"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; probably local showers, not much change in temperature; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

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THAW MAY START FOR HOME TODAY

Will Furnish $40,000 Bail if Justice Hendrick's Decision Is Favorable.

STATE PLANNING APPEAL

Prisoner Cheered by Crowd That Fills Chambers Street While Conference Is On.

DISCUSSES HIS AUTO TRIP

Thinks It Will Take 30 Days to Reach San Francisco from Pittsburgh—Wife Fears Him.

Harry K. Thaw will know at 11 o'clock this morning whether he is to be liberated or returned to Matteawan. This announcement was made yesterday by Justice Peter A. Hendrick, after a consultation with counsel for the prisoner and the State, at his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building.

The decision will be handed down in the courtroom where the trial was held and in which a jury returned a unanimous verdict on Wednesday afternoon that Thaw was sane.

Thaw, who received another stormy demonstration in front of the Court House yesterday, was present during the discussion. The fact that there was to be even this short delay in reaching a decision so momentous to him plainly caused him annoyance. When he was asked about his plans, if freed, he refused flatly to discuss them.

He had expected to go to Pittsburgh on Wednesday night until somebody "gummed the game," he said. Then he expressed the belief that the Attorney General had been responsible for the delay.

"It is too bad they are keeping you up in the air about this," said a reporter.

Prepared to Give $40,000 Bail.

"That's not it," he replied. "The trouble is that they are keeping me down. I can't tell you when I am going to Pittsburgh, for something may happen to make me change plans again. I understand now that the Attorney General will demand that I give $40,000 bail. By his actions he is simply causing me and the taxpayers to spend more money unnecessarily. I don't think the taxpayers will like it."

The general belief expressed yesterday, although it was founded on no utterance by Justice Hendrick, was that Thaw would be free to go where he pleased by noon today. If, as is expected, in view of the jury's finding, Justice Hendrick, who has the final say, holds that Thaw is not a menace to the community and is a sane person to set at large, his counsel will be prepared to put up any reasonable bond immediately to guarantee the return of Thaw if his surrender should be demanded after the State carried the decision to the Court of Appeals.

It was explained yesterday that if Thaw is freed and puts up bail he will be able to go to Pittsburgh, the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, or to Europe if he sees fit to do so. In cases of this character there is no provision in the law which makes it necessary for the person admitted to bail to remain in the jurisdiction of the State. If his return should be demanded and he failed to appear at the specified time his bond would be forfeited.

At the conference in Justice Hendrick's chambers yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the attorneys discussed the nature of the application to be made today when the court renders its final decision. Counsel for each side said they would be prepared to take an appeal in the event the decision was unfavorable to them. Thaw will make application for bail no matter how the decision goes, it was said. Justice Hendrick explained that such an application would be a proper one, pending an appeal, even if he decided against giving Thaw his liberty.

Discussing Hendrick's Decision.

The proceedings were of a formal nature. Thaw was represented by Abel I. Smith, Jr., and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., and the State by Deputy Attorney General Edgar Bromberger. Mr. Smith said that should Justice Hendrick decide to free Thaw he would ask that the order abrogate the Dowling commitment on which Thaw was sent to Matteawan after the murder of Stanford White. This was opposed by Mr. Bromberger, and finally Justice Hendrick put it this way:

"Put in your recital, if I sign your order," he said to Mr. Smith, "that I hold that in view of the fact of my decision, as a matter of law, the Dowling commitment ceases to be operative in holding Thaw in Matteawan."

This was satisfactory to the State, as it will not declare the commitment void but simply inoperative, pending an appeal. It was arranged that if the decision was against Thaw the State would ask that the writ of habeas corpus on which the trial was based be dismissed and Thaw sent back to Matteawan. In the consideration of such an application the Justice explained he would be called upon to decide not only whether Thaw be admitted to bail pending an appeal but whether he be returned at once to Matteawan or kept at the Ludlow Street Jail. It would be within his power, he said, to make any of these decisions.

Street Crowd Cheers Thaw.

It was by no means a quiet day for Thaw, although he was not permitted to dine out last night. He left Ludlow Street Jail with the Sheriff and a

Continued on Page 5.

CANADA COAST PATROL AGAINST SUBMARINES

Warships Will Watch to Prevent Germans from Establishiug Bases in Those Regions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Provision for an effective patrol of the ocean areas around the east coast has been taken by the military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland, with a view to preventing the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these regions.

At the present time the east coast of Newfoundland and the seaboard of Labrador are felt to be comparatively secure because there is such a quantity of field ice in the North Atlantic that submarine craft probably would not venture into these waters, and if they completed a landing it is thought that it would be on the Canadian seaboard. Later the same waters will be filled with fishing vessels on the Grand Banks and a vast number of smaller boats operating from all parts of the coast of this island or cruising along the Labrador seaboard. The authorities have confidence in the vigilance of these vessels to make difficult the approach of submarines.

Governor Sir Walter Davidson is authority for the statement that in all forty-four British and French warships are patrolling the North Atlantic, occasionally stopping off American seaports when there are rumors that German or Austrian ships may leave them. It is understood, however, that this contingency is so remote that probably all these patrolling ships will be released for scouting against German submarines at the first alarm.

BERLIN LIFE WITHERS UNDER BLIGHT OF WAR

Vibrations of an Awful Drama Felt in Homes of the People, Says Vorwaerts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—"The German Socialist paper Vorwärts," says The Daily Chronicle, "has an article on Berlin streets in war time which must have had some difficulty in passing the censor, so much at variance is it with the accepted theory that life in Berlin moves in the old grooves and without alteration.

"The Socialist organ draws attention to the military life of the streets. Large as Berlin's garrison was before the war soldiers were not then noticeable in great numbers. Now the majority of the males in the streets are in uniform. Vorwärts states expressly that civilians are in considerable minority. They are mostly wounded or men on furlough. Among them one sees any amount of boyish faces, any amount of grey heads. A father walks with his son, both in uniform, both wounded. The wounded generally move about in groups with a Red Cross sister. A frequent sight is the father of a family at home on furlough with his wife and children around him. Business, just like the streets, is toned with the colors of war; from the cinemas to the chocolate shops, it is all war, war, war.

"Vorwärts draws attention to the number of shops which have been closed owing to the failure of their tenants to make both ends meet. It seems that in most cases the stocks remain inside untouched, as the creditors can do nothing with them. Certain trades, Vorwärts does not specify them, have suffered more severely than others. One class of business, however, mentioned is the combined public house and restaurant, which in ordinary times is one of the most profitable of businesses. These establishments in vast numbers have closed their doors, says Vorwärts. The bars are cobwebbed, and dusty glasses stand in the corners with dead flies in them. The landlords have all gone to war and their guests, too. No longer do the great tankards brim with beer. The loud 'Prosits' have given place to a strange silence. Dumb and deserted are the places of mirth and great placards on the dirty windows announce that the restaurant is to let.

"Vorwärts also notices as a sign of the times the approach of women in callings for which a year ago they were regarded as wholly unsuitable. What man in the German Empire a year ago could have imagined women tram or omnibus conductors, ticket collectors, letter carriers, doorkeepers, life attendants in factories? Women are now doing work which in the days before the war no responsible person would have dared intrust to a woman. It is not that Berliners are getting used to female waiters, they are getting used to female head waiters. The Socialist newspaper points out that the war is bringing up problems of so difficult a character that no one ventures to offer any solution of them.

"'The vibrations of that awful drama of war,' says Vorwärts, 'are felt in the homes of the people and felt with force enough to warn them that a gigantic process is at work in the bosom of time and that its convulsions will shake our daily life to its foundations.'"

SIR GEORGE PAISH SEES LIGHT IN WAR GLOOM

Thinks Bankers' Call on Kaiser a Hopeful Sign—Significance of the British Loan's Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Sir George Paish, who has participated in various conferences at which war loans were considered, told THE NEW YORK TIMES today that the way in which Great Britain took up the 4½ per cent. loan had even exceeded the hopes of the Government.

"It reflects deeply the loyal sentiment among all Britons," said Sir George. "The British workman of large family and slender means has shown that he is anxious to respond to the call of the empire financial aid. Heretofore there has been a feeling that on the call of the empire the rich men were to do the buying of bonds. This time all were asked to join in, and the man of medium means has bought of the war loan as well as the rich investor. It is all a good sign that the empire is united in the sentiment of a continuance of the war and providing the sinews with which to carry it on."

Sir George was impressed, he said, with the tendency of the business men of Germany to have the war ended, as evidenced in their call upon the Kaiser.

"That was the first real ray of sunshine that has come since the war began," he said. "It seems to indicate that the bankers of Germany realize the disastrous consequences that must fall on their country the longer war continues. Already in human life that country has lost what cannot be replaced for a great many years, and if the war continues for another twelve months it is evident that the loss of life among the young men of Germany will be so serious that the growth of Germany's population may be entirely checked for a long time to come.

"From Germany's financial point of view, as well as from the standpoint of humanity, the action of the bankers in waiting upon the Kaiser and urging the necessity of peace is a matter for general congratulation."

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 5, 14 and 16 today.—Advt.

DANIELS AND EDISON PICK NAVY BOARD

Confer Until Midnight in Inventor's Home on Men to Improve Sea Defense.

WRIGHT, LAKE, AND FORD

Belief Is Strong That These Three Will Be Among Names to be Announced.

SECRETARY TALKS OF WAR

First Needs of Navy Are Standard Aeroplane and Finest Submarine Motor in the World.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Thomas A. Edison conferred for more than two hours last night in the home of Mr. Edison in Llewellyn Park, N. J., on the personnel of the advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers. Mr. Edison is to head this board, which is to work in conjunction with existing official bureaus for the improvement of the United States Navy. Incidentally it will aid the army, too, where its engineering problems and those of the navy are closely allied as in the aeroplane.

Mr. Daniels returned to Washington on a midnight train. He declined to make public the names of the men who are to work with Mr. Edison, saying he must reserve this announcement until after his return to the Navy Department in Washington.

He spoke extensively of his plans, however, intimating that the board probably would be restricted to four or five men, and those who heard him, departed satisfied in the belief that Mr. Edison would have as confreres, certainly, Orville Wright, the master of aviation; Henry L. Ford, the manfacturing genius, and Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine.

With Edison Until Midnight.

The Secretary left Washington at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Commander David W. Wurtsbaugh. They were met in Newark by Mr. Hutchinson, an official of the Edison Company, and dined at his home, reaching Mr. Edison's home at 9:40 o'clock. Secretary Daniels and the inventor went into what might be called "secret session" at once, and remained in conference until it was time for Mr. Daniels to hasten to his train.

Before joining Mr. Edison, the Secretary explained his inability to make public the names of Mr. Edison's confreres last night, saying:

"All of the members, however, will be men so well known that no one will have to say, on learning a name, 'Who is he?' I shall discuss the matter with Mr. Edison in every phase, and the men we select will be nationally and internationally famous.

"The next war will be fought by machinery and by men of brains. They say we have millions of men and a mint of money. But we need more than that. We need machinery and we need skill.

"I believe in preparedness for war; that is in scientific preparedness, so my idea in creating this board is to try to bring about a mobilization of the brains of the country, to mobilize the inventive geniuses of the country. I want to get together the men who have devoted their lives to science, to use the genius and skill of these men for the benefit of the United States.

Only Four or Five in Board.

"I want to help these men develop their inventive faculties. My idea is to have a board of only a few men, probably just four or five, but men whose names are known everywhere, the very leaders in their professions.

"Mr. Edison is the only one selected positively so far, and I am going to get his opinion and his suggestions before selecting the others. The members of this board will keep in touch with the scientists who are not so well known. I believe that when the board shall have been selected and shall have got down to work, and we shall have commenced to get results, then this country will be in a state of defense such as neither this nor any other nation has ever before known.

"In the future, instead of 1,000 men roaming about the decks of battleships and scrubbing them down, we shall have a few hundred highly skilled specialists in mechanics and electricity.

"If we had had such a board as this will be a few years ago we would today have control of the submarine and the aeroplane and we would be further along in the development of both of them than any other nation in the world. We have no standard type of aeroplane for war use now. Had we taken advantage of our opportunities we would be a generation ahead of all other nations today."

The Secretary told of receiving a letter a few days ago from ex-Commissioner of Patents Seymour, who told Mr. Daniels how, when he had been Commissioner, Simon Lake had offered for patent his first submarine idea. The patent had been disapproved until Mr. Lake called on the Commissioner, explained his ideas, and convinced Mr. Seymour of their practicability. Then he got his patent.

Secretary Helped Simon Lake.

"When I became Secretary of the Navy," Mr. Daniels continued, "I found that Mr. Lake was behind on his contracts for submarine building for the Government, and was on the point of bankruptcy. I believe in helping all inventors and in doing all I can to encourage them. So I gave Mr. Lake an extension on his contracts and I went to Bridgeport, Conn., and saw Mr. Lake's bankers and persuaded them to give him more backing and then, to enable them to do this, I gave him more contracts for submarine construction.

"At that time there were only two concerns in the United States building submarines for the Government, the

Continued on Page 2.

$94.80 to Pacific Coast and Return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 31st St. and Broadway.—Advt.

Four Fascinating Features

The New Sing Sing—by Richard Harding Davis.
The Truth About the Nearing Case—by Chas. Willis Thompson.
"Americans have no humor," says Carolyn Wells.
An American Girl in Mexico—by Ruby M. Stone.
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

THREATEN TIEUP OF ARMS PLANTS

Machinists Declare They Will Strike for 8-Hour Day in All Bridgeport Works.

MAY INVOLVE OTHER CITIES

Remington Strike Started by Associates of Buchanan, Opponent of War Supplies to the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 15.—The strike at the giant new plant of the Remington Arms Company under construction to make arms for the Allies, as well as, it is supposed, for the United States Government, spread today from the proportions of a picayune family labor quarrel to an imminent industrial war which would paralyze Bridgeport, curtailing the shipment of arms and ammunition from this centre, and which threatens to spread to other cities in the United States, especially to those where munitions of war are being manufactured.

Frank in their declaration that they were taking advantage of what they regardjed as a golden opportunity in the absolute dependence of the arms makers upon them, the machinists, who up to this time had taken no part in the strike, today declared that they would inaugurate a general strike Monday, not alone in sympathy with the ironworkers and millwrights, who struck earlier in the week, but with a universal demand from all the Bridgeport plants of an eight-hours a day and a minimum wage scale.

Thus the Remington Company and the James Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the 102-acre plant, lose the opportunity of settling the strike by recognizing the millwrights as members of the Metal Workers' Union instead of the Carpenters'. This opportunity was held out to them for three days. They took the attitude that it was not within their province to help any particular branch of the American Federation of Labor, but that the controversy would be settled by President Samuel Gompers or some other labor official.

Taking the opportunity offered by the crippling of the Remington Company by the strike of the millwrights and ironworkers, the machinists declare now that, to repay the injuries they say the companies have caused their fellow-artisans, the ironworkers, the Remington Company must force the twenty-one Bridgeport plants which hold contracts with the Remington Company, to grant the eight-hour day. They believe the few other Bridgeport plants will follow suit. Officials of the machinists said tonight that if the strike in Bridgeport came about it would be spread all over the United States with a demand for a universal eight-hour working day.

It is believed to be possibly other than by a coincidence that yesterday, on the eve of the machinists' ultimatum, President Marcelius Hartley Dodge of the Remington Company announced that the eight-hour day would go into force in all the Remington plants on Aug. 1. The labor officials say this step was taken only because the Remington people got advance knowledge of their projected coup.

Machinists to Act Tonight.

The news of the machinists' decision spread rapidly through Bridgeport. The Manufacturers' Association hurriedly called a meeting. At its close, President Ludlum refused to say what had been done or what probably would be done. It was learned, however, that the manufacturers had decided to await the formal strike action of the machinists, which will be taken at a mass meeting tomorrow night. The ultimatum will be formally presented to the manufacturers Saturday morning and the general walkout will follow Monday if the eight-hour day and minimum wage is not assured.

Officials of the Remington Company said tonight they had not yet decided upon their future course. They said that probably they would do what they could legitimately to induce the other manufacturers to prevent the stopping of construction work on the big new plant or on the manufacture of ammunition in the sister plant of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

An ardent campaign was started tonight to enlist in the labor ranks a few old machinists at the Remington ammunition plant who never joined the union. The machinists' officials say they do not need these men to paralyze the Remington business, but they wish to make as complete a job of it as possible.

It has been asserted by the union officials that the Stewart Company would not dare bring strikebreakers to Bridgeport because of public opinion in this strongly union town. Superintendent G. S. Greist of the Stewart Construction Company said tonight:

"Public sentiment would back us to the limit. When any company has been made the innocent sufferer of any such outrageous situation, the public would be on its side to a man. However, I want to say that the Stewart Company prefers to settle its labor troubles amicably, and to bring in strikebreakers would be our last resort. But we are not going to be caught napping."

Buchanan's Labor Affiliations.

Congressman Frank Buchanan, President of Labor's Peace Council, which appealed to President Wilson to stop the exportation of arms to the Allies, is ex-President of the Structural Ironworkers. He was a close friend and associate of J. J. McNamara, now in prison for participation in the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times Building. Joseph McCrory, who is now President of the Ironworkers, was Vice President when Buchanan was the leader. John A. Johnson, now Vice President of the Ironworkers, the leader in the present strike, and the man who called out the ironworkers Monday and Tuesday and the millwrights yesterday, has been known as a member of the labor faction of which Buchanan, McCrory, and McNamara are members.

The Remington officials steadfastly refuse to back down from the declaration of Major Walter G. Penfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the Remington Arms plant, that German influences were back of the strike. It was said at the offices of the firm today that evidence which was coming in did not tend to disprove this belief. Major Penfield has declared he would not re-

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200,000 MINERS OUT, DEFYING MINISTRY

Colliers in Wales Strike Despite Proclamation Under the Munitions Act.

DERIDE PATRIOTIC APPEALS

Conference to be Held with Board of Trade President—Rumors of German Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—A telegram from Cardiff to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The whole of the Welsh coal field is idle today, and the special conference of the miners' representatives has rejected by a large majority the proposal to work pending the resumption of negotiations with the employers through the Board of Trade.

"On a show of hands the Executive Committee's recommendation to return to work was rejected by 180 to 113, and a card vote, which was then demanded, also resulted in the rejection of the proposal to return to work. Those voting for the strike represented 89,950 men, those voting against it 41,500 men.

"This means that the strike is to continue indefinitely, and 200,000 men and boys in the Welsh coal fields will be standing idle at a time when the country is at death grips with a powerful and relentless foe.

"The decision today was taken in the teeth of advice from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and from the Executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in defiance of the explicit undertaking given to the Government in most solemn terms that there should be no strike during the period the war lasted, and in defiance of the proclamation of the King on the advice of his Ministers.

"Nothing more could be done to increase the absolutely criminal action of the Welsh miners.

"The coal owners have left matters entirely in the hands of Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who has been working hard to secure a proper agreement. All he asked for has been the co-operation of both sides to enable him to make that agreement a fair and just one. Yet in the midst of his work the men have thrown down their tools and refuse to take them up until every demand that they made is conceded.

Appeals to Patriotism Derided.

"In face of this exceedingly critical and dangerous crisis, it would be rash to prophesy. It has been quite apparent during the last few days that the men intended to stop work. The length of the stoppage is not so apparent. There are few signs tonight of anything approaching a reasonable frame of mind. Appeals to patriotism are openly derided.

"There has been talk of German gold in the Welsh valleys. Upon this matter I offer no opinion, but I may be allowed to recount an experience which befell me while traveling in the train to Pontypridd this morning. The carriage was full, and the whole of the conversation was monopolized by a voluble individual who was well dressed and spoke with a strong American accent. His talk was a continuous stream of coarse insult directed against Ministers, members of Parliament, coal owners, shopkeepers, newspapers, and, indeed, the whole nation outside of the Welsh miners.

"All talk about patriotism was laughed at by this individual, who was listened to in silence by the rest of the occupants of the carriage. 'If the Government,' he went on, 'dares to put the Munitions act into force, the miners have plenty explosives and will know how to use them.'

"If this is the sort of vehement treason that has been spread by tongue and pen of late, there is small wonder at the result of today's conference."

"Tell Country to Go Hang."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, throws considerable light on the Welsh situation. It says:

"It was hardly possible to prevent a temporary stoppage in the South Wales coalfield from occurring yesterday, at least for a day, because the sudden resolution in favor of a strike passed by the conference of delegates on Monday left no time for rescinding or suspensory action to be taken, but the proceedings at yesterday's conference, when the strike policy was reaffirmed by about the same majority, put the thing in an infinitely worse light. The 180 pro-strike delegates, who, in effect, told the navy, army, and country to go hang, voted in open-eyed defiance of the advice of the Miners' Federation Executive, the advice of their own executive, and the proclamation of the National Government.

"Their attitude was one of perfectly frank mutiny. We do not believe for a moment that this is the attitude of the vast majority of the South Wales miners. If a ballot of the men were taken, as it ordinarily is, and always ought to be taken before a great strike is started, the strike would be voted down. That is evidently the opinion of the pro-strike delegates, else they they would not, as they did, have voted on Monday against taking one. But unless and until a ballot is taken the decision of the conference holds the field and trade union discipline will insure its being carried out, however much the majority of individual members dislike it.

"It may well be asked how such an intensely discreditable strike can come about. How can men of whom so many have relatives or comrades fighting in the navy or army take a course which they have education enough to know amounts to stabbing them in the back? The answer is to be found in the apathy of the average trade unionist toward the conduct of trade union business. Miners' lodges are large bodies, but their meetings are very thinly attended. A few scores of men elect delegates to represent as many thousands. It is easy for a handful of fiery extremists who attend regularly to secure by vigilance and wirepulling a grotesque overrepresentation of their views."

Stop-the-War Propaganda.

"The views which have predominated at the Cardiff delegates' conference and have plunged several hundred thousand

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

BERNSTORFF TO EXPLAIN NOTE TODAY; MAY OFFER LUSITANIA DISAVOWAL; BERLIN SENDS NEBRASKAN APOLOGY

Austrian Arms Protest to Us Pleases Germans; Papers Suggest Vienna Is Backing Lusitania Case

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 15.—The publication here of the Austrian note to the United States, protesting against the shipment of arms to the Allies, has been the political sensation of the day, and it is hailed by the German press as another pledge of loyalty between Austria and Germany. Intense satisfaction is expressed that Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has stepped forward at this critical time as Germany's second in the diplomatic duel with Wilson. At the same time the hope is expressed that America will be impressed by Burian's note.

Germans in general are much pleased with the document. Those with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked today characterized the note as "masterful" and "splendid." There is a feeling here that it will do much toward clearing the diplomatic air.

Some of those who affect to be politically well informed profess to see in the note a warning to Wilson that Germany has Austria's moral support in a submarine war to the knife on England, regardless of consequences.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"As on the battlefields of Poland and Galicia, and wherever German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder to annihilated the common foe, so the two allies are making a common front on the field of diplomacy to protest against the unheard-of favoritism to their enemies of gold-greedy arms and ammunition manufacturers.

"The Burian note is couched throughout in friendly tones, but does not fail to state the international law aspect with clearness and firmness. With masterful sharpness it proves that the hypothesis on which the American Government justified its attitude toward the gigantic arms and ammunition shipments is no longer tenable.

"President Wilson now learns from this note that the views in Vienna and Budapest coincide almost to a letter with those held in Berlin. The joint demonstration will lead Washington to see that the two empires are in bitter earnest, and President Wilson thereafter will not be able to decline again to go over the whole question in the same friendly spirit evinced by Count Burian's note."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"With this note, which is a loyal deed of the highest value, Austria takes her stand diplomatically beside Germany in the single case where as a result of the world war Germany is involved in serious diplomatic differences with a neutral State at the moment when the negotiations have reached a critical point. President Wilson now knows that Austria shares Germany's standpoint in the Lusitania case, and is undoubtedly decided also to bear all the consequences of this standpoint."

On the other hand, Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, says:

"To prevent misunderstanding in advance, the fact must be emphasized that the Austrian note has nothing to do, even indirectly, with the questions between Germany and America arising from the submarine war. The Austrian Government acted of its own initiative and is not involved in the submarine war and the resulting differences. But it shows its standpoint that the attitude of the United States is contrary to the spirit not only of neutrality but also of international law."

The Tageblatt, after pointing out the commercial importance of the Austrian market to America, says:

"To this extent the negotiations which will now take place between Vienna and Washington need not remain by any means a purely academic matter. They will not fail to realize in America that the wide extent of Austrian territory will come again into the situation where it can give forceful emphasis to its complaints. That the Americans burningly desire, out of love for England, to place themselves permanently on a war footing with the whole of middle Europe seems at present improbable. They would do well across the Atlantic to consider seriously the Austrian note in connection with the initiation of a closer economic and commercial union between Austria and Germany which is now in progress.

"In any event, by now stepping openly to our side at this timely moment Austria has rendered us a valuable service."

It calls attention to the directness with which Burian goes to the point without "a shred of superfluous rhetoric." It adds:

"One should always tell the American simply and clearly and without circumlocution just what one wants, and leave the rest to him. In this way one will soonest come to an understanding with an American. For this form of intercourse the Austro-Hungarian note, in its dignified frankness, seems to be an example worthy of imitating."

The Vossiche Zeitung says that, despite the fact that the same theme has been so often discussed between Germany and America, Burian's note is a political event of far-reaching importance, because of the novelty it contains, namely, the suggestion that the American Government could not be reproached if it got Congress to pass an embargo act. It adds:

"In pointing out to America the way to pass such law the Vienna note transfers the appeal on the neutrality question from the Government to Congress. It calls upon the feelings of independence and humanity of the American people, whose voice, falsified by an evil press, will be heard again as soon as Congress is called together."

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam to The Exchange Telegraph Company today reads:

"The Austro-Hungarian protest to America is a sequel to the recent conference at Vienna between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The protest was sent at the request of Germany, and Turkey will follow suit."

ENVOY TO CALL ON LANSING

Anxious to Show that Germany Is Open to Further Exchanges.

AND HOPES FOR MEDIATION

May Ask United States to Take Up "Freedom of Seas" Question with England.

FLAW IN NEBRASKAN NOTE

Washington Sees Dangerous Precedent in Accepting Plea of Mistaken Attack.

Germany Proposing Peace Through Us, London Hears

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—The Financial News today displays with great prominence reports "from quarters close in touch with German sources of information that Germany is making "tentative peace proposals" through the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Considerable importance is attached to a conference which is to take place tomorrow between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

There are open intimations that this Government is particularly dissatisfied over the failure of Germany to disavow any intention of causing the death of Americans on the Lusitania. If Count von Bernstorff gives oral assurances that his Government is anxious to correct this important omission, it may modify this Government's view of the generally unsatisfactory character of the German communication. The interview between the Secretary of State and the German Ambassador is therefore regarded in some quarters as likely to have a marked bearing on the future relations of Germany and the United States.

Officials here do not see the necessity of continuing the discussion with Germany over the complaints of the United States on the subject of the German practice of employing submarines against merchant craft. But they do not know that President Wilson shares this view, although the feeling in Washington is general that the President will not care to have further exchanges with Berlin on this particular topic unless the German Government, prior to the sending of the American answer, indicates an intention to respect American rights on the high seas as they have been described in the several notes of this Government. Whether Count von Bernstorff will offer additional concessions on Germany's part, has not been disclosed. If he should do so his action would be due, according to opinion here, to an eleventh hour realization on the part of the authorities in Berlin that the situation was looked upon as serious, even critical, by the Wilson Administration.

Wilson Again Sustained.

President Wilson's position is sustained again, according to the official view, by Germany's explanation of the attack on the American steamer Nebraskan. Germany contends that the Nebraskan had no neutral markings and did not display a flag. The central point of this Government's contention is that if every German submarine would observe the requirement of international law and ascertain the identity and status of a merchant vessel before torpedoing, American ships would not be sunk and American citizens on ships of other nationalities would not be robbed of the opportunity of escaping to places of safety.

That is the crux of the American position. It has been emphasized time and again. And time and again the German Government has endeavored to explain attacks on American merchantmen as mistakes. This Government maintains that such mistakes could be avoided if German submarine commanders observed the law. It has been set forth in the several American notes that it was just as essential for a German submarine to visit and search a belligerent vessel to ascertain her identity and the status of her passengers and cargo as it was to observe the same requirement with regard to an American vessel. The Nebraskan case shows that visit and search are absolutely necessary to determine whether a submarine is justified in attacking a merchant vessel.

The Nebraskan case becomes more important in consideration of the fact that another American merchant vessel had been attacked by a German submarine and still another by a German aeroplane before any effort was made to learn whether they were of neutral or enemy register. The American steamer Cushing was bombarded by a German aeroplane, whose pilot gave the excuse that he did not see any flag on the vessel. The Gulflight was attacked by a German submarine without warning. The explanation in this case was that the Gulflight was accompanied by two smaller vessels, which were supposed by the submarine Commander to be British guardships, and the Commander jumped to the conclusion that the larger vessel must therefore be British. In his report the submarine Commander said that he did not see

RUSSIANS AGAIN LOSE PRZASNYSZ

New Great German Drive at Warsaw from North Is in Full Swing.

HINDENBURG IN COMMAND

Credited with Saying He Will Wipe Out Previous Defeat and Astonish the World.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—Abandoning for the moment their attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south, the Germans, probably under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is reported to have said a few days ago that he would wipe out his previous failure and astonish the world, have renewed their attack on the Polish capital from the north.

They have not only captured a large number of prisoners south of Kolno, according to the report issued by Berlin yesterday, but have occupied Przasnysz, a fortified town fifty miles north of Warsaw, which was taken by von Hindenburg in his great drive from East Prussia last Winter, but was retaken by the Russians in their counter-offensive.

This move on the part of the Germans has taken the military critics completely by surprise. It was generally supposed that General von Mackensen would, after being strengthened, continue his attempt to reach the Lublin-Cholm Railway, thus forcing the evacuation of Warsaw. But, as in all their operations, the Germans have done the unexpected.

Continued on Page 4.

OVER 10,000 PHYSICIANS have for years recommended Wincarnis as a tonic and restorative—dilute with seltzer and a dash of lemon during hot weather.—Advt.

U. S. TO REJECT AUSTRIA'S PLEA

Will Uphold Right of Americans to Sell Munitions to Belligerent Nations.

TURKEY ALSO MAY PROTEST

Washington Will Cite History to Show That Teutons Have Profited in War Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is probable that within another fortnight the United States will send a reply to the note recently received from the Austro-Hungarian Government, which contended that the extensive shipments of war supplies from this country to the Allies was "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Unofficial word came to the capital today that Turkey would follow Austria in making representations on this subject, and should a note from the Ottoman Government arrive it is probable that the United States would simultaneously inform the Germanic allies of the unalterable view of this Government with regard to the right of neutrals to trade in war materials.

While Germany has admitted in diplomatic correspondence with the United States the legal right of individuals in a neutral country to sell munitions to belligerents, some emphasis was placed on the super-normal growth of American industries for the manufacture of arms and explosives. In the Austrian note, extracts of which have appeared in dispatches from Amsterdam, this idea is developed almost entirely to the exclusion of the legal question involved. It points out that the American Gov-

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DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE. Healthful and refreshing Summer Drink. 158 Fulton Street & 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

the American flag on the Gulflight until the moment he gave the command to discharge a torpedo at her.

Submarines a Constant Menace.

Officials here find it difficult to understand how the German Government can justify its submarine attacks without warning after its own admissions concerning the Gulflight and the Nebraskan. It is maintained by this Government that as long as the German Admiralty permits submarines to torpedo without warning, so long will there be the menace to the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States through the likelihood that an American vessel or a belligerent vessel carrying Americans will be sent to the bottom with heavy loss of life.

In some quarters here it is believed that an amicable solution of the difference between the two governments will be found in the manner in which the German submarine warfare is conducted in future. There are persons who hold that recent instances of torpedoing of merchant ships by German submarines have indicated that the submarine commanders have been instructed to exercise the greatest care to establish the identity of prospective victims, and are endeavoring to comply with the requirement of visit and search and to give the passengers and crews an opportunity to escape. Among these the belief prevails that this Government will notify Germany that the United States will not discuss the submarine issue further, but will maintain its rights, and trust to the German Government to show by the future course of its submarines that American lives and American ships will not be endangered.

May Seek Mediation.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will present to Secretary Lansing tomorrow the view that Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare was intended to pave the way for negotiations on the part of the United States with Great Britain as well as Germany to adjust questions that have arisen over contraband and submarine warfare, as affecting the rights of neutrals.

The German Ambassador for several days has been anxious to see Secretary Lansing, but the latter expressed a preference not to discuss the German reply until he had examined it carefully. Today Mr. Lansing met the Ambassador casually at a club and set tomorrow as the date for the conference.

Count von Bernstorff is confident that his Government emphasized in the last note its willingness to work "hand-in-hand" with the American Government for the establishment of the freedom of the seas principle with the express purpose of entering into negotiations now on the entire question of maritime werfare. He sent the suggestion through Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard that the note should contain such an intimation. Having followed his suggestions, the Ambassador is sure his Government will accept a tender of good offices for the mediation of the dispute. This would involve an acceptance by Great Britain of the services of the United States as mediator to bring about the termination of British reprisals—the Order-in-Council—as well as Germany's submarine attacks upon merchantmen.

PRESIDENT BUSY ON NOTE.

Keeps in Touch with Lansing by Mail, Telegraph and Telephone.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CORNISH, N. H., July 15.—President Wilson continued today in communication with Secretary Lansing on various matters connected with the German situation and particularly the German note. The two men are in constant touch with each other by mail and telegraph, and frequently use the telephone when either desires some information and does not want to delay.

This is about all that will be done in the way of actual progress until the President's return to Washington next week, except that Mr. Lansing may forward the memorandum he is preparing at the President's request. Even this is not certain, however, for the time is now so short that the President may think it unnecessary to see the memorandum before its arrival in Washington, if indeed, it is finished before that time.

The President devoted about three hours to his desk this afternoon, in the time between the golf game and the automobile ride, to the German situation was not the only thing under consideration, other official matters being taken up. The President has been devoting some attention to the Mexican situation, but only in the way of keeping in touch with the progress of events and apparently without contemplating action.

The President would not discuss the communication forwarded by Austro-Hungary, nor would he give any information concerning the reason for its having been kept secret so long.

It is stated on his behalf that he has no knowledge of the resignation of Ambassador Marye.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES FOR NEBRASKAN ATTACK

Expresses Formal Regrets and Offers to Pay For Damage to American Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ambassador Gerard today formally transmitted Germany's admission of liability and expression of regret for the attack by a German submarine on the American steamer Nebraskan. Although officials were pleased by the receipt of the memorandum, they practically decided that the legal points raised by the incident would require the dispatch of a note on the subject further to conserve American rights in the war zone.

Legal officers of the American Government who examined the German memorandum pointed out that in many respects the case resembled that of the William P. Frye, an American ship, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. In both cases the German Government has expressed regret at the occurrence and offered to compensate American citizens for losses sustained, but the action of the German commanders has been declared justified in the circumstances. To admit this, officials here say, would establish a dangerous precedent.

In the Frye case Germany contended that it was a fair inference from the language of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 that an American ship carrying contraband could be destroyed if there was no other way to stop the transportation of the contraband. The United States vigorously objects to this construction of the treaty, and in the case of the Nebraskan probably will place on record its view that the attack, even though payment is assured and regrets expressed, nevertheless was an illegal act under international law and treaty relations between the United States and Germany.

Insist on Visit and Search.

Officials here take the view that the case of the Nebraskan proves conclusively that a merchantman must be visited in order to determine her nationality and the character of her cargo before being attacked. Some high officials do not believe the United States would insist that in exercising the right of visit the submarine commander actually be required to board a merchantman, but would hold that a ship could be "visited" by signaling a warning to stop and asking for the submission of papers to the submarine commander. This was done recently in the case of the American bark Normandy, which was halted by a German submarine and then allowed to proceed.

The text of the German memorandum on the case of the Nebraskan was the subject of much comment in official quarters because it bore out conclusions reached by Lieutenant John H. Towers, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in London, who forwarded fragments of metal found in the Nebraskan when she arrived at Liverpool, to the Navy Department, with his expression of opinion that the vessel was torpedoed and not mined. In the case of the Gulflight, too, the naval constructors at the American Embassy at London were able to establish that the vessel was torpedoed. This has strengthened the confidence of naval officers here that they will be able to determine accurately the causes of mishaps to American vessels in the war zone provided the hulls can be raised or brought into port for examination. The Navy Department's report on the Nebraskan has never been made public, but in view of the admission by Germany today, officials had no hesitancy in saying that the findings of its officers were confirmed by the German Foreign Office memorandum.

Germany's Memorandum.

Secretary Lansing's announcement of the German memorandum follows:

Ambassador Gerard has telegraphed to the Department of State the following memorandum from the German Foreign Office relative to the damaging of the American steamer Nebraskan by a German submarine:

"The German Government received from newspaper reports the intelligence that the American steamer Nebraskan had been damaged by a mine or torpedo on the southwest coast of Ireland. It therefore started a thorough investigation of the case without delay, and from the result of the investigation it has become convinced that the damage to the Nebraskan was caused by an attack by a submarine.

"On the evening of May 25 last the submarine met a steamer bound westward without a flag and no neutral markings on her freeboard, about 65 nautical miles west of Fastnet Rock. No appliance of any kind for the illumination of the flag or markings was to be seen. In the twilight, which had already set in, the name of the steamer was not visible from the submarine. Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the area of maritime war that only English steamers, and no neutral steamers, traversed the war area without flag and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him. Some time after the shot the commander saw that the vessel had in the meantime hoisted the American flag. As a consequence, he, of course, refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained afloat, he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched.

"It results from this that without a doubt that attack on the steamer Nebraskan was not meant for the American flag, nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German Government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the Government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

CALLED "QUEER PRETENSION."

Paris Comment on Austria's Complaint About Munitions.

PARIS, July 15.—Under the heading "A Queer Pretension," the Presse publishes a dispatch from Amsterdam giving a resumé of the Austrian note to the United States, and adds editorially:

"Let us recall that the exportation of arms and munitions was declared legal by The Hague Conventions at the express demand of Germany. No international regulation, therefore, prevents the Austro-Germans from procuring war materials from the United States."

Other Paris afternoon papers publish similar resumés, but without comment.

BALTIC IS PREPARED FOR GERMAN SHRAPNEL

White Star Liner Departs with Sandbags Piled Around the Wheel House.

The White Star liner Baltic did not sail for Liverpool until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, instead of at noon as usual, on account of delay in putting aboard the big cargo for the British Government, which consisted of 15,000 tons of ammunition, provisions of all kinds, and fifty auto trucks on deck.

The Baltic had a numer of sandbags piled about three feet high around the wheelhouse aft on the promenade deck as a protection to the steering gear in case the ship is attacked by shrapnel fire from the German submarines. Similar precautions have already been adopted on the White Star liners Adriatic, Arabic, and Cymric.

By a new regulation of the International Mercantile Marine Company, issued since the fire on the Minnehaha, believed to have been started by a bomb secreted in the cargo, none but passengers were allowed on the ship yesterday. Extra guards were on duty at the entrance of the White Star pier, foot of West Twenty-first Street, and friends of passengers were allowed to go as far as the end of the gangway when vouched for by those sailing on the vessel.

Following the example of the Cunard, French, and Itallan Lines, the baggage of the 312 passengers was examined on the pier before it was sent on board. There were 22 first, 140 second, and 150 steerage passengers, the majority of whom came from Canada. The agents requested all passengers to show their passports or identification papers, and were warned to have them ready on arrival at Liverpool for the British authorities. It was not stated how many Americans sailed on the ship. The last cargo brought alongside the Baltic was a number of cases of cartridges from Bridgeport, Conn., which were facetiously described by an official of the line as apples.

In addition to the ordinary life belts for adults, the Baltic has a number of smaller belts for the use of children, and several wooden liferafts on her boat-deck.

DENIES THE NORMANDY TALE.

Captain of American Bark Says His Vessel Was Not Used as a Shield.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Denial of published reports that a German submarine used the American bark Normandy as a screen from which to sink the Russian steamer Leo, was cabled to the State Department today by the American Consul at Liverpool.

The Captain of the Normandy is said to have specifically denied the report. He said the bark was stopped by the submarine but allowed to proceed with some of the Leo's crew.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Horace L. Washington, the American Consul here, has cabled the State Department at Washington that the three American sailors who were rescued from the Russian steamer Leo when it was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast Friday night, have submitted deposition in which they state that no Americans were lost in the disaster.

SHIP BLOWN UP; ONE KILLED.

Norwegian Steamer Rym Sunk by a Torpedo in North Sea.

LONDON, July 15.—The Norwegian steamer Rym has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. The second engineer was killed, but the others of the crew escaped, landing at Great Yarmouth.

The Rym was a vessel of 1,078 tons gross, built in 1908. She was owned by J. Lund & Co. of Bergen.

TOLD TO QUIT IRELAND.

Three Sinn Feiners Are Expelled by the Authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Government has just given orders to three members of the Sinn Fein, one in Belfast, another in County Clare, and the third in County Galway, to leave Ireland before the end of the week.

PROTEST TO BRITAIN PROMISED PACKERS

Note Will Urge Speedy Settlement of Their $14,000,000 Claim for Seized Meat.

OTHERS WILL SEEK RELIEF

Lord Crewe's Talk of Limiting Neutrals' Imports Causes New Disquiet in Washington.

London Hears Our Protest Will Attack British Order

LONDON, July 15.—It is understood here that the American representations to Great Britain for the release of neutral meat cargoes will insist that Orders in Council or municipal legislation with regard to this matter cannot be recognized by the United States, and that the rights of Americans to carry on business with neutral countries must be recognized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Definite assurances were given to the Chicago beef packers today in a supplementary conference with Chandler P. Anderson, special counsel of the State Department, that their protest against the action of Great Britain in seizing and detaining meat shipments consigned in neutral vessels to neutral ports would be made the subject of special representations to the British Government.

A preliminary message was sent to Ambassador Page at London yesterday informing him that the Chicago packers felt that they had not been fairly treated by the British Government in its handling of meat cargoes valued at $14,000,000 detained in British ports. These goods are on five vessels which have been held up since November, and on thirty-one other vessels which have been taken into British ports and detained under the British Order in Council of March 15 restricting trade with Germany and neutral ports. The preliminary message to Ambassador Page will be followed with a note from the United States Government insisting upon the protection of the packers in their rights as neutrals to ship to neutral countries.

The packers in their appeal asked that their Government make representations to the British Government. Mr. Anderson said, following today's conference, that such representations would be made by this Government, but that the form of the representations had not been determined. It has not been decided whether a separate note shall be sent to Great Britain dealing with the packers' plight or whether the representations to be made on this behalf shall be sent as part of a general note to be addressed to the British Government dealing with detentions of American ships and interference with American trade with neutral countries in Europe.

Crewe's Announcement Disappointing.

Lord Crewe's speech in the House of Lords today announcing that the British Government hoped soon to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount needed by those countries is not regarded by Washington as inspiring hope for an early adjustment of the controversy that has existed between the United States and British Governments since the beginning of the war as a result of British interference with American shipments. The position of the American Government is that American shipments may be freely transported in neutral bottoms to neutral ports in Europe.

The British Order in Council of March 15 has been enforced in a manner that amounts to a practical blockade of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden so far as shipments of innocent American goods are concerned. The American Government challenges this enforcement and insists that American shippers of cotton, meats, provisions, and other non-contraband products have a right to ship these goods to neutral countries. The United States goes further and insists that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to and from belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation. This means that the United States takes the position that American shippers have a right to ship cotton through Holland into Germany when not destined for the use of the armed forces of Germany.

What disappointe Washington most in Lord Crewe's announcement is the evident fact that if this is to be the British policy it affords little hope that the British Government intends to accord to neutrals the right they possessed up to the opening of the war or meet the contentions of the United States Government regarding the international law principles and practice that should govern belligerent treatment of neutral rights.

The American Principles.

The United States Government regards the British Order in Council of March 15 as a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace. In the forthcoming note from the United States Government to the British Government the enforcement of the British Order in Council policy will, it is confidently believed, be stoutly challenged on these points.

First—That Great Britain, as a belligerent, has no right to blockade, as it is substantially doing, the coast of a neutral country like Holland, thereby placing an illegal obstacle between the United States and such a neutral country.

Second—That the British Government should not undertake to prevent innocent shipments to be sent to the Baltic ports of Denmark and Sweden, when the Order in Council policy, as carried out in practical effect, is not prohibiting but preventing shipments being made from Sweden and Denmark to Germany.

Third—That the British Government has no international legal right to prevent innocent shipments being freely transported through neutral countries into Germany, much less to detain, requisition, and confiscate such shipments.

Viewed along broad lines, the present result of the British policy upon American commerce has been:

First—American-owned goods manufactured in Germany, represented by being worth from $500,000,000 to $100,000,000, contracted for before March 1, but not paid for before that date, but for which American importers are obligated, are not being permitted to come from Germany via Holland to the United States.

Second—No American cotton shipments are now being permitted to be sent from this country to neutral countries in Europe or to Germany or Austria, and shipments of American cotton destined for Russia have been detained and delayed.

Third—Shipments of American meat products to neutrals worth $14,000,000, according to itemized statements filed with the State Department today, have been detained in ships in British ports.

The representatives of the packers are to submit to the State Department a detailed statement embracing all the facts in the case. This statement will also contain a draft of the packers' ideas as to their right in the premises under international law for full compensation for their goods and protection of their rights to trade with neutral countries.

Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., heading the packers' delegation, said today that he was satisfied, and the delegation left this afternoon for Chicago.

"We made our protest against interference by England with neutral trade," said Mr. Meeker. "The Government promised to take up the matter and see if some adjustment could be made so that such interference should cease. The Government has promised to help expedite our claims for goods seized and for damages for goods detained and spoiled. This is the condition, and that is all there is to be said."

It was learned today that the packers delegation received from cotton and livestock shippers an invitation to join with them in a united protest to the Government against the action of Great Britain in delaying and interrupting shipments to neutral countries, this protest possibly involving the calling of a special session of Congress. Members of the packers' delegation declined to state whether they would join with such shippers at this time, but it is understood the packers prefer to await the outcome of their individual protest to the Government and the answer from England on the note to be forwarded in their interest.

As a result of the complaint of the packers and the statement of facts presented by them, it is probable that the general note of protest to be sent by the United States Government to the British Government against the manner in which the British Order in Council is being enforced, to the impairment of recognized American rights to trade with neutral countries, will be hastened, but it is probable that the character of this protest may depend somewhat on the outcome of the British action on the protest of the Chicago packers.

PLANS FURTHER CURB ON COTTON EXPORTS

Britain Will Allow Neutrals Just Enough for Their Own Needs, Lord Crewe Announces.

LONDON, July 15.—The British Government hopes very shortly to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount of actual need.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council and Liberal leader in the House of Lords, made an announcement to this effect in the upper house this afternoon.

The statement was made in reply to a series of questions by Baron Charnwood regarding the supply of cotton and other material through neutral countries to Germany and whether the Government had found that the measures taken since March had proved effective.

The real question, the Marquis of Crewe thought, was whether it was advisable to add cotton to the contraband list. On that question there had been a number of misunderstandings and misapprehensions, and some of them, the speaker said, undoubtedly obtained not only in this country but in neutral countries.

So far as could be ascertained, the Lord President continued, the naval measures taken to prevent fresh supplies of cotton from reaching Germany had been successful. The Government hoped by continual friendly negotiations to improve the position progressing toward what must be their main purpose; namely, to limit the exports to those countries to the precise amount of their actual needs calculated on the average imports which they had employed at home during the last few years.

The Marquis of Crewe said that there could be no magic in the mere declaration of any commodity as contraband so long as the Government pursued its present system of examining all goods.

He did not think that any one would suppose that under international law or the most elementary rules of fair play it was possible to institute a blockade of neutral countries with whom England had no quarrel. Therefore, the Government had adopted a policy, which was admittedly novel, but which was rendered necessary by the changed conditions of maritime warfare. The desire of the Government was to admit the export to neutral countries of goods representing the needs of these countries and absolutely no more.

"In the United States," he said, "the placing of cotton on the contraband list would cause no small amount of alarm, and the Government is convinced that so far as the entrance of cotton into Germany is concerned we should gain no benefit. At present we stand better in instructed opinion in the United States than our enemies, and, therefore, unless it is clear that a change of this kind is absolutely necessary the Government is averse to taking action which would be regarded by a particular interest in the Southern States of America as being unfriendly.

"I am certainly not going to say that if the military considerations were found to be paramount we might not have to face corresponding disadvantages, and we should be unwise to bind ourselves strictly."

SUBMARINE SHIP TO CARRY FREIGHT

Planned to Transport 2,500 Tons and May Take War Stores to England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In connection with reports that the Navy Department contemplated building a submarine vessel of cruiser type, the largest submarine ever undertaken by any Government, it became known today that plans had been disclosed to the Navy Department by a prominent civilian engineer for a submarine freight ship intended to carry 2,500 tons and be able to travel under water at a reasonable speed. The aim of such a design was to provide for the shipment of contraband of war with the least possible danger of capture or destruction.

The Navy Department was informed that a syndicate planned to have a ship of this type built to try out the idea in the transportation of munitions of war from the United States to the British Isles. It was said that if the idea proved feasible and the German submarine warfare was continued with any great success, more of these submarine freight ships would be constructed. The possibility of the adoption by Congress of an embargo on the shipment of war supplies was discussed by the engineer representing the syndicate during his visit to the Navy Department but he was of the opinion that this possibility was too remote to keep capital out of the enterprise.

While the plans for the two seagoing fleet submarines authorized by Congress at its last session have been practically completed at the Navy Department, the size of the vessels has not been determined, although it seems to be settled that they will be the largest underwater craft ever laid down by any naval power.

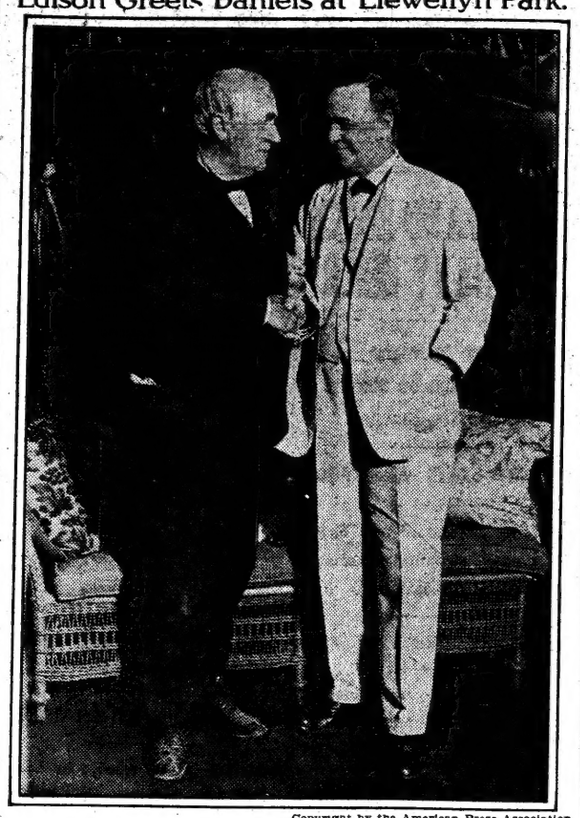
The largest submarines now on the naval list are of 600 tons, with a length of 150 feet. It is understood that Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief Naval Constructor, who has the designing of the new vessels, favors a type having a displacement of 1,500 tons, with a surface speed of not less than 20 knots and a speed when submerged of from 15 to 18 knots.

When he was asked today if there was foundation for the expectation expressed in some quarters that the United States would go a step further than any of the great naval powers by constructing a large cruiser that would be able to travel under water, Secretary Daniels said that he did not like to answer questions about the construction of submarines, and declined to discuss the plans for the large submarine navy that this Government is expected to build within the next few years.

A prominent naval officer having knowledge of the Navy Department intentions said tonight that it was not true that plans had been made for such a big underwater ship, and at present there was no intention to construct one.

Experiments are being conducted now to obtain, if possible, modifications of the form or submarine hulls that will increase speed. The principle that was employed in the designing of the hull of the dreadnought Texas, where by the use of cycloidal curves in the shape of the hull forward and aft the speed of the ship was increased and the big white wave usually thrown up at the bows was done away with and a low ablank wave realized, will be tried out on the submarine hull.

Edison Greets Daniels at Llewellyn Park.



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DANIELS AND EDISON PICK NAVY BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Lake people and the Holland people. If I hadn't helped Lake we would have lost one of our two submarine plants."

Mr. Daniels said that the first two problems which would be presented to the new board would be the perfection of a standard type of aeroplane for naval and military purposes and the construction of an aeroplane and a submarine motor which should be the finest in the world.

"But the board will take up all inventions aimed at the improvement of our navy," Mr. Daniels went on, "and I hope to have a great national laboratory in Washington, where these ideas may be worked out.

"I have been asked how the creation of better facilities for the handling of inventions or suggestions will actually increase the number of useful ideas adapted to the navy. Well, improvements in our ships, particularly devices to increase their offensive powers or to strengthen their defensive resources, are extremely technical, and are not easily comprehended except by those with a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and what is now existent.

Naval Needs Little Known.

"In fact, some of the most crying naval needs in this country and abroad are probably unknown to all but a very few people who have made a specialty of studying the subject. No better proof of this is needed than is shown by the character of the sunggestions we now receive. A great many of them propose devices to accomplish things which have already been accomplished by our naval experts in other and better ways. Another large percentage are vague and general ideas which are technically impossible, although they would seem reasonable enough to a layman.

"And it is only occasionally that an invention relating to a particular matter where a need or an invention had been long felt is received. In other words, the inventive genius of the country, so far as the navy is concerned, has been largely misdirected through a lack of understanding of the problems, and I think it is obvious that if we could instruct the inventors among our own people as to what we really needed, and thus concentrate the inventive thought on the things most useful, we would speedily get many suggestions along practical lines that would be worthy of adoption after they had been perfected.

"It is my intention to give the widest publicity to such needs as they may be brought forward from time to time. When the subject is particularly technical, and there are many baffling conditions to meet which would not be known to the ordinary civilian inventor, the matter prepared by our experts.

It is my intention to have a pamphlet on the requirements that the new inventions must have and the stumbling block that must be avoided. These pamphlets will be sent to such inventors as are interested in the subject and who desire to work on the problem. They will thus have, so far as it is possible to give them, the advantages of the wonderful technical knowledge of our own experts. I feel sure that this will give a much higher percentage of useful suggestions than we now receive.

To Submit Needs to Inventors.

"The method is, of course, analogous to that adopted when we wish apparatus for our ships to be built by outside firms. Here the manufacturers are in the same position as are the inventors today. They are without a technical knowledge of just what the machine should be, the space it may occupy, and the conditions under which it must work. If, for instance we want an air compressor and were to advertise merely for bids for an air compressor, no firm could compete unless it had on its staff men familiar with an air compressor on a battleship, including the space which may be spared, the use to which it will be put, and the conditions under which it may work.

"Accordingly we have our own experts prepare detailed specifications on which any manufacturing concern may bid intelligently. So, in the matter of inventions, we will prepare, as far as possible, detailed specifications of what kind of inventions are needed with the idea that in a similar way men of naturally inventive genius will be able to devise practical things.

"Of course there will be a certain number of inventions needed of a more or less confidential nature which it would not be good military policy to proclaim broadcast. These would be referred directly by the department to the advisory board, thus getting their invaluable assistance in solving problems which, up to this time, remain unsolved."

Secretary Daniels said he had already received many letters from Senators, Congressmen, bankers, business, and professional men, all approving of his plan, and he said he had great hopes that it might become easier to get appropriations from Congress when the Navy Department's proposals had the O. K. of such men as will compose the advisory board.

The Secretary remained with Mr. Edison until midnight, leaving just in time to motor in to Newark, where he boarded the Washington train.

AIDS SUBMARINE BUILDERS.

Daniels Extends Time for Bids on Sixteen Undersea Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Additional evidence that both the War and Navy Departments are encouraging the creation, enlargement, and development of American plants for the manufacture of war material, on the theory that these new resources would become valuable contributions to the national defense in time of war, was afforded today by the announcement by Secretary Daniels that he had decided to postpone the opening of bids on sixteen newly authorized submarines to Sept. 29 to enable two American private shipbuilding companies to enter the competition.

Today, at the regular meeting of his naval advisory council, composed of the ranking bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, the proposition was discussed of postponing the opening of the bids, which was scheduled for Aug. 2, and the postponement was decided upon.

"The Newport News and the New York Shipbuilding Companies," said Mr. Daniels, "have procured the right to build a submarine of the type used by one of the European nations, but owing to the interrupted traffic would be unable to submit bids on the date originally set. I consider it of great advantage to the Government to have these two large shipbuilding companies enter the submarine field. It increased competition and tends to increase the development of the submarine."

The companies obtained the right to build the European submarine known as the Hay-Denny type some time ago. The new vessels will be similar in size to the L type boats now in commission. They will have a surface cruising radius of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles and be equipped with the new three-inch disappearing gun recently developed by naval engineers.

WOULD KEEP TORPEDO SECRET

United States Government May Acquire Young Hammond's System.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 15.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of a system of wireless control of marine and submarine vessels, said today:

"The United States Army heads and the Secretary of War have recommended to Congress that my system be purchased by this Government and kept as an American secret. Recommendation has been made for the construction of a number of wireless torpedo plants for the protection of certain harbors and one of the first of these will be installed at Fisher's Island, as soon as Congress appropriates the money. When the appropriation for this plant shall have been made all the test work in torpedo units built for the Government will be done on Fisher's Island."

KRUPP WORKS STRIKE REPORTED TO IMPEND

Workmen in Great German Gun Plant Said to Demand Better Hours and Wages.

GENEVA, July 15.—A report has reached Basle that a big strike is threatened at the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany, the movement being headed by the Union of Metallurgical Workmen and the Association of Mechanics. They demand higher wages, the report says, because of the increased cost of living and shorter hours because of the great strain under which they work.

The workmen, according to these advices, are in an angry mood and threaten the destruction of machinery unless their demands are granted immediately, as they have been put off for three months with promises. Several high officials have arrived at the Krupp Works in an effort to straighten out matters and calm the workmen, the advices add, and Bertha Krupp is expected to visit the plant and use her great influence with the workers.

The Frankfort Gazette, according to the news reaching Basle, has warned the administration of the Krupp plant of the seriousness of the situation, and has advised that the men's demands be granted. Meanwhile, the reports state, several regiments have been moved to the vicinity of the works to be available should the trouble result in a strike.

PLAN TO COMBAT GASES.

Cincinnati Chemists Say Agent of Allies Will Test Method.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—That they have invented an effective plan to combat the poisonous gases used in warfare, and are now negotiating with an agent of the Allies who has approved of their method, was the statement made today by Al C. Roach and his brother, William Roach, two local chemists.

"We are negotiating with an agent of the Allies in Washington, and he has informed us that he heartily approves of our invention. We are arranging to go to Washington to give a demonstration, and in case this proves convincing, as we feel sure it will, we shall carry our proposition directly to the French War Office at Paris and also to Rome," said Al Roach.

When asked why he did not give his information to the United States Government, Roach said that he had already submitted a discovery as to the use of incendiary shells and illuminating devices for night attacks and had received but scant courtesy.

200,000 MINERS OUT, DEFYING MINISTRY

Continued from Page 1.

men into committing a crime against the nation are those of a few hundred extreme Syndicalists and stop-the-war Socialists. In regard to the latter, it must not be forgotten that Keir Hardie's constituency, the storm centre of the movement, has been deluged with stop-the-war propaganda as perhaps no other in the country has, and that a strike of colliers to stop the war has for years been one of Keir Hardie's favorite themes.

"In appealing from these men to those whom they misrepresent the Government will be wise to combine patience with firmness. The great thing is, if possible, to get an early ballot, which would allow the patriotism and conscience of the majority to restore the situation, so far as it can, without any coercion. But if this cannot be obtained, and the strike drags its disastrous length into next week, there will be nothing for it but very drastic treatment, indeed, of the strike-inciting minority."

Only Two Small Collieries Working.

LONDON, July 15.—With the exception of two small collieries in the Rhondda district, employing about 800 men, all the coal mines in South Wales, from which comes the coal for the navy, were idle today.

Although opinion is divided, the extremists are in the large majority. Yesterday's conference, however, agreed to meet the President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, tomorrow to discuss the situation, and some of the miners of the Western district have agreed to resume work tomorrow.

General business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange ceased, owing to the Government requisition for the Admiralty of all available coal supplies, while shipping and the railways which depend on the mines also had little to do today.

All the responsible labor leaders of the country are opposed to the strike, and, while it is hard to see how the Government can enforce the penalties of the Munitions Act, it is believed that the miners will be influenced by the fact that they are opposing a measure which was passed for the safety of the country.

This is the first time that the Government has used the authority granted by the Munitions measure. It ruled that the miners must not strike. A royal proclamation to this effect was issued yesterday. The miners' answer to this proclamation was to go on strike, thus not only stopping the mines, but leaving idle the mine railways and some ships engaged in coal transport.

Theoretically the Government is empowered to check the strike forthwith, but it is a puzzling problem how the fines authorized under the munitions measure are to be enforced. The whole country is watching the outcome of the strike, which will be a test of the Government's power to force labor to arbitrate in the face of the men's contention, though not the contentions of the leaders, that, having made their demands, there is nothing to arbitrate.

Munitions Tribunal for Wales.

An official announcement made this evening says:

"The Minister of Munitions has appointed a general munitions tribunal for Wales and Monmouthshire, as follows: Chairman, Robert Wallace, King's Counsel; Assessors, Sir Griffith Thomas, representative of the employers, and Councillor Griffiths, representative of the workpeople."

The strike was forced by the men of the Aberdare Valley, who are strong syndicalists, and have declared that the present is a good time to force the Government to take over the mines. This policy has been advocated by the Independent Labor Party, which is more extreme than the regular Labor Party, and one of the leaders of which is James Keir Hardie, whose parliamentary constituency includes the Aberdare Valley.

Asked in the House of Commons today was steps, if any, had been taken to suppress the organs of the Independent Labor Party, Premier Asquith replied that the question of increasing the power conferred by the Defense of the Realm act was being considered.

Take Over Coal Reserves.

CARDIFF, July 15.—The Admiralty today took over all the reserve supplies of coal.

Virtually every mine in Wales was idle this morning. In one district alone 20,000 men struck, defying the Government's proclamation that the provisions of the Munitions act would be invoked to prevent a cessation of operations. By 10 o'clock it was estimated that upward of 120,000 men were out in all parts of the Welsh fields.

The rank and file of the miners are obdurate, and the Government's proclamation seems only to have stiffened their resolution to stand firm in their demands.

Men who strike in the face of the Government's prohibition are subject to a fine of $15 a day, in default of which they may be imprisoned.

D. A. THOMAS HOPEFUL.

Welsh Coal Operator Believes the Strike Will Soon Be Ended.

D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal operator who is here as a Commissioner of the Munitions Ministry of the British Government, said yesterday that he believed the strike of the Welsh coal miners would be over in a few days. He declined to be interviewed further on the subject, saying he had decided not to make any comments on the war or any other subject during his stay in the United States.

Since Mr. Thomas arrived at the Plaza Hotel three weeks ago he has been inundated with inquiries from manufacturers' agents who want to sell war munitions to the British Government.

On account of the enormous amount of work since his arrival in New York, Mr. Thomas will not be able to leave here for Canada for some days.

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THREATEN TIEUP OF ARMS PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

tract what he said until the labor officials proved he was wrong. Major Penfield said today:

"When I said that $2,000 had been used to cause the recent bricklayers' strike, I did not mean or say that the money had been paid to officials of the Bricklayers' Union. It went to the agitators who caused the strike. The officials of the Bricklayers are the men who put an end to the strike, and we have nothing but the best feeling for them."

Mr. Greist was asked if he attributed his many labor troubles here to German influence. He thought a moment, and then replied: "That is a question I would rather not answer."

Pressed for an opinion, he said: "I am not on the witness stand."

Silent on Government Orders.

Publicity Agent French of the Remington firms was asked if the company now had any orders for arms or ammunition from the United States Government.

"That I cannot discuss," he replied.

"Would the Remington people build such a magnificent plant for temporary purposes?"

"That's a question you can answer for yourself. You can say the Remington people knew what they were doing when they put up this great plant—the greatest of its kind in the world."

Major Penfield has several former army and navy officers associated with him. He himself left the Ordnance Bureau of the army on March 1 to take up his present duties.

Business Agent Bowen of the local Ironworkers' Union said tonight:

"The Remington and the Stewart people have lost their chance to settle this strike on the original terms. They must now force an eight-hour day for metal workers in Bridgeport, and they must do it quickly. We will strike Monday for that, if we don't get it by then, and delay will spread the strike first to the other Remington plants, and then to all other shops making war supplies. If that doesn't bring results we will call out men in other plants throughout the country. This is our chance, and we will take the best advantage of it."

The machinists have lined up with them the hod carriers, the stationary engineers, and the sheet metal workers. These workers have declared their willingness to strike with the machinists Monday.

Following the disturbance of last night there was erected about the new 102-acre Remington plant today a series of strong electric lights, one every seventy feet, in order that the guards might be able to detect any congregation of persons at night. It was said at the Remington offices today that the fight last night was caused by a laborer who attempted to get out of the stockade at the wrong place. In the melée his skull was fractured.

The labor leaders admit that the withdrawal of the machinists and toolmakers could not halt the plants at once, but declare that it would require only a few weeks to effect complete paralysis, because, with the machinists out, disabled machines could not be repaired. It is estimated that a strike by the machinists ultimately would throw 30,000 persons out of work in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—While the State Department is not communicative on the subject, it is understood that the attention of the department has been called to the statement made by Major Walter W. Penfield of the Remington Arms Company that the strike of employes of the company's big new plant at Bridgeport, Conn., was fomented by German sympathizers.

The understanding is that the embassy of one of the belligerent European powers laid the statement of Major Penfield before the department, but whether with a request for action is not disclosed. It is said that the embassy indicated a belief that German official agents had been responsible for the furthering the strike, and may have furnished the $2,000 which Major Penfield said was contributed in a former strike.

New Concern to Make Explosives.

For the purpose of manufacturing ammunition, the Bradley Nitrate Company was incorporated yesterday in Newark with an authorized capital of $2,500,000. According to the incorporation papers, the concern will manufacture and dispose of explosives, chemicals and compounds. The plant and office of the concern are at 105 Hamilton Street, Newark. Parker R. Bradley is statutory officer of the company. The other incorporators are Francis H. Peaby of Essex Falls, N. J., and George F. Hall of Newark.

Nixon Carpenters Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 15.—Differences existing between the Nixon Nitrate Works and the carpenters employed there, which threatened a strike, were adjusted satisfactorily today, and the men resumed work. It is understood that the proposed cut in the wage scale was not made. No information could be obtained from the plant officials, who denied that there was any trouble.

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VIENNA RED BOOK ACCUSES ALLIES

Cruelty to Nationals and Breaches of International Law Charged.

SEVERAL EXAMPLES CITED

French, Russians, Serbs, and Montenegrins Denounced for Alleged Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a Red Book issued by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Embassy here.

The publication is called a "Collection of Evidence" and is divided into four parts.

"The first two parts," says a prefatory note introducing numerous depositions and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the Government officers of the hostile countries. The cases adduced deal with the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality, a right consecrated since the remotest antiquity and respected even by the uncivilized nations or tribes.

"Never before have so many cases of the violations of this right been instanced. In several cases the illegal expulsion or arrest has preceded the actual state of war, a fact which still further aggravates the offense. The expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agents from Morocco and Egypt, which is irreconcilable with existing international treaties, has been made the subject of protests lodged with the neutral powers.

"The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected —in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even if it be conceded that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the arrest and the incarceration of aged men, sick persons, women, and children, are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity. It was a French professor of law who thus defined such conduct: 'To inflict sufferings on defenseless citizens of the enemy without imperative reasons is to revert to barbarism.'

Violations of Laws of Warfare.

"The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare. From the evidence published herewith the conclusion is inevitable that there is hardly a rule of warfare which has not been violated repeatedly by the hostile armies. To the numerous cases of disregard of the regulations concerning the use of prohibited projectiles, contained in The Hague agreement about the laws and practices of warfare on land, and of the Geneva convention, must be added the unspeakable outrages of which the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have been guilty. This ruthlessly illegal way of conducting war operations, and the cruel and treacherous participation of the entire population in acts of war, certify once more the lapse from civilization which the people of these countries have undergone.

"The 'Collection of Evidence' does not purport to be complete in any respect. It is naturally restricted to the exposition of facts which have been either officially investigated or authenticated in an unimpeachable way.

"In proportion to the number of cases which have actually occurred, the number of the proven instances is exceedingly small. Up to this day, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still without information concerning the fate of several consular officials who have been arrested. The Austrians and Hungarians who are being detained in hostile countries can be counted by the thousands. Almost all of them still endure in silence the outrageous methods wherein the Governments of hostile countries set human dignity at naught.

"The breaches of the laws of warfare, as compiled in part of this collection, must likewise be considered, however, as only individual evidence. For the time being we cannot have anything approaching a comprehensive knowledge of events in the territories beyond the enemy's lines. And yet, from the reports which reach us and from trustworthy news published in foreign daily papers, it is possible to draw the well-founded conclusion that thousands of shocking violations of the law of nations have occurred, especially in the districts of our country occupied by the enemy.

"It may be conceded that certain breaches of international law seem to be an inevitable consequence of the massing of troops on so huge a scale as this war has produced. But it is nevertheless most disappointing that the international agreements assuring the protection of lives, the honor, the freedom of the religious faith of peaceful citizens, and the arts and sciences, should be willfully violated by the troops and officials of the very Government under the aegis of which The Hague conferences reformed and completed the laws of warfare.

Employment of Colored Troops.

"One of the main causes for this unfortunate situation must be ascribed to the employment of troops wholly unable to perceive the legal restrictions applied to warfare. The French professor of law, already quoted above, enumerates the doctrine that countries at war with nations of a low standard of civilization are compelled to apply methods of warfare which correspond to the level of their opponents' morals. He adds:

"'The French acted in accordance with this precept in Africa, Tonkin, China and Dahomey; the English in India and Russians in Caucasia and in Turkestan.' France, Great Britain, and Russia could, therefore, not possibly expect that their African and Asiatic subjects would respect the provisions of international law. There cannot be the slightest doubt that they are well aware that they are disregarding the law of European nations when they line up savages and half-savages against the troops of European powers.

"The object of this publication is to adduce only such violations of the international law as have been perpetrated directly and individually against nationals of the dual monarchy; it, therefore, does not include the evidences of numerous exceedingly grave breaches of the law which affected Austria-Hungary in an indirect and general way. Such breaches are to be found in the arbitrary and unlawful declaration of France and Great Britain with regard to the status of Morocco, Egypt and Cyprus, in the violation of the rights of neutral nations, and in the sympathetic disregard of the regulations provided by maritime law.

"The preposterous claim of the hostile nations to the right to subject the entire population of large countries to famine must be stigmatized as a sacrilegious violation of the rules of warfare. No less sacrilegious is the act of the hostile Governments in tolerating, if not actually inspiring, the unprecedented agitation of a press which disseminates lies and fosters hatred. Most of the excesses to which thousands of innocent and defenseless people have fallen victims are the direct outcome of that agitation.

Only Gives a Faint Idea.

"The collection of evidence, as now published for general information, cannot convey even a faint idea of the decay which the notions of international law have undergone and which in the course of a few months have destroyed many a hope. It may, however, furnish some facts for the reflection of those whose judgment has remained unbiased as to who is responsible for the collapse of the law of nations and of the sense of morality in a war brought on by our enemies for the purpose of crushing nations engaged in the peaceful pursuit of the blessing of civilization, and as to who has the right to claim that he is fighting this hotly contested struggle for the sake of liberty and humanity.

"The Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received, since the printing of this collection was completed, a number of further reports of violations of international law committed by hostile Governments, and among them the reports of the consular officials recently released from Russia. These and similar revelations which may come to hand at a future date will be published in the form of supplements to the present collection.

"The names of a number of witnesses have been withheld at their own special request. They have reasons to fear that the publication of their names would tend, as long as the passions aroused by the war last, to subject them to reprisals and thus endanger either their interests or those of other persons in hostile countries. The identity of all the witnesses has, however, been carefully established by responsible Government officials. The names which have, for the time being, been suppressed will be available when their publication will not be liable to entail harm to them or other sufferers of the war."

"A Typical Example."

A "typical example" of the treatment of Austrians in Belgium is described in a letter from an Austrian merchant in the perfumery business who had lived fifteen years in Paris and was forced to leave within twenty-four hours.

"The hostility and brutality of the population of Brussels toward Germans and Austrians," he writes concerning his journey through Belgium, "was beyond description. From Brussels we proceeded to Antwerp, where we were arrested by the Garde Civique on the station platform. * * * My poor wife was hurried on with the butt ends of the guards' rifles. As she took no heed of this, she was struck across both legs with a rifle and was injured. We witnessed most pitiable scenes. A child, 9 years, was so frightened that it refused to follow the others and clung with both hands to the railings at the exit; a garde civique . t it with his sabre and cut its left hand off.

"An Austrian couple, who had owned a restaurant at Antwerp for the last sixteen years, were terribly ill-treated by the mob. The poor woman had one of her eyes pierced with a fork, while her husband had two fingers cut off. Another Austrian woman was expelled from a maternity home with her baby, which was only 5 days old. She had neither dress nor shirt on her body, which was only covered with a dirty bed sheet. It was a heartrending scene, yet it did not prevent a garde civique from making fun of her in a shameless manner; it was such a 'comedy,' very amusing, indeed."

With reference to the treatment of Austro-Hungarian nationals in France, the chief complaint was against the treatment of women and children in the concentration camps. The deposition of Miss M. E. Schreiner, a graduate nurse, pictures conditions in a convent at Garaison to which Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans were ordered after a march of twenty kilometers. Here they were informed that they were prisoners of war.

"There were altogether about 1,000 prisoners," declared Miss Schreiner, "half of whom were women and children. There was no furniture available, and straw was the sole bedding. Under the pretext of safety, the existing latrines were boarded up and holes in the ground were dug by the male prisoners in lieu of other arrangements. There were no provisions made for washing. * * * Insufficiency of food and the weather conditions soon brought about serious illnesses, such as dysentery, and in consequence of the inadequate latrines epidemics broke out. * * * Two women were confined and had to put up with the most atrocious treatment. * * * Four people died."

Charges Against French Soldiers.

Other cases cited included the "malicious punishment, rough medical attendance by a veterinary surgeon," and the "shameless molestation of interned girls by French soldiers" at Sables d'Olonne.

"The young girls," according to one of the depositions, were exposed to criminal assaults by the soldiers. In the beginning, they were herded together with the young men and had to share their rooms or stables with them. Modesty forbids specification of all the acts of indecency to which we had to submit; worst of all orders was the Commission of Police Maternes, who unmercifully maltreated all those who opposed his immoral designs."

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior obtained on Jan. 11, 1915, a report of "the murder of interned Hungarians at Argenton-sur-Cruse, Angers, Bastide-St. Pierre, La Courtine, Garaison, and Orville."

In Great Britain, insufficient food and accommodations, it is claimed, were accorded the interned nationals at Devonport and Newbury.

"Colonel Haines," (presumably in charge of the detention camps,) says a letter from Baron Giskra to Count Berchtold, "would have been quite willing to do something for the prisoners, but his humanitarian impulses were checked by Lord Kitchener."

Similar complaints are made of treatment of prisoners at Dorchester and the Douglas concentration camp on the Isle of Man.

In Russia, the intelligence department of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff learned of "barbarous treatment inflicted on the interned at Orenburg, where typhus and starvation depleted their ranks by the hundreds."

In Serbia besides "rough treatment, plundering, and insufficient food, compulsory naturalization was enforced, prisoners of war were robbed, badly fed, and forced to do work for military purposes."

Twenty-seven cases of violations by Russia of the laws of warfare, and eighteen instances in which Serbia and Monenegro are accused of various atrocities are given in detailed affidavits selected from many more made by soldiers, officers, and civilian officials. These include, in Russia, not only the use of dumdum bullets, firing on the Red Cross flag and ambulances, but "organized looting and killing of civilians and numerous authenticated cases of rape."

Attacks on Jewish Civilians.

Cases are recorded of looting and killing directed especially against Jewish civilians who also "were forced under the lash to work in the trenches during their holidays." Atrocities committed by the Cossacks, assassinations and robberies and wanton destruction, all supported by concrete instances, were verified, it is claimed, after the Austrians reoccupied the invaded territory, where the alleged violations had occurred.

In Serbia and Montenegro, the participation of the civilian population in the fighting, the misuse of the white flag, use of cartridges filled with wire nails and pieces of vitriol of copper, torture of prisoners, the poisoning of wells with dead bodies and mud, the firing upon the army service corps by women and children, mutilation of bodies and maltreatment of prisoners of war, with insufficient food and accommodation, complete the list of atrocities complained of by the Austrian Army.

Under the head of "Violations of the Laws of Warfare" compiaint is made that Russia refused to recognize Austrians described as the Polish and Rumanian Legions as belligerents. The Russians are accused of hanging them "whenever they catch them."

"The Rumanian Legions, not less than the Polish Legions," says the book "comply not only with all the requirements of The Hague Convention in regard to a volunteer corps, but form a part of the army itself."

Charges are also made against the Russians of "grievous acts of terrorism" against Greek Catholics in Bukowina.

ASSAIL AUSTRIAN RED BOOK.

Italians Say It Seeks to Influence Opinion of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 15.—From a résumé of the Austrian Red Book telegraphed here Italians think Austria is trying to influence public opinion in the neutral countries. The Giornale d'Italia observes:

"The Red Book says the discussions between Austria and Italy continued after Italy denounced the Triple Alliance on May 4. This is true to the extent that the last Austrian concession came to the Italian Government after the denunciation and therefore too late to be considered."

Of the Red Book interpretation of the famous Article 7, which the book tries to establish was identical in Austria and Italy, the Giornale d'Italia says:

"Vienna reasons thus: The Austrian interpretation was held also by Italy on some occasions, while on others, when it was to her advantage, she refused to recognize that certain of her acts raised the question of Article 7 to the benefit of Austria. Now Austria refuses to recognize that her action against Serbia raises the question to the benefit of Italy.

"The Red Book maintains that Austria at the time of the Libyan war demanded the application of Article 7, which was refused, so that now she is free to refuse to consider Italian claims; while the reality is, as shown by the Italian Green Book, that Italy bowed to the Austrian veto ordering the Italian squadron away from the Albanian coast, and not to bombard Saloniki or Cavilla or occupy Chilo.

"Evidently this Red Book is an effort to stultify the Green Book, just as Germany tried to neutralize the English White Paper with hers."

It is said that Foreign Minister Sonnino will answer the book, giving overwhelming proofs of its incorrectness.

URUMIAH TYPHOID VICTIMS.

A Number of the American Mission Colony Have Died.

The Presbyterian Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions yesterday made public a letter received from Mrs. J. P. Cochran, a mission worker at Urumiah, Northern Persia, written on May 20, a day after the Turks and Kurds left the place because of the approach of superior Russian forces. The letter is addressed to "Friends in America," and describes the sufferings of the people and the missionaries during the occupation of the town by the Turks.

Writing of the scourge of typhoid, Mrs. Cochran says:

"Then we all began to get the typhoid fever. We had some Turkish soldiers in the hospital with it, and the people were ignorant and careless and we had an epidemic. We have seven hundred newmade graves in our compound here at the college as the result of it.

"In the hospital there was a time when the head physician's assistant, Dr. Daniel, who died with it; the matron, druggist, all the nurses, the cook, the bake-woman, the steward, and washerwomen were all down together, and two hundred and fifty patients to be taken care of. You can imagine, or rather you can't begin to imagine, the disorganization of the place.

"In the city it was even worse."

ITALIANS SHELL DOBERDO.

Several Infantry Attacks Repelled, Austrians Announce.

VIENNA, July 15, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

Against some points on the plateau of Dobero the Italians again are developing a vigorous artillery fire. They also have attempted several infantry attacks between Polazzo and Schrausina, but these were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts nothing of importance has occurred.

HAS LOST NO SUBMARINES.

Italians Have Destroyed Three. Austria Denies Assertions That

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Austrian Embassy today announced the receipt of this dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Burian:

"Contrary to reports in Italian papers that, in revenge for the sinking of the Italian cruiser Amalfi, the Italians sunk three Austro-Hungarian submarines, it has been ascertained that the Austro-Hungarian Navy, during the progress of the war with Italy, has thus far sustained no losses whatever. Likewise, all reported damages by the Italian Navy to submarines are wholly untrue."

AMERICANS AS PRISONERS.

Germans Treat Volunteers for France as if They Were British.

GENEVA, July 15, (via Paris.)—Wounded French soldiers passing through Geneva under the recent exchange agreement say that several Americans who were fighting as volunteers in the ranks for France are prisoners in Germany, where they are being treated as Englishmen.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose daughter is the wife of the German Crown Prince, is visiting here. At the railway station this morning she distributed gifts to the wounded German soldiers passing through to Germany from Lyons. The Grand Duchess wept at the spectacle.

NO ENGLISH UNEMPLOYED.

Annual Vote for the Relief of Those Out of Work Is Dropped.

LONDON, July 15.—Unemployment having virtually disappeared throughout the United Kingdom, Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, asked and obtained leave in the House of Commons today to withdraw the vote of $1,250,000 for works to be carried out for the relief of the unemployed.

This vote is an annual one, made in the anticipation that a large number of men will be thrown out of employment during some period of the year.

NO GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE

Inventory Shows Ample Supplies, Says Bicknell—Serbia Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities throughout the European war zone, and who returned here today, says a German inventory of food supply in Germany shows no shortage, present or prospective, and that in Serbia, where there is much destitution, there is considerable food shortage, but conditions are improving and the situation is encouraging generally throughout the war area.

TRACING GERMAN 'J'ACCUSE.'

Attack on Berlin's Policy Attributed to Own Consul General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—An Amsterdam dispatch says the Vlaamsche Stem learns from the best sources that the German book, "J'accuse," which contained a serious indictment of German policy, was written by a Consul General of Germany in a small neutral country.

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MOST APPETIZING
COCKTAIL
MOST DELICIOUS
RICKEY OR FIZZ
For sale by Acker-Merrall, Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Riker's, 200 Broadway; Siegler Bros., Charrot & Henry, Brooklyn; Decker Stores in Jersey; other Dealers and Cafes
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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
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GERMANS HOLD FAST TO ARGONNE GAINS

Big French Counter-Attack Repulsed with Heavy Losses, Berlin Report Says.

PARIS ADMITS A REVERSE

But Asserts That Later German Attacks Failed—Calm Follows Varied Activity on Western Front.

LONDON, July 15.—While the day along the western front is characterized in tonight's Paris report as comparatively calm and the fighting in the Argonne has dropped off considerably, the ground recently won there by the Germans appears still to rest in German hands, and that in spite of heavy counter-attacks by the French.

According to the Berlin account, this attempt to win back the lost trenches was carried out by a large force, with an abundant use of ammunition, and its failure is said to have cost the French a large number of men. The Argonne operation has netted the Germans more than 3,500 prisoners.

The Paris bulletin of this afternoon is contradictory in so far as it fails to mention the counter-attack, but it concedes that the Germans regained a "footing" in the Beaurain woods to the west of the forest proper.

The struggle in the Argonne today consisted of some close fighting and two German attacks, which Paris says were repulsed. The recent German success, Berlin remarks, is the more striking, as it was the intention of the French to carry out an attack on July 14, the national holiday.

The French continue to attack around Souchez, and tonight artillery duels are reported in this area, as well as northwest of Verdun, on the heights of the Meuse, and one position in the Vosges Mountains.

The official statement issued at Berlin today says:

In Southern Flanders, not far from Wytschaete, we blew up a number of mines yesterday with good results.

In the neighborhood of Souchez the French attacked in several places, in some cases with strong forces. They were everywhere repulsed.

Northeast of Beausejour, in the Champagne district, an enemy hand grenade attack could not be carried through on account of our mining operations.

The French made repeated attempts yesterday, which lasted into the night, to recapture the positions we took from them in the Forest of Argonne. Notwithstanding the employment of large quantities of ammunition and of strong forces recently brought up, all their attacks broke down. In many places there was bitter fighting with hand grenades and encounters at close quarters.

The enemy paid for his unsuccessful efforts with extraordinarily heavy losses. The number of French prisoners has been increased to 68 officers and 3,688 men.

The success of our troops was all the more remarkable as, according to corresponding statements made by prisoners, the French had prepared for a great attack against our positions on the Argonne front on July 14, their national festival day.

To the east of the Argonne fighting activity was more lively yesterday.

In the Malancourt attempts of the enemy to make an attack were frustrated by our fire.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre a French advance broke down in front of our positions with heavy losses.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose daughter is the wife of the German Crown Prince, is visiting here. At the railway station this morning she distributed gifts to the wounded German soldiers passing through to Germany from Lyons. The Grand Duchess wept at the spectacle.



Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Clothes

MANY men go far out of their way to pay *full price* for a Stein-Bloch Suit. Many men will wear *nothing but* a Stein-Bloch. Now you may buy one here at a great reduction.

Three-Piece Suits, light and medium weights, ½, ¼ or skeleton-lined. You can wear the medium weights all summer and right on until the snow flies.

Alterations Free

$25 Suits.....$18.75
$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

FRENCH SOCIALISTS LOYAL AND CONFIDENT

National Congress Unanimous for Allies and the Freeing of Oppressed Peoples.

PARIS, July 15.—The National Congress of the Socialist Party of France, at which all the Socialist members of the Cabinet were present, today unanimously adopted lengthy resolutions affirming anew "the unshakable confidence" of the party "in the cause of the Allies and Republican France."

The resolutions declared that the party sought, with the remainder of the nation and with the nation's allies, "the liberation of the territory of heroic and loyal Belgium and the invaded regions of France, as well as justice for Alsace and Lorraine."

"Today," the resolutions continued, "after eleven months of war, the Socialist Party of France is unable to conceive of an enduring peace that is not based upon the following:

First—Nationalist principles, including the willingness to abandon all policies of annexation, and the reestablishment of the right inherent in the oppressed peoples of Europe to dispose of themselves and return to the nations from which they were brutally separated.

Second—Absolute respect for the political and economic independence of nations.

Third—Organization of obligatory arbitration, permitting also the limitation of armaments; democratic control of engagements entered into by Governments, and an international police.

The resolutions review the origins of the war, recalling the anti-war declarations of German and Austrian Socialists, and place the responsibility for the war on "execrable dreams of hegemony, which aimed to place Europe under the heel of the most brutal, the most aggressive and the most unscrupulous imperialism."

MANY PRISONERS TRADED.

Trains of Permanently Disabled Passing Through Switzerland.

BERNE, July 14, (via Paris.)—A special train loaded with French prisoners of war, permanently disabled, on their way home from Germany, passes here every night another special filled with similarly crippled Germans who are returning from France. After this exchange is completed 3,000 members of the sanitary corps of the two nations will be transferred from one country to the other.

It is reported at Constance that 2,000 French sanitary troops are being held on the German frontier awaiting transport home.

EX-PRISONER HURT IN WAR.

Jerseyman Sentenced "to Go to Front" Fights for England.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—Thomas Shaw, who formerly lived here, and who about the time of the outbreak of the war was sentenced by Police Court Judge John A. Borden to "go to the front," and who amazed his friends by taking the Judge's words literally, has been heard from. He wrote to Frank Turner of 721 Cookman Avenue that he was now in a hospital in Sheffield, England, with the prospect of losing his left arm as the result of a shell wound.

"I am still in the land of the living," Shaw wrote. "I'm mighty lucky to be alive after my lot at Lens. I've got mine in the left shoulder. It was caused by a high explosive, and I'm very much afraid my arm isn't going to be any more use to me, and I may have to have it off. I don't know yet. Still hoping for hope. I was in two bayonet charges, and I sure went raving mad while they were on, and for days after I couldn't get over the first one. When we got back to the trenches, I couldn't close my eyes for a single minute. Oh, it's awful!"

Shaw said that the Germans showed particular dislike for bayoent charges.

"Well, I've been through what I'll never forget, and I'm proud I've done my bit for a country worth fighting for," concludes Shaw. "Give my kind regards to Judge Borden. Tell him that the Germans with all their guns couldn't kill me."

Shaw was arrested last August, when he and Michael Manners, who ran a delicatessen store at 641 Cookman Avenue, got into a fight on the sidewalk. They spent the night in jail, and the next day Judge Borden discharged them. Shaw is an Englishman and Manners a German. Shaw had served fifteen years in the United States Army.

DOUBLE FT. TOTTEN GUARDS

Extra Precautions Follow Rumors That Spies Have Been Seen.

Within the last few days the number of "guard posts" at Fort Totten, fronting on the Long Island Sound near Whitestone Landing, have been doubled by order of Lieut. Col. H. H. Hearn, U. S. A. Just why the posts were doubled cannot be learned, but it is understood that extra precautions are being made to guard the waterfront and particularly the short range guns that cover the Sound directly in front of the fort.

Rumors that spies and cranks who might plant bombs have been seen near the fort have been heard here, but the officers refuse to discuss them. The batteries of guns of small calibre are designed to cover the mine fields that stretch along the Sound in all directions and across to Fort Schuyler on the Westchester shore.

WEEK'S HARD FIGHT WON FECHT VALLEY

French Swept Down the Mountains After Long and Difficult Preparations.

MET HEAVY CROSSFIRE

Group of Chasseurs Trapped, but Refused to Surrender—Metzeral Destroyed by Attackers.

PARIS, July 15.—"The operations by which our troops captured the towns of Metzeral and Sondernach, which are situated in the Fecht Valley," says the official eyewitness today in recounting the French success in the battle of Metzeral, Upper Alsace, "have been remarkable because of the means employed and the results obtained, and as the Alpine troops have been forced to surmount all possible difficulties."

Metzeral, the eyewitness explains, is situated in a valley surrounded by high hills, the sides of which dropped precipitously down to the Fecht region. On these hills was stationed artillery, to the rear of which, within easy access, large reinforcements could be massed and brought to the front when needed.

"From prisoners we learned," continues the official eyewitness, "that the Germans considered their position impregnable. It was surrounded by several lines of trenches and barbed wire entanglements. We made long preparations for the attack, concentrating troops and bringing supplies up the Vosges through winding, narrow, and hastily constructed roads twenty miles in length. New trenches were dug, mines laid, and various other details attended to.

Opening of the Attack.

"On June 15, after prolonged and heavy artillery fire on both sides of the valley, the attack was begun against Hill 830, on which we captured trenches situated on the slopes, taking two companies prisoners. A portion of the trenches on Braunkopf also fell into our hands.

"At Eichwald we gained less, as here the German fortifications were strongest. At Anlass, also, although many grenades were thrown, the fortifications were of such a character as to make it impossible to break through.

"On the day following the attack was resumed, with the purpose of gaining us all the positions on Braunkopf and Hill 830. We began at this point to encircle Eichwald, as the road to Metzeral now lay open. The Germans remained at Anlass, where our attack always stopped, and with their fire across the valley on Braunkopf made it impossible for us to proceed.

"All our efforts were now concentrated on Anlass. We attacked on June 18 and 19, and on the 20th the German position fell into our hands. Our troops continued on down the valley, capturing 6 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 140 men.

French Chasseurs Trapped.

"An attack directed at the same time against Winterhagel, situated to the south of Anlass, was marked by a sad incident. A small group of chasseurs who succeeded in breaking through the barbed-wire entanglements found themselves under a crossfire of quick-firers. The men tried to construct a shelter with the tools they carried. The Germans cried 'Surrender!' Not one man answered. The quick-firers accomplished their work, and the men were found lying with faces to the ground, as if they had dropped when drawn up in line for parade.

"Our attacks were now centred on Metzeral. The factory at Steinbruck was taken on the night of June 17, and a battalion entered Altenkof the day following. On June 21 our men came down from Braunkopf, surrounded the village on the north, and took the railway station. The Germans in Metzeral, barred with concrete, placed quick-firers in several houses to protect their retreat and prepared to set the place on fire. Our artillery quickly demolished the houses in which German artillery had been placed, and our troops entered Metzeral flaming streets to the north and west. The village was burned.

"On the two following nights, while our troops harassed the retreating enemy, Winterhagel and Sondernach fell into our hands and our line was established along the length of the valley of the Fecht as far as Sondernach.

"The action resulted in the capture of 20 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 638 men."

CZECH LEADER ARRESTED.

Austria Proceeds Against Dr. Raschin, a Pan-Slavic Propagandist.

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Prague, Bohemia, to the Overseas News Agency says:

"Dr. Raschin, a Czech leader, has been arrested. He was President of the Czech newspaper Narodny Listy, and a well-known Pan-Slavic leader. Twenty years ago he was sentenced to a prison term for political reasons. More recently he was elected a member of the Austrian Diet."

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Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from

$43 $40 $38 $35 $30 $28

now $23

A small charge for alterations.

¶ Economy of price, but no economy of assortments—reductions in figures, but no reduction of variety. Literally, all the wealth and beauty of a season's full selections, changed only in the matter of price. Models which reveal all the inimitable initiative of Saks design. Fabrics which embrace checks, overchecks, plaids, stripes, and novelties innumerable, with discrimination peculiar to them all. And that something in the character and cut of every garment which bespeaks at once the authorship of Saks and the authority of Style. *Get yours today.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BRITISH PLAN TO MEET GERMAN COMPETITION

Turn to America for Model Co-operation Between Scientists and Manufacturers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Methods to bring about a closer cooperation between British scientists and manufacturers in meeting future German competition were discussed today at the annual meeting of the Society of Technical Industry, which was founded in Lancashire in 1881. The example of America was held up as a model. Professor G. G. Henderson, President of the society, urged the institution of a plan of industrial fellowships on the lines of that successfully inaugurated by the late Professor Kennedy Duncan in connection with the University of Kansas and an educational institution at Pittsburgh.

The essence of this eminently practical idea is that any manufacturer who desires to have some technical matter investigated applies to the Chemistry Department of the university of technical college for the services of a chemist qualified to prosecute research and undertakes to provide adequate remuneration for a period of one or more years. The work is done in the Chemistry Department under the general superintendence of the professor, and if necessary facilities for large scale experiments are provided by the manufacturer.

Sir William Ramsay said the Royal Society had reorganized itself for war purposes and so had the Chemical Society; negotiations were in progress with other institutions, and they were trying to connect their interests and work together for the national cause. The American plan of fellowships he entirely approved, but he pointed out that the viewpoint in England differed from that in America. The idea of the English employer, he said, was to keep his laboratory and works in a system of watertight compartments. A chemist was not trusted with the secrets of the works, nor was an engineer allowed in the laboratory; only the man responsible for the whole of the production knew both sides. Under the American system a young man who showed aptitude was taken on trial for a year and, if he proved himself worthy, was entirely trusted and learned his work thoroughly.

Sir William declared for the American system. The English system, he said, had done more to kill the development of chemical industry than anything else.

GERMANS EXPLAIN DEFEAT.

Say They Were Outnumbered Six to One in Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today says:

"The conditions of the surrender of the German forces in Southwest Africa make clear that the German troops numbered 204 officers and 3,004 men, with seven field pieces and twenty-two machine guns. This force was matched, after prolonged warfare and terrible fatigues, against 20,000 men. The bravery of the Germans was admitted by the British, who even permitted noncommissioned officers and privates to keep their sidearms and guns."

COMMONS WELCOME GREY.

Cheer Him on His Return—His Health Much Improved.

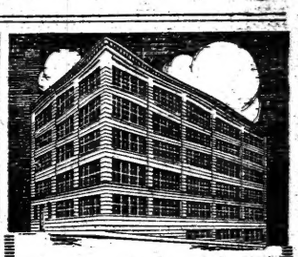
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Sir Edward Grey on making his first appearance in the House of Commons yesterday, after several weeks' absence owing to an affection of the eyes, received a welcome so fervent that he was almost unmanned by it.

"As soon as the Foreign Secretary rose to reply to the first question on the paper spontaneous cheers broke forth from every quarter of the House, and they were sustained for several moments. Sir Edward meanwhile standing at the table with bowed head, embarrassed by the warmth of this hearty and affectionate tribute.

"He is vastly improved in health. His old haggard look is gone, and there is vigor in his carriage and air. In short, he seems to have been quite revivified by his sojourn amid those rural scenes which he loves so much."



E. R. Squibb & Sons—New Brunswick, N. J.
Serum Manufacturers
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"Turner for Concrete"

A concrete building every other week for 12 years—over $30,000,000 worth.

40% of these on cost-plus-percentage contracts.

46% on repeat orders without competition.

TURNER
Construction Co

OPPOSES LOANS TO EUROPE.

Dr. E. E. Pratt Warns Bankers Against Aiding Industrial Rivals.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 15.—Lending American money to Europe was condemned as an economic mistake by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in a speech today before the convention of the West Virginia Bankers' Association here.

"In lending money to European nations," he said, "we are enabling them merely to keep up their wasteful warfare, and if we continue to lend money to Europe for reconstruction purposes after the war is over, we shall simply be building up our most active competitors. If, however, this money is lent to other countries of the world, countries which are not our competitors, but which are customers, and also the customers of European nations, we shall be building up our customers, we shall be strengthening them, and we shall be strengthening the ties between them and ourselves."

Dr. Pratt estimated that the total loans of American money and credit to Europe so far during the war totaled $500,000,000.

The bankers of the United States must prepare to handle the financial end of a great American foreign trade, asserted Dr. Pratt. The development of a large export business was now under way, and manufacturers and merchants would call upon the banks for extensive services in handling the cash and credit export transactions.

Dr. Pratt said that American banks were now establishing branches in South America and other parts of the world to handle American business, and that the war had resulted in the extensive substitution of American dollar exchange for English pound sterling exchange in international transactions.

U. OF P. COACH RESIGNS.

Vivian Nickalls Abandons Rowing to Join the British Army.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Vivian Nickalls, coach of the University of Pennsylvania rowing crews, announced today that he had resigned in order to join the British Army. Nickalls, who sails on Aug. 18, said he would accept a commission in either the Third or Fourth Hussars.

The Pennsylvania Rowing Committee asked Nickalls to remain at least another year, but he resisted all entreaties to stay.

"My country needs her sons," said Nickalls, "and I am going. I have remained here and read what little news we get, and I can stand it no longer."

Nickalls had a three-year contract with Pennsylvania, which had another year to run. Last year the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew finished second in the Poughkeepsie regatta and this season it was last.



Ricoro Cigars
are the Pride of the Famous
Cigar Makers of Porto Rico

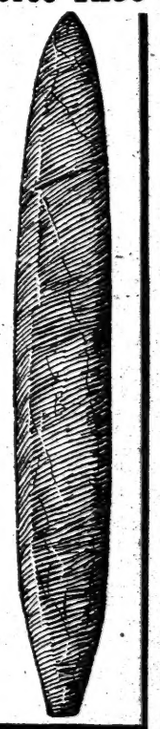
Nowhere in the world—not even in Havana—is more skillful work done on cigars than in the Ricoro factory at San Juan. Signor Luis Toro, President of the Company, himself a master of the art, picks the native Spaniards for the work as the Ritz-Carlton picks its cooks.

The RICORO Cigar
(Invincible Size) 7 cts. each
or by the box of 50, $3.50

is an example of what these wonderfully gifted cigar makers can accomplish working with Porto Rican tobacco, planted, cultivated, ripened and cured in fields where every condition prevails that favors tobacco growing on any island of the West Indies.

The RICORO Cigar is imported FREE OF DUTY.

The one difference between Porto Rican and Cuban tobacco is the delicate mildness of the former, due to its cultivation on high altitudes, under shade (as shown in the illustration above.)



CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS UNITED

GALLIPOLI TRENCHES TAKEN BY ALLIES

British and French Capture Strongly Fortified Lines Guarding Dardanelles.

TURKISH COUNTER-ATTACK

Ottomans, Using Bombs, Regain Section of Trenches, but Allies Afterward Recover Position.

LONDON, July 15.—Two strongly held Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to an announcement given out this evening by the British Official Press Bureau. The announcement is as follows:

"General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th inst. the forces under him made an attack at daybreak with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops engaged, including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposite to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from 200 to 400 yards.

"The second phase of the operation was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase, the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success, our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some eighty prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated some 400 yards in advance of our original position.

"In this part of the field in the course of the night of July 12-13, two counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

"During the hours of darkness, however, it was found that the British right had pressed too far, and the Turks made a successful bomb attack and captured a section of the trenches.

"This position being vital to the safety of life, a further attack was organized, and a brigade of the Royal Naval division, supported by French artillery, was sent forward, and with the support of 75's retook the trenches. In the meantime the French had pushed their extreme right down to the mouth of the River Kereves Dere, where it runs into the sea. This position was maintained without difficulty.

"During the night of the 13th-14th, as on the previous night, the enemy counter-attacked, but without success.

"Thus in these successful operations the whole of the original objective of the attack was attained, except on one small portion of about 300 yards, which still remains in the hands of the Turks.

"Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were captured, of whom 200 were taken by the French in the first attacks."

PARIS, July 15.—Tonight's official statement regarding the war operations contains the following:

"In the Dardanelles, July 12 to 15, the expeditionary corps of the Orient and the right wing of the British troops attacked the Turkish positions and carried several lines of works. A first line was occupied along the whole front on the morning of July 12, and a second toward the close of day through a magnificent charge of the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion.

"The following day fresh progress was made at several points, and the lower Valley of the Kereves was occupied. We captured more than 200 prisoners and our allies 150.

"The losses of the enemy, surprised frequently in massed formation by the artillery, were extremely heavy.

"The warships co-operated efficaciously, shelling Achi Baba and the Asiatic Coast."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued here today:

"On the night of the 12th, near Avih Burnu, we repulsed the enemy, who attempted to approach our trenches. Against our left wing the enemy, fearing a surprise, maintained a heavy infantry fire without results.

"At Sedd-el-Bahr, the morning of the 13th, there were slight infantry actions. In the afternoon, after infantry firing, the enemy attacked our right wing, but were repulsed by a counter-attack, suffering great losses. Moreover, we drove back to their original positions enemy troops who had approached part of our trenches, taking fourteen English prisoners.

"Our Anatolian batteries played an important part in these actions and forced two enemy destroyers, which were firing on our left wing, to flee. We hit with two shells an enemy torpedo boat in the Gulf of Saros, which retired."

SAY FATE OF TURKEY HANGS ON RUMANIA

Holding Up of Ammunition Worries Germans — Vorwaerts Protests Against Threats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information from Berlin matters as to the Balkans are approaching a climax. A growing fear, especially as to the attitude of Rumania, is finding expression in covert threats as to what the Central Powers may do if that State does not allow the passage of arms and ammunition to the Turks. The continued refusal to permit munitions to pass is endangering the position of the Turkish Army in the Dardanelles, and two important journals have declared that the Allies' success there would decide the whole war.

Meanwhile a note of protest against the threats to Rumania is uttered by the Vorwärts, which says:

"Rumania remains firm in her refusal to allow the transport of weapons and ammunition. The excitement upon the matter is easily understood. Upon the free passage of transports between the Central Powers and Turkey depends the fate of the Dardanelles. That is the greatest danger which threatens the defenders, and upon the fate of the Dardanelles depends the fate of Constantinople.

"Today this is the cornerstone of the politics carried on by the Central Powers. Rumania's obstinate refusal is based on the determination not to allow the opportunity of the world's war to pass unused, as in the second Balkan war. It will now with the least possible expenditure of money and blood obtain the highest profits, but firm opposition must be raised against attempts in certain quarters here to beat down Rumania by the application of the principle of Clausewitz. As to other means of following up his recommendation of policy, what words would the people of Germany use if England attempted to force Sweden to allow transport of ammunition and weapons, or even of machines? But the same words would be of exact application if the Central Powers were to attack Rumania."

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.

Both British and French Said to Have Gained Ground.

LONDON, Friday July 16.—A further advance by the Allies in the Dardanelles is reported by the Athens correspondent of The Express.

The British are said to have dislodged the Turks from four lines of trenches near Derka Tepe, while the French have gained an important success in the Krithia region.

BRITISH TROOPS IN SERBIA.

Eyewitness with Serb Army Now Permitted to Confirm Reports.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—That British troops are now in Serbia fighting with the Serbians against the Austro-Hungarians was confirmed today by Crawford Price, the British eyewitness with the Serbian forces.

Lecturing here, he said that the British army authorities now permitted him to make this announcement, thus confirming what has been often rumored, but never officially substantiated.

The strength of the British forces in Serbia were not stated by the lecturer.

SPY ROSENTHAL EXECUTED IN LONDON

Was Convicted of Sending Berlin Information About British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—Robert Rosenthal, the German spy, who was convicted of sending information about the British fleet to the German Admiralty, was executed this morning.

LONDON, July 15.—An official announcement of the execution of Rosenthal, given out tonight, says:

Robert Rosenthal, who on July 6 was tried by a general court-martial on charges of espionage, was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was duly confirmed and was carried out this morning.

Robert Rosenthal is the fourth convicted spy to be executed in the Tower of London since the war began. He was arrested early in June as he was about to leave the country after a short sojourn. His arrest was brought about through the interception of a letter he had sent to Captain von Prieger of the German Admiralty and the head of the Kaiser's spy system. Although the letter was not addressed with von Prieger's name, the name employed was known to be identified with the Captain, as it was the one used by the spy Kuepferle, who committed suicide in his cell at Brixton Prison on May 20 just before the summing up of his case.

Rosenthal, it is said, was practically "caught with the goods," for on his person and in his baggage were found many incriminating documents, including letters in cipher alleged to be from von Prieger, with data concerning the basis of the British fleet, plans of dockyards, &c. Thereupon, it is alleged, he made a full confession, in which he declared that von Prieger, in his office in Berlin, had a complete outfit for issuing fraudulent American passports. Ambassador Page advised the State Department at Washington to this effect, although he then had no confirmation of the reported confession.

As far as has been ascertained Rosenthal was never in America. He had what appeared to be a genuine American passport issued by the American Embassy in Berlin. He is said to have explained this on the ground that von Prieger's office was equipped with authentic American passport blanks and with a die for stamping the seals and signatures. He also had a number of genuine passports turned in by patriotic Germans, who had secured them as citizens of the United States.

Rosenthal's trial began on July 6 before a military court, presided over by Major General Lord Cheylesmore.

The first execution in the Tower since the beginning of the war was that of Karl Hans Lody, who was shot there on Nov. 6 last.

The second was that of an unknown spy, who met his death on March 5.

The third was that of F. Robert Müller on June 23. Müller, with Kuepferle and a German named Hahn, were implicated at the same time. Hahn has been sentenced to serve seven years.

Previous to the execution of Lody the last executions in the Tower were those of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, on Aug. 18, 1746, and of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, on April 8 in the following year. The Tower had ceased to be a state prison since Thistlewood and his confederates in the Cato Street conspiracy were incarcerated there in 1820.

SHOT ALLEGED AMERICAN.

Franz Berka Executed on Treason Charge in Silesia.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—Franz Berka, a laborer, who claimed American citizenship, was shot for high treason at Mahrsich-Ostrau, Austrian Silesia, on June 14, according to The Daily Chronicle, which says it gets its information from a copy of the official journal of Silesia.

Berka, who was 46 years old, says the Daily Chronicle, was tried before the military court, charged with using traitorous expressions in an inn at Gross Helendorf. The court sentenced the man to be hanged, but the sentence was changed to shooting and was carried out two hours after it was pronounced.

Kiao-Chau Refugees Sail for Home.

Sixty-nine German refugees from Kiao-chau, China, who have been living on board the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln in Hoboken, sailed yesterday for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner United States. Their safe passage has been guaranteed by the British, French and Japanese governments. The remainder of the party, which numbers 104, were left behind in Hoboken.

WAR A BIG HANDICAP TO BUSINESS IN U. S.

Herman A. Metz Tells Rotary Club That Neutrals Are Hampered by Both Sides.

CALLS WILSON TOO MILD

America Barred, He Says, from Obtaining from Germany Chemicals That Are Badly Needed Here.

Former Congressman Herman A. Metz told the members of the Rotary Club yesterday that merchants of the North were not protesting loudly enough for their rights to trade unhampered with the neutral countries.

"But wait until you hear from the South, for when the South begins to talk the country will wake up," he added, "and that will come in about a month, when the cotton crop begins to move, and the planters find no market for it. The trouble in the North is that we do not yell loud enough."

Mr. Metz was the speaker at the luncheon of the Rotary Club, in the Hofbrau Haus, Broadway and Thirtieth Street, and more than 100 members were there to hear him talk on American industrial conditions as affected by the European war. He reviewed the commercial difficulties due to the British Orders in Council, which he said were against all principles of international law in the trade relations of neutral nations.

"We have no right to complain of the control of the seas from whatever country it may come," he said, "but we have a right to complain when that advantage is used against us, for we have a positive right under the London Agreement to do business with neutrals. Let the belligerents fight it out, but when our rightful interests are cut off in an arbitrary manner we ought to kick and kick hard, and I would kick as hard against one side as the other.

"I thoroughly believe that our Government is doing all it reasonably can to solve the difficulty. It is a delicate situation, more so than many persons imagine. While I feel that President Wilson is doing all he can to solve the controversy, I think he is overcautious. He showed that spirit in his first letter, but his second note to Germany was all right. The sinking of the Lusitania has complicated the case, but when that question has been settled, these other trade difficulties will probably be solved more satisfactorily for us all.

"A Government has a right to establish a blockade, but it must be an actual one, and Great Britain has not made a real blockade of German ports. I have never heard that cotton was classed as contraband, yet England has prohibited its export except to France, Italy, Spain, and one or two other countries. The embargo on cotton covers everything pertaining to it shipped to or from Germany or Austria, and no foreign steamer will carry it from a neutral port. If an American vessel carries such a cargo she is liable to be seized, and some time the owner will get his money, and our merchants put up with it only because they are satisfied to get their money some way, but there is no law in it, and noncontraband goods have no right to be seized, even though paid for.

"Take the woolen question, of which we import quantities. How do our manufacturers get it? Simply by agreeing to the conditions whereby British manufacturers are allowed to sell to Americans, and those are, first, importation in British ships, and, second, by the American merchant agreeing not to export any part of the wool in any way to a neutral nation. We can't even send it to South America, and this limits it to our home consumption. It is the same with rubber. An American merchant cannot get a pound from the British colonies until he binds himself not to export any article containing a particle of rubber. This applies to hundreds of articles, including typewriting machines, and under this agreement, which has no force in international law, such goods cannot be sent from America to any country on the earth. I could cite other cases, but this shows to what an extent the American manufacturers are up against it. There is no law in it, but you simply can't do business, and that is making war hell for our merchants.

"Germany makes many things which this country does not produce and which we are sadly in need of," said Mr. Metz.

GUARDS IN CAMP TOMORROW

First Brigade to Work Out Practical Problems of War.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y., who will command the camp at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., which will commence tomorrow and continue until Aug. 1, has mapped out what is considered by experts to be the most progressive program of instruction the guard has had on field service. His idea is to give the officers and men as much varied instruction as possible in the limited time. There will be no fatiguing marches and sleeping in dog tents, which never keep out the rain, but each regiment will take its heavy tentage and sleep eight men in a tent.

All the troops of the First Reinforced Brigade, including all branches of the service, will leave this city by rail and boat to the number of 5,000 tomorrow morning. The camp has been named Camp Whitman, in honor of the Governor, and the Post Office address is Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MRS. MARYE DENIES RUMOR.

Says Husband Has Not Resigned as Ambassador to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Mrs. George T. Marye denies the rumor that her husband has resigned his post as American Ambassador at Petrograd.

Mrs. Marye, who is spending a few weeks in her Hillsborough home before sailing shortly with Mrs. Edward H. Harriman to rejoin her husband, in speaking today of this rumor which had originated in a Washington dispatch, said:

"I am very indignant to think that such a rumor should have been published without any foundation whatever. The first intimation I had was when I was told of the publication today."

In regard to the report that Mrs. Marye had found Russian life uncongenial, she said that she had found the Russian capital a most charming city, and the people most hospitable.

Ray T. Baker, Ambassador Marye's secretary, also denied the rumor, and said that his recent advices from the Ambassador indicated that he was working very diligently on several matters of importance, and contained no hint of a thought of resignation.

RUSSIANS AGAIN LOSE PRZASNYSZ

Continued from Page 1.

The new offensive will probably be general and extend from the Baltic around the east Prussian border to the Vistula, west of Warsaw, for all the Russian troops in this section must be kept busy to prevent them from concentrating at the point where the Germans hope to break through.

This is the second time Field Marshal von Hindenburg has tried this. His last effort, while it freed East Prussia of the Russians, cost the Germans an immense number of men and very nearly involved them in disaster, owing to the muddy condition of the ground. Now, however, there are only bad roads or lack of roads to contend with, and it is possible that the Germans have built railways to their northern front, as they have done in Central Poland.

Several Russian Positions Stormed.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Przasnysz, a town of Russian Poland, fifty miles north of Warsaw, has been captured by the German forces, according to the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The statement follows:

In the eastern theatre: In the course of minor fights on the Windau below Koltany 425 Russians were taken prisoners.

South of the Niemen River, in the neighborhood of Kalwarya, our troops captured several outer positions at Franziskowa and Osowa and maintained them against fierce counter-attacks.

To the northeast of Suwalki the Heights of Olszauka were taken by storm.

South of Kolno we captured the village of Konsya, and the enemy positions east of this village and south of the Tartak line. Two thousand four hundred prisoners and eight machine guns fell into our hands.

Battles in the neighborhood of Przasnysz are being continued. Several enemy lines were captured by our troops, and the City of Przasnysz, for which we were fightly hotly in the last days of February, and which was strongly fortified by the Russians, we have occupied by our troops.

In the southeastern theatre the situation generally is the same.

VIENNA, July 15, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Russian war theatre the situation is unchanged.

On the Dniester, below Nizniow, (south of Mariampol, in Galicia,) there has been fighting in which our troops were successful. On the north bank of the river we captured eleven officers and fifty-five men.

PLAN TO CRUSH CZAR'S ARMIES.

Austro-Germans Trying to Close In on Them from North and South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have opened a new campaign for the conquest of Russia. Their plan is to catch the Russian armies like a nut between nutcrackers.

The German line of advance from the northwest lies between the Mlawa-Warsaw Railway line and the River Pissa and from the south from the Galician line. On paper the German scheme is that these two fronts shall move to meet one another and everything between them must be ground to powder. But the nut to be cracked is rather a formidable area of space and well fortified, the kernel sound and healthy, being formed of the Russian armies inspired not merely with the righteousness of their cause, but the fullest confidence in themselves and absolute devotion to the supposed genius of their Commander In Chief. The area referred to cannot be less than eighty miles in extent, north to south, by 120 miles west to east. That is the mere nucleus and minimum area, as contained between the Novo Georgievsk fortress to the north to the Ivangorod fortress to the south and the Russian lines on the Bzura in the west to Brest-Litovsk on the east.

The Germans have an incalculable amount of fighting to face before they win to that area, the nut to be cracked, and then the cracking is still to be done. It is all sheer frontal fighting. The Germans have been twelve months trying frontal attacks against Warsaw on a comparatively narrow front, and in vain. What chance have they of success by dividing their forces against the united strength of Russia?

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LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
NEXT SUNDAY
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

MAIN VILLA ARMY TO DEFEND TORREON

Forces Called In for a Stand Against Obregon—Battle Expected in a Few Days.

IMPORTANT CITIES GIVEN UP

Carranza Gains Nearly All Railway from Laredo to Capital—New Movement on West Coast.

EL PASO, July 15.—Partisans of both Villa and Carranza said tonight the next battle of importance probably will be at Torreon. Villa is concentrating there and within a few days has received from the United States a quantity of ammunition.

Carranza's agents here have information that Obregon has not yet actually entered Zacatecas, abandoned by Villa, but by getting a force north of the city succeeded in cutting off a small rear-guard of Villa's troops.

Villa has abandoned San Luis Potosi, according to reliable, although unofficial, information here today. This action has given to Carranza possession of all but one of the important points on the railroad from Mexico City to Laredo, on the American frontier.

Villa, so far as known here, continues to hold Queretaro, but with a small force, now isolated. By the abandonment of Aguascallentes and Zacatecas, Villa has yielded to General Obregon the means for support from the east. The forces of Villa destroyed long stretches of railway south of Queretaro.

From the interior it was reported today that the Carranza forces from Monterey were planning to co-operate with Obregon by moving westward against Villa at Torreon, while another force is attempting to get between him and the American frontier by a march westward from Monclova.

Villa has on hand some millions of rounds of ammunition and his army is not suffering for foodstuffs.

He appears, however, not to be well supplied with money and it is said that desertions have shown some increase, due to the comparatively small pay soldiers receive and the larger prices paid for labor.

GUAYMAS, July 15.—Villa forces are reported to have taken the offensive in the Western States, capturing Tepic and Santiago in the Territory of Tepic. They are advancing on San Blas, principal port of Tepic.

Carranza troops under General Diguez, commanding in the State of Jalisco, are reported to have withdrawn from Guadalajara. A report from Manzanillo said all troops and eleven pieces of artillery had been sent to reinforce him. Only thirty soldiers were left at Manzanillo.

HUERTA DENOUNCES VILLA.

Denies Visit to the Border Was to Make Terms with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 15.—When told that General Villa had been routed at Aguascallentes and was in retreat to Torreon after leaving many of his troops to surrender to General Trucy Aubert of the Carranza army, General Victoriano Huerta talked of Mexican affairs for the first time since his arrest as he paced the floor of his quarters in Fort Bliss today.

"Villa is a coward, as well as an outlaw," said Huerta. "Do I not know? Did he not crawl into my private car at Jiminez and beg me to save him from the firing squad which was about to carry out the just edict of a regular court-martial, for which I had nothing to do and had dismissed from my mind? They say that I am afraid of Villa, that I have come to the border to make peace with him in order to get back into the political affairs of Mexico. That is impossible—out of the question.

"Mexico has a wonderful history. Her men are great, even her bandits are great. Some day I may go back over there, but it will be to associate with the patriots, to restore peace and to take the country out of the hands of those blood-thirsty leeches who have been sucking her life blood.

"My enemies are trying to make capital out of the flag incident at Tampico. That was an affair between nations. It was not done by me personally. I was many miles distant in Mexico City. An irresponsible man did that and they tried to make me the scapegoat for his acts in order to humiliate me, those who today have placed me here in Fort Bliss. But I represented my country and would not see it humiliated. Your country used it as a pretense and I suffered. But no one has ever, can ever, say that a single American has ever suffered at the hands of Victoriano Huerta. I protected your nationals, and for that am I imprisoned. I am the one now who practices 'watchful waiting.' We wait for the time when the Villas and the Fierros and the Urbinas and the other bandits have cut each other's throats, then will we go back and build a great country out of the ruins."

TO PUSH WAR ON ZAPATA.

Carranza Generals Plan to Attack His Strongholds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 14, (via Galveston, July 15.)—With the entry of General Pablo Gonzales announced for tomorrow, life in Mexico City is expected to become normal. The Zapatistas have been driven completely out of the Valley of Mexico. The forces of General Coss, pushing their advantage, have taken several villages on the slopes of Ajusco, and it is said they will not rest until Cuernavaca, capital of the State of Morelos and the great Zapatista stronghold, is captured. This is thought feasible, as the Zapatistas are short of ammunition and demoralized by their successive defeats.

On the other hand, Generals Amaro and Elizondo, favorable to the Constitutionalists, are advancing from the State of Michoacan on Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, being now within striking distance of it.

General Gonzalez issued a warning tonight that foreigners, whatever their nationality, caught aiding and abetting the enemy would be treated as rebels. The proclamation states that it has been discovered that foreigners traveling with passports issued by their diplomatic representatives or safe conducts from the Constitutionalist authorities have been carrying information to the enemy or supplying them with armament and food. The proclamation also says ample guarantees have always been given to resident foreigners, but that the practices complained of must stop.

BOMB KILLS TRAVELERS.

Wrecks Vera Cruz-Mexico City Train—Capital Is Quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A train between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been wrecked by a bomb near Apizaco. The explosion killed and wounded many persons. A cablegram from Vera Cruz to the State Department says it is uncertain whether the train left Vera Cruz on July 12 or July 13. The railroad has discontinued selling tickets to Mexico City.

A State Department telegram received today, but dated Sunday, said a passenger train on the Tehuantepec Railway, going south, was derailed by bandits. Three people were killed and eight others injured.

Travelers arriving yesterday at Vera Cruz reported Mexico City quiet, and said foreigners were safe from molestation. The populace seemed indifferent to the shifting scenes of government.

Advices to the Carranza agency said Col. Ignacio Enriques, formerly Consul at New York, had been appointed Municipal President of Mexico City, to have charge of the civil administration.

MUENTER INQUEST TODAY.

Prisoner Told of Seeing Mr. Morgan's Assailant Kill Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 15.—The inquest into the suicide of Erich Muenter, the dynamiter and assailant of J. P. Morgan, in the county jail here, will be continued tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before Coroner Jones in the Town Hall at Hempstead. The Coroner wants to call as witnesses prisoners in the jail who occupied cells on the side of the block from which Muenter jumped to his death. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith said today he will not allow the seven prisoners to go to Hempstead, and it is probable that the inquest will be continued in the County Court House here.

Antonio Pelestrino, awaiting trial for murder, told Mr. Smith, it is said, that he saw Muenter at the wire screen puffing and blowing as though from a great exertion, and saw the form of the man as he climbed up the iron crossbars of the cell block. Then there was a noise and a groan, and then the prisoner could hear the excitement which followed the discovery of the suicide's body.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who is examining witnesses at the inquest, said he did not want the matter closed until it was known just what happened in the jail before and after Muenter killed himself. George Hoffman, Deputy Warden, in charge of the outer office on the night of the suicide, will tell a story tomorrow which will differ from that told by Jerry Ryan, the watchman, who had been detained to watch Muenter in his cell.

MORE THREATS FROM 'PEARCE'

Says Now the Rochambeau, from New York, Will Be Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15.—"No more letters will be written until Captain Taylor's vessel and the Howth Head go down," says Pearce, self-styled German bomb and dynamite expert, in his latest letter to The Times-Picayune. The letter was received by mail this afternoon, and undoubtedly is from the same person who wrote the Sunday night missive. The statement is made that the steamer Rochambeau, from New York, also will be destroyed, "if our plans carry."

Secret Service operatives and the police were informed at once, and the former communicated the news to Washington.

ECONOMY

Economy, unless properly understood, may very easily become a dangerous thing.

Quality is economy, but not if it involves extravagance and delay.

Speed is economy, but not if it impairs the quality of the work.

Low cost is economy, but not unless quality and speed of construction be assured.

For results that are unqualifiedly and unequivocally economical, we are the people.

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Compiler of Frost, Haviland and Strang Books. Families traced. Genealogies compiled.

FIRE INCREASES RUIN IN FLOODED CHINA

Tens of Thousands of Natives Estimated to Have Been Drowned Near Canton.

MANY MORE MADE HOMELESS

Continued from Page 1.

City of Canton Is Isolated and in Darkness — American Warships Rushed to Aid in Relief Work.

HONGKONG, July 15.—Tens of thousands of natives are estimated to have been drowned by the floods in the Chinese Provinces of Kwantung, Kwangsi, and the desolation in the devasted districts is terrible, according to the latest reports reaching here.

A fireswept area of one mile and raging floods are handicapping the work of rescue in Canton. The city was in darkness last night, the water having inundated the machinery of the electric light plant.

Missionaries have arrived here seeking the assistance of the United States gunboat Callao to aid in the work of rescue. The last report received here from Canton before communication was cut said that the Christian hospital was in danger from fire.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Consul General Anderson at Hongkong reported today that Canton was isolated except to powerful steamers, thousands have been drowned and tens of thousands are taking refuge on high places. Thousands of houses have been burned, American mission property has either been damaged or destroyed, and foreigners are taking refuge at the British Consulate at Wuchow. No Americans have been lost so far as is known.

"The American Consul says further that he has been unable for five days to communicate by telegraph with Consul General Cheshire at Canton. The Hongkong government and citizens there are organizing relief. American naval vessels are proceeding up the West River to assist in the rescue of those in distress. The Consul General recommends immediate Red Cross assistance, inasmuch as there will be widespread famine involving millions of human beings. He asked for a temporary allowance of $20,000."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Get a copy of our Panama Exposition Folder and glance at the map. See the Circle Tours available to California. Out through Colorado, with its incomparable mountain scenery, back through El Paso and the historic Southwest, over the Golden State Route, the direct line of lowest altitudes, or vice versa, or in one direction by way of Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, or Canadian National Park, through the Canadian Rockies.

Pre-eminent in the through transcontinental service are the "Golden State Limited" and "Californian," via El Paso and Tucson, and the "Rocky Mountain Limited," "Colorado Flyer," and "Colorado-California Express," via Colorado. No finer trains, no better service are provided anywhere than on Rock Island Lines. Automatic Block Signals — Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

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U. S. TO REJECT AUSTRIA'S PLEA

Arnold, Constable & Co.
TODAY'S WEEK-END SPECIALS

1,275
Men's Shirts
For All Summer Wants

Woven Madras, Mercerized Madras, Jacquarded Madras, Silk-finished Shirtings, Best Plain Sateen.

95c 3 for 2.75

New Mercerized Fabrics, White Cheviot Sporting Shirts, Black and White Sporting Shirts.

Regular Prices, $1.45, $1.65 and $2.00

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Men's Bathing Suits
All Wool—Most Desirable Weaves

Short sleeve two-piece Suits, plain colors or trimmed. Perfectly proportioned.

2.55
Regular value, $3.50

Professional two-piece Suits, extreme athletic cut; sleeveless two-piece Suits, regular athletic style.

15,000 Pairs
Men's Half Hose
At Wholesale Price

Pure silk mixed with fibre in the fashionable greys; also some sizes in tan, navy and black. 25c Pair Formerly 39c
3 pairs for 70c; 6 pairs for 1.35

Fine mercerized cotton in white, black, tan and grey. 35c Pair Formerly 50c
Not all sizes in each shade, but all have hand embroidered clocks.
3 pairs for 1.00; 6 pairs for 1.75

Pure thread silk with fine lisle sole, reinforced. 68c Pair Formerly 85c
All desirable plain colors with self clocks.
3 pairs for 1.85; 6 pairs for 3.50

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Store open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed all day To-morrow, Saturday

The July Clearance of Men's Clothing, will offer to-day exceptional economies in

Men's Summer Sack Suits
At the following unusual reductions from former prices

$22.50 Values, Now $15.00
$25.00 Values, Now $17.50
$30 & $35 Values Now $21.50

Splendid assortments to select from in style, colorings and materials, including serges, worsteds, cassimeres, flannels and mixtures.

Palm Beach and Mohair Suits, Sport Coats and Auto Dusters, at very reasonable prices

Men's Flannel Suits of unshrinkable Viyella flannel, in stripes and plain colors, Special at $11.75

Men's Outing Trousers of Duck, Khaki, white or striped flannel, from $1.50 to 3.75

An Unusually Important Sale, To-day, of a well-known brand of

Men's Negligee Shirts, $1.35
of most seasonable materials; regularly $2.00 and 2.50 each

Also Extra Quality Shirts at $1.95
of Imported Madras, Batiste and Silk Mixtures; regularly $3.50

Men's Summer Neckwear, 35c each
Comprising Flowing End Silk Scarfs and Bat Wing Ties of Crepe Grenadine and Foulard. Six for $2.00

B. Altman & Co.

Decided Reductions
have been made in the prices of all styles in
Men's Low Shoes

now in process of elimination from the regular stock, including several Balta models. All of these Shoes are in broken assortments, no one style running in a complete range of sizes.

(Men' Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
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Founded 1858

$2.45

is the price we have placed upon an elaborate variety of fine Summer Shirts. Qualities that usually sell at $3, $3.50, $4 & $5.

Pure Silk, Silk-mixed and high-grade Madras.

Plain and Plaited bosoms
Soft and laundered Cuffs
Sizes 13½ to 18

BROKAW BROTHERS
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Subway Station at Door

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IN JOHN DOE INQUIRY

John F. McIntyre Ready to Apply for a Hearing on Alleged Conspiracy.

MAY SUBPOENA INFORMERS

District Attorney Sees Gov. Whitman, Then Denies Any Becker Sentiment in His Office.

With the announcement yesterday of John F. McIntyre's re-entrance into the case as counsel at the solicitation of Mrs. Becker, ex-Police Lieutenant Becker's friends saw new hope for him in the final legal fight to be made in his behalf. It is understood that Mr. McIntyre, co-operating with W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, will be ready either tomorrow or early next week to apply for a John Doe hearing. At this they think new evidence will be brought out.

District Attorney Perkins went to Albany yesterday and had a conference with Governor Whitman, during which the Becker case was discussed. John A. Cahill, a stenographer in the District Attorney's office, who took down affidavits made by the negro witness, James Marshall, also visited the Executive Chamber. Mr. Perkins said his presence there was merely a coincidence.

Possible John Doe Witnesses.

The formal announcement of Mr. McIntyre's association with Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton in the case was made after a conference between the three lawyers in Mr. Cockran's offices, which lasted for more than an hour. Then John B. Johnston of counsel went to Sing Sing to talk with Becker in the death house. Mr. McIntyre said that he might have a definite announcement to make today, which is the third anniversary of Herman Rosenthal's murder.

The names of Assistant District Attorney De Ford, Mr. Cahill, Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl, James Marshall, Charles B. Plitt, Jr., Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, and Bridgie Webber were mentioned as possible witnesses in the John Doe proceedings. The examination of a witness under a John Doe conspiracy proceeding is almost unlimited in scope, and Becker's lawyers will go into every possible angle of the Becker prosecution if they get the opportunity. If some new evidence appears, application will be made immediately to a Justice in Special Term for a new trial.

Plitt announced yesterday that he would make public within a few days a statement which, he said, will "positively free Becker." Plitt was one of the chief witnesses against Becker at the second trial.

Perkins Denies Rumors.

When District Attorney Perkins got back from Albany last night he gave out a typewritten statement in which he said:

> For several days now there has been in circulation covert rumors emanating from unnamed sources to the effect that "irregularities," so-called, exist in the manner in which the evidence in the Becker case was procured, and that members of the District Attorney's staff are cognizant of such irregularities.
>
> These rumors have culminated today in the publication of articles to the effect that a "faction" in the District Attorney's office believes Becker was made a victim by Rose and Webber and that an Assistant District Attorney has expressed a wish to appear in court and testify as to the way such evidence was procured, with the intimation that testimony which he could give would in some way cast doubt on Becker's guilt.
>
> Under these circumstances it seems necessary to state that the evidence in the Becker case was gathered together in the customary way, by trusted members of the District Attorney's staff; that neither the District Attorney nor those of his staff who participated in the preparation or on the trial of the Becker case, nor any other member of the District Attorney's staff, has any knowledge of any irregularity in the way such evidence was procured; that if there were any such irregularity it would necessarily be known to some of them.

Then Mr. Perkins quoted a letter received from Assistant District Attorney De Ford at New London, Conn. He wrote that W. Bourke Cockran had wanted to send a man to see him, having heard that he possessed information which would be helpful to Becker. He replied that he felt it would not be consonant with his obligations to the District Attorney to talk with any man from Cockran's office, but if a legal proceeding were instituted he would accept service of a subpoena. Then Mr. De Ford wrote that two reporters had been to see him, and he said to them:

"I do not know that I am the Assistant District Attorney referred to in connection with the Marshall affidavit. I have no statement to make concerning my alleged knowledge of a fact related to the Becker case."

Judge Bartlett Surprised.

Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals made public yesterday the reply which he sent to Harford T. Marshall, formerly Bridgie Webber's counsel, who wrote to the Judge saying that Webber told him in the Tombs that Becker had no part in the murder.

"I am a loss to understand," Judge Bartlett wrote, "why the facts therein stated should be communicated to me, inasmuch as neither the Court of Appeals nor any Judge thereof has any power or jurisdiction in the matter. As an experienced practitioner of the law, you must be aware that any facts pertinent to the exercise of Executive clemency should be submitted to the Governor. The functions of the Court of Appeals in a capital case are terminated by the affirmance of the judgment of conviction and the denial of a motion for reargument."

OPPOSES GREENHUT DECREE

Bondholder Alleges Terms of Sale Stifle Competition.

Herbert R. Limburg of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, of 160 Broadway, counsel for Blanche S. Vogel, who owns bonds of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company amounting to $253,000, yesterday filed with Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, an affidavit setting forth his objections to the decree of sale of the bankrupt placed in the referee's hands last Tuesday by the Trustees. In his affidavit Mr. Limburg goes over the points made at Tuesday's meeting by his partner, Morris J. Hirsch.

The chief general objection of the lawyers to the sale as proposed by the trustees is in their allegation that the decree was not drawn to promote competition in bidding at the sale, but to stifle it, so that the body of creditors of the bankrupt who want to reorganize the store may appear as the only bidder and buy in the assets for the furtherance of the reorganization plan. The Trustees have denied this, saying that the terms of the decree merely gave the creditors an opportunity to purchase the assets if they are willing to pay a fair price for them.

Mr. Limburg insists in his affidavit that every bondholder of the bankrupt has the right to demand a foreclosure sale of the real estate distinct from the sale of the merchandise, and such a disposal of real estate, he asserts, would yield more to the bondholders than the proposed sale of the property—real estate and merchandise together—as a going concern. After what he considers an open sale has been held, and the proceeds have been distributed to the creditors, Mr. Limburg would have the Trustees bring suit against Captain J. B. Greenhut, the Monmouth Securities Company, and others for the recovery of assets alleged to have been withheld.

Besides having been approved by the Trustees, the decree of sale and the proposed reorganization plan have been endorsed by a great majority of the merchandise and bondholding creditors. Mr. Olney is expected to announce his decision regarding the decree some time next week.

DR. SHAW ASKS INJUNCTION.

Would Have Courts Prevent Sale of Suffrage Auto for Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Counsel for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Women Suffrage Association, has instituted equity proceedings to enjoin the Delaware County authorities from selling at public auction the little yellow automobile "Eastern Victory" to satisfy a tax assessment.

This announcement is made by Miss Lucy Anthony, secretary to Dr. Shaw, who adds that the suffrage leader is no longer a resident of this State, but has made her home in New York since she returned from abroad in 1912. The officials assert the $120 taxes are for arrearages due from Dr. Shaw since 1913, when the suffrage leader declined to make out a list of her taxable property on the ground that she was not a voter and therefore was not subject to taxation.

The car, which was the gift of New York suffragists, was seized at Moyland, Penn., and is to be sold at auction on July 24 at Media.

GROUT REPUDIATES LOANS.

Says, as Witness, Reserve Law Was Violated Without His Knowledge.

In his cross-examination of Edward M. Grout, on trial in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury, District Attorney James C. Cropsey brought out yesterday that in 1910 when the reserve of the Union Bank was below 20 per cent. of deposits, as required by law, the bank made loans to persons in violation of the statute. Mr. Grout said the loans were made without his consent or knowledge and explained that they might have been authorized on a day when the reserve was above 20 per cent. and consummated on a day when the reserve was less.

To refute Mr. Grout's statement that he knew David A. Sullivan, who served a term in Sing Sing, "only slightly," Mr. Cropsey produced letters written by Grout to Sullivan in 1906. Mr. Grout addressed Sullivan as "My dear Mr. Sullivan," and the letters showed intimate business connections.

Mr. Cropsey finished his examination late in the afternoon. Today will be spent in taking testimony in rebuttal and summing up will begin on Monday. A verdict may be expected before the end of next week.

ALASKA TROOPS FIGHT FIRE.

Use Dynamite to Check $500,000 Blaze in Valdez.

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 15.—Fire today destroyed the business section of Valdez, causing a loss of $500,000. United States troops from Fort Liscum aided in checking the flames with dynamite.

No rain had fallen for weeks and the wooden buildings were dry as tinder.

THAW MAY START FOR HOME TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

deputy at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. They took a car at Grand Street, and the conductor walked up and shook hands with him, thus letting all of his passengers know the identity of Thaw. Thaw smoked a cigar in a rear seat.

"Thank you, old man," he said to the conductor. "I've had a long fight and I wasted a lot of time and money for my freedom. If I get it now I'll make good use of it."

As Thaw left the car and approached the Court House he found a huge throng awaiting him. Somebody yelled that Thaw was coming and the cheering and handclapping began. The Sheriff thought Thaw's presence was demanded in the courtroom where the trial was held, and not in chambers, so, with the aid of police reserves, he dragged his ward through the hysterical crowd and into the Court House.

When they got to the courtroom nobody was there, and the Sheriff headed down the long flight of stone steps to cross the street to the bank building where Justice Hendrick has his chambers. It was no easy task to get Thaw through the crowd. As they were walking down the steps ex-Senator George Washington Plunkitt, a Tammany leader, pushed forward and shook hands with Thaw.

"Good luck, my boy," he said. "If you want anybody to go on your bond up to a million let me know."

"Thanks," said Thaw, "but I guess I can raise $40,000 if that is what they want, although times are hard."

While this demonstration was in progress the Justice, who had heard that Thaw had been taken to the Court House, decided to walk over from his chambers and, in order that there might be no question of the regularity of the proceedings because of any misunderstanding, formally adjourn court there until today. As he was hurrying back to his chambers again to meet with counsel he found himself in the midst of a surging mass of humanity. Thaw was somewhere in the very centre of it, the recipient of cheers and shouts of good will.

"Great Scott, what's this?" exclaimed the Justice.

For a moment the Justice and Thaw were brought almost face to face and then Thaw was lost again in the crowd. Thaw, with the aid of the police reserves, made his way to the entrance of the bank building, anxiously calling for the Sheriff or one of his deputies.

"They might think I tried to escape," he said.

A few moments later the Sheriff, deputies, Thaw and newspaper men were swept into the bank building and soon the Justice entered in a more dignified manner. As they entered the elevator and were carried to the Justice's chambers the cheers of the crowd could be heard.

During the conference Thaw read a copy of The Law Journal and chatted with the reporters. He seemed somewhat excited by the recent street demonstration. On only one topic was he irritable, and that was the delay in gaining his freedom. For some reason he seemed determined to place blame for this on the Attorney General. He spoke several times also about the extra money it was costing him.

He was asked about his proposed trip to California by automobile, and said he thought it would take him thirty days to get there.

"Are you going in that Ford you had in New Hampshire?" he was asked.

"Not in that," he replied. "You know I sold that for $350, and a pretty good price, too, for a second-hand car."

Asked what kind of a car he was going to buy for the trip, he said:

"I'll have to count my pennies first. I suppose it will depend on the amount my lawyers leave me."

When the conference ended Thaw posed for his picture in the Justice's office. Then the photographers asked the Justice to pose with counsel.

"I suppose to become a really great Justice you must have your picture taken?" he said good naturedly.

The window shades were lowered and a flashlight photograph taken after the Justice had picked up some papers and assumed the pose carefully explained by one of the camera men.

From the Justice's chambers Thaw was taken to the offices of Sheriff Grifenhagen, on the third floor of the same building. He wanted to go to a restaurant for luncheon, but the Sheriff glanced out of the window at the surging mob which was waiting to greet Thaw and shook his head.

"I think it would be better if we give that crowd the slip and go back to jail quietly," he said.

"Oh, all right," said Thaw. "I'll have some more pinochle this afternoon. I stand second in points in a tournament in which four of us are playing. Who are the others? Well, there is a Mr. Levy and a Mr. Van Schlechten, I think, and another gentleman whose friends don't know he is there. I don't believe I'd better tell you his name, had I?"

While he was at the Sheriff's office a big pile of letters from friends in Canada and New Hampshire was handed to Thaw. He was reading them and talking with the reporters when moving picture machines were brought in. Thaw protested that he didn't want to pose and that the moving picture men had got enough views, but the operators persisted. They also took pictures of the Sheriff, his deputies, and every one else in the room who didn't hide.

Thaw seemed a bit wearied by it all, and he began to show signs of the strain he has been under since the series of demonstrations began after the jury's decision. When his attention was called to the cheering, surging mob which had waited in Chambers Street, he exclaimed:

"Oh, gee! We better use the rear entrance going out."

On Wednesday afternoon Thaw said that he would issue a statement yesterday calling attention to some of the most important evidence produced at his trial. He made good that promise by handing the newspaper men a copy of the affidavit made by Mrs. Susan A. Merrill at the request of James R. Ely, who had charge of the disbarment proceedings brought against Clifford W. Hartridge. In this affidavit Mrs. Merrill swore that she had lied when she said she had paid $40,000 given her by Hartridge to girls whom Thaw had whipped and who threatened to appear against him. She said the amount was only $1,000.

This charge of degeneracy seems to have caused Thaw more worry and discontent than any other phase of the trial. In his statement yesterday he said that nothing the woman said was to be believed, and that even the $1,000 mentioned in the Ely affidavit had never been paid out by her.

The statements made by Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, at Malone, N. Y., in which she said she believed Thaw when free would hunt her down and injure her, were called to Thaw's attention, but he put them aside with scant comment. He showed not the least evidence of resentment.

"I haven't the slightest interest in this," he said, "and for that reason I haven't anything to say. Of course it is ridiculous."

While Thaw would not state definitely yesterday what he would do if set free this morning, it is probable that he will pack up his things at the jail and take the first train he can catch after luncheon for Pittsburgh. He will probably be accompanied by a private detective, who will also go to San Francisco with him if Thaw makes the auto trip he has been planning for the last two weeks.

Justice Hendrick received many letters and telegrams yesterday offering suggestions for the disposition of the Thaw case. One letter from a Springfield, Mass., man ended with this sentence: "Let Thaw go, and send me to Matteawan to enjoy myself for the Summer."

WIFE FEARS THAW'S DRINKING.

Evelyn Says He Might Injure Her if Chance Came.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15.—"The verdict of the Thaw jury will have no effect on my plans," said Evelyn Thaw today. "I do not like the idea of Harry's being granted his liberty, but I should dislike very much to learn that he was to be sent back to Matteawan, as that is an awful place."

When asked if she was afraid Thaw would harm her personally, she replied:

"One naturally fears for one's own safety in such a case as this one, and I am like other folks in that respect. I am not afraid of Harry when he is not drinking, but when he starts boozing then he is apt to do most anything, and I fear he would injure me if the chance presented itself."

She commented on her husband's proposed trip to San Francisco, and said:

"Wait until he reaches the zone and gets a few drinks in. Then there will be something doing that will make them think another earthquake his broken loose."

She then cited many instances of Thaw's escapades, and said she intended to remain at Camp Jack until the latter part of September. Then she will sign a contract with the moving picture concern that offers the most money.

RUNAWAY KILLS CHILD IN 42D STREET TUNNEL

Three Others Injured When Frightened Horses Dash Upon Sidewalk.

Runaway horses drawing a heavy ice wagon killed one child and serious injured three other persons last night in the Forty-second Street tunnel, near First Avenue. The dead child was Albert Kiernan, 3 years old, of 401 East Forty-sixth Street, and those injured were Mrs. Matilda Kiernan, his mother; her nine-months-old baby daughter, and Mary Mackin, 4 years old, all of the same address. William Sattoni of East Forty-second Street, the owner of the team, who said he left the animals in charge of his wife while he made a delivery in Second Avenue, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street station charged with homicide.

Mrs. Kiernan had been walking with the children, and had just entered the tunnel from the western end when the horses dashed up on the sidewalk and knocked down every one in the party. The baby was thrown from her carriage and suffered many cuts and bruises. Albert suffered a fracture of the skull and died a few minutes after reaching St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Both Mrs. Kiernan and Mary Mackin suffered contusions and possible internal injuries, and, with the baby, remained in the hospital.

The horses were stopped in the tunnel by Daniel Roche of 342 East Forty-second Street, and Thomas Shannon of 346 East Forty-second Street. According to some witnesses, the horses ran up on the sidewalk and into Mrs. Kiernan and the children when Roche made his first effort to stop them.

BRYAN TO LECTURE AGAIN.

Says Platform Enables Man with a Message to Present It.

LONG BEACH, Cal., July 15.—William J. Bryan in an address last night announced his return to the lecture platform.

"I have on several occasions experienced a willingness to suspend my lecturing activities for four years," he said, "but never for longer. I consider the lecture platform not only a legitimate field, but very necessary. It provides for any man with a message an opportunity to present it. In public office, the Republicans have had to help pay my salary whether they wanted to or not."

DENVER EDITOR FINED.

Refused to Divulge Source of Information to a Grand Jury.

DENVER, July 15.—Arthur MacLennan, managing editor of The Denver Times was today fined $250 and costs for contempt of court in refusing to divulge information to a recent county Grand Jury. The contempt proceedings followed an incident in the State Legislature last Winter, when a package of currency was delivered to Representative W. W. Howland on the floor of the House. The Times printed an account of the affair. MacLennan, when ordered by the Grand Jury to reveal the source of information contained in the account, refused, maintaining that the information reached him in a confidential communication.

In pronouncing sentence the Court said:

"There seems to be a notion current among members of the press that they are privileged from disclosing the names of persons who give them information which is made the subject matter of their articles, a notion, however, which the respondent ought to have understood to be wholly erroneous."

MANY HURT IN A WRECK.

Eight Seriously Injured When Buffalo Car Hits a Work Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—Eight persons were seriously injured, several probably fatally, and a score less seriously hurt, when a passenger car on the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Electric Railroad crashed into a work train a few miles north of Rochester this afternoon. The passenger car, which was from Buffalo, caught fire and was totally destroyed.

The injured, including several women, were placed on a Falls Branch train, brought to Rochester, and taken to hospitals.

Among them were Mrs. Garrett Meadert, Brockport; John Gray, Albion, seriously injured; Roy Clark, Lockport, shoulder dislocated; James Ray, Albion, broken hip and collarbone; the Rev. S. S. Hooper, 5,555 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, bruised and cut; Mrs. S. P. Hooper, face crushed; Muriel Hooper, 5 years old, a daughter, bruised and cut; Bessie Russell, Gainesville, N. Y., face crushed; Mrs. Charles Smead, Brockport, jaw broken, internal injuries; Mrs. W. F. Steel, Lockport, nose broken.

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What he says of the French military methods as opposed to the German, and his almost casual but historically profound estimate of the German race on page 371 ought to be widely quoted—and digested.

Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan University, author of *Principles of Literary Criticism*, says: "The First Part seems to me the clearest and most satisfactory account I have anywhere seen, in like compass, of the causes of the war, immediate and remote."

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(in all leading colors)
$6.95 and $8.95 Few of a Kind Blouses....$5.00
Crepe de Chine and Georgette Blouses in white, flesh, sand and gray; broken sizes. Third Floor

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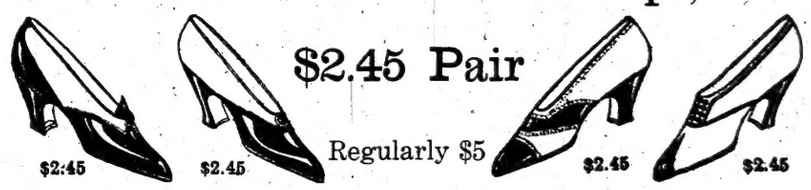
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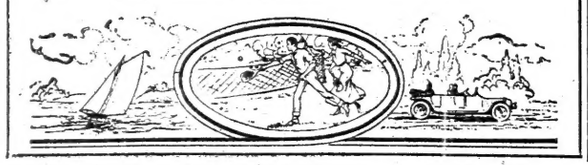
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WHITMAN UPHOLDS OSBORNE'S METHODS

Warden Will Choose the Men Riley May Send from Sing Sing to Other Prisons.

SUPERINTENDENT VERY ILL

May Give Up Work Soon—Governor Demands Instant Report from Prison Commission.

The strained situation in the State Prison Department arising out of differences between Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing is rapidly appproaching a point where a solution must be found.

Governor Whitman had both men before him yesterday and heard their statements. He learned that Superintendent Riley was just back from Rochester, Minn., where he had gone to consult Dr. Mayo on the advisability of an operation for cancer of the stomach, and that it had not been deemed wise to use the knife. Mr. Riley after the conference went to his home in Plattsburg, where he told the Governor he meant to rest for a week. Superintendent Riley's friends fear that he will be away from duty much longer than a week.

Mr. Osborne told Governor Whitman that his attitude toward the moves that have been made to reduce the congestion at Sing Sing had been misrepresented, or at least misunderstood. He desires as much as Superintendent Riley can desire it that the congestion in Sing Sing Prison be relieved, and has not objected to prisoners being drafted to other prisons. He has only desired that the men chosen for removal be picked with a view of bettering the morale at Sing Sing. He deems it wise to take away to new environment men who have not tended to improve discipline, and to leave in Sing Sing those who have fallen in with the Warden's new methods and are helpful to their fellows.

Friends of Supt. Riley said last night that the differences between the Superintendent and the Warden might be due to irritability caused by Mr. Riley's grave illness and a consequent tendency on his part to mistake Mr. Osborne's activities for insubordination.

Governor Whitman let it be known yesterday after his conferences that so long as the State's interests and the good of the prisons are not put in jeopardy he will let each man continue to do his work. It was understood, however, that Mr. Riley was likely to ask to be relieved soon on a plea of illness.

The sudden halt of the State Prison Commission's inquiry into conditions at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary yesterday morning was due to a demand from Governor Whitman that the commission report to him immediately their findings at Sing Sing. The Governor was annoyed because the public had been permitted to receive information regarding what the commission was expected to include in its report before the report had been given to the Governor. Some of these things have been viewed as a reflection upon the Sing Sing management, and to that extent upon Governor Whitman's administration, hence the Governor's decision to see the report at once. He particularly wanted a complete statement of the evidence upon which the commission is alleged to have referred to Sing Sing as "pest-ridden."

Governor Whitman's conference with Warden Osborne and his precipitate demand by telephone for the commission's views on Sing Sing all within a few hours are looked upon as significant of the War ...'s good standing at Albany.

This was further accentuated when Warden Osborne said last night that he was preparing a list of prisoners to go from Sing Sing to other prisons under the next draft, and by news from Albany that hereafter all drafts on Sing Sing will take men selected by the Warden. This is what Mr. Osborne has contended for from the beginning of his troubles with Superintendent Riley.

"I have never refused to co-operate in the removal of the prisoners," said the Warden last night. "Matters in that respect were misrepresented to Superintendent Riley. I have sent away 900 prisoners since Dec. 1. We have 1,200 cells. There are provision for 200 more prisoners in the dormitories and accommodation for an additional 50 sick prisoners in the hospital. There are about 1,900 prisoners here, while the accommodations should not permit more than 1,350 to 1,475."

The Warden declined to discuss his conference with the Governor. He said Governor Whitman had indicated his interest in the work at Sing Sing, and while he was not in accord, perhaps, with all the ideals and plans of the Warden, he was willing to give the experiment a fair test and await results.

Warden Osborne and Superintendent Riley did not meet while in Albany. Mr. Osborne called at Mr. Riley's office, but found him out.

ESCAPES FROM SING SING.

Convict Adopts Ruse and Successfully Eludes Guards.

Louis E. Pillods of Woodhaven, L. I., who was brought to Sing Sing Prison in 1909 to serve a sentence of nineteen years and eight months for an attempted assault on a woman, yesterday morning walked away from the institution, pushing a wheelbarrow, while apparently performing a task that he had tricked the guards into believing had been assigned him. Some time later the wheelbarrow was found up the big hill east of the prison, but the convict had not been found up to midnight, although a score of prison guards scoured the countryside and the police all the way to New York had been notified.

Pillods was missed when the prisoners were called in at noon and he had not returned. The convicts were sent to the cell blocks and counted, and then the big whistle that announces the escape of a convict was blown.

It was learned that Pillods had written a letter to a woman living in Ossining a day or two ago, and shortly after noon Policeman Irving of Ossining was stationed on an adjoining roof to watch this house while search warrants were being obtained from Justice of the Peace Cowle. Then Chief of Police Tompkins and Assistant Warden Johnson of Sing Sing, with some keepers, searched the places suspected. The first was a building at 62 North Highland Avenue, where Mrs. Mary Scherer kept a small grocery store. Her apartments at 189 Main Street were also searched, as was a house at Sparta, a village near by, conducted by Louis Brazee, because Pillods had been seen talking to two boarders there the day before.

The police authorities also traced the arrival of two strangers to the Italian section Wednesday night. They were seen to display a bundle of clothing, and the authorities believe they hid it yesterday near the prison and that Pillods donned the clothes to make his escape.

Late last night Warden Osborne, after his return from Albany, commented on the escape.

"You cannot put it too strongly to suit me," said the Warden, "that these escapes were due to negligence on the part of the officials. It was for exactly this reason that I dismissed the late head keeper recently. We are now reaping the effects of the slackness that has grown up here in past years. I can administer the discipline of the prison only through the head keeper, and if he is not a thoroughly efficient man the official body under him is inefficient. The escape does not reflect on the Mutual Welfare League, because you cannot judge 1,700 men by the act of one. There have always been trusties and there have always been escapes.

"The thing that was striking was the splendid conduct of the prisoners. When the escape was made known there was not a sound among them, yet in the old days the hours of catcalls and howls in the cells was proverbial. I am really glad the fugitive was not captured this afternoon when the men were all here. They were furious against him because he threatened the objects they are working for."

Up to a late hour last night County Judge Humphrey of Jamaica, who sentenced Pillod, had not heard of the escape. When he was awakened and informed of the fact, he said that he remembered the case very well. He had not heard of any threats from the prisoner at the time the sentence was passed and had never considered Pillod a very dangerous man.

"Now that you remind me, though," said the Judge, "I may call on the police."

The Jamaica police said that they had sent men to watch Pillod's old home at Woodhaven and would send guards for Judge Humphrey if he should request it.

DOCTOR TELLS ISLAND ILLS

Half of 1,690 Prisoners Drug Users —Thirty-five Insane This Year.

The State Prison Commission's inquiry into conditions at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary came to a sudden halt yesterday when Governor Whitman called the commission to Albany.

At the ferry landing the Commissioners on their way to New York met Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. leader, who served a term on the Island and had been called to testify. He was told that he would not be wanted.

Dr. Louis B. Effler, the prison physician, was on the stand when the hearing was adjourned. Beginning his testimony he thus explained his position:

"I am the principal physician here. There are visiting physicians, but I am principal in the matter of responsibility. I can recommend, but I have no power to enforce any order. I am dependent upon the Warden. I can't override him, for I have never received authority to enforce health or sanitary regulations."

"Do you believe doubling up the men in cells injures their health?" Mr. Wade asked.

"I do," replied the doctor. "I believe with the Sing Sing Sanitary Superintendent that doubling up does endanger health, but I don't see how it can be helped. We are overcrowded. What else can be done?"

"Does the practice endanger life?" the Commissioner asked.

The witness hesitated and replied that it did with some men. It was a question, he thought, that could not be answered absolutely.

The commission figured out with the witness the air for the men in the cells. It was estimated that 171 cubic feet was the amount of air for each cell, and that gave two men only 36 cubic feet apiece. The city health regulations call for a minimum of 500 feet, and the State Board of Charities demands 651 feet.

Dr. Effler was asked whether he considered it good treatment to lock men in cells for more than sixty hours at a time, as was done over the Fourth of July.

"That statement sounds colder in print than in fact," he replied. "The men are not locked in continuously. They are let out for their meals, and on Saturday afternoon there are religious exercises for the Jews, and other religious services on Sunday. Whether the ill effect on health is permanent depends upon the men."

Thirty-five Insane This Year.

The questioning then turned on whether such treatment would not drive men insane, and Dr. Effler said that since January, 1914, thirty-five men had gone insane in the penitentiary. He qualified his statement by saying that they were mentally deficient at the start.

"Don't you think many men on the border line of insanity have been pushed over the line by confinement in their cells?" asked Mr. Hurd.

"I never noted that," answered the physician.

There have been three attempts at suicide on the Island in a year, he added, but these attempts, he thought, were made to create sympathy. He had treated eight prisoners who had been struck by guards, but none of their injuries was serious.

The doctor thus described the mental test on Blackwell's Island:

"The sanity test here is the ability of a prisoner to work and his power of concentrating his mind upon his work."

It is not wholesome to double up two in a cell, the witness said, but he had never noted that it was conducive to the spread of the drug habit. He gave as conservative the estimate that of the 1,690 prisoners 50 per cent. had the drug habit. He believed they had it when they came to the Island. Five per cent. of the inmates are tubercular, and some of these developed the disease after imprisonment. The witness said he had recommended to Commissioner Davis open-air dormitories for tubercular prisoners. She had consented to this, but after twenty men had been transferred to Hart's Island word had come that that place was crowded.

Great Need Is Open Air.

The great needs at the penitentiary were exercise in the open air and recreation, the doctor thought. He had recommended that all tuberculosis sufferers be put in a large cell or that none of such sufferers be doubled up with healthy cellmates. He had also asked that these prisoners be put to work in the open air. Dr. Effler said he and Dr. James Roohan had begun an investigation to ascertain just who is afflicted with tuberculosis among the prisoners.

"When did this work begin?" Dr. Effler was asked?"

"Just a week ago," he said.

Commissioner Solomon commented: "Oh, that was the day after the commission was here."

"Don't think it was done on that account," broke in the doctor. "Dr. Roohan, who looks after the men in the cells, and I planned it some time ago."

The first witness of the morning was Warden Hayes. He was on the stand only ten minutes. He said he had seventy-five employes under him, and this included his office force. Sing Sing, he said, had 117 keepers, and he told the commission that if he had more he could let the men work during visitors' hour and could take the chance of letting them exercise in the open air. He said he had carefully instructed the keepers to let the men out to walk, and they had told him his orders were being carried out.

DR. DELAFIELD DYING.

Noted Physician Suffered a Stroke of Apoplexy Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 15.—Dr. Francis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, one of the most noted physicians and surgeons in the country, is gravely ill at the home of his sister, Miss Emma Delafield, in Norton. It was said early this evening that he was gradually weakening, and that his death might come at any moment.

Dr. Delafield suffered a stroke of apoplexy on Saturday night. It affected his left side. He remains conscious, and his mind is active and lucid.

His assistant, Dr. Rolfe Floyd, of New York, also Dr. Evan Evans of New York and Dr. George Sherrill of Stamford are in attendance.

ROCKEFELLER IN CLEVELAND

Heavily Guarded in His Summer Home, Where He Plans to Rest.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—John D. Rockefeller arrived this morning from Tarrytown over the New York Central Railroad, to spend the Summer at Forest Hill, his Cleveland residence. His trip, which was to have been made prior to his seventy-sixth birthday, on July 8, was delayed because of the attack by Frank Holt upon J. P. Morgan, and the consequent fear that Mr. Rockefeller might be the object of a similar outrage by a crank.

Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by Miss Lucy Spelman, sister of Mrs. Rockefeller, who has died since the last visit of the family to their former residence here. He inquired anxiously whether insects, which had wrought great harm to his Pocantico Hills (N. Y.) estate, had damaged Forest Hill, and seemed relieved when told that no injury had occurred here.

The force of guards at Forest Hill has been heavily increased.

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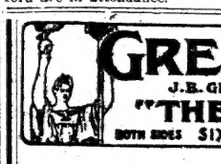
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$1.50 Chocolate Sets—decorated china; complete for 6 persons; sale 98c

$8.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; sale $6.25

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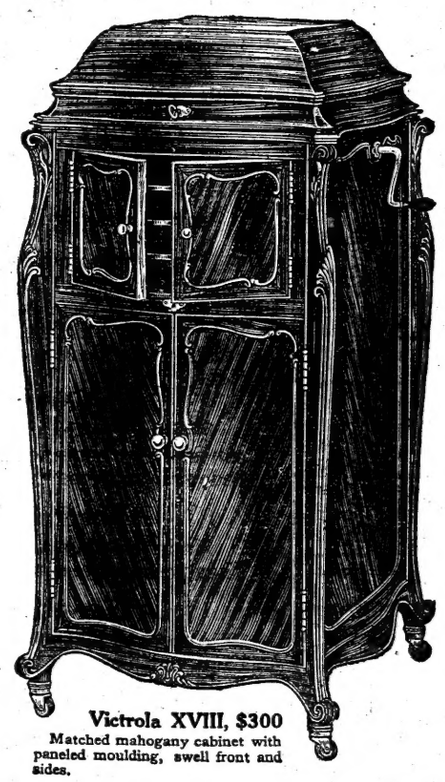
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MOVES TO RESTORE PARTY CONVENTION

Committee Reports Two Plans Limiting Direct Primaries to Constitution Revisers.

A DIFFERENCE OF DEGREE

State Leaders for Partial Return to Old System—May Go to Voters as Separate Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention today referred to the convention itself the question of whether nominations of candidates for public office should be made through direct primaries or whether the party convention should be restored as a nominating medium.

That question is involved in two proposals, one presented by Patrick J. Tierney, a Republican delegate from Clinton County, the other by former State Senator John Godfrey Saxe, a Democratic delegate from New York, both of which were reported favorably to the convention by the committee today.

The report of both amendments will place the convention in a position to take its choice. The plan embodied in the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Delegate Tierney calls for the nomination of all candidates for public office with the exception of those elected in town and village elections by convention. The amendment proposed by Mr. Saxe provides for the nomination of all candidates for State offices and of candidates for positions on the bench in convention, but leaves all Congressional, legislative, and local nominations to be made at the primaries. The Saxe amendment has the indorsement of the majority leader, George W. Wickersham of the convention, and has been advocated by such men as William D. Guthrie in the Republican ranks and ex-Judge D-Cady Herrick, a Democrat.

The Saxe amendment was reported by a vote of 11 to 3. The vote on the Tierney amendment stood 10 to 4. Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, a Republican delegate-at-large, who is Chairman of the committee, voted against reporting either.

Practically all the leaders of the Constitutional Convention, Republicans and Democrats alike, are in favor of the proposed change after the short trial given the direct primary plan which went into effect as a State-wide proposition only last year. There is fear among the members of the convention, however, that public sentiment would not favor a return to the convention system. For that reason it is planned that if either proposal is acted upon favorably by the convention it will be submitted to the voters as a separate proposition so as not to endanger the rest of the revised Constitution.

The Committee on Suffrage also reported favorably a proposal providing for the registration of commercial travelers, Federal employes, and railroad men, necessarily away from their home localities in pursuance of their occupations on registration day, without personal application. It will be left to the Legislature to provide the manner in which they shall be registered.

The proposal of Charles H. Young of Westchester, one of the Republican delegates at large, for an educational test as a pre-requisite for the exercise of the franchise, is lacking one vote in the Suffrage Committee for a favorable report. It was considered at an executive session of the committee today, when it received eight votes. It will be reconsidered.

Except for the usual session of the convention this morning, this was a day of committee work. Eleven of the standing committees of the convention held all day executive sessions.

The Committee on Canals voted to give the Canal Board constitutional authority to leave to private concerns, against fair compensation to the State, surplus water developed in connection with the construction of the new barge canal. Such leases would be subject to revocation for cause at any time. Constitutional provision will also be made providing for the recapture of leases which do not produce revenue to the State commensurate with their value.

Fear that the convention might open the door for the exploitation of the State's forest domain was lessened today when it became known that a subcommittee of the Conservation Committee had determined on a policy rigidly "conserving conservation."

WHITMAN FOR BUDGET PLAN.

Would Deprive Legislature of Power of Initiating Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Governor Whitman today gave his unqualified indorsement to the reforms in the State budget system which the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention is planning to place before the convention as a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The Governor's approval of the plan was voiced at a conference between the Governor and the committee, of which former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is Chairman. Mr. Stimson and the members of the committee called on the Governor in a body in the Executive Chamber and later were closeted with him for an hour or more in the Governor's inner office.

The budget plan of the Stimson Committee contemplates taking away from the Legislature the power of initiating the State budget and transferring that power to the Governor. Many political leaders are against the Stimson plan and are going to put up a stiff fight in the convention against its adoption.

"I told the committee that I strongly favored the plan of letting the Governor, who is responsible for the economical conduct of his Administration, initiate the budget in as far as it relates to the cost of conducting the State Departments," said Governor Whitman after the conference. "The Legislature should have the power to make reductions, but not to increase any item on the budget sent to the lawmaking body by the Governor."

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TO STRENGTHEN COURT HERE.

Would Make General Sessions a Constitutional Tribunal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Judiciary Committee, of which former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham is Chairman, voted today to ask the convention to make the Court of General Sessions in New York City a constitutional tribunal, thus raising its jurisdiction to that of the Supreme Court.

It was decided also that the provisions in the present Constitution governing impeachments shall remain intact. A proposal to insert a provision making offenses committed prior to taking office impeachable was voted down, on the ground that the action of the high court of impeachment in the Sulzer trial had set a precedent which readily could be followed.

The committee also voted to report a proposal prohibiting Surrogates in Counties with more than 75,000 population from engaging in the private practice of law.

The Judiciary Committee decided definitely to drop the proposition of submitting to the voters this Fall as an alternative proposal the question of whether Judges should be selected through appointment, or, as at present, be elected.

FORM OF SUFFRAGE BALLOT.

Secretary of State Decides Issue After Talk with Women Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—"Shall the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon women, be approved?" is the form which is to go on the ballot when the woman's suffrage amendment, which has been passed by two succeeding Legislatures, is submitted to the electorate in November. This form was decided upon today by Secretary of State Hugo, who is charged with the duty of preparing the proposed amendment for submission.

There was some talk of whether it might not be better to use the expression "Extend equal suffrage to women," but the form presented by the committee was adhered to, and Secretary Hugo decided to use it on the ballots.

WILL REVISE LAW ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Thompson Committee Begins a Series of Hearings to Get Suggestions.

SHONTS SUBMITS IDEAS

Senator Thompson Composes a Letter About Too Much Tar on Automobile Roads.

Senator Thompson's Public Service Investigating Committee came to town yesterday and will hold sessions here and up the State off and on until Jan. 1 next, when it will report conclusions to the Legislature. It will submit proposed laws as the result of an all-Summer discussion of the big general subject of public utilities and their regulation.

The committee has lost Assemblymen William J. Maier and John Knight, who have resigned to work on other legislative committees this Summer. In their places are William C. Baxter and Aaron E. Feinberg. First Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis has succeeded Colonel William Hayward as counsel.

The committee held a morning session at the Biltmore Hotel and an afternoon session at the Bar Association. Senator Thompson said:

"We can provide for reform in the Public Service Commission, but the Constitution will attend to the organization. We believe the law should be amended so that the people can get some action from the commission. It is my opinion that both water companies and ferries, municipal-owned and otherwise, should come in under the Public Service Commissions. If the municipal-owned companies are not making money and are charging over deficits to general taxation, I think they ought to be made to raise their prices so as to do away with the deficits.

"Another thing, it is an economic waste to let a municipality parallel the lines of a water company that it doesn't like in order to bring it to terms. If it doesn't like a company, let it condemn the land on which its lines are situated and take it over. This committee may recommend a law to cover such a case. We will use the model bill for the regulation of public utilities prepared by the National Civic Federation.

The afternoon session at the Bar Association rooms was devoted to a discussion as to what business should be brought under the new public service law. Mr. Lewis suggested the railroad, telephone, telegraph, gas and electric power and lighting concerns and the electric generating plant at Niagara Falls.

After Senator Lawson had found in the law books a definition of public utility Chairman Thompson found that water companies would not be included.

"I guess we'll have to make our definition," he remarked.

"Under that definition we can include steamboat companies," said Mr. Lewis. He then referred to a decision which held that steamboat companies were practically exempt from taxation. Assemblyman Baxter declared they never would be reached.

The committee determined before going further to have several public hearings at which any one with any suggestion would be heard. Senator Thompson read a letter from Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Interborough, proposing to vest all jurisdiction over public service corporations and properties in a public service commission and in no other official body. F. A. Stratton, President of the Westchester Lighting Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y., made a large number of proposals in a letter, which said:

"If the Public Service Commissions law were amended and then administered, as it might well be, by able and competent commissioners. It would, in my opinion, save the State $1,000,000 a year and obtain results for its citizens fully as good as those now secured."

Letters have also been written to the committee by the New York Telephone Company and others.

Assemblyman Baxter said that at present the Public Service Commissions have no control over locomotive headlights and suggested that they be considered in formulating the scope of the new law.

At the recess Senator Thompson showed the reporters a copy of a letter he has sent to the State Highways Commissioner at Albany. He dwelt on the face use of tar on the roads and its effect on automobiles, motorists and the scenery. He said in part:

Why tar should be distributed on the surface of the roads is something I do not know. But I assume that there is an excess supply of the substance, owing probably to the war in Europe, where they have not yet got to shooting it at each other.

The most beautiful sight in riding through the country is the grass on the sides of the road, the rail fences, the stone walls, cherry trees, and apple trees—all carefully decorated and painted with a beautiful outlay of black spots, and in some cases completely submerged in the ebony tar, the product of the distribution system of your department.

The committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

JUDGE MILLER TO RESIGN.

Member of Court of Appeals Desires to Engage in Private Practice.

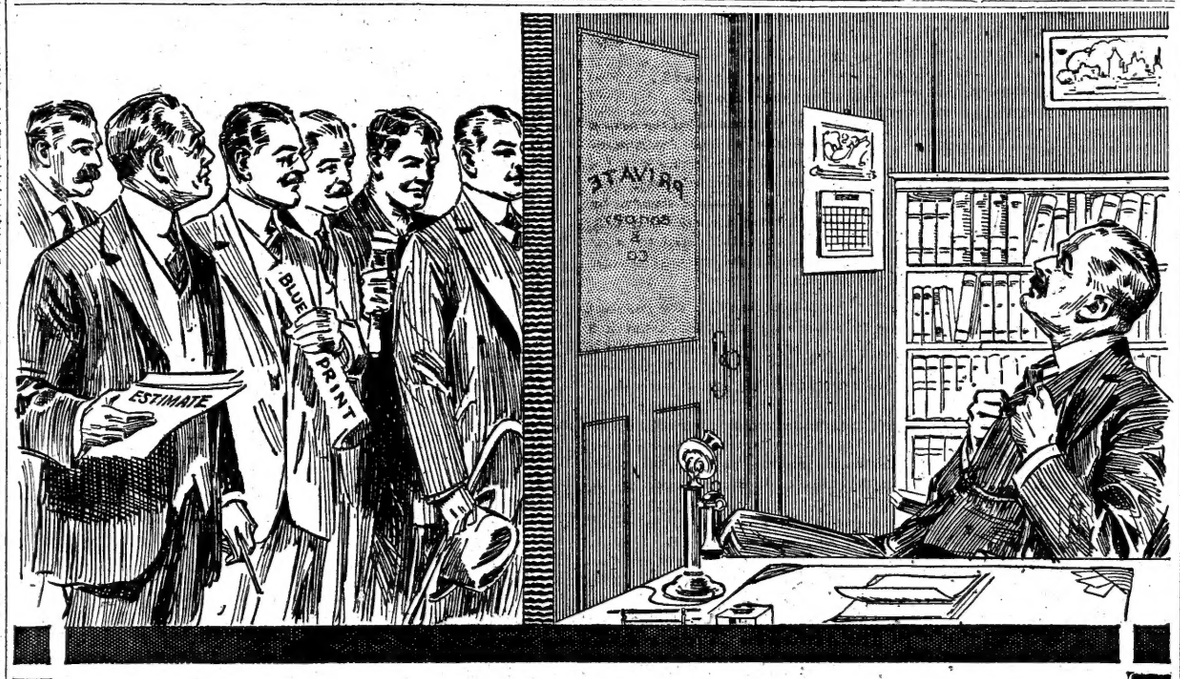
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Judge Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, who has acted as an Associate Judge on the Court of Appeals by designation since Jan. 13, 1913, is expected to resign as a Justice for the Supreme Court, Sixth Judicial District, in time for his successor to be nominated and elected this Fall. Justice Miller's term as Supreme Court Justice expires with the calendar year 1918, but he feels that he would rather engage in the practice of law than sit on the bench.

If Justice Miller carries out his intention Governor Whitman will have to designate another Supreme Court Justice from one of the nine districts to take his place on the Court of Appeals bench.

Justice Miller is 47 years of age, was born in Scio., Cortland County, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He served one year as State Controller, by appointment by Governor Odell, upon the resignation of Erastus C. Knight, in 1901.

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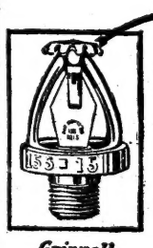
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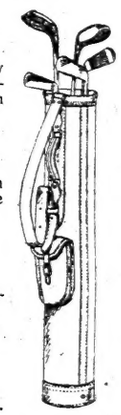
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Slazenger Models—"The Stadium." A very high-class racquet, strong, true, and well balanced, $7.94. The "Doherty," another good racquet, $6.89.
Championship Balls. $3.49 a dozen.
Practice Balls. 21c each.
Tennis Nets—Made of heavy twenty-one thread twine, double centre canvas bound, size 42 x 3 feet, $3.74. Others at $1.64 to $8.49.
Tennis Tapes—For marking courts. Sufficient for one full court, with staples and pins. $2.74.
Tennis Posts, 98c to $7.49.
Dry Court Markers, 98c to $1.98.
Wet Court Markers, $5.74, $9.49, $24.25.
Racquet Covers, 44c, 74c, $1.49.
Presses, with fly back springs, 74c.

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New "Gibson" Clubs, just imported. Made by hand from selected hickory, heads of best persimmon wood. Iron clubs hand forged from best steel obtainable.
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Irons in Braid, Smith, Nicoll, Logan, Vardon, and Stella models, $2.24
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Drivers and Brassies, $2.14
Irons, $1.89
Thistle "Special" wood or iron clubs, $1.39
Thistle "Juvenile" wood or iron clubs, 98c
Burke Golf Clubs of straight grain hickory, excellently finished.
Drivers and Brassies (end grained—grain runs with stroke), $2.97
Irons, Vardon model, $2.24

Golf Bags

Canvas, 98c to $7.69. Leather, $7.24 to $14.74.
Automaton Caddy Bags, stand on tripods, very light and clever, $4.96.

Golf Balls

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Golf Shoes—High quality russet leather with screw calks in sole and heel, $6.24; also shoes at $4.96 and $4.74.
Golf Stockings—All wool, assorted colors, $1.74, $2.24, $3.24 a pair.
Coat Sweaters, $4.96 to $16.74. Chamois Golf Coats, $8.49.
Golf Gloves, Score Cards, and all the accessories used.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

THE GERMAN ADMISSION.

In its expression of regret and offer of compensation for the attack upon the American steamer Nebraskan the German Government admits the very essence of our contention as to the illegality of submarine warfare as practiced at the time when the Lusitania was sunk. In the German memorandum, transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador GERARD, the Imperial Government recites the circumstances of the attack upon the Nebraskan. In the dim light of early evening the submarine commander was unable to see any markings indicating that the Nebraskan was an American ship. As the sun had already set, the flag had been lowered. But, says the memorandum:

> Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the area of maritime war that only English steamers and no neutral steamers traversed this war area without flags and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him.

It was only after the torpedo had reached its mark, without, however, inflicting fatal damage, that the Nebraskan raised the American flag. The German commander "of course refrained from any further attack." The German Government now assures us that the attack "was not meant for the American flag," it is not traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the submarine, "but it is to be considered an unfortunate accident." Therefore the German Government expresses to our Government its regret "and declares its readiness to make "compensation for the damage thereby "sustained by American citizens."

This "unfortunate accident" affords the best possible proof of the soundness of the position taken by our Government in its note of May 13, after the sinking of the Lusitania, when it said to Germany "that the objection to "their present method of attack "against the trade of their enemies "lies in the practical impossibility of "employing submarines in the destruc-"tion of commerce without disregard-"ing those rules of fairness, reason, "justice, and humanity which all mod-"ern opinion regards as imperative." That visit and search, with adequate provision for the safety of the ship's company, must precede attack is the only safe rule, the only rule of which this Government can admit the legality. Germany has had her warning, she has taken heed of it. It has been evident for some time that it was not her purpose to persist in murderous warfare, and she has been careful not to give us another Lusitania case as a ground of complaint against her. Yet Germany, while admitting that her submarine destroyed the Lusitania, carefully avoids any avowal of responsibility, she tenders no expression of regret or offer of compensation.

The admission in the Nebraskan case and the evasion in the Lusitania case are inconsistent one with the other. To dispatch a torpedo against an American ship or to dispatch one without warning against a belligerent merchant ship carrying American passengers is in either case a crime against law, it is a crime committed against us, and against the rights of neutrals. Disavowal of intent and tender of compensation must logically follow in both cases unless Germany intends to persist in being a law unto herself.

THE RIGHT TO RESIGN.

In accepting the resignations of two naval constructors Secretary DANIELS took pains to make it clear that he does not recognize the right of officers who have been trained for the service of the United States Navy to withdraw from that service while they are in good health and in possession of all their powers, merely because they have received offers of higher pay than the Federal Government gives them. The decision of the Judge Advocate General that the President has the right to reject the resignations of naval officers is in accord with the popular view of the matter. The people do not support the academies at Annapolis and West Point for the purpose of fitting young men for technical pursuits, but to train officers for our army and navy. There are not too many officers at present in either branch. In fact, many more are needed. While the Secretary of the Navy feels that he is justified in permitting the retirement of these two constructors he gives due warning that every resignation in the future will be separately considered "on its merits" and will not be accepted if the retirement of that officer should be considered prejudicial to the Government.

This matter in both the navy and the army has not been fully comprehended in the past. For many years it was the custom to accept without question the resignations of officers who desired to go into private business. Our small army and navy had more officers than they actually needed, and it was always understood that in case of national peril the officers who had resigned would return promptly to the service of the Government. But the conditions have changed now. A young man who enters Annapolis or West Point does so with a thorough understanding that after his four years of schooling he will be expected to serve his Government on specified terms. Advancement may be slow, but he has a settled position and one of great honor, and he is sure of better payment after his retirement for age than officers of foreign countries receive. In the present situation navy and army alike need all their officers, and it is well for them to understand that they have no inalienable right to withdraw from the service. For, as the Secretary of the Navy says, "if "one officer has the absolute right "to have his resignation accepted, "every other officer has the same "right." In that case we might as well not educate men to be officers.

THE GEDDES CASE.

The ruling of the presiding Judge in the lawsuit brought at Ogden, Utah, by the woman who has been known as Mrs. GEDDES, on behalf of her 16-year-old son, who, she claims, was born of her plural marriage with DAVID ECCLES, a Mormon Elder who died leaving a fortune estimated at $20,000,000, was in accord with the law of the State. He held that children of such a polygamous marriage as the woman claims to have contracted with ECCLES are illegitimate. This, we believe, does not end the contest, in which it seems the Mormon Church is so deeply interested that it has permitted one of its minor officials to give testimony in behalf of the woman. There seems to be no doubt that Mrs. GEDDES was a plural wife of ECCLES, although at the time of their marriage polygamy had been ostensibly abandoned by the Mormons. He had another plural wife, who had four children by him. On their part there has been no contest of the will. The quarrel seems to pit Mormons against Mormons, and the sworn testimony of the Mormon official who says that ECCLES told him Mrs. GEDDES was his wife, is so clear a defiance of the law that the Mormon question may be forced again into the public view.

While the case may not be of great importance in itself, the facts that polygamy is still practiced in Utah, that such marriages do not injure the standing of men and women in the Mormon community, and that the Mormons dare to make a polygamous marriage a cause for suit in a law court are now clearly on record. Nobody has believed that polygamy was abandoned before or since the admission of Utah to the Union. Reports of polygamous marriages have been freely circulated, but legal proof of them has been hard to obtain. The legal proof is now at hand. The enormous influence exerted not only in Utah but in Idaho and Wyoming, and, in a less pronounced way, in other States of the West, has caused great uneasiness in the minds of many persons. The Mormons have been closely watched. Their vast wealth, their growing prosperity, has worried people who have felt that they maintained within the Republic a kingdom which defied the laws of the country. It is not likely that the Geddes case will be permitted to drop out of sight.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

The American dollar is today the most desired piece of current money in the whole world. Never since money was discovered to have variable qualities has one kind been universally so esteemed in anything like the same degree. The English pound sterling has been hitherto the most acceptable, the safest, the best known money of all. But today a man with pounds sterling in London owing dollars to a man in New York must pay a premium of 2 per cent. to convert pounds into dollars. That is to say, he pays a premium for dollars when he buys them with pounds.

An American dollar is worth $1.02 in English money. The premiums in other money are greater. In French money the American dollar is worth nearly $1.09; in German money, $1.17; in Italian money, $1.18; in Russian money, $1.33; in Austrian money, $1.34. In neutral money the premiums are less. In Dutch money it is very slight. In Scandinavian money a dollar is worth $1.03; in Swiss money, $1.04.

Such premiums on American money indicate, in the first place, that the world owes this country an enormous quantity of dollars, and, in the second place, that it is very inconvenient for the world to pay in the only absolute equivalent, which is gold. Ordinarily, a premium of only a fraction of a cent in a dollar will cause gold to be sent from London to New York. The meaning of that transaction is that at a given time London owes more money in New York than New York owes in London, so that after all the offsetting credits have been swapped there remains a balance due and payable in New York on account of goods delivered to foreign buyers. Then the demand for leave to convert pounds into dollars at the banker's causes a premium to appear on dollars, and when the premium is more than the cost of actually shipping gold the gold itself is shipped.

Thus, under normal conditions, a man in London would not pay a premium of 2 per cent. to convert pounds sterling into dollars through the foreign exchange market. He would ship the gold outright, because it would be cheaper. That he cannot do at the present time. Too much is owing. England is very reluctant to part with her gold at all. So, instead of paying in gold and as they cannot pay in goods, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and all our belligerent foreign customers arrange for credit, and the American dollar, in terms of all foreign money, stays at a premium. The credits foreign buyers obtain from bankers here are arranged on the basis of foreign exchange, so that for each dollar's worth of goods bought here on credit they pay all the way from $1.02 to $1.34. Buying on credit is the costliest way to buy.

Those are the purely mechanical laws of exchange. Other factors remain to be considered. If your creditor ultimately will pay up in gold, it seems hard to charge him a very high premium for credit; to give him the credit and then to add to your bill 2 per cent., 10 per cent., even 33 per cent. The probability is that when the war is over Europe will work terrifically to produce the goods to pay off her debts. In time the terms of exchange will be normal again. But nobody can tell when that will be, and in the meantime there is an element of risk.

All the comparisons that have been made between the American dollar and foreign money units were on the gold basis of equivalents. The civilized world is on a gold money base. But it may not be able to continue that way. The enormous output of paper money in Europe, especially in Germany, cannot go on for very long without causing acute distrust of the power of gold redemption. The possibility of non-redemption is already patent to bankers. On this subject the National City Bank in its July circular said:

> It is a misfortune for any country in this age of international trade to be off the gold basis, but when a country is engaged in war smaller misfortunes do not count. The fact is that a currency fixed upon a gold basis is a luxury that only a few countries have been able to afford until comparatively recent times. Russia and Austria-Hungary established gold payments in 1897, and Italy since then. Few countries have gone through a great war without suspending specie payments.

The world-wide premium on the American dollar represents for the most part, of course, the exigencies of foreign exchange under abnormal conditions; but in some degree it reflects the fact that the American dollar is intrinsically the safest, least variable unit of money in the world today, protected by what is both relatively and actually the largest gold reserve in existence.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD BUSINESS.

Attorney General GREGORY informs the correspondents at Washington that he will appeal the Steel Trust case, but that there will be no more trust prosecutions "right now," because "the trusts are being good." The President must be relieved to learn that his Attorney General does not dissent from his views regarding the changed attitude toward business, and the country certainly will welcome the announcement. The Attorney General could not very well say that he had determined to discontinue his prosecutions because the courts took a different view of the law from himself, yet that will be the conclusion reached by those who have followed the rejection of the Government's arguments in the recent decisions. The Government made its charge of unlawful conduct in one of the latest leading cases and brought proof for a period so ancient that the charge was outlawed. It would seem that the trusts attacked have been good for so long that reform of their conduct is not a valid reason for any change of policy on the part of the prosecutors. The more candid reason for stopping the prosecutions would seem to be that the Government had alleged more wrongdoing than it could prove, or, in other words, that the trusts were better than the Government thought until the courts taught the Administration the lines of legality which it promised to teach business.

What the courts taught the Government's law officers the course of events has taught the politicians. Quiet trade, scant employment, the revolt of business against constant nagging for no good public purpose, have been resented by so many different interests that a prudent regard for the opinions of the majority long ago dictated the change in the highest quarters which at last is recognized by the official who is specifically charged by the Sherman law with its enforcement. He defers to a public opinion which has given plain signs of dissent from his views. The public having learned so much may be trusted to remain of the same opinion for as long as can be expected in this changing world. It is odd to find it stated from Washington that popular opinion is the defender of the trusts against mistreatment by an Administration which relied upon that policy for popular applause.

Times have changed indeed, and it will be long before it will be considered again that it is a merit to nag business. The courts have taught the Government law and the trusts have been taught the value of good conduct by a narrow escape. The President and the people have learned from experience. For the present it may be said that a new leaf is turned in the relations of Government and business.

CONSTITUTIONAL BANKING.

The regulation of banking by Constitutional provision is a novelty. The Federal Constitution empowers Congress to deal with the subject, as the recent establishment of the Federal Reserve system is a reminder. So it has been in this State. The Legislature has often dealt with banking in all its various aspects, and has recently revised the banking law. It has been conceded that the changes were for the better, and it must be admitted that if the subject were embedded in the Constitution the opportunities for amendment would seldom recur. That is particularly unfortunate in any legislative regulation of business, for it is constantly changing, and the needs of change are imperative when they arise. Moreover, the regulation of banking is so much a matter of detail and discretion that it is peculiarly unsuitable for Constitutional treatment.

Yet it has been proposed in the Constitutional Convention to

> write into the Constitution the powers conferred upon the State Superintendent of Banks in connection with the supervision of banks, trust companies, and incorporated banking concerns by the new banking law enacted in 1913, and thus place the repeal of those powers beyond the reach of another Legislature.

The present banking law has been considered a model statute, but it is not the last word. Even if perfect in itself, it would be affected by such an incident as the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, which might make it necessary to revise the relation between State and Federal banking institutions. So far as the statute is embodied in the Constitution the opportunities for amendment are restricted. It is sure that we should not now have the law of 1913 if its predecessor had been part of the Constitution now under revision. It is to be remarked that the proposal to put banking under Constitutional protection is not for the purpose of protecting the public against bad banking, but for the protection of the Bank Superintendent against "legislative assault." Thus it would seem to be a measure for the restriction of the misconduct of the Legislature rather than for the protection of banking. Either there must be something behind this suggestion or the suggestion is unnecessary.

There should be specifications and proof before that argument should be allowed to weigh in a matter of Constitutional amendment. If the statute of 1913 is not good enough to be made part of the Constitution, still less could it be said that any official should be secure against oversight and correction in his duties if such should be necessary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Germans Would Rebuild Louvain.

Some one was asked what revenge the French ought to take upon Berlin for the German desecration of French towns, and replied, "Why, leave it just as it is." Modern Berlin, just as it is, makes no appeal to those enamored of the "tone of time," and it is the tone of time that has lured the American tourist from his home comforts to the older haunts of civilization. He needs to cherish his memories of them.

Whatever course the war takes it will cut clean swaths, and there will be many places in Europe that will wear a shining morning face as sadly as the Shakespearean schoolboy. The Germans already are planning to rebuild Louvain and to spend 80,000,000 marks on the work. No very lively imagination is required to see how it will be done. It will be a clean place and the expression of a high ideal of town planning. It may be quite beautiful, as new Munich is beautiful. It will not, of course, be Louvain. Let us indeed cherish our memories.

Are Not the Ladies' Rights Infringed?

We are afraid the shoe manufacturers who have just met and solemnly put a ban on fancy shoes for women do not realize the ridiculous futility, not to say fatuity, of their decree. We see now they were unaware that on the day when they sent out the forerunners of those rococo, laced-up-the-back-and-finished-with-tassels affairs which now trip the avenue they put a mighty weapon in the feminine hand and independence in the feminine heart. For years the shoe business had been as comfortably unprogressive as a municipal utility company. Nothing was left over because styles had little or nothing to do with the case. If some erratic lady should have wanted boots of brocade and fur for a rainy-day walk, she could just go on wanting them. But of course such a desire never entered the submissive female mind. It was content to follow the man and master who made all shoes mere sober shoes.

Who started the revolution none knows, only undeniably it was a man—some Luther Burbank in footgear who created from the common garden variety of shoe the most alluring hybrids that ever mortal saw. The ladies, quick as always to feel their shackles when these are pointed out to them, burst their bonds and demanded hunter's green Colonials, heliotrope pumps, leopard skin boots, magpie slippers—anything that free fancy dictated. Millinery fell comparatively neglected by the wayside. The urge to express self had found a new and pleasant outlet; the clinging vine unloosed one more tendril.

In the face of such a history, do the shoemakers imagine they can put a "ban" on fancy shoes? Are they blind to the great moral issue behind it all? Emancipation once won is not so easily recalled, not even by issuing fictions about reaction on the part of "the better-dressed American woman." It is not a question of beauty, it is not a question of comfort, it is not a question of trade profits; it is a question of the rights of women, long denied. Will the ladies retrench? We think not, but we shall watch.

Honoring an Ancient Craft.

Those who delight not only in art products but in art processes will be interested in the award to HENRY WOLF of the grand prize in etching and engraving at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There is nothing astonishing in the award, looking at it merely as a recognition of merit. Mr. WOLF has a sensitive vision as well as a highly trained hand. His work has admirable qualities and the rare attribute of charm. But the point that will strike the initiated is that the prize has been won by a wood engraver.

For many a long year wood engraving has been more or less laid on the shelf. New methods of reproduction have driven it from its old place in the illustrated periodicals, and the slow and patient craftsmanship required to rival effects easily produced in other ways has made the path of the wood engraver difficult. Recently there has been a revival of the old brusque linear style, chiefly undertaken by foreign engravers; but Mr. WOLF has pursued his own way, caressing and persuading his medium to the subtlest expression.

His work on the block is incredibly fine and just. In his reproduction of paintings he dedicates himself to the passionately exact interpretation of the original, but he works also from nature as few of his guild have done, and in these subjects his manipulation of the wood conveys the most delicate effects of air and light with a freedom and tenderness that imply complete mastery. No doubt his "grand prize" has pleased him, but it is safe to assume that primarily he is pleased with the tribute to the wood engraver's craft, which has won out almost single-handed against the many other forms of engraving.

Technicalities of Heroism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Richard Harding Davis writes to THE TIMES under date of July 11, criticising the statement of Miss Jane Addams that the soldiers of the nations at war have to be doped or made drunken before they charge with the bayonet. "In this war," says Mr. Davis, "the French or English soldier who has been killed in a bayonet charge gave his life to protect his home and country. * * * When the order came to charge, it was for them that he gave his life. * * * Miss Addams denies him the credit of his sacrifice. She tells his children, "Your father did not die for France, or for England, or for you; he died because he was drunk."

While sympathizing entirely with his attitude in regard to Miss Addams's accusations of drunkenness, I should like to point out that she had excellent precedent for maintaining that a soldier killed in battle did not necessarily die doing his duty.

In "With the Greek Soldiers," published in "A Year from a Reporter's Notebook," Richard Harding Davis says, (Page 242):

"If a man happened to be standing in the line of a bullet he was killed. * * * 'Father died,' his children will say, 'doing his duty.' As a matter of fact, father died because he happened to stand up at the wrong moment or because he turned to ask the man on his right for a match and projected his bulk where a bullet happened to have the right of way."

There is, of course, a great difference between Miss Addams's statement, which Mr. Davis paraphrases, "Your father died because he was drunk," and Mr. Davis's own attribution of the death of some particular father to Fate or Chance. But both of them deny to the children the right to say that father died while doing his duty. E. D.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Mediaeval Mr. Root.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not in years have I read anything so screamingly funny as Mr. Root's speech upon the "Suffrage Question," as printed in your paper of July 12. Nothing so deliciously illogical, so absolutely apart from the point at issue, was ever penned; not even by the "weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected."

But Mr. Root has fully demonstrated, in the past, his ability to evade the point at issue. He says: "We all see the pettiness of our lives. We all see how poor a thing is the best that we can do." All of us, perhaps, except Don Quixote, who wears a bang! Ah, Mr. Editor, ever though you be not in favor of woman suffrage, does not this article tickle your sense of humor?

MARY D. CAMPBELL.

New York, July 12, 1915.

Parlor-Window Marketing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to a complaint voiced by Mr. George Andrews in THE TIMES of July 12, perhaps he is not aware that the law allows all vendors to call their wares in the street from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., excepting on hospital streets.

I was advised by a Magistrate to obtain a signed petition of my neighbors, protesting. Unfortunately, my means will not allow me to live in restricted districts, and, if indolent housekeepers prefer to barter from their parlor windows, what chance have we with a petition? E. B. F.

New York, July 14, 1915.

THOR!

I am the God of War—yea, God of Battle am I,
And the evil men speak about me has grieved me to fierce reply.
Does not the surgeon's knife
Torture—to save a life?
So, for the life of nations, men learn to fight and die—
Even die!

Craven through love or fear do the weak of the earth await me
Tensely, with bated breath—yea, teaching their sons to hate me.
Lured by my rolling drum,
Nevertheless they come
Proudly, their youth and manhood offering up to sate me!

You who would grudge me aught but harvest of woe and shame—
Answer me, you who hate me, cursing my very name—
When was a serf made free,
Save and alone through me?
When was a tyrant vanquished, save through my purging flame?

After an age of peace do your sons wax soft, their weakness
Shown in a love of ease, of sensuousness, and sleekness;
Then, lest a nation die,
Loud rings my battle-cry!
Lo, they forsake snug warmth for desolate cold and bleakness!

I am the God of War—yea, God of Battle am I,
And the bolts of my savage anger I hurl from a threatening sky.
Speak of me as you will,
Swift though I be to kill,
I have made men of weaklings—I teach men how to die—
Even I!

BEATRICE BARRY.

YOUNG MEN WHO LOVE PEACE

They Think in Abstract Terms and Know Not the Faith of Age.

Columbia University, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its number of July 12, comments upon the report that Miss Addams said that somebody in Europe told her that the present strife is an "old man's war."

I take it for granted that, if Miss Addams has been correctly quoted, she meant that there are young men in France, in Germany, or somewhere else who consider themselves as vastly more intellectual than most men of older generations. They probably consider themselves as superior to older men because they have an abstract love for peace and an abstract hate for war, and their intellectuality consists mainly in a profuse use of such abstract terms as "peace." Such a superior young man, if he lives in France, would have accepted without restrictions the complete loss of Alsace-Lorraine rather than to have to think that peace might be disturbed on that account. In opposition to that young man there were men, one or two generations older, who accepted the loss of the provinces torn from the motherland against the consent of the governed, and accepted it rather than go to war, because of two evils, they chose the lesser. Or the peaceful young man is a German who prefers sipping his beer quietly to inhaling the odor of powder; not having exactly the same temperament as most German army officers or as most Germans of the generations of 1864, 1866, and 1870, he blames his elders for having started the row.

Whatever nationality may be assigned to this young pacifist, he should have been described more fully by Miss Addams, so that a moral might be deduced from the story. Many pacifists use the word "peace" in a vague or abstract or even religious sense, just as the French revolutionists of 1789 used the term "liberty" and "equality." Were they more practical, they would now use the word "peace" only in relation to well-stated facts.

Suppose the aforementioned young Frenchman had said to the invader: "Keep Alsace-Lorraine and whatever else you want., I won't fight. I want peace at any price." He would only have demonstrated his inability to have any voice whatever in the government of his country and in the conduct of his own life. A few such men may be found in France or in Belgium, and their existence may explain why the Teuton hordes have invaded the Belgian and French beehives, believing the bees were degenerate and would not sting.

I grant that the doctrine of non-resistance may be, at times, preferable to other doctrines, but that depends on the particular circumstances of the case. The first Christians, by meekly allowing themselves to be fed to lions and tigers, awoke the smoldering fire of human conscience, and had they resisted persecution at that time they might, in the light of history, pass today as outlaws. But for Americans, after the sinking of the Lusitania, to say: "It was well done; sink another," would be short of moral suicide.

Is there, in the minds of some pacifists, an unconscious return to the old doctrine of nonresistance, with the feeling that such an attitude will assure their own personal peace and comfort, at least for the immediate present? I hope not, because such men would be a danger to society. I always believe that ideal peace lovers—and there are many such among the advocates of resistance to evil—are the ones who in time of peace principally do all they can to avoid the frequent recurrence of war instead of arming to the danger point; who seek to restrict future wars to methods of fighting less inhumane, who promote international amity and understanding, encourage recourse to arbitration, and want to form powerful combinations for the punishing of international crimes, just as they want an effective police force in communities in which criminals are found.

In accord with many peace advocates I feel that war is an evil, and, in a general way, I would like to stop war just as I desire to destroy things evil. But to oppose fighting of every kind—for instance, to condemn war on white slavers, disease, ignorance, and intolerance—is, to say the least, absurd. Loose talk on brotherly love when dealing with criminals, loose talk on peace when confronted by the present war, is in some cases foolish and criminal.

The young man who loves peace, as quoted by Miss Addams, may have spoken earnestly and sincerely. In that case he may be right or wrong, as he stated a disputed fact which may be true or not. And, finally, there is a possibility of his having been insincere, like some peace advocates who want to improve the definition of neutrality so as to help one of the belligerents. Real friends of peace and justice will not hesitate to take arms in defense of peace and justice whenever it is advisable and likely to destroy a serious evil. But to advocate a contrary policy is the act either of an unpractical dreamer, of a poltroon, of a madman, or of a conscious traitor to the cause of humanity.

DANIEL JORDAN.

The War's "Old Men."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Britisher and was in Ireland when war was declared and for weeks after, and I protest against Miss Addams's statement that it is an old men's war and that the young men of the country fail to respond to the call of duty. At the recruiting stations in Belfast crowds so great as almost to interfere with traffic surrounded the buildings eager to enlist, and they were taken off in large companies and prepared for field duty. Three of my nephews, all the sons of the family, immediately volunteered for duty in any part of the world. The ages of the youths range from about 23 to 31 years. The father spent hours a week drilling those about to go to camp and to the front. Another nephew, about 34, the son of a widow, to whom he was devoted, instantly volunteered for service in any part of the world, giving up his lucrative position as surgeon. A cousin of mine, 37 years of age, also the son of a widow, was killed at the front while gallantly leading his men, and I on the same day wrote three letters of condolence to three parents where a son had been killed in each instance. All were young men, not over 33. I have two friends whose sons gave up their course in Oxford to fight for their country, and both were killed. These are merely typical cases, but the mention of them should be sufficient to thoroughly discredit Miss Addams's statement.

Of course the statement that the men had been "doped" with whisky and absinthe is not worthy of denial; "doped" soldiers do not make brilliant attacks and secure glorious victories. RICHARD H. EWART.

New York, July 12, 1915.

Mr. Mitchell's Mistake.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter which you so kindly printed in your issue of July 8 I find that I made a bad mistake in copying out my manuscript. Because of this mistake I have received some letters of criticism which would not be pertinent if your readers had before them what I meant to write.

The mistake I refer to is in the beginning of the second paragraph. The words "You once fought for democratic principles abroad" ought to have been "You fought for democratic principles for yourselves, but you now hesitate to fight for these principles abroad." G. W. MITCHELL.

Kingston, Ontario, July 13, 1915.

The Blue Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be possible that so called "Irish Patriots" do not know the national flag of Ireland? Or was it an erroneous report in your paper today which described the Irish flag as "a green field supporting a gold harp." May I inform you that the national flag of Ireland is a blue field supporting a golden harp with silver strings, the using of the green field being purely a modern invention and utterly incorrect.

A. H. GORDON,

Philadelphia, Penn., July 13, 1915.

THE BIGGEST NEUTRAL COUNTRY UNPREPARED.

Others Took Active Steps at the Beginning of the War—Mr. Wilson's First Thoughts on National Defense Recalled.

By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS,
Director Geological Laboratory, University of Michigan.

University of Michigan, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be supposed that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs would have delayed a month before making his reply, would have quietly ignored every important demand of the American note, and have then replied in terms of such studied insolence, if he had not believed that a "peace-at-any-price" policy was to be followed? The arrogance of the German position and the astounding offer for Germany to license a limited number of American vessels to navigate European waters, with the requirement that they furnish the German Government early notice of departure and destination and observe other rules favorable to Germany and hostile to England—all this is notably Prussian and a monument of impertinence, and raises the question whether the United States is a sovereign nation.

Since the beginning of the war many Americans have been asking the question why the Government has adopted no measures to perfect the national defenses, which in all well-informed quarters are acknowledged to be woefully inadequate. There is hardly a neutral nation of importance but took active steps at the outbreak of war to defend its neutrality. In America alone a movement of this nature to meet the emergency of the war, was blocked. In a declaration to both houses of Congress made Dec. 8, 1914, the President advised a mild encouragement of the National Guard and added:

> More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. * * *

But I turn from the subject. It is not new. There is no need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. * * * Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. (Congressional Record, Vol. 52, p. 21.)

Such is the authoritative declaration of the President to meet a strong movement toward national defense—not, be it understood, toward militarism, which is unthinkable in connection with such forces as have been proposed. Coincident with this action of the Administration, the Secretary of the Navy strove to suppress those naval officers whose devotion to duty was greater than their ambition for preferment, and who, with a view to remedying existing defects, showed the country how as a result of political considerations our navy has been built up with entire neglect of certain necessary units and is further so undermanned that it could not be effectually employed against a first-class power. The Secretary's retort in which he claimed that the navy is composed of properly balanced units and is adequately supplied with men and munitions has been completely refuted.

To meet the claim of the Administration that our military defense is adequate the statements of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, made shortly before the outbreak of the European war, may here be cited:

> Much as we wish to avoid war, we shall inevitably be confronted with it in the future as we have been in the past. If we were called upon to mobilize a force to meet the early stages of a war with a first-class power—and you must remember that we have never had such a war, or at least we have never fought such a war unaided—we should require a minimum of 600,000 men. That it is not a large number is apparent when one remembers that in the civil war there were 2,000,000 men in the Northern armies, and over 1,000,000 in the Southern armies. In view of the length of our two coast lines, it is a very small number; and that is all we are trying to arrange for. Now the regular army and the militia under their present organization together would not furnish more than 150,000 dependable troops, and we should have to raise about 450,000 men from the population.
>
> You hear much talk about our tremendous military resources—"undeveloped resources" is the term most commonly used, and used with a certain sense of satisfaction by those who understand nothing of what preparation means. Undeveloped military resources are just about as useful in time of war as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska in a panic on Wall Street. It is a valuable asset if you have time to develop it, but not otherwise, and it will not help you during the crisis. You have just seen a great war with the decisive battles fought in the first month. Wars are coming that way. Modern wars come quickly, and when they come upon us, whoever our antagonist may be, he will take advantage of the fact that we are never ready, and war will be made with more than usual promptness in order that we may not be able to assemble even such scanty organized and trained resources as we have.
>
> The strength of the fleet on which we should have to rely in case of attack might to a very large extent be neutralized through a surprise attack by the newer submarines—vessels entirely capable of crossing the ocean.
>
> The outlook for extensive defensive operations is discouraging enough, and by some this condition might be urged as reason for receding from our demands upon Germany.
>
> But I should feel humiliated by any other reply to the German note than what is involved in a severance of diplomatic relations and the adoption of such measures as are possible to protect the lives of American citizens upon the seas. Many Americans have mistakenly supposed that Germany is justified in demanding for her submarine warfare a modification of existing international law because the submarine is more subject to capture or destruction by hostile vessels. This risk of capture or destruction it has always been necessary to assume by a war vessel when conforming to the requirement of visit and search of a belligerent's merchant vessel; and if the introduction of wireless telegraphy has augmented this risk, the submersible quality has more than compensated for it by facilitating an escape. The addition of a rapid-fire gun of moderate calibre to the armament of the submarine has largely eliminated the danger of effective resistance by the merchant vessel.

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS.

AS A CITY SHOULD BORROW.

Bureau of Municipal Research Finds an Agreement with The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of the 13th THE TIMES had a leading editorial on the State sinking funds, in which there is an implied criticism of the Bureau of Municipal Research for the position it takes in the report recently issued on the subject. The criticism bears on two points: first, that the report places responsibility for burdensome taxation on the laws governing the sinking funds; second, that the remedy should be serial bonds rather than amendment to the Constitution.

May I call attention to Section 2 of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903, which provides in part:

> There is hereby imposed for each year after this act goes into effect, until all the bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be due, an annual tax of 12-1000 of a mill upon each dollar of the real and personal property of this State subject to taxation.

Other provisions are also set forth in Appendix D of the report which fix definitely the amount or the rate which is to be levied each year for sinking fund purposes. While there may be some difference in opinion as to whether the law is at fault when at the time bonds are issued a definite levy is made that has the result of piling up a sinking fund, the report does not attempt to do more than get clearly before the reader a statement of facts on this point.

With respect to the second criticism, namely, that serial bonds should be proposed instead of amendment to the Constitution, may I call your attention to the general conclusions on page 274 and also to the concrete recommendation on page 286, which is as follows:

> That the Constitutional provisions regulating the creation of State debt should be amended so as to permit the adoption by the Legislature of any of the following three courses, namely:
>
> 1. The issue of bonds divided into a number of equal series, of which one series shall mature in each calendar year after the year in which the issue of such bonds shall be approved at a general election.

The other proposals are alternative. The point to which I would call your attention is that the bureau proposes the very thing which the editorial suggests as an alternative to its proposal.

With respect to the need for an amendment to the Constitution, may I say this: That while under the present Constitution a good practice might have prevailed, this provision of the Constitution was so indefinite as to admit of a bad practice. The bureau suggests that the Constitution be not left indefinite, however general may be its terms.

The editorial suggests that opinion is not what is wanted, but facts. I may say in this relation that the bureau has prepared the only complete statement of facts that has ever been put in print on the subject, and that this is the primary reason for putting out the report in question. In other words, the conclusions drawn by the bureau are to be found on the first two pages, the remaining portion of the report being a statement of facts.

F. A. CLEVELAND,
Director Bureau Municipal Research.

New York, July 14, 1915.

Values.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"New Cat Cemetery Opened," twenty-six subscribers at $25 a plot.

"Appeal for Working Girls' Vacation Society," 200 tired working girls in great need of rest and country air; $10 will keep one for two weeks.

Was it by accident or design that these two items appeared on Page 5 of THE SUNDAY TIMES, with only one other notice between them? What a commentary on the human heart and its ideas of what is of real worth—$25 for a plot for a dead cat, and working girls with souls asking for $10 for a two weeks' rest! L. M. EMERY,

New York, July 13, 1915.

A PRUSSIAN'S ORIGIN.

Some Facts for Those Who Are Bound to Call Him a German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now many months since I first thought of using your columns for an effort to correct the evidently prevalent misunderstanding about the right application of the term "German." Your article in today's "Topics of the Times" about Mr. Poultney Bigelow and his talent for hunting trouble is an opportunity—an occasion of adding my testimony—much too good to miss.

Every newspaper in this city—every writer of headlines—is in the conspiracy to make "Prussian" at least part of the extension of "German." It is always assumed that a Prussian, as such, is a German, like the Saxons, Wurttembergers and the Rhinelanders; the fact is that a Prussian as such is not a German. The ethnological basis of Prussia is Lettish, like the ethnological basis of Lithuania. The Lettish stock, the original stock of the Pruss an people, is, for most people, a dark and difficult matter.

One thing the ethnologists have agreed to predicate

FRIARS AND CLAMS ENJOY A FINE BAKE

Neutral Ship Merchant Takes Clubmen to Glenwood-on-Sound for Day's High Jinks.

'CASUALTIES' IN THE SPORTS

Even Optimistic Managers Are Unable to Count the Baseball Score —Bathers Jitneyed to Beach.

Some 200 Friars and about ten times as many clams enjoyed a bake at Glenwood-on-the-Sound yesterday. Ever attend a clam-bake? A clam-bake is an outing planned before a grate fire in mid-January and executed and repented of in mid-July. So it happened that about 200 Friars who said "Sure, I'll go" in Winter, got up yesterday in time to board the neutral ship Merchant at the foot of East Forty-second Street before she began dodging the morning traffic up the East River.

Glenwood is about two hours as the Merchan. crawls up the Sound. Or it is a short jitney ride from Glen Head, where is on the branch of the railroad leading to the Colonel's town. Or one may motor across the Queensboro bridge along Thompson Avenue to Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, along Hillside to the Junction of Jamaica Avenue and Turnpike, along Turnpike to Kraft's Hotel at Mineola, then beside the track to Roslyn to the clock tower, thence to the right via the shore road to Karatcenyi's Hotel.

Two Ball Teams Perform.

Between the waiters on the one hand and the clams on the other, the Friars filed to a natural amphitheatre in the woods, where the sports were to be indulged in. There was a ball diamond and on this two teams contested, or at least performed. At the end of five innings the score had reached such proportions that one of the most optimistic manager present used to overcounting houses would venture a guess at the total, so the game was called off.

There followed contests of various sorts resulting in various casualties. A hammer throw had been scheduled exclusively for press agents quite appropriately, but none having brought his typewriter a large boulder was substituted. Ralph Trier had just made a good put and was standing congratulating himself when the next man up accidentally threw the stone and hit him on the right leg. Any reputable physician desirous of exchanging professional services for an ad in the theatre programs will kindly confer in favor on Mr. Trier by phoning him at the clubhouse.

Like Troops at Rest.

While these stirring events were in progress the scene in Karatcenyi's grove and that portion of the terrain stretching down to the cove was an interesting one. It looked like nothing so much as a current picture of the troops of any army resting by the roadside, the fringe of trees bordering the clearing actors and steins cluttered the turf, while mixed indiscriminately on the field, the road leading to the water, and in the water were more actors and steins, and others who were neither. Beaunash would have screamed at the incongruities of dress. Bathing suits were popular on the sport field and running trunks as common in the water. There was the gentleman named James Corbett in his baseball uniform, but looking dressed up in spite of the fact. As satellites to Mr. Corbett were the young White Hope he brought from Australia and another ambidextrous young man with a cauliflower ear and cauliflower-nosed shoes, who engaged in a boxing bout about clam time.

Julius Tannen wore a crêpe shirt and linen trousers, and was very jealous of Frank Sheridan, who, in his old make-up of Captain Billy Williams, acted as master of sports and gave a longer monologue than Mr. Tannen was ever allowed to in the two-a-day. Mr. Tannen also took part in the half-mile walk, but was disqualified for running a breach of sportsmanship he explained as the result of his long run last season in "Potash and Perlmutter."

George Beban in his new white car, Garlic, and little else, jitneyed bathers between the field and the cove. Dion Titheradge, the wrist watch and running clothes, might have won the hundred-yard dash had he not slipped over his English accent, an accent that Mr. Tannen, with magnanimity commendable in these days of Anglo-Saxon amity on the American stage, hastened to explain was Mr. Titheradge's by right of birth and not through membership in the Lambs.

Above the noise of all these hurried happenings one heard the laughter of Herbert Corthell and Eddie Garvie as they told each other jokes, and the shouting of Jack Gleason, Joe Humphrey, and ex-Police Commissioner Dougherty as they megaphoned orders.

When all the clams and watermelon had disappeared the crowd swore an oath to make those who stayed in town wish they had gone, and then they and the neutral ship Merchant steamed down the Sound.

FRIESEKE WINS GRAND PRIZE

Panama Fair Award to Painter—Medal to Late J. W. Alexander.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The grand prize for oil paintings in the United States section of the department of fine arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been awarded to Frederick Carl Frieseke of Owosso, Mich, it was announced today. Nine gold medals were awarded in this section, with the name of the late John W. Alexander at the head of the list.

Henry Wolf of New York won the grand prize in etching and engraving. For sculpture in the United States the medals of honor went to Herbert Adams, D. C. French, and the late Karl Bitter of New York.

Mr. Frieseke was born in Owosso, Mich., in 1874, and received his art education at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Art Students' League of New York, and at Julien Academy and Whistler School of Paris. Pictures by him are hung in the Gallerie-Modern in Venice, the Luxembourg Gallerie in Paris, the Modern Gallery in Odessa, the Carnegie Gallery in Savannah, Ga., and the Art Institute of Chicago.

He has done a number of mural decorations, among which are those of the Wanamaker Auditorium in New York.

Among the decorations and medals his work has been awarded are the gold medal at Munich in 1904 and honorable mention and the prize at the Corcoran Exhibition in Washington, D. C.

Jacob Adler to Make Farewell Tour.

Jacob Adler, the Yiddish actor, is at Battle Creek, Mich., in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, recuperating and getting in condition for a farewell tour of the country, which he will make in the early Fall under the direction of Edwin A. Relkin. As a token of esteem a motor party made up of a hundred of the veteran actor's friends will make the trip to Battle Creek to see him.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Servant Girl," a comedy by Glen MacDonough, was introduced in the first act of the "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. The sketch replaces Bernard Granville's recitation.

"Honor Bright" is the title of the new play Mrs. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has written for Blanche Ring. The play, the manuscript of which was delivered yesterday to Klaw & Erlanger, is American in locale and characters. Miss Ring is resting in Los Angeles and will return next month to begin rehearsals.

A new one-act burlesque entitled "At Palm Beach" will be introduced in the Behman show in the Columbia Theatre next week. Among the players who will be added to the cast will be Will J. Kennedy, Vic Casmore, Loraine Lester and Fred Florence.

Bertha Kalich is at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, for a short stay before going to her country place in the Catskills, where she will study a new play in which she will be seen the coming season.

LUNATIC AT LARGE.

Seen Flourishing a Revolver and Alarms Shinnecock.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 15.—Summer folk in the Shinnecock Hills have been alarmed recently and the Shinnecock Indians are said to have been terrorized by the frequent appearance at lonesome spots of a man who has flourished a revolver and then darted into the woods. Motorists have seen him. Sometimes he has been clothed and sometimes has appeared without clothing, but always flourishing the revolver.

The identity of the wild man was a mystery for several days, but it has been decided now that he may be Albin F. Hoffman, proprietor of the Peconic Baths at Shinnecock Hills, who disappeared on last Thursday. Friends say he acted queerly before his disappearance, and notes have been found in the bath houses evidently written by him and tucked into hiding when no one was about at night. It is supposed that he has become insane and is wandering about the hills.

So terrified have cottagers become that today an appeal was made to Sheriff Odell, and he assigned Deputy Sheriffs Squires and Moore to search for the man. With armed squads the deputies went into the hills today, and the search of the woods and swamps will be continued until Hoffman is found.

The discovery of notes at the bathing beach has made former frequenters of the place afraid to go near it now lest they encounter Hoffman, unclothed but armed, returning to hide another note.

Hoffman has relatives in Germany, and friends say he has brooded over the war, becoming particularly moody after the receipt of a letter from Germany a few days before his disappearance.

LUNATIC OUT WITH A KNIFE.

Tells Captor He Is Hunting Man Who Hypnotized Him.

Michael J. Connery of Brooklyn escaped yesterday from the Insane Asylum at Kings Park, Long Island, and was captured later near Huntington.

When captured he had a long-bladed sharp table knife. Motorcycle Policeman John B. Trainer of Huntington discovered the missing man.

"I have been hypnotized," said Connerty to Trainer, "and I want to find the man who hypnotized me so that he can remove the hoodoo."

H. A. MURRAY, JR., TO WED.

Captain of Harvard 'Varsity Crew Engaged to Miss Josephine Rantoul.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul of The Farms tonight announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Rantoul, to Henry Alexander Murray, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murray of 38 West Fifty-first Street, New York City.

Miss Rantoul has been out in society for two seasons. Her grandfather is Robert S. Rantoul, former Mayor of Salem. She is a niece of Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss of 12 East Seventy-first Street, New York.

Mr. Murray, whose parents are now at their Summer home, Mid-River Farm, in the Thousand Islands, N. Y., was graduated from Harvard last June. He was Captain of the 'Varsity crew and was prominent in university life. He will enter the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in October. The date of the wedding has not been set.

CHINESE GIRL MARRIES.

Miss H. L. Huie, Daughter of Rev. Huie Kin, Weds Fu Ling Chang.

The Wedding of Miss H. Louise Huie, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Huie Kin, and Fu Ling Chang, a graduate of Yale University, took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Chinese Church, 225 East 31st Street, of which the bride's father is the pastor.

The bride wore a gown of white silk crepe de chine and a veil of silk net caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

Her sisters, the Misses Alice and Caroline Huie, were her only attendants. They wore frocks of white China silk with an overdress of Nile green net, and carried pink sweet peas.

Irving Huie acted as best man. The Rev. George Alexander performed the ceremony, assisted by the bride's father.

Mr. Chang is a full blooded Chinese. His bride's mother is an American woman of Dutch descent. They are to sail for China from San Francisco on July 31, and will live at Changsha, where Mr. Chang is to teach science in Yalo University. Mrs. Chang is a graduate of Hunter College, this city.

MISS M. B. MILES ENGAGED.

White Plains Society Girl to Wed R. Clifford Simpson.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 15.—The engagement of Miss Marion Braidfoot Miles and R. Clifford Simpson was announced at a luncheon given yesterday at the Miles home in Linda Avenue here. Miss Miles is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, and Mr. Simpson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson of Simpson's Corners, Scarsdale.

Both Miss Miles and Mr. Simpson are popular members of the younger set in the society of this village and Scarsdale. They will be married in the Autumn.

Lieut. Krapf Weds Miss Paddock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Lieutenant George Washington Krapf of the Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment, stationed at Texas City, Texas, who was graduated from West Point, class of 1913, and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Paddock of Dalton, Mass., were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Sky-Meadows, the country place of Dr. and Mrs. Paddock. The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson of Boston performed the ceremony.

Lieutenant Rudolph G. Whitten of the Thirtieth Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., a classmate of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Franklin L. Couch and William L. Maguire of Dalton, Mass. Miss Jean Henryr of Pittsfield was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marguerite Maguire and Miss Marjorie Davis of Dalton.

Harrison Cady Weds Next Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Eldredge, who make their home at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, and Harrison Cady, the artist, will take place at the Hotel Bossert on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. Miss Eldredge is prominent in the younger set of Brooklyn society. Mr. Cady is a member of the Salmagundi Club and the Society of American Illustrators.

BARNARD'S $600,000 BUILDING PLANNED

To Have 200-Foot Frontage on 119th Street End of Milbank Quadrangle.

BIG GYMNASIUM AND POOL

Library, Refectory, Alumnae, and Classrooms in First of New Group of College Halls.

Plans were filed yesterday for the first of the new group of Barnard College buildings which George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of the college, announced at its twenty-fifth anniversary last April, the Trustees had voted to put up. This new structure will be five stories high and will occupy the northerly portion of the large Milbank Quadrangle, an undivided plot extending from 116th to 119th Streets between Broadway and Claremont Avenue.

It will have a frontage of 200 feet, covering the entire southerly block front of 119th Street, and will run back to a depth of 176.8 feet on both Broadway and Claremont Avenue. The Broadway side will overlook the Columbia University campus and on the north the building will overlook Milbank, Fiske, and Brinckerhoff Halls, the three large educational buildings of Barnard College.

The estimated cost of the new building is $600,000. Mr. Plimpton, in his anniversary address on April 29, said that while the expected $1,000,000 fund had not been raised pledges had been obtained amounting to more than $660,000, of which $280,000 had been paid in. He felt confident, however, that the necessary amounts would be forthcoming in the near future and on that basis the Trustees had voted to construct one of the necessary buildings.

The architects are Charles A. Rich and Frederic Matheslus. In its exterior the building will harmonize with the surrounding Columbia and Barnard College structures. Among the features in the new building will be a large gymnasium and a swimming pool. On the main floor will be a large living room, parlor, and alumnae room. Another section will have a library, studies, and reading rooms and in one of the wings will be a refectory and kitchen. The upper floors will contain classrooms, seminars, rooms for religious and philanthropic societies, council rooms, offices, and rest rooms.

The Milbank Quadrangle was purchased for $1,000,000 several years ago for Barnard College by Mrs. Elisabeth Milbank Anderson, and this is the largest individual gift ever made to the college. In the twenty-five years Barnard has attained a high rank among the leading women's educational institutions of the world and last year its student enrollment was 865. The Barnard College dormitory building occupies the southerly portion on the quadrangle, fronting on 116th Street.

BARNARD HONORS AWARDED

St. Louis Girl Wins Two Scholarships at Entrance Test.

The list of winners of competitive entrance scholarships at Barnard College, which have just been awarded, is headed by Miss Frances D. Rule of St. Louis, prepared by the Mary Institute. Miss Rules' record won her both the Trustees' (competitive) scholarship, awarded annually to the student who in June passes the best entrance examinations, and the Pulitzer Residence Scholarship. The latter is one of a number of scholarships, of the value of $400 a year apiece, which have been established with funds left to Barnard by Joseph Pulitzer for the founding of scholarships in memory of his daughter Lucille. They are open only to women who do not live in or near New York City, and are awarded on the merits of the entrance examinations and on the candidates' general character, personality, and power of leadership.

The other students now in Barnard who hold these residence scholarships are Miss Eleanor H. Hubbard, 1916, of Sioux City, Iowa, prepared by St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minn.; Miss Louise Talbot, 1916, of Baltimore, prepared by the Hannah More Academy; Miss Gladys Palmer, 1917, of Philadelphia, prepared by the Girls' High School of that city, and Miss Gladys M. Cripps, 1918, of Dorchester, Mass., prepared by the Boston Girls' Latin School.

The Pulitzer Non-Residence Scholarship, open to girls from New York City, has been awarded this year to Miss Dorothy Brockway from St. Agatha. Miss Lucy Carter Lee of Macon, Ga., prepared by the Hannah More Academy, Reisterstown, Md., has won the scholarship which was reserved for a candidate of the Southern Association of College Women.

JUDGMENT AGAINST RIDDER.

Staats-Zeitung Owner Admits Debt of $16,000 on Wife's Note.

Herman Ridder, proprietor of The Staats-Zeitung, yesterday confessed judgment in the Supreme Court for $16,330.20 in favor of William Hampel. The suit was brought on a note dated March 21, 1914, made by Mr. Ridder's wife and honored by him. The loan was made by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and subsequently turned over to Mr. Hampel. The amount was originally $25,000, but it was reduced to the amount claimed, which includes interest and costs.

In another action judgment was entered against Mr. Ridder by default in a suit by the Battery Park National Bank for a balance of $18,902 on a note for $20,000 made on June 30, 1914. Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith are counsel for Mr. Hampel; Walter S. Neuhouse for the bank, and Amend & Amend for Mr. Ridder. The latter was out of the city yesterday and his counsel declined to discuss the matter.

SETTLE MORGAN VASE SUIT.

Executors and Countess of Bechevet Adjust $30,000 Claim.

LONDON, July 15.—The suit of Diane, Countess de Bechevet, against the executors of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, claiming $30,000, the value of a vase and picture she was alleged to have sold the millionaire in 1912, was settled before the Lord Chief Justice today on terms that were undisclosed.

The defendants denied that Mr. Morgan had ever engaged in such a transaction.

When the case was called, counsel held a private consultation with the judge, and on returning to court announced that it had been agreed to settle the case.

C. DE GALLATIN DROWNED.

His Boat Upset on Lake Geneva—Father Lives in New York.

GENEVA, July 15.—Charles De Gallatin, aged 19, was drowned today in Lake Geneva when his boat upset. He was visiting his mother, Mme. Dunant, who is divorced from Mr. De Gallatin. She was Harriet Bogert of New York. The youth's father resides in New York.

MGR. QUIGLEY BURIED.

1,000 Priests in a Procession—Cardinal Gibbons at Services.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The body of the late Archbishop James Edward Quigley was laid away in a mausoleum at Mount Carmel Cemetery this afternoon.

The funeral at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Name was said to have been the largest in point of numbers who attended or stood outside after the church had been filled with ticket holders ever held in this city, and it was remarkable also for the number of high church dignitaries present. These included Archbishop John Bonzano, Papal Delegate, and Cardinal Gibbons.

The first ceremonial of the day was a procession of high churchmen and 1,000 priests from the parish house to the cathedral. Thousands of persons packed the streets and occasioned a delay of an hour in starting the funeral services.

Archbishop Bonzano conducted mass and Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco, who as a boy was a playmate of James Quigley in Rochester, N. Y., preached the funeral sermon.

Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus.

PARIS, July 15.—Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus, who was a member of the most important committees of the French Upper House and writer and expert on economic and social questions, died here today.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADA PALMEDO, who died at her Summer home at Oquaga Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, was for many years President of the German Ladies' Society of Brooklyn and the widow of Dr. Ulrich Palmedo, for many years a practicing physician in that borough. Her funeral services will be held this afternoon at the home of her son, A. M. Palmedo, 439 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. She was in her seventy-sixth year.

The Rev. JAMES W. POGUE, Principal of the Sheldon School in Louisville, Ky., and a well-known Presbyterian minister in the South, died on Wednesday night at his Summer home in Garden City, L. I. Mr. Pogue, who was 54 years old, played tennis all afternoon with his daughter, and on returning home he became suddenly ill. He is survived by his wife and two children. The interment will be in Atlanta, Ga., next Tuesday.

Mrs. MARY A. DEAN, 47 years old, widow of George H. Dean, died on Wednesday at her home, 270½ Ninth Street, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY WYVILL FAIRLIE, a member of the old Wyvill family of Brooklyn and of the Central Congregational Church, died at her home, 229 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was the widow of Robert Fairlie.

JOHN E. COLLINS, an employe of the Journal of Commerce since he was 11 years old, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 546 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 49 years. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 6, and the Royal Arcanum. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

MELVILLE THOMPSON, 39 years old, a fireman on the New York Globe, died on Wednesday at his home, 810 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM L. BURDELL, who died in Marion, Ohio, on Tuesday, was formerly an old resident of Brooklyn and for many years a confidential clerk in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was born sixty-nine years ago in Columbus, Ohio, where his father was a prominent merchant, and as a boy was a page in the House of Representatives of that State. He was for a great many years a member of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

LEON KESSEL ISRAEL, proprietor of the Empire Stables, in Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, a business which was established by his grandfather in 1848 and continued by his father, died on Wednesday at his home, 136 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks; Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.; Juanita Club, and the Temple Israel. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Professor GEORGE WILLIAM ULRICH, a retired composer and piano teacher, and at one time a member of the New York Arion Society and of the German Liederkranz, died on Wednesday at his home of his daughter, 2,901 Clarendon Road, Flatbush, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born and educated in Germany and was known as a musical prodigy when he came to this country many years ago. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

HENRY BIRD LORD, who had not missed a commencement since the founding of Cornell University, was only 17 when he graduated from the academic department of the Board of Trustees of the university, died on Wednesday at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., in his ninety-fifth year. He was a former member of the State Legislature and at the time of his death was Vice President of the First National Bank and a Trustee of the Cornell City Library.

ALFRED LYONS, formerly widely known as a real estate lawyer, died on Wednesday at his home, 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his sixty-first year. He was a native of New Yorker and graduated from Columbia Law School. Mr. Lyons was unmarried and is survived by his brother and sister.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD POWELL, widow of Dr. E. S. Powell of this city, died on Wednesday at Cheyney, Pa., after a brief illness. She was the daughter of the late Col. Robert Ward.

Mrs. GRACE RING DUNHAM, wife of Robert A. Dunham, died on Tuesday at her home, 549 West 123d Street. She was a member of the Ring family, well known in theatrical circles, and was a sister of Miss Blanche Ring, Miss Julie Ring, and Frances Ring. Her grandfather was the late Jimmy Ring, who was proprietor of the Boston Museum for twenty-five years. Mrs. Dunham was born in Boston and was 36 years old.

Miss MARY FRANCES HOBBS, one of the first women telegraph operators in this country, died on Wednesday at the Graham Home for Old People, in her 70th year. She was born in Boston and lived for many years in Cincinnati.

CHARLES N. OTT, for many years in the shoe business in Nassau Street, died on Wednesday at his home, 3,175 Third Avenue, in his 66th year. He was born in Halifax, N. S., but had been a resident of this city for thirty-six years. Mr. Ott was a member of Warren Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., Warren Encampment, No. 79, and Canton Washington No. 11. A son and three daughters survive him.

ALLEN GOLDIE, keeper of the Bellevue Hospital morgue for the last fifteen years, died on Wednesday at his home, 276 Eighth Avenue, in his 57th year. He was born in this city, and is survived by his wife.

Miss BERTHA LEVISON, sister of Frank Levison, a New Rochelle optician, died on Wednesday at her home in that town, in her 37th year. She was born in New Rochelle and was a member of Temple Israel.

HENRY C. RANKIN, Department Commander in Chief of the Michigan Grand Army of the Republic, died on Tuesday at his home in Ypsilanti, Mich. He was active in the educational and political matters.

ELMER E. OVERPECK, Eastern dairy agent for the New York Central lines, died yesterday at his home, 536 West 112th Street, in his fifty-first year. He was a native of Clinton, Ohio, and had spent all his life in the service of the New York Central, being located for many years at Chicago, Ill., where he was in charge of the Western dairy business. Mr. Overpeck was a member of the Quadrangle Club and the Hackensack Golf Club. He was a widower.

PATRICK LEHANE, 73 years old for more than fifty years a resident of the Ravenswood section of old Long Island City, died Wednesday night at his home, 585 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. He was one of the Committee of Forty who worked for more than ten years to secure the building and completion of the Queensboro Bridge. Mr. Lehane was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Democratic Club.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Discard Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Wrinkles

The use of creams containing animal substance sometimes causes hair to grow. You run no risk of acquiring superfluous hair when you use ordinary mercolized wax. There is nothing better for a discolored skin, as the wax actually absorbs the offensive cuticle. The latter is naturally replaced by a clear, smooth, healthy complexion, full of life and expression. It's the sensible way to discard a freckled, tanned, over-red, blotchy, or pimpled skin. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any druggist's and apply nightly like cold cream, erasing in the morning with soap and water. It takes a week or so to complete the transformation.

Don't let those Summer wrinkles worry you; worry breeds more wrinkles. Banish them by bathing the face in a solution of powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in ½ pt. witch hazel. Used daily for a while, this will be found wonderfully effective.

MARTIN ENGEL, OLD 'DE ATE' LEADER, DIES

Former Tammany Ruler in Essex Market District Passes Away at Home, at 68.

IN POWER WITH "BIG TIM"

Generous to His Political Followers, but Ever the Foe of Reformers —A "Kosher" Butcher.

Martin Engel is dead. This does not mean anything to those unacquainted with New York politics, nor to those whose political interests have been quite recently developed, but to the "old-time" politicians familiar with the days when "Boss" Croker ruled Tammany Hall and "Big Tim" Sullivan was the man highest up in the Bowery district the death of Martin Engel means the passing of another of the Tammany leaders who led when to be an east side leader was greater than to be a silk-stocking Republican.

At the age of 68, several years after he had lost his leadership in the old Eighth District—"De Ate," to those who were of it and in it in the "good old days"—Martin Engel died yesterday in his home at 29 East Third Street. He made money in his business of politics, and it is said that his son, Alfred S. Engel, will inherit a comfortable fortune. His death was due to Bright's disease, from which he had been a sufferer for some time.

Martin Engel rose to political power when the immigrant Jews from Russia, Rumania, Bonemia, and Hungary began to crowd the Irish out of the east side. The son of a "kosher" butcher, he was born in the Bowery and began life, after leaving the public schools, in his father's butcher shop. After the death of the father he continued the business, and even after his business became politics and his "office" for all important purposes was in "Silver Dollar" Smith's Hotel, near the Essex Market Court, he remained the nominal head of the market, from which fact he became known in the east side as "Butcher" Engel.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, Irishman, and Martin Engel, Jew, were the combination that held the power in "De Ate," where fully 90 per cent. of the fixed and floating voters spoke Yiddish. Engel was apparently devoted to Sullivan, and was ever faithful to "Big Tim" in matters political, and, until the Republican leader, "Charley" Adler, began to make trouble in the Eighth, he always "swung the district" at election time.

Those who followed Engel as their political leader could never, in their own opinion, exaggerate his virtues. He was generous, as all Tammany leaders of the east side have been, and he was successful in "landing jobs" for those who served the party. Also he was known to have a strong "pull" with the police, and many an east side youth who "got in bad" with the authorities owed his liberty to Engel's influence. Because of all these things he was the leader, and because he was the leader he cultivated the character and quality that enhanced his leadership.

But to reformers Engel was the personification of evil, that, though seen with disturbing frequency, could never be even endured, much less embraced. In "De Ate" was what was known for many years as "The Red Light District," and Engel's political enemies used to work with views of alarm upon the protection in which the district thrived, and Engel was always named as the protector.

Those who have seen Engel remember as his most striking facial characteristic a "dented" nose. The bridge of his nose had been broken, and until his death there was a depression in the center of his face that never failed to attract attention. The scar was a mark of Engel's rise to political power. He received the original injury in a fight years ago—and I believe been stories of this fight to Engel's credit and to his discredit. The only positive and printable fact is that a man who became enraged against Engel struck him across his nose with a bung-starter or some other equally deadly device or weapon.

Besides "Silver Dollar" Smith's hotel, which later became the property of Engel himself, the leader of "De Ate" had several "headquarters" in the district where those who knew his habits and haunts might find him. His home was at 29 East Third Street, where he died; but in the days of his power he could be found most often at some of his "hanging-out" places—such as the clubrooms of the Martin Engel Association, at Ludlow and Grand Streets, or the old Café Boulevard, in Second Avenue, where, for a number of years, he regularly received his henchmen between noon and 3 o'clock.

Although the kind of politics accepted as legitimate by Engel is passing for the good of society, there are those in the east side who will feel real regret for the death of their former leader, for whatever his vices were, Engel was sympathetic and generous in his own way and in his moods, and many a family would not have eaten had he not supplied a meal, many a man or woman would have gone barefoot had he not furnished shoes. Also, many a "down-and-outer" would have gone thirsty if Engel had not "set 'em up" to the drinks. So, somewhere east of the Bowery, where there were not many of the Ten Commandments, and where a man could raise a very great thirst, Engel had his friends who will mourn him now.

Professor Frederick Prime.

Professor Frederick Prime of Girard College, Philadelphia, died on Wednesday at Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., in his seventieth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and after serving for a year in the civil war attended Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1865. Professor Prime later received degrees from the Royal School on Mines at Freiberg and Lafayette College. From 1869 until 1870 he was an assistant in assaying at Columbia, and for the next nine years was Professor of Geology and Metallurgy at Lafayette. He was also President of several iron and electrical companies in Alabama and Pennsylvania, and from 1891 until 1893 was President of the Edison Electric Light Company of Philadelphia. In 1895 he became Professor of Natural History at Girard College. Professor Prime was a Secretary of the American Philosophical Society from 1897 until 1900. In 1870 he edited in English von Cotta's "Treatise on Ore Deposits."

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COURTS HONOR DELANY.

Bench and Bar Unite in Tribute to Dead Justice.

Tribute was paid to the memory of Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany yesterday by bench and bar at a meeting in the room of Part I., Special Term, presided over by Justice Eugene A. Philbin.

"I do not think it necessary," said Justice Philbin, "for me to emphasize the loss which the city and State have sustained in the death of John J. Delany.

"Of his personal qualities there is but one opinion. He was a man of sterling ability, strict devotion to duty, and tireless energy. To know him was to respect him."

Clifford Boese, Chief Clerk of Part I., Special Term, expressed the sorrow of himself and the other Clerks. Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward S. Malone, speaking for the Law Department, characterized Justice Delany as a man of remarkable breadth of sympathy.

In the four parts of General Sessions proceedings were suspended for five minutes, while Judges, representatives of the District Attorney's office, and members of the bar united in honoring the memory of Justice Delany.

Dr. Lewis H. Adler.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Dr. Lewis H. Adler, a prominent physician and surgeon of this city, died today at the Methodist Hospital on his seventy-fourth birthday. He was widely known in Maryland, and since retiring from active practice had made his home at 316 South Broad Street. Dr. Adler was born in Baltimore and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland at the age of 18, later being graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of this city. Last year he was elected President of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOTTLIEB.—At Far Rockaway, 15 Mills St., July 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb, (nee Marian Reiss,) a son.

Married

OGLEY—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, June 30, 1915, at St. Bridget's Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool, England, Sylvia Hathaway, daughter of the late Edward Martin, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y., and grandaughter of the late James Purdon, Esq., of New York, to Lieutenant W. Victor Ogley, R. N. R., of Liverpool, England.

Brooklyn.

BLANCO — THIMLER. — July 10, Charlotte Thimler to James J. Blanco.

HICKS—SMITH.—July 14, Mabel A. Smith to Louis A. Hicks.

SENSABAUGH—MURRAY.—July 14, Grace C. Murray to William H. Sensabaugh.

Jersey City.

SMITH—KELLY.—July 10, Gladys Kelly to Jesse I. Smith.

Died

APPLETON.—In Brooklyn, July 15, 1915, Rev. James Hervey Appleton. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, State St., Saturday, at 10 A. M. Interment Philadelphia. Omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ARNOLD.—At Newark, N. J., July 14, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of Frederic C. Arnold. Funeral at her late residence, 179 Hillside Ave., Newark, N. J., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J.

BACK.—Wednesday, July 14, at East Orange, N. J., Albert, beloved husband of Sarah Back, father of Herman, Victor, Felsenheid, Lilian Steiner, Nellie and Jesse Back. Funeral from his late residence, 16 North Arlington Av., East Orange, upon arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:31 P. M., Friday, July 16.

BLANCO.—On July 15, Ada May Blanco, aged 24 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 222 5th Av., near 21st St., Saturday 8 P. M.

BOWR. —At Bloomfield, N. J., on July 15, 1915, M. Louise, wife of Mr. James P. Bowron, of 181 Thomas St., Bloomfield. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Thursday, July 15, Kate Stanbury Brown, wife of the late Albert Henry Brown, and daughter of Captain John and Margaret A. Willard. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

BROWNE.—The funeral of Florence Todd Browne, beloved wife of De Courcy Browne, the well-known metallurgical engineer and member of the prominent Baltimore family of that name, will take place from Gordon's, Funeral Director, 427 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, and low mass will be said at Paulist Church, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York, at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Interment will take place in Baltimore. Mrs. De Courcy Browne, who was Florence Todd of New Orleans, lived in Paris several years before her marriage and was deeply interested in music. She possessed a voice of rare beauty.

Mrs. De Courcy Browne as Florence Todd was a great social favorite in New Orleans, where the year of her debut she was made Queen of Comus. She was also a great favorite in New York and Paris, and will be greatly missed among her numerous friends.

DAVIS.—At Madison, N. J., July 15, Charles Gay Davis, beloved husband of Helen Paulmier Davis, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Webb Memorial Chapel, Madison, N. J., Saturday, July 17, at 3:30 P. M.

DELANY.—John J. Funeral from his residence, 324 West 103d St., Saturday, 10 A. M. Thence to Church of Ascension. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

DELANY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Hon. John J. Delany, an ex-President of our Society, on July 14, 1915. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., east of Broadway, on Saturday, July 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

VICTOR HERBERT, President.
WILLIAM CLARKE, Secretary.

DELANY.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Hon. John J. Delany at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., east of Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, July 17, 1915.

MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

ENGEL.—Martin, aged 68. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d (Campbell Building), Saturday, 8 o'clock.

FAIRLIE.—In Brooklyn, July 14, 1915, Mary Wyvill, wife of the late Robert Fairlie. Funeral service at the Fairchild Funeral Parlors, 86 Leffert Place, on Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.

FROBISHER.—On Thursday, July 15, 1915, Julia C., widow of Joseph E. Frobisher. Funeral services at Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

GALLATIN.—Killed accidentally at Geneva, Switzerland, Charles Albert Francis, beloved son of Francis D. Gallatin, in his twentieth year.

GENTH.—On Wednesday, July 14, 1915, Elizabeth Carman, beloved wife of Edmund L. Genth, in 32d year. Services at her late residence, 562 East 26th St., Brooklyn, Friday, July 16, at 8 P. M. Interment, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, (Penn.,) and Wheeling and Wellsburg, (West Va.,) papers please copy.

GILLMORE.—Laura M. Gillmore, widow of the late General Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. A., at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. George R. Garretson, Laurel, L. I., on July 15. Services at the residence,

TURBULENT DAY AT POLO GROUNDS—GIANTS LOSE TO CUBS—SUPERBAS VICTORS—TURF

UMPIRE BANISHES GIANTS' RESERVES

Manager McGraw, Too, Chased for Disagreeing with Eason's Decisions.

"You don't mean me?" said Christy Mathewson, with startled surprise, to Umpire Mal Eason at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when Mal ordered him off the Giants' bench.

"Yes, I mean you, and everybody else, too," quoth the handsome Eason.

"But, Mr. Eason, I have not said or done anything," ventured Matty.

"I don't care; you must suffer for the sins of the others," said Mal.

The sins of the others to which the umpire referred was a volley of chin music which was being emitted from the rathskeller where the players repose between innings. Most of the McGraw army of reservists were telling Eason, who was umpiring on the bases, that they had serious doubts as to whether he was much of an umpire. So he banished them all from his sight.

But why pick on poor Matty? The veteran can hark back through the dim years and recall lots of times when umpires called balls and strikes wrong on him, but he never made a squeal. No one can remember the time when Matty was put out of a game for kicking.

Matty obediently went, with the whole bunch, from the Giants' bench to the wilderness of right field. Before he went he took along the satchel of baseballs, for he didn't want to leave them unguarded with two umpires running at large.

All the reserves, with Manager McGraw, saw the Giants defeated from afar. The Cubs won the game, 5 to 2, simply by using good judgment in making hits off Pol Perritt. None of the actual players was expelled until the ninth inning, when Umpire Bill Byron chased Fletcher from the bench.

The heat and humidity affect people in different ways. It made the Giants irritable and talkative, while it had just the opposite effect on the Cubs. They were exceedingly quiet and not dangerous—all except Roger Bresnahan, who, finding nothing to find fault with about the umpires, in the seventh inning turned his attention to a fan in the grandstand, who made a remark to angry Roger. The fan and Mr. Rooney answered back, and Byron told Roger to restrain himself. Byron then turned to the grandstand and made a speech to the fan who dared to criticise Roger for striking out.

Said Bill Byron: "Leave the players alone. Don't use no personalities."

President Tener of the National League, peeled down to his shirt sleeves, saw the game. That is, he was present, but didn't see much of the game. His whole attention was taken from the playing by his umpires. When Umpire Eason cleared off the Giants' bench, some of the fans wanted to know if there was somebody who could clear the Polo Grounds of the umpires. President Tener did not volunteer.

Jimmy Lavender pitched one of his good games. He fanned eight of the Giants and kept their eight hits well scattered. The Cubs prodded Perritt early in the game. In the first, with one out, Fisher singled, and went to third on Schulte's safe tap, scoring on Zimmerman's cracked centre.

The Giants got the run back in their half. Robertson sent a double to left, and scored on Merkle's single. With the score tied, trouble began to brew. Fletcher was the third out in that inning, trying to steal on Byron. McGraw, coaching at the base, told Eason Fletcher wasn't out. One word was followed by another, and the words rapidly formed into sentences, then grew into paragraphs. Eason ordered McGraw out of the game. McGraw wouldn't take Eason's word for it, so Byron had a go back up Eason. Soon after McGraw left, to peek at the game with one eye from the Giants' secret shanty at the end of the bench, young Babbington, the Brown University player, took up McGraw's cause, and he also got the gate.

The players chased like a lot of parrots until Eason chased all the benchwarmers. By this time the 5,000 spectators had almost forgotten there was a ball game. However, the Giants went into the lead in the third inning, when Robertson was safe on a bouncer which Zimmerman juggled. "Robbie" scored on Larry Doyle's three-base drive to centre.

Victor Saier couldn't think of leaving town without making a home run, so he came in the sixth inning to do it. Fisher singled, and so did Schulte. Bob going to third. The Giants then proceeded to spike the Cub rally when Zimmerman hit into a double play, Fisher remaining at third. Saier hoisted a home run into the right field grandstand, and followed Fisher home.

The other two Cub runs came in the eighth. Fisher got a hit over third and Schulte sacrificed. Zimmerman singled to centre, scoring Fisher, while Zimmerman traveled all the way to third on Snodgrass's miserable throw to the plate. Saier's single to right scored Zimmerman.

That was about all the baseball there was to it. The players and umpires took up the rest of the time conversing. Some day, somewhere, somebody is going to have a ball club which will not talk back to the umpires. But understand, when that happens the present crop of "umps" will have long passed away.

The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..5	0	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss.4	3	3	1	1	1
Sch'te, lf..2	0	1	2	0	0
Z'man, 2b.4	1	2	2	1	6
Saier, 1b..4	1	2	1	12	0
W'ms, cf..4	0	0	2	0	0
Phelan,3b.4	0	0	0	3	0
B'han, c..4	0	0	10	1	0
Lav'r, p..4	0	0	0	1	1
Total..35	5	9	27	7	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	0	0	2	0	0
R'tson, rf..4	1	2	4	2	0
Doyle, 2b.4	0	2	1	2	6
F'ch'r, ss.4	0	1	2	5	0
Merkle, 1b.4	0	1	12	0	0
Lobt, 3b..4	0	0	0	2	0
S'dg's, cf.3	0	0	1	0	0
Dooin, c...4	0	0	6	0	0
Per't, p...2	0	0	0	0	0
*Grant ...1	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
†Brainerd.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..35	2	9	27	14	0

*Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle, (2,) Snodgrass.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Robertson, (2,) Doyle. Three-base hit—Doyle. Home run—Saier. Stolen bases—Robertson, Schulte. Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hit—Schulte. Double plays—Merkle and Merkle; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Lavender, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 5 in 7 innings; off Schupp, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Schupp, 1; by Lavender, 10. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Boston Victory Comes in Seventh.

BOSTON, July 15.—Boston defeated Pittsburgh 3 to 2 today. The locals scored all their runs in one inning. Magee walked and took second when Schmidt's grounder rolled through Wagner's legs. Both scored on Smith's double. Maranville sacrificed Smith to third, and the latter scored on Rudolph's sacrifice fly. Vlox singled in the second inning and scored on Baird's two-bagger. In the third Maranville threw wild when Carey grounded, the batter reaching second. Carey stole third, and scored on Johnston's bunt to Schmidt. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	1	1	2	1	0
F'p'ck, 2b.4	0	0	3	3	
Egan, lf..4	0	1	0	0	
Magee, cf.3	1	0	1	0	
Schm't,1b.3	1	0	14	0	
Smith, 3b.3	1	1	1	1	
M'v'le, ss.2	0	1	0	4	
Gowdy, c.2	0	0	6	0	
R'dolph, p.2	0	0	0	1	
Total..27	3	5	27	11	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, rf..4	1	1	4	0	
Collins, cf.4	0	0	4	0	
J'ston, 1b.3	0	1	7	1	
W'man, rf.4	0	0	1	0	
Wag'r, ss.4	0	2	2	5	
Vlox, 2b..3	1	1	2	1	
Baird, 3b.4	0	2	0	3	
Gibson, c.3	0	0	4	0	
Cooper, p.3	0	0	0	0	
*Schang ..1	0	0	0	0	
†Costello .1	0	1	0	0	
Total..34	2	7	24	8	

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Maranville.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Smith. Stolen bases—Johnston, Carey. Sacrifice fly—Rudolph. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 2; off Rudolph, 2. Struck out—By Cooper, 3; by Rudolph, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Phillies Win with Pinch Hit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Philadelphia won a hard-fought game from St. Louis in the tenth inning today, 4 to 3, when Stock, a pinch hitter, singled and sent in Killifer with the winning run. After two runs had been scored by the home team in the sixth, Robinson was taken out of the box and Perdue was so slow in going to the rubber that a ball was called by Umpire Klem. Griner succeeded Perdue in the seventh. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b..5	0	1	0	1	
Paskert, rf..4	0	0	1	2	
P'kert, lf..2	1	2	0	0	
B'ger, lf..2	0	0	1	1	
C'vath, rf..4	1	0	0	0	
N'hoff, 2b.5	0	1	5	1	
Wh'ed, cf..5	0	1	3	0	
Lud's, 1b.4	0	2	9	0	
Burns, c..2	0	0	8	2	
Kil'fer, ss.3	0	0	2	3	
Rixey, p..3	0	0	0	3	
†Dugey ..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Stock ...1	0	1	0	0	
Total..38	4	10	30	12	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.4	0	0	0	4	
B'cher, rf.3	1	0	1	0	
Miller, 1b.5	0	0	12	0	
Butler, ss.4	0	1	2	2	
Dolan, cf..4	1	2	2	0	
Long, rf..5	0	1	0	1	
Beck, 3b..3	0	1	0	0	
Betzel, 3b.2	0	0	1	1	
Snyder, c.3	0	2	5	2	
R'son, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Perdue, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Griner, p..1	0	0	1	2	
Total..37	3	8	29	14	

*Ran for Burns in seventh inning.
†Batted for Rixey in tenth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Butler, Long, Paskert, Niehoff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Butler, Beck, Dolan, Paskert, Whitted, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Niehoff. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Cravath. Double plays—Griner and Miller. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Bancroft. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off Perdue, 1; off Griner, 3; off Rixey, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perdue (Rixey). Struck out—By Robinson, 4; by Rixey, 10. Hits—Off Robinson, 4 in 8 2-3 innings; off Perdue, 1 in 1-3 inning, none out in seventh; off Griner, 8 in 4 innings. Balk—Griner. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes.

Sounds Like Allies' War Fund.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—The Federal League, at its recent meeting in New York, formed a war fund of $1,000,000 to force its fight against organized baseball, according to a statement made here today by Harry Sinclair, owner of the Newark Club.

Mr. Sinclair confirmed the announcement that the Federal League would invade New York next season, and said he had been named Chairman of a committee in charge of the expenditure of the big fund. He refused to confirm or deny the report that Newark's franchise would be transferred to New York.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 3, (ten innings.)
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Albany, 2.
At Binghamton—Troy, 8; Binghamton, 1.
Binghamton, 10; Troy, 1.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lynn, 8; Manchester, 6.
At Lowell—Lawrence, 7; Lowell, 3.
At Worcester—Portland, 5; Worcester, 2.
Portland, 4; Worcester, 0.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 4; Lewiston, 2.
Fitchburg, 1; Lewiston, 1, (thirteen innings, darkness.)

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Pawtucket, 3; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 11; Brockton, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; New Bedford, 3.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Columbus, 2; Milwaukee, 0.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Little Rock, 0.
At Mobile—Memphis, 2; Mobile, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Chattanooga, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 5.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
(Wet grounds.)
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Newark, 7; Buffalo, 0.
Newark, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
(Wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 2.
(16 innings; darkness.)
Providence, 5; Toronto, 3.
Richmond, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Rochester at Harrisburg.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	35	.545
Brooklyn	40	36	.526
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	38	38	.500
New York	34	38	.472
Cincinnati	32	39	.451
Boston	34	43	.442

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	29	.638
Boston	48	28	.632
Detroit	38	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	36	41	.468
St Louis	31	46	.403
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
Cleveland	28	49	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	46	32	.590
St Louis	44	33	.571
Kansas City	45	33	.577
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
Newark	42	36	.525
Brooklyn	35	46	.432
Buffalo	34	49	.410
Baltimore	29	50	.367

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	42	23	.646
Montreal	36	33	.522
Harrisburg	34	33	.515
Buffalo	37	28	.569
Richmond	35	36	.493
Toronto	33	40	.452
Rochester	29	39	.427
Jersey City	27	42	.391

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit—Two games.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

MYERS COLLAPSES AFTER HIS HOME RUN

But Brooklyn Outfielder Soon Recovers and Helps His Team Win.

Those people who think that ballplayers have an easy job, with nothing to do except draw their salary, had better consult one Hi Myers, centrefielder for the Brooklyn Club. Mr. Myers came to bat in the eighth inning of the game between the Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds at Ebbets Field yesterday and pasted the ball to the fence in centre field for the circuit. It was a warm, sticky day and galloping around those bases may have stirred a breeze on the diamond, but it didn't cool Hi off any, and when the centrefielder went out to play his position the next inning he collapsed. He revived quickly and Brooklyn won the game, 4 to 2, but Myers will think twice hereafter before he bats out any home runs on a hot day.

Red Ames was pitching for the Reds when Myers came to bat in the eighth. There were two down and Brooklyn was ahead, so the Brooklyn fans wanted the game to end quickly. It was altogether too warm for comfort in the stands. Myers couldn't resist the desire to take one good whack at the ball. He braced himself and made a mighty swing. Crack! Away went the ball sailing high beyond Williams's reach. It went bounding joyfully on out to the fence.

A lot of people think Brooklyn hasn't a chance for the pennant, but you cannot make that Robinson outfit believe it, and they edged a little closer to the top of the league by pushing Herzog's Uhlans into a defeat. Cincinnati scored first, but that doesn't mean anything anymore. A team can score a good many more times than once over in Brooklyn and still lose. Killifer smashed out a triple in the second inning and made it one for the Reds when Griffith sent a high fly to Wheat. There were two more singles off Phil Douglas in that inning, but neither runner scored.

The 500 newsboys who were guests at the park had presented Owner Charles Ebbets with a big floral horseshoe, so it would not do for Brooklyn to lose that game. The Dodgers came right in and tied the score. Cutshaw walked, stole second, and crossed the rubber on Getz's poke to centre. But the Reds were fighting hard and in the third they scored another run. Getz's fumble of Herzog's grounder left the Red Manager safe on first. Charlie then desperate and stole second. Then Killifer rammed out a double, sending the Manager home. That made two runs for Cincinnati. And they were all the runs that Cincinnati got. Groh became all excited in the ninth and ripped off a triple, but Griffith fanned and Williams went out at third, and Groh's nice long biff was all wasted.

Myers, who was knocked out by a home run, scored in the third. He singled to left, stole second, went to third on Rodgers's error and scored when O'Mara slapped the ball for a sack. In the fourth Cutshaw bumped the ball to left for a base, and went to second when Rodgers performed a juggling act. He scored on Getz's hit. Then Meyers's circuit hit in the eighth made it four for the Dodgers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	2	2	3	2	0
O'M'a, ss.4	0	1	1	3	
D'bert, lb.4	0	2	15	1	
Wheat, lf.4	0	1	1	0	
C'shw, 2b.3	0	0	1	0	
St'gel, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
Getz, 3b...3	0	0	2	1	
Miller, c..3	0	0	4	0	
D'gl's, p..3	0	0	0	1	
Total..31	4	9	27	14	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'gers, 2b..4	0	0	2	2	
H'zog, ss..4	1	0	3	4	
Wingo, c..4	0	0	5	1	
Kil'fer, lf.4	1	2	1	0	
Groh, 3b..4	1	2	0	3	
G'fith, rf.3	0	0	1	0	
W'ms, cf..4	0	1	1	1	
M'w'tz,1b.3	0	1	7	3	
Benton, p..1	0	0	0	2	
*Leach ..1	0	0	0	0	
Ames, p..1	0	0	0	2	
Total..33	2	7	24	17	

*Batted for Benton in fifth inning.
Errors—Rodgers, (2,) Killifer, Getz.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Killifer. Three-base hits—Killifer, Groh. Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Herzog, Myers, Cutshaw, (2). Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Double play—Daubert and Douglas. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Benton, 1; off Douglas, 1; off Benton, 6 in 4 innings; off Ames, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Benton, 4; by Ames, 1; by Douglas, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Secret Draft Again This Year.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Reports today reached minor league leaders in this section that the "secret draft," under which their players were taken into leagues of higher class last year, will be in vogue again this season. While the National Commission has not announced that the results of the 1915 draft would be kept secret the minor leaguers pointed out that last season conditions were the same as last season. At that time, rather than let the Federal League know what men were chosen for promotion, the awards were kept secret until the players involved had signed contracts.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—"Nothing to it," said Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, tonight regarding a report that the "secret draft" of minor league players used by the major leagues last year would be in force again this season.

"The matter has not yet been discussed, and won't be for some time," he added.

Mr. Herrmann did not say what drafting plan he would favor.

White Sox May Train at Miami.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Chicago Americans probably will train in Miami, Fla., next Spring instead of in California, as has been their custom, President Comiskey announced today. Negotiations for training quarters in the Florida city are now progressing, he said.

"Miami seems to have all the natural advantages, and with jaunts to Key West and Havana and games with Southern clubs, the White Sox can get plenty of practice," said Mr. Comiskey.

Catcher Smith Joins Brookfeds.

Harry Smith, the catcher, who was released by the Giants, has been signed by the Brooklyn Federal League Club. He joined the team in Baltimore yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal—	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Jersey City—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley; Sherman, Verbout, and Reynolds.
Called in sixteenth inning on account of darkness.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	3	0	1	.	.	.	5	8	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	3

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Ehrts and Casey.
Game called in sixth inning; rain.

AT HARRISBURG.

Rochester - Harrisburg game postponed; rain.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	7	1

Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Cottrell and Schaufele.

Athletes Off for the Fair.

Eight of the leading athletes of the country left here yesterday for San Francisco to compete in the national track and field championships on Aug. 7 at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The party, in charge of Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American A. C., included Ted Meredith, intercollegiate quarter and half mile champion; Pat Ryan of the Irish Club, world's record holder with the sixteen-pound hammer; Abel Kiviat, national mile champion; Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., the leading walker of the United States; George Bronder, javelin champion; Hannes Kolehmainen, the greatest long-distance runner in the world; Mike Fahey, the Irish-American jumper, and Pat O'Connor, unattached, who will compete in the all-around championship.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Batting Eyes Dim, Athletics Win, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Inability to hit Bressler in the pinches today cost Chicago the game with Philadelphia, which the visitors won, 5 to 2. The Athletics had little difficulty bunching their hits off Cicotte. Bressler was touched for only five scattered hits, and the fielding behind him prevented Chicago from scoring on several occasions. Cicotte retired in favor of a substitute runner, and Wolfgang could not stop the attack of the visitors. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..5	0	2	1	0	
Strunk, cf..5	1	1	4	0	
Davis, lf..4	1	1	3	1	
Sch'g, 3b..3	2	2	2	2	
La'e, 2b..5	0	1	3	2	
Mcl's, 1b.4	1	3	11	1	
Lapp, c...3	0	0	2	4	
Kopf, ss...4	0	1	1	0	
B'aler, p..4	0	0	1	4	
Total..37	5	11	27	14	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf..3	0	1	3	0	
Roth, lf...1	0	1	0	0	
W'ver, ss..2	1	1	3	3	
E. C's, 2b.4	0	1	0	5	
P'mer, 1b.3	0	0	12	0	
J. C's, rf..2	0	0	4	0	
Felsch, lf, cf.....4	0	1	1	0	
Schalk, c..3	0	0	2	1	
Bl'b'e, 3b.2	1	0	2	0	
Cicotte, p.1	0	0	0	4	
*Quinlan ..0	0	0	0	0	
W'gang,p..0	0	0	0	1	
Total..25	2	5	27	14	

*Ran for Cicotte in seventh inning.
Error—E. Collins.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Schang, McInnis. Three-base hit—Weaver. Stolen bases—Strunk, Schang. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Fournier, J. Collins. Double plays—Lapp to Schang; Bressler to Lajoie to McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 5. Base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; off Bressler, 6; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits—Off Cicotte, 7 in 7 innings; off Wolfgang, 4 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Schang.) Balk—Cicotte. Struck out—By Bressler, 2; by Cicotte, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Hagerman Bungles Bunts.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Hagerman's bungling fielding of bunts gave Boston a 4 to 3 victory over Cleveland, three of Boston's runs being attributed to his slips. A one-hand catch by Barry of a line drive by Graney cut off two runs. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
J'stone, ss..5	1	1	4	3	
Sp'ker, cf..4	2	4	3	0	
Gain'r, 1b.2	1	0	12	0	
Lewis, lf..3	1	2	0	0	
G'din'r, 3b.4	0	2	1	4	
Barry, 2b.2	0	1	3	3	
Cady, c...4	0	2	2	2	
Shore, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Total..31	4	12	27	15	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'h, cf..4	1	1	4	1	
Ch'p'n, ss.4	1	1	3	3	
G'ney, lf..4	0	2	2	0	
Kirke, 1b.4	0	2	10	3	
Smith, rf..3	0	0	2	1	
Hare, 3b..3	0	0	3	1	
Hoff'n, 3b.1	0	0	0	0	
W'bb's, 2b.4	0	1	1	3	
O'Neill, c..3	0	0	5	1	
Hage'n, p.3	1	1	1	0	
*Zachen ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..34	3	10	27	17	

*Batted for Hagerman in ninth inning.
Error—Kirke.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 3. Two-base hit—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Shore, Hooper, Gainer, (2,) Barry. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Stolen base—Graney. Double plays—Smith, (unassisted;) Barry and Gainer. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 1; off Shore, 2. Struck out—By Hagerman, 3; by Shore, 2. First base on error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Senators Lose Two to Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—St. Louis took a double-header from Washington today by scores of 5 to 2 and 4 to 3. The second game had an exciting finish, in which McBride was banished from the field. In the eighth, with the bases full, Pratt filled back of second base. Foster missed the catch and Shotton and Austin scored, Howard going to third and Pratt to second. With two balls and two strikes on Walsh, Howard and Pratt performed a double steal, Howard scoring. Washington contested the play, claiming Walsh had struck at the ball, which should have made him out. In the ninth, Washington filled the bases, with two out, but James struck out Williams. St. Louis made seven double plays in the two games. George Sisler, the University of Michigan star, pitched the first game for St. Louis. Engle was batted for in the eighth. Then Meyers's circuit hit in the eighth made it four for the Dodgers. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf..4	1	1	0	0	
A'stin, 3b.5	2	3	3	1	
How'd, lf..3	0	0	0	0	
Pratt, 2b..4	0	0	2	0	
Walsh, cf..3	0	0	2	0	
Leary, 1b..4	0	0	10	1	
Lavan, ss.3	1	1	1	1	
Agnew, c..4	0	1	4	0	
Sisler, p...4	0	1	4	2	
Total..34	5	12	27	13	

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf..4	0	2	0	0	
F'ster, 2b.4	0	2	1	1	
Milan, cf..4	0	0	2	0	
Shanks, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
G'dil, 1b..3	0	0	9	2	
Neff, 3b..4	0	1	2	1	
Henry, c..2	0	1	3	1	
Hopper, ss.3	0	0	1	3	
Ayres, p...0	0	0	0	1	
M'B'e, ss..2	1	1	1	4	
Engle, p...1	0	0	0	1	
Will's, c...1	0	0	0	0	
*Almon'n..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	2	8	24	13	

*Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
Error—Walsh.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0

VANITIE, LEFT IN CALM, LOSES

MORGAN WATCHES RESOLUTE WIN

Vanitie Deserted by Breezes and She Drops Lead of Five Minutes.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute.	Vanitie.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Start	12:12:00	12:12:00
Outer mark	2:19:30	2:24:30
Finish	4:17:21	4:17:40
Elapsed time	4:05:21	4:05:40
Time allowance	1:11	.....
Corrected time	4:04:10	4:05:40

Resolute won by 19 seconds, actual, and 1:30 corrected, time.

The luck that gave Resolute and Vanitie two fine days of racing off the Hook deserted them yesterday when they came together for their last trial over the international cup course. They raced, but it was a cross between hide-and-seek and blind man's bluff much of the time. Out of the scramble Resolute emerged the victor, but for once Vanitie had an alibi—and a good one. The race was really won on a fluke.

No one is to blame if the wind falls flat and puts the leading boat out of the running long enough to let the other sneak by and get ahead. And that's just what happened to Vanitie in the fickle breezes that flirted off the Hook yesterday. After she had stood helpless waching the zephyrs waft Resolute into a lead that amounted to 5 minutes and 14 seconds at the half-way mark, Vanitie settled down and in a fresh southwest breeze that held true to the finish regained all but 19 seconds of what she had lost.

This was the only part of the race worthy of the name. It was a close reach of fifteen miles in a steady ten-knot blow, and in those fifteen miles Vanitie was 5 minutes 1 second faster. She almost caught the leader, and was only two boat lengths astern when the chase ended off the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

Resolute finished at 4:17:21, Vanitie at 4:17:40. This gave Resolute the race by the narrow margin of 19 seconds, actual sailing time, or 1 minute 30 seconds with her allowance thrown in.

J. P. Morgan, who is Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and one of the owners of Resolute, watched the finish of the race from the bridge of his steam yacht Corsair. It was his first sea trip since the attempt on his life two weeks ago, and he seemed to enjoy his first view of the cup yacht in action.

Because of the flukiness of the wind, there was an hour's delay before the yachts were started. The Race Committee, on board the flagship Viking, was anxious to give them a windward and leeward course, but what breeze there was was due west, and a fifteen-mile thrash of windward work would have brought the sloops up high and dry somewhere on the Jersey shore. So the committee waited, hoping for a shift. As none came, the only thing left was to give them a run of fifteen miles due east and let them beat back to the mark—not a very satisfactory arrangement.

After the course signals were set, the yachts were warned at noon to be ready to start in ten minutes. When the signal came they were both far to windward of the line, Resolute a bit nearer and on the starboard tack, while Vanitie was on the port tack. The breeze was so light that they could not make the line within the two-minute period, Resolute being handicapped twelve seconds and Vanitie eighteen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Vanitie's helm, had his boat well in hand, and sent her over under good headway, breaking out a balloon jib as she crossed. Skipper Adams was quick to realize his mistake, and jibed so as to follow Vanitie after crossing.

Instead of making a run of it with spinnakers, both skippers figured they could do better by sailing down the wind. The tide was ebbing, and carried them the way they were going, but they had to lay courses well to the northward in order to carry the breeze. While the westerly island held Vanitie slowly gained, and at the end of the first hour she was one minute ahead passing the whistle buoy off Hogg Inlet.

Then they ran into a southerly slant of air and jibed to get it. Vanitie, having stood further to the northward, suffered her first setback here, but she nevertheless maintained her lead. It was now a closer reach, with booms to port, and on this hitch Vanitie gained some more. They had sailed perhaps half the distance to the outer mark, when the wind suddenly fell off. Vanities being the leading boat, was first to suffer. Her sails hung limp, and she stood still in her tracks. There were puffs of air on all sides, but none seemed to come her way.

The puffs were sufficient to bring Resolute up on even terms, but Skipper Adams was able to steer out of the calm spot, and Resolute was soon the leading boat. Again the wind hauled, and this time it was due south, which further aided Resolute by making her the windward boat. She leaped ahead with the first gusts, while Vanitie was still waiting. Before the latter got it Resolute had pulled out a lead of five minutes or more, and the rest of the journey to the mark was an easy sail. Light headsails and small reaching jibs were carried to the turn, Resolute wearing around at 2:19:30 and Vanitie at 2:24:50. It had taken them more than two hours to cover the fifteen miles. Resolute's lead at the turn was 5:20, which measures pretty accurately what the fickle breezes had cost Vanitie.

From this point home, however, the wind held true, freshening as they went and making a real race of the last leg. Mr. Adams tried to carry a large reaching jib at first, but in less than twenty minutes Vanitie had come up so rapidly under her light headsails that he had to change and adopt Vanitie's headgear. Commodore Vanderbilt held Vanitie well to the southward in the hope of being the weather boat if she caught up, and

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Resume Advance in More Active Trading—French Bank Gains Gold.

For the first time in a long while trading in United States Steel exceeded yesterday 100,000 shares. Incidentally the stock showed a net gain of more than 2 points. These two facts throw much light on the course of events in yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange. They reflect the spirit of optimism which has been steadily gaining force notwithstanding the handicaps which war and all the consequences of war have put upon an unrestrained expression of confidence in the American business situation, and in that spirit of optimism lies the explanation of the recent recurrent periods of strength in the stock market. Yesterday, as on many other days, there was irregularity in the course of prices; but the main movement was clearly defined, and it did not seem to come mainly from short covering. There has been a reversal of position on the part of many traders, but an enlarged public support seems also to have come to the market.

Confidence is growing in Wall Street that a peaceful settlement will be reached with Germany, and more attention is being given to suggestions that some opportunity for peace overtures may shortly present itself. Others, and they include some of the most thoughtful bankers in the financial district, see no hope of an early peace and are mistrustful of much of the talk concerning the advantages, notably in the way of war orders, which are accruing to the United States out of the war. But that is not at the moment at least the dominant spirit. The prevailing disposition is to count on a happy solution of every difficulty, and it is typical of the market atmosphere of the moment that talk of the likelihood of early peace in Europe is coupled with extravagant estimates of the profit which this country will derive from war orders.

Fortunately, underlying the exaggeration and the inconsistencies of market viewpoints is the solid fact that business in the United States has been improving and that all the major conditions seem to favor further expansion in trade at large. Thus yesterday's strength in United States Steel was traceable to the excellence of the recent news from the steel trade, where output has been expanding and prices rising. From many other lines of business, too, come reports of greater activity, some of it representing response to existing demands and some of it preparation for the demand which merchants foresee for the time when the country will get the actual benefit of the large crops which are promised.

The statements of the Bank of England and of the Bank of France made public yesterday showed on one hand the result of the appeal of the French Government to the people of France to turn in their gold in exchange for notes, and on the other some of the effects of the new war financing in England. In advance of the receipts of the first installment on the subscription to the war loan the Government has lessened or suspended its application to the money market in the form of Treasury notes, and this is reflected in the English Bank statement in an increase for the week of $90,000,000 in private deposits and a decrease of $75,000,000 in public deposits. The French Bank statement showed a gain of over $8,000,000 in gold.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 mos	2⅜@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3
10 mos	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3
6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼
6 months	3¼@3⅝

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅝	4.76¼	4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
Paris	5.67	5.66
Berlin	.81½	.81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	..	36.00
Switzerland	5.47	5.35½
Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Yokohama	37.50	..
Greece	5.25	5.24
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	38.00	..
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $336,209,142; balance, $24,728,864; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,006,044.

The local banks have gained $1,898,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, unchanged; New York, 47½c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 14.	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$1,156,191	$5,329,168	$5,329,168
Int., rec. ord.	1,277,218	10,764,053	10,764,053
Cor. and inc.	888,642	5,053,702	5,053,702
Miscel.aneous.	165,368	2,056,681	2,056,681
Total rcts.	$3,487,410	$23,403,610	$23,403,610
Expenditures.	3,486,204	34,096,692	34,096,692
Surplus	1,205	..	..
Deficit	..	10,693,081	10,693,081

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has upward of $12,000 for the purchase of Consolidation Coal Company 4½ per cent. bonds up to July 20.

The protective committee of the first mortgage bondholders of the Western Pacific Railway announces that nearly 75 per cent. of the bonds have been deposited with the committee under the agreement of May 1. The time for deposit has been extended to Aug. 14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	528,491
Same day last year	297,437
Year to date	66,853,853
Same period last year	40,712,673
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.26 + .70
Same day last year	66.90 — .02

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35⅜	36	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	35½	35½	35	35½	— ⅛
17⅛	18	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅝	18⅛	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57½	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	56¾	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	3,800	Amalgamated Cop	74	73⅞	72⅝	73⅝	+ ⅞
50	51	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
49½	49⅝	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	48	49½	48	49	+1
107¼	..	1,035	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100⅝	107¼	103⅛	107¼	+ ⅛
153	160¼	15	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	160	160	160	160	..
51⅞	52	29,750	Am. Can	51½	52⅝	50⅝	52	+1⅛
54½	55	600	Am. Car & Fdry	54⅞	55	54	54⅝	+1⅝
112⅞	114	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	—1
146½	147	1,600	Am. Coal Products	147	148	145	146	..
116	120	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	118	116½	116½	—1½
48	48⅞	300	Am. Cotton Oil	46	48⅝	46	46⅝	..
33	33⅞	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
26	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
10	10½	200	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	50¾	3,000	Am. Locomotive	50	50⅜	49½	50½	+1
95	97	100	Am. Locomotive pf	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞	— ⅝
80¼	80½	18,525	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78⅜	80⅝	78½	80¼	+2
41⅜	42½	4,000	Am. Steel F'dries	41	42½	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
120⅜	121¼	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121	121⅛	120⅞	121	+ ⅛
222	224	100	Am. Tobacco	224	224	224	224	+1½
35	35⅛	4,150	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅛	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
..	..	50	do., odd lot	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
97⅜	98¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
71⅜	71¾	29,200	Baldwin Loco.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	+1½
101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	..
77	77⅛	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77⅛	76⅞	77⅛	+ ⅛
70¾	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅝
..	..	100	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	..
179¾	180	4,300	Bethlehem Steel	175	183½	173	180	+7
119	121	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120⅛	119⅞	120⅛	+3½
87	87½	500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	— ⅛
87	87½	10	do., odd lot	83⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	..
70	70⅜	1,400	Butte & Superior	71½	71½	70	70⅜	— ⅜
144	145	8,300	Canadian Pacific	143½	144½	142½	144	+1¼
41⅛	41⅜	3,600	Central Leather Co	41⅞	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
37	38	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	2,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80⅝	82	80⅛	81⅝	+ ⅛
121½	123	200	Chi. & Northwest	122¾	122¾	122	122	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	11,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13⅜	13⅝	12½	13⅜	+ ⅛
46⅜	46½	2,200	Chino Copper	45⅞	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	34	33	33⅞	+ ⅛
10	11	1,400	Comstock Tunnel	11	11	11	11	..
128⅜	129	600	Consolidated Gas	128	129	128	129	+2
99½	100⅜	100	Continental Can pf	99⅛	99½	99½	99⅜	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	4,600	Corn Products Ref	14	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1
79¾	80	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78⅝	80	78⅝	79	+1
34½	34⅝	38,250	Crucible Steel	32	34⅝	32⅞	34⅛	+2⅛
92	93	700	Crucible Steel pf	91⅛	92½	92	92½	+1
102	104	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	103	103	103	103	— ½
102	104	50	do., odd lot	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
420	422½	50	Del., Lack. & West.	420	420	420	420	..
25	25⅝	1,400	Distillers' Secur	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¼
23¾	23⅞	11,215	Dome Mines	23⅝	24½	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	1,400	Erie	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	40	do., odd lot	25¼	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	..
39½	40	600	Erie 1st pf	39¼	39⅞	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅛
31	31½	2,200	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	—1
32	33	700	Federal Min. & S	31	32¾	31	32⅝	+3
50	52	500	Federal M. & S. pf	49	50	49	50	+2
280	285	120	General Chemical	281	284½	280	280	..
167⅜	168	1,800	General Electric	167	168½	166¼	167⅞	+1⅛
178	181	700	General Motors	180	180⅜	180	180	..
103	104½	100	General Motors pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
51½	51⅞	13,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅜	52⅝	50⅝	51⅜	—1⅛
116¼	117¼	600	Great Northern pf	115	116¼	115	116¾	..
36⅜	36⅝	5,564	G. N. certs.ore prop.	35⅞	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+1
62	63½	3,200	Guggenheim Explor.	62⅞	63¼	62⅜	63	+ ⅝
119	..	15	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	..
102	103	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	..
29½	30⅛	2,300	Inspiration Copper	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	20½	1,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
13	13½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	+1½
19	20¾	700	Interboro Consol	20⅛	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11	14	200	Int. Agricultural	13⅜	13⅜	11⅜	12	—2
9⅜	10	700	Int. Paper	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
35	37	100	Int. Paper pf	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
23¾	24½	300	Kansas City South	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	..
48	48¾	700	Lackawanna Steel	47½	47½	47½	48⅛	+1½
142	142¾	1,500	Lehigh Valley	141½	142	141	142	+ ½
116	116⅞	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1½
110½	110¾	500	Louis. & Nash	109⅛	110½	109½	110½	+1½
51	..	100	Manhattan Elevated	53	53	53	53	+1
37½	38	900	Maxwell Motor	38	38	38	38	— ¼
34½	35	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	34	34	34	..
95	98	100	May Dept. St. pf	95½	95½	93½	93½	—1½
74¼	74⅝	7,600	Mexican Petroleum	72	75	72	74½	+2½
27⅝	27½	2,500	Miami Copper	27⅛	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
113	115	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113	113	113	113	+1
6	6¼	8,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	5½	6	+ ⅛
16	17	1,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17	17	15	16	—1
..	..	2,500	Missouri Pacific	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
70¼	72	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+1⅝
16⅞	17	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
64½	64⅝	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	64	65	64	64½	+1
14⅝	14⅝	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
103	104	4,984	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	104⅞	102	103	+ ½
86⅜	87	1,700	N. Y. Central	85½	86⅜	85½	86⅜	+ ⅛
59	59½	3,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¾	59½	56	59¼	+1
30⅛	30⅜	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
104¼	104⅜	1,000	North Pacific	103⅜	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜	+1
33⅞	34	200	Pacific Mail	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅜
105⅞	106	1,300	Penn. R. R.	105⅜	106	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
117	118¼	300	People's Gas, Chi	116	117	116	117	+1½
57	58¼	700	Pettibone, M. & Co.	47	57¾	47	57¾	+11¾
..	..	10	do., odd lot	46	46	46	46	..
22	22¾	200	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
91	92¼	100	Pitts. Coal pf., x d.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅛
49	49⅜	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	23¼	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
145⅞	147½	10,000	Reading	145⅞	147½	145⅞	147½	+1½
30	30⅛	4,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
89¾	90	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
..	⅞	607	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
..	¾	426	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
2⅝	3	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4¾	5	1,930	St. Louis & San F.	5	5¼	4½	4¾	—1¼
9	11	280	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8¼	8	8	8⅛	—1
5	5½	6,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4⅞	5	4	5	—1⅛
13	13¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
33	33¾	100	Seab. Air Line pf	33⅛	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
146¾	147⅜	3,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	145⅝	148½	145⅝	147	+2
35⅜	36½	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	34	36½	34	36½	+1⅝
84½	84⅝	29,603	Southern Pacific	84½	84⅞	82⅞	84⅜	..
70	90	100	Sou. Pacific R. Sugar	72	72	72	72	+2
70	90	50	do., odd lot	75	75	75	75	..
14½	14⅝	800	Southern Railway	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
45	47	500	So. Railway pf	45	46	44⅝	46	+ ⅛
55	56½	200	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	+ ½
72	73½	100	Standard Mill. pf	73	73	73	73	..
82⅜	82⅝	5,100	Studebaker Co	82¼	82⅞	81¼	82⅝	+ ⅝
100	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
38½	38⅝	6,100	Tennessee Copper	38	38⅝	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
129	130	100	Texas Co	129½	129¾	129¼	129¼	— ⅜
51⅜	51½	1,600	Third Avenue	51⅜	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜	—1⅜
90	93	100	Twin City R. T.	92	92	92	92	+2
127	127¼	5,500	Union Pacific	126⅜	127½	125⅜	127¼	+ ⅝
80	81	100	Un. P. pf., odd lots	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	..
58	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+1⅞
18⅜	19⅛	900	United Rys. Invest	18⅜	19⅛	18	19⅛	+ ⅜
35	36	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	36	34	36	+1½
12	14¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅞
56½	57½	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	57⅛	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
33	37	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
48	49⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	48⅜	49¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
63½	63¾	101,100	U. S. Steel	61½	63⅝	61	63¾	+2½
110	110⅜	500	U. S. Steel pf	110⅛	110¼	110	110¼	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	4,200	Utah Copper	67½	68	67⅛	68	+ ⅜
31	32¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
94	96	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	..
⅛	⅜	200	Wabash pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
70	70¾	3,700	Western Union Tel	70	70¾	69⅞	70	+ ⅜
104⅝	104⅞	62,750	Westingh. E. & M	102¾	104⅞	102¼	104⅝	—3¼
137	138	2,500	Willys-Overland	135	138½	135	137⅜	+4
105¾	106	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	106	106	105¾	105¾	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING LIFELESS.

Money Market Feels the Effect of Preparations to Pay War Loan.

LONDON, July 15.—The money market is feeling the effect of the preparations being made to pay in full for the war loan next Tuesday and supplies are shrinking and rates advancing. Discounts were more firm today in sympathy.

On the Stock Exchange the old war loan was flat. A few Kaffirs and rubber shares received attention, but otherwise the market was lifeless. Funds are temporarily locked up in the new war loan and the minimum prevents dealings in many securities.

The American section was equally dull. Canadian Pacific, United States Steel and a few gold bonds were the only issues traded in during the day.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£441,000
Circulation decreased	578,000
Bullion decreased	137,648
Other securities increased	2,102,000
Other deposits increased	18,124,000
Public deposits decreased	14,912,000
Notes reserve increased	483,000
Government securities increased	724,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.37 per cent.; last week it was 17.63 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 15.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 70 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	41,487,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,630,000
Notes in circulation increased	120,204,000
Treasury deposits increased	29,559,000
General deposits increased	6,115,000
Bills discounted increased	6,817,000
Advances decreased	163,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.91	67.60	68.88	+ .38
Industrials	71.00	70.53	71.03	+1.03

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	— .80
July 10	67.76	66.98	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.26	68.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.66	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.78	70.26	+ .70

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.40	July 15	66.06
July, 1914	68.08	July 7	57.41
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24

July 10	70.26	July 9	69.34	
July 12	69.37	July 13	67.80	
July 13	68.37	Feb. 24	57.26	
July 14	69.41	June 10	58.08	
July 15	70.26	Feb. 1	75.30	

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	163	170	164	168
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	217	225	205	215
Bliss (E. W.)	365	385	365	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	125	140	125	140
Canadian Car & Fdy.	62	66	62	66
Canadian Explosives	310	330	310	330
Canadian Explo. pf.	101	103	101	103
Colts Arms	452	462	450	465
Du Pont Powder	695	710	697	710
Du Pont Powder pf.	92	100	95	100
Electric Boat	175	178	176	179
Electric Boat pf.	173	175	173	175
Hercules Powder	427	440	423	428
Niles-Bement-Pond	108	111	108	111
Savage Arms	250	300	265	290
Winchester S. Arms	1690	1730	1675	1725

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Paying the Russian Acceptances.

When Russia obtained $25,000,000 here last January, giving a syndicate of banks acceptances for that amount, it was agreed that she could obtain one renewal for three months, but that at the end of the second maturity they should be paid off. The acceptances were extended in April and will be taken up on August 5 when the renewal expires. It is understood from the bankers who handled the original loan that so far no arrangements have been made for floating a new issue of bills, but they expect the Russian Government to take steps to that end very soon.

Western Union's Earnings.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's report for six months ended June 30 came fully up to expectations. Increased business, largely through the cable department, brought an advance of gross earnings of $1,652,682 over the corresponding half of 1914, and a decline of operating expenses to the extent of $338,382 aided in bolstering up the net income account. Larger reserves were made for maintenance and depreciation. Yet after interest had been paid the balance amounted to $1,891,089 more than a year before. The gross revenue amounted to $24,019,260 and the net was $3,960,915. The excellent statement showed that substance lay behind the movement of Western Union stock in recent days. From a low price of 65⅞ last week, the shares have risen until 70⅝ was touched yesterday, and investment buying of a substantial sort has daily been reported on the board.

Steel the Leader.

Traders who shake their heads over markets which are led by specialties found reason to feel satisfied yesterday. Steel, the leader of leaders, stepped into the foreground and supplied nearly one-fifth of the day's turnover. The net gain of more than 2 points reflected the favor with which Steel and Steel

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Cent. Aguirre Sugar Com.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd.
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd.
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd.
New Jersey Zinc (New)
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Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Savage Arms
Winchester Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Savage Arms
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Missouri Pacific
Plan Explained.
We will buy or sell the new securities when, as and if, issued.
Copies of the complete Plan and Agreement of Readjustment supplied upon request.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
34 PINE ST. Tele. 3860 John

Aetna Explosives
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
GEO. REITH & CO
30 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE, BROAD 3665

For Sale
50 New York Knife Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
4 Home Insurance
100 Standard Oil Cloth Com.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 American Chicle Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY,
17 Battery Place, New York.
July 15, 1915.

DIVIDEND NO. 196.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on its Capital Stock, payable on July 30, 1915, to stockholders of record on July 20, 1915. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Treasurer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Moderately Active Market Featured by Strength in Mining Issues—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 303,547 shares of stock and $759,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 32,490; oils, 492, and mining, 270,565. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	American Zinc	59½	59½	58⅝	58⅝
100	Brit. Am. Tob. Co., or. bear.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
2,875	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
3,000	‡Car. L. & P.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,000	‡Cramp Ship.	69	69	67	67
1,800	‡Electric Boat.	173	181	173	181
1,200	‡Elec. Boat pf.	176	183	175	182
400	Emerson Phon.	14½	14½	14⅛	14½
695	‡Hendee Mfg.	38½	39½	37	39½
400	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Int. M. M. pf.	6¼	6¼	5	5¼
8,500	‡Inter. Motors	19	19⅝	18	19½
800	‡Int. Mot. pf.	45	47	45	46
100	‡Inter. Petrol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Inter. Rubber	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,400	Man. Transit.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
2,000	‡Stand. Motors	9	3⅝	8⅝	9
4,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
8,000	U. Ci. St. new	9⅜	10	9⅜	10
600	Un. Pr. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	‡World Flim.	4¼	4⅜	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Cumber. P. L.	46	46	46	..
20	Gal.-Sig Oil.	147	146	146	– 1
20	Illinois P. L.	135	134	134	– 1
25	Ohio Oil	135	134	314	– 2
320	Pierce Oil	9¼	9	9	– ⅝
1	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	+ 3
10	Prairie P. L.	151	151	151	+ 1
21	St. Oil of Cal.	273	271	273	..
30	St. Oil of Ind.	403	401	401	– 6
25	St. Oil of N. J.	400	400	400	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Alaska Jun.	13	13¼	13	13
2,000	‡Alta Con. M.	86	86	83	86
17,600	††Atlanta	34	36	34	35½
2,000	††Big Cotton	6	6	6	6
1,500	Big L. Dev.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
7,000	††Booth	54	56	54	55
400	Braden Cop.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
700	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	†Caledon. Min.	86	86	83	83
2,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
800	‡Chile Copper	19½	19½	19½	19¾
300	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	†Crown Res.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Diam. B. B.	4	4	4	4
50,000	††Dome Ext.	17	21	17	21
7,300	‡Emma Cop.	40	40	38	40
300	††Florence	53	53	53	53
300	††Genesee Cop.	41	41	41	41
3,500	G'field Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,500	††G'field Mer.	25	26	25	25
2,500	Greene-Can.	43	44½	42½	43
12,500	‡Iron Blos.	72	72	61	69
12,500	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1 25-32	1½	1⅝
1,700	Ken. Copper	33½	32⅝	32⅝	32½
1,900	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	†Kewanaa	13	14	13	14
300	La R. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
3,000	Magma Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝
6,000	McNitire	54	54	54	54
23,500	†McK.-Dar	23	23	20	22
500	†Majestic M.	80	81	79	79
3,400	†Montana Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50,000	‡Mother Lode	23	32	23	30
2,400	Nevada Hills	21	21	21	21
1,200	N. Utah Bing.	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,900	†North Star	15	15	14½	14
2,000	††Oro	9	9	8	9
8,200	†San Toy	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
1,000	††Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	††Silver Pick	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
4,925	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	§Stewart	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
27,500	††Success Min.	88	90	87	89
2,100	†Superstition	24	24	24	24
600	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
2,550	†Tono. Merger.	40	41	40	40
6,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,140	†W. End Con.	80	*84	76	77
600	Yukon Gold M.	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$44,000	K'cott Cop. 6s.	118⅛	118⅛	118	118
700,000	‡Westingh. Elec. conv. 5s	106⅜	106¼	106⅝	106¼
15,000	Westingh. Elec. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note.—The first sale in Alta-Consolidated Wednesday was 8⅝.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 15. Bid.	Asked.	July 14. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	15½	15	15½
International Nickel	160	162	159	161
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Kelly Spgfld. Tire	158	160	158	160
Kelly Spgfld. Tire new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85¼	86½
Kelly Spgfld. Tire new 2d pf	150	160	150	160
Marconi of America	2⅝	3	2⅝	3⅛
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Corpn. or R. & H.	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅝
Sterling Gum	3	3½	3	3½
U. C. Stores new pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. i.	18	19	18	19
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a)	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅝	1	⅛	1
Howe Sound	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Tonopah Mining	7	7½	6⅞	7¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2⅛

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	312	316
†American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	62	64
American Power & Light pf.	60	63
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Commonwealth Power pf.	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 6s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	63
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	39	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	13¾	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex div.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	222	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	223	220	*223
Galena Signal Oil	144	146	145	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	203	207	206	206
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	57	53	57
Pierce Oil	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line	150	152	150	153
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South. Penn. Oil	272	276	272	276
South. West Penn. Co.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	271	274	270	275
Standard Oil of Ind.	400	405	403	407
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	181	183	182	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	197	200
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex. dividend.

RUMORS ABOUT SO. PAC.

Fluctuations in the Stock Make Talk About Coming Dividend.

Recurring fluctuations in Southern Pacific Railway stock on the Stock Exchange have given rise to more rumors regarding the passing or lowering of the 6 per cent. dividend. The next dividend period is three months off, however, and interests close to the railway said yesterday that there was not sufficient ground now for assuming that the usual dividend would not be earned. The May net earnings were $97,428 below the earnings of May, 1914, and the net earnings for the eleven months were $3,332,486 less than the earnings for the corresponding period a year ago. The June earnings will be announced on July 24.

One cause for the unsettled state of Southern Pacific stock, an official of the railway said yesterday, might lie in the many suits which the United States Government is pressing against the road. There are nine suits, all of them far from settlement. The Central Pacific suit is probably the most important. All the testimony has been taken in this suit and it will probably be argued in the Federal District Court in St. Paul in December. From there it can be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Oregon coal land suit, recently won by the railroad company in one court, may also be carried further. In addition there are seven oil land suits involving big tracts. It was predicted that it would be three years before all of the cases could reach final adjudication.

Southern Pacific stock dropped to 84 last week and sold down to 82⅝ yesterday. It recovered before the end of the session on the Exchange and closed at 84⅝, which was Wednesday's closing price.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha Con.	.01		Kentucky Con.	.01	
Andes	.08		Mexican	.40	
Belcher	.30		Occidental Con.	.79	
Best & Belcher	.07		Ophir	.28	
Bullion	.01		Overman	.07	
Caledonia	.20		Potosi	.02	
Challenge Con.	.07		Savage	.04	
Confidence	.08		Seg. Belcher	.03	
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13		Sierra Nevada	.03	
Gould & Curry	.04		Union Con.	.19	
Hale & Norcross	.05		Utah Con.	.03	
Julia	.02				

TONOPAH.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	4.00		C. O. D.	.03	
Jim Butler	.50		Comb. Fraction	.08	
McNamara	.02		D'field Daisy	.04	
Midway	.15		D'field B. B.	.02	
Mizpah Exten.	.20		Florence	.50	
Montana	.18		G'field Con. M.	1.35	
North Star	.15		G'field Merger	.24	
Rescue Eula	.08		Jumbo Exten.	1.70	
Tonopah Exten.	2.77½		Lone Star	.05	
Tonopah Merger	.39		Silver Pick	.10	
Victor	.32		Vernal	.04	
West End	.77		Nevada Hills	.20	
GOLDFIELD.			Round Mountain	.50	
Atlanta	.34		MANHATTAN.		
Booth	.54		Man. Big Four	.05	

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jpot.	10¾	10¾	Gold Sov.	3¾	5
Elkton	37½	39	Isabella	17¾	17¾
El Paso	91	100	Jackpot	6½	..
Findlay	3¼	5	McKinney	37	40
Golden C.	180	181	Portland	142	146
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	170	173

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1915	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	100¼
6s	Sept.,	1916	102¼	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞
6s	Sept.,	1917	103⅛	103⅞	103⅞	104
4½s	June,	1965	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101¾
4½s	March,	1963	101¾	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	May,	1957	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May,	1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101
4½s	March,	1964	97⅞	98¼	97½	98⅜
4½s	March,	1962	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	98
4½s	Sept.,	1960	97⅝	98⅜	97⅜	98
4½s	March,	1960-60	98⅛	98⅜	98	98⅜
4s	May,	1959	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	Nov.,	1958	94⅝	94¾	94⅜	94⅝
4s	May,	1957	94⅝	94¾	94⅜	94⅝
4s	Nov.,	1956	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
4s	Nov.,	1955	93½	94⅜	94	95
4s	Nov.,	1936	94¼	..	94½	..
4s	May,	1917	99¼	..	99⅝	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May,	1910	98¾	..	98⅝	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	84	..	84	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	84	85¼	84⅜	85¼
3½s	May,	1954	84	85½	84¼	85⅜

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Cons. Power.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
110	Cons. Power pf.	112⅜	113	112½	112¾
5	Cosden pf	7	7	7	7
4	Exchange Bk.	146	146	146	146
5	Houston Oil pf.	59	59	59	59
60	Nat. E. & S. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
50	United R. & E.	21½	22	21½	22
2	U. S. Fidelity	193	193	193	193

BONDS.

$5,000	City B. 4s, '51.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100	City B. 4s, '56.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
800	City B. 4s, '61. S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
13,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	95½	95½	95⅝	95⅝
500	Elkhorn F. 5s.	96	96	96	96
1,000	Mt. V. & Col. Duck 5s.	35	35	35	35
3,000	Nor. & P. T. 5s.	76	76	76	76
2,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s.	90½	90½	90⅜	90⅝
8,000	United R. & E. 1st, 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
2,400	United Ry & E. fdg. 5s, small.	81	81	81	81
1,000	Va. R. & F. 5s.	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,820	Alaska	35½	35⅝	34⅜	35¾
1	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
30	Amalgamated	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
7,470	Am. Zinc	69¾	69¾	68	68¾
610	Ariz. Com'cial	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,560	Butte & Sup.	71	71¾	70¼	70½
160	Calumet & Ar.	64½	64½	64½	64½
12	Calumet & H.	570	570	570	570
25	Centennial	19	19	19	19
10	Chino	45½	45½	45¼	45½
275	Copper Range	54¾	56¼	54¾	55¼
550	Daly West	3	3	3	3
645	East Butte	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
135	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10	10
135	Granby	87	87	86½	86¾
3,180	Greene-Can.	43¼	44	42¾	43
581	Hancock	19	19	19	19
100	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
10	Indiana	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	Island Creek	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼
3	Island Creek pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
30	Isle Royale	28½	28⅝	28	28
80	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Keweenaw	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
852	Lake	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾
20	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
440	Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
188	Mohawk	73	73¾	73	73
240	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
595	North Butte	31½	32	31¾	32
70	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
175	Old Dominion	53⅜	54	53⅜	54
240	Osceola	84	84	83	84
855	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
90	Quincy	87½	88	87½	88
200	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
9	Shannon	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8¼
50	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
200	South Utah	20c	20c	20c	20c
425	St. M. Land	59	59½	59	59½
850	Sup. & Boston.	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	Sup. Copper	28½	28½	28¼	28½
10	Tamarack	36½	36½	36½	36½
140	Trinity	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
100	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
1,850	U. S. Smelting	43	43¼	42	42¾
156	U. S. Smelt. pf	46	46	45¾	45¾
485	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
590	Utah Consol.	13¾	14	13¾	14
50	Winona	4	4	4	4
80	Wolverine	62¼	63	62¼	63
365	Wyandotte	50c	60c	50c	55c

RAILROADS.

11	Boston & Alb.	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾
5	Boston Ele.	73½	73½	73⅝	73⅝
131	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24	24
15	Bos. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47
12	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65	65
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
5	North. N. H.	95	95	95	95
490	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	58¼	58¼	58¼
22	Old Colony	142½	142½	142⅜	143⅛
10	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63
10	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	94	94	94	94
50	Am. P. S. pf.	17	17	17	17
30	Am. Sugar	108	108¾	108	108¾
22	Am. Sugar pf.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼
465	Am. T. & T.	121	121½	121	121
20	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	84¾	84¾
80	A., G. & W. I.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
220	A. G. & W. I. pf	27	27	27	27
3	*Edison	235	235	235	235
75	East B. Land	9	9	9	9
10	General Elec.	167½	167½	167½	167½
194	*Mass. Gas	90	90¾	90	90¼
50	*McElwain pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
60	M. R. Pow. pf.	40	40	40	40
16	Pullman	156	156	156	156
1	Reece But'hole	16	16	16	16
88	Swift & Co.	113	113⅛	113	113
35	Torrington	33¼	33½	33¼	33½
352	United Fruit	135	135¼	135	135¼
239	United S. Ma.	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50⅝
2,527	U. S. Steel	63½	63¾	63¼	63⅜
220	West. Union	70¼	70½	70	70½
100	W'house Elec.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88¼	88	88¼
2,800	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100½	100¾	100	100
10,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	70	70	70	70
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.50
Bay S. G.	.11	.13	McK-Dar.	.23	.26
Bingham	9¼	9½	M of Am.	2¼	2½
Bergoin	.75	1.00	Mass. Gas.	.13	.14
Butte & L.	.27	.29	Majestic	.75	.83
Bohemia	.2	.2¾	Mex Met.	.23	.25
Bost Ely	.30	.35	Nev Doug.	.50	.52
Chief Con.	1¼	1¾	New Bal.		
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2	ass't p'd.	3½	3½
Crown Res	.80	.90	N Cornelia	7¼	7¾
Calaveras	1¾	2	Ohio Cop.	.20	.30
Cons Ariz.	.35	.50	Old Dom Con.	8	8½
Cortes	.35	.50	Onaco	1¼	1⅝
Champ C.	.08	.10	Riker-H.	6¾	6¾
Cal Corbin	4	5	Raven C.	.10	.14
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1¾	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅞	1¾

COTTON IS STEADY IN A DULL MARKET

Liverpool Is Easier, but Range of Prices Here Is Within Very Narrow Limit.

NET GAIN OF 1 TO 3 POINTS

Traders Appear to be Awaiting More Definite Developments in the Crop Conditions.

Cotton fluctuations yesterday were unimportant, and trading was on a small scale with the undertone dull during most of the session. Liverpool was rather easier at the time of the local opening, the spot sales reaching a total of 12,000 bales. The range of fluctuations in the New York market was narrow with extremes ranging from 7 to 9 points. The close was steady at a net gain of 1 to 3 points.

The trade appears to be awaiting crop developments, which thus far have not been influential in affecting sentiment. There is the belief that more or less deterioration has taken place in spite of the fact that the weather is not unfavorable. The plant, however, is susceptible to a good deal of damage, as it is sappy as a result of general and continued rains for the last month, with the exception of portions of South Texas, where complaints of drouth are beginning to be more pronounced.

From the Eastern belt come reports that the plant is beginning to shed as a result of the hot weather and the lack of sufficient plant food owing to the decrease in the use of fertilizers.

The latest advices from Alexandria, Egypt, have the following to say regarding the progress of the new Egyptian crop: "The destruction of locusts continues, and the latest Government report states that but a few localities remain infested. The cool weather has caused the early maturity of the worm and its partial destruction. Fears continue to be expressed of probably heavy damage by this pest. Water is sufficient."

Southern press advices indicate that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon President Wilson to take steps to bring about a lifting of Englands blockade on American cotton, particularly with reference to neutral countries. In Georgia, the commercial organisations are getting together to make a united protest on this subject.

Sentiment on the market continues bearish, but those who are looking for lower prices appear to be disposed to await possible crop scares during the latter part of July or early in August before adding to their short lines.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5c advance 9.10c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed stead):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.70	8.63	8.68@8.70	8.65@8.66
October	9.12	9.05	9.10@9.12	9.08@9.10
December	9.39	9.32	9.37@9.38	9.35@9.36
January	9.49	9.40	9.46@9.48	9.45@9.46
March	9.68	9.67	9.70@9.72	9.69@9.70
May	9.87	9.86	9.89@9.91	9.87@9.89

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,593	1,980	227
New Orleans	1,487	749	795
Mobile	.....	103	100
Savannah	1,067	1,024	104
Charleston	119	388	.....
Wilmington	52	5	.....
Norfolk	582	251	72
Total port receipts, same day last year.	5,555,	against	1,592

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	156	212	63
Memphis	209	332	99
St. Louis	14	1,162	.....
Houston	1,961	356	846

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—		Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	400 to	700	705	638
New Orleans	1,300 to	1,500	437	273

Total exports yesterday, 6,347 bales; so far this season, 8,218,214, against 8,974,167 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,000	New Orleans	8.50	166,989	74,198
....	Mobile	8.12	15,189	4,114
266	Savannah	8½	66,926	14,467
181	Galveston	8.50	128,046	72,886
....	Wilmington	..	35,903	10,388
177	Norfolk	8.25	50,468	18,660
365	Augusta	8.38	79,384	13,870
25	Memphis	8.62	87,370	19,370
....	St. Louis	8½	19,842	16,167
213	Houston	8.50	66,577	34,245

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.15d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales, American non. Closed quiet.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The advance of United States Steel common dominated the entire market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange toward the close, instilling firmness even into the railroad list which had previously evinced relative heaviness at a time when the "war stocks" and the industrials generally were strong. Reports continued of improving steel trade conditions and enlarging earnings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	35½	35½	35½	35½
40	Allis-Chalmers	18¾	18⅝	18	18
700	Amal. Copper	72⅝	74	72¾	73½
90	Am. B. Sugar	48½	49¼	48⅝	48½
3,980	Am. Can	51¼	52	50⅝	52
10	Am. Car & F.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
80	Am. Ice Sec	25½	26¼	25½	26¼
170	Am. Loco	50	50⅝	50	50½
2,310	Am. Smelting	78⅝	80⅝	78⅝	80⅜
25	Am. Steel F'd's	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
120	Anaconda Cop.	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼
1,280	Baldwin Loco.	71⅝	71½	70½	71½
20	Balt. & Ohio	77	77	77	77
120	Can. Pacific	143¼	144	142½	144
300	Cent. Leather	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅜
70	C. M. & S. P.	80½	82	80½	82
810	C., R. I. & P.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜
40	Chino Copper	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞
770	Col. F. & I.	32	34	32⅞	33⅜
90	Corn Products	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
2,080	Crucible Steel	33½	34⅝	32⅞	34⅝
80	Dist. Securs	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
180	Erie	25⅜	25¾	25⅛	25¾
10	Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39
170	Goodrich Co	52⅜	52⅝	50⅜	51⅝
150	Gt. Nor. ore	35½	36⅞	35¾	36
30	Inter.-Met.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
50	Louis. & Nash.	109	109	108¾	108¾
20	Max. Motors	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾
220	Mexican Pet	72½	74⅝	72¼	73⅝
80	Miami Copper	27⅝	27½	27⅜	27½
470	M., K. & Tex.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
10	M., K. & T. pf.	16	16	16	16
160	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
70	N. Y. Central	86	86⅝	85¾	86⅝
140	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	57	59	56⅜	59
110	Nor. Pacific	103½	104⅝	103¼	104⅝
120	Pressed St. Car	49¼	49¾	48¾	49⅜
3,780	Reading	145½	147⅝	145½	147½
40	Rep. I. & S.	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
40	Rumely Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,050	So. Pacific	84⅝	84⅝	82¾	84⅜
140	Studebaker Co	82½	82½	81¼	81⅜
80	Tenn. Copper	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
70	Third Ave	51¼	51¼	51	51
2,410	Union Pacific	126¾	127½	125¼	127¼
30	U. S. Rubber	48½	48½	48¼	48¼
27,600	U. S. Steel	61¼	63⅜	60⅝	63¼
40	Utah Copper	67½	67⅝	67¼	67¾
5,820	Westing. El	102⅜	104½	102⅜	104½
59,515					

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.3⅛	.35½	.34	.35½
500	Booth	.5⅛	.54	.54	.54
700	Comstock	.11	.12	.11	.12
300	Con. Virginia	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,000	Gold. Merger	.2⅜	.24	.24	.24
500	Iron Blossom	.69	.69	.68	.68
800	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.86	.86
1,100	Jumbo Ext	1.67½	1.72½	1.67⅛	1.72½
500	Mexican	.41	.41	.41	.41
100	Montana	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	West End	.79	.79	.77	.77
7,400					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately.

Eight roads	$ 1,985,430	+$210,275
Twenty-one roads	9 395,430	—1,326,778
Total (29 roads)	11,353,860	—1,116,502

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the six months ended June 30, 1915, (June estimated)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rev.	$24,019,260	322,466,578	$1,552,682
Main. & dep.	3,878,138	3,511,571	366,567
Other exp.	15,481,607	16,186,556	*704,949
Balance	4,659,515	2,768,451	1,891,064
Bond interest	568,600	668,625	*25
Surplus	3,990,915	2,099,826	1,891,089

*Decrease.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year 1914—

	1914.	Increase.
Gross operating rev.	16,912,688	1,043,632
Net from operation	7,998,766	1,460,967
Total net income	8,306,582	1,435,451
Balance after charges and discounts	3,845,866	922,621
Balance after divs.	3,030,683	1,306,486
Reserved:		
For rev. involved in pending rate litigation	554,362	292,628
Net from operations	1,000,000	*462,462
Total reserves	1,554,362	*169,834
Corporation surplus	1,476,321	1,475,320

The income account from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915.	Increase.
Gross operating revenue	7,749,538	679,309
Balance	4,063,414	505,910
Net from operations	3,468,414	500,076
Total net income	3,605,658	498,998
Surplus	1,794,264	649,032
Surplus after dividends	1,348,031	505,699

*Decrease.

PROPOSALS.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
LIVE GARAGE—SEALED BIDS.
This will include three Locomobile limousines, one touring type "L" four cylinder car, Locomobile, Abbott-Detroit and Westcott parts, miscellaneous merchandise, tires, etc., portable gas tank, office furniture, complete machine shop, five big machines, with lease option for renewal, subject to approval by landlord. Sealed bids received up to July 21st. For further particulars address Guy C. Heater, Trustee, 111 Broadway, New York, or on premises of the L. S. Remson Manufacturing Co., 1,410 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., August 4, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing moorings for light vessels and buoys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, consisting of light vessel chain, buoy chain, mushroom anchors, swivels and shackles. Blank proposals and particulars may be had by addressing the above office.

REPAIRS, FT. HANCOCK, N. J.—SEALED proposals for repairing Hospital, Annex, and Hospital Steward's Quarters will be received until 12 M. July 22, 1915. Information on application to Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

Public Utilities

This country is flooded with public utility securities. Every day and hour new issues are being created and floated. Bankers and investors are finding it absolutely essential to know the merits and demerits of these many new issues.

There is one source from which can be secured accurate and complete information regarding public utility bonds and stocks. This source is

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Investment Bankers' Bureau
324 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
New York, July 16, 1915.
To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company.

Nearly seventy-five per cent of the First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company have been deposited with the Protective Committee under the Deposit Agreement, dated May 1, 1915, and, the Committee having been requested by holders of other bonds to grant a further extension of the time within which bonds must be deposited, the Committee has by resolution duly adopted extended the period within which such deposits must be made to and including AUGUST 14, 1915.

By order of the Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Chairman Protective Committee under said agreement of May 1, 1915
JOHN J. O'LEARY, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York City.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, July 15th, 1915.
In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Pensacola Division of this Company, the following Twenty-five (25) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

26	119	202	264	427
30	133	245	271	467
37	142	248	325	493
74	144	249	350	520
94	178	263	387	572

The interest on the same will cease September 1st, 1915, and the principal of the bonds, plus five per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

White Investing Company
55 Liberty St., New York
Managers
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.
The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable July 30th, 1915.
(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Sec.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after August 19, 1915, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business July 31, 1915.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1915.
The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on August 12, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 27, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.
JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915, to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
A dividend of One Per Cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, will be paid July 30, 1915, to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1915.
H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.
New York, June 17, 1915.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY
42 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1915.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable August 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, July 31st, 1915.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—By THALHIMER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va., merchandise for our dollar day sale; quantities must be large, and only perfect goods considered; delivery will be required by no later than Aug. 5; samples must be delivered prepaid to our New York Packing Office, 120 West Twentieth St.; only extreme big values need be submitted, and we are willing to pay the limit for same; terms net cash, ten (10) days; note every line wanted except ladies' ready-to-wear.

JOBBER placing orders on Fall skirts of better grade, Friday, July 16. Call, with samples, between 4:30 and 6 P. M., H. B., Room 1,210, 4-16 W. 33d St.; Waldorf Building.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FINE SERGE AND silk dresses, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M. 4th Floor, 51 West 23d St.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall suits. Eleventh floor, 28-30 West 25th St.

JOBBER BUYING ladies' plush and corduroy coats. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall serge dresses, snappy merchandise only. Saturday, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

SERGES, open for quantity Amoskeag or others, 54-inch blacks and blues. Communicate. Z 372 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER WISHES to look at some junior and girls' shoe-top length suits and dresses. Z 366 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER WANTS TO BUY FALL samples of popular-priced silk waists. 10th floor, 30-32 West 21st St.

EXCLUSIVE jobbing house looking at samples of popular priced silk dresses. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—Apply with Fall samples of silk and serge dresses. I. Geller, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim, Collins Bldg., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

2,000
NORTH SHORE DRESSES.
Clean, desirable merchandise; to close out at a low price; no samples submitted.
35 West 35th St. 'Phone Greeley 3585.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

75 PIECES cotton whipcord, 36 in. wide, assorted colors, to close out. Simon Tuch & Co., Room 1,416, 1,133 Broadway.

FOR SALE—150 ladies' linen AUTO COATS, to close. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

500 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

300 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

75 VOILE DRESSES, white and colored, to be sold as job. Salesky Bros., 142 West 24th St.

JOBBERS—850 boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.25 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fr 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Use of Stripes.

The coming Fall season, according to present indications, will see a wide use of striped materials in men's clothing. It is generally considered that the "matched back," whereby the goods are cut so that the stripes run up and down, was a considerable improvement over the old method of matching. This opinion is open to question, however, because houses that inaugurated the system do not always use it. In fact, some of the foremost designers prefer to have the stripes run in any but a regular fashion, and their reason for so doing is that the effect which they wish to produce can be helped out by having the stripes converge or diverge.

Merchant Tailor Buys Overcoats.

Illustrating the remarkable progress made in producing finely tailored ready-to-wear clothing, a leading house of Chicago has received an order from a merchant tailor on the Coast for a number of overcoats. This tailor, it was explained, has evidently found out that he cannot get the high prices that he asks for overcoats which he makes himself. A man will not pay $65 for an overcoat when he can get just as good tailoring in a ready-to-wear garment that costs him only $35 or $40. The difference in the quality between custom-made clothes and the high-grade ready-to-wear variety is so slight that the merchant tailor cannot afford to ask the prices he did several years ago.

Some Call for Panamas.

Buyers in the dress goods market have been displaying of late a renewed interest in Panamas. These goods were taken up quite extensively some time ago, were popular for a time, and passed out of favor just when the mills were preparing for a larger demand. Some houses were "stuck." Some of the larger operators in the cutting-up trade seem to believe, from the inquiries they are making, that these goods will return to favor. A factor that, no doubt, has a good deal to do with the talk concerning Panamas is the pleated skirt. If this design grows stronger with the trade as time goes, a light fabric will be required out of which pleated skirts may be manufactured. Panamas are considered very good from this viewpoint.

Hope for Better Season.

Manufacturers of dresses in this market are hoping for more favorable treatment from the Fall season than they got from Spring. In several instances it is said that the past season was one of the most unsatisfactory in some time. This was due principally, it is contended, to the unreasonable weather that marked the early season and the prolonged run on suits. When dresses did begin to meet a demand, practically everything ran toward silks, and those mnufacturers who stocked up on cotton dresses, in anticipation of a normal season, were "in for it." Numerous tales of sacrifices in order to clean things up are told of in the trade, with the result that the profits made on silk dresses were cut into largely by the losses on cotton ones. As one cotton dress manufacturer put it, "The consumer got the best end of the Spring season, but we hope to get ours this Fall."

Openings Next Week.

It appears fairly certain that the opening of staple piece goods in the men's wear market will take place next week. Further delay will be of little benefit, and the interest that has been taken by buyers in serges is regarded as a promising sign of the business to be done. Advances will be made chiefly on the middle and lower-priced goods. The extent of these increases mentioned now is put at from 10 to 15 cents. The policy which the mills will adopt in regard to dyes will be perhaps the most interesting feature of the openings to buyers. The market will be a peculiar one for the clothier to figure out. When it is brought home that outside influences, and not the volume of business the clothing trade is placing with the mills, are the reasons for the increasing cost of piece goods, the clothier will probably see to it that his orders are placed early.

Fancy Cottons the Bright Spot.

The bright spot in the cotton goods market at present, so far as goods in the gray are concerned, is the way buyers are going after the so-called fancy and specialty fabrics. So heavy has this business been, largely as the result of foreign fine goods being shut out by the war, that several of the New Bedford mills are said to be sold ahead so completely they cannot make any kind of delivery on new orders until after the first of the coming year. This is considered a really unique situation in view of the fact that only a few months ago a good percentage of the looms in that centre were standing idle. So far as these goods are concerned, the law of supply and demand is governing prices to a much greater extent than the present position of the cotton market, as is witnessed by advances that have been made of late on certain fabrics which were in particularly good demand. Agents for Southern mills which make specialty fabrics are also reporting good business on them.

Colored Goods Unsettled.

The colored fabrics end of the local cotton goods trade is more unsettled at the moment than it has been for some time. Chambrays hold the centre of the stage at the moment, the trade as yet having been unable fully to absorb the shock of the cut made on these goods for the new season by the leading producers. And the credited report that goods would be sold practically in unlimited quantities, which would mean that there are no blue cloth stuffs on hand, has shaken the faith of some buyers in the reports of the general scarcity of blue dyes that has been heard here for some time past. In addition to this, there are reports afloat that some buyers who still have goods due are demanding rebates on the basis of the cut. With leading mills making denims closing in about two weeks for lack of indigo, there is not much to be said about these fabrics, nor about indigo ginghams, on which a similar drop for the same reason is not wholly improbable in the near future. The uncertain price situation in the general gingham end of the trade adds further interest to the situation.

Raw Silk Prices Rising.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced from 10 to 15 yen per picul during the past week, and prices are firmly held at the new levels. Sales for the week amounted to 3,200 bales, with stocks reduced to 4,000 bales. Canton reports heavy damage by floods, and the fourth crop is said to be seriously affected. Holders have withdrawn from the market, and it is impossible to obtain offers of any kind just now. Business is further handicapped with that market by the interruption of the cable service. Shanghai is very firm, and steam filatures have advanced. Better buying of the tsatlee sorts there has resulted in the asking of higher prices for the new season's silk. Tussah stocks have been very largely depleted, and prices have advanced further during the last week. Cables from Milan say that the new crop will be 30 to 40 per cent. below average in quantity. The yield of cocoons is from 6 to 8 per cent. below last year's, and the cost of the new silk is higher than anticipated. Holders are very firm, and prices show an upward tendency. Locally there is a fairly active call for spot silks. Prices are firm.

Some Buying of Gray Goods.

Along staple lines there was some buying of gray goods here yesterday. Sales were made, at the prices given below, on these printcloths for delivery in the next ten weeks: 39-inch 80-80s, 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-52s. Buyers seemed willing to contract at present prices as far as the mills were willing to go, and much further, for that matter, but there was little disposition on the part of sellers to let goods out for more than ten weeks ahead at these prices. Some houses will not sell ahead at all at current figures. Narrow goods eased off, and 27-inch 64-60s can now be had for prompt and nearby shipment at 2¾ cents; 56-52s in that width could be had at 2⅝ cents, it was said, if they were desired very much at that price. While some business was put through on sheetings and drills during the day, it was without feature. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c, 38½-inch, 64-58s...5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c, 38½-inch, 60-52s...5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c, 38½-inch, 60-48s...5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3½c, 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c, 27-inch, 56-52s...2⅝c
Nominal.

Wool Prices Maintained.

LONDON, July 15.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today consisted of a better selection amounting to 9,400 bales. The tone was steadier and the lower qualities were less frequently withdrawn owing to sellers meeting the market better. Russian buyers paid 2s. 6d. for New South Wales scoured and 2s. 7½d. for Queensland.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Thirty-eight companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,252,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Manitowoc Steamship Corpn., navigation, $300,000; P. H. Graham, F. and R. C. Wagner, no residences given; MacFarland, Taylor & Costello, attorneys, 68 Wall St.

Albany Brewing Corpn., Albany, ales, beers, spirituous liquors, $250,000; C. Marks, S. H. Livingston, H. A. Rubino, 50 Broad St., Manhattan.

W. A. Schlejt Mfg. Co., Eastwood, hardware, stoves, heating devices, $200,000; C. E. Cashore, K. G. and Romeyn Wormuth, 718 Cortland Av., Syracuse.

A. S. Lascelles & Co., commission, selling, agents, $150,000; G. and M. Demercado, W. L. Lascelles, 8 Bridge St.

A. H. Capen's Sons, brokers, agents, merchandise, food products, $110,000; C. H., Albert M., W. H., and J. F. Capen, 60 Pearl St.

The Busy Lady Baking Co., general baking, $50,000; C. G. Wright, A. L. Ganthier, J. Zobian, 225 Fifth Av.

Thorpe Realty Corpn., Eddyville, realty, construction, $50,000; S. A. Anderson, L. E. Dreisbach, W. N. C. Marsh, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

The Gables, Warwick, dairy, farm products, refrigerating, realty, construction, $25,000; L. Frost, E. C. Bates, M. V. Gavigan, Warwick.

The H. M. Gallen Co., printing, publishing, $25,000; E. M. Mueller, A. Rubenstein, H. H. Gallen, 432 Fourth Av.

Louis Graner & Co., ladies' dresses, $25,000; M. Rosenberg, J. G. and L. Graner, 854 West 180th St.

E. H. Tiffany & Co., electrical apparatus, appliances, metals, $25,000; G. M. Congdon, J. W. Stone, E. H. Tiffany, 90 West St.

The Unco Realty Co., Whitestown, realty, construction, $15,000; C. E. Hodges, W. W. Lowery, E. Norris; 421 Rutger St., Utica.

Wilbur Amusement Co., theatrical, $10,000; W. B. Butler, J. Shiverts, S. Levovich, 61 Park Row.

C. A. Thomas Mfg. Co., Auburn, sporting, gymnasium, athletic goods, toys, $16,000; E. Dellgren, C. H. Williams, C. A. Thomas, Auburn.

Koellisch & Fortmann, Pearl River, fish, food products, cold storage, commission, packing, pickling, $15,000; John Doscher, B. G. Fortmann, J. Koellisch, 1,033 Grove St., Irvington, N. J.

North Side Lumber Co., standing timber, lands, woodpulp, $5,000; Bessie Caroline, M. and G. Robinson, 1,047 Tinton Av., Bronx.

Engineering Materials Export Corporation, mechanical engineering, commission, importing, exporting, $10,000; R. B. Bedford, B. W. Bennett, Rawson Valle, 251 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Accessories Catalog Co., advertising, $5,000; S. Greenberg, D. and A. Lusher, 603 Barbey St., Brooklyn.

Star Supply Co., merchandise, clothing, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, diamonds, $5,000; L. Strauss, H. and M. Beberman, 477 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

La Hiff Strand Cafe, hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, $10,000; W. S. La Hiff, J. M. McCunn, J. A. O'Toole, 220 Willis Av., Bronx.

Nitration Co., farmers, graziers, meat, fruit preservers, brewers, planters, miners, $10,000; H. G. Sayre, J. J. Alexander, R. J. Imperatori, 120 Broadway.

Fermanedes & Co., Queens, restaurants, candy, drug stores, $7,500; B. H. Mark, T. Dence, A. Fermanedes, Rockaway Beach.

Manhattan Jobbing Co., women's, children's apparel, $5,000; J. Dow, Blumenkranz, Joseph Roth, H. Mont, 484 Grand St.

Olsen Water Supply and Transportation Co., transport water, provisions, other articles to steamships, $5,000; B. Cavanaugh, M. and G. Robinson, 1,047 Tinton Av., Bronx.

Light Bros., Avon, grain, flour, cereals, food products, $5,000; W., J. Emme Light, Avon.

A. W. Gardner & Co., dry goods, notions, $5,000; I. B., Percy and E. W. Gardner, 316 West 102d St.

Seventy-seventh Street Theatre Co., motion pictures, theatrical, $5,000; W. L. Wray, E. B. Schutle, G. Nash Morton, 100 Broadway.

350 Flatbush Avenue Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; J. Nicholas, T. and A. Levy, 557 Fifth St., Brooklyn.

Railways Development Corpn., realty, construction, brokerage, $5,060; W. C. Potter, H. Sayre, R. Billings, 15 Broadway.

Helds Broadway Cafe, restaurant, lunch, saloon, $5,000; A. Heyman, F. Polaredsky, E. Held, 1,710 Webster Av., Bronx.

Authorization.—North Side Corpn., Hartford, Conn., window and other blinds, shades, awnings, $200,000; repres., W. R. Wiles, Lyons.

Voluntary dissolution.—Excelsior Premium Service Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

New Jersey Auto Transit Company, Camden, to conduct a trucking, contracting and storedore business, $50,000; Walter Lashley, Wilson Houtz and Frederick W. Borgmann, all of Philadelphia.

Warrumson Realty Co., Rumson, to conduct a real estate and contracting business, $20,000; E. A. S. Clark, George Blagden and Samuel Riker, Jr., all of Rumson.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 15.—Articles of incorporation filed here:

Union Development Company, New York, to act as agent for firms, corporations, or individuals in the exporting of all kinds of merchandise; $1,100,000. Inc., James Garretson, New York; W. R. Montgomery, Flushing, N. Y.; Henry Caton Sheriden, Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Albany Bargain Co.; A. Block, silk dresses; 1,270 Broadway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Albany Cloak & Suit Co.; F. L. Anker, women's cloaks, suits, furs, hosiery, corsets, &c.; Wallick.

ALBANY—Star Outfitting Co.; J. Cohn, clothing, furnishing goods; Strand.

ALLENTOWN—F. Schwartz & Son; E. G. Schwartz, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. S. Stackpole, clothing, shoes; 18 W. 35th.

BEAUMONT—J. J. Nathan Co.; E. Garrett, men's furnishing goods; Imperial.

BOSTON—Hallparn's; Mrs. H. Hannan, ladies', misses' coats, suits, skirts; Martinique.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; M. Williams, jobs junior colored dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Cobham, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; W. J. Eagleson, notions; 23 E. 26.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 105 Grand.

BUTTE, Mont.—M. J. Connell Co.; D. J. O'Donohoe, dry goods, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

CANTON—Leader Dept. Store; B. Fishman, coats, suits; 3 E. 17th.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Tepe, misses' coats, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Importers & Mfgrs. Co.; L. Hipp, ladies' untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Cohen & Kohn; C. Cohen, men's furnishing goods; Albemarle.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Matthias, men's shirts, collars, cuffs; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. D. Moffit, dresses, skirts; 19 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; Otto Steinwedel, notions, hosiery, gloves; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; E. Kotter, silks, dress goods; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Stein, mfrs. cloaks, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. C. J. Seese, millinery; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Prince-Wolf Co.; D. F.

PACIFIC GAS CO. GAINS.

Surplus for the Year Shows an Increase of $922,621.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1914, with a supplemental report for the first five months of 1915. For 1914 the gross operating revenue was $16,912,687, an increase of $1,043,000, while the surplus for the year, amounting to $3,845,665, showed an increase of $922,621. In the five months from Jan. 1 to May 31, gross revenues were $7,749,538, an increase of $679,000, and the surplus after charges $1,794,264, an increase of $649,000.

The report says that the Board of Directors has decided to make no cash disbursement, in addition to that already announced, on the common stock for the remainder of the year, with a view to protecting the company against any contingencies that may arise out of the present foreign and international situation. President Drum says:

"Gross and net earnings, irrespective of the temporary revenue derived from the Exposition, are continuing to increase at a satisfactory rate, and a substantial percentage upon the common stock is being earned. The company is entirely free from floating debt, is on a cash basis and has an ample working capital.

"These conditions would ordinarily render a dividend policy easy of determination. The European war has, however, created an unprecedented state of affairs. The duration and ultimate financial consequences of the war are the unknown factors which, in a still larger degree, impose upon your board the obligation of conserving the company's cash resources until more dependable conditions again prevail in the securities markets."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

King vs. Dudley.
Wood vs. same.
Denner vs. Parkman.
Tanenbaum vs. Tanenbaum.
Re Wagner.
Boeckhoff vs. Am Hawaiian S S Co.
Ward vs. Leonard, (2.)
Thomas vs. Thomas & Son.
Re CNY, (Needham Av.)
Senders vs. Bezrt.
Goldstein vs. S & Rty Co.
Medwin vs. same.
Walter vs. Field.
Yorkshire Ice Co vs. Mc-Laughlin.
Moretti vs. Purdy.
Re East 213th St.
Riley vs. Burr.
Mairo vs. Smith.
Russa vs. Smith.
Openhym vs. Celia.
Excelsior Sav Bank vs. Marks.
Alexander vs. Rosenstone.
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co vs. Landay Bros.
Curley vs. Straus.
Lorenz vs. Lorenz.
Spear vs. Morris.
Berry vs. Brown.
Ventress vs. Zuelich.
Shapiro vs. Linch.
Re Kaufman Costume Co.
Brown vs. City Island Realty Co.
Pizzocolo vs. Pizzocolo.
Levine vs. Int R T Co.
Bell vs. same.
Daenhof vs. same.
Flagler vs. Wade.
Smith vs. Welch.
Pines vs. same.
Horowitz vs. Klyde.
Taylor Co vs. Nast.
Cohen vs. Cohen.
Walk vs. Walk.
Stoller vs. Stoller.
Re Hart, (Huggins.)
Nobile vs. Mancini.
Moller vs. Picken.
Hedges vs. Mc. Monnjoy.
Boldberg vs. Nat Surety Co.
Weber vs. Johanson.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No motions.

Wills for probate:
Patrick Larkin.
Rudolf R. Ippich.
Jeannie H. Heaton.
Catherine C. Riordan.

Charles Samuels.
Bertha Markewitz.
Charles A. Conant.
Eloise W. Freeman.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Met Tobacco Co vs. Feldman.
Werdann vs. Larney.
N Y Eve Post vs. Baldwin.
Israel vs. Hirschbein.
Howell vs. Orcutte.
Schwelbish vs. Dondero.
Goldstein vs. Fagen.
Dutton & Co vs. Cushman.
Modern Neckwear Co vs. Weiss.
Bandler vs. Newark, Ohio, Furniture Co.
Goldman vs. Klitzner.
Saltzman vs. Borden's Co Milk Co.
Re Ricker.
Crystal, Glass & Syphon, &c., Co vs. Faerber, Silberman & Co.

Fuss vs. Waltzer, (2.)
Ollner vs. Gronich.
Roemer vs. Pomer.
Losw vs. Gillespie.
Alexander vs. Daniels Co
Buttet vs. Igstaedter.
Wrenn vs. Guest.
Barker-Jennings Hardware Co vs. Perf Vacuum, &c, Co.
Rosen vs. N Y Live Poultry, &c, Co.
Gold vs. Kwint.
Schneider vs. Werner.
Kunstlich vs. Kaufman.
Dagostino vs. Foletti.
Losw vs. Gillespie.
Lauter Co vs. Martin.
Central Brew Co vs. Doris.
Richman vs. Stevens.

P. Cooper's Glue Factory vs. Cholla.
Bassett vs. Von Keller.
Krauss vs. F. Draz & Co
Averill vs. Hennessy.
Benguiat vs. Benguiat.
Heipershausen vs. Marx.
Re Hanauer.
MacDonald vs. Cassidy.
Howard vs. Lennon.
Int Sash and Door Co vs. Brill.
N Y Sav Bank vs. Auger.
Gutmag vs. Teschman.
Re Inst of Educat'l Travel.
Hydrox Chem Co vs. N Y Food Prod Co.
Blitz vs. Brett.
Re Comyns.
Bernstein vs. Beliger.
Re Clairmont Elec, &c, Co.
Bell vs. Bell.
Axelrod vs. Axelrod.
St. John Realty Co vs. Wiener vs. Wiener.
Lockwood Co vs. Mid-ville Realty Co.
Riesner vs. Riesner.
Bannister vs. Murray.
Valentine vs. Valentine.
N Y Life Ins Co vs. Reed Rty Co.
Fox vs. Peacock.
Stevenson vs. O'Connor.
Graeber vs. Swartwout.
Re Hardtke.
Koves vs. Freed.
City Account Co vs. Farrell.
Rane vs. McKeough.
Grant Co vs. Emslie.
City Account Co vs. Fogg.
Finkelstein vs. Finkelstein.
Weiss vs. Weiss.
Fagerstrom vs. Fagerstrom.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Bloodgood vs. Reilly.
Clark vs. Schoonmaker.
Re McCracken.
Avena vs. Broadway Claremont Co.
Itzkowitz vs. Bronitzky.
Stern vs. Me. Life Ins Co
Re Zucker.
Miner vs. Duff.

Schwartz vs. Seligman.
Schwartz, infant vs. Seligman.
Nat Thread Co vs. Schliffer.
Fisch vs. Rizzo.
Borelli vs. Greenwood Cemetery.
Gaffney vs. Sparks et al.
Piano et al vs. Woods et al.
McBreen vs. Miller.
Schiavallo vs. Schiavallo et al.
Lewis vs. Promised Corp.
Peckerman vs. Peckerman.
Re Morrison et al Awards Boulevard, (Queens.)
Re Mumford.
McDonald vs. McDonald.
Caulfield vs. Caulfield.
Goldberg vs. Blum & Weinberg.
Parmer vs. Bauman.
Rouse vs. Robertson.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 20.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

RUSSIA PLACES RAIL ORDER.

Lackawanna Steel Co. Announces Contract for 60,000 Tons.

The Lackawanna Steel Company announced yesterday that it had sold 60,000 tons of rails to the Russian Government for delivery in September. This is the largest order of the kind ever received by the corporation. The company now has six blast furnaces in operation, against two for the last year and a half.

This order for rails is the first apportionment under the inquiries for 400,000 tons which the Russian Government has been making in this country. A further considerable portion of the order has been placed with the United States Steel Corporation and the Cambria Steel Company. Practically all of the rails are wanted for the extension of the western lines, particularly the lines up through the Kola Peninsula to new ports which the Government is opening on the White Sea. Part of the tonnage will go to the lines to Archangel.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The recent appearance of a more active export demand has revived confidence in the stability of values, but sentiment is not universally bullish, and late in the day the market experienced a sharp reaction which left prices at the close ¾@1¾c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.41½ and No. 2 hard at $1.50½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.51¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.42½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	...	...	1.15½	1.16½	87⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.18	1.14¼	1.15	1.15⅝	70⅝
Sept.	1.10⅝	1.07⅞	1.08¼	1.09⅜	75⅜
Dec.	1.13⅛	1.10⅜	1.10⅞	1.12¼	81⅜

CORN.

The warmer weather over the corn belt has created a more optimistic feeling regarding the crop prospects, and while prices were influenced more or less by the action of wheat, underlying sentiment was bearish and final prices were ⅝ to 1⅛c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July	77⅞	75⅞	76⅞	77⅝	70½
September	73¼	72⅝	72½	73¼	66⅜
December	64½	62⅞	63	64⅛	56½

OATS.

Active covering by July shorts gave a firm tone to the oats market early in the day, but later prices lost most of the advance in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅜c higher for July and ⅝@½c lower for the other months.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 2 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 63½@64½c; ordinary clipped white, 62½@63¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July	50⅝	48¼	49	48⅝	37
September	38¾	37½	38	38½	33⅜
December	40¾	39½	39⅝	40	36⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer on covering and influenced by a steadier tone to the hog market, although sentiment was still bearish on account of the very large stocks and an indifferent demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Friday, 11,000; Kansas City, 8,000, and Omaha, 3,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Lard—					
September	8.45	8.35	8.42	8.27	10.37
October	8.55	8.47	8.52	8.37	10.42
Ribs—					
September	10.17	10.00	10.17	9.95	11.07
October	10.22	10.15	10.22	10.00	11.80
Pork—					
September	15.45	15.75	15.87	15.12	
October	15.57	15.40	15.50	15.27	21.17

COFFEE.

There was a little better demand and prices during the day were firm, closing net unchanged for July and 4@8 points higher for the other positions. Total sales for the day were 10,250 bags.

The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾@7¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.07	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.06
August	...	...	6.95@7.00	6.90
September	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.81	6.75
October	...	...	6.83@6.84	6.75
November	...	...	6.86@6.87	6.80
December	6.88	6.86	6.88@6.89	6.82
January	...	...	6.92@6.93	6.87
February	...	...	6.96@6.97	6.92
March	7.00	7.00	7.01@7.03	6.96
April	...	...	7.06@7.08	7.00
May	...	...	7.12@7.14	7.05
June	...	...	7.17@7.18	7.09

COTTONSEED OIL.

The upturn in lard caused a slightly steadier tone to the market for cottonseed oil and final prices were 2 to 3 points net higher. Underlying sentiment, however, seemed inclined to lean to the bear side, and, aside from moderate covering, the demand was not aggressive.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.00@6.10	5.95
July	6.02	6.02	6.00@6.05	5.96
August	6.05	6.00	6.03@6.14	6.00
September	6.09	6.05	6.09@6.10	6.04
October	6.07	6.05	6.05@6.09	6.05
November	...	...	5.99@6.02	5.97
December	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07	6.02
January	6.13	6.07	6.10@6.11	6.08
February	...	...	6.12@6.18	6.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,777 pkgs. Buying was not quite so free, but fair trading was reported, and feeling steady on most grades of creamery. About 300 tubs creamery extras sold on Change at 27c and 75 tubs, 93 score, at 27½c. The quality had to be exceptionally fancy to bring 28. Moderate trading in the secondary grades. Renovated holding up pretty well, but ladles are weak. Good packing stock wanted. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27c; higher scoring, 27½@28c; firsts, 24¾@26½c; seconds, 23½@24½c; thirds, 22½@23c; State dairy, finest, 26½c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 22@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,794 cases. Arrivals show considerable decrease, and there is a growing scarcity of new-laid quality. There is demand for high grade stock containing a good to large proportion of such, and buyers would pay better prices to secure the qualities desired. It is very difficult, however, to find enough Western eggs to exceed the range of previous quotations, although some of the stock selling at 21c is certainly no higher grade than a good first, and even some of the rather exceptional qualities commanding our quotation for new firsts might not secure an official inspection as such. The medium and undergrades are working out more closely, but at comparatively easy prices, although the average is better than a week ago. Nearby white eggs are in fair supply and without quotable change; very fancy qualities are comparatively scarce, but most receivers have enough for their requirements at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@24c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 8@14c. State, Penn., and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 13@23c. Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

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An Oriental saying declares that if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet will go to the mountain. The Traymore is reversing and modernizing this proverb. If Americans will not go to Europe this summer, then Europe will come to America; Prout-bits of Europe, at least, in the Traymore Belvedere.

Last night it was Paris. There was Pere Lunette's "Bistro" of the Latin Quarter; with bohemian fare, menu on slates, waiters in red neckerchiefs, frankfurters and onions dangling from the ceiling, sawdust on the floor, candles in claret bottles for illumination, and dances by Perla and Paul de Cardo of the Folies Bergeres. The Belvedere windows looked down on the city lights below like the summit of Montmartre.

This glimpse of Parisian life showed the joyousness and hilarity of the picaresques, and it showed, too, how Villon, the vagabond poet, once lived, and little Gavroche of "Les Miserables," and the folk of Eugene Sue's "Mysteres," and those latter-day roustabouts, "les Apaches." If old Samuel Prout had only been alive to paint it! Art elevates crude realism into ideas of sympathy and beauty.

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L'entree est gratuite, messieurs et mesdames.

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It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features. Romani, the world's highest Tenor, of Venice, is engaged to sing at frequent intervals during July, August and September.
Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful Boardwalk are fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.
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THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, New Jersey.
Now open. H. B. SPANGENBERG.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on July 28. There will be only one meeting in August, on the 11th. The meeting days in September have been changed to the 15th and 29th.

A communication has been received from the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, consisting of a report of a committee commending the work of the Bureau of Buildings of the Department of Education.

Fannisabelle Curtis, Director of Kindergartens, has been asked to submit a plan for the reorganization of the kindergartens.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to arrange for the removal of the one-story brick building under the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, between Lewis and Goerck Streets, known as P. S. 96C, the Commissioner of Bridges having applied for the use of the property.

The Board of Education has accepted the offer made by Arthur Williams, President of the Electrical Exposition in this city, Oct. 4 to 16, of an opportunity for the public schools to make exhibits of technical work there.

The classes in gardening, pottery, millinery, &c., in P. S. 46, the Bronx, will be kept open during July.

The Committee on Bylaws and Legislation has been requested to prepare such bylaws or bylaw amendments as may be deemed necessary to make effective the report of the Special Committee on Community Centres.

The assignment of Emberson E. Proper as teacher in charge of the annex to the Bay Ridge High School conducted in P. S. 101, Brooklyn, has been terminated.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DREYFUS, Mrs. EMMA, (Jan. 22, 1915;) net estate, $39,472; Walter Dreyfus, son, gets $19,623; Elsa Loucheim, daughter, $18,154; three nephews and a niece each received $250. Assets: Deposits, $5,170; mortgages and personalty, $28,041; stocks, $8,435.

SCOTT, EDWARD W., (Aug. 2, 1908;) net estate, $7,119; Mrs. Ellen R. Scott, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity $4,250 in 145 Riverside Drive, appraised at $84,500; personalty, $2,250; insurance, $5,508; deposits, $289.

WIX, Dr. WILLIAM H., (March 5, 1915;) net estate, $3,650; George B. Wix, brother, and Martha J. Rough, sister, beneficiaries. Assets: 2 lots at Jamaica, L. I., $1,200; 4 lots at Belle Harbor, L. I., $724; 2 lots at Queensboro Heights, L. I., $1,000; deposits, $269; notes and insurance, $719; musical instruments and office furniture, $1,162.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAKER, SUSAN V., (June 17;) personalty over $10,000; 1-6 residue to each child, William H., James B., Henry B., Charlotte S., Mrs. Christine Rowell, and Mrs. Emilie Kellogg; the personal effects are divided equally between the daughters, and Christine gets $1,000 in cash, Charlotte $1,000, and Emilie $300.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, (no petition;) Sarah Ann Lyons, nurse, gets $1,500; residue to sons, Edmund W. and Albert E., and daughter, Mrs. Florence Miller.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

9TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of Broadway, 25x 98.11, all; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Caroline Drescher, 52 East 9th St, 21 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, F. L. Drescher, 258 Broadway.....$1,260

9TH AV, 614 and 616, all; Charlotte H. Appell to William Yoost, Rockaway Park, L. I., 20 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Ottern, 41 Park Row.....$2,000

38TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 197.6 to 39th St, all; Naols Corporation to Improvement Co. of New York, Inc., 21 years from July 15, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$36,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 555, store; Solomon Silverman to Christopher Mengel, 550 Brook Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. Mengel, 550 Brook Av.....$900

TREMONT AV, 408, store, &c.; Paul M. Bechtel and another to John Finger, 1444 East 176th St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, S. J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St.....$2,100

163D ST, 230 to 236 East, 2 six-story tenements; Marrozzi Construction Co. to Abraham Levit and another, 727 Columbus Av, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Leo Schafran, 61 Chambers St.....$8,400

156TH ST, 915 Elton, store; Ramowe F. Carmody to Marks Gordon, 751 Dawson St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, M. Gordon, 915 East 156th St.....—

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 77; George T. McGovern against Michael D. Ryan et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, W. S. Shanahan.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,007 and 2,009; Bradish Johnson et al. against Harry Bierhoff et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

2D AV, 2,387; Edward Ridley et al. against Doris Whitaker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Uterhart & Graham.

8TH AV, 2,171; Jacob Ruppert against Charles Knickrihm et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. P. Fitch, Mott & Grant.

19TH ST, 447 West; Philip Elting, trustee, against Nathan B. Blum et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bennet & Cooley.

61ST ST, 100 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against premises 100 West 61st St, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, (violation of tenement house law;) Lucy La Polla.

127TH ST, 148 East; Carrie A. Bunce against Catharine A. McGuire et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. L. Scott.

140TH ST, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11; Frederick Zittel & Sons, Inc., against John Weber, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. B. Davis.

Bronx.

LOT NO. 83, Givan's Homestead, between Givan's Drive and Palmer Boulevard; George J. Puckhafer against George A. Meyer et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, Ottern.

LOT NO. 160, map of building lots in the 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station; Lois Carolyn Freedman against Francesco Attardo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Marks.

LOTS Nos. 221, 222, 231, and 232, map of building lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes; Tobey Mendelsohn against William Henderson et al., (action to debar lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

PERCY ST, s w s, 22 ft s e r of Armand Place, 42x80; Percy St, n e corner of Armand Place, 22x80; Albany Crescent, e s, 331.2 ft n of Macomb St, 33.4x100.1; Frederic H. Cowden, as guardian, against Frederic H. Cowden, as guardian ad litem, (partition suit;) attorney, F. H. Donovan.

WALTON AV, w s, 288.7 ft n of 184th St, 19.8x96.4; John Hyslop against Liberty Investing Co., (foreclosure of mtg.;) attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

206TH ST, s s, 289.2 ft w of Mosholu Parkway South, 25x125; Charles F. Brinck against Emma Clark et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Keogh.

HIGHWAY leading from Crossway to Pelham Bridge, which point is at the s e corner of lot of land belonging to James Henderson; William H. Beam, as trustee, against Louise D. Burke, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Tancall.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty ready made gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2902 and 3062 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 13th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 507, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cane, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Vincent Astor Buys American Real Estate Company's Bronx Building for $850,000—Gives Jerome Avenue Plot in Trade—$1,100,000 Midtown Loft Deal.

Vincent Astor, who has shown great interest in improving his Manhattan properties since he came into possession of his estate, figured as a buyer yesterday, showing his faith in the future business growth of the Bronx by acquiring the five-story Areco Building on the northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and 149th Street. It occupies one of the best localities in the busiest section of the Bronx, fronting 80 feet on the avenue by 175 feet on the street, covering 14,000 square feet.

The property was purchased from the American Real Estate Company, which erected the structure several years ago. It is fully rented, among the tenants being the Riker-Hegeman drug store on the ground floor, a large restaurant, the Lawyers' Title & Trust Company, branch offices of several insurance companies, with the offices of the United States Internal Revenue Department for the 14th District, and the Tenement Department of the Bronx.

Mr. Astor is said to have paid about $850,000 for the property and the sale is interesting in that it is the first piece of improved property in the Bronx to be acquired by the Astors.

In part payment the American Real Estate Company took from Mr. Astor an undeveloped plot at the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 170th Street, running through to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. This is only part of the Astor holdings in that section, but is in a commanding position and ready for immediate improvement. It is bounded on the west by the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway line, the construction of which has now reached the next station to the south on Jerome Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies was the broker in the transaction, which is the largest realty transaction in the Bronx for some time.

$1,100,000 Midtown Deal.

A deal aggregating over $1,000,000 in the midtown section was one of the big features of the day. It involved the sale of the twelve-story commercial building at 115 to 125 West Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, by the F. & L. Building Company, of which Henry Lindenbaum is President. The structure has a frontage of 161 feet by 90 in depth. The sellers purchased the site in 1912 from the Realty Holding Company and erected the building at an estimated cost of $400,000. The assessed valuation of the property is $625,000.

The buyer was the Gridley estate, which will hold it for investment. In part payment the new owners gave the three four-story buildings at 430 to 434 Seventh Avenue, being 49.4 feet south of Thirty-second Street, on the west side. The plot is 50 by 100 and has been owned by the Gridley family for over half a century. It is assessed at $250,500. The new owners will doubtless improve it, as it is in a choice location.

The brokers in the deal were M. & L. Hess, and they state that the entire transaction aggregates about $1,100,000.

Lotta Apartments Sold.

The three five-story apartments at 1,961 to 1,969 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of 118th Street, formerly owned by the actress Lotta Crabtree, have been sold to an investor by the L. A. Kerngood Company for the Agra Holding Company, which took title in January, 1915. The buildings are known as the Lotta apartments, and were acquired by the present sellers from Eugene and Richard Kerngood. They cover a plot 100.11 by 100, the corner plot being 20.11 and the inside houses having a frontage of 49 feet each.

Good Sale in Old Wholesale Centre.

A good deal in the old dry goods centre has been closed in the sale of the two six-story connecting commercial structures at 24 and 26 White Street, 57.6 by 100, and 25 Walker Street, directly in the rear, 25 by 106.6. The owner of record is Annie A. McKinney, who took title last year. The sale was made through the L. A. Kerngood Company, and negotiations are pending for a resale. The buildings were recently altered at a cost of $20,000 and are fully rented. They are between Church Street West Broadway, near the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Subway lines.

Claremont Co.'s West Side Deal Closed.

Calder, Nassoit & Lansing report that the deal by the Claremont Building Company for all the property it requires in Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets has been closed. The latest acquisitions are the three five-story flats and two-story tax payer at 203 to 209 West Ninety-fifth Street, fronting 83 feet. In Ninety-sixth Street buyers have obtained 202 to 208, a frontage of 100 feet, with a total depth of 200 feet. The projected theatre, as originally stated will not be built at once, but the property will be held as an investment for a year or two unimproved.

A Recent Buyer.

Ellis Lockwood is the buyer of 50 West Twelfth Street, a four-story dwelling sold Wednesday by Mary Wall.

Bronx Sales.

John Davis has purchased from the Anthony Avenue Realty Company for investment the five-story flat 1,040 Anthony Avenue on a plot 52 by 95. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 75 by 100 on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 225 feet north of Brandt Place. Hall J. How & Co. negotiated the trade.

Hall, Howland & Hall, attorneys, have bought from Arnold Byrne & Baumann has bought from Osserman & Gottlieb for a client the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Minerva Place, a vacant plot 70 by 100. This property was held at $18,000, and was purchased by Osserman & Gottlieb six weeks ago.

The two-story brick two-family house at 1,382 Plympton Avenue, on plot 25 by 65, has been sold by Harold H. Harding to a client.

Brooklyn.

Friday & Lehman have sold 348 McDonough Street, a three-story and basement brownstone one-family dwelling for John R. Ryon of the D. & M. Chauncey Company to a client for occupancy 387 Bainbridge Street, a two-story and basement stone one-family dwelling for Elizabeth A. Gormley to Samuel Legrer for occupancy and 117 Moffat Street, a two-story and cellar brick, two-family dwelling for Elizabeth and Rose Markert to a client for an investment.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Mrs. Ellen Fergus a lot 20 by 93 by 20 by 94, situated on the north side Sixty-fourth Street, 240 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to Diego Guardino and Lorenzo Porrello, the owners of the adjoining lot, who will immediately improve the plot with a four-story modern apartment house.

Buys House at Far Rockaway.

A large residence, with garage and outbuildings, with 2½ acres of land in the Bayswater section of Far Rockaway, has been purchased by Harris and Albert Sokolski from a Mr. McLaughlin. The property overlooks Jamaica Bay and runs through the block from Trisk Place to Grand Avenue. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to J. Milton Doremus a fifteen-room Co-

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
50 UNION SQUARE.

ionial house located on a plot of one acre at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay. The house, which was recently completed, is directly opposite the three-acre estate recently sold by the same brokers to Eugene M. Richardson of the Sherwin Williams Company.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the Boulevard to M. U. Betterley, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Oxford Place, to A. H. Torrice.

Louis Berman has purchased a stucco dwelling, occupying a plot 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Albemarle and Argyle Roads, Cedarhurst.

New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 100 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, to E. A. Howe, and a plot, 40 by 125, on Spruce Avenue, to C. Becker.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for the Stumpf & Langhoff Company, of Milwaukee, the store and basement at 253-255 West 125th Street, to the Silver Lunch Company, Incorporated, for a long term of years, as an addition to its extensive chain of lunchrooms.

Williams B. May & Co., have leased the store at 1,663 Broadway to the Danbury Hat Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for the estate of A. E. Andrew, the four-story dwelling, 30 West Seventy-first Street to a client for a term of years.

The Houghton Company has leased the four-story and basement dwelling 24 West Eighty-ninth Street for Julia M. Hurtt to Agnes L. Durant and Donald Durant.

J. B. English has leased for M. Huston to B. Lowery, the three-story dwelling 223 West Forty-eighth Street for a term of years.

William B. May & Co. have leased the live-story American basement residence at 38 East Thirty-ninth Street for Joseph B. Dickson to W. S. Gurnee.

Rentals Show Increased Business.

The Rental Department of the Bush Terminal Company reports that quite a number of tenants have recently taken additional space owing to increased business. Oliver M. Burton Company (cotton felt) have taken 7,622 square feet; A. D. Shoup Company, (paper boxes, set up) 5,739 square feet; Libby, McNeil & Libby, (canned meats and other food products) 9,089 square feet; John Bene & Sons (peroxide) 3,426 square feet and James H. Callender (copper wire) 2,905 square feet.

The Mounting and Finishing Company (card mounts) have taken 1,685 square feet and the Cleveland Osbourne Manufacturing Company, (hardware) 6,526 square feet are new tenants.

$150,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for John Francis Morrisey for a term of fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of $150,000, to the Schulte Realty Company, the entire building at 353 and 355 Fulton Street, including the ground floor at 10 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

McKinley Theatre Leased.

The Cross & Brown Company has closed a lease to the Damorba Amusement Company, (Frank C. Bangs, governing director,) whereby the McKinley Square Theatre building, Boston Road and 169th Street, passes to the control of that company.

The McKinley Square Theatre is one of the largest of the modern uptown theatres, on a plot 102 by 175 feet, from Boston Road to Clinton Avenue. The theatre will be handsomely redecorated and will be opened under a new and original policy.

Frank Lord Leaves Old Firm.

Frank Lord, who has been connected with Daniel Birdsall & Co. for forty years, since 1875, has announced his severance with that firm. He has been elected Vice President and a Director of the Cross & Brown Company, and in his new firm he will carry the management of the real estate holdings in New York City of Frederick Ayer of Boston.

The properties include the sixteen-story building under construction at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, the twelve-story building at 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street, the twelve-story building at 2 and 6 West Forty-seventh Street, and the tract just south of the Queensboro Building in Long Island City on which has been built a factory for the Sterling Gum Company and on which is also being built a building for Kozak & McLaughlin, manufacturers of shoes.

Real Estate Note.

The six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and 161st Street was taken over yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings for $180,000 at the stand of Joseph P. Day. The successful bid was $10,000 over and above a prior mortgage of $170,000 and accrued interest.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, six-story apartment house and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & L., attorneys.....$180,000

By A. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,623.76; taxes, &c., $6,408.16; subject to a prior mortgage of $170,000; to the plaintiff for $10,000 over prior liens.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Hall et al.; Blandey, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Fried, referee; due, $29,894.83; to the defendant for $17,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By George Price.

Brooke Av, e s, 251 and 1,253, vac s, 238.11 ft n of 168th St, 41.9x90x irregular, five-story brick flat; Samson Rosenfeld against R. R. Warner et al; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; H. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $6,838.74; subject to prior mortgage of $26,500; to the plaintiff for $31,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 220 to 234, w s, block front between 176th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; Mary Newton et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Hunt, Stevens & Hunt, Strook, referee; due, $37,048.14; taxes, &c, $18,513.40.

Pleasant Av, 423, w s, 167 ft s of 123d St, 19x80, three-story dwelling; H. Cromwell against G. C. Kline et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $4,363.37; taxes, &c, $270.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2 x115.9x89.10x100.2, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against M. Weaver et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $188,728.71; taxes, &c, $3,390.10.

148th St, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.8x90.11, three-story dwelling; B. Hicks against E. F. Carman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,935.27; taxes, &c, $279.50.

Water St, 484, n w corner of Jackson St, (53 to 61,) 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; A. L. Towef et al. against Ernestine Schleicher et al.; Baldwin & M., attorneys; A. J. Thiele, referee; due, $34,211.42; taxes, &c, $1,319.12.

By Henry Brady.

154th St, 432 West, s s, 123 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling, A. M. DuBois against E. M. Schreiner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $14,542.34; taxes, &c, $529.14.

90th St, 129 and 131 West, n s, 412 ft w of Columbus Av, 54.10x100.8, two three-story flats; J. A. Dittrich et al. against Pauline Groaner et al.; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $12,123.19; taxes, &c, $750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

117th St, 128 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, six-story flat; L. J. Townsend against Angelo Pantaglie et al.; Murray, L. H. & H., attorneys; H. S. Mack, referee; due, $32,399.84; taxes, &c, $825.37.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

119th St, s s, Broadway to Claremont Av, for a five-story students' building, 200x176.8; Barnard College, owner; C. A. Rich and F. Mathesius, Jr., 320 5th Av, architects; cost, $600,000.

239th St, n s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, for a three and one-half story frame dwelling, 20x37; Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Av, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

City Island Av, e s, 115 ft s of Fordham St, for a one-story brick store, 25x60; Joseph Lippman, 288 City Island Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Westchester Av, s s, 128 ft e of Bergen Av, for a one-story brick storage house, 49.8x47.4; Anuncio Santini, 430 Concord Av, owner; A. Francisconi, 928 East 169th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 893, and 19th St, 13 East, to a three and four-story store and stock room; estate of John M. Dodd, 52 Broadway, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x 93, (corner lot 12;) Robert C. Birkhahn, referee, to Sarah E. Blodget, at Livingston, N. J., (mtg $17,000,) June 14; attorney, A. A. Spear, 49 Wall St.....$00

BROADWAY, n w s, at n e s of 215th St, 100x201.5x100x195.5; Broadway, n w s, at s w s of 215th St, 100.3x125; Murray St, n s, 50 ft e of College Place, 25x97.6; Pell St, n s, 25.2 e of Mott St, runs n 106 x 23 x s 101 x w 23.2, ½ part; 13th St, 255-207, n e s, between 7th Av and Greenwich St, 50x103; Washington Square, n s, 189.11 ft e of Macdougal St, 55x130.9x55x133; Catherine Hamersley Hinckley to Louis G. Hamersley, at Barrytown, N. Y., July 13; attorneys, Steinert & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

BROADWAY, 434, e s, 25x100; William Klou, referee, to Henry Bruers, City Chamberlain, July 2; attorney, F. L. Polk, Corporation Counsel $60,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 87, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 11x110; S. J. Friedland, Inc., to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, (mtg $21,000,) July 12 .....$1

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 69.2 ft s of 161st St, 144.3x94.6; Specialists Realty Co. to Hattie B. Williams; 72 East 177th St, (mtg $36,000,) July 15; attorney, A. Lamont, 68 William St.....$100

MINETTA LANE, 15, e s, 25x50; Tranquilla Cottaneo to Joseph Runoldi, West Hoboken, N. J., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 94th St, 42.2x 100; (foreclosure July 9;) Max Altmayer to Allerton Realty Co., 220 Broadway, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $77,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 94th St, 42.2x 100; Ullerton Realty Co. to Valentine Grumpreet, 611 West 114th St, July 15, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,849 and 1,851, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 75x80; Salomon Margaretten to Ella Weiss, 220 East 79th St, June 1; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St.$5

6TH AV, e s, 49.3 ft s of 36th St, 24.9x62.6; John H. Wieners to Mary Constance et al., 170 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., Redmond, 40 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

10TH ST, 163, n w corner of 1st Av, 27.1x 100; Washington Square, n s, 134.11 ft e of Macdougal St, runs n 133 x w 82.6 x s 127.6 x e 83.6, to North Washington Square, 24 and 26; 5th Av e s, 49.11 ft n of 28th St, 24.7x100; 5th Av, 235; 218th St, s w s, 130.11 ft from s w corner of Broadway, 25x 100; Lawyers Title Insurance Co. to Catherine Hamersley, 157 West 55th St; attorneys, Steinert & S., 45 Wall St.....$100

26TH ST, s s, 384.11 ft e of 8th Av, 21x98.9; Pauline Runoldi to Tranquilla Cottaneo, 445 Bement Av, West New Brighton, S. I., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

26TH ST, s s, 363.11 ft e of 8th Av, 21x98.9; Tranquilla Cottaneo to Joseph Runoldi and another, 293 Central Av, W. Hoboken, N. J., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

28TH ST, 470-76, n s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, runs n 74 x w 60 x n 20 x e 75 x n 4.8 x e 68.2 x s 98.9 x w 83.2 to beginning; William Klein, referee, to Henry J. Schwartz, 800 West End Av, (mtg $150,000,) July 14; attorneys, Hirsch, G. & L., 160 Broadway $175,000

29TH ST, 110 West, n s, corner block between 5th and 6th Avs, 22x98.9; Louis E. Olms to William L. Olms, 341 West 29th St, (mtg $13,000,) July 13; attorney, W. C. Olms, 341 West 29th St.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 197.6; 40th St, s s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 24x 108.10; 36th St, n s, 123 ft e of Lexington Av; Samuel Sloan and another, executors and trustees, to Naols Corp., Garrison, N. Y., July 15; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$100

41ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; George C. Morton, referee, to Jacob J. Tabolt, 201 West 41st St, (mtg $6,000,) July 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $7,225

76TH ST, 241 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102; Emil Bendix to Charles Clark, 440 West End Av, (mtg $14,000,) July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

98TH ST, 224 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Block to John H. Block, 328 East 69th St, July 12; attorney, J. Pawel, 271 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 203 to 211 East, Louis Seidman and another, executors of Herman Seidman, to Julia Weiss et al., 105 East 116th St, July 14; attorney, J. Powel, 271 Broadway.....

109TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 15x100.11; Battista Mirabelli and another to Samuel I. Hyman, 981 Park Av, (mtg $14,000,) July 14; attorney, S. M. Levy, 99 Nassau St.....$1

111TH ST, 230 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Threshold Realty Co. to Catherine Hickey, 111 West 11th St, July 13; attorneys, Engelhard & P., 111 Broadway.$10

127TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure July 9;) Robert L. Luce, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 13; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$21,000

155TH ST, 505 West, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Edward Ritz and another to Edwin G. Webber, 190 West 106th St, (mtg $17,000,) July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

173D ST, 515 West, n s, 145 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; James A. Hamilton to the Church of the Incarnation, (mtg $9,000,) July 15; attorney, P. J. Mahoney, 1,290 St. Nicholas Av $100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft n e of 183d St, 30x100; Mary G. Gehlen to Alice J. Early, 425 West 34th St, July 12, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, D. J. Early, 271 Broadway...$100

COSTER ST, e s, 420 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; John T. Hynes, referee, to Wolcott G. Lane, trustee, 15 East 74th St, July 14; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway $6,000

CHRISTIAN ST, w s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 21.3x irregular; Henrietta C. Green to Nosam Construction Co., 2,904 3d Av, July 6, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDGEWATER AV, w s, 547.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Annie McGovern to Emma Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, July 13, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, E. Sharim Co., 1170 Broadway.....$1

FAILE ST, 625, w s, 25x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Wolcott G. Lane, 15 East 74th St, and another, trustees, July 14; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$750

FAILE ST, 623, w s, 25x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Wolcott G. Lane and another, trustee, 15 East 74th St, July 14; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$750

FINDLAY AV, 1,122, e s, 38.8x100; J. J. Schwarzler Co. to Bessie Zimmermann, 373 East 167th St, July 14, (mtg $25,500;) attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St...$100

LOTS 1 to 289, map of Hunts Point Realty Estate; Henry W. Goebbels to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 20 and 21, map Metropolitan R. E. Assn., John Steinbach to William A. Berry, 932 Monroe Av, Asbury Park, N. J., June 29; attorney, Thomas F. Gleason, 2 Rector St.....$1

LYMAN PLACE, 1,365, w s, 75x55.3x82.9x 90.3; Columbia Construction Co. to George Wolff, 1,363 Lyman Place, July 14, (mtg $42,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 310 ft n of 165th St, 20x 95; Arthur Ellis A. Dorroh, 1,791 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, March 27, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, J. D. Wetmore, 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAMUEL PROPERTY, Ellis A. Dorroh to Hilda Kasberg, 420 South 5th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 14, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, same.$100

SAWMILL LANE, st line between land now or formerly of Curtis Bolton; Catherine H. Hinckley to Louis G. Hamersley, Barrytown, N. Y., July 13; attorneys, Steinert & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

Steward St, s s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100.11; Salomon Margaretten to Ella M. Weiss, 220 East 79th St, June 1; attorney, M. & S., 1 Madison Av.

1ST AV, 1,849 and 1,851, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 75x80; Salomon Margaretten to Ella Weiss, 220 East 79th St, June 1; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St.$5

6TH AV, e s, 49.3 ft s of 36th St, 24.9x62.6; John H. Wieners to Mary Constance et al., 170 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., Redmond, 40 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

10TH ST, 163, n w corner of 1st Av, 27.1x 100; Washington Square, n s, 134.11 ft e of Macdougal St, runs n 133 x w 82.6 x s 127.6 x e 83.6, to North Washington Square, 24 and 26; 5th Av e s, 49.11 ft n of 28th St, 24.7x100; 5th Av, 235; 218th St, s w s, 130.11 ft from s w corner of Broadway, 25x 100; Lawyers Title Insurance Co. to Catherine Hamersley, 157 West 55th St; attorneys, Steinert & S., 45 Wall St.....$100

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125TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 197.6; 40th St, s s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 24x 108.10; 36th St, n s, 123 ft e of Lexington Av; Samuel Sloan and another, executors and trustees, to Naols Corp., Garrison, N. Y., July 15; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$100

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76TH ST

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Guy H. Scull has been appointed Fifth Deputy Commissioner.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons M. Williams, 7 S. D., in charge of 5 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 6 P. M., July 15; H. G. Webster, 14 S. D., in charge 18 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, noon, July 17; W. B. Brouner, 17 S. D., in charge 13 S. D., in addition to his own, 14 days, noon, Aug. 3. Lieut. De Lees W. Evens, 28S, to 11 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 17. Sergts., for ten days, 8 A. M., July 19: H. J. Walton, 1, to 80; A. W. Morris, 2, to 99; D. McCarthy, 10, to 2; C. J. Barrett, 18, to 1. To Training School, from precincts indicated: O. J. Walch, 66; R. C. Benedict, 99; P. McGee, 80; J. D. Conneally, 276. Patrol. J. Horn, 7; J. Hellirlegel, 154, and H. J. McCloy, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 15; J. R. Thompson, 22, to D. B., 5 days, 5 P. M., July 14; C. C. Michaels, 28, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 14; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad, 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 19; F. J. McCarthy, 143; D. P. Ryan, 144, and C. J. Dwyer, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 17; J. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., July 17, to 8 A. M., July 20; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., July 18. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 17: D. E. Reilly, 12; S. J. Brady, 158; W. M. Lewis, 160; H. J. Worthington, 142; T. W. Gray, 161; D. J. Maher, 290. To 278 for motor cycle duty, from commands indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19: G. Bloss, J., 36; F. Palmer, 1; B. Gulager, Traffic; A. P. E. McGraw, 43; A. Hassner, Traffic A; P. E. Burns, Traffic C. To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 17, to 8 A. M., July 20: T. M. Webster, 269; H. H. Marks, 283; T. W. Duffy, 285; Field-T. 1. Connors, 281; F. Schappert, 283; H. Winters, 285. Motor Cycle Patrol. to Training School from 278 Prect., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19: A. Purnhagen, C. M. Murphy, J. D. Brennan, A. Hoffman, C. Weber, W. T. Manley, P. J. Alletzhausser.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surgeons D. J. Donovan, 5 S. D., 1 day, 6 P. M., July 15, to be deducted from vacation; E. J. Devlin, 13 S. D., 14 days, noon, Aug. 3, 1915, to be deducted from vacation; T. A. McGoldrick, 19 S. D., 1 day, noon, July 17, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. C. L. McNulty, 39, 2 days, noon, July 18; J. McMurray, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 18; E. A. Kearney, Bridge Precinct, 4 days, 12:01 A. M., July 20.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. B. Tallman, 17, 3:30 P. M., July 2, to noon, July 6; J. M. McCarthy, 17, 11:35 P. M., May 31, to 12 P. M., June 30; G. H. Rivers, 85, 6:40 P. M., June 28, to noon, July 5; G. P. Primont, 36, 7:35 A. M., July 5, during disability; H. B. Schopper, 42, 9 A. M., July 7, during disability; J. F. Maloney, 61, 1:45 P. M., July 11, during disability; John Carroll, 61, 1:15 P. M., July 5, during disability; J. J. Wood, 5:20 P. M., July 2, to 12 P. M., May 31, to 12 P. M., June 30; G. H. Rivers, 85, 6:40 P. M., June 28, to noon, July 5; G. P. Primont, 36, 7:35 A. M., July 5, during disability; H. B. Schopper, 42, 9 A. M., July 7, during disability; J. F. Maloney, 61, 1:45 P. M., July 11, during disability; John Carroll, 61, 1:15 P. M., July 5, during disability; J. J. Wood, 5:20 P. M., July 2, to 12 P. M., May 31; J. J. McDonald, 70, 11:40 P. M., July 11, to 12 P. M., July 13; W. Schwebel, 153, 1:15 P. M., July 1, to 12 P. M., July 12.

Change of name: Effective July 12, 1915, the name of Patrol. John Domagalski, 29, 18 changed on the records of the Police Department to John Doman, by order of the Courts.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence with pay: Thirty days, 8 A. M., July 5, to Driver J. F. Brady, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., on account of illness; July 1 to 6, inclusive, to Watchman A. Connor, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., on account of injuries received in the discharge of duty; 5½ days, June 24 to June 30, to Carpenter R. V. Salerno, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of injuries received in the discharge of duty.

Leave of absence without pay: One month, July 9, to Engn. T. Bagley, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of illness.

Appointed: E. McCormick, as a harnessmaker in the Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., $4 a day, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Reprimanded: Asst. Insp. of Combustibles E. E. Fischer, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., (violation of orders.)

Retired: Foreman Harnessmaker J. M. Haas, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., 8 A. M., Aug. 1, on an annuity of $400; Asst. Fire Marshal R. Dillman, Bur. of Fire Invest., 9 A. M., July 1, on an annuity of $900.

Fined: Lieut. T. J. Flanagan, H. & L. 107, $5, (loss of official badge.)

Revocation of suspension from all duty, 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. M. Kelly, H. & L. 37.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shops, 36th St. and 12th Av., Manhattan, at 9 A. M. today to complete their course in the Automobile School: Fire, 1st gr. G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; Fire, 2d gr. A. F. G Godsman, Eng. 53.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Healy, Eng. 265, as an Acting Lieut.

Detail 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Healy, Eng. 265, to the Chief of the 4th Bat., as driver.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire, 1st gr. H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 36 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire, 1st gr. M. J. Dowling, Eng. 83, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Eng. of Str. P. J. Lynch, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 18; Fire, 2d gr. C. Sprinka, Eng. 89, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Capt. W. Dugan, Eng. 49, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 16; Fire, 1st gr. D. P. Kind, Eng. 210, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 16; Lieut. A. A. Faubel, Eng. 257, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Fire, 1st gr. J. Kane, Eng. 241, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 16; Fire, 1st gr. J. Imbriscia, Eng. 27, 12 hours, 6 P. M., July 16.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—2d Lt. B. M. Atkinson, 15th Inf., is attached to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, as an aviation student, at San Diego.

Following to proceed to Texas City and report to commanding General, 2d Div., and to 1st Lt. J. F. Clapham, 19th Inf., for duty with the try-out for the infantry team in the national matches: 1st Lt. A. M. Pardee, 20th, and 2d Lt. C. H. Hodges, 6th Inf.

1st Lt. R. F. Tate, 15th Cav., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report to commanding officer there and to Capt. Guy V. Romeyn, 2d Cav., Capt. of the cavalry team in the national matches, for duty with the try-out for the team.

Orders of April 24 relating to 2d Lt. C. P. Barnum, 15th Cav., revoked.

Transfers in cavalry ordered, effective Oct. 15: 2d Lts. G. W. Chipman, 4th, to 15th, and C. L. Barnett, 15th, to 4th. Lt. Barnett will proceed with 15th from San Francisco about Oct. 5 to Honolulu, where he will join the 4th Cav. Lt. Chipman will join the 15th on arrival at Honolulu en route to Manila.

2d Lt. R. C. Ditto, 20th Inf., to Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. M. E. Malloy, 20th Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf. He will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to his regiment.

Capt. M. E. Locke, 3d F. A., to Texas City not earlier than Sept. 27 for appointment and duty as Aide-de-Camp on staff of Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

2d Lts. J. L. Devers, 4th F. A., and H. E. Miner, F. A., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty at camp of instruction for regular troops.

1st Lt. J. A. Robertson, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky., during absence of Maj. E. L. Huffner, Med. Corps., on whose return Lt. Robertson will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Orders of April 16 relating to 2d Lt. L. O. Wright, C. A. C., revoked. He is detailed for service in the Ord. Dept., in the grade of 1st Lt. On expiration of present leave he will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

1st Lt. R. R. Pickering, 16th Inf., to duty with organized militia of Mississippi as Inspector-Instructor, and will proceed to Jackson, Miss., Aug. 1.

1st Lt. B. F. McClellan, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia of Mississippi, Aug. 6.

Capt. L. S. Eckels, Med., Corps, is relieved from duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, and will proceed to San Francisco, thence to Hawaii for duty with Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. L. T. Kirk, Med. Corps, is relieved from duty with 2d Brig. and will proceed to Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Resignation of Maj. W. A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., (Infantry,) accepted.

Resignation of Lt. Col. O. C. Horney, Ord. Dept., accepted.

Retirement of Maj. J. T. Davidson, Q. M. Corps, from active service announced.

Leaves: Capt. C. W. Van Way, Q. M. Corps, from July 20 to Aug. 1, inclusive; he will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5, as heretofore ordered; Capt. F. W. Griffin, Q. M. Corps, 2 months, and Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders L. Shane, to duty in charge Naval Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Penn., and D. C. Bingham, from connection fitting out the Nevada, to Squadron Gunnery Officer and Aid on Staff of Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet.

Lts. H. M. Jensen, from command F-1, home and wait orders, and D. Lyons, to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ensigns N. Davis, the Colorado, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, via Naval Academy Practice Squadron; T. A. M. Craven, the Wyoming, to temporary duty Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va., and H. H. Little, the Fortune, to the Princeton.

Midshipmen C. C. Vickrey, Academy, to the Louisiana; R. R. Adams, Academy, to the Michigan; R. Riely, Academy, to the Virginia, and R. De S. Horn, Academy, to the Tennessee.

A. Surgeon W. E. Lawhead, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Albany, N. Y.

Chaplains C. M. Carlton, the Nebraska, to Newport (R. I.) Training Station, and L. N. Taylor, Newport Training Station, to regiment marines, San Diego, Cal.

A. Chaplain M. O. Alexander, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Nebraska.

Naval Constructor W. B. Ferguson, resigned.

Boat'ns. L. H. Cutting, from command of the Wabash to temporary duty in command of the Osceola, and O. A. Martin, the Osceola, to the Wabash.

Machinist R. W. Doble, to temporary duty the St. Louis, via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Pharmacist C. Schaffer appointed to Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vulcan, at Hampton Roads; Paducah and Jason, at Guantanamo; New Orleans, Stewart, Preble, and the Whipple, at San Francisco; Powhattan, at New York Yard; Wheeling, at Tampico; Amphitrite, at Fort Morgan, Ala.; Justin, at Tiburon, and the Denver, at Manzanillo.

Sailed—Prometheus, St. George for Unalga; Missouri, Guantanamo for Cristobal; Du Pont, Boston for Provincetown; Tennessee, Barcelona for Fayal, en route New York; Kearsarge, New York City for Hampton Roads; Supply, Yokohama for Shanghai; Marblehead, San Diego for Catalina Islands; Montgomery, Baltimore for Tangier Sound; Glacier, San Diego for west coast of Mexico; Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence, and the Farragut, Sausalito for San Diego.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for alienist has been ordered. Candidates must be residents of the State and qualified examiners in lunacy.

Applications for pharmacist will be received until July 20.

The receipt of applications for Instructor of Industries has been reopened. The closing date now is July 21.

Applications for Inspector of Weights and Measures will be received until July 23.

The oral test for Secretary on Markets was held yesterday and will be continued today.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 and 5, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for junior ceramic chemist, for men only, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a year, in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The duties will consist of examinations of clay, feldspar, and quartz quarries, the study in the laboratory of the material obtained therefrom, together with chemical analyses of same, and studies of the technical operations involved in converting material of this character into pottery, stoneware, &c. Competitors will be examined in inorganic chemistry, including mineral analyses; mineralogy and blowpipe analysis, French or German, ceramics, and education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS.
187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, 1009 Flatbush Av. Ext. Brooklyn Av. J station. Brighton Beach L.

Building Material.

Roofing, waterproofing, pipe coverings, etc.; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing, 79 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $34,000, subject to title company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; change for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 2,960 3d Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST.,
near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or
REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory corner, Broadway, Hopkins Av., Long Island City.—Brick, 50x100; 2 stories; with yard. Waterman, 12 18th St., Flushing.

For Rent.—Private office, with use of main office; rent reasonable to desirable party. Apply Room 903, 347 5th Av.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 623.

Private office to rent; deskroom; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

New Rochelle.—Sacrifice modern house, nine rooms, bath; hot-air heat, gas, electricity; cost $10,000; sell for only $7,250. George Cranston, 505 5th Av, New York.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle property—sale, rent, exchange; opportunities. J. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!
Magnificent 125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; cleared; fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat, improvements; bungalow, barns, silo, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.
HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace; porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance easy. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island.—Fine property; house and 9 lots, (garden and garage if needed;) 4 rooms (10) large; hardwood floors; windows have shades and screens; three bathrooms, four toilets; hot-water heating system; gas and coal ranges; immediate occupancy; near Fox Hills Golf links; one hour to City Hall. Apply to owner, E. C. Bridgman, 86 Warren St., N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family of 4 adults desire small cottage, 2 bathrooms, on Long Island coast, near ocean bathing, within 40 or 50 minutes from city, for August and to about Sept. 15; moderate rent. Send particulars in detail to L 11 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Sublet handsomely furnished duplex apartment; 8 rooms; unusual opportunity. 25 East 30th; Curry.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN

Furnished—$20, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSION'S ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites by month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven high-class rooms, two baths; make offer Summer. 623 West 112th.

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FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY. REMCO.
98TH ST. Phone 1800 Riverside.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments. 2 rooms each, southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 808 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

308-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$38; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season. Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guides' cottage, boathouse, with belvedere; servants' quarters, laundry; launch; coal, wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For prices and further information address Box Z 389 Times Annex.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

For Rent.—Long Island, at Bellerose; artistic house of 7 rooms, furnished; near the station. Apply H. M. Marsh, 347 5th Av.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 3767. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island.—Fine property; house and 9 lots, (garden and garage if needed;) 4 rooms (10) large; hardwood floors; windows have shades and screens; three bathrooms, four toilets; hot-water heating system; gas and coal ranges; immediate occupancy; near Fox Hills Golf links; one hour to City Hall. Apply to owner, E. C. Bridgman, 86 Warren St., N. Y.

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8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

308-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$38; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; delightful surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; good table; golf, tennis, water sports; low summer rates; summer only; quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing, 1037.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate few adults; large front rooms; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklet. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 1 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, MAISON LOUIS, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board. SPECIAL WEEK ENDS, $3.50.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. Mu. 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $2 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2377.

MAPLE HILL HOUSE, MADISON, N. J. Large, modern boarding house; all improvements; more than ordinarily convenient station; hour out, Lackawanna R. R.; commutation, $8.20 monthly; rates, $10 weekly and up. Write or telephone 177R Madison; or city, 3964 Stuyvesant.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Ravinia bungalow, on wooded bluff, overlooking water, offers features of shore and country life and recreation; $10 and $12 week; special week-end rate, $2.50 and $3. Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Montclair.—Convenient; excellent accommodations; beautiful location; piazzas; homelike. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL. 600 feet elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Couple desire two rooms, use kitchen; refined country home. C 208 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young, refined married couple without children desire use of small furnished housekeeping apartment for August; rent must be reasonable; excellent care given. R. H. Wilson, Sabael, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; a satisfactory home for

TRUCE IS PROPOSED IN TAILORS' STRIKE

21,000 Men Now Out May Return to Their Work Pending Negotiations for Peace.

60,000 ARE READY TO QUIT

Mayor's Conciliators Hear Confessions of Wrongs by Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade.

The prospect for a settlement without further striking of the differences between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association was encouraging last night after the conference at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce between representatives of the workmen and the manufacturers.

It is possible that a temporary working agreement will be speedily reached under which the 21,000 tailors who are now striking will return to their employment while the issues between the workers and the association are under discussion.

A Subcommittee of Immediate Adjustment, whose business it will be to agree on terms on which striking employes will return to work, was appointed at a conference last night in the Chamber of Commerce of representatives of both sides. On the committee for the manufacturers are Saul Bashwitz, Charles Douglis, Louis Ettlinger, Herbert L. Ansorge, and Mayer Schoenfeld. The members selected by the union are Alexander Cohen, Bernard Eiss, Louis Zuckerman, David Wolff, and Sidney Hillman. They will meet today at 10:30 A. M., in the building of the United Hebrew Charities, at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue.

Several thousand cutters at a meeting at Beethoven Hall last night followed the lead of the other branches of their trade by pledging themselves to strike at the call of the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The 60,000 members of the organization who are still at work are now pledged to strike if the word is given. Sidney Hillman, President of the organization, however, said yesterday that no further striking would take place while the conference was on. Mr. Hillman said:

"The situation was thoroughly discussed at the conference, and a frank exchange of views took place. It is too early to predict the outcome of this conference. The union is hoping that it will result in a settlement, but preparations are being made for any developments.

"It must be remembered that the conferences are so far only between the union and the members of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association; and even should an agreement be reached a strike will be ordered in the shops of the manufacturers who are not members of the association unless they reach an agreement with the union. A strike may be ordered in the other shops at any moment."

The manufacturers who belong to the association employ a majority of the members of the union in this city. Officials of the union said last night that they were unable to tell at present how many thousand of their members were employed by manufacturers who are outside of the association.

CONFESS TO MAYOR'S BOARD.

Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade Admit Doing Wrong.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International Ladies' Garment Workers, acknowledged that workers had been in the wrong in one instance, and Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, admitted that the manufacturer had been at fault in another, at the hearing yesterday at the City Hall before the Mayor's Council of Conciliation. The public was excluded from the afternoon session, and Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council, announced that sessions would be held behind closed doors in future.

Mr. Hillquit acknowledged that the manufacturers had ground for complaint in the case of A. Schwartz & Co., manufacturers. Mr. Cohen said that the discharge of four men for insubordination in this case resulted in several walkouts and finally in a strike in which pickets were used. He said that the action of the workers in this case, following a number of similar incidents, had caused the manufacturers to abrogate the protocol, and argued that this and other cases proved that the union had been unable to control its members.

Mr. Hillquit insisted vehemently that there was no real ground for the argument that the union had failed to control its members, asserting that in practically all cases the union had been able to exercise complete control.

On the other hand, he said, manufacturers in large numbers failed to obey the rules of the association and the association had not established its control over more than 120 of its 240 members. He cited several instances in which he said manufacturers had broken the rules of the association.

Mr. Cohen said he had never heard of any of the complaints referred to by Mr. Hillquit, and if they could be substantiated the erring manufacturers would be punished by the association.

The case in which Mr. Cohen acknowledged that the manufacturer had been to blame was that of Wald & Fein of 38 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Hillquit had charged that this firm had demanded a weekly rebate of $5 from each of its employes at the penalty of discharge.

Mr. Hillquit said that in another case employes who had earned only 60 cents a week on the average and continued to report for work in order to hold their jobs had been laid off without just cause. In this case the manufacturers denied that Mr. Hillquit's facts were correct.

Much of the session was spent in an argument over the demand of the unions that work should be so distributed in slack seasons that every employe should be employed an equal number of hours, instead of some men being retained at full pay while others were laid off without any pay.

Mr. Cohen argued that the immediate issue was that of obtaining discipline, so that factories should be properly run, and that all other questions should be taken up after that one was settled.

1 DEAD, 8 PROSTRATED; NO RELIEF FROM HEAT

Thermometer Reaches 87 and Unusual Humidity Causes Much Distress.

One death from heat and eight prostrations were reported in the city yesterday. The day was one of unusual heat and humidity, even for the Summer season. The highest temperature reached during the day was at 12:20 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury went to 87 degrees. For a good part of the day it was not much below this mark.

And the weather man promises no relief for forty-eight hours. The forecast for the day is "partly cloudy, with probably local showers," but the words "not much change in temperature" are added.

The person killed by the heat was Mrs. Anna Marcus, 50 years old, of 949 Avenue St. John, the Bronx. She was overcome in front of 715 Westchester Avenue and died before the arrival of an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital.

Yesterday was St. Swithin's Day, and, according to an old tradition the weather for the next forty days will be as was the weather yesterday. Although rain seemed imminent all day, it did not actually fall in New York, so, if the old tradition holds true, there will be no rain for forty days. St. Swithin was an English Bishop who lived in the ninth century. He has been canonized only in tradition.

URGES ROOT FOR PRESIDENT

Penrose Says None Is Better Fitted to Handle Problems Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—"Elihu Root is the strongest Presidential possibility now before the public," said United States Senator Boies Penrose today at the Fort Pitt Hotel, "in the sense that he is the man most talked of as Republican nominee. As the result of the European war the United States, as the years go on, will have greater and more complicated international problems to handle involving niceties of law and diplomatic usage.

"When Woodrow Wilson went to the White House no one had a thought of the international complications that were going to arise, but they are here and it seems as if this nation from this time is going to be up against diplomatic problems such as we have never had before. While I have nothing to say of the President's policy, we are to think of the future, and it does seem to me that the man who takes the chair at Washington in the days to come must be well up in knowledge of the affairs of our neighbors across the sea. Where will you find one better fitted than Elihu Root? Unquestionably the New York delegation will be instructed for him."

Mr. Penrose was asked regarding "native son" candidates.

"Pennsylvania has two strong candidates in Governor Brumbaugh and Philander Knox," he said. "Their strength is bound to grow and they may be the 'dark horses' whom every one expects will develop before the Presidential situation becomes clarified. It is probable that the Pennsylvania delegation will be uninstructed, however."

SEE PROSPERITY HERE.

Illinois Dry Goods Men Say Good Times Are at Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—John T. Kirby of New York, field manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, takes a roseate view of the business situation throughout the United States. He says conditions are improving and the tide of prosperity is setting in. Mr. Kirby, who is attending the first annual convention of the Illinois Dry Goods Association, which opened at the Hotel La Salle yesterday, said tonight:

"Business conditions are improving. The tide is setting in. Bountiful crops at high prices, better banking facilities, and the general desire of the country's business men to go ahead are the chief factors in the trade revival that has begun and is gaining momentum every day. The merchant sees the necessity to stop worrying about what the other fellows are going to do and get down to business for himself. The conditions in this country today are such that the merchant who will go with the rising tide, with sense and energy, is not taking a chance but grasping an opportunity."

"Business is good" crystallized the sentiment of the delegates attending the convention, all of whom reported rapidly improving conditions in retail business throughout the State of Illinois. All seemed optimistic and expressed confidence in the speedy return of normally good times.

URGES MIDDIES ARE GUILTY.

Judge Advocate Exonerates Only Nine Defendants in Closing Address.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 15.—The court of inquiry which has been investigating the irregularities at the recent examinations completed the taking of testmony and hearing of arguments today, and the court will begin its closed sessions tomorrow. In his closing address today Judge Advocate Watts expressed his belief in the guilt of the ten orginal defendants, and in that of ten midshipmen constituted by the court since these sessions began.

Nine midshipmen, all made defendants since the proceedings began, were admitted by him to be without culpability. These are A. D. Struble, W. J. Nunnally, R. Burhen, W. J. Confer, H. H. Harrison, A. C. Roders, G. R. Price, R. J. Walker and T. R. Denny. The original defendants are Midshipmen Moss, R. McK. Nelson, L. P. Wessell, C. E. Evans, S. A. Hamilton, T. W. Harrison, Jr., and D. E. Duncan. The others whom the Judge Advocate believed guilty are E. H. Jones, K. Keller, C. M. Readle, C. F. Holden, and J. H. Keefe.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BIG GRAIN ELEVATOR

Six Injured When Spark Ignites Dust in N. Y. Central's West New York Plant.

BOMB SUSPECTED AT FIRST

Concussion Shakes Buildings, Rocks River Craft, and Does $70,000 Damage.

A dozen grain barges were tied up near the big grain elevator of the New York Central Railroad Company at Pier 7, West New York, the largest of its kind east of Chicago, and dozens of employes were unloading grain-laden freight cars beside the plant, at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning, when there was a roar that echoed for hundreds of yards along the Hudson River and a concussion which shook near-by buildings and set the barges rocking at their anchors. From the roof of the elevator cupola, a twenty-two-story structure of steel and brick, 150 feet high, there burst a column of flame and smoke, in which were flung aloft bits of steel, of brick, and of mortar.

While all structures near by still rocked from the concussion there fell a rain of débris, much of which landed on the main roof of the elevator, five stories lower than the cupola, smashing and warping it till it sagged in places and threatened to crash in on the floors below.

At the same time parts of the north and south walls of the cupola fell away, their fragments of brick and mortar crashing down on the already strained roof. On the south side a section 200 feet in width, and extending up through the whole five stories of the cupola, was pared away as cleanly as though by a giant knife, while on the north side two sections, also extending the whole height of the tower and each fifty feet wide, were tossed down.

Thought It Was a Bomb.

With the roar and concussion of the explosion all the West New York and Weehawken river-front folk rushed to the plant. Everywhere the theory was offered that a bomb had caused the damage. The elevator has been the main point in this country for the shipment of grain to the Allies.

Nearly every day great steamers are loaded at the elevator piers, and it was simply chance that a steamship lay there yesterday. The police started work on the theory that some one interested in destroying grain commerce with the Allies had penetrated to the top of the tower and placed an explosive there, and it was recalled that thirty pounds of the dynamite bought by Erich Muenter, the mad assassin and murderer, were still unaccounted for.

But later, when a thorough investigation had been made, George Lynn, Assistant Manager of the Central's Marine Department, and Detective Joseph Kenny of the West New York Bureau, declared that the whole thing was due to internal causes. There are fourteen huge steel grain bins in the elevator and they had emptied No. 7 to clean it. This bin, capable of holding some 14,000 bushels of grain, and in construction built not unlike a forty-two-centimeter howitzer, exploded when an electric spark came into contact with the grain dust which the cleaning process had disturbed. Braced on all sides by vast steel girders, the bin did not burst, but the full force of the concussion went upward through the roof exactly as from the muzzle of a high-power cannon. This same concussion caused the walls to fall a moment later. Mr. Lynn estimated the damage at $70,000.

Three grain barges, the Tuckahoe, Sodus, and Wolcott, lying at Pier 7, nearest the elevator, were covered with débris, and at first it was feared their crews had been buried and killed. Rescuers got them all from the heap of rubbish, however, placed them on a New York Central tugboat, and hurried them to the Fifty-ninth Street pier here, where they were met by Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital, and taken by ambulance to the hospital. The injured were:

MURRAY, CHRISTOPHER, 26 years old, a laborer, 413 Fulton Street, Union Hill, N. J. Lacerations and contusions of the right arm.

REZLOF, FRED, 45 years old, Captain of the barge Sodus. Lacerations of the scalp and contusions and lacerations of the right arm.

SWANSON, ANDREW, 55 years old, laborer, 515 Fifteenth Street, West New York. Fractured shin bone and lacerations of the right arm and thigh.

TEETS, WILLIAM, 63 years old, laborer, 130 Main Street, Union Hill. Lacerations of the right arm.

WITTMORE, Mrs. DORA, 37 years old, wife of Captain Wittmore of the barge Wolcott. Lacerations of the left hand.

WITTMORE, JOHN L., 52 years old, Captain of the barge Wolcott. Fracture of the left foot and lacerated scalp and arm.

All of the injured except Swanson were able to leave the hospital last night. Swanson was removed to Bellevue. It is not believed he is seriously hurt.

BRAZIL TO BUY UP COFFEE.

Issues $78,000,000 in Paper Money to Acquire 4,000,000 Bags.

After the close of the coffee market yesterday, several New York firms received private cables to the effect that a bill had passed the Brazilian Congress providing for the issuance of 300,000 contos, the equivalent of about $78,000,000 in gold, of paper currency, half of which is to be turned over to Sao Paulo to be used for the purchase of the surplus of the present crop of coffee up to 4,000,000 bags.

This valorization plan, if carried into effect, will be the second attempt by the Government of Brazil to protect the coffee planters. Brazil has felt the loss of the German and Austrian markets very severely, as in normal times 25 per cent. of her crop goes to those countries. There were reports several weeks ago that efforts would be made to use paper currency to prevent the growers from rushing the new crop to the ports and placing the market at the mercy of the United States.

It was pointed out by local coffee importers that the plan now proposed will not remove any of the new crop from Brazil, and consequently will not bring any gold into the country. To buy up 4,000,000 bags with paper money is expected to depreciate still further Brazilian currency. The rate of exchange is now almost 20 per cent. below gold parity.

Nine years ago the State of Sao Paulo bought up 8,000,000 bags of coffee and borrowed against it from private firms and banks in the United States and Europe. This action was taken to prevent the bumper crop from breaking the market, and it cost the Government large sums in commissions and interest, which the planters repaid in the form of a heavy surtax. Smaller harvests followed and allowed the bankers to dispose of most of the stored coffee.

American bankers who assisted the scheme by storing millions of bags in New York warehouses, were proceeded against under the Sherman Anti-Trust act and were forced to liquidate their holdings, so that it is not regarded as likely that they will assist the new valorization.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Temperatures continue above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country except the Northwest, but in no section have unseasonably high temperatures been recorded. There were widely scattered showers over the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, and thence westward to the Pacific Coast.

No important storm area is within the field of observation. Indications are that the weather will be partly overcast, with widely scattered showers in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee—generally fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the East or South during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probably local showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, probably showers Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably local thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	72	4 P. M.	74	84
6 A. M.	67	72	5 P. M.	72	82
9 A. M.	70	80	9 P. M.	70	79
12 M.	77	86	11 P. M.	69	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 79; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light s. winds.

E. Texas—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; continued warm, fresh s. winds.

W. Texas—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in the Pan Handle.

Okla.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Partly cloudy, with probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri. Sat., partly cloudy; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled with probably thunder showers Sat. and in n. and cen. Fri.

Mo.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably thunder showers.

Wis.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers and thunder storms; warmer in n. Fri.

Minn.—Showers Fri. Sat., partly cloudy.

Iowa—Showers Fri. Sat., probably unsettled.

N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers in n. Fri.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri., becoming unsettled again Sat.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Fri., with showers in e. Sat., probably unsettled.

Kan.—Showers and thunder storms Fri., cooler by night. Sat., probably unsettled.

VANDERBILT STABLE IS SOLD AT AUCTION

Owners of Show Horses Compete Keenly for Blooded Stock of Lusitania Victim.

33 ARE SOLD FOR $25,675

For Sentimental Reasons the "Old Times" Coach Four Were Withheld from Sale.

Owners of show horses from all over the country were at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, yesterday afternoon, when the show stable of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the Lusitania, was offered at public auction. There were no reservations of those catalogued for sale. Champions and blue-ribbon winners went to the highest bidder.

Besides the horses well known in the show ring, there were seven English hackneys which Mr. Vanderbilt imported last Autumn with the intention of bringing them out at the shows this year. These all brought good prices.

Only five were not catalogued. These were withheld from the sale for sentimental reasons. They were the handsome old stallion, Sir James, who was the sire of many of Mr. Vanderbilt's finest show horses and the gray road four, the team their owner used to drive in the famous "Old Times" coach from London to Brighton.

"Under no circumstances would I part with these horses," said Reginald Vanderbilt yesterday. "It was my brother's express desire that these animals should be pensioned, and they are now up at Oakland Farm, where they will remain for the rest of their lives and do nothing but enjoy themselves."

The sale itself was one of the largest ever held at Durland's, and the prices reached a high-water mark for horses of this standard. Thirty-three were sold, and they brought an aggregate price of $25,675, an average of about $777 a head. The bidding was spirited, as every show horseman seemed to want at least one of these magnificent animals, and while the prices were good not one brought more than it was worth.

Pireno, a brown hackney mare, 15 hands high, winner of several championships, brought the top price. She was knocked down to J. C. Brady of Gladstone Farm, N. J., for $2,875. The mare was started at $500, Brady and A. A. Busch of St. Louis bidding against each other. Auctioneer Bain got her up to $2,000 with very little effort. Busch's representative went to $2,500. With a little persuasion Brady continued to bid, finally taking the mare for the price mentioned.

The same owner obtained Mel-Valley Flame, an imported English hackney pony, 13.3 hands, which is supposed to be one of the finest going and fastest ponies in the world, and has won championships at all the leading shows in America. The gelding went for $2,600. Brady also bought a pair of mares, recently imported from England, which have never been shown in this country, for $2,025 each.

A number of the pairs, in the harness horse division, were split. Melbourne Lady Ursula, a hackney mare, went to A. A. Busch for $1,650, while her teammate, Fairy Tread, was sold to C. H. Wilson for $825.

Galloping Major, a hackney stallion of the finest type, went for $1,550 to W. A. Lieber, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Among the best sales were the following:

Pireno, b. m., aged; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	$2,875
Mel-Valley Flame, b. g., aged; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	2,600
Queen of Earth, b. m., 6 years; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	2,025
Holyport Brunella, b. m., 4 years; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	2,025
Melbourne Lady Ursula, b. m., 5 years; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	1,650
Galloping Major, b. s., 5 years; W. A. Lieber, Bryn Mawr, Penn.	1,550
Lady Warley, ch. m., 6 years; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	1,100
Electra, b. m., aged; Bexley Hocomb	925
Stamford Lillie, b. m., aged; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	900
Silver Fox, g. g., aged; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	800
Fairy Tread, b. m., 5 years; C. H. Wilson	825
Hamlet, b. g., 6 years; H. T. Marden, Philadelphia, Penn.	500
Hertes, b. g., 6 years; H. T. Marden, Philadelphia, Penn.	500
Endymion, b. g., 5 years; Bexley Hocomb	600
Monons, b. g., aged; William Zeigler, Jr.	600
Buckingham, b. g., aged; Peter Manning	635
Polonius, c. g., aged; H. B. Cross, Providence	350
Uncle Sam, b. g., aged; H. B. Wilson	225
Columbia, b. m., 6 years; James Talbot Boston, c. g., 5 years; Eugene Van Nest	385
Brown mare, 5 years; C. P. Trusttum	200
Lady Bonnie, bl. m., 6 years; Emil Antony	350
Alert, b. g., 5 years; E. Howard, Brockton, Mass.	325
Luminator, b. g., 5 years; H. B. Cross, Providence	375
Lucera, c. m., 5 years; C. E. Cox, Malvern, Penn.	410
Old Maid, c. m., 5 years; E. A. Abrahams, Kingston, N. Y.	385
Seaham Forester, c. s., 5 years; M. T. Murphy	400
White Lady, b. m., 5 years; M. Cowperthwaite	325

Mr. Vanderbilt had done so much for American breeding that many of those at the sale made purchases for sentimental reasons.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Booklets, Steel Forgings, and Blank Books Are Passed On.

Following recent decisions, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by G. Ceribelli & Co., and held that calendars in the form of booklets were properly assessed at 7 cents a pound as "booklets." Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 426 as books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English. The board held that, in a commercial sense, a booklet is an article for greeting or souvenir purposes, and made up of leaves or inserts flimsily fastened within a folder of paper or other material. It was said yesterday that the Customs Court will be called upon next Fall to make a final ruling on the question.

Hawley & Letzerich, Galveston, were sustained in a contention relating to steel balls upon which duty was levied at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff as ball bearings. The importers claimed a rate of 12 per cent. as steel forgings. According to Judge Fischer, the claim was amply supported by the uncontradicted testimony offered on behalf of the importers which showed the merchandise to consist of balls which had not been further advanced than the forging process. It was also brought out that the articles are used for crushing cement or ores. The Collector was reversed with an order to reliquidate the entries.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was sustained in a claim that blank books involved under that designation are the goods specifically provided for at 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 329. As the Government counsel was unable to contradict the importer's testimony, the board reversed the Collector in returning the merchandise at 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of paper.

The board cleared the files of several protests where the importers failed to present testimony in support of their contentions. The claims overruled were filed by T. D. Downing & Co., the Stone & Downer Company, the S. S. Kresge Company, Morimura Bros., and the Norma Company of America.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:01—175 E. 107 St.; Frank Pase	Loss. Slight
12:45—222 W. 146 St.; Joseph Rosenblut	Slight
1:25—128 Hudson St.; Industrial Sav. Savings Bank	Not given
1:50—94 Vesey St.; Benjamin H. Rose	$100
2:35—1,575 Wash. Av.; S. Zarasky	Slight
3:10—190 3 St.; Samuel Sanbro	Slight
10:10—183 Henry St.; Aaron Shnol	Slight
11:00—515 W. 134 St.; B. Haas	Slight
11:25—33 Gouverneur St.; Sarah Brandweln	Slight

P. M.

1:45—741 E. 6 St.; Morris Goodman	$100
2:40—3 Howard St.; not given	None
4:45—116 E. 4 St.; Joseph Diamond	Slight
5:55—Fordham Road and Cedar Av., Church E. Gates Co.	Slight
7:00—148 W. 45 St.; —— Hahlo	Slight
7:30—225 W. 26 St.; Corrugated Paper Co	Slight
7:30—2,096 3 Av.; not given	Slight
8:15—511 W. 133 St.; Van Buren & Co.	Slight
8:25—30 E. 42 St.; Order of the Eastern Star	Slight
8:27—2,096 3 Av.; not given	Slight
10:50—681 B'way; Abe Laten	Not given

Theatres on not deal with Types Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Wednesday 2:15. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE It's All Laughter

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:20. 49th WEEK THE LAUGH FESTIVAL TWIN BEDS

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. The Family Resort. Free Toys. Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. & Matinee. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & McIntyre, Trixie Friganza, Lew Dockstader, Odiva. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Is He Charlie Chaplin? Evs. 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. The Popular Trio, 10 Others.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. MAT. TOMORROW 2:20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows, Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. To-day. NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hussy & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others. Brighton Beach.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "THE SCAR." "THE GODDESS." Beg. Sun., "On Her Wedding Night."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th AND THE BURLESQUE Mat. Today Lew Kelly Behman Show

RECTOR'S

Tempting Cold Specialties

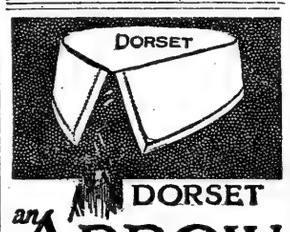
Help yourself if you desire! Rector's famous Cold Buffet is conveniently located in the main dining room, and its generous variety of individual specialties will surely appeal to you. Our world-famous chef has this Rector feature in charge. You will be more than pleased with the good things he has provided ready for service during the Luncheon and Dinner periods.

Ernest Evans and His Company. Society's favorite entertainer appears nightly at Rector's. The greatest and most refined dancing act in America. You will like this feature and the many other acts on Rector's All-Star Cabaret program.

After you have enjoyed your dinner, dance in Rector's Grand Ballroom—the only place in the city where you can dance now and be comfortable. Fine music. An ideal floor. Refreshments. Four of the best dancing acts in America to entertain you.

Avoid disappointment. Reserve your table early. Phone Bryant 2000.

BROADWAY, 48th Street and 7th Avenue. Where Cooling Breezes Blow from Windows on Three Wide Streets.



DORSET an ARROW COLLAR. Distinctively smart and supremely comfortable. 2 for 25 cents. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Troy, New York

Browning, King & Company

If it were melons, you'd know why. There's a season in all things. It's so with clothes. They're seasonable. That's why Summer Suits that were $18 to $40 are now $14.50, $18.50, and $24.50. Negligee Shirts $1.15 and upwards. And less when you buy 3 at a time. Silk Shirts $3.65, $5.45, $6.50 Neckwear, underwear and headwear—including all straws—cut to the marrow. In a word this is your chance.

Twice a year We clean house

B&K Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Manhattan. Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Better see these splendid Hart Schaffner & Marx suits—try one on; see yourself in it.

You'll probably find it the best looking suit you ever saw for the money. And if you'll examine the beautiful materials, the excellent tailoring and finish of these garments—you'll wonder how it is possible for us to sell them at these prices.

But then here they are—yours to choose from at six different prices.

$20, $22.50, $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 Summer Suits	19.50
$30, $32 & $35 Summer Suits	22.00
$35 & $40 Summer Suits	25.00
$40 & $45 Summer Suits	30.00
$45 & $50 Summer Suits	35.00

No charge for alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings

Special-- Athletic Underwear 65c

Friday and Saturday Only.

Plain white fancy weave madras with white satin stripes; athletic shirt and knee drawers, cut full and roomy and well tailored. The drawers have convenient adjustable waist band.

Regular price $1.00 Today and tomorrow only—65c per garment.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. Open Evenings



CASH FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, or other literary properties. Cash down, and prompt removal. Executors, administrators, etc., should immediately get in touch with us.

Specially Wanted—11th Edition Britannica

Malkan's NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE 42 BROADWAY Phone 3900 BROAD

NEW HOTEL THERESA

LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY

All Outside Rooms

Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.

We Cater to Dinner Parties.

Single Room with Bath (per year) from $540. 2 Rooms and Bath (per year) from $720. 3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year) from $1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.

T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER, 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall



BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557. All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN. ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 80 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449. 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2588 Greeley.

GALLERY OF WAR PICTURES

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure-process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of war. Stirring incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant. BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY. "The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c. Maison Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET. Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees." BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dine.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

OPEN AIR DINING. CARLTON TERRACE. 100TH ST. & BROADWAY. JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 500 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $3 and up.

Breakfast 35c-50c. Luncheon 60c. Tea with Waffles 30c. Club Dinner 75c & $1. Open all Saturdays. The Fernery Miss Tucker 33 East 28th Street. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Saturday, cooler at night; Sunday fair; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,993. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW, FREE, FLIRTS WITH THE OLD LIFE AS MOTHER WAITS

Motors to Atlantic City and Goes to Bed to Rest Up for "a Good Time."

HOME NO LONGER IN MIND

Thinks He's Entitled to Some Pleasure After Nine Years —But Bars Liquor.

CROWDS OUT AT EVERY TOWN

Declares He Has No Interest in Evelyn or Baby and Has Not Considered Divorce.

R. R. BONDS FOR $35,000 BAIL

State May Not Appeal—Sheriff Glad He's Gone—Will Shun New York, Says Thaw.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Harry Kendall Thaw, who shot and killed Stanford White on the night of June 25, 1906, and who, until this morning when he was liberated, as sane, by Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick in New York City, had been in the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane, except for the short period of his flight to Canada, arrived here by automobile at 11 o'clock tonight.

The first day of freedom saw the man now adjudged sane, vacillating and uncertain in his plans and tonight finds him hastening to bed in the Hotel Dennis here, so that he may be refreshed "for a good time tomorrow."

For the time being his announced intention of returning to his home in Pittsburgh has been abandoned. His mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, who has stood by him through his nine years of fighting for freedom, waited, according to dispatches from Pittsburgh, until a late hour for some word from her son.

And none came, for Harry Thaw thinks he is entitled to a good time, as he expressed it, and the only definite plan he admitted having tonight was "to take a swim tomorrow as soon as the tide is right."

Thaw's companions on the trip here were two private detectives, Norman J. Fitzsimmons and Daniel W. Dean. A second car carried six newspaper correspondents. On arriving here they went to the Hotel Denis on the board walk, and Thaw retired to his room at once, disappointing the crowd collected in the corridor. He said he was tired from the 150-mile automobile trip and would see no one.

Resting Up for a Good Time.

"I want to get a good sleep and be refreshed, so that I will have a good time in the morning," he told THE TIMES correspondent just before he retired.

Although it had been expected that Thaw would make all haste to Pittsburgh to join his mother, who has opened the house there for him, there seems small chance of his getting there for at least a week the way things are going now. He feels that he is entitled to a good time after his many years of trouble, and Atlantic City, at the height of the Summer season, with its gay crowds, looks to him like a good place for a little recreation.

He hopes to find some of his old-time friends here, although he said it was many years since he had been at Atlantic City.

But tonight he preferred exclusion after the tiring automobile ride. He slipped into the city unnoticed and, surrounded by the members of his party, walked into the side entrance of the hotel and was shot up to the rooms engaged for him before the crowd who had heard that he was on his way learned of his arrival.

Sheriff Tired of His Charge.

After his discharge by Justice Hendrick Thaw was taken immediately to Jersey City by Sheriff Grifenhagen and that step was the first thing to change his plans. The Sheriff explained that he wanted to get Thaw out of the jurisdiction of New York County. He had heard—and this report Thaw confirmed—that Thaw had intended to remain in New York until tomorrow night. He wanted to buy some new clothes and perhaps see a play, although he said he wasn't much interested in plays—at least he had not been in those he had seen years ago on Broadway.

When Thaw was landed in Jersey City he was in the air about his plans. He said he was hungry and that the first thing he wanted to do, now that he was free to go where he pleased for the first time in nine years, was to seek out a comfortable restaurant and eat without an officer on guard.

"Let's go on till we find a good place," he said, and, with nothing more definite in mind, he urged the chauffeur forward.

There were four touring cars in the party which left Jersey City, and they attracted much attention as they swept through the streets. Crowds gave Thaw a ringing cheer, and he took off his hat several times and smiled.

The driver of the automobile followed the best road, having no more explicit directions, and the automobile parade was soon heading through the streets of Newark. That city not having been notified, of course did not have a crowd out. No one there knew Thaw was in town until the machines stopped in front of the Anheuser-Busch Restaurant in Broad Street, near Market Street.

While he was eating his lunch there Thaw was asked where he intended to go next, and answered that he did not know. "But I'm not going back to

Continued on Page 4.

HEARS ALL GERMANY FACES MARTIAL LAW

Copenhagen Reports the Government Is Ready to Suppress Peace Demonstrations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The London Daily News says:

"A private dispatch from Berlin which was passed by the German censor says excitement is growing rapidly among the German population on account of the Social Democratic pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war, owing to the increasing prices of all foodstuffs.

"Martial law will be declared all over Germany to suppress all demonstrations."

A Lugano dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The German authorities are becoming seriously alarmed at the spread of the anti-war movement. The Governors of Coblenz, Cologne, and Strassburg have ordered the confiscation of the Socialist pamphlets entitled 'The Voice of the Majority,' and 'Our Real Enemies,' promising punishment for the distributors.

"The railwaymen at Bremen have been forbidden to take part in the Socialist organization."

JAMES MAY RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Novelist Said to Resent Failure to Protest More Strongly to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The report that Henry James had decided to renounce his American citizenship and to take out naturalization papers as a British subject reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. The reason for the novelist's decision was not stated authoritatively, but it was suggested that he wished in this fashion to mark his dissatisfaction with the policy of the American Government, particularly in its abstention from any protest against what Mr. James regards as the gross violations of the rights of humanity by Germany.

The correspondent called up Mr. James on the telephone tonight to ask him if the report was correct, but he replied that he did not wish to say anything on the subject at present.

U-BOAT DUMPS CARGO, THEN FREES VESSEL

Norwegian Steamer Held Up at Sea and Her Freight Jettisoned by Submarine.

LONDON, July 16.—The cargo of provisions on board the Norwegian steamer Vega was dumped into the sea when the steamer was overhauled on her voyage from Bergen to Newcastle by a German submarine, according to officers of the Vega, which arrived here this afternoon.

The officers say that the submarine came alongside the Vega last night and that the commander of the submersible superintended the jettisoning of her cargo of 200 tons of salmon, 800 cases of butter, and 4,000 cases of sardines.

RUMANIA REJECTS GERMANY'S DEMAND

Refuses to Pass War Munitions Intended for Use by Turkey.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Vorwärts as announcing:

"Rumania has emphatically refused to comply with Germany's demand to allow weapons and ammunition to traverse Rumania for Turkey."

A dispatch from Bucharest on Monday announced that Austria had offered to cede to Rumania part of Bukowina and ameliorate the treatment of Rumanians in the monarchy in exchange for definite neutrality and facilities for supplying Turkey with munitions of war.

An alternative offer was made for Rumania to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers, when the ceded territory would be extended to Czernowitz, while the frontier on the Danube would be extended beyond the iron gates and include Mehadia. Moreover, the Russian territory of Bessarabia was to be occupied and turned over to Rumania at once.

A month was given to the Government at Sofia to make up its mind, the intimation being given that declination of both proposals would involve loss of the kingdom's independence.

Rumania's refusal to permit munitions to pass is endangering the position of the Turkish Army in the Dardanelles, and may mean the loss of Constantinople.

GERARD SEEKS AN OKLAHOMA HOME

"Primarily for Shooting," But the Location Is Far From the Atlantic Seaboard.

Ambassador Gerard took his pen in hand on a recent occasion and wrote a whole letter all in his own hand, and the fac simile thereof is now being reproduced in half-page advertisements in the West.

It was not to Gottlieb von Jagow, or Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, or Under-Secretary Zimmerman; not even to his superiors at Washington. It was to a Chicago real estate dealer, and it concerned an advertisement of the sale of United States Government lands in Oklahoma, $1 to $3 an acre, terms 25 per cent. cash.

The advertisement caught the eye of Ambassador Gerard, and he sat down and wrote this to the real estate dealer:

Embassy of the United States of America,
Berlin, Jan. 22, 1915.

Dear Sir: I am interested in your advertisement in Chicago Tribune of Government lands in Oklahoma.

I want to get a large place, primarily for shooting and amusement. The land therefore does not have to be so fertile. But there must be some fertile land and some water—lake or river. Want at least 20,000 to 24,000 acres. Please send me maps and all particulars as soon as possible to address below at Washington, putting on foreign postage, for which I inclose $1.

No objection to mountain lands; in fact, would like some. Also describe climate, &c.

Yours truly, JAMES W. GERARD,
American Ambassador.

The Ambassador does not say what he wants to shoot, but Oklahoma is far enough from the seaboard to insure that only game is intended.

A VALUABLE SUMMER TONIC—Horsford's Acid Phosphate restores vitality, relieves exhaustion and quiets the nerves—non-alcoholic—Advt.

TEUTONS BEGIN BIGGEST DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

Mackensen Moves in South Again as Hindenburg Advances in North.

FOUR CORPS LEAVE THORN

Picked Reinforcements from East Prussian Fortress Sent to Join Hindenburg's Host.

AUSTRIANS CROSS DNIESTER

Co-operate with the Armies in Poland by Attempting to Invade Bessarabia.

WARSAW MAIN OBJECTIVE

Plan to Squeeze Muscovites Out of Capital and Destroy Their Armies While Short of Munitions.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17. — The Austro-German armies, which now appear to be working in perfect concert as the result of the German organization, are giving the Russians little rest or time to reorganize themselves after their retreat from Galicia.

Simultaneously with the German effort to reach Warsaw, or the Russian lines serving that fortress from the north, the Austrians have attacked along the Dniester and have succeeded in crossing that river at several points. General von Mackensen's army, which doubtless had been waiting for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to move in the north, has also come to life again and the fighting has been resumed in Southern Poland. In fact, there is fighting of more or less severity all along the Russian front, except in Central Poland, where the Russians are in such strong positions that, in the opinion of military men, it would be impossible to break through.

The Germans claim to have made further progress with their northern operations, but with the Russians retiring it is not likely that the main forces have clashed as yet.

The combined operations are the most gigantic yet undertaken, the aim being, according to military experts, to squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw and the great slice of country which they hold to the north, south and east of that city, and at the same time to attempt an invasion of Bessarabia.

So long as this effort to crush Russia or to break her power of offensive continues there is little possibility, military writers say, of the Germans attempting any important movement in the west, for it is believed that the Austro-Germans will for a long while require all their available troops in the east. Four German army corps, composed of Pomeranians and men from Schleswig, are said to have left Thorn to reinforce General von Hindenburg.

MUNITIONS SHORTAGE NEW CAMPAIGN BASIS

Austro-German Plan to Destroy Czar's Armies Foreseen and Provided Against.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is reported to have said that for the present the western front is for the Germans the anvil and the Russian front the hammer. The simile is not a very clear one, but it means that the Germans intend at this juncture to devote their chief energies to attacks on Russia, in the hope of effectively defeating the Russian Army, the German armies are certainly doing their best to carry out their intention. After a few days of comparative tranquility along the whole front, they have begun to advance from a new direction.

Southeast of Warsaw, in the Lublin-Cholm sectors, the Austrian and German armies are passive. Archduke Joseph's army, after losing nearly 28,000 men in prisoners alone in the attempt on Lublin, has withdrawn its salient under pressure of the Russian advance. Mackensen's army, which lies between the Wieprz and the Bug and is facing northward toward Brest-Litovsk, is still recuperating and is probably awaiting developments elsewhere.

The character of these developments, which have been vaguely outlined during the last few days by the intensification of the artillery fire on the North Polish front and by determined attacks on Ossowetz, is now made perfectly clear. The Germans are again advancing on Warsaw from the north, and this advance is directly and organically connected with the operations in the south and east.

Warsaw Not Only Objective.

Again Przasnysz and the River Narew have come into the purview of German aggressive strategy, and this time not alone, as at the moment of Hindenburg's sudden advance in January, but in double context of the protracted German watch on the Bzura, Rawka, and Pilica, and the Austro-German advance toward Lublin and Cholm. The objective of German strategy is clearly this time not Warsaw alone. The time has gone by when the Germans could be satisfied with merely political successes. Hindenburg from the north and Mackensen from the southeast are co-operating in a herculean effort to destroy the Rus-

Continued on Page 3.

U. S. Submarine Has Radius of 6,000 Miles; Oil Engine Would Carry It to Europe and Back

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 16.—The first American submarine to meet tests designed to prove that it could cross the Atlantic Ocean and return without stopping, today completed trials on Long Island Sound, showing it has a cruising radius of more than 6,000 miles. The submarine is the G-3, built by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport.

The realization of this dream of Simon Lake, the inventor, hinges on the use of a Swiss engine, which burns heavy oil. The efficiency of the new engine is so great that the tiny G-3 can carry enough fuel to cross the Atlantic twice without stopping for a new supply.

The Swiss engine drives both on the surface and under water, replacing the double gasoline and electric engines formerly used, the gasoline to drive the craft on the surface and the electric motor for undersea travel.

The G-3 is only 160 feet in length. The seven new Lake boats being constructed for the United States Navy will be more than 350 feet in length, and will have a much greater radius of activity than the G-3. Mr. Lake said tonight that some of the new German U-boats had a cruising radius equal to that of the G-3, but that the G-3 was the first American submarine able to carry war across the ocean. He said the new Lake boats, which will also use the Swiss engine, would be the equal of anything Admiral Tirpitz now commands.

The engines for the G-3, which are of 1,200 horse power, were imported from Switzerland, but American firms will in the future be able to make the machines, so that the development of the United States submarines will not depend on getting the engines out of warring Europe. The engines were installed in the G-3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard about two weeks ago, and the tests which culminated today have been carried on in Long Island Sound under the supervision of naval officers. The G-3 showed a cruising radius of 5,500 miles at the top speed of 11 knots, and at approximately 8 knots a radius of more than 6,000 miles. The tests consisted of trips up and down the length of the Sound, on the surface, under the water, and in every condition to which the craft would be subjected in actual warfare. The tests showed that the G-3 could make 14.7 knots an hour on the surface and 10.7 knots submerged, when under pressure. The G-3 cost $450,000.

Mr. Lake was asked tonight by THE TIMES correspondent to tell about what capabilities the G-3 had developed.

"You can say," replied the inventor, "it is perfectly practicable for the G-3 to cross the Atlantic. While there is no immediate prospect of any attempt being made, the G-3 with her new engines can cross the ocean, do what she went to do, and come back without dependence on any base of supplies. It is merely a question of the economy of fuel."

Mr. Lake said the Swiss engines were basically the same as were being used in the new German submarines, but with certain differences. The United States Government has possession of the specifications of the new engines and is closely guarding the secrets. It is said that American inventors had been able to improve on the original for the higher power motors which will be installed in the seven new Lake boats.

"When the new boats are finished in about a year and a half," said Mr. Lake. "They will be a match for any submarine in the world. They will cost $535,600 apiece, will be equipped with six torpedo tubes each, and will have a cruising radius of much more than 6,000 miles. They will be more than 300 feet long."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The most important fact about the submarine G-3, as demonstrated by tests, is that her engine, which is of the new Sulzer-Diesel type, is a success. The Navy Department sent naval officers to Winterkuhr, Switzerland, to help build a heavy oil engine adapted to the submarine, and after two years of disappointment this first completed engine has apparently achieved a triumph. The engine is to be placed in all Lake boats, of which nine are under contract.

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, said tonight that while no official reports of the tests had reached the Department, he was satisfied with the new engine, and had no doubt that the G-3 possessed a sailing radius of 6,000 miles. The use of water tanks for oil storage, a feature of the boat design, is the main expedient that secures such a long radius.

It is believed here that with the new engine and the Edison battery successes, the two great problems in submarine engineering will have been overcome and the American type of submarine will be superior, if anything, to any now known.

MACHINISTS VOTE FOR ARMS STRIKE

Plan to Go Out in Bridgeport Factories Next Week Unless Demands Are Granted.

PREPARE NEW PROPOSALS

If Remington Company Won't Settle Unions' Fight, Men May Accept Other Compensations.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 16.—A mass meeting of machinists of this city voted tonight with a show of great enthusiasm to call a general strike early next week if the Remington Arms Company refused tomorrow to hire back striking millwrights as metal workers, or, as an alternative, to grant other demands.

According to the decision of the meeting, the Executive Committee was empowered to submit to the Remington Company, first, the proposition that the striking millwrights be taken back to work with cards of a metal trade union instead of carpenters' cards, and should that demand be refused the board is to make demands, including double time for overtime, an eight-hour day, union recognition, and a minimum wage.

The board further was empowered to call a strike at about a score of subcontracting concerns doing work for the Remington Company should the company refuse to meet one or the other of the alternative demands.

"I want the public to know," said J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists, after the meeting, "that if the Remington people tomorrow morning take back the millwrights on our terms peace is assured. Their refusal of our demands means war to the finish."

Tonight's action followed a conference last night in the Hotel Continental in New York of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Deputy United States Commissioner of Labor O'Keefe, and heads of eight international unions. It is understood Mr. Gompers told the men they were going too fast in their avowal of a strike outright, that they must give the Remington and Stewart people a chance to back down before a general strike.

Tonight a number of machinists who were out of the union became members, and Keppler put into every shop in the city a man authorized to call out the men when he gives the word.

Union Seen an Opportunity.

It can be stated positively that such a strike has been in contemplation in Bridgeport for several months. For years Bridgeport has been a thorn in the side of organized labor because of the presence of so many men in shops who were not members of the union. Now that the whole city is making war munitions in a hurry, and every day of delay means tens of thousands of dollars, the unionists see their opportunity. If a general strike is called they expect that peace will not be made until every shop in the city is a closed shop. The Remington people have known of this, and in addition to granting the eight-hour day they knew the unions were going to fight for, they have let it be known that they were willing that the big new plant, to employ 16,000 men, should be a closed shop, it is said.

The union officials admit the matter has now passed beyond the millwright question, and grant that it is being made an excuse for additional demands.

The situation has developed rapidly since last week when the 100 of more millwrights on the big new 102-acre plant joined the Carpenters' Union. The millwrights maintain they were instructed by officials of the Stewart Company to join the carpenters or quit work. When the millwrights joined the carpenters, the

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PRO-GERMAN CRANK HELD IN WASHINGTON

Weinschenk, Head of "International Information Bureau," Arrested by Federal Agents.

SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

Wrote Letters to President—Says He Will "Pull Off" Something to Startle the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Frank X. Weinschenk, 53 years old, an American of German descent, was arrested tonight by J. M. Nye, one of President Wilson's Secret Service guards, and three Washington detectives, on a charge of insanity and was sent to the Washington Asylum for examination and observation.

The Secret Service has reliable information that Weinschenk has received within the last few years about $200,000 from a brother in Wichita, Kan., who manages an estate in which both have an interest, and has used this money in conducting an anti-Masonic propaganda. He extended his propaganda since the European war began sending out pro-German and anti-British literature. Before coming to Washington, Weinschenk had maintained anti-Masonic bureaus in Zurich, Munich, Rome, and Chicago.

Weinschenk was arrested at his office in the District National Bank Building in G Street, about half a block from the Treasury Department. He came to Washington recently and established what he called the "International Information Bureau." More than 100 forms of his anti-Masonic and pro-German-anti-British leaflets have been sent during his residence in Washington to newspapers throughout the country, and widespread distribution was given to them in other directions. The Secret Service received information from Weinschenk's brother, who was in Washington yesterday, that the propagandist had been spending about $1,800 a month in the distribution of this literature from Washington.

The prisoner has been writing letters to President Wilson for the last two years. None of these letters indicated any dangerous tendency or contained any threats against public men. Secret Service officials had not regarded him as a dangerous crank, but his recent literature showed that he had hallucinations and his activities as a propagandist became so widespread as to convince them that he needed watching.

When he was taken to Police Headquarters tonight Weinschenk said, in response to a question as to whether he knew anything of Frank Holt, the man who committed suicide in the Mineola Jail after having exploded a bomb in the United States Capitol and made an attempt on the life of J. P. Morgan, that he knew nothing of Holt, but that when he got through with his work here he would "pull off something that would startle the world."

In the bulletins sent out from his Washington "Bureau" during the last six weeks, Weinschenk argued that the Freemasons of the United States and Great Britain had formed an alliance and were coercing and forcing the United States to take sides with the Allies against Germany and Austria. Recently the Secret Service received an editorial from a North Dakota newspaper condemning his propaganda.

One of the bulletins sent out by Weinschenk, under date of July 9, contained this allusion to the Holt case:

"The following London dispatch of May 5, a few days later, may suggest some reason for the British Ambassador's presence with Mr. Morgan, when

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LANSING SILENT TO BERNSTORFF PLEA TO INDUCE ALLIES TO LIFT EMBARGO; PAGE PRESENTS NOTICE TO ENGLAND

President Finishes Draft of Note to Germany and Is Ready to Lay It Before the Cabinet

CORNISH, N. H., July 16.—President Wilson today practically put in shape the views on the German situation which he will communicate to Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet on his return to Washington next week. He has now completed his preliminary study of the subject and is ready to bring his stay here to a close.

The President was in communication again today with Secretary Lansing and obtained in a general way the ideas of the Secretary of State on the position to be assumed by the United States. No announcement on the subject will be made until the President has met with his Cabinet and determined finally on the details of the next step in the American policy.

It was said tonight that the President had not yet received a report from Secretary Lansing on his interview with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, although such a report may come here before Mr. Wilson starts for Washington.

The protest from Austria-Hungary against the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies, and the situation growing out of the interference by Great Britain with commerce between the United States and neutral nations in Europe came in for a share of the President's attention today, but he let it be known that all information would have to come from the State Department.

AUSTRIA TELLS WHY SHE ACTED

Vienna Statesman Says Her Note Is in the Interest of Mankind.

IS NOT A CRY FOR HELP

But She Feels America Makes a Distinction Between Belligerents—Reply to be a Denial.

VIENNA, July 15, (via London.)—From a highly authoritative source at the Foreign Office a representative of The Associated Press has received an explanation of the motives that are said to have inspired the dispatch of the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States regarding the American traffic in war munitions.

The Austro-Hungarian statesman who spoke said that, although the facts upon which the note was based had been in existence for a long time, the communication was sent only now, when, after great victories in Galicia, it could not be interpreted as a cry for help from a land in distress. He disavowed in advance any idea that the note was sent at the request or inspiration of Germany, asserting that the step was taken spontaneously in the hope that, owing to the undisturbed friendly relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States, the note would be assured a sympathetic reception in the latter country.

Speech of a Friend to a Friend.

"The note," said this statesman, "is inspired by friendly feelings of the monarchy toward the Union, where so many of our subjects have found a second home. It is the speech of a friend to a friend—an attitude which we are the more justified in taking because the relations of the two states have never been clouded.

"It might, perhaps, easily be a source of wonder that, since the basic grounds of the note have been in existence for months, the note was not sent long ago; but there is a reason for its appearance at this particular time. In view of the incredible rumors and reports about the condition of the Monarchy which have been circulating throughout the United States, this note would surely have been interpreted at an earlier stage of events as a confession of weakness, as an appeal for help in distress. Today, when a rich harvest is being garnered throughout the Monarchy, when talk of starving out Austria-Hungary therefore is rendered idle, when complaints of shortage of ammunition are heard everywhere else except in the allied central monarchies, there cannot be the slightest question of this.

"On the other hand, it might be asked why the note, under these conditions, was issued at all. With nothing to check the victorious progress of the central powers in might, with their ability to meet pressure in the economic field demonstrated, it might well be thought that it is a matter of indifference to them whether America continues her policy or not. That, however, is not the case. The problems of international law which this war has brought up are of far-reaching importance. The solutions reached will be standards of action for decades to come.

Appeals to The Hague Convention.

"For eminently practical as well as theoretical reasons, therefore, the monarchy is forced now not only to concern itself with the questions of the day, but also to feel its responsibility toward the future interests of mankind; and for this reason the Government thought it necessary to approach the subject under discussion—the more so because it felt that the previous debate pro and con had not, as it wished, led to the desired result, and because it believed that numbers of arguments specially laid down in The Hague Convention hitherto had escaped consideration.

"It may, of course, be assumed that the note is a product of mature consideration, and was drafted after consultation with international law experts of the first rank. The absence of the slightest hostile intent in it against the Union is shown not only by the opening phrases, but by the fact that it was

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

MOVE TO PROTECT OUR SEA RIGHTS

Washington Insists International Law Must Govern Cases of Seized Cargoes

AND NOT ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

Lansing Styles It a "Legal Caveat"—Charge of Deceit at British Hearing.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Formal notice was given to Great Britain today through Ambassador Page that the United States holds that the rights of Americans, who have cases before British Prize Courts, rest upon international law, and not upon various British Orders-in-Council or municipal law. This notice took the form of a brief statement which was presented by Ambassador Page to the Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing explained tonight that this communication was not to be confused with the general note, now in preparation relating to contraband and interference with American commerce on the high seas. He said that it was more in the nature of a legal "caveat," generally conserving the rights of citizens of the United States whose cases are about to be tried by English Prize Courts.

Inasmuch as the prize courts have not yet ruled on any American case and are believed to be about to do so, the statement from the United States signifies in effect that if there is a denial of justice diplomatic protests will be entered based on the general principles of international law existing before the outbreak of the war.

The United States has in its formal notes given Great Britain as well as Germany general notice to this effect, and the statement now sent draws particular attention to the prize court cases pending. It will be made public here tomorrow.

Carson Accuses Packers of Deceit.

LONDON, July 16.—The third day of the hearing of the meat packers' cases in the prize court was again occupied by the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, in presenting the Crown's argument for the condemnation of the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Bjornstjerne-Bjornsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland.

The Attorney General produced a letter that had passed between Messrs. Aschers of Hamburg and the American packers, and asserted that it contained frank statements of efforts being made to deceive, showing that it was the re-exportation of goods from Denmark that was desired.

One of the letters of the Aschers to one of the claimant firms, said the Attorney General, read:

"We shall have to take a chance and we hope the little lot will slip through."

The Attorney General agreed with the suggestion of the Judge that American packers naturally supplied any one with goods who paid for them, and added that they had a perfect right to supply Germany, if they could get their goods through; but the suggestion that Great Britain should derive no advantage from her sea power in time of war, he said, was untenable.

Sir Edward Carson contended that there undoubtedly had been a conspiracy of all the parties concerned to deceive the belligerent countries.

The packers' cases were adjourned until Tuesday on account of the pressure of other matters before the prize court.

Acting on the request of Alfred R. Urion, counsel for the American packers, the Government has decided to try the cases separately, and, consequently, today's opening statement for the Crown concerned the consignments made by the Cudahy and Morris packing companies. The opening statements next Tuesday will be made in the cases of the Armour and Swift concerns.

England Starts Cotton Payments.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The British Embassy today began the practice of making payments in Washington for detained American cotton cargoes, the identity of ownership of which has been satisfactorily established. The first payment, a partial one for a cargo at the rate of 10 cents a pound, was about $250,000.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 9 and 12 today.—Advt.

GERMAN ENVOY INSISTENT

Wants U. S. to Take the Initiative in Move to Let Supplies In.

HINT OF ORAL DISAVOWAL

Berlin May Offer Informal Assurances of Modified Submarine War.

BUT FEARS HOME SENTIMENT

Washington Likely to Reject Proposal for a Renewed Appeal to Germany's Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, visited Secretary Lansing today and suggested that the United States approach Great Britain with a proposal that the embargo on supplies for Germany be lifted in order to bring about a discontinuance of submarine warfare on merchant ships. He did not find the Secretary of State responsive to the suggestion.

This proposal appeared to be the main purpose of the Ambassador's call on Mr. Lansing. Briefly, the position of the Secretary of State was that as the German proposal had been suggested to Great Britain previously and had failed to bring any response, it was useless to renew it. Count von Bernstorff gave the impression that he was acting on his own initiative and did not appear as the bearer of direct proposals from his Government.

While it is not disclosed that the German Ambassador offered assurances to the Secretary of State that Germany had no intention of causing the death of American passengers on the Lusitania, it was understood that he said there was every desire on Germany's part to make clear to this Government that the omission of a disavowal of that character was entirely unintentional. Germany contends that prior expressions of regret on the subject were deemed sufficient to satisfy the United States that there was no desire to cause the death of American citizens. Whatever Count von Bernstorff may have said to Mr. Lansing on this subject will receive the most favorable consideration by the United States, for it was admitted in an authoritative quarter at the State Department after Count von Bernstorff's visit that oral representations of the German Government in further explanation of the German note would be accepted by the United States if they were made "formally."

Fears Public Opinion.

This admission opens up a new and important opportunity for Germany to prevent drastic action by the United States. It is conceded by persons in a position to know that the German Government may be willing to furnish guarantees that American ships, and even belligerent ships carrying Americans, will not be torpedoed by German submarines without warning, but the German Government is not agreeable to making public that such guarantees have been furnished. The submarine warfare is very popular among the German people and it is said that the German Government feels that any announced change in present methods may create deep resentment on the part of the German populace. But it is pointed out that apprehension as to the effect of an official declaration that the submarine policy had been changed to meet the views of the United States may be obviated by private assurances to this Government that Germany intends to abide by the rule of visit and search, upon which President Wilson insists, and will not sink merchant ships until their passengers and crews have been placed in safety.

Whether Germany will take advantage of the hint contained in the statement that oral assurances will be accepted if made formally is not known. There is a suspicion that private explanations already have been made to the effect that Germany deeply regrets the loss of American lives in the Lusitania and had no intention of causing the death of any American citizens on that vessel.

Freedom of the Seas.

It is understood that in their conversation today, Count von Bernstorff called Mr. Lansing's attention to Germany's contention for the freedom of the seas, and indicated that the United States should adopt the German view of this issue. The German view, however, is radically different from that of the United States. Germany would have neutral ships free to engage in trade with belligerent ports while war is in progress. She is understood to go even a step further in desiring that belligerent merchantmen have a certain freedom from attack or capture. This Government, much as it is interested in having American trade with Europe undisturbed, does not hold that American ships bound for German ports with contraband of war are to be free from interference by British or French war vessels. It holds merely that while American ships have a perfect right to engage in trade with countries at war, they do so at their own risk and are subject to confiscation of their cargoes.

But it differentiates between the treatment of American ships bound for belligerent ports and American ships bound for neutral ports.

It is for this reason that the Government has protested to Great Britain against the detention of American ships bound for neutral countries contiguous to German territory. The British defense of this policy is that these ships may carry cargoes intended for Germany, and are, therefore, operated in violation of the British Order in Council. It is expected that if the submarine issue is adjusted to the satisfaction of the United States, this Government immediately thereafter will address another note of protest to Great Britain and demand that American ships be permitted to proceed to neutral ports of Europe.

In the American note of May 13, in which President Wilson called Germany to account for the sinking of the Lusitania, it was contended that "it is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantmen at sea and examine her papers and cargo." The President said also that it was practically impossible for the submarine to make a prize of a merchantman, "and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without having her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats." In concluding this portion of the first Lusitania note, the President said: "Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

The President has not changed his view in that respect. But recently Germans have shown that the requirement of visit and search can be exercised with safety to the submarine. German submarine commanders, by their own acts, have demonstrated that, in addition to being able with safety to visit and search merchantmen, they are able with equal safety to give passengers and crews of an overtaken merchant ship sufficient time to get into the boats and thereby have a fair chance of escape.

Wants a Frank Statement.

In view of this changed condition in the manner of submarine activity, the United States Government would be gratified if Germany would be frank enough to acknowledge the practicability of visit and search by submarines. Such an acknowledgement would not give entire satisfaction to the United States, but it would go a long way toward proving Germany's good faith and friendly feeling for this Government, and it might lay the foundation for an adjustment of the submarine issue.

Germany's desire that the United States act in a mediatory capacity in obtaining a modus vivendi is based on a misapprehension of the position of this Government, according to the understanding here tonight. It is gathered that Count von Bernstorff suggested that the American Government should take the initiative in approaching Great Britain in an effort to bring about such an agreement. But this Government believes that it should go no further than to transmit to Great Britain any proposal that Germany cares to make. It is understood that this was made clear to Count von Bernstorff, and it is not likely that anything more will be heard of the subject unless Count von Bernstorff presents to the State Department some definite proposal for the consideration of the British Government.

While the conversation between the Secretary of State and the German envoy may have no immediate results of importance, it is realized that it may lead to further oral exchanges after President Wilson has received Mr. Lansing's report of the interview. The President is expected to be in Washington on Tuesday morning.

Next Note to be Short.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson will lay the German situation before his Cabinet next Tuesday. Several drafts of a note setting forth the course which the United States intends to follow as a result of the German reply have been prepared and will be discussed by the President with Secretary Lansing on Monday and submitted to the Cabinet the next day.

Although officials generally are reticent, the purpose of the United States to continue to assert its rights on the high seas probably will be announced in definite form in the next note. In authoritative quarters it was stated that the new note very likely would indulge in no extended discussion of the principles already stated and reiterated. It became known in official quarters, too, that there was little likelihood that the United States would subordinate the Lusitania case or assertion of its rights to Germany's suggestion of mediation for the freedom of the seas.

Inasmuch as Count von Bernstorff had no instructions from his Government and brought no communication from his Foreign Office, his visit to the Secretary of State today, some officials said, was unlikely to change the purpose of the United States to take into consideration solely what was said by Germany in its last note. The Ambassador exchanged views with Secretary Lansing on all phases of the question and sent a long report to Berlin.

The Ambassador expressed confidence tonight that the situation was not critical, and that a rupture of relations seemed impossible, because of the desire of both Governments to avoid it. He believes there will be no repetition of attacks without warning on passenger vessels of belligerent nationality, and bases his optimism on the fact that German submarines recently have exercised great precaution.

When asked if ors' assurances that Americans would be safe on unresisting and unarmed belligerent ships would be acceptable, Secretary Lansing told inquirers that if such assurances were given by direction of the German Government they would be as satisfactory as those of a formal character. As yet he has had nothing from Berlin on this phase of the situation since the last note arrived.

FRENCH SCORE BRYAN FOR PEACE MESSAGE

Letter to d'Estournelles de Constant Denounced by the Press as an Evasion of the Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—Several newspapers comment on William J. Bryan's reply to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, expressing amazement that any one professing to be a responsible statesman should produce a document so superficial and inconclusive. The Lanterne says:

"It is the letter of a humorist. Mark Twain might have written it."

Scoring Mr. Bryan's suggestion to end the war by a peace treaty now as the culminating absurdity indicating the writer's failure to grasp the situation, the Journal des Débats says:

"The flippant tone is characteristic of the puerility of the whole letter, which dodges the vital points. It is unworthy of serious consideration."

Even the Temps says the only parallel to Bryan's calm refusal to face the facts is found in the German notes to America. Both display similar evasiveness.

The Temps attacks Mr. Bryan's arguments in detail.

"Nothing so deserves denunciation," it says, "as the hypocrisy of pacifism which pretends to ignore the questions of justice and responsibility. Not to decide between legitimate blockade and murder is not neutrality but indifference, not to say complicity. Such pacifism at all costs is more hateful than the most implacable of wars. When Mr. Bryan asks how to re-establish peace, is any answer possible but by breaking Germany? Does he fancy Germany, still militarist, will be more scrupulous than before about treaties? Her predatory instinct he bids us ignore. The Allies won't be duped by German, Dutch, or other pacifists. They are determined to end the war by a victory, and timid or accessory neutrals who do not dare decide where lies the guilt or right will have no part in the coming glorious regeneration."

BRYAN'S PEACE PLAN.

"If We Can't Protect Citizens on Shipboard, We'll Keep Them Home."

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—"Bearding the Lion in His Den, or, Roasting the Newspapers to Their Face," is the title of William J. Bryan's latest sketch, which he staged at the Advertising Club here today.

"Two weeks before I resigned," he said, "the jingo press was telling the country how firm the second note to Germany was to be; how it would tell Germany where to get off, where to head in. My resignation at least had the effect of making them admit how mild that note was and to comment on how little it justified my resignation.

"The jingo press was trying to lash the country into war. There was no one to speak for the masses; one could no more determine from their jingo utterances what the people desired than one can judge of the silent depths of the ocean by the froth on its surface. Now, my resignation has had this effect, that the President has had a chance to know what he had no way of knowing before, that newspapers interested in the manufacture of arms and ammunition do not represent the people of the United States, and that the people do not want this nation to become involved in the war.

"I do not know to what degree I can speak the views of the President, but I do know I can say what he as President could not with propriety: 'I am not in favor of going into this war under any condition or any provocation. Let us wait till it is over, then present our claims. If we cannot protect our citizens on shipboard, we will keep them at home.'

"The names of Wilson and Bryan will be linked for a thousand years in history in the thirty treaties of arbitration signed by this Administration."

URGES A JOINT PROTEST.

Mr. Herrick Says Belligerents Must Respect Humanity Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 16.—Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio, and recently Ambassador to France, spoke informally to an audience of society people last night in the First Presbyterian Church here on his experiences at the beginning of the European war, and expressed his opinion as to what the United States should do in the present crisis incident to Germany's reply to President Wilson's note.

After recalling numerous happenings before the war broke out, Mr. Herrick said he had been thinking of the most effective thing the United States could do in this crisis to make secure the life and property rights for her citizens as neutrals, and it seemed plain to him that all neutral nations should join in a demand that their recognized rights must and shall be respected.

"In this war," said Mr. Herrick, "the nations are divided into two classes, the belligerents and the neutrals, and the belligerents are assuming certain prerogatives, or privileges, which not alone are contrary to international law, but are forgetful of the life, liberty, and property of the neutrals who are not now prepared, as in the old way, to instantly redress the wrongs of their citizens or enforce their rights, but are none the less determined upon their protection wherever they are within their rights.

"In this contention the course of the United States is that of every other neutral nation. Therefore in the insistence of the United States upon such rights why should not all other neutral nations join and co-operate with her to the very end, whatever that end may be?

"Their interests are common interests in more ways than ever before, and those interests will not be safeguarded either by the belligerents or by chance. It is axiomatic now in the minds of all Americans that the recognized rights of our country must and will be respected.

"These are precedent-making days. This is a good precedent to establish, and it is also a good time, when the adjustment day comes, to settle some century old sea contentions in the interest of humanity generally."

SAYS BERLIN WROTE LUSITANIA WARNING

Providence Journal Also Cites Alleged Report on Cargo Sent Three Days After Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"The German Embassy, which has persistently refused either to affirm or deny the statement that it sent out the advertisement the day before the Lusitania sailed from New York, warning American citizens against taking passage on that ship, not only sent out the advertisement, but was ordered to do so by direct instructions from Berlin. The German Admiralty even went so far as to provide the text of the advertisement. This was proved yesterday in the progress of The Journal's translation of the Sayville wireless messages in its possession.

"This translation also shows that the order to issue the warning was sent out from Berlin six days before it actually appeared in the newspapers. In other words, the warning was held by the German Embassy for nearly a week until the day before the Lusitania sailed. The message also shows that the first official knowledge in the possession of the German Government as to the character of the cargo of the Lusitania reached it three days after that ship was sunk.

"On May 10 the following message was sent over the Sayville wireless station by Captain Boy-Ed to the head of the Admiralty Department in Berlin:

Botschaft hat 30. April durch Annoncen allen bedeutenden Zeitungen Verschiedene Staaten amerikanische Reisenden noch einmal vor Kriegszone und Benutzung englischer Dampfer gewarnt. Lusitania hat 5,400 Kisten Munition an Bord. Ladung fast ausschliesslich Kontrabande, Gesamtwert etwa 3,000,000 Mark.

"The translation of this message is as follows:

Your message of the 30th of April was given to American travelers in all important newspapers of the United States, warning them again of the war zone and the use of English steamers. The Lusitania had 5,400 cases of ammunition on board and her cargo was almost exclusively contraband, with a total value of about 3,000,000 marks.

MIRRORS ON SUBMARINES.

Denver Inventor Says Boats Can't Be Made Out at Short Distance.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 16.—Patrick Keenan of Denver has completed an invention by which he proposes to make small boats and submarines completely invisible when on the surface or underneath the water at short distances.

Briefly stated, Keenan's idea is to fit the portion of the submarine above the surface with mirrors inclined to reflect the water. At a distance of a few yards the ship gives the appearance of open sea.

Keenan conducted his experiments in City Park Lake in Denver. A short time ago he erected in the middle of the Lake a large mirror, inclined to reflect the water. From the shore 100 yards distant the effect was that of an unbroken surface. Nothing could be seen of the mirror or what was behind it.

TEST FOR INVISIBLE PERISCOPE

Parallel Stripes in Colors of Spectrum on the K-6's "Eye."

A method of making the periscope of a submarine invisible at sea to an enemy ship any considerable distance away is to be tested on the K-6, which is now in dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The periscope of this undersea craft has been painted in parallel stripes in various colors of the spectrum. It is calculated that these colors, when refracted, will be converted into a white ray which will make it extremely difficult for an enemy to make out the periscope.

NEW DEMAND MADE BY WELSH MINERS

They Want the Government to Withdraw Application of Munitions Act to Them.

NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Colliery Owners and Press Attacked at Meetings—Conference at Board of Trade.

LONDON, July 16.—The day has brought no change in the South Wales coal strike situation. The wet weather, which kept the men indoors, prevented the holding of the mass meetings which had been arranged, but a few gatherings took place in small halls, where speakers devoted themselves to attacks on the colliery owners and the press, which is outspoken in condemnation of the miners' action in quitting work.

The Executive Committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation, most of the members of which are opposed to the strike, came to London today and conferred with Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who, it is understood, made new proposals for a settlement of the trouble, which will be considered at a meeting in the morning.

There is no indication of any weakening on the part of the men. Even the men in one district who last night decided to resume work reversed their decision, and not a pick was moving today.

However, the impression still prevails that a few days will see an end of the walkout. It is not believed that the introduction of the Munitions of War act can force the men to return to work, for it is impossible to bring 150,000 men before the courts to impose fines for contravening the act.

In fact, the resort to this measure is believed rather to have made the situation worse, and the men's demands now include its withdrawal so far as coal mining is concerned.

There is a possibility that David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, will go to Wales with a view to making an attempt to effect a settlement of the strike. He has been asked from many quarters to use his personal influence in this matter. He has not yet decided what he will do, but if the week end passes without a settlement it is expected that he will go.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BARS A KRUPP STRIKE

Mass Meeting to be Held Tomorrow, When Appeals to Workers' Patriotism Will Be Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to a telegram from Munich to Swiss papers, the German military authorities have informed the management and union officials of the Krupps, where disputes occasioned by the increased cost of living have arisen in several departments, that in no circumstances will a strike be tolerated.

A mass meeting of the workers has been fixed for Sunday, when it is expected, appeals to patriotism will prove effective, and a settlement will be reached.

MAY SEIZE IRON INDUSTRY.

Cologne Paper Warns Country the Government May Take Control.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, in commenting on the German Government's plan to control the coal trade of Germany, warns the country that the Government may be obliged to take a similar step with regard to the iron industry.

SAYS LITTLE COTTON IS USED FOR SHELLS

Bulk of High Explosives Is Coal Products, British Inventor Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—W. F. Reid, inventor of a process for making smokeless powder, and former President of the Society of Chemical Industry, asserted at a meeting of the society today that there was no truth in the statements made by some scientists that cotton was absolutely necessary to the production of high explosive shells.

"There is practically no cotton used in the manufacture of high explosives," Mr. Reid declared. "The whole thing is a great fraud. There may be some trace of cotton in the explosive, but the bulk of it is coal products.

"Eminent scientists have made erroneous statements on this subject. If people associated with science would only speak on the branches with which they are connected the advantage would be very great."

Walter S. Hopkins, Secretary of the Conference of Chemists and Engineers on the cotton question, in an interview said the remark by Mr. Reid that cotton is not used for the manufacture of high explosives, omits the fact that the shell has to be fired and that the firing charge is made from cotton.

The German Imen shell requires approximately two pounds of raw cotton and the six-inch shell approximately twenty pounds of raw cotton for its discharge from the gun. If high explosive powder is used instead of cordite or gun cotton for propulsive purposes, it would mean the end of the gunner and gun.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS PLAN TO SEND GOODS TO US

Ready to Lift Embargo and Consign Shipments to Secretary of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Acceptance by the Russian Department of Customs of proposals looking to modification of Russia's embargo on exports to the United States was announced today in a cablegram to C. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché to the Russian Embassy.

Under the proposed plan, which must be formally ratified by the Foreign Office, exports would be consigned to the Secretary of Commerce of the United States to be distributed under official supervision to American merchants and manufacturers upon guarantees that the goods would not be re-exported. Prompt approval by the Foreign Office is expected, and the Department of Commerce is ready to carry out its part of the plan.

The arrangement will cover exports from Russia to the United States aggregating millions of dollars annually, which have been entirely cut off since the beginning of the war.

The original plan proposed by Russia under which goods might be shipped to the United States contemplated "diplomatic guarantees" from the United States that the products would not find their way to Russia's enemies. The State Department said it had no power to make such guarantees, and negotiations were undertaken to meet the situation in another way.

SINK MANY TURKISH SHIPS.

Russian Torpedo Boats Are Active in the Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, July 16.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

"In the Black Sea our torpedo boats opened fire against newly installed batteries at Zunguldak and destroyed two steamers and several sailing vessels. The submarine Merj sank a loaded steamer at the entrance of the Bosporus and also destroyed several sailing ships."

AUSTRIA TELLS WHY SHE ACTED

Continued from Page 1.

published only after it leaked out in the United States that there was no objection to its publication.

Question of Trade Relations.

"The question of whether Austria-Hungary feels that she is being cut off by America may be answered unreservedly in the affirmative. The military monarchy can and will continue the war as long as necessary. The population will, as hitherto, suffer neither starvation nor material want. But there are other interests than those connected primarily with war which every Government is bound to consider, and unhampered trade relations with the United States are of the greatest importance to us.

"Finally, not only material, also I might say sentimental, interests play a certain rôle not to be underestimated among the people. Many warm friends of America among us are painfully affected by the fact that actual conditions give the impression that America, even though unintentionally, differentiates between the belligerents."

"Austro-Hungarian statesmen, conscious of the great rôle that America will be called upon to play in the future, would forget their duty if they neglected to do everything in their power to clear away the circumstances that shake the confidence of the bravely fighting armies and the whole population in the justice of America. It is clear that the war would have been ended long ago if America had not supplied our enemies with the means of continuing it.

"The assumption that the Austro-Hungarian note was sent at the wish of the German Government is incorrect. On the contrary, it is a completely spontaneous demonstration, inspired wholly by the Austro-Hungarian considerations. We hope it will be received and judged in America in the same spirit in which it was sent."

Will Deny Austria's Request.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Within the next fortnight the United States probably will send its reply to Austria's contention that the vast shipments of war munitions from this country to the Allies are "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

The position of the American Government, as frequently explained at the State Department, is that traffic in war supplies is legal under all accepted principles of international law, and that to prevent such shipments to a belligerent able to receive them would be a violation of neutrality.

SAYS BERLIN INSPIRED IT.

Germany Said to Count on Austria's Better Standing Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The Berne correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn on the best authority that the Austrian note to America was sent at German instigation and drafted by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and Dr. von Jagow. One reason for thus using Austria as a pawn is that she did not, as did Germany, supply England with war material during the Boer war and consequently cannot immediately be accused of objecting to America's doing precisely what she did herself. Other reasons are that Austria did not sink the Lusitania, and that, as she is far less unpopular in America than Germany, her note may have an effect in helping Bryan's propaganda, which no German note could have.

"In Austrian official circles not much tangible result is expected, but the note nevertheless is considered a clever move. It is also intended to have the effect of an intimation to America that, should she break with Germany, she must also break with Austria and Turkey.

"Another reason for the intervention of Austria in the American-German dispute is that Rumania lately refused to allow the transit of German war material to Turkey.

"I learn also that it was only owing to strong pressure from Germany that Austria consented to dispatch the note."

HOPE IN AUSTRIAN PROTEST.

German Press Thinks It May "Convert" President Wilson.

BERLIN, July 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad by wireless telegraphy was the following:

"The German newspapers continue generally to express high satisfaction regarding the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States in the matter of war munitions. The note is considered a testimony of the good will and shrewd political judgment of the Teutonic allies.

"The Vossische Zeitung hopes that the strong neutrality argument will impress and convert President Wilson as ex-Secretary of State Bryan was converted before. The newspaper says that the United States now has a golden opportunity to show its readiness to observe a true neutrality in spirit, but it is skeptical about the effect the note will have."

NOTE AMUSES PARIS.

La Liberte and Other Newspapers Scoff at Austrian Protest.

PARIS, July 16.—"Germany is too deeply involved and too thoroughly unmasked, so her accomplice comes to the rescue," says the Temps in a column editorial on the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States.

The afternoon newspapers generally comment on the note, considering it a subtle attempt of the Austro-Germans to shift the basis of discussion between Austria, Germany and the United States from Germany's "act of piracy to a question touching the Austro-Germans closer; namely, the shipment of arms to the Entente Allies and the naval blockade," as the Temps puts it.

The Temps points out, nevertheless, that in the Austro-German request that Rumania permit the shipment of arms to their ally, Turkey, through her neutral territory, the "same obligations of neutrality are interpreted in their opposite senses, according to the immediate interest of those who consider themselves above right and law."

La Liberte asks editorially: "Will Americans let themselves be terrorized?" The newspaper considers the note "particularly laughable, Austria's ports being blockaded not only by the Anglo-French, but also by Italy," and adds:

"The note either is a bluff or a warning that the Austro-Germans are going still further in their criminal course of attacks on the persons and the property of the United States."

La Presse says: "The export of munitions to Europe is a century-old tradition of American commerce, which neither the representations of the Austro-Germans nor dynamite attacks on factories and vessels are able to bring the citizens of the United States to renounce."

MUENTER INQUEST IS QUICKLY ENDED

Coroner, Convinced of Suicide, Will File His Verdict Later.

THREE PRISONERS TESTIFY

One Never Heard of Muenter—Warden Tells of Instructions to the Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 16.—The inquest into the death of Erich Muenter, J. P. Morgan's assailant, who committed suicide in the County Jail here, was concluded today. Coroner Jones's findings will be written and will be filed with the Nassau County Clerk. He forecast the verdict when he said: "I have heard enough. I was satisfied to close the inquest a week ago, but I left it open so that there would not be the suspicion that there was anything to hush up."

The Coroner said that a week ago he had made up his mind that Muenter, alias Holt, died of a fracture of the skull received when on the night of July 5 he climbed to the top of the cell block and dived off to the concrete floor. Whether the findings would censure the jail officials for negligence could not be learned.

Prisoners who occupied the upper tier on the side of the block from which Muenter jumped testified today. Herman Thom, who occupied Cell No. 4, almost over Muenter's, said he never had heard of the prisoner, did not know the man was confined in the jail, did not know Mr. Morgan had been assaulted, and even did not know there had been a suicide in the jail.

John Lickstcher, a trusty, testified he heard a commotion after the suicide, and that Jerry Ryan, Muenter's guard, said to George Hoffman, a deputy: "Say, did ye hear that shot?" The witness said that next morning he climbed up and took off the bars a plaster Muenter had worn on his forehead.

Tony Pellegrino, an alleged murderer, testified he heard the heavy breathing of some one climbing up the bars.

"The breathing was very heavy, almost sobbing," he said. "It came nearer and nearer until the climber reached a point apparently just opposite my cell door. Then I heard a body fall. I could not see the man—it was too dark."

Warden William E. Hults, who went on his vacation the morning after the suicide, made his first appearance at the inquest. Watchman Ryan, he said, had been engaged by Sheriff Steve Pettit. He declared he instructed Ryan every night, including the night on which the prisoner killed himself in Ryan's absence: "Don't take your eyes off that man, for he is going to commit suicide."

"I heard that Holt was dead," Hults continued, "when Hoffman told me. I was in bed. I ran in and saw Holt and then I ran out and called the doctor. I heard nothing like a pistol shot."

District Attorney Smith questioned the Warden about why Muenter's cell had been left open. The witness explained that this was done so the keeper could get to Muenter quickly. A lever controlled all the doors on the lower west tier. Had the door been locked the keeper would have had to open three locks before he could have opened the prisoner's cell door.

NEW "R. PEARCE" WARNING.

Americans Told Not to Travel on French and British Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Washington Times, which received the original "R. Pearce" letter the morning after the public reception room of the Senate was wrecked by a bomb, today received and published another "Pearce" warning letter regarding bomb plots. It urged Americans to refrain from traveling on British ships, named more than a dozen British ships as scheduled for destruction, and renewed threats against J. P. Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

The letter was dated New Orleans, July 14, and is somewhat similar to the four letters that have been sent to The New Orleans Times-Picayune, one of which communications declared that the British steamers Baron Napier and Bowen Head would be destroyed by bombs.

The "Pearce" letter received by The Washington Times today contained two interlined words bearing a close resemblance to the handwriting of the communication warning of the bomb explosion in the Capitol. This led to the question whether Frank Holt was the "Pearce" who wrote the first letter, or whether there is a bomb-plotting "Pearce" still at large.

The letter received by The Washington Times today read, in part:

"There is only one way by which Germany can keep the Americans from slaughtering her citizens, and that is by destroying the ships that leave America laden with ammunition and guns to kill Germans. Submarines alone do not suffice. Therefore, the only recourse left to the Germans is to destroy the enemy ships by means of explosives.

"The Imperial German Consulate, by advertisement, and Erich Muenter, by message, warned Americans what was going to befall the Lusitania. Abiding by instructions, we will carry out the same system. Americans going to Europe are warned to stay off the following vessels: From New York—Orduna, Saxonia, Cameronia, Niagara, and Espagne. From Philadelphia—Steamer Hulva. From New Orleans—Anglo-Australian, Kelvinia, Medina, Nortonian, Defender, and Nicosian. From Montreal North Land. From Newport News—Graciana. From Savannah—Glensloy. Other vessels are marked for destruction, but we are of the opinion that after several of the ships enumerated above go down, Americans will come to their senses and no further warnings will be necessary.

"The bomb operations are going to eclipse, by far, the submarine operations, and we are going to work with a zest unknown to the laggard British. We need but one thought, one idea, to spur us on; to give up our lives if necessary, and that is: We are working for the Fatherland, the glorious, invincible Fatherland."

Captain Dumont of the French liner Rochambeau, which sails today for Bordeaux, said yesterday that he had never heard of any bomb being discovered on his ship and he had no fear of such a thing occurring.

The British freighters T. Fageland, Ben Nevis, and Ardgair, three of the vessels chartered by the French to carry war munitions to Havre, have made round voyages without discovering any fire bombs among the cargoes, it was said yesterday.

DEATH RATE ABOVE CRIMEAN

Due to Delay in Reaching the Wounded, Says London Lancet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—In an article, dealing with the high death rate among the wounded, nearly 24 per cent. as against 22 per cent. in the Crimean War, and this in spite of the insanitary conditions which then prevailed, the Lancet says:

"Conditions generally are utterly different today. Trench fighting results in a much larger number of injuries, due to shells and shrapnel. Wounds from rifle bullets are comparatively rare and when they do occur the body is so sheltered by trenches that it is generally the head which is hit and the probability of fatal results is consequently much greater.

"But by far the most terrible feature of the present war is the fact that in so many cases it is impossible to bring timely help to the wounded. The trenches face each other at very short distances. An attack is delivered and a mass of wounded fall on the unsheltered space between the trenches. When the struggle is over this space is carefully watched, and the slightest movement brings a volley from rifles or machine guns.

"At night only, when favored by darkness, some of the wounded may be able to crawl back to their trenches. It is a cruel fact that aid reaches the wounded very late, if at all. That accounts chiefly for the high death rate."

CHURCHILL WARNS HOLLAND OF KAISER

A German Antwerp Would Be Fatal to Independence, He Says.

ALLIES GROWING STRONGER

Must Win, He Declares, If Not This Year, Then Next—Determination Grows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An important interview which the London correspondent of the Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant has obtained with Winston Churchill on the position of the Netherlands will be published tomorrow morning. Mr. Churchill said:

"Nobody has any right to reproach the Netherlands for its neutrality. As an independent State it has to consider its own interests and has the fullest right to act in accordance with them. Have we not given proof that we recognize that right? At the most critical moment we carefully respected it. You can be entirely assured that under no circumstances shall we think of exercising any pressure on the Netherlands in order to make it give up its neutrality. I do believe the Dutch do well to hold themselves ready, but the danger will never threaten from our side.

"I need not explain to a Dutchman that Belgium in the hands of Germans would mean an end of the independence of the Netherlands. A free Netherlands cannot exist with a German Antwerp. But these are affairs of which your statesmen and your own people must decide. Meantime there are possibilities of real danger. Germany may be forced to attack Holland. Germany is getting into the position of a wild beast in its cage that sees the flames coming nearer and nearer and makes desperate dashes left and right. Fortunately you have a good and brave army, and then your wonderful waterline. In any case you will understand that we who have put ourselves up as champions of one oppressed small nation can do nothing to touch the undeniable rights of another small nation."

That the Allies are going to win there is for Mr. Churchill no doubt whatever. "We must win," he said. "The world stands open to us. We can recuperate ourselves, we can strengthen ourselves as often as necessary. The Russians are drawing back? Well, then perhaps not this year, then next year. Our people are tough and tenacious. Each month gives us information and our power grows. The men are still streaming in. We have not been able to equip them as quickly as they offer themselves. Now the country's industrial resources are being thoroughly organized. The production of ammunition will be staggering. The fleet is continually growing stronger. The Italians have joined in; they are fresh and more will follow.

"The Germans have made a mistake in their reckoning with regard to France. They have never understood what France in alliance with England would be able to do, but is it strange that we were not as strong as the Germans from the first day? These people have prepared themselves for forty years. We had to expand our military preparations while fighting."

'G. B. S.' SYMPATHIZES DEEPLY WITH GREY

He and the Foreign Secretary Always Getting Into Trouble Through Telling the Truth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—George Bernard Shaw has an article in The New Statesman which begins by being a review of Professor Gilbert Murray's book, "The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey," and ends with the following characteristic reference to himself:

"Like other Socialists, I have been too much preoccupied with the atrocities of peace and the problems they raise to pay due attention to the atrocities of war, but I have not been unconscious of the European question and I have made a few shots at solutions from time to time. None of these have been received with the smallest approval, but at least I may be permitted to point out that they have all come out right.

"I steadily ridiculed anti-armament agitation, and urged that our armaments should be doubled, trebled, quadrupled, as they might have been without costing the country one farthing that we were not wasting in the most mischievous manner.

"I said that the only policy which would secure the peace of Europe was a policy of using powerful armament to guarantee France against Germany and Germany against Russia, aiming finally at a great peace insurance league of the whole northwest of Europe with the United States of America in defense of Western democratic civilization against the menace of the East and possible crusades from primitive black Christians in Africa.

"When the war broke out I said some more things which were frantically contradicted and which have all turned out to be precisely true. I set the example of shirk criticism of the Government and the War Office, which was denounced as treasonable and which now proves to be the only way of saving our army from annihilation, the Government having meanwhile collapsed and vanished, as every ordinarily self-possessed person foresaw that it must.

"One fact seems established by this beyond doubt; to wit, that I am the gravest public danger that confronts England because I have the strange power of turning the nation passionately away from the truth by the simple act of uttering it. The necessity for contradicting me, for charging heroically in the opposite direction to that pointed out by me, is part of the delirium of war fever.

"Sir Edward Grey, on the other hand, is spoken well of by all men; but he, too, is the victim of a mysterious fate. He is, as Professor Murray has repeatedly testified, the most truthful of men, yet he never opens his mouth without deceiving us. He is the most loyal of simple, manly souls, yet he is accused of betraying every country and every diplomatist who trusted him. He is the kindest of men, and yet he has implicated us in the tortures of Denshawai and brought upon us the slaughters of Armageddon.

"Clearly, there are two men in England who must be sent into permanent retirement. Depend on it, there is something fundamentally wrong with them. It is a pity, for they are stuffed with the rarest of virues—though I say it, who should not. One of them is Sir Edward Grey and the other is G. B. S."

500,000 WOMEN TO MARCH.

London Demonstration of Those Who Want to Make Munitions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The Daily Chronicle says: "Five hundred thousand women are expected to take part in today's demonstration, of which 'We Will Make Munitions,' the inscription on one of the banners to be carried in the great procession, is the keynote.

"The procession is intended to show to the world that British women are not merely eager and willing, but determined to serve their country, to the death if need be, in its hour of peril.

"Among the striking quotations which will appear on banners are the following:

"'For Men Must Fight and Women Must Work.'

"'Let Us Save the Men in the Trenches. Women's Work Will Save Men's Lives.'

"'We Are Not Slackers. Down With Sex Prejudice.'

"'Let Women Work. Shells Made by a Woman May Save Her Husband's Life.'

"'Let Women Help to Win the War. Do the Duty of the Hour. Make Munitions.'

"'Let None be the Kaiser's Catspaws. To Keep the Kaiser Out Let Us Make Shells. We Will Not Be Prussianized.'"

Mrs. Pankhurst believes the demonstration will be the greatest ever witnessed in London.

PRO-GERMAN CRANK HELD IN WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

one of America's professors became extremely insistent, and restorted to the 'iron hand' method."

The dispatch referred to by Weinschenk is alleged by him to have recorded an expression of gratitude by Prime Minister Asquith to J. P. Morgan & Co. After the above allusion to the assault on Mr. Morgan the bulletin continued:

"There is danger lurking in many quarters, which may burst into flame almost any moment. As those dominating the country are not independent to act impartially they had best not meddle with the German factor and Latin nations at this critical moment. There is danger from within as well as from abroad for the reason that the duplicity of the Anglo-American combination has been worked overtime and is due to react."

In one circular issued by him Weinschenk makes allusions to previous "bulletins" and shows that as far back as Nov. 6, 1913, he was writing criticisms of the British and French Governments and complimentary allusions to Germany and the German Emperor, in connection with the condition of affairs in Mexico. In this circular Weinschenk says that his "Bulletin No. 7," entitled "The Atlantic Fleet," was issued especially to block a scheme to embroil this country with Italy."

He reprints a paragraph from his "Bulletin" of Nov. 6, 1913, entitled "American and International Press Conditions," and points to this as giving "some indication of the German Emperor's character as well as showing up the attempts made to inveigle this country into war.

Weinschenk said that the reference made in this bulletin in regard to Mexico "was for the purpose of exposing and frustrating the Anglo-American machine in their attempt to inveigle this country into a war with Italy, Japan or Mexico in order to protect the British Government and its secret treasury." At the time he issued the bulletin of Nov. 6, 1913, he said: "the British machine was convincing Americans that Germany was upholding and pushing the British Government's views concerning Mexico. Having no secret organization or news agency and syndicate press in this country, Germany, of course, was helplessly placed in a false light."

In another bulletin he said:

"There is some excuse for monarchial governments overestimating royal breeding, titles, and crowns, and not readily yielding to self-government. However, there is no legitimate reason or excuse for the United States Government not being what it pretends to be, or strictly conforming to the Constitution. The people of the United States, or their representatives, (if they have any,) may submit to Anglo-American-British combination rule of this country; but it cannot be expected to make other nations select this country for the head of a universal French and Anglo-Anglo-American-British rule. The United States is but a tool of another nation, and is thus looked down upon by non-Masonic statesmen of the world."

Crank letter writers have been very active lately, and have kept Secret Service agents and other investigators of the Government busy finding out whether they were likely to become dangerous.

MACHINISTS VOTE FOR ARMS STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

ironworkers struck, and a day later called out the millwrights. They have all along demanded from the Stewart Company that the millwrights be taken back on carpenters. The carpenters have threatened to strike if the millwrights are favored. Superintendent Greist denies he issued the order favoring the ironworkers.

"It is all a subterfuge," he said today, "to hide the real motives back of the strike. I shall certainly take no action favoring any union."

In reply, George J. Bowen, business agent of the machinists, said tonight:

"We have eight millwrights who will swear they were told by Taylor, a foreman for Greist, to join the carpenters or quit work. We base our stand on their words."

Four millwrights told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that they had been told last week by Taylor to join the carpenters or not to come back to work the next morning. The labor officials hold that the Remington Company, as employer of the Stewart Company, can settle the whole difficulty.

Major Walter G. Penfield, head of the new plant, said today:

"I shall take no part in the settlement of the dispute until our company is involved further than at present. If the labor people have any quarrel with the company themselves they must take it up with the Stewart Company, which is building our plant."

Major Penfield has refused to confer with numerous delegations of the ironworkers and millwrights on the ground that he had nothing to do with the fight.

The labor officials see it all in another light.

Still Deny German Influence.

"We hold Major Penfield responsible for this trouble," declared Keppler, "and we propose to call out our armies as needed. As far as German influence goes, the Major can find out just what the German influence is and he can settle this strike in five minutes if he will rescind the order given through the Stewart Construction Company to our millwrights ordering them to join the Carpenters' Union. It is not a question of German influence, but a question of the Remington Arms Company trying to dictate matters of strictly union government. Some one gave that order, if it wasn't the Major he can find out who did it. The best we can do is to hold him responsible until we are shown."

Ernest O'Brien, until six weeks ago business agent of the Bricklayers' Union, it was learned today, had been offered a bribe to call a strike of the bricklayers, and it was upon conditions surrounding the bricklayers' strike that Major Penfield based his statement that $2,000 which he believed to be German money had been used to cause the strike. He declared today that he would stick to his original statements that German influences caused the first strike and was back of the second.

When asked tonight about attempts to bribe him, O'Brien said:

"Three days before the bricklayers' strike I was approached by a man outside of the Remington plant, where I was working, who asked me if I wanted to make some money. I asked him what he meant, and he said that he would make it worth $200 to me to call a strike of the bricklayers on the big arms plant. I refused.

"The next day, near the trolley bridge that goes to the Rem

FRENCH RECAPTURE ARGONNE HEIGHT

Hill 285 Is Again in Their Hands, the Embassy in London Asserts.

GAINS HELD, SAYS BERLIN

More Than 7,000 Prisoners Taken Since June 20—London Believes the Drive Checked.

LONDON, July 16.—The French losses in the Argonne have been largely retrieved, according to official statements from Paris, although the reports from Berlin declare that the Crown Prince's army holds all its gains of the last few days. The Crown Prince did try to break through the French lines in the Argonne, but it is the opinion of military experts here that his intention was simply to weaken the French hold on Verdun. British critics say his effort was partly successful, but costly, and believe that it has been followed by a counter-offensive which has definitely checked his progress.

The recapture by the French of Hill No. 285 was announced today in a statement from the French Embassy, issued through the British Official Press Bureau. The statement says:

Their gains at no points exceeded a depth of 400 meters, 1440 yards.) Hill No. 285, which they occupied for a time, has been recaptured by us.

Fighting is now in progress on the heights of the Meuse, near Soissons, and in Artois, where the French continue their attempt to capture Souchez.

Following is tonight's official French statement:

In Artois spirited artillery actions have taken place. The enemy bombarded the village of Bully. Two civilians were killed. Our shells set fire to the buildings of La Folie Farm on the Vimy Ridge.

On the right bank of the Aisne, to the west of Soissons, the Germans, after having dropped 4,000 shells in the Fontenay section, attempted yesterday evening a surprise attack against one of our fortified works, which failed.

In the Argonne comparative calm prevailed, except in one section of the forest, where cannonading continued without interference by the infantry.

On the heights of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment, as there was also at Les Eparges, in the region of the Somme-Soux Ravine, and in the Forest of Apremont.

A squadron of ten aeroplanes this morning dropped forty-six shells of 75 millimeter calibre, and six large bombs on the military station at Chauny, where there are important depots of war material. Fire broke out in two places. A barge was blown up on the Oise Canal.

The following is the afternoon official statement issued by the French War Office:

In the region north of Arras the enemy attempted to sally from his trenches to the south of the Château de Carleul, and was immediately checked by our infantry and artillery fire.

In the Argonne our curtains of fire prevented every tentative attack of the enemy.

Between the Meuse and Moselle the night witnessed activity, but without action on the part of the infantry. There was a bombardment at the Ravine of Sonvaux, bomb throwing in the Forest of Ailly, and cannonading to the north of Flirey.

In Lorraine the Germans attacked on a front extending three kilometers the positions which they had lost near Leintrey. They at the same time bombarded all our line from the Bois of Champenoux as far as the Vezouse River, delivering some attacks partly with infantry. They were everywhere repulsed. Near Leintrey, after having gained foothold in an element of the trenches, they were immediately ejected by a counter attack.

In the region southeast of the Forest of Parroy, assaulting troops which had reached our wire entanglements were dispersed by our fire and left prisoners in our hands. The losses of the enemy appeared considerable.

The text of the German official statement is as follows:

During one of the enemy's attacks in the neighborhood of Souchez we lost a trench in the section south of the cemetery on July 16.

Repeated attempts made by the French to take away from us the positions we had captured in the Argonne failed. The positions are firmly in our hands.

French attacks delivered yesterday and the day before to the west of the Argonne Forest failed in the face of the North German Landwehr, who inflicted large and sanguinary losses on the enemy in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. We captured 462 prisoners.

Since June 20 our troops have fought continually in the Argonne and to the west of that forest, with the exception of short interruptions. In addition to the gain in territory and booty in materials a total of 116 officers and 7,000 French prisoners has been reached up to the present.

On our front which joins the Argonne to the east, lively artillery battles are in progress. Attacks made by the enemy in this region were repulsed without difficulty.

In the neighborhood of Leintrey, to the east of Luneville, there have been outpost engagements.

Our aviators dropped bombs on enemy troops in Gerardmer, (in the Vosges Mountains, eighteen miles south of St. Die.)

WHAT ARGONNE GAINS MEAN.

German Tacticians Say French Communications Are Cut.

BERLIN, July 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"German military tacticians point out that the German victory in the Forest of Argonne, in France, is of special importance, as it shows that the connections toward Western France are gradually being cut.

"The large amount of war material captured by the Germans in the last battle illustrates the importance attributed to the positions by the French commanders. The French, however, were unable to resist the terrific offensive of the Crown Prince's army."

FRANCE COLLECTING GOLD.

Every Post Office an Agency for Strengthening the Treasury.

PARIS, July 16.—The Ministry of Finance today issued a note regarding means adopted for resupplying the Treasury with gold, as follows:

"The general Treasury will be resupplied by joint measures which have been adopted by the Bank of France and the Tax Office. Specially engraved receipts will be given to those who will exchange their gold for these receipts, which on demand will be exchanged for gold.

"As the result of an arrangement between the Ministries of Finance and Commerce, all Post Offices will be empowered to issue these receipts for gold after July 10. All receipts are exempt from taxation."

PROHIBITION IN PARIS CAMP.

Sale of Alcoholic Liquors to Soldiers or Officers Forbidden.

PARIS, July 16.—General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, today issued an order forbidding the purchase by or sale to soldiers or officers of whatever grade in the intrenched camp of Paris of any alcoholic liquors whatsoever.

Offenders will be cited to appear before the police courts and military tribunals. Liquor dealers violating this order will be punished by a temporary suspension of their licenses on the first offense and the revocation of their licenses on the second offense.

ALLIES WIN MORE AFRICAN TERRITORY

Chief Interior Trading Centre of the Kamerun Taken With Only Two Killed.

LONDON, July 16.—A statement given out today by the British Official Press Bureau says:

A telegram from the Government of Nigeria reports that on June 29 the entente allied forces occupied Ngaundere, an important town in Central Kamerun. Our losses were two rank and file killed and eight wounded.

The Kamerun against which the Anglo-French forces are operating is a German colony in Western Equatorial Africa, having an area estimated at 191,000 square miles and lying between Nigeria and the French Congo. It has a population of 2,540,000, of whom about 2,000 are whites.

Ngaundere, which has been occupied by the Anglo-French troops, is a chief interior trading station, with a population estimated at 30,000. It is situated about 100 miles from the border of the French Congo and 450 miles from the coast.

GERMAN SURRENDER DUE TO LACK OF AMMUNITION

Colonial Secretary Says Force in Southwest Africa Long Held Out Against Heavy Odds.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 16.—Dr. Solf, Secretary of State for the Imperial Colonies, today gave me the German version of the capitulation in German Southwest Africa. He said:

"Though there is no doubt about the fact of the capitulation, on the other hand these troops, which neither in numbers nor equipment were able to coope with the attacks of a great power like England, fought an army eight or ten times as strong, which was in a position to receive war supplies by sea, while the small German force was completely cut off.

"The brave German band held out for eleven months against heavy odds, causing the enemy severe losses. It finally capitulated because of lack of ammunition and other war materials and because further resistance meant purposeless annihilation.

"There is no reason to celebrate the success of the South African Union's troops as an extraordinary deed of arms as the English press does. Our 'police troops' in German Southwest Africa were exclusively for maintaining internal order and had not sufficient numerical strength, artillery, ammunition, rifles, and equipment for suppressing native insurrections. All the reports in the English press about their strength and equipment were fantastically exaggerated.

"The personalities of the commanders guaranteed that it was lack of means that led to the surrender, and that no courage or military spirit was wanting on the part of Governor Seitz and Lieut. Col. Franke. The latter's name is linked with the glorious deeds of the Southwest Africa police troops, and he wears the Pour le Mérite Order owing to the Kaiser's recognition of his complete fulfillment of the highest soldierly duty."

ADMONISHES LLOYD GEORGE

London Morning Post Urges Him Not to Led Astray by Northcliffe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The Morning Post, discussing the Haldane-Lloyd George dispute, says:

"It is distressing and deplorable that, with a fine army and a fine navy fighting and dying for their country without a thought of self, our politicians should be still thinking of their reputations for an infallibility they never possessed.

"Now that we are in the midst of war, Lloyd George is doing his best to retrieve the position and putting his fiery energy for the first time at the service of the whole nation; but let him cut himself wholly away from those personal quarrels and petty intrigues which only deflect him and the country from the proper business of the hour.

"We do not blame Mr. Lloyd George alone for these divagations. His personality is being skilfully used to an extent which he does not perhaps realize by the sensational genius who presides over the Harmsworth press. Lord Northcliffe has certain feuds of his own of which the country has sense enough to disapprove. This poor nation has gone far astray in its search after democratic government, but it has not yet quite reached that bottomless pit, that circle of democracy where lie the nations which are governed by their yellow press. Therefore, Lord Northcliffe will not succeed in his intrigues, and Mr. Lloyd George should be warned by his friends not to allow himself to be made a party to them, and it should also be made clear to Mr. Lloyd George, in case of any present or future misunderstanding, that if there is to be any change of Prime Minister the choice of a successor would lie with the nation and not with the Harmsworth press.

"Therefore, we hope there will be an end of these cabals and that the coalition will firmly set behind it these personal matters and work together in the service of the country, for the politicians may be warned that there is serious trouble in hand for them and the system of government they represent as well as for the country. It may be that they are having their last chance, and certainly democracy is on its trail."

FOOD HIGHER IN ENGLAND.

About 35 Per Cent. Above a Year Ago—Higher Still in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—Statistics compiled by the Board of Trade's Labor Gazette show that food in general is about 35 per cent. dearer than a year ago in the large towns of England, and 30 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages.

The Gazette quotes official figures in the German Statistische Korrespondenz for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month was 69 per cent. above that of May, 1914.

No general average estimate is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef was 105 per cent. more in April than in the same month in 1914, bacon 162 per cent. dearer, eggs 167 per cent., bread 85 per cent., lard 161 per cent., margarine 114 per cent., and so on.

SAVE YPRES TREASURES.

British Have Sent Fifteen Wagonloads of Art Objects to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—During the shelling of Ypres it was impossible to have all the treasures and valuable objects of art removed from the churches, convents, and public buildings. However, some days ago Colonel Wombley, with Adjutant Dumont, succeeded in digging out of the ruins a quantity of valuables.

Up to the present more than fifteen wagonloads of treasures of all kinds have been conveyed to France.

Baltic Carried 193 Aeroplanes.

A partial list of the manifest of the White Star liner Baltic, which sailed for Liverpool at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, showed that she carried 193 aeroplanes among her 15,000 tons of war munitions, and 92 automobiles. The ammunition on board includes 5,900 cases of cartridges, 10 cases of rifles, 4 cases of revolvers, 84 cases of fuses, 970 cases of empty projectiles, and 225 cases of fuses.

WAR COUNCIL HELD AT ITALIAN FRONT

King and Premier Hear Gens. Cadorna and Porro Expound the Military Situation.

TRIESTE DEPUTY IN CABINET

All Positions Captured from Austrians Being Strongly Fortified—Mountain Storms Hinder Advance.

ROME, July 16.—Premier Salandra today returned to the front to participate in a council of war presided over by King Victor Emmanuel at which General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, and General Porro, Assistant Chief of Staff, expounded the military situation. General Porro had just returned from the western front.

Premier Salandra's visit also was for the purpose of submitting to the King several decrees dealing with internal affairs, including that appointing Signor Barzilai a Cabinet Minister. This action has a special meaning as Signor Barzilai was appointed a Deputy to Rome twenty-five years ago because he was a native of Trieste, as a protest against Austria, and typifying Italian aspirations to redeem the border provinces.

His entrance to the Cabinet has another meaning as well, implying the renunciation of his republican ideas, thus continuing the policy inaugurated by Garibaldi and followed by Crispi and other Italian republican patriots, who accepted the monarchy when, as at present, sovereigns led a national movement.

The Italians are strongly fortifying all positions captured from the Austrians. Trenches are being excavated and platforms constructed on which to mount heavy guns.

Many places along the frontier have been transformed into intrenched camps strongly garrisoned and with immense supplies of munitions.

Terrific storms continue in the high mountain region. Violent winds, hail, and even snow are delaying military operations; but the troops are engaged in fortifying dominant points.

The following official statement concerning the operations was issued at the headquarters of the General Staff tonight:

In the upper Cadore region our troops continued to bombard the bridges of the Platzwiese and Landro, which were partly demolished while an enemy battery installed on the plateau of Rauchkofel was partly dismounted.

Encounters favorable to the Italians occurred on Mount Zellonkofel and upon the Burgstall Crest, (3,460 feet high.)

A detachment of infantry succeeded in escalading the slopes of a ravine heretofore considered inaccessible and occupied by a surprise attack the summit of Falzarego Pass, (6,945 feet high.) On the night of Tuesday and Wednesday this detachment was counter-attacked, but the enemy was repulsed and suffered serious losses.

There has been no change on the remainder of the front.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the Italian war theatre yesterday there was increased artillery activity in the coast district and in Carinthia. On the Dolomite frontier several Italian battalions which attacked our positions near Ruffeddo and on the road of Schluderbach-Pentelstein were repulsed with important losses.

THREATENS ITALIAN ART.

German Paper Says Destruction Will Be Just Punishment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—According to The Morning Post, the German press is beginning to educate the public to regard the ruthless destruction of art treasures in Italy as a proper judgment on that kingdom. The Dresden Nachrichten is cited as declaring that there can and will be no consideration whatever paid to a country that "attacks us from behind" because it believes it can gain something by so doing it. "If Italian statesmen have imagined that art treasures in the country are their best insurance against too energetic conduct of the war they will experience some very bitter disappointments," says the German paper.

It informs the Italian people, according to The Post, that the least significant German is of more value that the most magnificent jewel of ancient or modern art when the German nation is engaged in a war that others have forced it to fight in order to prevent itself from being extinguished.

"When, therefore," The Dresden Nachrichten writes in conclusion, "the monuments and cathedrals and statues and palaces and churches and palaces of Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome feel the sharpness of the German sword, it will be—and God knows that it will be—a just judgment that overtakes them."

BANISH IRISHMEN FOR OPPOSING WAR

Three Members of the Sinn Fein Expelled for Conducting Campaign Against Recruiting.

LONDON, July 16.—The Government has ordered three members of the Sinn Fein—Ernest Blythe of Ennistimon, William Mallows of Athenry and H. J. Pim of Belfast to leave Ireland. The immediate cause of their expulsion is believed to be the campaign which they have been conducting from public platforms against war and recruiting.

All of the trio were active in the Sinn Fein section of volunteers that broke away and opposed the followers of John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons. Pim has written several books under the name of A. Newman.

PLOT AGAINST VENIZELOS.

Young Turks Plan Assassination of Former Greek Premier.

PARIS, July 16.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Athens says that a private letter received from Constantinople states that the Young Turks Committee is plotting the assassination of former Premier Venizelos of Greece.

The police, the Athens advices state, have taken the necessary measures to protect the life of the former Prime Minister.

DANIELS IN WASHINGTON.

May Announce List of Inventors on Advisory Board Today.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A definite plan for navy experimental work on a broader scale than ever before attempted will be laid before Congress in December by Secretary Daniels. Its adoption, Mr. Daniels believes, ultimately will result in placing the United States ahead of the remainder of the world in the machinery of sea warfare.

Back today from his conference at Orange, N. J., with Thomas A. Edison, who is to head the Advisory Board, Mr. Daniels announced that he would have a statement to make tomorrow. He indicated that it might include at least a partial list of the noted inventors and technical experts who will be asked to make up the board.

SUPPOSED AMERICAN ARRESTED IN BERLIN

George S. Speets Held on Undivulged Charges — Long Under Surveillance.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—George S. Speets, said to be an American, who, it is understood, represents American copper interests, was arrested here on Tuesday and is held at police headquarters on charges that have not been divulged.

Speets, who has an American passport and maintained an office for general brokerage business, had been under police surveillance for several months. Some doubt exists as to Speets's citizenship, and Ambassador Gerard only yesterday, while still ignorant of Speets's arrest, had started an investigation regarding the manner in which Speets had obtained an American passport. The Ambassador had also communicated with the German authorities on the subject.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The State Department records show that George S. Speets applied to the American Embassy in Berlin for an American passport as a New York importer on April 1 last and that the passport was issued at the Citizenship Bureau here on April 17. Speets swore that he was "general director of the American Trading Import Company." He said that he was born at Winters, Cal., on March 29, 1886, and that his father was a native American.

The State Department has not yet been advised of his arrest.

WINTER, Cal., July 16.—There is no record here of the birth of George S. Speets, and no family of that name is known here.

Certain residents are confident that no one named Speets lived here in 1886, the date Speets gave as that of his birth.

No one could be found in copper producing circles here yesterday who knew George S. Speets.

Members of the Metal Exchange and the Copper Producing Association said they had never heard the name before.

U-51 REPORTED SUNK BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

German Submarine Traveled to Dardanelles and Torpedoed Two British Battleships.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The German submarine U-51 has been sunk in the Black Sea by Russian warships, according to information received from Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea, by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The U-51 was the submarine which made the voyage from Germany to the Dardanelles. She was commanded by Captain Otto Hersing.

The exact date of the remarkable voyage of Captain Otto Hersing from Wilhelmshaven, around the British Isles and through the Straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles is not known. The first news of it appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt of May 30, which took it for granted that the feat had been accomplished, adding:

"The United States must realize that if a submarine could be sent to the Dardanelles the matter of sending one across the Atlantic, which is about the same distance, would not be attended with more difficulty."

It was known both from English and German sources that on May 26 the British battleship Triumph had been sunk by a submarine and that the next day another battleship, the Majestic, had met with a similar fate in a similar manner, and it was generally supposed that they had been sunk by the same submarine and that this submarine was a German. It was not then believed, however, that she had made the voyage from the German coast to the Dardanelles by water but had been sent overland via Rumania and Bulgaria in parts, and that the parts had been assembled at Constantinople.

Later it was learned that the Triumph had been torpedoed at the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Majestic near the narrows, which facts supported the theory that the hostile craft had been making the journey from west to east. On June 5, however, all doubt was removed by the German Kaiser, who ordered that Captain Otto Hersing should be decorated at Constantinople for having made the longest voyage on record in a submarine. The decoration bestowed was the Order pour le Mérite.

The craft was identified as the U-51, the first of five large and powerful submarines that had been completed in February and tested in March. At this time it was reported, from Hamburg via Copenhagen, by witnesses who had seen the tests in Heligoland Bight, that the new type had a surface displacement of 1,000 tons, a speed of 20 knots, a radius of 4,000 miles, and carried a heavy oil fuel for three months. It had an armament of one 3-pounder and one 12-pounder rapid-fire, disappearing guns, and four torpedo tubes, two ahead and two astern, and a supply of fourteen reserve torpedos, making eighteen in all.

It is said that the British Admiralty heard of the voyage of the U-51 about May 20, but supposed that she was bound for the British coast and then took precautions for such a contingency. Later, when she was reported in the Bay of Biscay, there seemed to be no doubt as to her destination, and orders were sent to have the destroyer flotilla at Gibraltar "capture or destroy" her at all costs.

According to one account she slipped through the Straits by using a fleet of Spanish tank steamers as a decoy. The fleet tried to escape, was overhauled, and taken into port for prize proceedings. The cargoes were addressed to the agents of German consignees at Genoa, but the commander at Gibraltar knew that Italy would declare war before Genoa could be reached and he thought that England might as well have the oil as Italy. In the excitement of the chase the U-51 slipped by.

TIED IN SACKS, DROWNED.

Old Punishment Revived for Enemies of Those in Power in Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Recently the Turkish Government expelled all Secretaries who on the outbreak of the war were left at the English and Russian Embassies in order to guard the archives. Now the Turks have meted out the same treatment to M. Ledoux, who remained behind in Constantinople to look after the property of the French Embassy.

M. Ledoux has just arrived at Athens. He states that he regards the situation at Constantinople as critical. Many Old Turks have been done away with in a manner which used to find favor in Abdul Hamid's eyes. They were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosporus during the night.

The relations between the Turks and the Germans, M. Ledoux adds, are not at all good, and the Germans make no secret of their intention, if they win, to turn Turkey into a German protectorate.

As the Turks are incapable of ruling foreign subjects, all subjects of the entente powers now interned or under surveillance in Turkey are about to be sent to the interior of Asia Minor.

Holds Untermyer Servant.

Ford A. Simonson, a servant at Greystone, the country home of Samuel Untermyer at Yonkers, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Judge Beall of that city on the charge of having attacked a 17-year-old girl. Simonson was unable to put up the bail, and was paroled in the custody of his counsel until Monday.

THINKS WAR DEBTS WILL LIMIT ARMIES

French Socialist Minister Says Disarmament Will Be Forced by Need of Economy.

MUNITIONS CONTROL URGED

M. Sembat Would Lodge It in an International Commission, Under Neutral Presidency.

PARIS, June 27, (Delayed by Censor.)—"The Ministers of Finance in the belligerent countries will be the most forceful advocates of the limitation of armaments after the war," asserted Marcel Sembat, Socialist leader and French Minister of Public Works, in a statement to a representative of The Associated Press today. Continuing his discussion the Minister said:

"They will speak not only in the name of the superior ideal of social solidarity; they will speak in the name of the budget and of public credit. If we leave aside the philosophical considerations that might incline us to desire a limitation of armaments, it seems to me that during the war and after it financial considerations alone will suffice.

"I have come from an interesting session of the Chamber, devoted to a discussion of war appropriations. Two speeches, completing the admirable report of M. Metin (Albert Metin, General Budget Reporter of the Chamber of Deputies) for the Appropriations Committee, emphasized the extent of the sacrifices that the war has imposed on us. You know that M. Metin calculated the war was costing France 50,000 francs ($10,000) a minute. The expenditures of the English are not less than ours, while the Russians and Italians are feeling a heavy burden on their shoulders. Our adversaries, the Germans and the Austrians, are crushed by financial burdens. You have noticed recently the failure of the Austrian loan.

"If the war proves to be long, which is not an improbable conjecture—the President of the Cabinet and the Minister of Finance today took occasion to say so and prepare the public mind for it—endeavor to form an idea of what will be the state of the public finances of the belligerent countries at the conclusion of peace. We must expect that the public debt of each of those countries will be augmented by a considerable number of billions. I ask, then, of any one capable of seriously examining a financial situation how it will be possible to pay the debts contracted with foreigners, the loans, and at the same time keep up as costly armies and fleets as in the past without renouncing expenditures for social reforms which impose themselves today upon all civilized people.

"The carnage which we are witnesses may reasonably be expected to open the eyes of the people to their real interests. But considering only the practical side of the question, whether it will be easier after the war than before to limit armaments, it seems to me it will.

"This war has demonstrated above all the supremely important rôle of cannon, rifles, shells, and explosives. In the United States you know it better than any one. You know also that rifles and cannon cannot be improvised over night—months are necessary.

"Formerly to partisans of the limitation of armaments was cited the ability of Prussia to get around the prescription of that sort imposed by Napoleon I., but since it is demonstrated today that troops, however numerous, can do nothing without powerful artillery, we may find a practical means of control in the supervision of all manufactories of arms and cannon by an international commission instituted by the eventful treaty of peace. That commission should include representatives of each European power and should be presided over by a representative of some neutral State, such as Switzerland."

PUTS ENGLAND'S NEED AT $10,000,000,000

Must Borrow That Amount Before She Can End War, Harold Cox Tells London Bankers.

LONDON, July 16.—"In this national crisis expenditures, both public and private, should be rigidly curtailed, and at the same time new taxation should forthwith be imposed upon all classes of the people in order that when the war shall be brought to a triumphant conclusion the nation may enter the period of restoration with its financial power impaired to the least possible extent."

The foregoing resolution was adopted this evening at a meeting of the leading bankers and financiers of London. A deputation will convey it to Premier Asquith.

Harold Cox, well known as a political economist, addressed the meeting. He said that the loan would hardly carry the country over until Christmas, and that personally he did not think the war would end without England having to borrow £2,000,000,000 ($10,000,000,000.) Altogether, the interest on this, Mr. Cox said, would be £90,000,000 ($450,000,000,) which, with the sinking fund, would be increased to £110,000,000 ($550,000,000,) and another £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) would have to be added for the first two years after the war for pensions. The new taxes imposed last November, Mr. Cox added, produced £63,000,000 ($315,000,000,) so that many more new taxes would have to be imposed.

GERMANY TO CONTROL COAL.

Owners Compelled to Form Associations Under the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The Times says that, without any previous discussion of the subject, it was officially announced in Berlin last Monday night that the Government had decided to assume control of the whole coal industry.

The form of procedure is that the Federal Council has approved a proclamation which will empower the State authorities to bring owners of coal fields together by compulsion in associations which will control the whole production and sale of coal produced by their members.

It is expressly stated that these associations are formed without the consent of the coal owners, who "are no longer free." It is laid down that all coal owners have to place their output at the disposal of their association from the time at which it begins operations.

"How State is to have what is described as "a certain influence in the fixing of prices," and is to appoint Commissioners who will take part, with voting power, at all meetings of coal owners and associations, their decisions in accordance with the laws, the new regulations, or even "public interests."

It is explained that the new regulations will take effect immediately as regards the renewal of the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate. The Syndicate agreements expire Nov. 31 next. From Oct. 1 the members of the Syndicate were to be free to enter into contracts with regard to production on and after Jan. 1. Thus far all efforts to conclude an agreement for the renewal of the Syndicate have failed.

It is provided that compulsion shall not be exercised in any district in which before a given date a voluntary agreement is reached by the coal owners whose production amounts to more than 97 per cent. of the whole production of their district.

TEUTONS BEGIN BIGGEST DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

sian Army, a considerable part of which is now concentrated in Poland.

The Russian army is forewarned and has so far unwaveringly pursued the tactics adapted to its present situation. It may confidently be anticipated, therefore, that the Germans will not gain their object.

But the German plan as now revealed is interesting. Hindenburg is pushing his columns under cover of very heavy artillery fire toward Lomza, Przasnysz, and Ciechanow, along the northern tributaries of the Narew. The Narew, after flowing due east along Northern Poland, suddenly bends southward and flows into the Vistula near the fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Just north of Novo Georgievsk, the Narew is joined by the Western Bug. Due east of Warsaw, where the Bug, after running northward from Galicia turns to the west, lies another important fortress of Brest-Litovsk. The Bug and Narew are thus at present the most important lines on the Polish front.

Hindenburg's objective is Novo Georgievsk and Mackensen's is Brest-Litovsk, and the concerted advance of these two Marshals might have serious consequences for the Russian army; but there are certain difficulties in the way and the Germans might easily be outwitted by skillful manoeuvring.

For one thing, the Russians, who are now on their inner lines, have this time the advantage in railways and can throw their troops from one part of the front to the other with much better effect than the Germans. Hindenburg has behind him, it is true, a splendid railway system which might insure the success of the first stage of his advance, but Mackensen in the southeast is surrounded by long miles of ill-roaded country from the chief railway systems of Galicia and Southern Poland. Then, again, from all accounts, the quality of the German soldiers is not what it was.

The present German plan is evidently based on the relative state of the munitions questions on the eastern and western fronts as the Allies. The hypothesis that the Russians are worse off and that their supply and organization of munitions are developing more slowly than in France and England has inspired the Germans with the idea of soundly beating the Russians when, as they suppose, they are down, and then rushing their troops to the western front to bury the resistance there under a hail of artillery before, as they suppose, France and Britain are quite ready.

Russia Organizing Rapidly.

It is to be hoped that the frankness with which the Allies have lately discussed the lack of munitions may prove misleading to the Germans. As far as Russia is concerned the organization of supplies is proceeding with greater rapidity and energy than could possibly have been imagined. What is surprising is not the defects in the Russian organization, but the success with which it is coping with very serious difficulties. The invitation to public bodies to participate in supply work has already had an excellent effect in clearing away abuses. The output of shells, rifles, and cartridges is steadily increasing, and it is now possible to equip hitherto unused forces of recruits.

Russia is settling down to a long war, and her mobilization at the beginning of the second year is much more thorough than it was last August. It is worth noting, too, that there are prospects of a bountiful harvest. The important speech delivered yesterday by Minister of Agriculture Krivoshein hinted that Russia would meet the new harvest with a liberal supply in hand from last year. Russia could supply to the full not only her own needs in wheat, but those of all her allies.

Developing Lloyd George's assertion that in the long run victory is on the side that is technically best equipped, M. Krivoshein declared that the country that could feed its population and its army ungrudgingly would in a long war by patient endurance make certain of victory.

RIGA GERMAN GOAL IN NORTH.

Advance So Far Opposed Only by Russian Cavalry and Outposts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German invasion of Russia is rapidly developing. While the Galician section of the general plan appears to be merely keeping up routine activity, in another section, that between the Baltic and Lower Vistula, it is moving with force and determination.

The main strategic objective in the north is evidently Riga, upon which the Germans have made several abortive attempts by sea. They have now poured considerable armies into the region between Libau and Schavli, and are advancing on a sixty to seventy-mile front, with the left resting on the Baltic Sea and the right extending across the Libau Railway to a point behind the River Windau in the direction of Popeliany station, on the railway twenty-six miles short of Schavli. The left is making directly for Goldingen, and is well forward on the right flank of the line.

The Russians are meeting the German advance at the river crossings on the Windau and Wento and at other suitable points, but the opposition is offered only by cavalry and outposts. There are no elements of military surprise in this movement of the Germans, which has been foreseen and adequately provided against in every respect.

Nevertheless, the Germans may be expected to advance for some little time yet, in accordance with Russia's general plans of defense against invasion. Those plans are based solely upon miltary considerations. Nothing else counts. There are very few towns, and the wealth of the country is mainly found in the castles of German Barons who are Russian subjects. Many of these princely possessions have been specially stocked in aid of the German invasion, and the Russian authorities have been busy for some time investigating the loyalty of landowners in the Baltic provinces.

It is improbable that the Germans will gain much by their advance into the Baltic provinces on this occasion. Until they succeed in forcing the Russian armies to a general engagement and are victorious in such battle, they have gained nothing whatever. Frontiers have no existence in war; only armies and strategic points which they can utilize count for anything at all.

On this principle Russia has steadily acted, well knowing that the victors will lay down frontiers with perfect satisfaction to themselves when the time comes for map-making. At present only armies count.

HEACY FIGHTING IN POLAND.

Official Versions Issued by Petrograd, Berlin, and Vienna.

PETROGRAD, July 16.—The following official communication has been issued by the War Office:

After engagements with our advance guard, the enemy on the 15th occupied the right banks of the Rivers Windau and Venta and continued in certain sectors his movement toward the east.

On the Transnfoen front the enemy on the night of the 14th made an attack northeast of the village of Gloulicefort, where he took part of our trenches, but was driven off by our counter-attack.

On the Narew front our troops last night, between the Pissa and the Orzyc, were withdrawn in order to take up a more concentrated position on the right bank of the Narew. In this sector the enemy made local attacks between the Pissa and Skwa Rivers.

On the left bank of the Vistula, north of the Pilica, there has been rifle firing. South of the Pilica on the 15th the enemy attempted to take the offensive on the roads leading to Radom from the northwest and west, but was repulsed by our counter-attacks. In the other sectors there were engagements between patrols.

Between the Vistula and the Wieprz there is no change. Between the Wieprz as well as in the sector of the Bug below Kristnopol, there have been vigorous advance guard engagements.

West of the River Orzyc important enemy forces attacked on the front of the villages of Podossie and Tzieknanoff.

The morning of the 15th two vigorous German attacks against the right flank of the sector indicated and against the villages of Pioniavy and Bramvoura. Sviachntchemnais were repulsed with great enemy losses. In the centre district, in the village of Midiki, the enemy made slight progress, but his advance was arrested.

On the left flank the Germans, who had attacked unsuccessfully the preceding night in the sector of Grabovo-Opinagoura, broke down 400 paces before our front. Between Tzieknanoff and Vishgorod there were advance guard engagements.

In the district of the village of Grabovetz, as well as to the south of Grounechoff and on the Bug below Skoal, fighting has begun.

Along the course of the lower Zlota Lipa there has been violent gun and rifle firing. Near the mouth of this river we repulsed an enemy attack.

Fighting continues on the Dniester. Our troops attacked three enemy forces which had crossed the Dniester near Ivanjogar and Grodek.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—The German forces have crossed the Windau River to the north of Koltinyani, in Courland, according to the following statement given out today by the Army Headquarters Staff:

In the eastern theatre: Our troops have crossed the Windau River north of Koltinyani, in an easterly direction. Southeast of Kolno and south of Przasnysz we have made further progress and are fighting.

In the southeastern theatre: The situation with the German troops is unchanged.

Dispatches from Austrian headquarters say that after a heavy bombardment of the Russian position the Austrians have crossed the Dniester River at Uciebiskupie, on the Russian border, where the Austrian crownlands of Galicia and Bukowina and the Russian province of Bessarabia meet.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting on the Dniester is continuing. Russian attempts to repulse our troops on the north bank of the river by severe counter-attacks have been unsuccessful, and we have captured 12 officers, 1,300 men, and 3 machine guns. When forcing a crossing of the Dniester and on the following days the Carinthian Seventh Regiment especially distinguished itself.

Near Sokal increased activity is shown on both sides. Our troops have stormed several vantage points, among them the Dernhardiner Convent, near Sokal.

On the other fronts the situation is unchanged.

"NATIONAL DAY" IN POLAND.

Ceremonies Held Under Auspices of Austro-German Governments.

BERLIN, July 16, (Via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) —Natives of Russian, Austrian and Prussian Poland have held a "national day" in Petrikau in Poland, according to a dispatch from that place, given out by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad.

"Delegates were present," the dispatch says, "representing the Polish Executive National Committee, the Polish Legion, Polish organizations in provinces occupied by the Teutonic allies, members of the Polish Independent Party in the Duma, members of other political parties and representatives of American Polish organizations.

"The 'national day,' held under the auspices of the allied Governments, proved a great success in preparing for a close connection between Russian Poland and the Teutonic allies."

SECURITY LEAGUE ADVISES DANIELS

President Menken Says Modern Battleships Are More Important Than Submarines.

COMMENDS ADVISORY BOARD

But He Asserts Subsidiary Forces Are Subordinate to Building Up Superdreadnoughts.

In regard to the proposed advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers, headed by Thomas A. Edison, and announced by the Secretary of the Navy, President S. Stanwood Menken of the National Security League issued yesterday a statement from the league's headquarters at 31 Pine Street, in which he said:

"The league is much encouraged by the public statement of the Secretary of the Navy that he believes in preparedness for war, but the fact remains that the modern battleship is still the all-important unit of every fleet, and so far as it has hitherto been shown all improvements in aeroplanes, submarines, and other subsidiary forces are subordinate to it. The league believes that no improvements in the subsidiary fleet equal in importance the necessity of bringing the superdreadnought, which is the first line of the fleet, to its highest state of efficiency.

"An underlying principle of every military organization must be that battle efficiency is the only test by which any measure or innovation is to be tested.

"Thomas A. Edison for the high post of adviser to the Navy Department needs no indorsements from the National Security League, his fame in his particular field being secure, and this is in only lesser degree true of the distinguished names which have been mentioned by the Secretary of the Navy along with him—Orville Wright, the inventor of the aeroplane; Henry Ford, Mr. Lake, pioneer of submarines, and others.

"Further emphasis must still be laid upon the fact that there is not a submarine on the Atlantic Coast which is fit for sea duty. The largest submarines carried on the naval list are the K boats, weighing about 500 tons. During the last manoeuvres of the Atlantic Fleet these boats were found to be too small to be seaworthy, and by radio from Admiral Fletcher were ordered back to port. Nevertheless the sixteen submarines ordered by the last Congress, for which bids are now being issued by the Secretary, are of only 300 tons displacement, or 200 tons less displacement than the K boats, which have already proved too small. In other words, the sixteen submarines now to be built are obsolete before a dollar has been spent in their construction or before a single keel has been laid.

"Public attention should not be diverted from the further fact that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt; the General Board, and Admiral Fletcher have alike drawn attention to the fact that the Atlantic fleet is short 18,000 men. Admiral Fletcher has stated in his report that the ships now actually in commission are short 5,000 men and 300 officers, and that the balance is necessary to place in commission those ships which are now lying idle in the navy yards. As a matter of fact, the destroyer fleet

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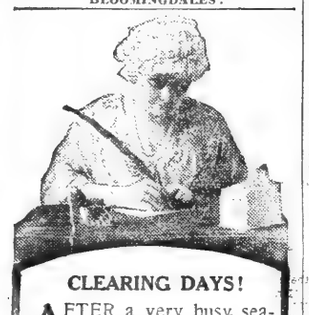
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HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

THAW, FREE, FLIRTS WITH THE OLD LIFE AS MOTHER WAITS

Continued from Page 1.

New York," he said. Later when he reaffirmed that statement a reporter asked him if he didn't like Broadway.

Never Did Like Broadway.

"No, I don't like Broadway; I never did," he replied. "My wife's interests were what forced me to go there when I did. I never thought the plays were funny, and I don't believe they are any different now, although, of course, I don't know."

When Thaw left the Newark restaurant he had to be dragged through a dense crowd to his automobile. There was one Newark policeman on hand, and he lost his head, yelling: "Yes, it's him; it's him!" Thaw's detectives and the newspaper men formed the wedge which finally broke a path through the throng.

When the automobiles resumed their journey, it was believed Thaw was headed for Philadelphia to remain there over night and take a train tomorrow for Pittsburgh. Thaw said he didn't know just where he was going, and the detectives with him either didn't know at the time that he was headed for Atlantic City or wouldn't tell.

Two of the automobiles dropped out of the parade as Thaw suddenly diverted from the road to Philadelphia and laid his course through Elizabeth, Perth Amboy and South Amboy. At the latter place Thaw jumped out of the automobile.

Didn't Take a Drink.

"I'll buy everybody a drink of soda," said Thaw.

And there was one thing that Thaw didn't do throughout the day—he didn't touch a drop of liquor in any form. He wouldn't even permit it to be served to others in the party while he was present. He said that it wasn't a good thing for them and frequently warned them against it.

The next town on the route was Keyport, and there it began to rain. The covers of the cars were put up, but as the next town was reached the rain began to come down in torrents. Thaw directed that a stop be made at a roadhouse near the railroad station. As he reached the porch he looked across the street and read the name of the town, printed in huge letters on the station. It was one word: "Matawan."

Thaw laughed uproariously at that.

"It's funny," he said, "but that name sounds familiar. Don't that beat the Dutch? I didn't know the arm of coincidence was so long."

While waiting for the shower to end Thaw played selections on a piano and chatted with the reporters. He was more than considerate, even anxious that the newspaper men should have time to call their offices by telephone, and agreed to hold the trip up ten minutes.

The automobile used by the reporters was the same in which Thaw escaped from Matteawan, a big touring car. This was called to Thaw's attention.

"Now, that's another coincidence," he said. "It's making better time than it did when I had it."

The automobile shot through Freehold, Farmingdale, and Squankum to Lakewood, where the party stopped for supper at the Bartlett Inn. Nobody there knew Thaw until he happened to make some pointed reference to his case and then the secret came out.

No Word for Mother.

Just before he went in to supper one of the party suggested to Thaw that he communicate with his mother at Pittsburgh and let her know where he was and where he was heading. He said that he didn't think it would be a wise thing, as he'd be there soon enough and the message would be delivered and he didn't want to wake her up if there was any delay. The message was not sent at that point. Thaw ruled that no liquor should be served at the table during the supper and ordered bottled water. He had vegetable soup, fried chicken, and a salad for his meal.

After Lakewood came Toms River, Barnegat, Manahawken, Tuckerton, New Gretna, Port Republic, Smithville, Pleasantville, Absecon, and Pleasantville, and then the automobile turned into the new boulevard and on to Pacific Avenue. As the bright lights of Atlantic City and the Boardwalk came into view Thaw showed renewed interest.

Glad to See the Bright Lights.

"They look good," he exclaimed. "I haven't seen them for a long time. Isn't it a pretty sight?"

It was 10:30 o'clock then, and Thaw became very solicitous for the newspaper men. He said he felt in a measure responsible for keeping them away so long from the telegraph wires. He also expressed fear that one of the reporters was catching cold, so he was riding in the automobile with him, and, notwithstanding the fact that he was no more warmly clothed himself, insisted that they change seats so that the reporter might avoid a breeze.

When the automobile swept over the bridge leading to Atlantic Avenue Thaw looked at the water and exclaimed, "That looks good." He inquired when the tide was high for bathing tomorrow. What other plans he had in view he would not say, except that he expected to stay here at least three or four days. Where he would go then he said he didn't know.

Doesn't Fear Appeal.

During the trip Thaw talked over at great length his case and the strong points which he felt had been brought out. When the question of the appeal was brought up Thaw said that he thought it would not amount to anything and doubted that it would be pressed.

"I am tired of the law courts and I never want to see any of them again," he said.

He told of his experiences at Matteawan and spoke of the various Superintendents. "I wonder that I didn't go crazy there," he said, "and I wonder also that some of the old people there live through it with the food they get."

The two detectives who are with Thaw to see that he gets to Pittsburgh unharmed had rooms adjoining Thaw's at the Hotel Denis. No information could be obtained from him about what they expected to do.

Persons close to Thaw said tonight that he had not been in touch at all with his mother. He goes where he pleases and does as he pleases, and the detectives are making as good a job as they can of a bad situation. They had hoped to have him in Philadelphia or even in Pittsburgh tonight, but they were powerless.

SANE, SAYS HENDRICK.

Justice Declares Evidence Before Jury Overwhelming.

Justice Hendrick announced the verdict declaring Thaw sane and free with his elbows leaning on the bench in front of him and speaking in a voice which carried distinctly to the farthest limits of the court room. He said:

Gentlemen, I have reached a decision in this case, and it is based upon what my own judgment, fortified by the advice of a very intelligent jury, has led me to. I want first to speak of the evidence. We have had come here men from New Hampshire, some of them, though not by name alienists, of great experience in the judgment of the difference between a man who is sane and one who is insane. We have had men and women come from the community, of undoubtedly high repute. Witnesses whose testimony was impressive, to testify to their belief in the sanity of this relator.

We have been told here by one alienist that it is impossible for a judge or jury to determine the sanity or insanity of a paranoiac, except as judge and jury accept the statements of the alienists. The case I speak of this, gentleman, is that I want to say a word about the testimony of alienists in our courts that I hope may remedy what is fast becoming a scandal in the administration of justice.

If this court and this jury are to depend upon the opinion of an alienist or of alienists who have made it their business for years and for pay to render expert testimony that Thaw is sane or insane, whichever it may be, that opinion is to me of absolutely no value and has no influence on my determination of this case.

The idea that in the administration of justice a doctor of repute can for years devote himself to a case, can publish his opinions in the public press, can interview witnesses, can help to prepare for trial, can do everything that an advocate is bound by law to do, and then go on the stand and think his evidence is of any probative value, is wrong.

Hopes Evil Will Be Corrected.

I hope the members of the medical profession itself will find some way to correct that evil. I do not speak especially of this case, but of cases generally where alienists' expert testimony is rendered by doctors of repute for pay. If the members of the medical profession do not do it themselves, as I have no doubt they want to, I hope the Legislature of this State will find some means of curing that evil that obtains in our courts, either by legislation that will allow the Court to appoint the experts to examine the lunatics, or by such other means as may be deemed advisable.

I have adopted the verdict of this jury. I think it is founded not only on the weight of evidence, but it is overwhelmingly founded on the weight of evidence, and I declare the decision of this Court that Harry K. Thaw is now sane.

Thaw had listened to Justice Hendrick, apparently unmoved, and his only display of emotion at the verdict which gave him his liberty after nine years was a smile and a nod to his counsel. How great was the restraint which he had imposed on himself was revealed later when the formalities connected with admitting him to bail had been completed, but for the moment he was as calm, if not calmer, than any other in the courtroom.

Deputy Attorney General Edgar Bromberger rose as Justice Hendrick finished speaking and quickly that his words seemed almost a part of the Justice's verdict, he gave notice of the State's intention to appeal, and for the time checked effectually the triumph of Thaw.

"Well, this acts as a stay, Mr. Bromberger," remarked the court.

John B. Stanchfield and ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of counsel for Thaw were on their feet instantly, and Mr. Stanchfield asked that Thaw be at once admitted to bail on an order in form of which has been agreed upon between the Attorney General's office and ourselves."

Bail Not a Remedy.

"To the apparent amazement of Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Bromberger exclaimed:

If the court please, before we arrive at that decision the only agreement arrived at between counsel and the Attorney General was that in the event your Honor saw fit to admit Thaw to bail, then this order would be agreeable to form.

But after full conference and most careful consideration of the admission of this man to bail pending an appeal, we respectfully differ with due respect to your Honor's finding, for we do not think Harry Thaw is sane, but believe him to be insane and a menace to the public welfare to be at large.

Bail will not remedy any harm that Harry K. Thaw may do while out, whether within this State or without this State, and accordingly in the interest of justice, as unwelcome a guest as Harry K. Thaw is within this State now in our opinion, yet we believe he ought to be restrained here pending the final determination of this matter and the outcome of the appeal.

"If you question the power of this Court to admit Thaw to bail," interrupted Justice Hendrick, "that is seriously in doubt I will consider it in briefs. I supposed it was conceded that I had the discretion to admit him to bail."

"That is not conceded," responded the Deputy Attorney General.

Denies Notice Is a Stay.

Mr. Stanchfield, obviously surprised and indignant at the unexpected obstacle to the granting of bail, exclaimed quickly.

If the court please in the first place, as a strict matter of law we do not at all acquiesce in the proposition of the Attorney General that the filing of this notice operates as a stay. It is utterly incredible that a man found sane by a jury, declared sane by your Honor, after you have received that verdict in evidence—that the mere filing of an appeal that I deliberately assert will never be prosecuted should act as a stay.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Attorney General of the State of New York never intends to prosecute this appeal, and that the record, in my deliberate judgment, will never be printed for any argument or appeal, because what, if your Honor please, is there to discuss in the Appellate Division?

The Attorney General from the start has fought through every court in this State the order which you made calling in a jury to assist in aiding your conscience in arriving at a conclusion of this matter, and the Court of Appeals in turn has held that you had the right in the circumstances, and it was a proper exercise of your discretion to call in a jury to aid your conscience in arriving at a conclusion.

Now, we have taken testimony here covering three weeks. Your Honor has been so impressed and moved by the dignity and the high character and standing of that testimony that you pronounced it in rendering your opinion as practically overwhelming.

Now, in the Appellate tribunal what question is there to review? When your Honor has signed your admirable charge, so fair that the Attorney General was moved himself to get upon his feet and say that there was no exception to be taken to that charge, there is no legal question left in this case. Can the Attorney General be held here to say that the Appellate Division would review the facts in the case after this trial and after this result?

Now, there is no Appellate Division until the Fall, and if this motion is pressed I will have some very serious remarks to make as to what I think is the motive that is behind it. Now, it is understood, it was agreed, and Mr. Becker and Mr. Cook and I talked here, over and over again, the question of the amount of bail that should be furnished in this case. There has been no dispute upon that proposition.

As Mr. Stanchfield concluded Justice Hendrick turned to Mr. Bromberger, asking:

"On what do you found your opinion that I have no power to take bail?"

Resents Charge of Bad Faith.

In reply the Deputy Attorney General said:

If the Court please, in Section 1,313 of the Code, it is provided that upon an appeal taken by the people of the State of New York or by a State officer or a board of State officers or a board of supervisors of a county, the service of the notice of the appeal prevents bail and stays the execution of the judgment or the order appealed from, without any undertaking or other security, and the similar provision with reference to municipal bodies and officers thereof is in Section 1,314.

But before I state the authorities, if the Court please, I resent the charge made by Mr. Stanchfield that this appeal has not been filed in good faith. As late as yesterday I had a conversation with Albany, and the appeal is filed at the present time in the utmost good faith, and in line with the entire idea of it being prosecuted that we file these papers.

I do not know of any motive actuating the Attorney General or any of his deputies in this matter excepting that of protecting the public interest and discharging a public duty as they see it and with a view of performing their full duty in accordance with their oaths of office.

"There is no question about that," interrupted the Justice. "The only question here is the question of my power."

Here Mr. O'Brien rose and said:

Yes, your Honor, I was about to speak of that. It seems to me that we are going very much further than the State has any right to ask when we are willing to state in this case that bail should be given. That was out of abundant caution to avoid this discussion which we are now having. I ask your Honor in reading that decision which only relates to subjects in actions which are pending, and has no bearing on the question of writs of habeas corpus, where is the power and where is the authority that counsel states here wherein he can suspend the writ of habeas corpus?

The Constitution of the State gives the man the right to the habeas corpus and we are here on the habeas corpus. It is the duty of Your honor to discharge this relator here, by the force of the Constitution, and I would like my friend to cite a single case on which you cannot discharge the writ without bail.

Bail Fixed at $35,000.

Justice Hendrick, who had evidently made up his mind as Mr. O'Brien spoke, announced at once that he would release Thaw in bail and permit the State to take an exception to the ruling. Mr. Bromberger answered that he did so, and Justice Hendrick declared:

"I hold Thaw in bail to the amount of $35,000."

Thaw, who had listened intently to this final fight on which his liberty still depended, despite the decision of court and jury, kept the tight rein on himself which he had drawn when he entered the room.

The strain was apparent, however, and it was evident that he would have welcomed a loosening of his restraint, but before this was to be Mr. O'Brien took opportunity to spread on the record a tribute to the late Justice John J. Delany, Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Bromberger adding their eulogies, while the court also officially paid tribute to his former colleague.

The doors of the courtroom had been kept locked, and there was not a murmur among the lawyers, jurors and few witnesses in the room. But to Thaw's ears came the yells and cheers of throngs that had congregated outside and who had learned the outcome when a reporter, released from the courtroom to flash the news to various offices, shouted from the corridor:

"Thaw is free."

Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds for Bail.

Chambers Street was filled with men, women, and children, all anxious for a glimpse of Stanford White's slayer, and the crowd waited, patiently but boisterously, while Thaw followed his lawyers into Justice Hendrick's private room and there signed the bail bond provided by the National Surety Company, whose representatives, William A. Thompson, the Secretary, and Harold Norris, the resident Vice President, had been in waiting with a blank bail bond. The amount was quickly filled in and the document was signed. It was said that the Thaw family had deposited $40,000 worth of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds with the surety company.

The bond differed from the ordinary bail bond, inasmuch as it assured Thaw's obedience to any mandate the court might make until final disposition of the case.

With the signing of the bond the last formality was over, and the doors of the courtroom were thrown open. It was noon, and Thaw had been in court since 11 o'clock.

The crowd that had blocked corridor and stairs poured into the courtroom, and Thaw, turning to face them, threw back his head and laughed. The last vestige of restraint left him. He grabbed the hands of all about him and pumped them up and down. He laughed and capered and exchanged good wishes with the throng that surged about him. He was like a child in his excitement and pleasure.

His new striped gray suit was pulled out of shape by the crowding about him and by his own rapid movements. His dark blue scarf was pulled under one ear, his collar was wilted, he was disheveled and disarrayed, but he was happy.

Autographs for Young Women.

A crowd of young women pressed about him and Thaw quickly signed his autograph twenty or more times, using the pen he had used to sign the bail bond. He was boyish in action and youthful in appearance. He seemed to have dropped twenty years, for when he entered the court he had looked tired and worried.

John Elliott, a traveling salesman and the ninth of the jurors who had voted for Thaw's freedom, approached him with outstretched hand, saying:

"I wish you all the luck in the world, Harry, my boy. I hope you will turn over a new leaf, and not give us cause to regret what we have done for you."

"Oh, I'll be all right," laughed Thaw.

"Why, Mr. Elliott, five other jurors have given me the same advice."

"Remember the old saying, Harry," Elliott continued, "'A boy's best friend is his mother.'"

Thaw laughed and shook hands again, and later, the thought recurring to him, he exclaimed:

"Wasn't he a nut to imagine that I'd ever go back to that sort of thing again. If any one has any idea that I am going back to the old life he's got another guess coming.

"This is the end for me. I am free and I am going to stay free. There will never be another trial. The State was merely putting up a bluff about an appeal. I am tired of courts and I never expect to be in another one as long as I live."

The attempt to deprive Thaw of his liberty by forbidding the acceptance of bail rankled in Thaw's mind and he spoke frequently, exclaiming once:

"What do you think of the Attorney General trying to suspend a writ of habeas corpus in times of peace. Isn't that a pretty funny piece of business?"

No Interest in Evelyn or the Baby.

Thaw was ready enough to discuss his plans after bail had been accepted, though he had declined to do so before. He said he should go to Pittsburgh at once, motoring to Philadelphia and taking the train from there. His future otherwise was uncertain, but as regards Evelyn Nesbit Thaw he said:

"I have no interest in her nor in her child. Between my first and second trials she became a changed woman in character and manner of life so completely that I lost all affection for her.

"She is a different person from the girl I married. She might as well be another individual. There may be some time in the future when a divorce will be desirable, but I am not considering that now. I have no interest in her at all."

Nevertheless friends of Thaw said that one of his first acts as a sane person able to transact business would be to make a will cutting off his wife from any share in his fortune.

At 12:55 o'clock he left the building, and a roar of welcome rose from the crowd of thousands which jammed the street and stopped all traffic. The shouts continued as Thaw entered Sheriff Grifenhagen's automobile and turned toward the Pennsylvania Ferry at Cortlandt Street. There, as he was about to step upon the ferry to leave the State of New York, Thaw shook hands with the Sheriff.

Sheriff Glad He's Gone.

"Good-bye, Harry, I'm glad to see you go," said that official.

"Good-bye and good luck to you, Sheriff," responded Thaw. "You certainly treated me well."

The order of Justice Hendrick, liberating Thaw, sets forth in legal phraseology the history of the habeas corpus proceeding, which resulted in Thaw's release, and directs that the order of Justice Victor J. Dowling, dated Feb. 1, 1908, committing Thaw to Matteawan, has no longer any legal force and effect as a warrant or justification in law for the further detention of Harry K. Thaw."

This last writ was sued out before Justice Bijur on March 16, last, and was made returnable forthwith. Adjournments were had on various grounds until appeal was made to Justice Newburger for a trial by jury. This proceeding finally came before Justice Hendrick, who decided for the jury trial, and was sustained by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. The actual trial began on June 22.

HIS MOTHER WAITS IN VAIN

Telling Her Plans for a Happy, Quiet Life for Her Harry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 16.—Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, expected her son to join her at her home in Beechwood Boulevard tonight. A reporter telephoned to her home tonight, and Mrs. Thaw said:

"Harry is not home yet. I do not know just when he will arrive."

Mrs. Thaw arrived here from New York at 7:24 o'clock this morning. She was evidently disappointed because her son had not joined her earlier. Speaking of his release, she said:

"The result is what I expected. It was the only result possible when the people of New York at last understood how they had been deceived by charlatans and their allies. Harry will be home tonight. My happiness is complete."

On Mrs. Thaw's arrival the servants had gathered in front of the house to greet her. The old housekeeper ran forward, and Mrs. Thaw embraced her tenderly. Speaking of her plans, she said:

"We—Harry and I—are going to live very quietly now. Do you know, he has never seen this house? I hope—don't you think he will like it? I've planned to have everything prepared for him tonight the way he likes it.

"Of course, this house is smaller than Lyndhurst, but Harry and I won't worry much about that. Any place will be home to us, now that he is free, and we will be together again. Harry is not going to live the life of a man-about-town any longer. He expects to be very busy looking after the interests left by his father. And we are going to be happier—happier than any one else in the world, it seems—my son and I."

Late in the evening, when the newspapers had learned of Thaw's stopover in Atlantic City, reporters visited Mrs. Thaw again, but she refused to be interviewed.

MAY NOT BE APPEALED.

Attorney General Takes Thaw Verdict Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Attorney General Woodbury will reserve decision as to whether or not he will press an appeal from the decision liberating Harry K. Thaw. In a statement issued from his office this afternoon it was said that Mr. Woodbury will now personally examine the record of the proceedings for the purpose of determining if such error has been committed by the court as would warrant the argument of the appeal before the Appellate Division.

TWO WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—TENNIS

TABER SETS WORLD MARK FOR A MILE

Former Brown Athlete Timed at 4:12 3-5—World Hurdle Record for Meanix.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 16.—The world's record for running one mile, which has stood as 4 minutes and 12¾ seconds for twenty-nine years—made by W. G. George of England in 1886—this afternoon was set aside by Norman S. Taber of the Boston Athletic Association. Taber, who ran for Brown University as an American student and later at Oxford, England, as a Rhodes scholar, beat George's mark by only one-twentieth of a second today, but he did break it, and his time of 4 minutes and 12 3-5 seconds was taken by five of the most expert watchholders in the country, President Albert L. Lill of the American Amateur Athletic Union was one of the timers, H. von Schuckman of the Boston A. A. was another, and the other three were "Pooch" Donovan, Keane Fitzpatrick, and Johnny Mack, the respective athletic trainers and coaches at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale Universities. Edward E. Babb, former President of the A. A. U., was the referee. Therefore there is no doubt that the record will be accepted and Taber allowed full honor for his splendid running this afternoon.

The race was run at the Harvard Stadium and on a track which judges and timers agreed was the fastest they ever had seen. In the field with Taber were three other Boston A. A. distance men—J. M. Burke, with a handicap of 85 yards; D. J. Mahoney, with a handicap of 120 yards; and J. W. Ryan, with 10 yards. Ryan set a great pace for Taber in the first quarter, carrying him through in 58 seconds flat. After the next turn Taber began to follow Mahoney, running his second quarter in 1 minute and 5 seconds, the half-mile time being 2 minutes and 5 seconds flat. The third quarter also was made while trailing Mahoney, Taber's time being 1 minute and 7 seconds, which brought the time for the three-quarters of a mile to 3 minutes and 13 seconds. The last quarter showed Taber in wonderful form. He passed Burke coming into the straight, and his drive to the tape was the fastest he ever has made, the final quarter being run in 59 3-5 seconds.

Taber was much stronger than when running for Brown, and he made the most of the absolutely perfect conditions which prevailed for his effort, the day being just warm enough and what little wind there was helping rather than handicapping him. Taber's time for the 1,500 meters was said to be 3 minutes and 55 seconds, but this was unofficial.

Before the race ended it was assured that Taber would break the American amateur record of 4 minutes and 14 2-5 seconds which John Paul Jones of Cornell established on the Harvard Stadium track two years ago. This Taber eventually did by one and four-fifths seconds. The mile record was that of the only time which was broken here this afternoon. After Taber had completed his great race William H. Meanix of Harvard and the Boston A. A. went out to break the mark for the 440-yard low hurdles, which was set by C. Bacon in 56 4-5 seconds by R. L. Anderson of England in 1910. Meanix had broken the old record several times in practice, and his supporters were not astonished to see him come through today in 54 3-5 seconds, which was better than the world's record by two and one-fifth seconds. The American record of 57 4-5 seconds was held by Meanix and was made last year.

Following the two big events there was a special 100-yard dash, which was won by J. L. Foley of the Boston A. A. and Harvard, in 10 1-5 seconds. Then it was announced that Taber would make the effort to break the record for the half mile, but the veteran trainers and athletes present advised him not to attempt it.

EASTERN TENNIS MEN LOSE.

Californians Show Superiority in Doubles Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—Eastern tennis players were unable to cope with their Pacific Coast opponents this afternoon at the California Tennis Club, and as a result both the doubles matches in the team play, East against the West, went to the California players. In the first match William F. Johnston and John R. Strachan had little difficulty with R. Norris Williams and W. M. Washburn, winning in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, while Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas Bundy provided the sensation of the day in their victory over G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, by the scores of 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

It is doubtful if better tennis could have been provided than that which was offered in the McLoughlin-Bundy and Mathey-Church duel. Sustained and thrilling rallies, great line shots and brilliant smashing at the net drew much applause from the spectators. The coast team was never in danger, but by no means walked away with a hollow victory. Only in the second set, which went to the winners, 7—5, did the Easterners threaten with a win. In this set Church and Matney ran the game count from 2—4 up to 5—4 by a tremendous effort, but right here wilted under pressure, giving the Californians the next three games and the set.

Thomas Bundy of Los Angeles, who partnered McLoughlin in last year's Davis Cup matches made his first appearance in the present tournament this afternoon and provided some of the best tennis that has been witnessed on the local courts.

Church and Mathey easily upheld their reputation of being the second doubles team of the country. The Easterners never failed in smooth team work, and cool anticipation brought them many points.

Johnston and Strachan won from Williams and Washburn in clean fashion in the first match of the afternoon by the scores of 8—6, 6—3, 6—2. The first set was the most exciting of the match and was won by great forehand driving, as exemplified by both Strachan and Johnston. The next two sets were won in rather easy style.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

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HOLES 151-YARD TEE SHOT.

J. Couper Lord's Achievement in Sleepy Hollow Golf.

Golf of all varieties was seen yesterday in the course of the first and second match rounds of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club's invitation tournament. The most sensational development of the day was J. Couper Lord's playing of the fifth hole in one stroke, and it is the first time that a player in competition has holed out his tee shot at Sleepy Hollow.

The fifth hole is 151 yards long, with the carry over a deep ravine. Lord used a midiron and the ball struck on the green about six feet short of the cup and rolled in. He never had accomplished such a feat before. Lord is a member of Sleepy Hollow Club, the Apawamis Club, Tuxedo Club, Garden City Golf Club, and several other organizations both in this city and elsewhere. His opponent in the beaten eight of the fourth sixteen was F. M. Dyer of Englewood, who witnessed the shot. Lord won his match by 6 and 5.

Favorites survived the first two elimination rounds yesterday and as a result the players who will meet in the semi-final matches today are T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl, Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Gardiner W. White of Flushing, and Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau. They will come together in the order named.

Some good players fell by the wayside. Birmingham first disposed of H. L. Phillips of Siwanoy, then took on Dwight Partridge of Bedford, who missed short tries for the cup. Bermingham won by 4 and 3.

Gardiner White had a close match with Charles H. Brown of St. Andrews. Neither player was up to form. White was two up at the turn, but lost his ball on the tenth hole and the match was squared on the eleventh. White won the home hole in 4, and the match.

Carter displayed excellent golf against William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., of Baltusrol. Morgan is one of the longest of drivers, lacing them out from 250 to 300 yards. Even so, Carter was able to win by 6 and 5, but the junior champion's 35 for the outward journey is excellent golf. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, beat H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 2 and 1; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 1 up; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 2 and 1; Lee W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, beat Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, by default; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, beat Stuart D. Connolly, Rockland, 2 and 1; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Charles T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 7 and 6; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat T. Stetson, Baltusrol, 3 and 2; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Mason B. Starring, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Bermingham beat Partridge, 4 and 3; Kerr beat L. W. Maxwell, 4 and 3; White beat Brown, 1 up; Carter beat Morgan, 3 and 5.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Lewis beat Phillips, 8 and 6; Gwyer beat H. W. Maxwell by default; Lansing beat Connolly, 1 up; Starring beat Wilcox, 6 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—F. H. McAdoo, Princeton, beat A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; S. C. Clark, Piping Rock, beat Harry Scarsdale, 7 and 6; W. A. Schmidt, A. Pratt, Apawamis, beat C. Jennings, Dutchess, 5 and 4; G. L. Conley, Evanston, beat E. C. Stevens, St. Andrews, 6 and 5; T. Horner, Ardsley, beat T. W. Case, Auburndale, 2 up; Gardiner L. Feary, Oakland, beat A. S. Bowne, Westbrook, 4 and 2; T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, beat H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 1 up, (19 holes); C. G. Comstock, Sleepy Hollow, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 6 and 4.

Second Round—Clark beat McAdoo, 8 and 2; Conley beat Pratt, 8 and 6; Feary beat Horner, 2 and 1; Comstock beat Brown, 6 and 4.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Johnson beat Chalmers, 1 up; Stevens beat Jennings, 7 and 6; Bourne beat Case by default; Ten Eyck beat Gilbert, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—R. L. Jackson, Williams, beat J. T. Souttar, Greenwich, 1 up; Walter F. Purcell, New York Golf, beat R. J. Carter, Apawamis, 1 up; James D. Foot, Apawamis, beat O. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, 4 and 3; T. W. Potter, Westchester, beat M. W. Laidlawn, Apawamis, 2 and 1; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Dr. C. C. Sichel, 8 and 2; J. F. Adams, Ardsley, beat E. W. Fowler, Scarsdale, by default; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, beat G. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 3 and 2; Joseph T. McAllister, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. D. Brewster, Sleepy Hollow, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Jackson beat Purcell, 3 and 2; Potter beat Foot, 5 and 8; Van Vleck bibes. Adams, 6 and 5; McMahon beat Wilson, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—First Round—Souttar beat E. J. Laidlaw, 1 up; Carlson beat M. W. Laidlawn, 1 up; Sichel beat Fowler by default; Macy beat Brewster, 1 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Charles R. Gillett, Wykagyl, beat J. Couper Lord, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; Dr. W. G. Fralich, Wheatley Hills, beat F. M. Dyer, Englewood, 1 up; Harry Jones, Dunwoodie, beat George B. Francis, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 2; C. Holman, Scarsdale, beat L. D. Purcell, Baltimore, 5 and 4; A. N. Peterson, Sleepy Hollow, beat D. B. Lawrence, Sleepy Hollow, by default; W. H. Holston, Wykagyl, beat R. G. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 6 and 4; T. S. Parsons, Sleepy Hollow, beat Prestley S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 2 and 1; F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow, beat T. F. Allen, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Fralich beat Gillet, 2 and 1; Jones beat Holston, 2 and 1; W. H. Holston beat Paterson, 3 and 2; Hughes beat Parsons, 2 and 1.

Beten Eight, Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Lord beat Dyer, 6 and 5; Francis beat Purcell, 1 up; Gilkes beat Lawrence by default; Allen beat Maclaughlin, 7 and 5.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, beat A. S. Westfield, Midland, 5 and 4; C. R. Martin, Sleepy Hollow, beat George C. Austin, Englewood, 1 up; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, beat E. de F. Simmons, Sleepy Hollow, 5 and 4; James M. Sheldon, Skokie, beat F. W. Cobb, Scarsdale, 1 up; W. L. Colt, Scarsdale, beat G. W. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 2 up; J. R. De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, beat L. S. Harrison, Lawrence Park, 2 up; David Torrence, Dunwoodie, beat A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 1 up; C. V. Rich, Sleepy Hollow, beat H. W. Chapman, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Clarence Martin beat C. R. Martin, 4 and 3; Sheldon beat Stewart, 4 and 2; De Witt beat Colt, 1 up, (21 holes); Torrence beat Rich, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Austin beat Westphal, 5 and 3; Cobb beat Simmons, 5 and 4; Hayes beat Harrison, 5 and 4; Roth beat Chapman, 1 up.

Rain Stops Woodmere Tennis.

Only two matches were played in the Woodmere Club tennis tournament yesterday at the club courts at Woodmere, L. I. The contests were in progress when rain stopped play for the day. In the semi-final round of the men's singles, Charles Chambers, the Kings County Tennis Club crack, defeated C. G. Burrows in straight sets at 6—2, 7—5, and in the upper half of the men's doubles semi-final round Allen Tobey and C. L. Johnston, Jr., won from Van Steinberg and McLaughlin at 6—4, 6—2.



How to stop

MATTY PITCHES ONE OF HIS OLD-TIME GAMES AGAINST CUBS AND WINS

MATTY'S FADEAWAY MOWS DOWN CUBS

Old Master Shows His Best Form in Shutting Out Chicago—Merkle's Hit Wins.

This morning's family reading about what happened at the Polo Grounds yesterday sounds far different than the wailings of the ball players who have raised their raucous voices during the past few days. It is another song today. It is a song about the Old Master. You know him well. "Matty?" Right.

You have lived in this town many years and have seen many a tilt at the Polo Grounds, and when it comes right down to cases in pitching, leave it to C. Mathewson. He has aged and the gray hairs are edging their way into his blonde head. Some of the snap may have gone from that trusty right arm, but you cannot tell the hard-hitting Cubs that.

It wasn't only the Giants' victory that pleased the few people at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was old "Matty" coming back with that elusive, tantalizing fadeaway, laming the backs of super-batsmen like Heinie "Zim, the great," and "Vic" Saier. "Wildfire" Schulte, who in the old days used to hoist the ball far into the everglades of right field, bowed before the twists of the Old Master.

You may as well know it now as later. The Giants won 2 to 0.

Good-bye, Cubs, you are not the Cubs of yesterday. There is an inclination to hunt through the musty archives of the national game to see where the old boy has dong better than he did yesterday. The old-timers may have seen it, but not this generation.

In a way, yesterday's game was a classic. There were no petty conflicts between player and umpire. It was waged on its merits. The Giants supported Matty superbly. No foozles or fumbles at critical moments, but just the support that the old Giants used to give "Matty" many years back.

It was McGraw's hardest working employe who broke the goose-egg jinx and shoved the Giants in front. The player who has been ridiculed from Maine to Texas for one alibi made in 1908.

Fred Merkle, that's him.

It was in the feverish fourth inning. Davey Robertson slammed Zabel for a single. So did Larry Doyle, faithful fellow. Fletcher rolled one to the infield and was safe on a fielder's choice.

Now comes Fred Merkle. A safe slap to left shot "Robbie" and Doyle over the plate with the two tallies that won the game.

Bresnahan, the "Dook of St. Looey," held an old home week for his pitchers. At the head of the procession there was Zabel. Next came Bert Humphries, and last but not least, Standridge. It was the lacing the Giants administered to Zabel that did the trick. After Merkle's slam which sent home the brace of counters, Bresnahan, in fury, withdrew the pitcher from the game and sent in Humphries. It was too late then; the damage had been done.

After all has been said and done, the thing to talk about is "the Big Train." With the old fadeaway working with its greatest charm, he mowed the Cubs down, one, two, three.

Never was there a moment when he did not have all the control of an electric motor. At one time Vic Saier threatened trouble. That was in the seventh inning, when, with two out, he crashed the biggest hit of the day, a two-bagger to right field. He advanced no further because hard-hitting Cy Williams behind him ballooned to Robertson.

It was a big day for Matty and his friends. He showed that he can smile at the crowding years. He still has the cunning and the skill to outwit the best hitters in the game. He has been waiting for the warm weather. Yesterday it was warm, and even humid. He was at the top of his game.

"Matty" is not through yet. Watch out, National League. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Good, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	5	1	Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	4	2
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	4	4	Sch'te, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	1	1	4	Z'man, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1	Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	Wms, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
G'dg's, cf.	1	0	0	2	0	P'lan, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Dooin, c.	2	0	0	4	1	Archer, c.	3	0	0	3	5
M'son, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Zabel, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						H'ph's, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	24	2	5	27	15	*McLarry.	1	0	0	0	0
						St'd'ge, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	0	5	24	14

*Batted for Humphries in eighth inning.
Error—Fletcher.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Saier. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Lobert. Double plays—Robertson, Mathewson, and Fletcher; Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 1; off Humphries, 2; off Standridge, 1. Hits—Off Zabel, 4 in three innings, (none out in fourth;) off Humphries, 1 in four innings; off Standridge, none in one inning. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Zabel, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and nineteen minutes.

Braves Win in Fifteenth Inning.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston defeated Pittsburgh, 6 to 5, in a fifteen-inning game today, and as Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, the locals moved out of last place. Good hitting and a muff by Gibson gave the home team three runs in the seventh inning, tying the score. Pitchers were changed by both managers in the eighth inning and Hughes held the visitors to one single during the remainder of the game, while Adams was hit safely nine times. Neither Hughes nor Adams passed a man. The winning run was scored on singles by Connolly, Magee, and Schmidt. President Tener and Secretary Heydler of the National League witnessed the contest. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	7	1	3	3	0	Carey, lf.	6	1	1	3	1
Evers, 2b.	7	1	3	3	2	Baird, 3b.	7	1	2	2	5
Con'ly, lf.	7	1	2	2	0	J.Ji'st'n, 1b.	7	0	0	20	0
Magee, cf.	7	1	3	4	0	H'ch'n, rf.	6	1	1	5	0
Sch'mit, lb.	7	1	4	10	1	Wagn'r, ss.	6	1	2	2	8
Smith, 3b.	5	1	2	0	3	Viox, 2b.	6	1	2	1	4
M'ville, ss.	6	1	2	4	8	D'nc'n, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Whl'g, c.	2	0	0	5	0	Collins, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	6	1	Gibson, c.	5	0	1	7	2
Tyler, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Mam'x, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p.	3	0	0	1	0	Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						*Gerber	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	58	6	19	45	16	Total.	55	5	10	†43	22

*Batted for Mamaux in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Gibson, Smith.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Carey, Wagner, Magee, Smith. Three-base hit—Baird. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double play—Baird, Viox, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2. Hits—Off Tyler, 8 in 7 innings; off Hughes, 1 in 8 innings; off Mamaux, 10 in 7 innings; off Adams, 9 in 7 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 6; by Adams, 1; by Tyler, 5; by Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

St. Louis Feds Get Westerzil.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Tex Westerzil, whom the Chicago Federals obtained from Brooklyn and later released, has been signed by the St. Louis Federals, it was announced today. He will replace Third Baseman Deal of the St. Louis Club, who is ill with typhoid fever.

White Sox Buy Eddie Murphy.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Eddie Murphy, an outfielder, was purchased by the White Sox from Philadelphia today, and will join the team without delay. The consideration was not announced.

Carstairs Rye
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"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
In the non-refillable bottle.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis at Philadelphia. (Rain.)
Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 5. (Fifteen innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit—Rain.
Boston at Cleveland—Rain.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Buffalo, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Montreal, 1; Providence, 0.
Rochester, 11; Richmond, 4.
Harrisburg, 8; Toronto, 7. (Twelve innings.)
Toronto, 3; Harrisburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	36	.538
Brooklyn	41	36	.532
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	38	39	.494
New York	35	38	.479
Boston	35	43	.449
Cincinnati	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	29	.642
Boston	48	28	.632
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	37	41	.474
St. Louis	31	47	.397
Philadelphia	29	49	.372
Cleveland	28	49	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	32	.595
Kansas City	45	33	.577
St. Louis	44	34	.563
Pittsburgh	41	36	.532
Newark	42	38	.525
Brooklyn	35	46	.432
Buffalo	33	48	.417
Baltimore	29	50	.367

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	42	24	.636
Buffalo	38	28	.576
Montreal	37	33	.569
Harrisburg	35	33	.515
Richmond	35	37	.486
Toronto	34	41	.453
Rochester	30	39	.435
Jersey City	27	43	.386

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York—2 games.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn—2 games.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo Profits by Pittsburgh's Errors and Wins in Ninth.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—The Buffalo Federal League team defeated Pittsburgh today 4 to 3. The visitors won the game in the last inning, scoring three runs on two hits and two errors by the home team's infielders. In the ninth inning Buffalo used three pinch hitters. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	4

Batteries—Bedient, Lafitte, Allen, and Watson; Rogge, Dickson, and Berry.

St. Louis Poor Match for Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Chicago had a walkaway today against St. Louis, winning by the score of 6 to 0. Taking a lead in the first inning by virtue of Fritz's double, with two men on bases, they were never in danger of being headed. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2—6	13	0	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1	

Batteries—Black, Hendrix and Fischer; Davenport, Watson, and Hartley.

Havana Reds to Play Bushwick.

The Havana Reds, Cuba's 1915 champions, play the Bushwick Club in a double-header Sunday at Wallace's Ridgewood Grounds, in Brooklyn. In their first game on the Ridgewood diamond the Bushwicks beat Massaguer's team 2 to 1. The first game will begin at 1:30.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	10	1	
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	7	0	

Batteries—Beebe and Lalonge; Bruck, Ring and Tragesser.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	5	0	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	0	

Batteries—Dowd and Hawley; Cooper and Haley.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	0—11	13	1	
Richmond	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—4	9	2	

Batteries—Hoff, Ericson, Herche and Williams; O'Brien and Schaufele.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—7	14	2	
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0—8	16	3

Batteries—Luque, Cocreham and Kocher; Lee, Schacht and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	1	
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	

Called by agreement.
Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Goodbread, and Snow.

Added Entries for A. A. U. Tryouts.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Added entries for the A. A. U. tryouts here tomorrow, telegraphed to Everett C. Brown today, included the names of Lee Talbott of the Kansas City A. C., who will be an opponent of Arlie Mucks of Wisconsin in the weight events, and J. Mahl and J. Probst of the Columbian A. C., St. Louis, the former in the sprints and the latter in the five-mile walk.

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CHICAGO CELEBRATES ED WALSH DAY

Famous Pitcher "Comes Back" and Defeats Athletics—Fans Carry Him Off Field.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Ed Walsh has "come back" in the opinion of the biggest week-day crowd of the season which watched him pitch Chicago to victory over Philadelphia today, 6 to 2. Holding the Athletics to six hits, passing only three men, and striking out five, the big pitcher looked like the Walsh of old, though some critics thought he lacked much of the speed he used to show. It was noted by others that he seldom resorted to the moist ball, his forte in his best days, but depended mostly on a slow curve and his expert knowledge of the opposing batters.

In any event, Walsh satisfied the big throng and was the hero of an ovation from the time he took his place on the slab to the end of the game, when cheering admirers carried him off the field.

Of the half dozen safe drives the Athletics gathered, J. Walsh made three and Davies two, the latter getting a triple, which paved the way to Philadelphia's first run. Walsh's most trying inning was the eighth, in which a pass and two singles gave the Athletics one run and threatened more, but he struck out Schang and caused Lajoie to fly to Weaver for the final out.

The Chicago runs were mainly gifts. Schalk singled after Wyckoff had passed two and Lajoie fumbled a grounder in the second, when four scored. Pitcher Sheehan got by without allowing a run, but successful bunting in the eighth off Knowlson netted two more for the White Sox.

Besides the bestowal of gifts upon Walsh, the ceremonies included the raising of the Chicago championship pennant by a squad of soldiers from Fort Sheridan. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	J. W'h, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	3	2	SStr'k, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2	Davies, lf.	3	1	2	4	0
F'nler, 1b.	3	1	0	7	2	Schang, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
J. C's, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	3	6
Felsch, lf.	3	1	1	4	0	McI's, lb.	4	0	0	9	1
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	5	1	Lapp, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Bl'b's, 3b.	2	0	1	0	3	McA'y, c.	3	0	0	1	2
E. W'h, p.	3	0	1	2	0	Oldr't, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
						W'koff, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	25	6	6	27	10	*Healey	1	0	0	0	0
						Sh'han, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						K'lson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Mitchell	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Wyckoff in third inning.
Errors—J. Walsh, Lajoie, Knowlson.

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	2

Two-base hit—Blackburne. Three-base hit—Davies. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Schang 2, Leibold, Weaver. Double plays—Kopf to McInnis; Lajoie to Kopf to McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Base on errors—Chicago 2. Bases on balls—Off E. Walsh, 3; off Wyckoff, 2; off Sheehan, 1; off Knowlson, 1. Hits—Off Wyckoff, 1 in 2 innings; off Sheehan, 4 in 5 innings; off Knowlson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson (J. Collins.) Struck out—By E. Walsh, 5; by Sheehan, 2. Wild pitches—Wyckoff, E. Walsh. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours.

Brown's Pitchers Ineffective.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Washington hit St. Louis's pitching, particularly Leverenz's offerings, to all corners of the lot today, while Walter Johnson held the home team to six scattered hits, and the visitors won easily, 6 to 2. The Senators opened the game with a walk, two singles, and a triple, on which Foster, Milan, and shanks scored. Ernest Koob then replaced Leverenz, and Neff greeted the new pitcher with a sacrifice fly which brought Gandil home from third base with the fourth run of the first inning. Koob allowed two more runs and was replaced in the ninth by Cook. St. Louis's errorless fielding kept Washington from running the count even higher. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Sh'ten, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Foster, 2b.	2	1	2	1	2	Austin, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	How'd, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Shanks, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	6	3
Gandil, 1b.	3	1	0	10	1	Agnew, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Neff, 3b.	1	0	0	0	4	Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	5	1
A'sm'h, c.	4	0	0	5	0	Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	5	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	4	1	Agnew, c.	4	0	0	4	4
J'nson, p.	4	1	1	1	3	Lev'z, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						Koob, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						*Sisler	1	1	1	0	0
						Cook, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	6	12	27	11	Total.	34	2	6	27	15

*Batted for Koob in eighth inning.
Error—Neff.

Washington	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—6	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2	

Two-base hits—Johnson, Pratt, Sisler. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Foster, Milan. Earned runs—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Neff, (2,) Moeller, Foster. Double plays—Austin to Pratt to Leary; Koob to Lavan to Leary; Pratt to Agnew to Austin; Shotten, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leverenz, 1; off Koob, 2; off Cook, 1. Hits—Off Leverenz, 3 in one-third inning; off Koob, 8 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Cook, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—Walsh by Johnson, Gandil by Koob. Struck out—By Leverenz, 1; by Koob, 3; by Cook, 1; by Johnson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Scranton, 7; Syracuse, 1.
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Albany at Elmira—Rain.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1.
Binghamton, 6; Troy, 4.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Little Rock, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Memphis, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Chattanooga, 1.
At Birmingham — Birmingham, 3; Nashville, 1.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 5; Indianapolis, 4
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 10; Cleveland, 1.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kan. City, 5; Louisville, 4.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lewiston, 3; Lawrence, 0.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 6; Portland, 0.
At Manchester—Manchester, 3; Lowell, 3. (Called in seventh inning; rain.)
At Lynn—Worcester, 7; Lynn, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 3; Pawtucket.1
At Springfield—Brockton, 3; Springfield, 0.


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TENER EXONERATES EVERS.

No Proof That Boston Player Said Baseball Race Was "Fixed."

BOSTON, July 16.—President Tener of the National League tonight said that he had found nothing to substantiate the published reports that Captain Evers of the Boston Braves had charged that the National League race had been "fixed." Mr. Tener, with Secretary Heydler of the National League, stopped here on the way to Salisbury Beach for the week-end. He witnessed today's game between Boston and Pittsburgh, and then conferred with Manager Stallings of the Boston Club and Captain Evers. At the conclusion of the conference President Tener made the following Statement:

"My attention was attracted to an alleged statement by Captain Evers during the game between Boston and St. Louis here on Monday that the race had been 'fixed,' and on account of the great publicity which this statement received I decided to make inquiries on my visit here today. Neither Rigler nor Hart, the umpires, told me that Evers said they had been instructed to give St. Louis the benefit of close decisions in order to make the race close. There were no charges made against Evers to me.

"Captain Evers says many things on the ball field in the heat of the contest that he does not mean and that he should not say, but he has never done anything to bring discredit upon the game, and all his life he has been a great credit to the sport.

"Baseball is so firmly established that no one except some person wholly ignorant or with a corrupt mind would credit any such statement as Evers was alleged to have made.

"Captain Evers denied having meant any such thing as were attributed to him in the published articles."

A GREAT MARE FORGOTTEN.

Only a Few Recall the Remarkable Career of Goldsmith Maid.

Greater even than Trenton, the city built over her grave, is the memory of Goldsmith Maid, a $40,000 mare of forty years ago—at least in the mind of her old trainer, Baxter Konever. This is what he says:

"The fastest trotting mare of all time lies buried in Trenton without a stone to mark where Goldsmith Maid is speedless at last, although at Goshen a handsome marble shaft marks the grave of Green Mountain Maid and gives her history and pedigree. Few persons know that Goldsmith Maid cost her owner $40,000; that she won $360,000 in purses; that she was the fastest mare that ever trotted, considering the style of sulky and the weights drawn.

"I remember that Chancellor Dunyan came out one day with an Assemblyman and asked to see the trotters. The stall of Goldsmith Maid was next to the office. We did not like to strip the blanket on account of the weather, but took the blanket off Goldsmith Maid and stepped back, expecting the Assemblyman to admire the $40,000 worth of horse flesh that had then won more than $300,000 in purses.

"But this visitor did not admire. 'Why, if you had not told me that was Goldsmith Maid I would not have guessed the horse was worth more than $125,' he said.

"In her racing period from June 6, 1867, to Sept. 27, 1877, this animal was in more races than any trotting horse before or since her time. She made more long journeys than any other horse. She traveled across the continent to California three times, but such trips were real journeys in those days. The Maid was born April 16, 1857, and died Sept. 4, 1885, leaving a trotting record of 2:14 in harness and sulky—and harnesses and sulkies were heavy in those days."

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Two ten-round bouts are scheduled at the Fairmont Athletic Club tonight. Fred Kerbler of Newark, N. J., will box Tex Kelly of the Bronx, and A. Ratner, the former amateur champion, will make his second appearance in a professional contest when he faces Jack Reddy of Brooklyn. Ratner's showing as a "pro" was a decided success, as his opponent's seconds threw the sponge in the ring as a token of defeat of Tommy Ward.

Jimmy Murray, the aggressive Italian-American bantamweight, and Dutch Brandt will be the headliners tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The semi-final bout will bring together H. Thomas of Brooklyn and Charley Bergen of New York. Two special bouts also will be staged.

Ahearn Wants to Box Somebody.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Club wants a heavyweight boxer to go against Young Ahearn on Saturday evening, July 24. Jim Coffey, Al. Reich, Charlie Weinert, George Rodel, Gunboat Smith, and Tom Cowler preferred. Apply at offices of the club, 909 Longacre Building. The Brighton Beach Sporting Club intends to hold its next contest on July 24. The bout between Jimmy Clabby and Soldier Bartfield has been postponed indefinitely. Silent Martin, the deaf mute champion, has been matched with Bartfield.

Dillon Defeats the Zulu Kid.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis outpointed the Zulu Kid of Brooklyn in their ten-round bout at Brown's Far Rockaway A. C. last night. Dillon weighed 159 pounds and Zulu Kid 155. Dillon was the aggressor and had the better of the bout in every round. In the semi-final Gene Gannon of Milwaukee and Frank Daley of Staten Island went ten rounds to a draw. Each boy weighed 116 pounds.

Kramer Fit for Match Race.

Frank Kramer, for fourteen years professional sprint cycling champion, will make his first appearance at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight in a match race against the Italian crack, Caesar Moretti, for the best two-out-of-three heats at one mile each. Kramer is riding in better form now than at any time of his career, as was shown at Newark Wednesday night, when he defeated Goullet in a match race. Another feature on the long programme will be a paced race between Clarence Carman, George Wiley, and Georges Seres. This trio will race in ten-mile heats for the best two out of three, and since Carman was beaten by Didier in a thirty-mile race the other riders are anxious to take the champion's scalp in short-distance races.

Carman broke his own record in a trial Wednesday over the ten-mile route, and there is little doubt that the mark will be lowered tonight.

Indiana Seeking Coaches.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 16.—The Athletic Board of Control of Indiana University is seeking coaches for the baseball and basket ball teams. A. H. Berndt, who has been Director of Athletics for the last three years as well as coach of these two sports, requested that he be relieved of all intercollegiate coaching, and that his work be confined to interclass athletics. This was done at a meeting of the board today. Mr. Berndt also requested that he remain as Director of Athletics, but the Athletic Board recommended that this position be left open for the present. Mr. Berndt will look after baseball and basket ball until coaches for these are secured.

HERZOG OBJECTS TO DELL'S PITCHING

Cincinnati Manager's Argument Results in His Banishment at Brooklyn.

Every day it is becoming more difficult to convince an umpire he is wrong. Charlie Herzog attempted to show Ernest Quigley that Wheezer Dell's pitching was all wrong. Herzog made no headway. He was chased. It must have been a highly interesting argument, because the umpire listened in patient silence for about five minutes before he flashed his Ingersoll. Then Herzog saw it was all up and left the field. Besides his attempt to instill rules of the game in Quigley's brain, he helped the Dodgers defeat his Cincinnati Reds in the fourth inning by some stupid base running in the last game of the series at Ebbets Field, which the home team won by the score of 2 to 1.

Wheezer Dell relieved Ed Appleton in the sixth inning, and Manager Charles objected to the way Wheezer moved his foot around the pitcher's rubber. Quigley went out to the box for a personal inspection, and, after a conference with about eighteen players, announced everything O. K. But Herzog retained his own opinion. In the seventh he was sure he was right and boldly asserted to Quigley that Dell was violating the pitching rules by taking a step, and further asserted that Quigley knew it. That was too much for the umpire on a warm day, so he waved Charles into oblivion. Before departing the Red manager had his say, and it was a long say, too.

The Dodgers will play two games today with Pittsburgh, and President Ebbets has designated it Civic Club Day. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
O'M'a, ss.	3	0	2	3	3
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	13	2
Stengel, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
G'sh'w, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
St'gel, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Getz, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4
Miller, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Ap'ton, p.	1	0	0	1	3
Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
§Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	2	7	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
H'zog, ss.	1	0	0	0	4
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	1	1
Pegg's, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
Kill'fer, 2b.	1	0	0	1	2
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	6	1
W'ms, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
M'wis, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Dale, p.	3	0	1	1	1
*Leach	1	0	0	0

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

EQUALIZING TAXES.

It is to be hoped that the Constitutional Convention will observe the manner in which taxes were equalized at Oyster Bay on Thursday. Several towns of Nassau County have been disputing about their respective shares and obtained a court order for the equalization of their assessments since 1910:

> The Tax Commission decided upon the following rates for 1911: Hempstead, 50 per cent. of the market value; Oyster Bay, 27.4 per cent.; North Hempstead, 27.4 per cent. For the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 a slightly higher percentage was obtained for Oyster Bay and North Hempstead.

Those rates seem to be unequal, after the equalization, one with another. But there is still another basis of comparison, the 100 per cent. valuations of this city. The longer the list of counties compared the greater would be the inequalities disclosed in the face of equalization. Only a little earlier in this month President SAXE of the new Tax Commission reported to the Governor that the tax records of thirty-two counties never have been examined. The records of the Mortgage Tax Bureau are said to be in an "indescribable" condition. What that condition might be, although undescribed, is indicated by the conditions of the Franchise Tax Bureau—"everywhere were duplication, neglect, inefficiency, and waste."

In other words, the State tax, system has broken down, and is chaotic. Its equalization process is farcical, and its burdens and inequities call aloud for reform. When there was no direct tax these little matters were of slight concern outside of the localities where they happened. As there was no county contribution to the State tax, a go-as-you-please fashion was matter of local preference, and the relation of taxes was of no particular concern. Now and hereafter as long as can be foreseen there will be direct taxes, and in sufficient amount so that the manner of their local assessment is important everywhere. At Oyster Bay taxes were nearly doubled, and there remain such differences as the report indicates.

It would seem either that there should be a single uniform assessment for State taxes, or else that the taxes payable from the counties should be apportioned among them, leaving them to make their own levies and collections in their own way. Inasmuch as the direct tax carries the New York City tax above the constitutional limit for the local tax, the matter is of sufficient importance to receive the best attention of the Constitutional Convention.

PLIGHT OF THE SECOND FIDDLE.

The slow progress made in the development in this country of the manufacture of chemicals for which we have hitherto depended on foreign markets, now practically closed to our trade, has been partly due, no doubt, to the indisposition of capital to embark in new enterprises under abnormal conditions, that is to say, in the absence of foreign competition, which will probably be renewed when peace is restored in Europe. But the dilatory spirit and lethargy born of many years of feeding on the pap of protection are equally to blame. An excellent opportunity to build up a new and hugely profitable branch of trade has thus far been neglected. With a great demand for drugs and chemicals, and particularly, just now, for the acids needed in the manufacture of high explosives, and the market prices for many of them 800 per cent. and more higher than they were a year ago, only the men who have undertaken the production of anilines are doing anything to improve the situation. Many of the high prices in the market reports are marked with asterisks signifying that they must be considered merely nominal because of the scarcity of the article. Yet most of the men who might now be producing these chemicals are trying to get along without them in the hope that the war will soon be over and active trade with Germany will be resumed. A few of the high prices are here assembled in contrast with the prices quoted for the same drugs and chemicals in the market reports of July, 1914:

	1915.	1914.
Acetanilid, oz.	$0.65-$0.75	$0.21
Russian cantharides, lb.	4.50	1.90
Carbolic acid, lb.	1.50	.12
Oxalic acid, lb.	.32	.07½
Salol, lb.	3.25	.57½

It seems unworthy of the manufacturers of a country like this that they should submit to great inconvenience and cause others to suffer because countries with which they have been in the habit of trading are at war. All of these products could be made here with energy, care, and hard work. Capital is needed, of course, but there is plenty of capital which could be put to use by men determined to overcome obstacles. Why should not manufacturing America make up its mind that it will no longer play second fiddle to any foreign nation?

FISHKILL PLAINS CAMP.

Our First Brigade of National Guard, together with Squadron A of the cavalry, a pioneer battalion, a signal battalion, a battery of field artillery, and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers and the necessary hospital, ambulance, and commissary troops, today begin a week's encampment, under all the conditions regular army men encounter in the field, in the new State camp at Fishkill Plains. When their week of soldiering is finished, the Second Brigade, the Brooklyn troops, will take their place. Major Gen. O'RYAN will be in command of the camp for the fortnight. A battalion of United States cavalry and one of infantry will share the encampment with the citizen soldiers and serve as models for the National Guardsmen. The time will not be wasted. There will be no junketing and there will be no showy parading. The men are to have a week's practical instruction in modern soldiering. No doubt the influence of this week will remain with them throughout the year.

The National Guard of this State is up to the mark. It answers all the requirements of the Dick law, which placed the State troops, when their organization is in accord with United States military law, in control of the Federal Government. The New York militiamen are fitted now to take their place in the first line of defense. In their new hygienic and well-situated camp they will enjoy advantages in the practical study of military tactics that National Guardsmen have hitherto missed. They will have their camp amusements, and leaves of absence during the week will be discouraged. Medical attention will be at hand and there will be no undue hardships. But the citizens who know little about the National Guard need to have the fact impressed upon them that this week in camp is no child's play. It is the hardest kind of work and the men of the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, and their fellows in the other arms, take it up in the full knowledge that it means business. There is no more jesting about the militia. General officers in future years will not declare that "the militia is not to be depended upon." Our National Guardsmen are not soldiers for show, not "trainin' day" patriots. They work hard at their task all through the year, subject themselves willingly to discipline, because they know that they are to be reckoned with, in time of peril, in the national plans for defense.

ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY.

It was said many years ago of Dr. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY that he had "some ancestral right to the battle-axe of BRUCE, although the pen of KNOX is his more accustomed weapon." Dr. MCKELWAY was in truth of equal force in the contentions of politics and in the calmer reasoning appropriate to discourse upon religious or social themes, a field in which he had the qualifications of a teacher and a leader. His death yesterday, at the age of 70, brought to a close a distinguished career of more than fifty years in newspaper writing and editorship. It is not generally known, probably, that he studied law and was admitted to the bar. What would have been his achievements in that calling it is impossible to say, but had his advancement been as rapid and his triumphs as great as in journalism he would have been one of the chief men of the profession.

It was fortunate for the fourth estate, doubtless it was fortunate for him, that he chose to be a newspaper man. His gifts as a writer brought him universal recognition and applause, and his equipment for the daily tasks of the editorial room was very great. His vocabulary was extensive, his use of it profuse, as befitted his Scotch-Irish descent. There were few, if any, even among the professional politicians, who possessed Mr. MCKELWAY'S intimate knowledge of politics in principle and in detail. His memory of political incidents, of the career, and particularly the utterances and inconsistencies of men in public life was remarkable and was freely drawn upon in his writing. In all the great campaigns of the last four decades he has wielded a notably vigorous pen. As editor of The Albany Argus during the memorable campaign of 1884 he lent his powerful support to the candidacy of Mr. CLEVELAND, and the terrible threat he uttered against those who, it was supposed, were conspiring to rob the Democrats of victory had nation-wide currency.

But it was as the editor of The Brooklyn Eagle for the last thirty years that Mr. MCKELWAY earned his chief distinction. In that post his great abilities and wide knowledge found a worthy field of action. He was sincerely devoted to the interests of Brooklyn, and whether in politics or in the municipal affairs of the greater city, the community of which he justly felt himself to be the representative and the spokesman never lacked an advocate, and his advocacy of what Brooklyn desired or what he thought Brooklyn ought to have never erred on the side of timidity and effacement. Brooklyn owes much to Mr. MCKELWAY. He was one of its great men, a man who with unflagging zeal and definite purpose wrought valiantly for the promotion of its welfare and the recognition of its worth and its desert.

In addition to his repute as a journalist Mr. MCKELWAY won wide recognition as a speaker of unusual gifts, whether in the discourse of mere occasion or in the delivery of more formal utterances. The breadth of his interests was commensurate with his opportunity of service. For many years he was a Regent of the University, and on the death of Mr. WHITELAW REID he succeeded to the Chancellorship, and in the work of the board he was always active and fertile in suggestion. The universities of the country bestowed upon him many honorary degrees. But we have no doubt that above all other prizes he esteemed the honors he had won in his life work as a newspaper writer. He loved his profession, he gloried in it, he was one of its most distinguished and successful practitioners.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The murderer of STANFORD WHITE at last goes free. By the provision of law and under the terms of his sentence his detention at Matteawan was to continue until he became sane. A jury and a Judge of the Supreme Court have found him sane. The term we have used is not misapplied, for if THAW is sane now he was sane on that June night nine years ago when he killed STANFORD WHITE. The crime and the circumstances of the crime create a presumption amounting to a certainty that if he was then insane his mental affliction was of an incurable nature. The legally established fact of sanity at this time establishes by reasonable inference and with the force of certainty his sanity in the legal sense at the time of the murder. THAW should have suffered the penalty of his crime.

That he is now set free fulfills in a remarkable manner a prophecy made more than five years ago in a report of the Special Committee on the Commitment and Discharge of the Criminal Insane, presented at a meeting of the State Bar Association in Rochester in January, 1910. From the report of that committee we here quote:

> No stronger illustration of the abuses in our system of criminal jurisprudence can be had than by recalling the circumstances of this case. Sympathy for an unfortunate and misguided family ought not to deter us from the recital.
>
> A youthful debauchee, of great wealth, trained to believe that his money gave him a right of freedom from all restraints, whether imposed by law or the rules of decency, inheriting an abnormality of mind likely to develop into homicidal acts, leading a debased and ignoble life, without a thought of the responsibilities which wealth imposes upon its owner, commits a foul and cowardly murder in a public resort. If he were sane, there could be no escape from the penalty of death. His only defense is insanity. After a long and seemingly needless delay—and delays in haling murderers to the bar for trial bring the administration of the criminal law into disrepute—he is brought to a trial, which, by reason of the manner in which it is conducted, degenerates into a disgraceful farce, and a confused jury finds itself unable to agree. A second trial, conducted properly and with dignity, results in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, and thereupon the prisoner is sent by the Court, as required by the statute, to a State asylum for the criminal insane. From this he plans to get free upon successive writs of habeas corpus, which he purposes to apply for so long as his purse will enable him to pay zealous counsel and unscrupulous experts. We say unscrupulous experts, for, to the shame of the medical profession be it spoken, the expert who at one time swears him out of jail on an opinion of insanity attempts at another time to swear him out of the asylum by an opinion of sanity. So forgetful are the murderer's family of their duty to society, their obligation to uphold the law, that they aid and abet the plot, and instead of leaving him to his fate, as it is their duty as citizens to do, they claim, forsooth, that he is an object of persecution. Among the numerous Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, the chances are that there is at least one whose head is not able to control his heart, and the only problem in this murderer's quest for freedom is to discover who that particular Judge is. There may be a number of proceedings, but he will at last be found, and then upon a petition to him, backed up by the testimony of medical experts, whose favorable opinions can be bought for cash, the path to freedom will be cleared of all obstacles. It is a mere question of time and money when this particular murderer will be set free to direct his homicidal inclinations against some other citizen who has already fallen or may hereafter come under his displeasure. And everything done according to the forms of law!

This prophecy implies in its fulfillment no criticism of the jury or the Judge who have now found THAW sane. They had before them the record of the relator, but more than that they had the relator himself before them. It is plain that in his bearing and conduct, in his testimony and in the manner of its giving they found no proof of insanity. Even the alienists of the State had to admit that judged solely by his appearance in court THAW could not be pronounced insane. On the evidence presented and admitted and not afterward altogether disregarded by the jury and the Judge, by the test of questions asked which the witness was permitted to answer, THAW appeared to the Judge and the jury to be sane, although the jury's opinion upon such a question could have little value.

It would have been surprising had he appeared otherwise. THAW has been schooled by his long confinement, by his private study of his own case and of the symptoms and manifestations of paranoia, by his experience in former habeas corpus trials, and by the instructions of counsel until he appears to have acquired full mastery of himself upon the witness stand. This triumphant discipline he owes, we judge, chiefly to his distinguished counsal, and with it the privilege of freedom he is now to enjoy. Although the Thaw family has been prodigal in its expenditures for legal service it may almost be said that they were throwing away their money until they retained JOHN B. STANCHFIELD. That brilliant practitioner has perhaps never displayed his great abilities and his resourcefulness in the management of a difficult action at law more conspicuously than in the case which he has just brought to a triumphant conclusion. The mind of the client was in complete subjection to the mind of his counsel, and the showing of calmness and self-mastery that THAW made in court must be credited very largely to Mr. STANCHFIELD. He is the man of whom the Thaw family has stood in need. He was the man to free THAW.

Perhaps the work Mr. STANCHFIELD had to do was not made overdifficult by the State. Possibly the State of New York is exceeding tired of the Thaw case and was quite willing that he should be removed from its jurisdiction. At any rate, there is a widespread impression that THAW had an easy time of it. At one time it seemed that the representative of the Attorney General had hit upon the theme and the method which were most likely to bring out THAW'S delusions, if delusions he still had. But that trail was not followed up. At times when THAW did exhibit some symptoms of nervousness, opportunities were given him to collect his faculties by a court recess, and upon one occasion one of his counsel interrupted the examination of the witness to deliver a eulogy upon a gentleman, recently deceased, who was much esteemed by Bench and Bar. It may be that the utmost skill and rigor of procedure would have left THAW unmoved, but it is the general belief that he was not hard pressed. And his able counsel was always there. Mr. STANCHFIELD paid a deserved tribute to his own perfect work when he said in summing up:

> What man could go on the stand and have every act of his life held up to view by a hostile attorney and emerge from it with so little show of annoyance or so little loss of self-respect as Mr. THAW did?

To keep this murderer under restraint the State of New York has for nine years done battle against the Thaw money. It has now been soundly beaten. "It is a mere question of time and money when this particular murderer will be set free to direct his homicidal inclinations against some other citizen"—so runs the State Bar Association's prophetic report from which we have quoted. Experts have many times expressed the opinion that the release of THAW would be incompatible with the public safety. The nature of the man, whether he be sane or insane, and legally he is now sane, has never changed, it is unchangeable. The manner in which he has exercised the liberty accorded to him by his custodians shows that the allurements of his former mode of life are still strong upon him. If he returns to his old haunts and his old evil, degenerate ways, it is probable that he will be heard from again in the courts. But undeniably it is a scandal and a monstrous perversion of justice that this murderer should now be at large.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Massachusetts and the Minimum Wage.

Massachusetts in the process of enforcing its minimum wage law this week has provided that laundresses shall not receive less than $8 weekly. That is 77 cents less than the cost of living in Massachusetts, and also $2 more than the average laundress's wage. The $2 was added to the laundryman's cost, but the 77 cents was forgiven to him in consideration of slack trade. Also, and less irrelevantly than it may seem, Massachusetts is wondering why the census shows that its population has grown 8 per cent. in the last five years, against an increase of 12 per cent. in the previous five years. The blame is upon the decrease of immigration. An alternative explanation may be found in the testimony of a member of the Boston Industrial Commission and an ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House before the Minimum Wage Board. Mr. COLE said that he had interviewed and been interviewed by 200 concerns regarding doing business in Boston, and in no case did he fail to discover a prejudice against the industrial laws of Massachusetts. And he proceeded to caution the Minimum Wage Board against further handicapping the industrial growth of the State.

The State which now establishes wages by statute once had a Railway Commission with no power except to give advice. It is on the record that the Commission's advice was more cogent than many modern orders which are contested in the courts as a matter of course. The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board now determines an arbitrary wage, and is plainly told that it is prejudicing the State's industries. Nor is it sure that it benefits those whose wages it orders raised. Employment at a wage which the employe cannot earn is precarious. An increase of wages at the cost of the loss of the job is a sacrifice, not a benefit. The employers who must pay $8 will not hire those worth less. Possibly some part of the laundry work can be done more cheaply across the State border.

Affection for Cats and for Humanity.

In a letter appearing yesterday on this page one of our readers took occasion to contrast two neighboring news items appearing in THE TIMES. One was an announcement of the opening of a cemetery for cats, with twenty-six subscribers at $25 a plot; the other, an appeal for the Working Girls' Vacation Society. "Twenty-five dollars for a plot for a dead cat," writes our correspondent, "and working girls with souls asking for $10 for a two weeks' rest! What a commentary on the human heart!"

Now, as a matter of fact, it is a commentary on the human heart, but in no sense as derogatory as our correspondent implies. The twenty-six subscribers for the cat cemetery are not inhuman wretches who would see the working girl get tuberculosis rather than forego a tombstone for their Angoras. The two expenditures involved are in totally unrelated fields and admit of no comparison. One springs from the homeliest, most intimate sort of human affection; the other—at least it should—from the praiseworthy impulse of brotherly love. It is no disgrace for one to love a Persian kitten more warmly—though it never by any chance can harbor a particle of affection for its mistress—than a vague, impersonal typist in need of a rest whom one has never even seen. It may be one should love the poor typist much more, but, being human, one doesn't.

Call it self-indulgence if you like, this twenty-five-dollar plot, but class it, then, with all the other indulgences, with the new hats and colored shoes, with the Christmas presents, with the unnecessary toys for the baby—all of which, if eliminated, would give heaven knows how many stenographers two weeks at the seashore. But there is no limit to the self-denying business once the bars are down. No, if the cat memorials are foolish, then they are foolish *per se*, not because working girls need a vacation. Incidentally, we think they are foolish.

Low Standards at the Naval Academy.

Whatever may be the outcome of the investigation which the Court of Inquiry is making at the Naval Academy into the alleged misconduct of the accused midshipmen, the fact remains that the institution at Annapolis has twice lowered its examination standards in order that its students might be graduated, and a member of its Faculty has admitted that not otherwise could they have been passed on into the service of the country. Apparently the point of view at Annapolis, or of the politicians who interfere with the working of the academy, is that the important thing is for the young men to be graduated.

The whole matter, including both the idle and irresponsible students and the too indulgent authorities, is closely akin to the near-treason of an armor-plate manufacturer who should willfully supply defective steel for a battleship's defense or of a workman who should carelessly injure its electric wiring, and so subject it, the one to increased danger of being sunk by an enemy and the other to peril of fire and explosion. Each one, workman, manufacturer, student, instructor, is doing less than he had engaged to do, failing to measure up to the specifications, and by his failure he may at some crucial moment in the future put his country in jeopardy.

Surely it is possible for the Naval Academy to attract a sufficient number of young men of probity and intelligence to keep its classrooms full. For capable and ambitious lads of fine, high character, the sort of young men the naval service ought to attract, will prefer an efficient training and a stimulating and congenial environment.

Now Perish the Greenback.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice with considerable interest and pleasure that you devote a part of the valuable space of your editorial page to the discussion of "Too Much Money." This subject is of far greater interest to the American people than any discussion of the quibbles between the members of the English Cabinet, to which subject, however, you devote even more space on the same page.

May I suggest to you that the subject of "Too Much Money" would lend itself to many more editorials, and that with the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, with the present great influx of gold and with the great and continued inflation threatening, the psychological moment has arrived for everybody in favor of "sound money" to advocate the cancellation of all outstanding greenbacks. Not only would their cancellation curtail the threatened inflation, but their circulation is a continuous menace to "sound money." R. REINHART.

New York, July 14, 1915.

Submarine Logic Paralleled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recurrent German suggestion that the invention of the submarine has completely altered the rights of neutrals on the high seas brings to mind a passage in Macaulay's History of England concerning the trial of the Jacobite printer, Anderton, for high treason as defined by the Statute of Edward III., before Chief Justice Powell:

> One argument with which Anderton had been furnished by his advisers, and which, in the Jacobite pasquinades of that time, is represented as unanswerable, was that, as the art of printing had been unknown in the reign of Edward III., printing could not be an overt act of treason under the statute of that reign. The Judges treated this argument very lightly; and they were surely justified in so treating it. For it is an argument which would lead to the conclusion that it could not be an overt act of treason to behead a King with a guillotine or to shoot him with a Minie rifle.

SELDEN BACON.

New York, July 15, 1915.

THE NEXT NOTE TO GERMANY.

Insistent that the Nation's voice be heard,
Searching his soul for every measured word,
He strives to make grave lines with peril fraught
Maintain Fair Peace, not peace with honor bought.

Upon the page where stern intent he writes
Appear dread visions, weird, uncanny sights—
Ships sunk in sea and fields of ghastly dead—
Before his eyes the paper turns to red.

Yet he will write what duty bids him say,
Steadfast and sombre take his lonely way,
Still strive for understanding, peace, accord,
And fear nay, not one whit, the naked sword!

O. C. A. CHILD.

IS GERMAN WILL THE LAW?

An Issue in Which International Civilization Is at Stake.

Denison University, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue between the United States and Prussianized Germany is just the same as that between Germany and all other States with which she is at variance, just the same as that between Germany and international civilization itself. It is simply this: Shall a single State be allowed to set itself up as its own judge in matters of international right and obligation? That is just what Germany is actually doing in the methods by which she is carrying on the present war, and just what every indication points to as her defiant attitude toward the whole world in case she shall come out of the war successful.

And German statesmen and newspapers are complaining that the outside world does not appreciate the German way of thinking; does not get the German point of view. The outside world is only too well aware of the German way of thinking; it catches with absolute clearness the German point of view. And as the outside world is in no mood for committing suicide in the interest of furthering German political ambitions, it is unanimous in its rejection of that point of view. We are told with insistence by some of our German apologists in this country that the act of Holt, Muenter or whatever his name may really be, was mere insanity, and not to be in any way charged against the German cause in this war. As a matter of fact, the act of this criminal parallels with astonishing closeness the acts of Germany herself in this war. He was simply trying by horrible assaults on noncombatants to terrorize civilians and thus bring pressure upon the enemies of Germany. Germany has been doing just the same thing, and avowedly for just the same purpose, with her submarine and her aerial bombs, and the successful effort of Germany against the lives on the Lusitania was just as clearly in violation of international law as the unsuccessful effort of the assassin upon the life of Mr. Morgan was in violation of local law.

The President of the United States has twice earnestly sought from the Imperial German Government assurance that this lawless assault upon the rights and lives of American citizens shall not be repeated. This assurance the Imperial Government has twice refused to give. Simply to repeat that request a third time would be to palter with a matter of the gravest importance and to sacrifice unduly the dignity of the country. The Imperial authorities in Berlin apparently think that they can trifle with us until the war is over. They must be brought sharply to a sense of realities.

Germany's proposition to allow safe transit across the Atlantic in ships sailing under directions given by her, with due notification to her of dates of sailing, &c., can be construed only on one of two ways, either as a deliberate insult to our standing as an independent nation or as a proof of extraordinary dullness of intellect on the part of those who conceived and drafted the plan.

Americans sail the seas not as a privilege conceded by Germany, but in accordance with age-long international law, subject only to such restrictions as international law has previously sanctioned. We are willing to submit to the restrictions of an effective blockade, which takes due care of the lives of noncombatants, and we are further willing to trust to already provided means of redress when in doubtful cases a power maintaining such a blockade seems to have infringed upon property rights of our citizens.

Germany has not established and cannot establish any such blockade, or any other kind of blockade which has ever in the world's history had the slightest sanction in international law, and yet she coolly proposes to tell us just when and how and in how many specified ships our citizens may cross the Atlantic free from the danger of indiscriminate destruction by a lurking submarine. Of course, to accept such a proposition would be to cancel every word of the strong and truthful presentation of the Lusitania case which the President has twice made to the German Government. Did the Kaiser or von Jagow in wine for a moment that the President would be capable of such a volte face when fully convinced that he is in the right and well aware that he has the whole of the loyal citizenship of the country behind him?

It is time that Germany should learn the truth, and one large feature of the truth is that the dignity of our Government and the rights and lives of our citizens cannot longer be safely trifled with. W. H. JOHNSON.

What General Lee Would Not Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of the 9th instant had a very able editorial on reprisals showing the folly of any nation undertaking to make a difference in the treatment of prisoners of war, provided any of their own men are in the enemy's hands. There were several instances in our own civil war which prove this without a shadow of a doubt. The following brief extract from a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War from General Lee gives the opinion held by this great soldier and good man on the subject:

> If the guilty parties could be taken, I would not hesitate to advise the extreme punishment, but I cannot in the first place think it right, and in the second politic, to make the innocent, after surrendering as prisoner of war, suffer for the guilty.

JOHN C. STILES.

Brunswick, Ga., July 12, 1915.

The Spirit of Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Italians of today feel the spirit of patriotism more than any other nation, for it is not long ago that Italians were under the Austrian and Papal rule. Since the Italian declaration of independence the Italian soul has been full of desire to liberate the remaining Italians from the Austrian Government, and Italians were always ready to sacrifice their lives at a propitious time for the redemption of their brothers. Fifty years of Italian existence mark a marvelous industrial progress; therefore a sound economical condition in Italy is a matter of time only. The spirit of her great past has awakened. That spirit realizes her brilliant future; it conquers the land which belongs to her; it radiates upon her children to invigorate and ennoble them. An agreement with the unfaithful Teutons was impossible and absurd. ROBERT GERARE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9, 1915.

Holt's Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not true, as reported in your issue of July 5, that Professor Muenter-Holt "had a strong leaning toward Christian Science." He was a member of another church. Mrs. Muenter became interested in Christian Science a short time before the birth of their child in 1906, but his attitude toward this subject was only tolerant or indifferent.

This information is furnished by Christian Scientists at Cambridge, Mass., and Ithaca, N. Y. ROBERT S. ROSS.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Who Loves Efficiency?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One phrase in Ernest L. Mandel's letter in THE TIMES struck me especially: "I love the French. Everybody does." This is true, though everybody knows of the many French weaknesses. And how about the Germans? Their knowledge and many qualities are widely appreciated generally, but they have been unable to arouse affection and sympathy outside of their own country. Cannot the wonderful German efficiency be brought to bear on this problem. E. J. de C.

Prides Crossing, Mass., July 15, 1915.

A Fickle Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to three different New York newspapers St. Swithin's Day falls on three separate and distinct days, viz.: the 13th, 14th, and 15th. I shall anxiously await the morrow to buy still another paper and see if perchance it does not fall also on the 16th.

(Miss) M. CLAREY.

New York, July 15, 1915.

THE UNKILLED ROOTS OF POLYGAMY.

They Lay Deep in the Weaknesses of Human Nature, and the Mormon Church, Though Disapproving, Was Forbearing.

By WALTER P. MONSON,
President Eastern States Mission Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons.)

New York, July 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial "Polygamy in Utah," based upon the suit of Mrs. Geddes against the estate of David Eccles. In this suit Mrs. Geddes seeks to establish that her son was the son of David Eccles, and that she was a recently-married plural wife of David Eccles.

From testimony in the case you conclude that the case makes a starting point for a fresh survey of the Mormon situation. New York is a long way from Salt Lake City, but not half so far as it once was. If you were more intimately acquainted with the problem of abandoning polygamy, as the people in Utah have known it, I am quite confident that you would understand that this case was one of a very circumscribed group whose existence was known, measured, and acted upon a full decade ago.

In 1885 practically the whole Mormon governing body was unanimous in favor of polygamy, and men were chosen to place when that issue was a bitterly-fought one in which men who would not compromise were chiefly looked up to. In those days of the last stand for polygamy they were standing for an open and avowed polygamy, with every child accounted for and every woman openly acknowledged before the world and provided an ample home. The movement, whatever was to be said for or against it, ran head-on against American sentiment and the laws of the country that about that time were fully declared upon court authority. With the quesetion added in of doing something law-defying instead of law-abiding, polygamy's supporters dwindled in power and strength very rapidly.

The "Manifesto" against polygamy of 1890 was an advice to all "to perform no marriages contrary to the law of the land" in effect. The open advice from all parts of America to Mormons who cared to sustain polygamy was at that time that they move to Mexico. The American cry was that America must be freed of the practice—pictured in the East as everything that bestiality and licentiousness could be. Well, the irreconcilable fringe of the Church did move to Mexico. And they did keep on with their polygamous households in Mexico. The rule of the Mormon Church had been that the President could perform a marriage ceremony, or that any of the Apostles of the Church could perform a marriage ceremony.

That fact and the fact that a branch of the Church in Mexico construed itself as not bound by the Manifesto were what made the trouble. Here and there in Utah a woman appeared with a child. Such women plead, when called before a Bishop's Court, that they were plural wives who had been married either in Mexico or by an Apostle. You may condemn us for not casting the women outright from the Church. Instead of that a rigid inquiry was instituted right after these sporadic cases of new polygamy became known. That was in 1900 and the two or three years immediately following.

Apostle Merrill, whom Mrs. Geddes testified married her to Mr. Eccles, refused to go to Washington to testify in the Smoot case. Two other Apostles fled the jurisdiction of the United States. Two others, who had been chosen in the days when the cry was for a last-stand fight, openly told of their refusal to be bound by the Church ruling as a whole. These Apostles were aged men for the most part. Apostle Merrill settled the question of whether he was a stubborn witness or not when he died in his bed while the United States process servers still attended him. Two other Apostles died, and the two who had fled the jurisdiction of the United States were dealt with by the Church courts. They were disfellowshipped from their positions and one of them was later excommunicated even from his Church membership.

This was a very active period within the Church itself. The deposing of the Apostles strengthened the administration of the Manifesto by bringing in new Apostles who had not been in the heat of the old conflict.

One of the first rules, strengthening the Manifesto, shut down absolutely on the plural marrying in Mexico. The Mormon colonists there, out in the wilderness, had been entirely out of mind and out of thought while the problem centred as a big one in the United States. Some officials were removed from their places in Mexico. The power to perform marriages of any kind was taken away from other officials.

And in Utah a sweeping rule was adopted for the whole Church. It took away the power to perform marriages or "unions" from all Apostles and all persons who had theretofore held this power, except the ward Bishops before whom any contracting couple must bring the usual marriage license issued by the State authorities.

Thus, by 1904 the Church completed a process of reconstruction during the progress of which deep shame and humiliation was brought upon it by an irreconcilable small group that was constantly dwindling in size instead of expanding. At the Smoot investigation a number of cases of polygamy after the Manifesto were brought to light. Mormons, in their public conferences, brought others to light by denouncing those guilty and forcing out of their Church positions those who secretly supported and fostered the trickish practice.

And there you have our problem. While the Church could destroy the last vestiges of the spirit that would substitute subterfuge for open practice it could not destroy the mothers and their children born before the administration of the Manifesto had discovered all of the tricks to get around it and had eliminated them. This situation has been well known throughout the West for many years. The trouble is, when we come to discussing it outside, to get it into its proper focus. An anti-Mormon crusade, which has been with us from the beginning, is never willing to let any Mormon issue rest short of the longest limit into which it can be stretched. But, after all, isn't our problem just the same as the problem that has surrounded the administration of every new law? That has surrounded, for instance, the working of the automobile law, in which new speeders have suffered each year more drastically as courts and administrators have better understood their problem?

WALTER P. MONSON.

STRIKES UNRELATED TO WAR

A Worker's Protest Against the Suspicion of Pro-German Incitement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that since the beginning of the war, whenever anything out of the ordinary happens in the ranks of labor, there is always some one to attribute the source of the trouble to Germans or their sympathizers? It has all the earmarks of an organized effort to either discredit the Germans or the labor unions, and in either case I fail to understand how anything of this kind is going to help the allied cause.

Does not the assertion that the Germans are causing dissension in the ranks of organized labor seem rather far-fetched, in view of the fact that in each case where a strike occurs the strikers are a unit in their demands, and are convinced that the principles involved in their grievances are worth fighting for? If, as some people, (a very few, I hope,) seem to think, the strike is due to the activity of German agents, would not the success of the strike, if due to these activities, indicate that the sentiment of the men themselves was overwhelmingly pro-German?

In the case of the Remington Arms Company strike at Bridgeport, Conn., the men are a unit for the principles involved; still we read that Germans caused the strike. It does not seem possible that all these men could have the wool pulled over their eyes so easily. Are these men going to forget their own interests on account of any influence a German might have? No. Are they going to forget any grievance they have, merely because, if they strike, it will seriously interfere with the manufacture and shipment of arms and ammunition? Do the workmen of Great Britain forget their grievances at this time? An answer to this is in THE TIMES nearly every day, as witness the accounts of the miners', railway and dockers' strikes and threats of strikes.

The big idea is that none of these men are going to see any of their privileges taken away from them. Else why the unity? A pro-German emissary could never obtain any result of this kind, without some of the men being opposed to it, and naturally would be made public if such were the case. So then the only conclusion we can come to is that the strikes are all due to local conditions, and not to German activities, and that the vague statements of men like Major W. W. Penfield of the Remington Arms Company are an attack upon labor and not upon the German-Americans.

I am not a member of any labor union, but I class myself among the workers, and as such cannot stand idly by and allow such statements to appear (which are on the face of them open to question) without comment. G. R. BAKER.

Jersey City, July 14, 1915.

New York Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived in several parts of the United States, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and South America, and the only one that can beat Washington Heights for mosquitos is Alaska.

The breeding places of these pests can be eliminated to a great extent if the Sanitary Department will wake up and spend a few dollars. Make the owners of vacant lots cut the high grass and keep it cut during the Summer months. See that the catch basins at the street corners do not hold stagnant water, as many of them do. One of these is at the southeast corner of West 180th Street and Pinehurst Avenue.

Sit on the benches in the evenings in the vacant lot in front of the church at the corner of 175th Street and Broadway, if the mosquitos will let you, and see if I am not right.

I would be willing to wager, if something is not done at once, that during the next month there will be more mosquitos in the City of New York than there are in the Canal Zone. WALTER S. WHEELER, C. E.

New York, July 14, 1915.

WHEN MARS WILL SMILE.

An Argument to Show That Preparedness Is a Delusion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my disappointment at the stand which THE TIMES has taken editorially on the question of increasing the military armament of our country. I regret exceedingly that even THE TIMES has allied its influence with that class of unfortunate individuals which reckon the nation's strength and the duration of its existence as a world power only in the size and number of its guns and other war equipment, in spite of the fact that a brief review of the world's history will show conclusively that, without exception, in the exact proportion of the extent to which a country has taken the sword to advance or maintain its standing among nations, its career as a power has been brief. This is the best possible answer to Garrison, Ma

ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY, EDITOR, DIES AT 70

The Brooklyn Eagle's Chief of Staff for 31 Years Expires at His Home.

EDUCATED FOR A LAWYER

An Influential Political Writer Who Was Also an Orator—Ex-Chancellor of State University.

Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and ex-Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. His death, although sudden, was not entirely unexpected, because the veteran editor for several years had been a sufferer from bronchial affection, and recently had been compelled to give up his journalistic work. Six weeks ago he had a general breakdown, brought on by hardening of the arteries and other afflictions incidental to age.

The condition of Dr. McKelway took a turn for the worse three weeks ago, and he was compelled to go to bed. Following his confinement to his home Mrs. McKelway daily had reported to those at his office that his condition was unchanged. Yesterday morning she called Arthur Howe, managing editor of The Eagle, on the telephone and made the usual report. A little before 3 o'clock she again telephoned Mr. Howe that Dr. McKelway's condition suddenly had taken a turn for the worse, and the managing editor hurried to his bedside. Before he arrived at the house Dr. McKelway had passed away. With the editor when he died were his wife and his niece, Miss Flora Foster.

The influence of Dr. McKelway as a political writer is generally admitted by Democratic leaders to have manifested itself to a great degree when Grover Cleveland was elected once Governor of New York and twice President of the United States. Outside his editorial columns he also exercised power as an orator. His interest in and devotion to educational advancement identified him with many and important educational movements in this State.

Dr. McKelway's Career.

St. Clair McKelway was born in Columbia, Boone County, Mo., March 15, 1845, the son of Dr. Alexander J. and Mary Ann (Ryan) McKelway. His grandparents, Dr. John and Isabella McKelway, came to this country from Scotland and settled in Trenton, N. J., in 1817, when Dr. McKelway's father was only 4 years old. His father for many years was a practicing physician in Trenton before he removed to Columbia, Mo., where he remained until 1845 and then returned to Trenton.

Dr. McKelway was the fifth of seven children, the second son. As a boy he developed a great love for books, and this was encouraged in a home of culture and refinement. He received his early education in private schools and then attended the New Jersey Normal School. It was the desire of his parents that he should study law, and while he was not strongly inclined to favor the profession he took up his studies earnestly, first in Trenton and later in New York, where he was under the tutelage of Samuel Blatchford, afterward a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and his partner, Clarence Seward. In 1866, when he had won the highest honors of his class, he was admitted to the bar.

Meanwhile Dr. McKelway developed a faculty for writing. His first articles appeared in The Trenton Gazette and The Trenton True American while he was a student of law. In the second year of the civil war he wrote a story about Confederate sympathizers at Trenton, where their large number perhaps more than anything else kept them immune from local editorial comment, and this article he sent to The New York Tribune, to fall into the hands of Horace Greeley. The story was published as written by Greeley, who wrote Dr. McKelway a very complimentary letter, inclosing a check for $8. He sent other stories to Greeley as requested.

For three years he studied law while he kept up an irregular contribution to the newspapers, and on the day after his graduation, notwithstanding the plans his parents had laid out for his career as an attorney, he joined the staff of The New York World. His first work was to "cover" Brooklyn.

Chief Editor of Albany Argus.

When he was sent to Washington as correspondent in 1868 he also represented The Brooklyn Eagle. He continued reportorial work two years in the national capital, where he made a reputation that was noteworthy. In 1870 he began to write editorials for The Eagle, and continued in this position until 1873, when he became editor in chief of The Albany Argus. His connection with The Argus was maintained until after the first election of Cleveland, and then he returned to Brooklyn to become editor in chief of The Eagle, filling a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Kinsella. That was in 1884, so Dr. McKelway had been head of the editorial staff of The Eagle for thirty-one years.

In his career as a newspaperman Dr. McKelway was associated closely with men whose names are indelibly associated with the development of New York's daily publications — Marble, Croly, Dana, Smalley, Chamberlain, Godkin, Halstead, Reid, Raymond.

His Trip with Horace Greeley.

He used to tell his friends about a trip he and Horace Greeley made to a New Jersey town, where both made speeches. They stopped at the house of a local squire, and when they went to their room Dr. McKelway noticed several girls stealing out of it with suppressed laughter, which aroused his suspicions. Unknown to Greeley he made an investigation and found the covering of one of the beds had been made up "pie fashion." He placed Greeley's baggage near the mismade bed and his own at the other. When they started to retire Greeley found it impossible to stretch his limbs out, and protested in a highly pitched voice, "Feels just like a damn bag." Greeley got up, struck a match, found what was the trouble, straightened out the tangle and lay down to sleep. When Mr. McKelway got into his bed he discovered it was filled with daguerreotypes.

During the reconstruction period after the civil war, when Dr. McKelway was a correspondent at Washington, he assisted in bringing about a conference between General Robert E. Lee and General Grant, which saved Virginia from the worst conditions that befell most of the other Confederate States.

Dr. McKelway, telling about his part in bringing about the meeting, said:

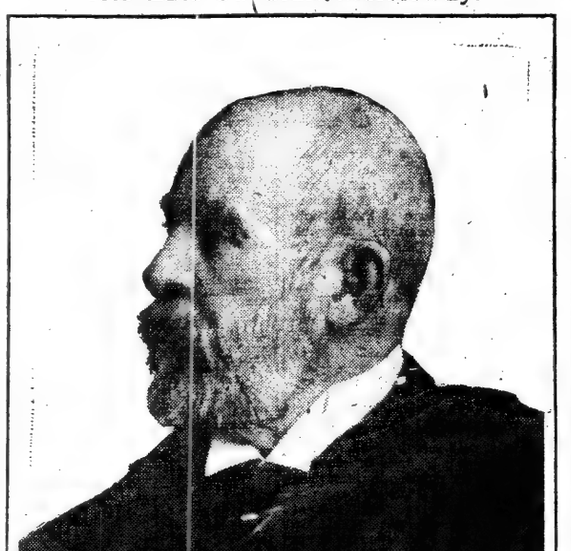
"I saw General Lee in Georgetown, when he was President of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. A violent storm broke out after I arrived and I was detained in the house from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 5 o'clock that afternoon. When I left General Lee that afternoon he knew I would ask General Grant to consent to a conference with him. The next day I did so, and General Grant said he would see what he could do about it. The conference took place, and the result was that there was no military interference with the election in Virginia."

Dr. McKelway married in 1867 Miss Eleanor Hutchinson of Brooklyn. They had two children, Nathaniel Hutchinson McKelway, who died in Brooklyn in 1896, and Lee McKelway, a member of the staff of The Eagle, who died in Paris in 1914. Mrs. McKelway died in 1884. In 1888 he married Miss Virginia Brooks Thompson, by whom he is survived.

His University Degrees.

Dr. McKelway was appointed a Regent of the University of the State of New York in 1883, Vice Chancellor in 1890, Acting Chancellor in 1905-12, and Chancellor in 1913 succeeding Whitelaw Reid. Degrees were conferred upon him by Princeton, Colgate, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Union, and Missouri State Universities. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Albany Institute, American Academy of Science, British Association of Science, Long Island Historical Society, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He was a member and Director of the American Social Science Association and a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Rochester University, and of Clio Hall, Princeton.

The Late St. Clair McKelway.



Editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

C. G. LORING OFF FOR LONDON

His Marriage to Ambassador Page's Daughter to be Held Aug. 4.

Charles Greely Loring, son of General Charles G. Loring of Boston, who is to marry Miss Katharine Alice Page, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, in London on Aug. 4, is sailing today for England on the St. Paul. Frank C. Page of Pinehurst, N. C., who is to be the best man, is accompanying Mr. Loring.

The wedding is to be celebrated during the forenoon in the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace. The King and Queen will not be present as they attend no social functions during the war. The guests will include the family and their intimate friends and the heads of the diplomatic corps. The bridal breakfast will be held at the American Embassy, 6 Grosvenor Square.

Owing to the uncertainty of transatlantic travel all of the bridal attendants have not been determined. Miss Page already has chosen two of her attendants, the Misses Frances Leggett and Joan Cavendish-Bentinck of England. Lieutenant Louis McBride, naval attaché at the embassy, and Harold Fowler of New York, formerly the Ambassador's private secretary and now a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, are to serve as ushers.

After a short honeymoon in England Mr. Loring and his bride will return to this country and will spend the Winter at 8 Otis Place, the Loring's house in Boston.

Miss Stanley Adopts Jewish Faith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—According to The Jewish Chronicle the Hon. Miss Stanley, youngest daughter of Lord Sheffield, who is to marry E. S. Montagu, has adopted the Jewish faith and become a member of the Jewish community.

Julio Madero Marries.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 16.—Julio Madero, brother of the late President Madero of Mexico, and Miss Carmen Garcia, daughter of Francisco Garcia of Hermosillo, were married here today. The bridegroom's father, Francisco I. Madero, Sr., witnessed the ceremony. Julio Madero is said to be one of the wealthiest men of Mexico.

JACOBS—GRAHAM.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Jean Martin Graham, daughter of the late John Martin of Birmingham, Ala., and Alexander H. Jacobs of Brooklyn, which took place on Thursday. After Oct. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs will reside at 411 West 120th Street, this city.

Ketcham-Kohlbusch Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ketcham of Passaic, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Ketcham, to Arthur H. Kohlbusch of this city. Mr. Kohlbusch is a graduate of Columbia University, and was formerly Captain of the 'Varsity water polo team. He was also manager of the Columbia basket ball team, and is a member of the All-American water polo team. Miss Ketcham is a graduate of Barnard. No date has been set for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL (Liverpool)—Howard S. Ambosen, C. W. Anderson, Gordon Armsby, Miss Eva L. Atkinson, Mrs. H. M. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowles, W. T. H. Boyd, Mrs. J. S. Bollard, C. E. Bleecke, Miss F. G. Brown, Colonel James Burns, H. G. Burford, W. F. Carsley, Mrs. L. H. Collins, Harold Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cottingham, Philip Crooks, E. J. Davies, H. Page, Mrs. Mack K. Douglas, Miss Grace E. Eaton, A. N. Forman, Mrs. Helen Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Garland, Mrs. S. Morgan Gray, A. L. Grey, Edward Harris, Mrs. C. E. Hellier, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Holaday, Sir Herbert Holt, Countess Ogier Ivry, A. D. Kingsley, C. G. Loring, E. H. Long, Mr. and Mrs. L. Millet, R. W. Mortimer, P. C. Page, Mrs. and Mrs. E. S. Pearson, W. A. Reeves, J. H. Savage, G. E. Scott, Baron and Baroness E. de Wardener, Henry S. Wellcome, J. S. Willett.

ROCHAMBEAU (Bordeaux.)—James Blaine, Mrs. F. Biron, Miss C. B. Cutler, Miss M. E. Cannon, Mrs. E. L. Dilworth, Mrs. M. H. Fox, Mrs. R. Fox, Count de Favolle, Eben F. Givin, C. J. P. Lucas, W. P. Lindley, Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Miss M. Martin, R. Mourer, Edward Pane, R. G. Paterson, Mrs. F. J. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Spangler, J. D. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Skinner, R. H. Tenner, Francis Thynne, Mrs. M. J. Ward, Mrs. B. A. Whitney, O. Wilhard, and Herbert Wallace.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—The Rev. S. V. V. Holmer, Miss L. Leonori, Professor C. de la Vallee Poussin, Mrs. Annie Fiorelli, H. Manin, and Mrs. Lina Eymann.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Sant' Anna from Marseilles were:

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Phelps, Dr. E. Butler, Mrs. A. M. Stanton, Miss Sarah Bickell, Miss Alice Williamson, and Miss F. Van Duyn.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among the tourists sailing today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

E. J. Bradbury, P. Irving Ballow, Dr. Colman W. Cutter, Theodore Clare, T. P. Davis, Daniel Frohman, P. C. Holmes, Mrs. W. S. Hughes, Rev. J. W. Rankin, W. E. Spear, Viscount Uppington, H. M. Doremus, J. F. S. Davis, J. P. French, W. E. Hughes, Mrs. N. B. Nelison, C. F. Smith, Miss E. M. Van Horn, T. S. Whitfield, F. D. Wilson, G. C. Wheaton.

CARNEGIE TO GO FISHING.

Recovered from His Illness, He Takes a Motor Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—Andrew Carnegie motored yesterday to Eagle Lake and spent the afternoon at a tea house there. He plans to try fishing in the lake at the earliest opportunity, and seems to have recovered his health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie and his daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie.

Miss Jane Addams, who recently returned from Europe, and is the guest of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen at her Summer home at Hull's Cove, is to speak Sunday morning on "The Present Prospects of Peace in Europe" at the local Methodist Church.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, were members of the committee which put in the day at the High School Building sewing for relief work in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri will entertain a party of eighteen at dinner at their Summer cottage Saturday night.

Miss Katherine Steward entertained at a tea at the Bubo Valley Golf Club Thursday afternoon. Other entertainers of Thursday were Mrs. W. Bright, who had a party of thirty; Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps.

Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York also gave a luncheon at her cottage Thursday.

NARRAGANSETT POLO TO BEGIN

Players Gather for the National Tournament—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 16.—Plans are being completed at Narragansett for the national polo tournament, which will begin here next week on the field of the Point Judith Polo Club. Poloists and their ponies are arriving here to participate in the senior, open, and junior championships to be played during July and August. It was announced today that the drawings will probably be made known here on Monday, and the date of the initial match of the tourney will be next Thursday, which is several days later than originally planned. A special polo match will take place here tomorrow, and among the players who will probably participate are Philip S. P. Randolph and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr., John R. Fell, Philip Stevenson, and Robert E. Strawbridge.

Captain Isaac E. Emerson arrived in Narragansett Bay today on board the steam yacht Margaret, which anchored off the Conanicut Park Club. The Margaret sailed this afternoon for Newport.

The motor yacht Lady Evelyn also arrived here today and cast anchor in the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dickerson of Monte Carlo, Monaco, gave a luncheon on the Casino Plaza today, and among their guests were: Truxton Beale, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.

MOVIES GET BILLIE BURKE.

$50,000 Down, Says the Company, $145,000 for Three Years.

Billie Burke yesterday signed the contract with the New York Motion Picture Corporation, which she has had under consideration for some time and which was the cause of her withdrawal from the Charles Frohman Company. Miss Burke is to receive $40,000 for five weeks' work, and in addition her expenses to the studios in California are to be paid.

The company also gave her a check for $50,000 as an option on her services for the next three years at $150,000 a year, the contract calling for twenty-six weeks of her time each year. The company has applied for a policy with Lloyds against rain during Miss Burke's stay in California.

Viola Tree Has a Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Mrs. Alan Parsons (Miss Viola Tree, the actress) gave birth to a son at 20 Welbeck Street, on Thursday.

Heiress Wants Her Legacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—An order to compel the executors of the estate of Frank S. Neal of Plainfield, who died five years ago, leaving $100,000, to make an appraisement and accounting was applied for in Orphans' Court today in behalf of Mrs. Florence Williams, a daughter of the testator. Mrs. Williams asserts that the executors have never filed an inventory of the estate and that she has never received any of her share. Mrs. Williams's mother and two brothers, Edward and Frank Neal of Plainfield, are the executors. Judge James C. Connolly postponed action until next week.

Dinah's Portrait in Zoo Gallery.

It has just been announced that Miss Shonnard, whose animal subjects attracted much favorable attention at the sculpture exhibition in the Gorham Galleries last Spring, has sold her portrait of Dinah, the Zoo gorilla, to the Art Committee of the Zoological Association. Dinah's effigy is to be in the Administration Building of the association.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MRS. CROKER'S WILL DIVIDES $320,189

Estate Goes Mostly to Children, with No Mention of ex-Tammany Leader.

$1,000 TO TWO CHURCHES

Property Includes House at 5 East 74th Street and High-Grade Stocks and Bonds.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Croker, first wife of Richard Croker, ex-Chief of Tammany Hall, left a net estate of $320,189 when she died at Levico, Austria, on Sept. 6, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

Mr. Croker, who has since married Miss Bula Benton Edmondson, who was known as Ketaw Kaluntuchy, the Princess Sequoyah of the Cherokee Indians, is not named in the will, and the only mention made of him in the report puts him in the list of "relatives." He does not share in the estate.

The property is divided as follows: Mrs. Florence M. Massimo, a daughter, receives jewelry appraised at $3,010 and $79,271 of the residuary estate; Ethel J. Croker, the other daughter, receives jewelry appraised at $2,650 and $78,841 of the residuary estate; Richard Croker, Jr., and Howard L., the sons, share equally in jewelry which had been the property of their deceased brother, Frank, and also receive $76,686 each from the residue; Sarah Fraser, a sister of the testatrix, receives $5,300; Emma Stanley, a friend, receives personalty appraised at $125; Mrs. Richard Croker, Jr., receives a pin appraised at $200; Jane Larkin, the housekeeper in the Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, receives $2,000 in cash, jewelry appraised at $150, and is paid $8,100 from the estate on a note made out in her favor by Mrs. Croker for a loan; the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola each receives $500.

The assets included the residence, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, appraised at $111,000, twenty-seven acres of farm land at Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., $1,800; bank deposits, $24,744; jewelry, $7,425; mortgages aggregating $17,500; household effects, $4,669; 1,277 shares of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $153,240; 900 shares of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, common, $10,900; bonds of the Interborough - Metropolitan Company, $30,240; bonds of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $6,750; an emerald and diamond star brooch, $2,500; two solitaire diamond rings, $1,500, and a pair of earrings, $300.

Under the item of expenses and administration fees there is a statement showing that Mrs. Croker owed $14,947 to Cammann & Co., bankers and brokers. The administration costs totaled $15,000; the cost of bringing the body from Austria to this country amounted to $2,500, owing to the difficulties encountered on account of the war, and there was $1,800 due to three physicians in Austria.

The list of contents of the house at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street shows that the paintings there are appraised at prices ranging from $10 to $150.

Mrs. T. L. Cuyler's Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Annie E. Cuyler, widow of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, for many years pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was filed in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Cuyler, who died at her Summer home at Saybrook, Conn., on Monday, left an estate of $50,000, divided equally between her son and daughter.

James A. Deering Left $550,000.

James A. Deering, whose law offices were at 135 Broadway, left a personal estate of $150,000 and realty valued at $400,000, when he died at his home, 22 West Forty-seventh Street, on July 8, according to an application for letters of administration filed by his son, James R., in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The application recites that the lawyer's only heirs and next of kin are the widow, Mrs. May Deering; a daughter, Mrs. May Deering Pierce, and the son.

George Still Left $68,987.

George M. Still, who for years had an oyster house at 195 Third Avenue, and where, on Oct. 8, 1913, he committed suicide with gas, left a net estate of $68,987, according to the State Controller's appraisal. Business worries were said to be the cause of Mr. Still's suicide. He was known to many Tammany politicians who had frequented his place.

Civic Club Gets 1,183 Members.

As a result of a four-day campaign which ended yesterday, the membership of the new Brooklyn Civic Club, which plans to be a sort of Chamber of Commerce for Brooklyn, has been increased by 1,183. A new campaign to add 5,000 names to the membership roll of the club will be started in the Fall. Mayor Mitchel was the guest of the campaigners yesterday at a luncheon in the Imperial restaurant. Brief addresses were made by the Mayor and Borough President Founds.

Exposition Is Yale Blue.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Yale University's "Boola" song was heard many times at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which had dedicated the day to the Eastern school. Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, spoke at formal exercises. Tonight the Exposition lighting was Yale blue.

Dr. Delafield Growing Weaker.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—Dr. Francis Delafield, who is critically ill at the home of his sister, Miss Emma Delafield, in Noroton, is growing weaker. Dr. George Sherrill, the attending physician, said tonight: "Dr. Delafield is gradually failing, although there is no immediate danger of death."

Sisters Die of Diphtheria.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 16.—Two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Wolohon of Magnolia—Katharine, 17 years old, and Grace, 13 years old—died within five minutes of each other this morning of diphtheria. They fell ill about the same time on Monday. Elizabeth, a sister, 15 years old, was taken ill a few hours afterward, and her condition is critical.

CHARITIES.

SECURITY IN HEALTH.

There is a duty involved in keeping well. We've been pegging away at this work for twenty-six years, eradicating baby troubles—yes, looking after his little ailments—setting his little digestion straight.

We've often been very happy—when as a result of special study the way has been seen more clearly—the path to travel outlined more distinctly.

Despite their cunning and winsome ways—these little human specimens are often great mysteries.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

BEVERLEY WARD DEAD.

Retired Real Estate Dealer Was for Many Years Prominent in Society.

Beverley Ward, a retired real estate dealer, and for many years prominent in New York society, died yesterday at his home, 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, after an illness of many months. He was born and had lived all his life in this city.

Mr. Ward was graduated from Columbia University in 1871. He was formerly a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, and the New York Yacht Club, and, at the time of his death, was a member of the Union Club.

Obituary Notes.

ELLA SIGOURNEY MURDOCK, matron and Superintendent of Nurses of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for twenty-three years, died on Friday at her home, 3 Hawthorne Place, Yonkers, N. Y. She was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital and will be buried in Wellsville, Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES GRISWOLD TERRY, wife of Professor N. M. Terry of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., died on Thursday at the family homestead, Matson Hill, Lyme, Conn. For more than thirty-five years her home had been open house for the midshipmen and officers of the academy. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. Commander Arthur Atkins of the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

LEWIS A. DODGE, who built one of the first houses at Rockaway Beach, sixty years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Sherwood, in Rockville Centre, L. I., in his eighty-eighth year. For some years he owned a sailboat ferry between Canarsie and Rockaway.

JACOB COX HARING died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., yesterday, aged 75 years. Mr. Haring is survived by a son, Everett Haring of Oradell; a daughter, Mrs. Sheridan Birley of Ticonderoga, and a sister, Mrs. B. Obiensi of Saddle River. Mr. Haring was formerly Postmaster of Spring Valley, and between 1870 and 1890 a prominent breeder of trotting horses. Among those he raised and raced were Deucallion, record 2:22, and Scotland Maid, record 2:28.

The Rev. Father JOSEPH ESSING, widely known among German-speaking Catholics as an orator, died at the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago yesterday. He was 78 years old.

Mrs. IVA O. LAWRENCE, wife of John J. Lawrence, Jr., a lawyer, died on Wednesday at her home, 348 East 140th Street, in her thirty-first year. She was born in Michigan and was a choir singer, her father being the Rev. Eugene V. Ostrander, a Presbyterian minister of Montana.

FRANK J. NEILL, Superintendent of the clothing factory of Henry Peavy & Co., died on Thursday at his home, 2554 West Twenty-seventh Street, in his forty-sixth year. He had lived here for thirty years and is survived by a sister and brother.

Mrs. JULIA C. FROBISHER, widow of Joseph E. Frobisher, formerly Professor of Education at Fordham University and the College of the City of New York, died on Thursday at her home, 505 West 135th Street, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Little City, Conn., and is survived by three daughters and two sons.

Mrs. W. W. MAYO, widow of W. W. Mayo, founder of the Mayo Clinic and Surgical Institute at Rochester, Minn., and the mother of Drs. W. J. and C. H. Mayo, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. N. Berkman, in Rochester. She was 90 years old.

WILLIAM G. DEACON, managing editor of the Public Service Magazine of Chicago and widely known as a public utility expert, died yesterday in Minneapolis. He was formerly a newspaper man in Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

CHARLES F. TAYLOR, head of the Taylor & Atkins Paper Manufacturing Company of East Hartford, Conn., died on Thursday at the Hartford Hospital. He was 74 years old and served through the civil war as a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

MATTHEW DOUGHERTY died on Wednesday at his home, 169 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., at the age of 101 years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country seventy years ago.

Mrs. MARGARET B. ARNOLD, an author and a descendant of the Beaulieu family of Detroit, Mich., died on Thursday at her home in Santa Monica, Cal. Her family still owned part of the grant, deeded to their ancestors by the King of France more than 200 years ago. Mrs. Arnold had lived in California for the last eleven years.

THOMAS E. HILL, author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," died on Thursday at his home in Glen Ellyn, Ill., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born at Sandgate, Vt. Mr. Hill founded The Aurora Herald in 1863, and was Mayor of that city in 1876. His last book was "The Open Door to Independence."

W. W. DAVIS, a former Councilman and School Director of Scranton, Penn., and the father of Howard Davis, business manager of The New York American, died on Wednesday at his home in Scranton, in his sixty-second year. He was head of the Davis Printing Company of that city until two years ago. Mr. Davis had lived in West Scranton for sixty years, and is survived by his widow, five sons, and a daughter.

ALBERT BACH, a manufacturer of ruching in this city, died on Thursday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his 67th seventh year. He was born in Austria, but had lived in this country for the last forty-five years. Mr. Bach was a member of Lyric Lodge and the United Brothers Society.

FREDERICK MEYER, 83 years old, a retired merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 1,464 President Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son and a daughter.

Mrs. ALBINA ELIZABETH BUFFLER, wife of Paul Louis Buffler, who is at the head of a department of the Standard Oil Company, died on Wednesday at her home in Westwood, N. J., and her funeral services will be held this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Moody, 215 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough 28 years ago.

Mrs. SABINA LOUISE MALLON, one of the founders of the Immaculate Conception Day Nursery and an active member of the Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, died on Thursday at her home, 155 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 64 years old, and the wife of Peter Mallon, a florist of Brooklyn.

Sister MARY JOSEPH, a member of the French Convent, at Harrison and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, and one of the original French Visitation Sisters, known as the Sisters of the Infant Jesus, who were driven from France at the time of the confiscation of the property of religious orders by the Government, died in the convent on Tuesday.

The Rev. JAMES HARVEY APPLETON, a retired Protestant Episcopal minister, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday at the age of 76 years. He was born in Ossining, N. Y., and after graduating from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1856, was ordained as a Baptist minister, but several years later he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He had held pastorates in Pennsylvania and Washington, and for a time was rector of St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal Church in Manhattan. In 1904 he married Miss Ida Williamson of Philadelphia, who survives him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PLUMMER GENTH, wife of Edmund L. Genth, who is connected with the Peerless Pattern Company, died at her home, 543 Amersford Place, Flatbush, on Wednesday. She was born in Bethany, W. Va.

JOHN F. O'CONNOR, a member of the New York Police Department for the last twenty-three years, died on Thursday at his home, 368 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

Mrs. LAURA M. GILLMORE, widow of General Quincy Adams Gillmore, who was one of the noted fighters of the civil war, died on Thursday at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. George R. Garretson, at Laurel, L. I. Mrs. Gillmore was nearly 88 years old. During the civil war her husband organized an engineering corps, and one of his notable feats was the reduction of Fort Pulaski, a strong fortification defending the water approach to Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. SARAH PHILINA BARDEL, wife of Hans Theodore Bardel, and active in church and benevolent work in Flatbush, is dead at her home, 1,659 New York Avenue, aged 38 years. Mrs. Bardel was a member of the Executive Committee of the Mothers' Club of Public School 89, and of the Vanderveer Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her husband is Treasurer of the Sunday school.

The Honey Bee. A corking name, isn't it? And it just fits this story of a crisis in the life of an American business woman.
—*Life*

The **Honey Bee**
By SAMUEL MERWIN
is for sale everywhere
Price $1.35 net
The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

CLERGYMAN'S WIFE CHARGES CRUELTY

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler, in Separation Suit, Says He Urged Her to Kill Herself.

TOLD HER SHE WAS INSANE

She Alleges He Read Love Letters to Her Which He Had Written to Another Woman.

The Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, who is an Episcopal clergyman, a writer, lecturer and poet, will have to file affidavits on Monday answering the charges of his wife Christine, who is suing him for a separation on the grounds of cruelty, failing to support her, and of having abandoned her. The charges of cruelty are in effect that the plaintiff sought to induce his wife to commit suicide by suggesting to her that she was going mad, that she was a millstone about his neck.

Mr. Rolt-Wheeler was for a time chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, which made him one of the clergy connected with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His wife was auditor and registrar of the hospital, and both stood high in the opinion of the churchmen. He was employed as a lecturer by the Board of Education. He is the author of boys' books called the "United States Service Series." They have two children, Roger, who is 13 years old, and Mona, who is an infant.

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler's suit for a separation was filed some time ago. It came before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday on the question whether the defendant had been properly served, and the court decided that he had been and must answer an application for alimony and counsel fees. Before the present suit was begun Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler had her husband haled to the Domestic Relations Court on the charge of non-support. He was ordered to pay his wife $7 a week. This was three months ago and several months after the defendant was alleged to have abandoned his wife. Then Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler asked her husband to surrender some of her heirlooms and other property belonging to her. When he refused a recovery suit was brought in the Municipal Court and the court decided that the property should be given to the plaintiff.

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler lives with her two children at Rutherford, N. J. Her husband has an office and sleeping quarters at 389 Lexington Avenue for which he pays $24 a week. In her complaint in the separation suit Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler says, through her counsel, Arthur J. Westermayr:

"From June to Sept. 1914 the defendant, knowing the plaintiff was in an overwrought, dangerous, nervous state when suggestion from a stronger mind would have full measure of influence on plaintiff's mind, repeatedly urged plaintiff to end his misery and the care of her by committing suicide. To add to the influence of his suggestion, and to give greater weight to his advice, he told her she was doomed to madness anyway and that he could not afford to care for an insane wife, so that it would be best for all concerned, and particularly for the baby Mona, that she should kill herself forthwith."

Once during the month of June Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler said she went to the park at 181st Street with suicidal thoughts. Then she sat down and wrote her husband a note asking if he still was anxious for her to kill herself, but got no reply. Later on she returned home and her husband said to her:

"I knew you would not have the courage and have registered in your letter against you in the Detective Bureau. It is good ground for a divorce in some states. I shall use it against you."

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler also said that her husband assured her she was a millstone about his neck and that he could get his love for a woman named Eunice Tietgens to whom she says he sent love letters after first reading them to her. Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler also mentions the name of Mrs. Natalie Sonnichsen from whom her husband rents his quarters in the Lexington Avenue house, and who is said to be a co-worker of the defendant and an employe of one of the State departments. On July 29 last when Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler was in a highly nervous state her husband said to her:

"Here, take this $20; it's the last you'll ever get from me. Go to Seagate, hire a boat, and drown yourself. Remember, if I find you home when I return I will leave you forever."

William J. Gordon Dies in Reno.

RENO, Nev., July 16.—William J. Gordon of New York City died here last night from acute neuritis. Mr. Gordon had been in Reno since March for his health. Before coming West Mr. Gordon had offices in Wall Street, New York.

He was a son of the late James Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio, and was prominent on Staten Island and in this city, where he was a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, and other clubs. Mr. Gordon was a former President of the Staten Island Cricket Club and a member of the Richmond County Country Club.

Eight years ago he married his sister-in-law, Mrs. Carl Gordon, a year after her husband had accidentally shot himself. The marriage took place a month after Mr. Gordon's first wife, who was Miss Maude De L. Robinson, obtained a divorce.

His widow and two sisters, Mrs. Franklin D. Felton and Mrs. Morton B. Stelle, survive him.

Edward Maitland Armstrong.

Edward Maitland Armstrong, the son of David Maitland Armstrong, the artist, and a veteran of the Porto Rican campaign, died yesterday at his home, 58 West Tenth Street, in his forty-first year. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1895 and was a member of the fraternity of Delta Psi and the Philadelphia City troop, with which he served in Porto Rico. Mr. Armstrong married Miss Gwendolen King, daughter of the late David King of Newport, who with his three children, survives him.

The Rev. Clarence H. Perlee.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 16.—The Rev. Clarence H. Perlee, retired missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church of America, was found dead in his bed in New Brunswick this morning. He was a son of Ralph N. Perlee and was a graduate of Rutgers College in 1880, and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1883. In 1902 he went to St Thomas, West Indies, as a missionary. He is survived by a widow and two children and a sister, Miss Mary Louise Perlee of New York City.

Beginning in the
August Century
DEAR ENEMY
A Love Story
By Jean Webster
Author of
Daddy-Long-Legs
(The July CENTURY sold out in a week. Buy your August number today.)

SEVENTH DAY FOUNDER DIES

Mrs. Ellen G. White, Adventist, Was Regarded as a Prophetess.

ST. HELENA, Cal., July 16.—Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the founders of the Seventh Day Adventists, died here today, aged 88. She was widely known among members of that denomination, and by many she was regarded as their prophetess.

She is survived by two sons, James Edson White of Marshall, Mich., and William C. White.

Mrs. White was born in Gorham, Me., and when at the age of 9 she was struck in the face with a stone and disfigured for life she turned to the worship of Christ. In March, 1840, she heard William Miller, a Baptist evangelist, prophesy the second coming of Christ, which was to happen in 1843, and became converted, receiving, as she averred, a vision from God in 1844, showing her the second coming of Christ. She then decided that it was her duty to observe the Seventh-Day Sabbath, as she believed it was so observed by Christ. At about the same time she married James White, a Mayflower descendant, who died in 1881, and who became an active worker in her religion.

She believed in the ultimate annihilation of the wicked. She traveled extensively and, besides traveling all over this country, spent two years in Europe and nine in Australia, making converts. Mrs. White wrote forty books whose circulation is said to have been more than 1,500,000 copies and her writings were translated into forty languages.

DELANY FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for Late Justice in Church of the Ascension—The Pallbearers.

The funeral of John J. Delany, Justice of the Supreme Court, who died on Wednesday at his home, 324 West 103d Street, will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension, at 107th Street and Broadway.

The Rev. Father Edwin Sweeney, pastor of the church, who, with the Rev. Father W

ATTACK CARRANZA RECOGNITION HOPES

Villa Agents at Washington Set Up Claims to a Strong Military Position.

NOT DEFEATED, VILLA WIRES

Zapatistas Threaten Line from Coast to Capital—No Foreigners Hurt in Train Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Villista agency in Washington tonight issued a review of the military situation in Mexico with the purpose of answering claims that the Carranza Government would soon embody the essentials necessary for recognition by the Government of the United States.

Secretary of State Lansing said today that no suggestion or request for recognition had come from the Carranza Government. Not the slightest hint has been given in official circles here that this Government is willing to recognize Carranza on the basis of the present reoccupation of Mexico City. The announcement by the Villista agency follows:

Recent inaccurate statements from Carranzista sources suggest to the confidential agency that a careful review of the military situation in Mexico might be helpful to a better understanding of facts.

Convention forces operate in the States of Tabasco, Campeche, Nuevo Leon, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Michoacan, Yucatan, the Federal District, and in northern and southern Vera Cruz.

In the following States the Convention forces hold more territory than the enemy: Guerrero, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Mexico, Hildalgo, Guanajuato, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Aguascallientes, Coahuila, and the territory of Tepic.

Convention forces control the States of Sonora, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Morelos, Durango, and Northern Lower California.

The Carranzistas control Chiapas, territory of Quintana Roo, Colima, and Southern Lower California. The State of Oaxaca has maintained neutrality.

Outstanding features of the military developments of the past few days have been the rapid advance of General Villa's flying column as far south as Queretaro, after taking Lagos, Leon, Irapuato, Silao and Guanajuato, and the severe defeat of the Carranzistas at Ixtle, thirty miles south of Paredon, by General Raul Madero. Paredon has not even been threatened by the enemy and is in no danger, as it is strongly garrisoned.

Obregon's advance northward fits into a strategic plan, which it would be unwise to disclose at this time. In accordance with this plan General Villa has moved north of Aguascalientes, holding Zacatecas. General Villa himself wired the confidential agency yesterday denying the Carranzista report that he had been defeated and was moving his army to Torreon. He said: "We have not been defeated, and if I am apparently retreating we will soon show the Carranzistas I have not lost my strength." Obregon's communication with his base of supplies has been cut off for almost ten days, and the Vera Cruz reports of his movements cannot be accounted for.

The Zapatistas, in small parties, have been endeavoring to destroy communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. A dispatch to Secretary Lansing from Vera Cruz this afternoon stated that on account of a disaster to a special train of employes the first passenger train from Vera Cruz to Mexico City was held up at Apizaco. This train was scheduled to proceed to Mexico City yesterday, when through passenger service was to be attempted by the use of pilot trains ahead. Meanwhile it is being arranged to patrol the track with cavalry. Eleven trains entered Mexico City on July 14. No foreigners are reported to have been on the wrecked train.

The Carranza agency tonight gave out a telegram from General Carranza stating that the Zapatistas had been routed in the campaign south of Mexico City and that the Valley of Mexico had been practically cleared of hostile forces.

Another dispatch to the State Department from Vera Cruz stated that Red Cross Agent O'Conner had sent word to Vera Cruz from Mexico City on July 12 confirming the cutting off of the water supply on the 11th and the closing of business houses until the money question could be settled. He reported nothing concerning the food situation, but stated that no damage was being done in the city. Secretary Lansing had telegraphic advices from Monterey indicating some improvement in the food situation. Consul General Hanna also stated that American missionaries from Victoria also reported improvement in the food situation there on account of the new crop.

Admiral T. B. Howard reported from the Mexican West Coast today that the Chattanooga had arrived at Mazatlan and the Cleveland at Guaymas. Admiral Howard reported that the Villa forces had captured Tepic and Santiago and were marching on San Blas. The garrison and refugees are preparing to leave on the yacht Iris. Admiral Howard has sent the Denver to San Blas to protect American and foreign interests. Manzanillo and vicinity are reported quiet by Admiral Howard, who says also that order prevails in the Yaqui Valley.

RELIEF PROBLEM FOR WILSON.

Red Cross, Foreseeing Great Distress, Seeks President's Guidance.

Unless somebody wins in Mexico soon and a semblance of order is restored, that sorely distressed land will be the most destitute on earth, according to a statement issued yesterday by William C. Potter, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and Chairman of the National Mexican Relief Committee of the American Red Cross. The source of the information was Consul General Hanna at Monterey in the State of Nuevo Leon. Mr. Potter says:

"A letter received a day or two ago from Consul General Hanna at Monterey says that unless peace is promptly restored to Mexico, so that the crops can be planted for the late harvest that country will be the most destitute in the world. The situation is, naturally, very complicated there, and we believe it advisable to have a conference with the President before further active steps are taken.

"We are trying, on the advise of the State Department, to arrange for a shipment of six carloads of corn to Mexico City. Department telegrams reporting conditions just before the occupation of the capital by the Carranza troops state that, in the distribution of a few carloads of food obtained by the relief committee there, the frantic mobs were so uncontrollable that the soldiers in firing killed two women, and also about a thousand women and children were absolutely prostrated in the crush."

HUERTA FAMILY DEPARTS.

Special Pullman Carries Party of Thirty to El Paso.

Five large automobiles left the three houses occupied by the Huerta family at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon, to carry the family and servants to the train upon which passage had been engaged for the first stage of their journey to El Paso, where they are to join General Victoriano Huerta. Señora Huerta, through an interpreter, expressed a keen desire to join her husband, whose arrest she characterized as illegal and outrageous. She said that the family would travel in a Pullman car which had been engaged especially for them. The party numbered about thirty persons.

General Huerta leased last May the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul La Croix, at the corner of DeKoven and Seminole Avenues, Forest Hills, for a period of six months. Mrs. La Croix admitted last evening that the rental had been "rather high," as otherwise they would not have given the lease. She declined to name the amount, but said that Señora Huerta, despite the fact that the lease has still three months to run, settled for the entire term before departing.

Some weeks ago two additional houses were leased nearby, into which the overflow from the main building moved.

The trades people of Forest Hills learned that the Huertas had really departed with unconcealed regret.

REPUDIATE ADVERTISEMENT.

Britain Had Nothing to Do with Notice in American Machinist.

LONDON, July 16.—The British Government today officially repudiated connection with an advertisement which appeared in The American Machinist on May 6 concerning a new kind of high explosive shell, described as capable of causing wounds which result in death in terrible agony within four hours, if not attended to immediately.

"The Government," says the official repudiation, "have reason to believe the advertisement was not genuine, but was published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. No order for an explosive of such description has been given by the Government."

An investigation of the company which is alleged to have inserted the advertisement in The American Machinist, made on behalf of the United States Government, showed, according to the report of Assistant Solicitor Edwin Quigley of the Department of Commerce, who made the investigation, that the company manufactured no bombs or shells, but turned out machines for use in drilling holes in metal.

The company, it was said, explained that the advertisement was a mistake, and that it would not appear again.

NAVY YARD GATE BARRED.

Visitors Unattended May Not Enter at Clinton Avenue.

Visitors to the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn were surprised yesterday to find that the Clinton Avenue gate, by which many visitors from the eastern side enter, had been ordered closed to every one except officers and enlisted men or such persons as were under their escort. This order has the effect of sending all visitors to the main entrance at Sands Street.

None of the officials of the yard would discuss the new order except to say it had come from the commandant's office, and that the gate was closed indefinitely. There have been many rumors lately of suspected persons found inside the navy yard, and while the important work going on there, it is supposed generally, the officials decided that all those not in the service had better be admitted through the main gate, where the facilities for careful scrutiny are better. The order also affects the civilian workers in the yard, many of whom are forced to travel a longer distance to and from work on account of the closing of the Clinton Avenue gate.

There was a small fire on Thursday night in a shed in that part of the yard which contained material to be used in fitting the Arizona, lately launched. It was denied at the Navy Yard that any suspicious circumstances attended the fire.

MONTENEGRIN GIVES BAIL.

Will Answer in Chicago to Charge of Violation of Neutrality.

Captain Anto V. Seferovich of the Montenegrin Red Cross Society of this city, who was arrested several days ago by Agent John A. Baker of the Department of Justice for alleged violation of American neutrality, was arrigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton. He waived examination in removal proceedings and gave a bond of $5,000 to appear on July 26 in the Federal Court in Chicago and answer an indictment charging him and four other Montenegrins with engaging in a conspiracy to violate Section 400 of the United States Criminal Code, which prohibits the enlisting in this country of soldiers for service in foreign armies.

The expenses of the men induced to enlist here and their transportation to Montenegro, the Government officials say, were paid out of funds raised here and purporting to be for Red Cross purposes. The funds were on deposit with Brown Brothers & Co. in Wall Street. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content, the complaint in this city against Captain Seferovich was dismissed by Commissioner Houghton.

MILITIA VAN CRUSHES AUTO

Touring Car, Carrying Aged Invalid, Tried to Pass Army Machine.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 16.—While Mrs. William Sanford, Sr., an invalid, was passing through here en route to Liberty, N. Y., this afternoon a big army automobile, one of three that were taking the supplies of the Seventh Regiment to the State Camp, crushed the automobile in which she was in between the curb and a tree. Mrs. Sanford, who is about 75 years old, is in a serious condition as a result of the shock.

At the corner of Broadway and Warburton Avenue the touring car containing Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Jr., Mrs. William Sanford, Sr., and her daughter, Miss Sanford, tried to pass the army van, which was going in the same direction, but the latter swerved to the right as the Sanford car tried to pass, and crushed the Sanford car between the curb and a tree. None were injured, but Mrs. Sanford suffered a severe attack, and was taken into the Handy residence, and Dr. Doerfler summoned.

John O'Leary, a policeman, took William Hessenthal of 485 Prospect Street, who was driving the military van before Judge James E. Hogan, who refused to hold him.

CITY TO DRAIN MARSHES.

To Destroy Breeding Places of Mosquitos Around Jamaica Bay.

Having failed, after a campaign lasting three years, to force some of the property owners along the shores of Jamaica Bay, in Queens Borough, to drain their land so as to carry off all stagnant water and thus destroy the breeding places of mosquitos, the Health Department has issued an order to M. E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, to have the work done.

The order calls for the drainage of 3,500 acres of salt marsh land by the construction of open ditches from 10 inches wide and 24 inches deep to main channels 36 inches wide and 36 inches deep, as well as culverts 24 inches square.

TO CLEAR UP GIRL'S DEATH.

Civil Suit May Disclose Whose Auto Killed Miss Zaretsky.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 16.—The county authorities have been told that an automobile belonging to a hotel man ran down and killed Miss Olga Zaretsky on the night of Feb. 10, 1914. She was the daughter of Joseph Zaretsky, who kept the Nassau Heights Hotel, and was to have been married ten days later.

She was found dead in the road by the motorman of a trolley car. No trace of the automobilist was ever obtained until recently, a Pole gave information. It is said he was a witness of the accident and that since then the owner of the automobile has been paying him to keep him from talking. It is planned to start a civil action for damages.

Girl's Escort Drinks Acid.

August Braun, 25 years old, who lives near Sedgwick Place and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, drank carbolic acid at Third Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, last night. He was found writhing in pain by Miss May Heaney of 126 Sixty-seventh Street, with whom he had been walking. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was found that he was in a serious condition. The police could not learn the cause of his act.

NO SHIPS FOR SALE, SAYS HAMBURG LINE

Director Meyer Thinks "Unusual Turn of Affairs" Might End War Suddenly.

ONLY FOUR VESSELS SOLD

Keen Interest in Power Under Which Local Officials Act—Hostilities Not Foreseen.

Recent calls at the Register's office for copies of the power of attorney given by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to Julius P. Meyer, William G. Sickel, and Emil Lederer, under which those three have absolute power to conduct all the affairs of the company in the United States, have given rise in interested quarters to speculation as to the interest in this document.

The power of attorney gives to the trustees, among other specific authorizations, the legal right to sell or otherwise dispose of any steamship or other real or personal property of the company at any time permanently or temporarily in the United States. The unusual number of demands upon the Register's office for copies of this paper caused reports to be circulated that the Hamburg-American Line contemplated selling more, or perhaps all, of its big ships, which have been tied up here since the war began, and these rumors have resulted in unusual activity among ship brokers downtown. When these matters were brought to the attention of Mr. Meyer yesterday he said:

"Anybody who comes in here to buy ships is told that we have none for sale. We have sold three or four ships, but we shall sell no more."

Asked about the expense of keeping the ships and crews in commission here, Mr. Meyer said that when the war began there were more than 5,000 employes of the company in this country, but that about half of them had found places elsewhere. He said of course seafaring men were hardly content with jobs ashore, but that it was a matter of necessity, and they could not do better for the present.

Mr. Meyer expressed the belief that the war might last at least another year, but that it might possibly end suddenly, through some "unusual turn of affairs."

Mr. Meyer was told that in some quarters the impression existed that the Hamburg-American officials either had warning or foresaw the war when the power of attorney was given on May 5, 1912.

"That is ridiculous," Mr. Meyer said positively and without hesitation. "We were given that power because of the death of Mr. Boas, who had exercised it. Somebody had to have the power to conduct the affairs of the company in this country."

Emil Boas died May 4, 1912. He was General Manager and Resident Director of the company here. Mr. Meyer is a Vice Director of the company, and his associates, Messrs. Sickel and Lederer, have co-ordinate powers with him in controlling the affairs of the company here. A two-thirds vote of the three men is necessary to make valid any act of theirs in the affairs of the company.

HOOKWORM IN BROOKLYN.

Schoolboy Victim Cured of Sleepiness and Mental Dullness.

The Board of Health announced yesterday that a case of hookworm had been discovered in Brooklyn. While the case is one of the first on record here, Health Commissioner Goldwater sounds a warning to physicians to be on the lookout for the disease, especially in children coming from Southern climes.

Recently while examining the children in Public School 33, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the attention of the medical examiner, Dr. Max Lederer, was called to a boy 14½ years old, who persistently fell asleep during school hours. Despite his age, the boy was only in the 3B class, and in response to question made indefinite replies.

From the boy's mother Dr. Lederer learned that previous to November, 1914, when they came to New York, the family had lived in Jamaica, W. I. A physical examination showed the lad to be thin and markedly anemic, sleepy looking, and undeveloped. A more thorough examination disclosed typical ova of the hookworm.

The boy was advised to submit to approved treatment with thymol and epsom salts. His improvement was noted from the time of the second administration. Dr. Lederer reports the boy has entirely lost his sleepiness, his mental sluggishness has disappeared, and he has gained weight.

BATTLESHIPS PASS CANAL.

Annapolis Practice Squadron Makes Trip Through Waterway.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 16.—Half an hour after the dredges which worked all night before cutting a channel through the slide in Culebra cut finished their work, the first American battleships to use the canal started through. They were the Missouri, flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam; the Ohio, and the Wisconsin. The former was decorated, and all flew all their flags, with the bands playing.

The ships were boarded at Gatun by Minister Price, General Edwards, Colonel Harding, and other officials. While the squadron was going through the cut soldiers lined the banks and cheered. At noon the ships fired the national salute. After arriving at Balboa they put to sea, sailing from San Diego.

The squadron started the trip through at 8 o'clock in the morning, going through Gatun in a little after noon, and ending the trip in nine hours. They made the trip in single file, about a quarter of a mile apart.

The ships got through in good shape on $35,000 worth of supplies and paid $45,000 of canal tolls.

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commission Makes James L. Gernon First Deputy.

The State Industrial Commission, at its meeting on Thursday, appointed James L. Gernon First Deputy, in charge of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor. He takes the place of Frank J. Prial, who was in that position when the commission took over the Department of Labor and the Workmen's Compensation Commission on June 1. The salary is $6,000 a year.

Mr. Gernon entered the Labor Department as a Deputy Factory Inspector in 1898. He was a pattern and model maker, and was once Chairman of the Executive Board of the Pattern Makers' League. He lives at 411 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

William C. Archer, who has been deputy in charge of compensation, was appointed Second Deputy in charge of workmen's compensation.

The commission also appointed provisionally, under the civil service, Davis M. Stone of 377 State Street, Brooklyn, as Deputy Commissioner in charge of the compensation office in Brooklyn, in place of Thomas J. Drennan, who resigned.

Mr. Stone has been Chief Satisfaction Clerk in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County since 1912.

$1,075 FOR A RAEBURN.

Other Important Paintings in London Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—At Christie's "A Portrait of a Gentleman" by Sir T. Lawrence was acquired today by Leggatt for $400.50.

A Canaletto, 32 by 28 inches, went for $260.50, and Raeburn's portrait of John Baillie brought $1,075.

ENDS LIFE WITH A SHOTGUN.

Lonely Man Lays It Upon Dresser and Fires It Off with a Ruler.

"Please forgive me, for I cannot live alone," was the substance of a note found in the apartment of Richard A. van-Den Henden, a Belgian, 65 years old, living at the Bayton Court apartments, 65 Fort Washington Avenue. There was another note addressed to the Coroner, asking that the writer's body be prepared for burial.

Mr. von Den Henden's wife had been dead about a month, and yesterday, when he visited his daughter, Mrs. Mary Coley, at Far Rockaway, L. I., she noticed that he was despondent. When he left her she made him promise to telephone her last night from the apartment. He failed to do so, and she called up Mr. Pettit, the Superintendent of Bayton Court, and asked him to see her father.

Mr. Pettit found Mr. van Den Henden lying at the foot of his dresser. He had placed a shotgun upon it on a level with his eyes and pushed the triggers with a long ruler.

Vander-Henden was a wealthy retired druggist, who formerly had a shop at Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. He left papers asking that his large library be given to the French Hospital and that paintings and other possessions be given to certain friends.

RIVAL LAUNDRYMEN IN ROW.

Officers of Owners' Association Held for Conspiracy.

Two men, said by the police to be former Presidents of the Manhattan and Bronx Laundrymen's Association, and two others, former executive officers of the same association, were arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Marsh yesterday afternoon charged with conspiracy in an attempt to ruin the business of individual laundrymen by embarrassing them in their connection with steam laundries. It was further charged that the prisoners had attempted to boycott the complainants.

The prisoners were Joseph Weinberger, 57 years old, of 62 West 118th Street, described as a former President of the Manhattan and Bronx Laundrymen's Association; Samuel Ganser, 39 years old, of 77 West 135th Street, also a former President; Israel Gieser, 25 years old, of 789 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Boris Slobody, 35 years old, of 234 West 111th Street, former executive officers of the association.

The men were arrested on warrants issued on the formal complaints of George Nussbaum, a laundryman, of 60 West 134th Street, and Benjamin Toland, also a laundryman of 1,840 Lexington Avenue. An adjournment was taken until next Friday, and the prisoners were held in $250 bail each, which was furnished.

HOTEL PROSECUTES WOMAN.

Mrs. Jackson, 75 Years Old, Held in Police Court.

A woman about 75 years of age, well-dressed and dignified in appearance, who registered at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn on May 24 as Mrs. A. J. Jackson of Janesville, Wis., was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with swindling the hotel out of $300 for board and lodging. Magistrate Folwell held her in $1,000 bail for examination next Friday. The complaint said that Mrs. Jackson was accompanied to the hotel by a woman about 40 years old, who said she was her daughter, Miss Virginia A. Wells. They declared they intended to make a long stay and that their seventeen trunks would arrive within a few days.

The younger woman finally left the hotel, saying she was going to Philadelphia. On June 29 the hotel received a check for $41, but since that time nothing had been heard from Miss Weeks, and no more money reached the hotel.

BIG CAR STRIKE IS ENDED.

Rhode Island Trolley Men to Submit Their Grievances to Arbitration.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—Through a proposition that Mayor Joseph H. Gainer act as an arbitrator, the street car strike which has paralyzed the Rhode Island Company's system for the past two days was settled late today. It is expected that the 2,400 men on strike will go back to work tomorrow morning.

By an agreement suggested in a communication from the union officials to Mayor Gainer, and immediately accepted at a meeting of the Directors of the company, the union will select one arbitrator, the company another, and the Mayor will act as the third.

The strike began Wednesday night, when the company refused to accept three men named by the union as arbitrators of matters in dispute. Union and company officials had been in conference for a month over the men's demands for increased wages, shorter hours, the abolition of the automatic fare collector, and a guaranteed daily wage for spare men.

COAST GUNNERS' RECORD.

Fort Flagler Battery Makes Three Hits Out of Four Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 16.—What is believed to be a record in coast defense target practice was made at Fort Flagler by the Twenty-sixth Company of the coast artillery corps, commanded by Captain Hughes, during its annual service practice yesterday. The shooting was done from the battery Wilhelm at a moving target 12,000 yards distant and three hits in four shots were scored. The same battery, during night practice at a 7,000 yards range, fired four shots each making a hit. Sergeant Porter was the gun pointer.

The Ninety-fourth Company, Captain Bunn, made the remarkable record of five hits out of seven shots.

BARBER SUIT THROWN OUT.

Connecticut Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Morgan Estate.

NEW HAVEN, July 16.—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in a finding handed down today by Justice Thayer, upholds the Superior Court in deciding against Clarence L. Barber of New York in his suit to recover $250,000 from the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Barber brought the original action in 1911 against Mr. Morgan. He alleged that as a stockholder of a Connecticut corporation owning property in Mexico, Mr. Morgan had participated in a transfer of the assets to an English corporation. Mr. Barber came in possession of a number of outstanding claims of the Mexican company and subsequently was appointed receiver.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING BOLT.

Man Struck After Taking Shelter Under a Tree.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 16.—Lightning killed one man and severely shocked another in a storm tonight. Enoch Test, manager of the farm of Howard Letts at Johnston, was killed when sheltering himself under a tree on the farm.

Collins Applegate, a railroad telegraph operator at Buckingham, was struck by lightning on duty. The lightning severely burned his leg. He is in a serious condition, suffering from shock. There was no one in the station at the time, and Applegate remained where he fell until he was found by a train crew.

Wife Sues Arthur S. Giles.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Alleging her husband, Arthur S. Giles, a contractor of Plainfield, had thrown a basket full of peaches at her head because she refused to sign a realty deed and had otherwise ill-treated her, Minnie Giles, now living in Dunellen, has filed suit for divorce. A bill for maintenance has been presented to Chancellor Walker. The names of two Plainfield young women are mentioned in the petition. Mrs. Giles asserts her husband has had business reverses, but his income is $5,000 a year, and that he owns considerable real estate.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:43 | Sun sets..7:29 | Moon sets..10:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:00	11:07	4:52	5:06
Governors Island	11:09	11:14	5:18	5:34
Hell Gate	12:59	1:04	6:58	7:14

Arrived—Friday, July 16.

SS Sant' Anna, Palermo, July 4.
SS Calabria, Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Bonifacc, Para, July 5.
SS Herm, Seville, July 1.
SS St. Andrew, Lisbon, July 8.
SS Zacapa, Colon, July 9.
SS Pathfinder, Guantica, July 16.
SS Moorish Prince, St. Nazaire, July 4.
SS Frey, Las Palmas, July 1.
SS Alliance, Colon, July 11.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, July 11.
SS Peter H. Crowell, Balboa, July 11.
SS Marie d'Giorgio, Jamaica, July 10.
SS Concho, Galveston, July 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
St. Kantigern	London	June 28
Mexico	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Manhattan	London	July 3
Marengo	Hull	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 2
Koronia	Denmara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergenafjord	Bergen	July 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Cymric	Liverpool	July 8
New York	Liverpool	July 10
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
Ancona	Naples	July 6
Novgorod	Hull	July 2
Lampo	Leghorn	July 3
Abdulir	Balboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Algiers	Tampa	July 11
El Mar	New Orleans	July 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 15
Nickerie	Curacao	July 6
Mexico	Havana	July 14

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Roma	St. Michaels	July 9
Wellington	Balboa	July 10
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginesso	Lisbon	July 2
Banilla	Balboa	July 11
Borinquen	San Juan	July 14
Calamares	Cristobal	July 12
Carolina	San Juan	July 14
Antilles	New Orleans	July 14
El Oriente	Galveston	July 13
Ocmulgee	Mobile	July 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Acre, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras	——	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 16.

SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 17th, afternoon. Cunard Line.
SS Tuscania, Liverpool to New York, was 1,067 miles E. at noon; due 19th, afternoon. Anchor Line.
SS Bergenafjord, Bergen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Santa Clara, Balboa to New York, was 268 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Navajo, Balboa to New York, was 620 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M. 15th.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 68 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 434 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 70 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Persection, Port Arthur to New York, was 175 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 244 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 115 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 107 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 550 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 460 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Rebecca Shoal at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 659 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patria, at Marseilles, July 12.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, July 16.
SS Kura, at Liverpool, July 15.
SS Capac, at Payta, July 15.
SS Polish Prince, at Queenstown, July 14.
SS America, at Genoa, July 9.
SS Duca d'Aosta, at Genoa, July 9.
SS Lux, at Barcelona, July 15.
SS Chenkston, at St. Nazaire, July 14.
SS Magda, at Liverpool, July 15.
SS Arca, at Port Said, July 15.

Sailed.

SS Italia, from Leghorn, July 15.
SS Constantinos XII., from Punta Arenas, July 14.
SS Karema, from Manchester, July 15.
SS Frinton, from Havre, July 13.
SS Rio Preto, from La Guayra, July 14.
SS Kumeric, from Calcutta, July 14.
SS Tempus, from Buenos Aires, July 14.
SS Libra, from St. Michaels, July 15.
SS Belford, from Naples, July 10.
SS Jemtland, from Gothenburg, July 8.

Passed.

SS Palermo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Taormina, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....July 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....July 20
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Manila, June 17; Shanghai, June 19; Yokohama, June 25, and Honolulu, July 7—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 13, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 18; Sydney, June 19; Auckland, June 23, and Wellington, June 24, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maramra, were dispatched East on July 14, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 18.

O'GRADY OUT OF RACE.

Several Candidates for Richmond Borough President Remain.

The three Richmond Aldermen who will choose a successor to Borough President McCormack are not likely to name Sheriff Joseph F. O'Grady. The five months' vacancy in the Sheriff's office which would result would leave a position open for Governor Whitman to fill with a Republican. Each of the three Aldermen is an aspirant to succeed O'Grady when he retires on Jan. 1.

The leading candidates for Borough President are Spire Pitou, Jr., who by virtue of being Commissioner of Public Works is acting as President; Joseph H. Mallow, ex-Senator Howard R. Bayne, and William Welsh, President of the Richmond County Gas Company.

JAILED FOR LEAVING BABY.

East Orange Woman Gets Six Months in the Penitentiary.

Mrs. Catherine Ballantine of East Orange, N. J., who is alleged to have threatened bodily harm to her one-month-old child, was committed to the penitentiary yesterday for six months by Judge Grice in Newark.

Joseph Murray of the Children's Aid Society testified Mrs. Ballantine had declared that unless she could obtain custody of her four-year-old daughter, who is now under care of the Catholic Children's Aid Association, she would neglect and injure her baby. Police Matron Elizabeth Hughes corroborated his statement. Mrs. Ballantine told Judge Grice she did not want to take care of her little one unless she had her daughter back. She was arrested Wednesday night after having abandoned her baby on the steps of the Children's Aid Society.

GUARD JUDGE HUMPHREY.

But Jurist Tells Police He Does Not Fear Escaped Convict.

Because of fear that Louis E. Pillods, who was serving a term of nineteen years and eight months in Sing Sing for an attack upon a little girl, and who walked away from that institution some time Thursday, might return to take his threatened revenge on County Judge Humphrey of Queens, by whom he was sentenced, a detail of police was sent to guard Judge Humphrey's home in Jamaica.

When Judge Humphrey learned of this precaution yesterday morning he requested that the guard be withdrawn, as he did not apprehend that Pillods would try to carry out the threats he made when sentenced. Pillods was sentenced in the Queens County Court in July, 1909.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Thurs, July 22, 10 A.M.
Saxonia.....Thurs. Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul...July 17 | New York...July 24

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric.....July 28 | †Arabic.....July 28
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Becton.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P.M.
TOURAINE . July 24, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO . July 31, 3 P.M.
ESPAGNE . Aug. 7, 3 P.M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston
All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamers "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill."
$25.00 $12.50 each includes transportation, stateroom, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach.
FOR TWO
For itineraries, reservations and tickets, apply to
GEO. E. MARSTERS
1246 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Quadruple Expansion Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)...Aug. 12
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA....July 29 | ROMA....Sept. 16
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90

BRITISH DESERTER CHOOSES JAIL HERE

Joseph Strudwick, a Bogus Knight, Pleads Guilty to Using Mails to Defraud.

TO BE SENTENCED TODAY

Absconding Pay Sergeant and Bigamist Caused Some Stir in Boston Society Last February.

Joseph Strudwick, who created some stir in social circles in Boston when he and his wife arrived there on Feb. 10 last, as Sir Henry and Lady Sterling, and who said he was on an important mission to this country for the British Government, will be sentenced to a term in prison this morning by Judge Howe of the Federal Court for using the mails to defraud.

Strudwick has been known also as Hector Macdonald and Henry Carleton Carlisle. He is a well-known English rogue and has been many times in the hands of the English police. He refused to stand trial, and pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, thinking it safer to be in an American prison than to be deported to England, where he would be in danger of being shot as a deserter from the army in time of war.

Strudwick was Pay Sergeant in the Fourteenth Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery at Guildford, England, under the name of Carleton. Last January he ran away with $750 of army money and got to Glasgow, where he assumed the name of Sir Henry L. Sterling, Bart, K. C. M. G. of the Lodge, Strathalbyn, South Australia. With the stolen money he lived high, and a Scotch girl of good family married him. With his wife he came to this country. In Boston he told inquirers that he was here to buy the exclusive rights to a wonderful periscope that was needed by Great Britain.

Strudwick and his wife journeyed by easy stages to this city, where they stopped at expensive hotels. Their money getting low, they hired out to Francis Bannerman at his country place on the Hudson as gardner and housekeeper, but were dismissed for incompetency. Coming back to this city, they lived in a small bedroom at 101 West 128th Street, and later hired similar quarters at 110 West 137th Street.

Strudwick's wife still had faith in him when she told her he would shortly have all the money he needed and would begin showing her how she would live by immediately providing her with a secretary and traveling companion. He inserted an advertisement in the newspapers for such a person. Among those who replied was Miss Anna Doyle of 104 West Eighty-fourth Street. Strudwick assumed a lordly air while talking with Miss Doyle and said he would employ her at a good salary if she would deposit $200 as security to guarantee that she would properly perform the services expected of her.

Miss Doyle communicated with Post Office Inspector McQuillan. Strudwick was arrested on April 30 and confronted with his own history. He turned out to be not only a mail swindler, but also a bigamist, having had a wife and two children when he married the Scotch girl.

The girl that Strudwick married in Glasgow has been returned to her home by some philanthropic persons.

DUTIES ON JEWELRY.

Decisions in Two Test Cases Under the Present Tariff.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday handed down its first important decisions under the jewelry provisions of the present tariff law. One of these decisions was in the name of the American Bead Company and involved necklaces composed of beads strung on cotton threads, some with and others without metal clasps. These necklaces were all valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces.

They were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 356, and the claim chiefly relied upon by the importers was that the goods were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles as specified in Paragraph 333. Judge Sullivan, in a long decision in which the other members of the customs tribunal concurred, overruled the protests. The decision held:

Necklaces composed of beads, with or without snaps or clasps for fastenings, are dutiable as jewelry rather than as beaded articles.

Another test case under the present law decided yesterday adversely to the protestants stood in the names of C. B. Richard & Co. vs. J. Mamlock & Co. and Cohn & Rosenberger. This decision related to parts of jewelry. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty as jewelry, whereas the importers claimed a tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The board decided that brass snaps or clasps for fastening necklaces and small compasses used in connection with watch chains as parts of charms, being in fact parts of jewelry, are dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 356 of the tariff.

THE CLUETT AT SYDNEY, N.S.

Relief Ship Prepares to Fetch the McMillan Greenland Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 16.—The three-masted auxiliary schooner George B. Cluett, which sails for Etah, Greenland, to bring back the members of the McMillan exploration party who went north two years ago to find Crocker Land, arrived in port this morning from St. Anthony, Newfoundland, where she had been landing supplies for the Grenfell Mission.

The Cluett was nearly six days on the trip from St. Anthony to this port. She will take on supplies for the McMillan party here. Dr. Edmund O. Hovey of New York, Chairman of the Crocker Land Exploration Committee, who has been here several days, will join her for the trip to Etah.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Prospect Leasing Company, which operates the Prospect Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Broadway. Judge Hand appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver. Liabilities are placed at $35,000.

BREMNER TALKING MACHINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bremner Talking Machine Company of 187 Broadway by New York Talking Machine Company, $13,518; American Talking Machine Company, $111, and S. B. Davega Company, $754. The company made an assignment on Thursday.

LOUIS ELPHAND, trading as the Ideal Waist and Dress Company, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 101 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Israel Jurow. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by J. S. Goodman, $488; A. Cohen, $94, and Hochberg Storck, $27. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,500.

SCHMELZER BROTHERS.—Morris and Max Schmelzer, composing the firm of Schmelzer Brothers, manufacturer of dresses at 207 Greene Street, have made an assignment to Arthur G. Frank. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brothers, $395; H. Heller & Co., Inc., $16, and Murray Kanner, $94.

E. ROZOFSKY & BROTHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ely and Harry Rozofsky, composing the firm of E. Rozofsky & Brother, dealer in clothing at Middletown, N. Y., by Samuel Katz, $144; Sam Miller, $577, and Abe Aronow, $30. Liabilities are said to be $6,500 and assets $2,000.

FRED FISCHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred Fischer, also known as Fred Breitenbach, a song writer, residing at 900 Rogers Place, Bronx, by Richard Lambert, for $2,384 on a judgment.

MARCUS GOLDFINGER of 77 West Eighty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,719 and assets of $17 cash.

BARUCH LEWITTES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Baruch Lewittes, trading as the Royal Parlor Furniture Company, at 1555 Fifth Street, by Jacob J. Lynch, $97; Kuegle & Chapin, $73, and Morris Lhowe, $375. Liabilities are said to be $9,000.

LUIGI SILVAGNI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Luigi Silvagni, dealer in hats and caps at 652 East 187th Street, by Sable Brothers, $302; Shie Nelson, $109, and Sigmuad Morel, $110.

HARRY BLAIR, shoe dealer at 197 Greenwich Street, 969 Sixth Avenue and 148 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to William Davis. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by James B. Stephens, $500; M. A. Packard Company, $47, and Thompson-Crocker Shoe Company, $126.

WENDELIN HOEPPEL of 416 West Fifty-third Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,118 and no assets.

FRANKLIN A. HARWOOD, clerk, of 381 Fourth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $238 and no assets.

UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has ordered a sale of the assets of the United States Metal Products Company of 111 Broadway and College Point on Aug. 5 in Room 616, 32 Liberty Street, to be conducted before John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy.

THE AMERICANA COMPANY, publisher of encyclopædias at 225 Fifth Avenue, has filed schednles showing liabilities $359,066, and nominal assets $371,807.

OSCAR HERLER, shoe dealer, at 92 Lenox Avenue, 134 Nassau Street, and 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has filed schedules showing liabilities $41,720, nominal assets $42,250, and actual assets $21,750.

BELMONT WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC., of 130 West Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $34,172, and assets $25,842.

STONE & PATTON, clothiers, 177 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities $8,650 and assets $3,417.

DOMENICO GEBBIA.—Judge Hand has appointed George Martin receiver for Domenico Gebbia, leather and findings, at 406 East Eighty-first Street. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $1,700.

FREEMAN BROS., dealers in cloaks and suits at 26 West 125th Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,008 and assets of $1,900.

THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO., at 265 Broadway, has made an assignment to Martin Lippman.

SUPERIOR DOLL MANUFACTURING CO. of 69 Fifth Avenue has made an assignment to Morris Israel.

ATLAS ENGRAVING CO., photo engravers, at 203 West Fortieth Street, has made an assignment to Max E. Sanders.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 341 business failures in the United States during the week, against 300 for the previous week. The Middle States had 94, New England 31, Southern 96, Western 62, Northwestern 17 and Far Western 41. Canada had forty-five against fifty-four for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 16.—Isadore Books Tain was appointed receiver for Abraham Goldstein, a wallpaper dealer of Albany, in the Federal Court here today, under bond of $12,000

Frederick Beiermeister of Troy, petition in bankruptcy; debts $17,573; no assets.

Story of the War.

The New York Times Current History, issued monthly, presents the story of the European conflict from all viewpoints. Pictures of notable men and scenes. 25c a copy. First six numbers, handsomely bound, $2. (Delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arras Bros., Inc.—B. D. Gibbs, $202.35.
Arnstein, Robert—Richard A. Thfbaut, Inc., $646.60.
Bagley, J. Watts—C. E. Locke, $1,316.86.
Baumgold, Louis, Jacob, and Isidor M.—M. Goldmuntz et al., $772.57.
Barufke, Paul—L. Richard, $136.81.
Business Women's Hotel Co., Inc.—Clernand & Co., $29.79.
Bieber, Paul D., and Lewis B. Alterman.—N. Y. Title ins. Co., $400.69.
Black, Joseph—Schoenhall-Marx Co., $168.95.
Bobish, Harry—J. Price, $215.70.
Baltch, Morris—L. Sternlieb et al., $547.53.
Baldwin, Reuben S.—O. J. K. Savage, $166.79.
Counihan & Shannon Amusement Co.—G. H. Murray, $4,048.21.
Cortese, Savoy N.—M. R. Sherman, $370.79.
Cameron, Duncan—Shoreham Hotel Co., Inc., $218.66.
Cohn, Benjamin—Little, Brown & Co., $126.91.
Capone, Paolo—G. Iandiorio, $294.41.
Dwyer, John—F. E. Peters, $255.16.
Edwards, James T.—E. Van B. Clark, $592.10.
Fagan, Elia—O'Neill-Adams Co., $238.90.
Givens, Jennie, and Joseph Tull—People, &c., $500.
Georgio, John A.—C. McChapman, $2,470.20.
Glassman, Henry—H. Carnot, $2,018.73.
Hirshorn, William—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $481.72.
Howard, Thomas—American Silver Co., $451.92.
Hestrid, John T., Chas. G. Armstrong, and David L. Herman—B. Brown, $594.58.
Hynes, Harry M.—Sonn Bros. Co., $317.79.
Kelman, Max—P. Freeman et al., $139.53.
Krieger, George S.—M. Schachtlousky, $207.91.
Levison, Max—J. A. O. Wilensky, $183.45.
Landers, Edward R.—E. Loewenberg, $414.89.
Looper, Herman J.—F. E. Peters, $122.01.
McWilliams, Albert F.—J. P. Clark, $1,935.13.
Mangam, William P.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $224.31.
Mallaflau, Herbert S.—W. B. Stage, $165.40.
Mainere, Giuseppe—People, &c., $200.
Prince, Joseph—Robert Hill, Inc., $155.17.
Phillips, Benjamin—Corning & Co., $309.24.
Pierce, Arthur E.—E. Trop, $193.66.
Phelan, Kleran—John Burke Importing Co., $290.09.
Pleines, John A and Henry P. F.—E. McDonald, $4,059.06.
Rudolph, Hans W.—U. D. Marquardt, $170.35.
Rathe, Louis—F. E. Peters, $154.27.
Rocco, Joseph—F. E. Peters, $175.47.
Rust, Frederick W.—Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., $3,269.44.
Ridder, Herman—M. Tierney, $10,517.89.
Salvo, Salvatore—D. Laemmle, $406.71.
Schreyer, John—L. Silverman et al., $365.41.
Smith, Alfred J., and Harry Dodds—C. Mullen et al., $49.80.
Scheurer, Julius—H. Harburger and Son, $104.34.
Sulzter, Morton B.—J. A. Stein, $289.52.
Tanglers Manors Corp., Tanglers Development Co. and Frederick J. Quinby—W. J. White, $1,520.28.
White, George A.—G. W. Brimley et al., $173.26.
Waddel and Mahon Corp.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., $1,730.
Yost, Charles G.—New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co., $674.89.
Yosko, Mrs. Robert, and Neil T. Hall—M. Borck, $103.48.

In Bronx County.

Bender, Louis—Frank J. Lennon Co., $660.29.
Bonacci, Thomas—M. L. Phillips, $124.87.
Conor, Nellie G.—M. Gross, $135.87.
Di Biasi, Marie—Venice Window Shade Co., Inc., $74.22.
Gaugel, John—J. Gandert, $214.72.
Henderson, James—J. M. McCunn, $103.90.
Hunts Point Estates—E. M. Trafford, $1,063.69.
Same—W. G. Lane, $845.90.
Same—W. G. Lane et al., $778.82.
Same—Same, $772.82.
Krausch, Phillip H.—Barthaldi Mfg. Co., $318.93.
Kavanagh, James H.—O. Luhrs, $45.21.
Liberman, Ike, and Henry G. Feinberg—Fabius Creamery Co., $3,390.28.
Schachter, Morris—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $2,551.47.
Westervelt, Charles—C. R. Rosenberg, $79.82.
Wayfourth Construction Co., Inc.—Decker Rokofsky, Inc., $464.40.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

A. Joseph Kapp Sons Ivory Co.—I. Wallach et al, Nov. 11, 1914. $479.72.
Black, George M. & Michael J. Murphy—Mfrs. Commercial Co., July 3, 1912, $1,464.55.
Sams—Same, June 16, 1915. $124.18.
De Florez, Maria C. M. & Maria L. I.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Feb. 11, 1915, $102.09.
Goldman, Kalman & Samuel Karelitz—I. J. Jacobson, June 12, 1909, $453.92.
Gash, Joseph G.—E. A. Gash, May 27, 1915, $214.93.
Hensel, Lena—H. Osterman, Feb. 23, 1915, $136.81.
Kalbfleisch, Franklin H.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $5,557.70.
Kennerley, Mitchell—M. B. Philips, June 15, 1915, $3,185.59.
Kelly, Thomas—J. Corcoran et al, July 13, 1908, $124.17.
Levie, Jacob & Lena Cohen—J. Cohen, July 7, 1914, $264.30.
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—L. A. Heikens et al, March 5, 1915, $2,000.86.
Posner, Samuel, Alfred P. & David—D. L. Valliant, July 2, 1915, $1,061.46.
Perlberger, Morris—L. Gottheimer, June 4, 1914, $570.76.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.—W. Goldstein, July 1, 1910, (reversed.), $665.26.
Stearns, Charles M.—J. Carr, Jr., June 16, 1915, $450.
Slater, James H.—Farnam Cheshire Lime Co., April 28, 1913, $306.55.
Talcott, James—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $5,569.97.
Zeller, Bernard—W. Goodman, April 20, 1915, $130.35.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER is looking at silk and serge dresses. 35 West 36th St., 10th floor.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall serge dresses, snappy merchandise only, Saturday, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

CONTRACTORS to submit samples serge and silk dresses. Vogue Costume Co., 47 West 42d St., Room 314A.

1,000 DOZEN white petticoats, 57½ cents; 1,000 ratine skirts, 56c. 186 5th Av.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fr'm 4843.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURER of a high-grade Athletic Underwear, Pajamas, and Nightrobes will place his line with salesmen or agents having experience and acquaintance with the gross trade; commission basis; state territory and all other particulars. Address A. Austin, 39 South Gay St., Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3¼@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retaining Old Customers.

Through keeping track of customers who move away from the town in which their store is located one retail concern has been able to do a very nice business by means of the parcel post. The customers' preferences are well known, and when the store is able to make an especially attractive offering of merchandise in any branch he is notified. The cost of sending the goods through the mails is a trifling one, and the customer is not charged for it. By this means the firm in question has been able to hold the trade of patrons who live at considerable distance from the city in which the store is located.

The Use of Knitted Fabrics.

There are manufacturers connected a long time with the production in one way or another of knitted fabrics who state positively that only abeginning has been made in this industry. This sort of fabric, as distinguished from woven goods, possesses a degree of adaptability that makes the uses it may be put to innumerable. Suits are now being made of these goods. The cloth is made in such a manner that it will keep its shape even though the garment is given hard usage. In goods for sporting wear the knitted fabric excels probably any other material because it gives a freedom of movement that is not possible with any other type of cloth.

Canadian Wheat Crop Large.

Consul Henry P. Starrett, who is stationed at Fort William, Ontario, reports to the Department of Commerce that, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions which have been experienced throughout the Canadian West during the growing season, the latest estimate of the total crop of wheat places it at 200,000,000 bushels. This estimate was made, according to Mr. Starrett, by Commissioner J. P. Jones, a member of the Canadian Government Grain Board at Fort William, after a four weeks' tour of inspection through the crop area of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is believed that the grain movement will begin about two weeks earlier this year than usual.

No "Turnovers" for This Firm.

Commenting on the turnover system, the head of a large clothing concern in New England said: "This system is rarely resorted to in this store, and the percentage of unsold customers is so small as to be negligible. If for any reason the customer cannot be pleased or correctly fitted in our stock the fact is pleasantly and frankly admitted and another opportunity requested when conditions would be more favorable. In fact, we do not believe any profit accrues from a forced sale, and the firms that employ this method of turnovers and intimidate a customer by giving him over to a dominating or domineering personality have not built their business on a very secure foundation."

About Laces and Embroideries.

A fairly good business is being done in the lace market these days in the shape of orders from the manufacturing trade and duplicates from the retailers. Among the best selling goods just now are ranked narrow net tops. Venise edgings in filet effects, bands and edges of Venise, shadow allovers, net flouncings and Vals. Some business is also reported on tinsel effects, as well as on the gold and silver varieties. The embroidery trade is doing pretty well, all things considered, and it is acknowledged generally that the Fall outlook in these goods is the brightest in some time. One big local house thinks so well of embroideries for the coming season that it is stockhing them in sizable quantities for the first time in two or three years. A wide use of embroideries on Fall undergarments for women is anticipated.

Keeping a Customer Informed.

It is getting to be more and more the practice of leading wholesale houses and manufacturers to keep their retail customers informed on everything having to do with their business. The heads of the different departments from time to time are called upon to supply the retailer with useful hints. While the manufacturer or wholesaler at the start may be backward in furnishing his customers with all the information he can, for the reason that it may appear to reflect on the ability of the customer to keep himself well informed, the advantages far outweigh such trifling considerations. When the manufacturer assumes the helpful attitude, a bond is established between him and the retailer that is invaluable from a business standpoint. The retailer wants to keep posted and appreciates what service the manufacturer can lend in this direction.

Hosiery Export Business Growing.

The steady increase in the demand for American hosiery for export is said to be the chief feature of this branch of the knit goods trade at the moment. As stocks of German goods in the hands of foreign merchants dwindle there is a corresponding increase in the call for goods from the U. S. A. For civilian purposes, at least, England continues to be the largest consumer of American hose, but not a little of it is going to the antipodes. The local jobbers are not doing a great deal just now, the demand for seasonable goods having tapered off more or less, while the demand for Fall goods from them has not yet started. Out-of-town jobbers now here after merchandise are said to be duplicating on Fall goods fairly well, but they are not yet showing the interest the agents think they should in cotton hose for next Spring. They are said to be buying silk hose all right, especially the fibre varieties.

Want Improved Cotton Packing.

According to Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, who is stationed at Barcelona, Spain, it is hoped there that a concerted effort will be made in the United States to improve the present manner of packing raw cotton for export. Mr. Hurst says that leading cotton brokers and spinners consulted on that subject have informed him that Barcelona prefers cotton packed in the way now employed in Egypt, because there is rarely more than 2 per cent. difference in the weight of the bale, and they are all of the opinion that a high density of some forty pounds to the cubic foot is not harmful to the cotton. The truth of this contention is shown by the condition of bales of Indian or Egyptian origin arriving at Barcelona. There is also complaint of the condition in which bales of American cotton arrive and the resultant loss of contents. Sometimes as much as 50 per cent. of the original weight is missing. After the bales have been carted away very poor people gather up the waste that has been left.

Linen Trade is Quiet.

There is a great deal of business being done in the linen trade just now, and the bulk of what is being done for prompt shipment is on such goods as are used for household purposes. The Fall business is also limited, but this is expected to increase in the near future, when the jobbing buyers congregate here. Quite a good deal of surprise is expressed by importers because spot business is not larger in view of the fact that goods in most cases are held more cheaply here now than they can be bought abroad; but it is said that they are a good deal more surprised at the objections made by many buyers to paying such advances as have of necessity been declared on the goods now in stock. Some of the principal buyers are reported to be seeking quotations for goods for the Spring, 1916, season; but not much information along that line can be looked for, from all accounts, before the first of the month, if as soon as that. It is argued that Spring prices cannot show much change either way from Fall figures, because of the high levels at which Fall goods are held.

Printcloths More Active.

While the rise in cotton yesterday did not actually raise prices on gray goods in this market, it had the effect of strengthening the undertone to no small extent and of curtailing the period in which mills were willing to sell ahead. There was more business done on printcloths than for some time, but the great bulk of it was for deliveries in the next four to six weeks. Beyond that point the mills do not care to go. Excepting on 39-inch 72-76s, which have been very quiet and which were sold yesterday at 6 cents in some cases, all the business done was at the prices listed below. The narrow goods continued quiet, but, aside from these constructions and 38½-inch 64 squares, business was done on all the fabrics listed. Particularly good buying was told of on 36½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s. Sheetings and other staple goods were more or less quiet during the day, but fancies again moved well. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c; 38½-inch, 64-56s....3½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s....3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4¼c; 37-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c; 37-inch, 56-52s....2¾c
*Asked.

Don't Like "Red Fire Boys."

Certain men who make a business going about the country "whooping things up" for the retailers, generally in the smaller cities and towns, by holding "red fire" sales in which the merchants turn the reins over, are getting unpopular in certain quarters of the women's ready-to-wear trade. These men go to the retailers and outline the wonderful schemes they have for cleaning up all old stocks at reasonable prices, as well as selling newer goods at what they call legitimate figures. If the merchant succumbs to their arguments the "red fire boys" get busy. They usually first try to work the manufacturers for goods at the lowest possible prices with a variety of pleas, generally promises of new accounts, &c. Next they go through the stock in the store and slash prices to what they think prices should be. When all is ready, they put "screamer" notices in the papers and throw the doors open. The sales usually make a hit, so far as the consumers are concerned, but it is said that the merchant often as not finds himself on the wrong side of the deal when his net profits are considered. Further than this, nearly every sale of this kind is said to result in goods being thrown back on the manufacturers, the "red fire boys" showing the retailers how to pull the strings, if they don't already know.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Decision Involved Classifying Skiving Machines.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Charles H. Brandt, and held that merchandise was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "agate buttons." The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 40 per cent. as collar buttons composed wholly of agate.

George H. Diehl, Jr., was sustained by the board in a test case brought under the present tariff for the purpose of determining the classification of skiving machines, knives, and parts. Collector Malone took duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, whereas W. A. Hines of the law firm of Churchill, Marlow & Hines maintained that the merchandise in dispute is properly entitled to free entry under Paragraph 441, as "shoe machinery in whole or in parts, including repair parts." Mr. Hines told the board that the issue was one of great importance to the shoe manufacturing industry, which is the payment of the high duty taken by the Collector in accordance with the orders of the Treasury Department.

The attorney brought many witnesses to the hearing, all of whom testified that skiving leather is an absolutely essential operation in the manufactures of all shoes except babies' shoes. It was established to the satisfaction of the board that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the machines involved in the controversy are commercially dealt in and employed as machinery, the allowance being used for skiving leather by bookbinders, manufacturers of leather goods, &c. Judge Fischer held that under the law free entry must be given, the Collector being reversed. The Government is expected to take the issue to the Customs Court.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were sustained in the contention that chamois skins imported under the Tariff act should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The action of the Collector in exacting duty at 30 per cent. was reversed.

HEMPSTEAD VALUATIONS UP.

Town Assessors Add $7,000,000 on Country Places.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 16.—Wealthy persons who own country places in the town of North Hempstead will, like their neighbors in Oyster Bay, have to pay taxes on property largely increased in assessed valuation this year. Among them are Payne Whitney, whose assessment is increased from $235,000 to $337,500; Howard Gould, from $500,000 to $675,000; Isaac Guggenheim, from $300,000 to $465,750; John S. Phipps, $175,000 to $239,250; Clarence H. Mackay, from $400,000 to $540,000; Florence E. Satterwhite, $90,000 to $168,750; Nellie E. Church, $100,000 to $135,000, and Jeanette Grace, from $60,000 to $108,000.

Altogether the increase in assessments in the town of North Hempstead amounts to $7,000,000. Last year's assessments in the town totaled $21,241,989. The increase in the old assessed valuations amounts to 35 per cent. An effort is being made to equalize the assessments in the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate w. winds.
Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers on the coast; light variable winds.
Fla.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun., except showers in n. e.; light to moderate variable winds.
Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light s. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; fresh s. winds.
W. Tex.—Partly cloudy Sat., warmer in Panhandle. Sun., fair.
Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ohio and Ind.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun., not quite so warm; moderate w. winds.
Mich.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.
Ill.—Fair in n. Sat. and Sun., probably unsettled in s., with showers by Sun.; cooler in n.
Mo.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably with showers.
Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler in extreme e. Sat.
Minn.—Fair Sat.; cooler in n. e. Sun., probably unsettled.
Iowa—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably with showers in w. by Sun.
N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably with showers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; M. Kauffman, furniture, upholstery goods; W. H. Behringer, housefurn. goods, toys, china, glassware; 415 4th Av.; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—M. Kramer, mfrs. ladies', misses', children's muslin flannelette underwear; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Wellington.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sleson Bros.-Welden Co.; A. J. Miles, carpets and rugs; 20 5th Av.; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, furs, and millinery; H. J. Schwab, representing; 148 W. 23d.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks; M. Meyerson, men's shoes; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, waists and dresses; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Standard Dry Goods; A. P. Sachs, Wall dresses, skirts; Breslin.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; S. A. Mayer, women's ready-to-wear; 821 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. Smith & Co.; J. Smith, petticoats; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; M. H. Singer, ladies' ready to wear; 648 B'way.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, laces, embroideries, draperies; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; Carl Stix, ladies' ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Sterberg's Carpet House; H. Sternberg, carpets, rugs, mattings; Grand.
DALLAS—L. Kahn Shoe Co.; I. K. Kahn, shoes; Woodward.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; D. Frank, shoes; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; H. Levy, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—G. J. Yost Furn. Co.; G. P. Yost, furs, &c.; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Spartan Hosiery Mills; G. K. Perry, mfrs. shirts, hosiery; Breslin.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; W. H. Stone, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Meyer's Co.; W. D. Meyer, cloaks, suits; 13 E. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Vollrath, shoes; 25 Madison Av.
LAKE CHARLES, Iowa—Jacobs D. G. Co.; S. Jacobs, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; Flanders.
LANCASTER—Donovan Co.; C. H. Foulk, carpets, furniture; 470 4th Av.; Grand.
LOUISVILLE—Carter Dry Goods Co.; E. M. Wright, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
MACALESTER, Okla.—Sample Millinery & Art Co.; Miss D. Rosenstein, women's waists; 377 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—H. Coleman, dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries; Wallick's.
MONTREAL—Goodwin's, Gales, jewelry, silverware; 120 West 23d; Navarre.
NEW HAVEN—Bodwitch Co.; G. W. Crane, furniture; Murray Hill.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Randles Mfg. Co.; W. M. Calkins, mfrs. Summer wash, wool dresses, skirts; Imperial.
OKLAHOMA CITY—T. Maxfield Co.; T. S. Maxfield, domestics, linings, and flannels; 256 Church; Great Northern.
OMAHA—Nebraska Clothing Co.; A. Herzberg, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Miller, Kernish & Hirsch; M. Katz, tailored suits; 1,123 B'way; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Fickler & Co.; J. Fickler, ladies' waists, dresses; Albert.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, women's ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss J. Milne, art embroidery; 425 4th Av.; Park Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. F. Harker, basement merchandise; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; I. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits; 100 5th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. C. Chrismer, books, stationery, and paper.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, general mdse.; 13 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Greenbaum, Weil & Michaels; A. M. May, manufacturing dept.; 43 Leonard; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. L. Leszynsky & Co.; E. Leszynsky, ladies' ready to wear; 35 W. 31st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Zazel Millinery Co.; Miss I. A. Bissonette, J. W. Wolf, millinery; Great Northern.
SEATTLE—Ron Marche; F. Besselman, laces; J. N. Heare, boys' clothing; 2 Walker; Prince George.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
STURGIS, Mich.; H. E. Beadle, genl. mdse.; 17 E. 22d.
WACO, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes, 19 E. 24th.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MUSER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTOR.

Claim on judgment in suit Supreme Court, N. Y. County, Milton P. Bagg, plaintiff, vs. Richard H. Lenkheit and Margarethe Lenkheit, defendants, for deficiency judgment, $4,664.02, with interest from Dec. 1, 1911.
10,000 shs. International Petroleum & Oil Co. $30 note of E. C. Hcg on which is due $28.
905 shs. Pacific Copper Co., Ltd.
$126.25 note of Richard Montgomery, dated Oct. 1, 1914, with 12 shs. Tremley Point Corpn. as collateral.
1,500 shs. Pacific Copper & Pyrites Co.
150 shs. Automatic Coin Wrapping Machine Co., common.
$10,000 Note of Manhattan Securities Co., dated July 16, 1909, reciting the deposit with the Hudson Trust Co. as collateral security for the note of $11,000 notes of same issue, an amount at par value with the 1st Mtge. 7% Gold Bds. of the Elko Realty & Development Co. equal to $1,250 par value for each $1,000 note issued.
500 shs. Tuscarora & Nevada Mines Co. common Ctf. of Deposit, deposited under reorganization agreement dated June 11, 1910.
25 shs. Lake Superior Power Co., common.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

$3,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1935, (Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctf. of Deposit.)
$14,000 Cinn., Indianapolis & Western Ry. 1st Ref. 4% Bds., 1952, (Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctf. of Deposit.)

FOR ACCT. OF WELL KNOWN MAY CONCERN.

15 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
550 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. assenting common.
50 shs. Cities Development Co.
7 shs. First National Bank of Jamaica.
48 shs. Cambridge Book Corporation Pref.
$500 Freundschaft Society of N. Y. 4% Mtge. Bd. issued March 1, 1914.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co.

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some War-Order Stocks Rise Abruptly--Most Railroad Stocks Show Net Losses—Money Firmer.

Trading in some of the war order stocks, as excited as the dealings carried on in those issues before the sinking of the Lusitania, gave to part of the Stock Exchange list yesterday bouyancy which was entirely lacking in most of the railroad stocks and in many of the industrials, not excluding the stocks of some companies which have been figuring in the war order rumors of recent weeks, and more particularly of recent days. The market's favor was irregularly distributed, so partially distributed in fact as to cause some concern less the runaway character of the rise in a few stocks should put a further damper on the improvement in the list as a whole. Movements such as that which occurred or was made in Crucible Steel yesterday sometimes have that effect.

The market of late has been disposed to pay more attention to industrials than to railroad issues. The latter are, of course, more exposed to foreign liquidation than are most of the industrials, but there are more general reasons for the fact that the market has been running more to the industrials. One is that recent dealings have been fed by speculative enthusiasm, and that naturally thrives better on industrials than on railroads under the conditions which now exist. A Director who holds a prominent place in the financial world—he is a Director of railroads and industrial companies as well—pointed out that these days there are very few things about the railroads which the insiders know which outsiders also do not know, whereas there is still plenty of room for the gathering and using of inside information in industrial companies. By the same token there is plenty of room in which the imagination of the trader may roam and he has been doing so to his heart's content in the case of some of the war order companies. Let some one on the inside suggest that a company will earn 50 per cent. this year on war orders and the trader will make it 100 per cent. Let some insider say that his company hopes to get an order for 1,000,000 shells and the trader makes it known that the company has actually closed an order for 5,000,000. There might be profit enough to suit any one in the 1,000,000 but the imagination is more easily fired by 5,000,000. The companies which depend upon the staider, but more satisfactory, as it is also likely to be the more permanent, gain in peaceful trade, attain no such spectacular position in the stock market, but none the less the improvement which is going on in business at large is laying a more substantial foundation for the still greater improvement which is hoped for.

The harder tendency which lately was shown in the time money market has extended to the commercial paper market but the supply of prime paper remains very light and lenders are indisposed to pay a higher rate, as the banks for their part are indisposed to take paper at the lower rates. It is a condition which makes for very light trading in paper at the moment. For short paper running from 60 to 90 days, there is still a fairly broad demand at 3 per cent., but for the longer maturities the market is a quarter per cent. higher. The return to this country of a large amount of American securities by creating additional demand for more money has had something to do with the stiffening of the commercial paper market, and thus indirectly this market is feeling the effect of the causes responsible for the rise in discount rates in London up to the 5 per cent. official bank rate, or slightly in excess of that figure.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or less	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	90. Over
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	5	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Buying Rate.	Selling Rate.
Sixty days	2¼@2⅛	2⅛@2
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛	2⅛@2

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¼
90 days	2½@2¾
4 mos	2¾@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3
10 mos	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅞
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅞	4.76⅛
Paris	5.55	5.54
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅛
Austria	.15.08	15.13
Russia		30.00
Switzerland	5.37⅛	5.37
Scandinavia	.25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23¾
Holland	.40	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.13½	6.13
Japan—		
Kobe (yen)	49.37	49.45
Yokohama (yen)	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $344,834,358; balance, $23,477,086; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $583,804.

The local banks gained $819,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, up 1-16d.; New York, 47½c, up ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Expenditures:

	July 15. This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$769,894	$6,299,063
Int. rev., ord.	1,448,163	12,210,221
Cor. and inc.	372,847	5,026,549
Miscellaneous	153,881	2,210,516
Total r'c'ts.	$2,042,787	$26,346,398
Expenditures	8,140,996	37,237,088
Deficit	197,609	10,890,690

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	679,468
Same day last year	295,509
Year to date	67,533,321
Same period last year	41,008,182
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.56 + .30
Same day last year	66.44 — .46

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35½	36	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅞	35¾	35½	35½	...
18	18¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
56½	56¾	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	57	57⅝	56½	56½	— ½
73½	73⅝	4,625	Amalgamated Cop	74¼	74¼	73¼	73⅝	...
50½	51½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¾
48¾	49	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	49¼	49⅝	48¾	48¾	— ¼
106¾	107	400	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	107	107	106¼	106½	— ¾
164¾	163¼	600	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	165	165	159	165	+7
164¾	163⅞	10	do., odd lot	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	...
51⅝	51⅞	25,100	Am. Can	52¼	52⅞	51¾	51¾	— ¼
105¼	106	1,540	Am. Can pf	103½	105	103¼	105	+ ¾
57	57¼	15,325	Am. Car & Fdry	55	57¼	54¾	57¼	+3¼
137	139	3,525	Am. Coal Products	145¾	148¾	133	138	— 8
116	117	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116½	116⅞	116½	116½	+ ⅝
46	47⅛	600	Am. Cotton Oil	46½	47	46½	46½	— ¼
33¾	34¼	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33½	34	33¼	34	+ ¼
25⅝	25¾	1,050	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25½	25⅝	...
10¼	11	300	Am. Linseed	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
51⅛	51¼	5,800	Am. Locomotive	50⅞	51⅝	50	51¼	+ ¾
5⅝	6	900	Am. Malt	5¼	6⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅞
80	80¼	6,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80⅞	80⅞	79⅝	80⅞	+ ⅛
107	108	250	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	106	106	— ½
41½	42	3,100	Am. Steel F'dries	42¼	42½	41	41½	— ¼
108½	109½	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	— ⅛
120¾	121¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¼	121¼	120⅜	121	...
224	226	100	Am. Tobacco	224½	224½	224½	224½	+ ⅛
82	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	+ ½
34⅞	35	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¾	35⅝	34¾	35	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101½	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
97⅛	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	— ½
100	101	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
72	73¼	28,900	Baldwin Loco	72	73¼	71⅜	73	+ 1¼
100	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
77	77¼	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	77¼	77¼	76⅞	77¼	+ ¼
70⅝	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	71	71	+ ¼
...	...	7	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
186	187	7,000	Bethlehem Steel	181½	187¾	181	187½	+7½
118	125	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120½	120	120½	...
86¾	87¼	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87½	87¾	87¼	87¼	...
71⅜	71½	1,000	Butte & Superior	71	71½	70⅞	71⅛	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Butterick Co	28½	28⅛	28½	28½	+ ½
13	13½	200	California Petrol	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
143¼	143¾	2,850	Canadian Pacific	144½	144½	143	143¼	— ¾
42⅜	42¾	8,625	Central Leather Co	41⅞	42¾	41⅜	42¾	+ ⅝
28	29	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28	28½	28	28½	+1
81	81½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81½	81½	80⅝	81	— ⅝
12	12⅜	11,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	13⅞	13⅞	11⅝	12	— 1⅛
46⅜	46½	4,000	Chino Copper	46⅜	46⅞	45⅜	46⅜	...
34⅜	34½	13,050	Col. Fuel & Iron	33⅞	34⅞	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅝
10	11	300	Comstock Tunnel	11	11	11	11	...
128	128½	600	Consolidated Gas	129¼	129¼	127⅝	127⅝	— 1½
15⅛	15¾	4,900	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	15¼	14½	15	+ ⅝
80	80½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80	80	80	80	+1
44¼	44½	110,800	Crucible Steel	34⅞	44½	34½	44⅜	+9⅞
98¾	99½	3,750	Crucible Steel pf	92⅞	99	92⅞	98½	+6
102¼	104	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	103⅞	103⅞	102¼	102¾	— ¾
415	422½	100	Del., Lack. & West	420	420	420	420	+ ½
8	9	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	8½	8	8½	...
24½	25½	2,100	Distillers' Secur	25	25½	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅝
23¾	24	7,200	Dome Mines	24	24½	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
25½	25¾	2,500	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	...
39¾	39⅞	100	Erie 1st pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
31	34½	200	Erie 2d pf	32	32	31	31	— ⅛
34	36	300	Federal Min. & S	34	36	34	36	+3½
53	53	600	Federal M. & S. pf	53	52	52⅜	53	+3
41	41	41	General Chemical	287½	287½	286	287½	...
110	110	10	General Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	...
1,100	1,200	1,100	General Electric	168½	168½	167¾	167⅞	— ½
1,200	1,300	1,200	General Motors	181	183¼	180	183¼	+3½
300	300	300	General Motors pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	...
52	52	6,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51⅜	52	50½	52	+ ⅛
116	116⅜	1,400	Great Northern pf	116½	117	115¾	116	— ⅛
37½	37½	10,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	36⅜	37½	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅝
62¼	62½	700	Guggenheim Explor	63	63	62	62	—1
102	104	200	Illinois Central	103	103	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
30½	31¼	2,800	Inspiration Copper	31	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ¾
19½	19⅞	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅝
72½	73½	500	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	—1
13½	20	500	Interboro Consol	20½	20½	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
71	72	800	Interboro Consol pf	72	72	72	72	+ ¾
60	64⅝	10	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	...
96	99½	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	96	96	96	96	...
9½	10	700	Int. Paper	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅝
22¾	24	500	Kansas City South	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	...
107	110	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
48¾	49	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	49	49¼	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
141½	142	600	Lehigh Valley	142⅜	142⅜	141¾	142	...
89¼	92	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
114	117	900	Lorill., Co. pf	114	114½	114	114½	...
36½	37½	500	Maxwell Motors	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅞	—1⅛
34	34⅜	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	74⅜	74⅜	73¼	73⅞	— ⅝
27	27¼	3,000	Miami Copper	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
113	115	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	113½	113⅝	113½	113½	+ ½
5⅛	5⅜	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	15	1,650	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16½	16½	14	14	—2
3¼	3½	2,325	Missouri Pacific	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
47	49	300	Montana Power	48	48	47	47	...
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	+1
123¾	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	+2½
71⅞	73½	200	Nat. Clock & Suit	72	72	71⅞	71⅞	...
16½	17	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	16½	16½	16½	16⅜	— ⅜
63	63½	700	Nat. Lead Co	64½	64¾	63	63	—1⅝
5	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+1
14⅜	14¾	500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
102	102¾	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	103½	102	102½	+ ½
86	86⅛	1,200	N. Y. Central	87	87	85⅞	86¾	— ⅛
57½	58½	700	N. Y., N. H & H	59	59	57¾	58	—1½
26	26½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
102½	103	200	Norfolk & Western	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	600	North American	72½	73⅞	72½	73½	+1⅛
103⅜	104⅛	400	Northern Pacific	104⅛	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
36½	37	8,600	Pacific Mail	33⅞	37	33½	37	+3½
105⅞	106	1,725	Penn. R. R	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
...	...	100	People's Gas, Chi	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
70	80	1,750	Pettibone, M. & Co	62½	70	62½	70	+12¾
22½	23	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
91	93	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	— ½
51	51¼	9,600	Pressed Steel Car	49½	51¾	49¼	51½	+1¼
2⅞	3	3,800	Quicksilver	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+1¼
3½	4	1,200	Quicksilver pf	3½	4¼	3½	4	+ ¼
33	33⅜	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
147⅜	147¾	6,700	Reading	147⅜	147¾	146½	146¾	— ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	32,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅝	33	30⅜	32¾	+2½
88⅞	89	1,800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88⅝	90⅜	89⅜	90	+1½
2⅝	2¾	200	Rumely (M.) Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
4⅞	5	600	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	...
5¼	5¾	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼	— ⅛
33	33	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	32¾	33	— ⅛
146	146	36	Sears, Roeb. & Co	146	146	146	146	—1
36	37⅜	2,440	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	36	37⅜	36	37	+ ½
84	84	31,350	Southern Pacific	84	84	82⅜	83½	—1⅝
14½	14½	1,100	Southern Railway	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
47	47	400	So. Ry. pf	47	47	47	47	+1
73	73	100	Standard Milling pf	73	73	73	73	...
82⅞	82⅞	4,300	Studebaker Co	82⅞	82⅞	82	82⅜	— ⅛
100	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	—1
39	39⅜	8,700	Tennessee Copper	39	39⅜	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
129⅞	130	200	Texas Co	129⅞	130	129⅞	130	+ ½
12⅞	13	1,350	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
51	51½	500	Third Avenue	51	51½	50½	50½	— ⅝
127¼	127⅝	10,300	Union Pacific	127¼	127⅝	125¾	126⅞	— ⅛
81	81	50	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	...
80	81	100	do., s 20 f	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
19⅛	20	2,100	United Rys. Invest	19⅜	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
38	38½	800	United Rys. Invest. pf	38⅜	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	17	1,350	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12½	17	12½	17	+4⅞
40	45	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	39	40½	39	40½	—3½
3¼	3⅝	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	3½	4¼	3½	3⅝	—1⅝
4	4⅝	500	U. S. Red. & R. pf	3	4⅝	3	3⅝	+ ½
48	48½	1,400	U. S. Rubber	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
104	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105	105	105	105	—1¼
63⅜	63⅞	126,900	U. S. Steel	63½	63⅞	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
110½	110⅞	950	U. S. Steel pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110½	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	2,800	Utah Copper	68	68	67¼	67⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	33	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅞
95	96⅞	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	...
39	43	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	41	44	41	44	+4
...	...	1,000	Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
95	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	—2¾
69¾	70	1,200	Western Union Tel	70½	70½	69⅞	70	...
103¾	104	51,100	West. E. & M. x r	104⅛	106⅛	103¼	103⅞	— ⅞
137	138	1,100	Willys-Overland	138	139½	136⅜	137½	...
102½	104	300	Willys-Overland pf	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102½	...

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

American Securities Lead In a Busy Market.

LONDON, July 16.—Money conditions are getting tighter and discount rates were firmer today.

The American section was the best spot on the Stock Exchange. Traders were busier than for some time past, and United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper were active leaders at a fraction over parity.

Business in other directions was irregular. Copper shares eased off, with the metal and home rails affected by the coal trade crisis. The war loan was subjected to further selling for exchange purposes.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 16.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 57½ centimes.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	160	165	165	170
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	224	230	217	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	365	375	365	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf	125	140	125	140
Canadian Car & Fdy.	62	66	62	66
Canadian Explosives.	310	350	310	350
Canadian Explo. pf.	101	109	101	109
Colt's Arms	453	463	452	462
Du Pont Powder	690	700	695	710
Du Pont Powder pf.	98	100	92	100
Electric Boat	193	195	173	175
Electric Boat pf	197	199	173	175
Hercules Powder	430	440	425	440
Niles-Bement Pond	109	112	108	111
Savage Arms	290	300	290	300
Winchester R. Arms.	1,675	1,710	1,690	1,725

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.98	68.27	68.50	— .38
Industrials	73.01	71.35	72.63	+ .98

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 8	68.71	67.77	68.08	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	— .82
July 10	67.78	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.28	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+ .30

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.99	July 16.	66.96	July 10.	70.56
July, 1914	69.08	July 7.	57.41	July 30.	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28.	65.30	July 9.	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3.	79.75	July 12.	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30.	58.99	Feb. 24.	70.56
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31.	67.47	July 30.	69.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9.	63.09	June 10.	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30.	75.54	Feb. 1.	78.30

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.50	37.75	37.50	38.00
Lead	5.62½	...	...	5.65
Iron, No. 2X, fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*21.00		*21.50	
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92	$94	$92	$94
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	75	15	0	76	10	0
Copper, futures	77	0	0	77	15	0
Tin, spot	170	0	0	170	0	0
Tin, futures	163	0	0	168	15	0
Lead	24	14

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength and Activity in War Stocks—Advances in Principal Issues—Coppers Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,050,000 shares of stock and $224,594 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 51,415; oils, 664, and mining 172,515. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Am. Zinc	58¾	58¾	58	58⅝
2,220	Can. Nat. Gas.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2½
8,000	*Car, Lt. & P..	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¼
50	*Cr. Shipbl...	68	68	67	68
100	Cush. Bak. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,100	*Elec. Boat ...100		197	190	196
2,500	*Elec. Boat pf.100		200	188	198
1,000	EmersonPhono.	15¾	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞
1,005	*Hendee Mfg..	38½	40	38½	39
270	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
250	*Int. Mer.M.pf.	5	5	5	5
2,000	*Int. Motors..	20	20	18¾	19
95	*Int.Motors pf.	47	47	47	47
50	*Int.S.Pump pf.	14	14	14	14
1,850	*Int. Petrol	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8½
20	Kelly Spgfd. T.156		154	154	156
50	Kelly S.T.1st pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
800	†Man. Trans..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Marconi of Am.	3	3	3	3
25	N. Y. Trans...	15½	15½	15½	15½
8,000	*Std. Motors..	9	10¼	9	10½
1,000	Sterling Gum..	3	3⅛	3	3
4,000	*St. Joseph Lead	13	13¼	13	13⅜
700	U. C. Stores, new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝
4,000	Unit. Prof. Shar.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Wayl'd O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
850	*World's Film.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15½	15½	..
30	Illinois P. L...	135	134	134	..
10	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	— 1
850	Pierce Oil	9¼	9¼	9	— ⅛
25	Prairie P. L...	153	152	153	+ 2
2	Southw. P.P.L.	112	112	112	+ 2
10	St. Oil of Ind.	400	400	400	— 1
100	St. Oil of N. J.	401	400	400	..
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	182	181	181	— 2
2	Union Tank L.	81	81	81	+ 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	*Alas. Jmeau.	12⅞	13⅛	12¾	13
700	*Al.-C. M. Co.	84	85	83	84
15,700	*†Atlanta.....	84½	87	84½	86
1,000	*†Big C'wood..	6	6	6	6
900	B. L. Dev. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,200	*†Booth	56	56½	55	56
100	Braden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	†Caled. Min...	85	85	85	85
5,000	†Cashboy	7	9	7	7
200	*Chile Cop....	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼
700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cons. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,200	†Con. N.-Utah.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,000	†Cr. Reserve..	⅝	⅝	⅛	⅛
3,850	*Emma Cop....	38	40	38	40
350	*Gen. Cop....	42	42	42	42
50	Davis-D. Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
350	†Gen. Valley..	42	42	42	42
400	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	*Goldf'd Merg.	25	26	25	25
450	Greene-Can. ..	43	43	42	42
200	Howe Sound...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	Iron Blosom..	60	63	60	63
3,650	Nev. Utah Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25,000	Kennecott Cop.	52½	54⅛	52½	54
700	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
4,500	*†Kewanaa	13	15	13	14½
8,700	†Lone Star....	5	5½	5	5
1,900	Magma Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13½
2,100	†McK.-Darragh	22	22	22	22
500	†Majestic M....	82	82	77	77
2,400	*Mont. Con....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
45,000	*Mother Lode..	31	31	29	29
900	Nevada Hills..	21	21	21	21
300	New Utah B...	3⅛	3	3	3
1,000	Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,900	*†Oro	8⅞	9	8	9
200	†Peterson Lake	24	24	24	24
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
200	*†Silver Pick..	10½	10½	10½	10½
340	Stands. Sil.-...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛
28,000	*†Success Min.	88	89	87	87
3,400	†Super.Min.Co.	21	22	21	21
300	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,550	†Tono. Mercer.	41	41	39½	40½
100	Tono. Mining..	7	7	7	7
3,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,120	†West E. Con.	78	78	76	77

BONDS.

$50,000	Ken. Con.6s.	118¾	119	118½	118¾
1,000,000	*Wash. Elec. conv. 5s..	108¼	100⅞	107	107¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 16. Bid.	Asked.	July 15. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance, Film	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14⅝	15⅛	15	15½
Brit.-Am. T., o. b...	15	15⅛	15	15½
International Nickel..	160	162	160	162
Internat. Nickel pf....	105	106	105	107
Inter. Rubber.....	7	8	7	8
Kelly Spgfd, Tire new 1st pf.	85¼	86½	85½	86½
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new 2d pf	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	..	..
Manhattan Transit....	⅝	⅞	..	⅞
Mutual Profit Sharing	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Corpn. of R. & H....	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
U. C. Stores new pf..	11¾	12	11¾	12

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. i.	18	19	18	19
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a).....	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Braden Copper.....	6⅞	7	6¾	7
Butte & New York...	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Caledonia	84	86	84	86
Canadian Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Diamond Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Florence	52	53	52	54
Goldfield Cons.....	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
McNintyre	55	57	54	56
Tuolumne Copper....	⅜	½	⅜	½
White Knob Cop. pf..	2	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines...	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Crucible Steel's sharp advance, which carried it more than 10 points above its closing price on Thursday, made it the feature on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It was again a market of industrials, led by the "war stocks." The railroad list was rather hesitating in tone, and there were evidences of continued liquidation in certain issues.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska	35½	35⅝	35	35½
55	Algomah	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½
50	Allouez	54	54	50	54
125	Amalgamat. ..	73¼	73¾	73½	73¼
4,958	American Zinc	58¾	59	58	58½
70	Anaconda	35	35	35	35
890	Arizona Coml.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
1,762	Butte & Sup. ..	71¾	71¾	70½	71
200	Calum. & Ariz.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾
4	Cal. & Hecla..	565	565	565	565
300	Chino	45¾	46⅜	45¼	46⅜
1,093	Copper Range.	65¾	67	65¾	66¾
150	Daly West....	8	8	8	8
450	East Butte...	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼
25	Franklin	10	10	10	10
110	*Granby	85	85	85	85
1,826	Greene Cana..	42¾	43	41¼	42
32	Hancock	19	19	18½	18½
25	Island Creek.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
6	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
50	Isle Royale...	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
120	Kerr Lake....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
185	Lake	15½	15½	15¼	15½
5	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
220	Mass Cons....	12¾	12¾	12	12
20	Miami	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
880	Michigan	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
25	Mohawk	74	74	74	74
40	Nat. Arcadian.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
110	New Idria....	5	5½	5	5½
420	North Butte...	82	82¼	81½	81⅝
5	North Lake...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Old Colony...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
44	Osceola	83½	83⅝	83	83
295	Pond Creek...	17⅛	17¾	17	17¾
40	Quincy	88	88	88	88
270	Santa Fe....	3	3	2⅞	3
310	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
55	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
200	South Utah...	20c	20c	20c	20c
40	St. Mary's L.	60	60	60	60
200	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
45	Super. Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
85	Tamarack	87	87	87	87
100	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
715	U. S. Smelting	43¾	43¾	42⅝	43
171	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47	47	47
10	Utah Apex....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Utah Cons....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Utah Copper..	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
140	Winona	4	4	4	4
1	Wolverine	64	64	64	64
825	Wyandotte	55c	65c	55c	55c

RAILROADS.

2	Bos. & Alb....	179	179	179	179
60	Bos. & Me....	23½	23½	23	23¼
8	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.....	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
85	Mass. El. pf..	34	34	34	34
80	Me. Cent.	99	99	99	99
65	N.Y., N.H.&H.	58	58	57½	57½
58	W. End St.Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

16	Am. Ag. Ch.pf	93½	94½	93½	94½
57	Am. Sugar....	108¾	109¼	108½	109¼
48	Am. Sug. pf..	114	114	113½	114
829	Am. T. & T....	121¾	121¾	121	121¾
10	Am. Wool. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾
194	A. G. & W.I.pf	27	27	26	26
19	Edison	236	236	236	236
65	Gen. Elec....	167¼	168	167½	168
2,447	Mass. Gas....	90¾	92	90¼	92
75	McElwain pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½
35	Miss. R. F. pf	40	40	40	40
156	Pullman Co....	156	156	156	156
25	Reece But.....	16	16	16	16
36	Swift & Co....	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾
357	United Fruit..	135¾	136¼	135¼	135¾
724	U. Fruit Shoe	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾
49	U. Sh. Ma. pf	29	29	29	29
1,978	U. S. Steel....	63¾	63⅞	63	63⅞
20	U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾

BONDS.

$2,000	A. Ag. C. 5s..	100	100	100	100
5,000	Am. T. & T.4s	87½	87½	87¼	87½
500	Cent. Vt. 4s..	70	70	70	70
1,000	Miss. R. F. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s. 1932	101	101	101	101
4,000	Un. Fr. 4½s..	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000	West. T. & T.5s	96	96	96	96

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 16.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.70	.80	La Rose..	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.11	.12	McK-Dar..	.22	.25
Bingham..	2¾	2¾	M of Am..	2¾	2½
Begole	.75	1	Majestic..	.78	.82
Butte & L.	.27	.30	Mex Met..	.28	.25
Boston Ely	.27	.35	*New-Doug	.58	.66
Chief Con.	1¼	2	*New Balt.	3½	3½
Cal & Jer.	1¼	1½	*Nev-Utah	1¼	1½
Con. Cop..	17	17½	Nipissing	7	7½
Crown Res.	.45	.50	Ohio Cop..	.20	.23
Calaverns.	1¾	2	O Dom rcts	8¼	8½
Con Ariz..	.85	.95	Oneco	1¾	1½
Cortez	.50	.60	Riker-Heg.	6¾	7¼
Cham Cop..	.08	.10	Raven Cop.	.10	.14
Cal Corbin	4	5	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	Ton Mines.	7	7½
Eagle & B.	1¾	1¾	Utah Met.	4	4¼
Isle Roy. C.	2¾	2¾	U. V. Ext..	5	5½
Goldf Con.	1¾	1¾	Ventura ..	11¾	11¾
Houghton..	3¼	3¾	Yukon G..	2½	2¾
Iron Blos..	.85	.90			

*Assessment paid.

$250,000,000 COFFEE CROP.

Brazilian State Will Protect Its Output Against Speculation.

RIO JANEIRO, Brasil, July 16.—In a message addressed to Congress, the President of the State of Sao Paulo, after remarking that the coffee situation never was so favorable, added that the marketed stock of 1915-1916 would be worth $250,000,000 provided efficacious government measures were taken to protect coffee against speculation.

According to the Sao Paulo State Journal, the Sao Paulo deputies next week will present to the Federal Chamber a project designed to protect coffee as well as various other products by means of the emission of a loan of 250,000 contos ($62,500,000), of which 150,000 contos would be taken by the State of Sao Paulo at 3 per cent. interest for five years.

The loan would be secured by coffee which the Sao Paulo Government would withdraw from sale, and by means of the usual $1 surtax. The loan would be reduced as the crop was garnered.

The remaining 100,000 contos would be devoted to the protection of other products.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade, Dun's Review says:

Constructive factors accumulate and the international uncertainties, while making for caution, fail to check the growth of confidence in the future. With the basic influences still gaining in strength, the outlook steadily becomes brighter. It is mainly in sentiment that the general situation continues to reflect uniform and substantial betterment, but in actual commercial transactions there is also concrete evidence of improvement. One instance of this is found in the record of bank clearings, which more frequently show increases in comparison with earlier periods and for the current week are 5.2 per cent. larger than in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

Factors making for expansion multiply. Evidence is provided by such facts as considerable improvement in industrial matters, virtually full movements in finished steel, overtime work in numerous war-order lines, smart activity at shipyards, freer distribution of seasonable goods, somewhat fairer sales aiding crops, bounteous yields of foodstuffs, better collections, growing scarcity of labor, slightly larger sales of steam coal, absence of strain in money matters at the crop-moving season, increased construction of plants to take care of war orders, and some Western agricultural implement makers resuming operations, whereas a while ago it seemed as though work would not be started before September.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line....	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.....	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line....	42	46	42	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line.....	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com....	144	148	144	148
Illinois Pipe Line....	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line....	98	98	96	98
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd..	8¾	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit....	29	30	29	30
New York Transit....	203	207	203	207
Northern Pipe Line..	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	55	58	53	57
Prairie Oil & Gas....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas....	309	312	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line....	152	154	150	152
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line....	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil.....	270	275	272	275
S. W. Penn.....	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal..	271	274	271	274
Standard Oil of Ind..	400	405	400	405
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky...	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb..	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. Y.	402	408	402	408
Standard Oil of N. Y.	181	183	181	183
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch.....	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	81	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,118	Alaska	35½	35⅝	35	35½
55	Algomah	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½
50	Allouez	54	54	50	54
125	Amalgamat. ..	73¼	73¾	73½	73¼
4,958	American Zinc	58¾	59	58	58½
70	Anaconda	35	35	35	35
890	Arizona Coml.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
1,762	Butte & Sup. ..	71¾	71¾	70½	71
200	Calum. & Ariz.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾
4	Cal. & Hecla..	565	565	565	565
300	Chino	45¾	46⅜	45¼	46⅜
1,093	Copper Range.	65¾	67	65¾	66¾
150	Daly West....	8	8	8	8
450	East Butte...	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼
25	Franklin	10	10	10	10
110	*Granby	85	85	85	85
1,826	Greene Cana..	42¾	43	41¼	42
32	Hancock	19	19	18½	18½
25	Island Creek.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
6	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
50	Isle Royale...	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
120	Kerr Lake....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
185	Lake	15½	15½	15¼	15½
5	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
220	Mass Cons....	12¾	12¾	12	12
20	Miami	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
880	Michigan	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
25	Mohawk	74	74	74	74
40	Nat. Arcadian.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
110	New Idria....	5	5½	5	5½
420	North Butte...	82	82¼	81½	81⅝
5	North Lake...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Old Colony...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
44	Osceola	83½	83⅝	83	83
295	Pond Creek...	17⅛	17¾	17	17¾
40	Quincy	88	88	88	88
270	Santa Fe....	3	3	2⅞	3
310	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
55	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
200	South Utah...	20c	20c	20c	20c
40	St. Mary's L.	60	60	60	60
200	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
45	Super. Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
85	Tamarack	87	87	87	87
100	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
715	U. S. Smelting	43¾	43¾	42⅝	43
171	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47	47	47
10	Utah Apex....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Utah Cons....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Utah Copper..	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
140	Winona	4	4	4	4
1	Wolverine	64	64	64	64
825	Wyandotte	55c	65c	55c	55c

RAILROADS.

2	Bos. & Alb....	179	179	179	179
60	Bos. & Me....	23½	23½	23	23¼
8	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.....	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
85	Mass. El. pf..	34	34	34	34
80	Me. Cent.	99	99	99	99
65	N.Y., N.H.&H.	58	58	57½	57½
58	W. End St.Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

16	Am. Ag. Ch.pf	93½	94½	93½	94½
57	Am. Sugar....	108¾	109¼	108½	109¼
48	Am. Sug. pf..	114	114	113½	114
829	Am. T. & T....	121¾	121¾	121	121¾
10	Am. Wool. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾
194	A. G. & W.I.pf	27	27	26	26
19	Edison	236	236	236	236
65	Gen. Elec....	167¼	168	167½	168
2,447	Mass. Gas....	90¾	92	90¼	92
75	McElwain pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½
35	Miss. R. F. pf	40	40	40	40
156	Pullman Co....	156	156	156	156
25	Reece But.....	16	16	16	16
36	Swift & Co....	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾
357	United Fruit..	135¾	136¼	135¼	135¾
724	U. Fruit Shoe	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾
49	U. Sh. Ma. pf	29	29	29	29
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Goldf Con.	1¾	1¾	Ventura ..	11¾	11¾
Houghton..	3¼	3¾	Yukon G..	2½	2¾
Iron Blos..	.85	.90			

*Assessment paid.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cons. Power..	107½	107½	107½	107½
50	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2	Fid. & Dep...	135	135	135	135
1	Nor. Central..	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Con. C. ref 5s.	88	88	88	88
2,000	Cons. Pr. 4½s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
3,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Elkin. Fuel 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
6,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
5,000

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The storm that has been moving eastward along the Northern border during the last three days has reached the St. Lawrence Valley, where it will move slowly eastward. During the last twenty-four hours this storm has produced showers in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes.

In other parts of the country the weather remained generally fair.

Temperatures are near or above the seasonable average generally, except in the Northwest where it is cool. No unusually high temperatures are reported from any section.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without decided temperature changes east of the Mississippi River.

It is probable that winds from the West and Northwest will bring eastward air of a less vapor content than that now overlying the Middle Atlantic States, and afford relief from the heat in this region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate south, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic coast, light, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, cooler at night; Sunday fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, not quite so warm.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy, probably preceded by local showers Saturday; Sunday, probably fair, cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	70	74	4 P. M.	80	77
6 A. M.	68	73	6 P. M.	81	75
9 A. M.	75	70	9 P. M.	77	75
12 M.	82	75	11 P. M.	75	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; fourth consecutive day in last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
5:30—1,102 So. Blvd.; Leo Schwartz,	$1,000
7:35—136 E. 112 St.; Henry Levine	Slight.
10:40—2,507 8 Av; Antonio Laiurll	Not given
11:20—229 3 St., not given	None
P. M.	
1:30—163 W. 145 St.; Leo Abrams	Slight
2:50—730 Courtlandt Av.; John Frees	Slight
5:10—374 E. 4 St.; David Gorden	Slight
7:20—370 E. 4 St.; Isaac Steinmetz	Slight
7:35—150-158 Lafayette St.; Am. Blank Book Mfg. Co	Slight
8:00—111 W. 143 St.; Alfred Fried	Slight
8:10—328 W. 35 St.; Jonas & Naumburg	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pensions, 12 P. M., July 15 (on Police Surgeons' certificate:) Patrol. F. F. Stemmler, $1,200 a year, appointed Oct. 26, 1892; C. Wodicka, 65, at $700 a year, appointed Nov. 5, 1892; T. H. Lynch, 143, at $641.64 a year, appointed Dec. 23, 1893; J. A. Kiefer, 161, at $700 a year, appointed July 10, 1894. On his own application, 12 P. M., July 16: T. Byrne, 165, at $700 a year, appointed Jan. 7, 1886.

Transfers and assignments: 8 A. M., July 16, Lieut. J. H. O'Neill, Commr'er's office to 43, assignment to Chief Clerk's office discontinued; 8 A. M., July 20, Sergts. J. F. Kennedy, 10 to 102; 4 P. M., July 15, L. Duffy, Commr'er's office, assignment changed from Bur. of Rep. and Sup. to Bur. of Inf.; 4 P. M., July 15, Patrol. H. A. Flood, 4 to 150; J. J. O'Connell, P. J. Coyle, and J. O'Neil, 21 to 26, P. J. Dillon, 29 to 29; C. Nagel, Jr., 28 to 172; 8 A. M., July 20, J. J. Magner, 165 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C. Mutual; 8 A. M., July 20, Sergts. T. F. Wynne, 149 to 172; R. McHale, 172 to 149; Patrol. T. H. Conklin, 29 to 37; W. O'Neill, 37 to 29.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. D. Lehane, Bridge Precinct, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Info., 4 P. M. July 15 to 8 A. M. July 26. Patrol. A. L. Hughes, 15, and Vito W. Cristiano, 63, to 14 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. July 17; M. T. Dawson, 26, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 6 P. M. July 20; T. F. Mulligan, 63, to 14 I. D., for clerical duty, 11 days, 8 A. M. July 15; J. E. Bealer and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M. July 17, to 8 A. M. July 20. To 15 D. from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 20: J. C. Jagel, 2; J. Vitale, 43; C. C. Kellermann, 22; J. Cross, 170. To D. Bu. from precincts indicated, 20 days, noon July 18; J. Finnegan, 5; W. H. F. Reardon, 28; C. H. Lemmo, 40; T. C. Lawler, 15; J. F. A. Hitz, 39; M. M. McDonald, 43.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. P. F. Comerford, 32, as stat. house att., 4 P. M. July 17.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. M. F. Monigan, 2, 1 day, 12:01 P. M. July 19; J. Mahoney, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 17; M. Sheehy, 19, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 16; P. Meridan, 69, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; M. B. Meade, 74, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. C. Ejchhorn, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. Renz, 155, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 19, W. Hand, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 14; C. Kauffmann, 158, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 28; W. H. Thompson, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 18; D. A. Fitzpatrick, 168, 1 day, noon July 28; M. Flynn, 169, 1 day, 8 P. M. July 18.

Full pay while on sick report: Serg. J. P. O'Connell, 14, 4 P. M., July 2, to 12 P. M. July 7. Patrol. J. McGuire, 10:30 P. M. April 19 to 12 P. M., May 31; P. Kelly, 29, 10:40 P. M., June 18 to 12 P. M., July 1; L. Rafsky, 36, 11:15 P. M., June 1, to noon, June 3; A. A. Gennerich, 68, 1:10 P. M., July 11, during disability; C. F. Wallace, 3:40 P. M., July 4, to 12 P. M., July 10; T. C. Pepper, 145, 1:10 P. M., July 8, during disability; W. Weisshesler, 158, 7:50 A. M., April 1, to noon, July 6; J. J. Govern, 157, 9 A. M., July 4, during disability; T. Mills, 164, 3 A. M., July 1, during disability; L. H. Brown, 163, 12 P. M., May 27, to 1:01 A. M., July 1, during disability; M. B. Meade, 74, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. C. Ejchhorn, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. Renz, 155, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 19, W. Hand, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 14; C. Kauffmann, 158, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 28; W. H. Thompson, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 18; D. A. Fitzpatrick, 168, 1 day, noon July 28; M. Flynn, 169, 1 day, 8 P. M. July 18.

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$2,000,000 DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN OHIO

Four Dead and Scores Injured—Great Areas Imperiled by Weak Levees.

BETTER WEATHER PROMISED

Columbus Strengthens Its Embankments—Lima Estimates Loss at $500,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—Four dead, scores injured, and more than $2,000,000 worth of property damaged were the toll of floods which last night and today resulted from torrential rains throughout Central Ohio. Hundreds of acres of land are under water, and vast areas imperiled by weak levees and embankments.

In several places in Ohio the disastrous flood of March, 1913, was exceeded, but tonight most of the swollen streams were stationary, and fears of further damage were allayed by favorable weather predictions.

At Lima, where two lives were lost, more than 200 homes submerged, and a large area flooded, Mayor Miles Standish issued a proclamation stating that while the property damage there would exceed $500,000, no outside aid in relief work would be asked.

In Columbus both the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, after flooding a large section early in the day, were slowly rising tonight, but the Weather Bureau gave assurance that no serious damage would result here unless the rainfall should be excessive. The Mound Street levee, which began leaking this afternoon and threatened to send its great volume of pent-up water to overflow a section which suffered in the flood two years ago, was being repaired tonight.

A large portion of Kenton was submerged when the Scioto overflowed. Foraker, a village near Kenton, also suffered considerable damage. Several houses were washed away, and it is feared that a number of persons lost their lives. The Miami River rose five feet at Dayton, but caused no alarm, as it is far below the flood stage. Mount Vernon and Lancaster each reported one death due to the storm.

Included in the property damage are big crop losses amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

Missouri River Still Rising.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—The Missouri River here had reached the 27.3-foot stage late today, the highest in the history of the local weather bureau excepting in the disastrous flood years 1903 and 1908. The stage marked an increase of four-tenths of a foot since morning, and the river continued to rise at about the same rate tonight.

P. Connor, the Observer, however, stated tonight that the situation appeared less threatening than this morning, because of the absence of heavy rains in the valleys of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers since early today.

Oyster Bay Police Next Month.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 16.—Following a petition from many of the wealthy residents of Oyster Bay, including Mortimer L. Schiff, Frank N. Doubleday and William L. Swan, the Nassau County Supervisors today adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of a police district about four miles in area, to take in the village of Oyster Bay and territory surrounding it. There will be an election on Aug. 3 to choose three Police Commissioners, a Police Justice and a Treasurer. The Commissioners will appoint several policemen. The Commissioners will serve without pay.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—" From Glory to Glory."
8:00 P. M.—" Zionism Triumphant! Palestine for the Jews."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks st., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse; 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. REV. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. SERVICES, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. PREACHER, REV. E. R. EATON.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Abbott Judson, Associate Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 31 MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. John M. Vander Muelen.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. HUGH BLACK, Union Theological Seminary, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV. COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., RALPH W. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M., G. B. CHEWMAN of China. Song Service on the Church Steps at 7:30 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Mr. Marshall at 11, also at 8, "The Handwriting on the Wall," and Motion Picture, "Belshazzer's Feast." Quartette.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE. Mrs. Mary Etheridge T. Chapin, Speaker. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The New Way Out." Evening, Studio, 23 West 44th.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 117 West 57th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject: "The Great Want."

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY. 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter and Miss Lelia Simon. Subject: "The Genius of the New Age."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th st. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. REV. LEN G. BROUGHTON, D. D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.

B. FAY MILLS Preaches Sunday at 11, 3:30, and 8. And every night except Saturday, at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work, 11. Outdoor Service, 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WILLIAM RAYMOND JELLIFFE will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. HUGH C. BURR at 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th Street. Rev. ARTHUR B. LIMOUZE, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Church Open All Summer.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. William Bishop Oates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL / FRANK KNOX SUMNER JANEWAY. DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday.) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Presbyterian.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8—JOHN BALCOLM SHAW, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Woodcock, Bishop of Kentucky.

Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Services 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher Rev. RAYMOND S. BROWN.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION. 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St. the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Maasfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 18th. The R't. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free. REV. STUART L. TYSON preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M.—" The True Hero." 8 P. M.—" Progress with Christ."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander McColl, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av., Sunday, 8-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 8 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. EDMUND H. REEMAN. Subject: "THE AMAZING PARADOX." The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

CHURCH OF THE INDWELLING MASTER, 1,910 Broadway, at 64th, Fridays, 8:15 P. M. Higher Thought Home, services, Baldwin, L. I., Sundays, 4 P. M. Summer School now open. Frederic Keser.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. J. H. Spumpf; 8 P. M., Young People's Rally.

PROFESSOR EVERSON'S TENT, 146th St. and Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M.—" The Orient Awakening: For Armageddon." An interesting lecture every night at 8 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA at his Summer School, " Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. All welcome.

TENT CATHEDRAL, Amsterdam Av. at 113th St. THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY.

THE TENT EVANGEL, West 125th, also 124th, Near Morningside Av. NOTED EVANGELIST. Dr. J. J. WICKER of Richmond, Va., Sunday 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 8 P. M., and every night next week. Seating Capacity, 3,000 Inside Tent. Greatest Revival Centre in New York.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., between Henry and Hicks. Morning service at 11 A. M. Dr. William L. Tenney preaches upon " Loyalty, the Fundamental Virtue." No evening service.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Commuter's Home.—Eight-room house; electric lights; 12 minutes to station, hour from Manhattan; 1½ acres; shade and fruit trees all descriptions; barns, garage. Box 94, New Dorp. Phone 178R.

Building Material.

Roofing, waterproofing, pipe coverings, etc.; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing, 79 Maiden Lane.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 96TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 623.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

True exclamations: " Best bargain in Bergen County!" " See that view!" " What fine trees!" This about a house I have for sale on Schraalenburgh Road, Haworth, N. J.: 45 minutes to 42d St.; 8 rooms and improvements, on plot 100x200; price, $3,750; easy terms. Holbrook, Room 370 at 50 Church St., City.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Directly on water; appreciated especially by persons of refined and artistic tastes; paradise for children; bungalows with plots, $650 to $8,000; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; small payments; cafe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE. From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. Al condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Nutley N. J.—New stucco house, every improvement; parquet floors, sleeping porch, tiled vestibule and bath; large lot, 7 rooms, $4,850; easy terms. Meyerholz, & Dressig, 111 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 9 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Asbury Park, near ocean; 9 rooms, all improvements, $175 season, garage; $100 without garage. Particulars Telephone 4194 Riverside.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place this process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 507, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of A. BERRENT, INC., Assignors, to Charles L. Katz, Assignee.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignors, consisting of jewelry, silverware, fixtures, etc., on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 123 Lenox Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
CHARLES I. KATZ, Assignee.
MARCUSON BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of REPUBLIC MICA CO., Inc.

The assets herein, consisting of sheet and cut mica, fixtures, machinery, &c., will be sold at public auction on Thursday, July 29th, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 46 West Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee.
J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 16 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $500 season. N 158 Times.

For Rent—At Peconic, L. I., furnished cottage, on the Sound, all improvements, eight rooms; terms for the season $175. Silkworth & Grable, Mattituck, L. I.

Douglas Manor.—Best location, near water, good order; ten-room stucco house furnished, $75; unfurnished, $65. J. W. Joffrey.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 3767. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I.

Asbury Park—New house, 3 blocks from ocean; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $225 season. Particulars phone 4194 Riverside.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 300; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 337 Park St.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family of 4 adults desire small cottage, 2 bathrooms, on Long Island coast, near ocean bathing, within 40 or 50 minutes from city, for August and to about Sept. 15; moderate rent. Send particulars in detail to L 11 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; desirable rooms; suites; private baths; overlooking the park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Sublet handsomely furnished duplex apartment; 6 rooms; unusual opportunity. 25 East 30th; Curry.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.

ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8070.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Moreaud & Son., 39 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2984 Columbus.

208 WEST 107TH ST. Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

306-310 WEST 15TH ST. Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS.) 5, E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th st.

159th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

63D, 30 WEST.—Second floor, rooms; excellent board, optional; Summer prices.

62D ST, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; block Park; excellent board, optional.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; suit particular people; also smaller room; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—Newly opened, smart, up-to-date house, luxuriously furnished and appointed; large rooms; twin brass bedsteads, box spring, hair mattresses; exclusive shower bath and toilet, at reduced Summer rates; excellent cuisine; accommodations equal to the best hotels at half the cost.

73D, 258 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; table guests; Summer rates.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norsca Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, L; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 841 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Brooklyn.

Elegantly furnished rooms in private cottage to rent by week or season; bathing and boating. Address 882 Neptune Av., Van Sicklen, Brooklyn.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE, Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 3 minutes ferry. Phone 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Superior accomodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

GRYMES HALL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2064, Silver Lake car.

Westchester.

A Villa Alta Inn, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Suburban location, fireproof building, spacious verandas, excellent table, moderate rates; five minutes from station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Colonial house, 4 acres; shade, swimming, boating; cool, attractive furnished rooms, some having private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

Chester Hill.—Beautiful house; large veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 185 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, White Plains, N. Y.—Summer session; children boarded without instruction; excellent references.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate few adults; large front rooms; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

For Sale—Long Island, at Bellerose; attractive house of 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; near the station. Apply H. M. Marsh, 247 5th Av.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. 141, 109 Times.

A lady having attractive suburban home desires boarders. Address Box 95, Flushing, L. I.

Far Rockaway. Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

FAR VIEW FARM. Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler

WANT CITY TO GIVE CHILDREN VACATIONS

Two Weeks in the Country for Each School Child Ultimate Object.

WOULD BEGIN THIS YEAR

Conference of Social Workers Will Ask Authorities to Start with Those Most Needing Aid.

A conference of social workers on the question of utilizing city property to provide Summer vacation schools yesterday afternoon at the City Club, on the call of Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, adopted resolutions leading to the putting before the Board of Estimate and Board of Education a proposal to include in next year's budget an appropriation for the creation of Summer schools in the country. It was suggested that as an experimental measure the work be first tried out among anaemic children, with the ultimate hope of extending it to all school children of the city.

It was pointed out by Professor George D. Strayer of the Teachers College of Columbia University that all over the country parents who can afford it are spending considerable sums of money to give their children the advantages of Summer camps, most of which are in effect Summer schools, and that the City of New York could give these advantages to its children for a fraction of this cost. "Such country schools for city children," he said, "have long been in operation in European countries, and the gain in health and strength which they have brought to anaemic children is immense."

Mr. Leubuscher, who presided, said that a large percentage of the school children of New York came from peasant families, but had almost no opportunity to learn anything about agriculture and gardening. "Vocational training which excludes these vocations," he said, "is incomplete, to put it mildly. Anaemic children need such training most, and it is appropriate that they be given first chance; but it should be the ideal ultimately to give every child in the public schools at least two weeks in the country as part of its education and not as a charity. There are large areas of land belonging to the city which could be used for this purpose—thousands of acres along the aqueduct which would be sufficient for years to come—and perhaps arrangements could be made for camps in the Palisades Interstate Park. The complaints against the increased cost of social activity are short-sighted economy. If the city authorities do not know how to provide revenue for these purposes, the voters can be trusted to determine by referendum the natural sources from which to obtain additional revenue."

How much it would cost to put the plan into effective operation nobody seemed to know. Mr. Leubuscher said that he would guess $1,000,000 a year would be more than ample—perhaps $500,000. B. C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents, suggested $2,000,000. But the movement aims at present only to start the experiment with the anaemics.

How a start could be made was suggested by Miss Lillian D. Wald, who told of a settlement built by contractors on city-owned land at the Ashokan Dam to accommodate workmen and their families, which contained dwellings, a school, a chapel, a moving picture theatre—and, most important, a complete sewage and water plant, which Miss Wald said would be the most expensive feature of any plant for such country schools. Miss Wald spoke of the success of similar work in Switzerland and Japan.

Leslie M. Conly said that private enterprise gave opportunities for fresh air outings to not more than 25 per cent. of the children who needed them. "All that can be done by private enterprise," he said, "is utterly inadequate."

Others who spoke were Mornay Williams, Richard M. Neustedt, and B. C. Marsh. A letter was read from Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, who said: "It seems to me good that a body of citizens joined together with the idea of securing lower rents is big enough to see the necessity for speedy action regarding the health of the children, even though it costs the city more money and rents thus become a little higher."

The resolutions adopted urged the city authorities, "to make provision for at least two weeks' vacation in the country, if possible this Summer, for public school children who most need it, utilizing the plant the city now has available for this purpose; and if it be not possible this Summer, that the city authorities be requested to make provision for such vacations in the budget for next year."

The committee appointed to put the proposition before the proper authorities was made up of Lillian D. Wald, William H. Matthews, Horace D. Waldman, Mrs. William Spinney, Dr. George D. Strayer, Tristram Metcalf, Leslie M. Conly, Mornay Williams and F. C. Leubuscher.

NIP COUNTERFEITING PLOT.

Chicago Gang Had $100,000 in Spurious Money When Caught.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Counterfeit money with a face value of nearly $75,000, alleged counterfeit Minnesota State bonds running up to $25,000, and dies, plates, engraving tools, and chemicals used by a gang of counterfeiters believed to have operated on a large scale, fell into the hands of the police today. Five men were arrested.

Samuel Robbins said the money was made in Duluth, Minn., the police reported, and confessed that he was the leader. He hired two men to help him. The remaining two were said to have been employed in passing the currency.

The officers found $2,000 in genuine one-dollar bills, which had been raised or were being raised to the five-dollar denomination. Had they retained some of the good money, the police said, the men might have escaped arrest.

They were about to move from their rooming house, but the landlady, to whom they owed money, would not let them take a heavy trunk in which the bogus money was found. There was trouble over this and the police were called. The alleged counterfeiters had left, but the weight of the trunk prompted the detectives to look inside. They got a photograph of four of the men in bathing suits and located them in a Turkish bath.

COLUMBIA JURY DISAGREES.

Woman Who Says She Shot Husband in Self-Defense Not Convicted.

WHITE PLAINS, Saturday, July 17.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Ellen Columbia, on trial here on a charge of manslaughter, told Judge Platt this morning that an agreement could not be reached. It is said the jury stood 10 to 2 for acquittal.

Mrs. Columbia was indicted for having killed her husband on May 1 at Montrose. According to her story the couple quarreled over money and Columbia gave her a beating. She asserted he had a revolver and that she took it from him and shot in self-defense.

To Safeguard Workmen on Elevated

The large number of fatal accidents which have occurred on the Williamsburg elevated road during the past few weeks, where reconstruction work is in progress, caused Coroner Ernest Wagner of Brooklyn and Police Inspector Myers of the Traffic Squad to make an investigation. They will insist on proper protection for the iron workers and a recommendation will be made for the shutting off of vehicular traffic on the Broadway line where men are working overhead.

UTAH COURT UPHOLDS A PLURAL MARRIAGE

Decides That David Eccles Is Rich Sugar Man's Heir and Shares His Wealth.

OGDEN, Utah, July 16.—The jury in the case of Albert Geddes, suing for an interest in the $6,000,000 estate of David Eccles, the wealthy sugar manufacturer, on the ground that he is a son of Eccles, decided today that Eccles was the boy's father, and that Geddes was an heir to the Eccles estate. The jury returned the verdict at noon, after having deliberated since early last evening.

Albert Geddes is the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Margaret Geddes. The suit has been on trial for a month. Margaret Geddes contended that she had been united to David Eccles in plural marriage by an apostle of the Mormon Church in 1898, and that he had acknowledged her as his wife.

The case had attracted widespread attention, partly because of its relation to the Smoot investigation in Washington in 1904, Mrs. Geddes having testified before the Senate committee that she was not the plural wife of David Eccles.

The case also involved the question whether plural marriages had been performed within the Mormon Church since the Woodruff manifesto in 1890, declaring against the practice of polygamy. Among those who testified were President Joseph Smith of Mormon Church and Senator Smoot.

COCKRAN TO VISIT BECKER.

Condemned Man's Lawyers May Ask Whitman for More Time.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers were in conference all day yesterday, planning the final steps in Becker's fight to escape death in the electric chair on July 28 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. They made no definite decision as to future legal proceedings.

Although the lawyers have but eleven days more in which to act, they are proceeding cautiously on the theory that whatever they do at this stage of the case particularly must have careful preparation. They may ask Governor Whitman for extra time, but it is not believed that he would grant such a request.

A John Doe investigation seems the most probable course, but other proceedings are under consideration. Nothing will be done until the first of next week, the lawyers intimated yesterday.

"I have nothing to tell you at this time," W. Bourke Cockran told reporters late yesterday afternoon. "There will be an announcement in two or three days, however."

Mr. Cockran probably will go to Sing Sing on Sunday to see Becker. John F. McIntyre, who re-entered the case this week, is working on the John Doe proceedings. Mr. McIntyre has been in communication with several persons who figured in the case, and who are regarded as possible witnesses if the inquiry is held.

KILLED AS CAR HITS AUTO.

Motorman Puts Dying Man Aboard and Rushes to Meet Ambulance.

In a collision between a Flatbush Avenue car and a motor truck shortly before midnight last night, Peter Watterson was killed and R. S. Jones, the chauffeur of the truck, was slightly injured. The accident happened at Avenue N and East Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

The motor truck was going west, and Watterson was riding on the rear. Behind the truck the surface car approached at high speed. The motorman failed to check his car in time and it struck the truck, throwing Watterson to the street.

The crew of the car placed him in the car, and, after picking up a policeman, proceeded at high speed for the barns at Avenue N and East Forty-ninth Street. There a call was sent to the Swedish Hospital. The policeman, observing that Watterson appeared to be dying, ordered the motorman to proceed and meet the ambulance. Dr. Reed examined Watterson and said he was dead. He was 23 years old.

BOY KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

Crushed to Death Soon After Taking His First Job.

The police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Max Colenstein, 15, an errand boy, of 389 East Tenth Street, who was found crushed to death yesterday between an elevator and the first floor of the twelve-story loft building at 114 to 120 West Twenty-sixth Street.

L. Spirn of 43 West Sixteenth Street said that he ascended to the twelfth floor to transact some business, and as he stepped off he heard a scream. He did not know where it came from, and five minutes later he went to the street. By this time the body had been discovered in the adjoining elevator shaft. Some witnesses said they saw two boys scamper from the building at about that time.

The boy was graduated from public school last month, and had been employed for the first time since Monday.

WRIT FOR ALDRED CHILDREN

Mother Granted Habeas Corpus in Action Against Divorced Husband.

Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday to Mrs. Nellie Van Buren Montgomery, wife of James C. Montgomery, to compel her former husband Oliver H. Aldred of Portchester to produce in court their two children, Blanche fourteen years old and Olive who is twelve. The decree of divorce obtained on March 4, 1911 provided that Mrs. Montgomery should have the custody of the children from July 15 to Aug. 15 each year at the home of her parents Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Vail at Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Mrs. Montgomery says in her petition that the father of the children refuses to surrender them to her.

The decree also provided that the mother should have the children once a month at Easter and Christmas in the odd years and on their birthdays in the even years.

WOMAN CAUSES AN ARREST.

Charges Man Accosted Her and Followed Her to Carnegie Hall.

Frederick H. Clark, who said he was admitted to the bar about twenty years ago, but was now a salesman for the Pullman Sales Company at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, was arrested late last night in front of Carnegie Hall by Policeman Kleinmeier of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, on complaint of Mrs. Rose Cronin of 121 West Sixty-third Street.

Mrs. Cronin said she had gone downtown to meet her husband by appointment at Broadway and Fiftieth Street, and that Clark had accosted her, and when she had tried to shake him off had followed her to Fifty-seventh Street and thence east on the cross street. Clark said he never saw her and was looking at the stars, but he was held on the charge of disorderly conduct.

OLD MAN SAVES DOG IN BAY.

Leaps Off Battery Wall and Swims Out to Cramped Setter.

Michael Hoey, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, plunged into the water last evening off the Battery to rescue a setter dog that, with cramped legs, was fast drowning. Without discarding even his coat, Mr. Hoey, who lives at 135 Liberty Street, swam out thirty feet and seized the dog by the back of the neck.

Members of the crew of the fireboat New Yorker saw the plucky rescue and helped Hoey out of the water.

The dog was owned by John Gunn of 78 Cortlandt Street, who promised Mr. Hoey a new suit of clothes as a reward.

5,000 TROOPS START FOR TRENCHES TODAY

National Guard Will Practice Modern Warfare at Camp Whitman.

GO BY BOAT AND TRAIN

New York Commands, in Division Formation, Will Have Some Sham Battles with Regulars.

It was a bit hotter in the armories of the National Guard organizations of Manhattan yesterday than anywhere else. This morning, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, the entire First Brigade, which includes the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry; Squadron A, Battery F of the Field Artillery, Company A of the Twenty-second Engineers, and a company of signalmen will start by train and boat for Fishkill Plains. Here the most extensive manoeuvres ever undertaken by the National Guard of this State are to be held, beginning this afternoon. The number of troops will total about 5,000 National Guardsmen and about 800 regulars, the latter from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The regulars will include a squadron of the Second Cavalry and a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry.

The camp has been named Camp Whitman, in honor of the Governor, and is about nine miles from Poughkeepsie. The program has been so arranged as to make the tour of duty similar to that which the men would be called upon to perform in the event of actual warfare. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of Division of New York, will be in command of the camp, and all of the regular army officers detailed to duty with the National Guard of this city will be present as acting members of his staff.

For the first three or four days instruction will be in the hands of the organization commanders. Trench work will be featured, and the pick and shovel will play an important part in this preliminary work. During the second phase of the tour, which will probably be Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week—the last three days of the manoeuvres—the Guardsmen will undertake defensive and offensive work on a large scale, their opponents being the crack infantry and cavalry organizations from Plattsburgh and Fort Ethan Allen. The Guardsmen will be called upon to oppose attacks by the regulars, the problems involving work in pontoon bridge building, and the crossing of streams under fire. They will be instructed how to advance in the face of artillery fire and how best to take advantage of the support of their own artillery. They will be hurled against barbed-wire entanglements, and will charge strongly intrenched positions, while the mounted forces will perform the various services of scouting and reconnoitring. The hospital units will be practiced in the care and rescue of wounded under fire, as well as in base and field hospital work.

The infantry regiments will be sent out by train from the west side freight yards between 8:30 and 10:30 o'clock. Squadron A and its machine-gun troops, Battery F, the Pioneer Company, the Signal Company, the Third Ambulance Company, the First Field Hospital, the Medical Reserve, and the Field Bakery Company will be sent by boat from Christopher Street and 132d Street, Hudson River, to New Hamburg, whence they will march overland seven miles to the camp. The infantry regiments will detrain at Hopewell Junction, which is three miles' march from camp.

Besides these troops, Wagon Company No. 1 of the Division Supply Train, consisting of twenty-two wagons, commanded by Captain Jesse A. Millard, will march overland twenty-five miles from the old State Camp at Peekskill to Camp Whitman.

Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the National Guard, assisted by Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, is in charge of the laying out of the camp, and has supervised the sanitary and water arrangements. Wells sunk through the clay soil will supply 50,000 gallons of water daily, which will be piped by gravity to the several divisions of the camp. Incinerators will dispose of the camp waste, and the Signal Company will link up the various headquarters and guard posts by field telephones. The Field Bakery Company will turn out 3,000 loaves of bread a day from its ovens.

William S. Luckey, the New York aviator, who won THE NEW YORK TIMES 'Round Manhattan Flight of 1913, will participate in the manoeuvres.

ARMY CAMP FOR POLICE.

Those Wishing to Go to Plattsburg Will Obtain Leave.

Police Commissioner Woods sent out a notice to all Inspectors, Captains and Lieutenants in the Police Department yesterday asking them to ascertain if any of the men under their command desired to attend the military training camp for business and professional men that is to be opened at Plattsburg Barracks next month. In the event any considerable number of policemen desire to take advantage of a month's training that the Government will provide at Plattsburg it was said they would receive leave of absence with pay. The notice was issued at the request of Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army.

General Wood said yesterday that there was every indication that the encampment at Plattsburg would be a great success. Already more than 500 bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, bank clerks and men in other walks of life have signified their intention of going, and have signed enrollment blanks at Governor's Island. The camp will open Aug. 10, and the training will last one month.

SUIT OVER PICRIC ACID SALE.

Lawyer Seeks Fees for $947,978 Contract with France.

Mervyn Wolff, a lawyer, sued Noel Jourda de Vaux and Frederick S. Bennett in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000 legal fees, which he claims for having assisted in closing a contract with the French Government for 200 metric tons of picric acid for $947,978.

Mr. Wolff alleged that through a power of attorney given by Mr. de Vaux, Mr. Bennett retained him on April 15 to close an agreement for the acid at a price which would yield a profit of $198,414. The contract was made with John T. Hettrick, Charles G. Armstrong, and David L. Herman on April 30. Mr. Wolff asserted his services alone resulted in the making of the contract, and that his labor was reasonably worth the amount sued for. He asked for an attachment against the property of the defendants.

Mr. Bennett is an officer in the William L. Barrell Company and lives in Englewood, N. J.

MAGISTRATE CHASES THIEF.

Esterbrook, Robbed, Has to Borrow Clothes to Wear to City.

Coming to town yesterday to stop payment of his first pay check from the city, O. Grant Esterbrook, Brooklyn's newest Magistrate, reported that the check and other things had been stolen from him at Blue Point, L. I.

The Magistrate has been stopping at a hotel at the south shore resort. He was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise and saw a man in his room. As Mr. Esterbrook leaped from his bed, the burglar made for an open window, and got out on the fire escape. The Magistrate started down the fire escape after the man, but when he reached the ground the thief had disappeared in the darkness.

The burglar took with him all the Magistrate's available clothing and his pocketbook, which contained the city check for $66.66, representing his pay for the last three days in June, and $14 in cash. Mr. Esterbrook had to borrow clothes from a friend in order to come to the city.

CROWD ATTACKS MAN IN FIGHT OVER FLAG

Fancied Insult to Stars and Stripes at Evangelist's Meeting Starts Riot in Broadway.

Theodore Neilson of 234 West Twenty-fifth Street, an evangelist, stood last night at 9 o'clock in Forty-seventh Street a few feet west of Broadway on a platform draped with the American flag, preaching the Gospel to a crowd of about 100 persons.

He had just been arguing with one of his hearers who objected to his explanation of the Holy Trinity, when a man of huge size elbowed his way through the crowd shouting at the evangelist, climbed upon the platform, dragging down the American flag as he did so, and struck the evangelist, knocking him flat on his back.

"He pulled down the American flag. Let's get him!" shouted someone in the crowd.

Jack Powell, who was in sailor's uniform with "U. S. S. Maine" on his cap, shouted:

"I fought for this country at Vera Cruz. Come on and let's get any man that pulls down the American flag."

With the sailor in the lead, the crowd went for the man who had attacked the evangelist. In spite of his size, the man soon lay on the ground unconscious, his eyes closed and his face bleeding from several cuts.

In the meantime the shout of "He pulled down the American flag!" was taken up along Broadway, and in a few minutes several thousand persons from all parts of Times Square were at the corner. Several men who felt that the evangelist's assailant had been punished enough were laboring to remove him. Those on the inside of the crowd began to struggle to get out, and those on the outside battled to get in. Most of the many hundreds who swarmed at the corner had only a vague notion that some enemy of the country had insulted the flag, and clamored to be allowed to have a share in avenging the insult.

Policemen Hottman and Loeb of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Policeman Keller of Traffic Squad C came running up and forced their way into the crowd, searching there in vain for the cause of excitement. Finally they discovered that the unconscious man had been removed to a garage in Forty-seventh Street, some distance from the corner. As soon as he had been revived he was taken by the three policemen to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There he said he was John Moran, 32 years, a machinist of 308 West Thirty-sixth Street, formerly of Holyoke, Mass.

"You are a nice one with your name to insult the American flag," said the desk lieutenant.

"I didn't do it. They got the wrong man," said Moran. "I happened to be near the platform and they picked me out. It was somebody else who pulled down the flag."

Moran, nevertheless, was booked on a charge of insulting the flag and disorderly conduct.

In the meantime, Evangelist Neilsen, who was unhurt, took the platform again.

"That man did not mean to pull down the flag," he said. "He came after me. But I have a protector tonight, (pointing to the sailor,) who won't let anyone attack me or the flag."

TO ACT FOR GERMAN HEIRS.

Power of Attorney Gives Quick Returns from Estate Here.

A power of attorney to Babette Weiss of 258 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, filed in the Register's office here on Wednesday by Watson & Kristeller of 100 William Street, shows a method whereby residents of Germany who have interests in New York may legally dispose of property.

The plan facilitates immediate relief for persons in the Fatherland who may have need to convert holdings here into cash.

In this instance the power of attorney was given by the residuary legatees under the will of Ernst Schmidt, which instrument was probated here on May 8, 1914, and gives Babette Weiss power to settle all interests of the legatees with the executors. That there was desire for immediate action was evidenced by the fact that the law firm asked that copies be furnished them on Thursday.

The property to be disposed of consists of five $1,000 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Consumers' Brewing Company, twenty shares of stock of the same company, sixteen $250 6 per cent. bonds of the Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Company, twelve $100 shares of stock of the same company, forty shares of the Central Asset Corporation, sixty $100 shares of the Central Brewing Company, clothes, trinkets, watch and chain, souvenirs and old jewelry, two lots at Tottenville, S. I., and one lot in Woodside, L. I.

This is the method employed by the Hamburg-American Steamship line in handling its affairs in this country.

FATHER FORGIVES ELOPERS.

Williamsport Man Withdraws Charge Against His Son-in-law.

The father of Laura Irene Smith, a 15-year-old bride, called for her at the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday and after going before Magistrate Marsh in the Fifth District Court and withdrawing a complaint which he had made against Frank Hazerick, 24 years old, who had eloped with his daughter from Williamsport, Penn., last Saturday night, started for home with the couple, assuring them that they were forgiven and could live with him.

The father had sworn out a complaint in Williamsport, charging Frank Hazerick with white slavery and larceny. Before the arrival of the father at the society's rooms yesterday, the girl, fearing that she would never see Hazerick again, told tearfully how he had wooed her for the past three years while he was employed by her father. She kept her father's books and gave Hazerick his pay check for $50 on last Saturday night. The couple went to Elmira, where they were married. On their arrival here Sunday morning, they went to the home of Haserick's uncle at 269 West 103d Street. Haserick, arrested on a telegram from Chief Harber of Williamsport, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Marsh in the Fifth District Court.

SEEK MISSING YACHTSMAN.

Friends Fear Ex-Commodore J. R. Pratt Was Drowned.

Julius R. Pratt of 2,235 Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, ex-Commodore of the Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club and a produce dealer at 2,101 Emmons Avenue, was reported missing at the Sheepshead Bay Station yesterday morning by his wife, who said that on Thursday night he had left the foot of Dooley Street in a rowboat and started to row alone to his sloop Henrietta to get a storage battery, and that he had not been seen since.

Police from the Sheepshead Bay Station and friends of Mr. Pratt from several boat clubs went out to the Henrietta. About 200 feet from it they found floating an empty rowboat with a broken oar. The battery from the Henrietta was missing.

The rowboat was the one Mr. Pratt had taken the night before. It was believed that in transferring the battery, which weighs fifty pounds, from the launch to the rowboat, it had fallen, injuring him and throwing him from the rowboat and breaking the oar. The missing man was a good swimmer. Police boats and several boats from Sheepshead Bay clubs dragged the bottom near the Henrietta all during the day.

Band Concerts in Queens Parks.

The Department of Parks of the Borough of Queens announces three afternoon band concerts in the parks of the borough for tomorrow. The schedule is as follows: Kissena Park, 4 o'clock, Loose's Military Band, W. C. Loose, Jr., conductor; Forest Park, 4 o'clock, Gould's Military Band, Everett S. Gould, conductor; King Park, Jamaica, 4 o'clock, Mosse's Military Band, Sanford Byron Mosses, conductor. The programs will include light and popular numbers.

STATE WILL KEEP SCHOOL CONTROL

Educational Home Rule Clause Will Not Appear in New Constitution.

CURB ON INSANITY PLEAS

Committee Urged to Make Life Sentence Mandatory Where Such Defense Is Made in Murder Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Under a decision reached by the Constitutional Convention Committee on Education, of which President Schurman of Cornell is Chairman, the Home Rule which the New York City authorities have been seeking in educational matters will not be written into the new Constitution. The committee today decided to report to the convention an amendment to the educational clause of the fundamental law, reasserting the doctrine which is applied at present, that education is a State function.

The decision is a virtual victory for the New York City Board of Education and a defeat for Controller Prendergast, who has appeared before the committee twice to urge that the Board of Estimate should have a more direct control over the city's educational budget. President Churchill of the Board of Education has spoken before the committee, too, taking the other end of the argument. Delegations of New York City school teachers also petitioned the Constitutional Convention to provide for continued State control over educational functions in New York City.

Here is a new matter the committee has voted to insert in the Constitution before the present clause, which provides that the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance of common school system:

"The State shall continue its supervision and control of the education of children as a State function, and no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred on local authorities or any civil division thereof."

The proposed amendment would give the State Legislature full powers to provide for uniform boards of education in cities throughout the State and would remove every obstacle in the way of decreasing, through legislative action, the membership of the New York City Board from forty-six to nine members, as was attempted through measures introduced during the last session of the Legislature.

The Bill of Rights Committee has been urged to have inserted in Article 1 of the Constitution, a provision which would make confinement for life mandatory, with the Governor's power to pardon abrogated, in cases where an insanity defense is interposed in a murder case. The change is asked for because it is thought it would act as a deterrent against fake pleas of insanity on the part of defendants accused of murder.

It was learned today that the Committee on Industrial Relations, of which Herbert Parsons is Chairman, in addition to reporting favorably the Parsons proposal, conferring what virtually amounts to legislative powers on the Industrial Board, and the A. E. Smith amendment directed against manufacturing in tenement houses, has voted to report favorably the proposal to include occupational diseases among the grounds on which employes may collect compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The new provision would merely confer on the Legislature power to enact a measure to that effect.

Delegate Lemuel Ely Quigg, when the convention met today, raised the question of a quorum and made an effort to have the convention adjourn until Monday evening instead of tomorrow, on the ground that too many members were absent to permit the transaction of business, but was overwhelmingly defeated.

WILL UPHOLD PRIMARIES.

Chairman Tanner to Oppose Amendment Favoring Party Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—All the effort that Chairman Tanner of the Republican State Committee can exert to defeat any proposed amendment to the Constitution looking toward a re-establishment of the party convention will be brought to bear when the proposals of John Godfrey Saxe and Patrick J. Tierney, which aim a death blow at direct primaries, come up in general orders. This became known today, when the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, of which Mr. Tanner is Chairman, unanimously decided that the Saxe amendment should not be adopted, and prepared the following report to be submitted to the convention for its guidance:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 4, by Mr. J. G. Saxe, was transmitted to the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers for information and opinion. The committee, after deliberation, reports unanimously that in its opinion the proposed amendment should not be adopted for the reason that a provision compelling the people or political parties to make nominations for political offices in a specified way, whether by convention, direct primaries, or otherwise, is not a proper subject for constitutional provision.

Patrick W. Cullinan, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, which reported out the Saxe and Tierney amendments favorably, is a member of the Tanner committee, and voted at today's meeting. The vote of the Tanner committee does not mean that the members of the committee favor direct primaries and do not want the party convention restored. What moved their unanimous action today was the belief that the Constitutional Convention should not prescribe the method in which political parties should nominate candidates.

The action of the Tanner committee was not a surprise. On July 8, at the request of Mr. Cullinan, it took an informal vote on the Saxe amendment for the guidance of the Suffrage Committee. The vote was 10 to 2 against the Saxe proposal. It is said here that Mr. Cullinan, who voted against both amendments, tried to persuade his committee to report the proposals adversely, but was unable to control his committee.

HOTEL ST. ANDREWS FAILS.

Small Claims Throw Operating Company Into Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Prospect Leasing Company, which operated a hotel and restaurant at Seventy-second Street and Broadway known as the Hotel St. Andrews. The Prospect Leasing Company was organized in January, 1914, and bought the business of the Hotel St. Andrews Company, which had been put into bankruptcy in October, 1913, and for which Henry A. Wise, ex-United States District Attorney, was receiver. Gustave Kaufmann, President and Treasurer of the Prospect Leasing Company, was a well-known champagne salesman.

The assets and liabilities were not given. The claims against the company are: Wilson Distilling Company, $800; A. Bernicker, $50; George H. Tiemeyer, $4,000.



DR. DAVIS SHOWS ISLANDS.

Tells the Reporters on Trip That Potter's Field Must Go.

Correction Commissioner Katharine B. Davis took representatives of the newspapers yesterday on a tour of inspection of the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island, the workhouse and other buildings and the city farm on Riker's Island, and the reformatory and hospitals on Hart's Island. The police boat Patrol left the Battery at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was twelve hours later when it returned.

A large part of the physical improvements in Dr. Davis's eighteen months of administration, such as new buildings and additions and new sanitary arrangements, have been done by the prisoners. Practically all the inmates of the Blackwell's Island prisons were wearing striped suits yesterday. On Riker's and Hart's Islands the prisoners, especially the boys and young men, were in overalls and working clothes.

"When I entered the department I determined to do away with the stripes in the prison garb," said Dr. Davis. "The custom is degrading, without producing the least beneficial effect." She said she hadn't done so because there was no money for new clothes.

Dr. Davis announced her intention to abolish Potters' Field at Hart's Island, where nearly 200,000 of the city's unknown and unclaimed dead have been interred three deep in graves marked only by a number. The limit of the available space has been reached, and Miss Davis believes the city should establish a system of cremation.

Many improvements in the care of the inmates have been made on Blackwell's Island, she said, but it has been impossible to accomplish much with the old buildings. The penitentiary, so far as physical conditions are concerned, has been put in better condition than the workhouse. Miss Davis said of this:

"I am worried about the people we must house in the workhouse domitories. The old wooden buildings are dangerous. I fear to think of what might happen there should a fire occur."

The Commissioner wants to do away with the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island. The prison and workshops cannot be remodeled, and the cells, constructed over eighty years ago, cannot be made to meet modern sanitary conditions. It is intended to remove the prison to Riker's Island, the workhouse to Hart's Island, and to transfer the 1,000 boys and young men from Hart's Island to the Hampton Farm, recently bought by the city in Orange County. About 200 boys will soon be at work there. Cultivation of a smaller farm by the prisoners at Riker's Island has also begun.

TWO DEATHS DUE TO HEAT.

William Blake, Stricken in Street, Dies at Bellevue Hospital.

Excessive humidity made yesterday uncomfortable. The highest point attained by the mercury during the day was 77 degrees, which it registered at 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon. The temperature had a range of seven degrees only during the day. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent., but it was only 52 per cent. at 8 P. M. The rain brought additional discomfort for those who had to go to their work in the morning hours.

Two deaths were reported on account of the heat, and one man was overcome and taken to Lincoln Hospital. William Blake of 331 Hudson Street was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was prostrated on the street near his home. He did not recover consciousness. Philip Tiagaris of 285 East 115th Street was overcome by heat at 150th Street and River Avenue, the Bronx.

Ralph Daniels, 23 years old, a clerk, was killed last night when he fell from the window of his room on the fifth floor of 54 Henry Street to the yard. In an effort to avail himself of what little air there was in the crowded tenement he went to sleep in a chair near the window and toppled out while asleep.

Forecaster Scarr holds out the promise of relief. It is going to be fair today and cooler at night.

HOLLOW TILE OPPOSED.

Bricklayers Fight Building Ordinance at Mayor's Hearing.

Mayor Mitchel gave a public hearing yesterday on three proposed new ordinances. License Commissioner Bell opposed one giving sight-seeing cars the privilege of standing in front of a building in which the owners rent an office. So did Joseph A. Nelson, President of the Public Hackmen's Association. He said there was no reason why the big cars should not use the public hack stands. The lawyers for the sight-seeing car companies declared that the only privilege they asked was the right to be allowed to load people in their cars in front of their offices and bring them back to the same place. The Mayor gave all interested a week in which to file briefs.

John J. Donnelly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Union, opposed the proposed amendment to the code providing for hollow-tile construction in building walls. He said hollow tile had never been tested in fire, and also that its use would mean less work for bricklayers.

STOPS MRS. GOULD'S AUTO.

Financier's Wife Goes to Police Station with Chauffeur.

Mrs. George J. Gould was on her way to Georgian Court at Lakewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon in her automobile when, on the Hudson Boulevard, Motorcycle Policeman Jack Frost overhauled the machine and shouted to the chauffeur to stop, saying he was exceeding the speed limit.

According to the policeman, the chauffeur paid no attention to him. Frost brought the Gould machine to a stop in front of Schuetzen Park. He put the chauffeur under arrest and had the car driven to the North Bergen Police Station, Mrs. Gould remaining in her seat.

At the station the chauffeur, Frederick E. Palmer of 167 East Seventy-third Street, Manhattan, was released on payment of $40 cash bail to appear before Recorder Medina in North Bergen on Monday night.

Mrs. Gould took the situation philosophically after expressing some annoyance at the delay, and said she did not believe her chauffeur had been going too fast. After the bail had been deposited the trip to Georgian Court was resumed.

See how much $15 Brings to you today

in this sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits. Regular prices $20, $22.50 & $25.

Broadway stores open till 6; Harlem stores till 11.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

REBUT GROUT'S TESTIMONY.

Brooklyn Perjury Trial Now in Its Ninth Week.

At the perjury trial of Edward M. Grout in the Kings County Court, before Judge Lewis, yesterday, District Attorney Cropsey produced witnesses in rebuttal, to refute the statements made by Mr. Grout when he testified in his own behalf. The day marked the close of the eighth week of the trial.

William R. Pearce, who was President of the Shetland Company, a subsidiary of the Union Bank, testified that in his opinion Mr. Grout wrote some of the figures on the sheet, giving the real values of some of the real estate parcels owned by the bank as well as the book values. Of this report, Mr. Grout the day before, while he admitted that the figures looked like his, was not certain that the handwriting was his.

John F. Wernesbach, who was secretary to Vice President Edwin J. Stalker of the Union Bank, testified also.

STOCK BROKERS ARRESTED.

Charged with Not Delivering Mining Securities to Customer.

Robert Byars and Herman H. Alkan, stock brokers, with offices at 50 Broad Street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Thomas of the District Attorney's staff on charges of grand larceny, and were held in $1,500 bail each for examination next Tuesday by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

The complainant was Charles Becker of 49 East Thirtieth Street, who charges that on June 10 he engaged them to buy 2,500 shares of mining stock, paying them $1,000 in stock and $563 in cash. Mr. Becker said the brokers never delivered the stock.



All Straws REDUCED TO

Every Straw other than Leghorns and Panamas is included $1

$2.85 Leghorns, Values up to $5.00

$3.45 Panamas, Values up to $5.00

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TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company:

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. Matinee TODAY 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. It's All Laughter

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 43d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1

D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orch. of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH. Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 8 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Is He Charlie Chaplin? Ev's Ex. at 8:15. The Popular Trio, 10 Others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & McIntyre, Trixie Friganza, Jas. Dunn, Lew Dockst

The New York Times



MR. ASQUITH, PRIME MINISTER, OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN THE GUILDHALL FOR THE NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN OF $1,250,000,000.
Among Those on the Platform Are: Mrs. Asquith, Miss Asquith, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, and Bonar Law. (Photo © by American Press Assn.)



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE BATTLE LINE IN FLANDERS, SHOWING A GERMAN TRENCH BLOWN TO PIECES BY A BRITISH MINE, WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS, WHO CHARGED AT THE INSTANT OF THE EXPLOSION, STANDING GUARD OVER THEIR GERMAN CAPTIVES.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



CROWD IN FRONT OF THE CLUBHOUSE AT THE SECOND ANNUAL BENCH SHOW OF THE SOUTHAMPTON KENNEL CLUB.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



"GUYCROFT SALEX," OWNED BY MRS. R. A. RAINEY, ADJUDGED THE BEST DOG AT THE SOUTHAMPTON DOG SHOW.



DOG FANCIERS TALKING IT OVER.
They are, left to right, Miss Louise Trevor, Mrs. Fred Humphries, Mrs. Stuart Davis, Mrs. Eric Winston, and Miss Marian Kennedy.



MISS DOROTHY BROWN WITH "PRINCE."



MRS. ARTHUR REES AT NEWPORT.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

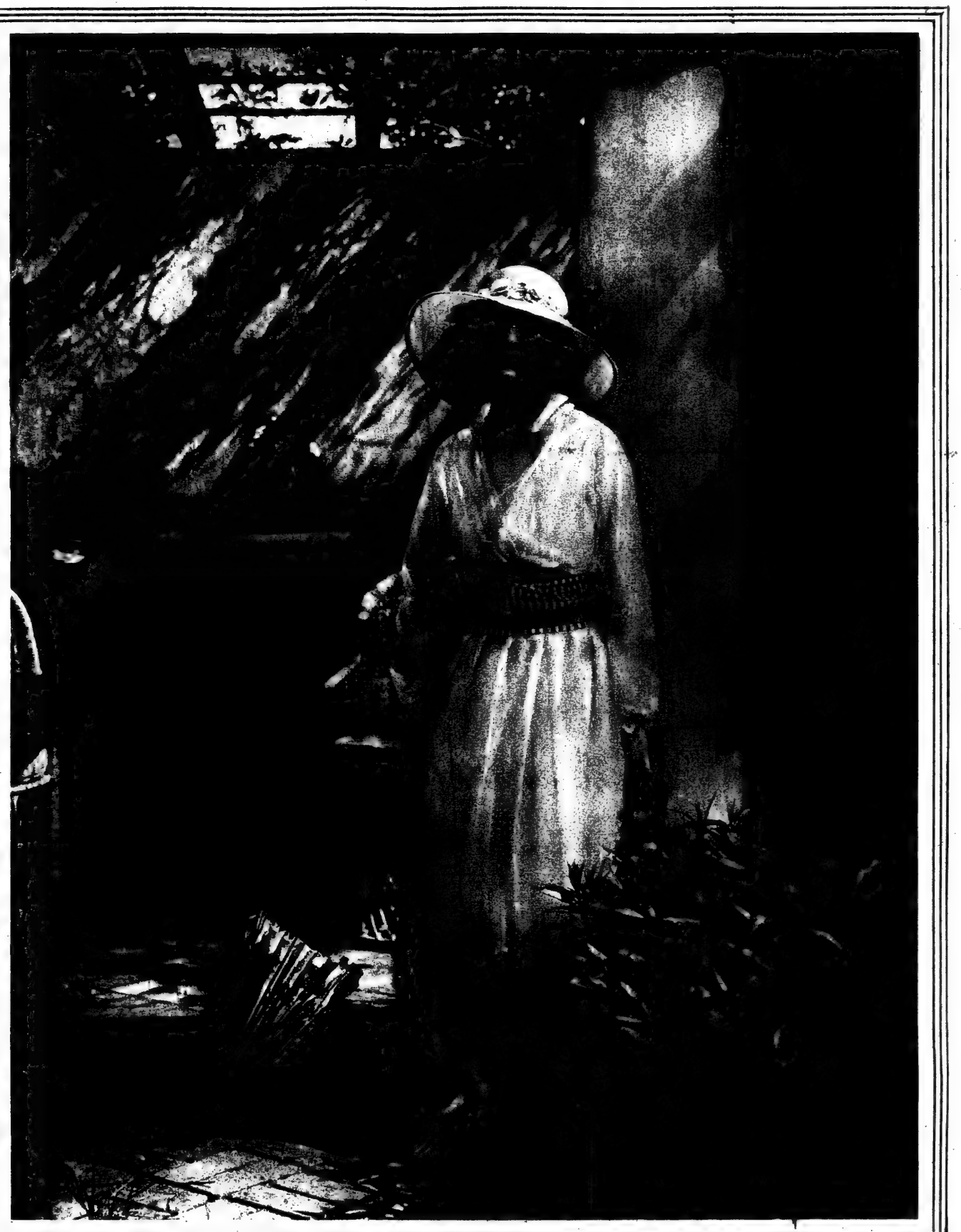


YOUNG GIRLS AMONG THE EXHIBITORS.
They and their charges are, left to right: Misses Ada Heinze, with "Endicliffe Patrick, 2nd,"; Lillian L. Remsen, with "Don Pedro and Mrs. Rex," and Helen Trevor, with "Lena C." *(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)*



Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton and Daughter, Elizabeth Gordon Hanna, Granddaughter of the Late Senator Mark Hanna, Who Have Returned from France, Where Mrs. Pelton Is Maintaining a War Hospital.

(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)





MRS. ORSON KILBORNE,
FORMERLY MISS ELOISE SHERIN.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

MISS OLGA WIBORG, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. FRANK B. WIBORG, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO SIDNEY W. FISH, SON OF STUYVESANT FISH, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)



"ERNESTA"--BY CECILIA BEAUX.
A New Acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of Art Through the Hearn Fund, and the First Example of this Artist's Work in the Museum.



MRS. JOHN ELLIS ROOSEVELT ON THE GROUNDS OF HER SUMMER HOME, "MEADOWCROFT," LONG ISLAND.
(Photo by Campbell Studios.)



Mrs. George T. Marye, Wife of the American Ambassador to Russia.
Who Has Become a Red Cross Nurse in the American War Hospital, Petrograd. From a new camera portrait made in Petrograd and hitherto unpublished.
(Photo by Boissonnas, Petrograd.)



BUSTS OF KING ALBERT I. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS,
Which Are a Centre of Interest in the Belgian Exhibit at the Panama Exposition.
(Photo by International News Service.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Fig. 2—Hip Belt. Produces remarkable results, reducing the hips and abdomen. Price $8.00.



Fig. 3 Bust Reducer. Made of reducing rubber, with coutil back. Price $5.00.



Fig. 4—Long Thin Belt. Can be worn with or without corsets. Reduces upper part of abdomen. Price $15.00. Neck and Chin Reducer. Price $3.00. Arm Reducer. $8.00 to $10.00.



Fig. 1—Illustrates the famous Bust Reducing Brassiere which reduces not only the bust but removes the fat from under the bust. It is made from pure Para rubber (medicated) and fine coutil, trimmed with dainty lace. Price, $6.00.

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Frown Eradicator $2.00
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Neck and Chin Reducer.... 3.00
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If you will write in confidence telling exactly where you desire to reduce, you will receive from Dr. Jeanne Walter personally, advice as to the proper garment to select and how to take your measurement. We make over 40 different styles and kinds of garments and covers every case.

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Misses' Serge Dress

47—**Misses' Dress** of navy blue serge and blue and green plaid taffeta silk, Eton coat effect, piped with silk, underbodice and sleeves of plaid taffeta silk, collar and vestee of white crepe de chine, novelty buttons and buckle; new model skirt of blue and green taffeta silk and serge combined, 14 to 20 years.
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Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal — For Children
Sizes
5 to 8..... 1.75
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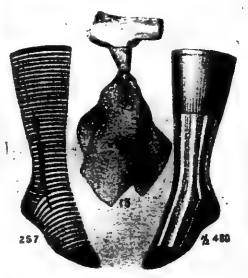
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Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
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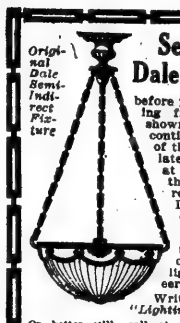
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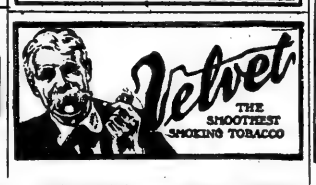
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HER MAJESTY MARGHERITA, QUEEN MOTHER OF ITALY, VISITING AN ITALIAN RED CROSS STATION.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)





RUSSIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED AT THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL LEAVING FOR VIENNA.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED NEAR LEMBERG IN THE GALICIAN DRIVE MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY UNDER HUNGARIAN GUARD.



Northern Forts of Przemysl Taken by the Teutonic Allies After Having Been Crumpled by Their Big Guns.



AN AUSTRIAN OUTPOST ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE OPPOSING THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



AUSTRIAN TROOPS ENTERING THEIR CITY OF PRZEMYSL AFTER ITS RECAPTURE FROM THE RUSSIANS.
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



British Soldiers Assaulting a German Trench Which Had First Been Mined and Blown to Pieces.
(Photo © International News Service.)

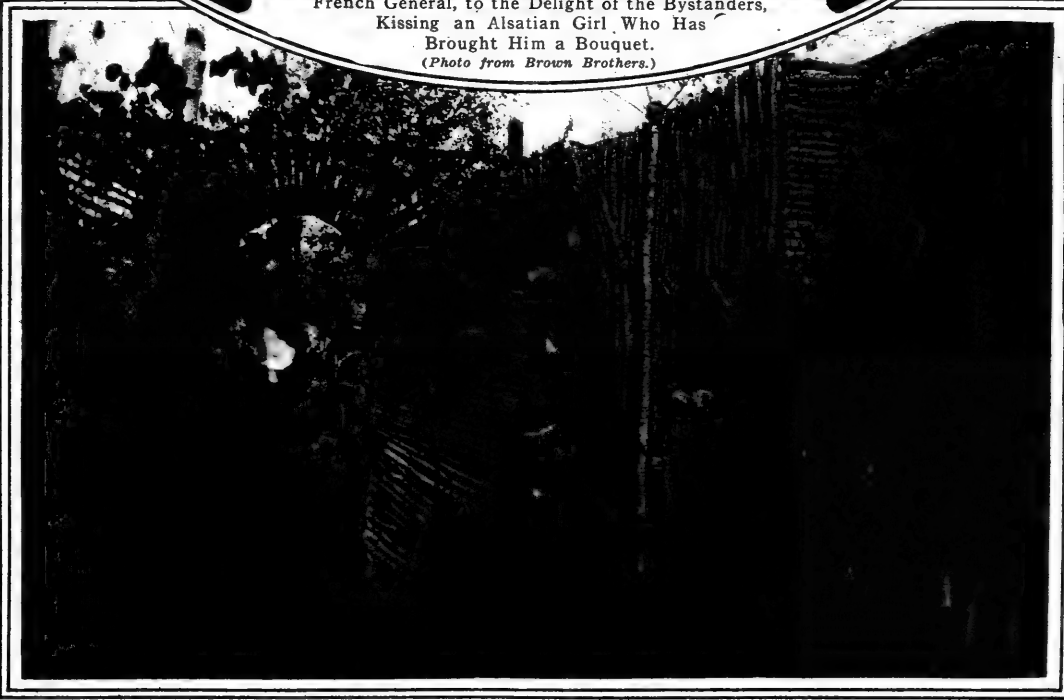


Italian Volunteer Students, at the Foot of the Statue of Dante in Naples, Swear to Restore the Former Italian Territory Now Included in Austria.

(Photo by Sport & General.)



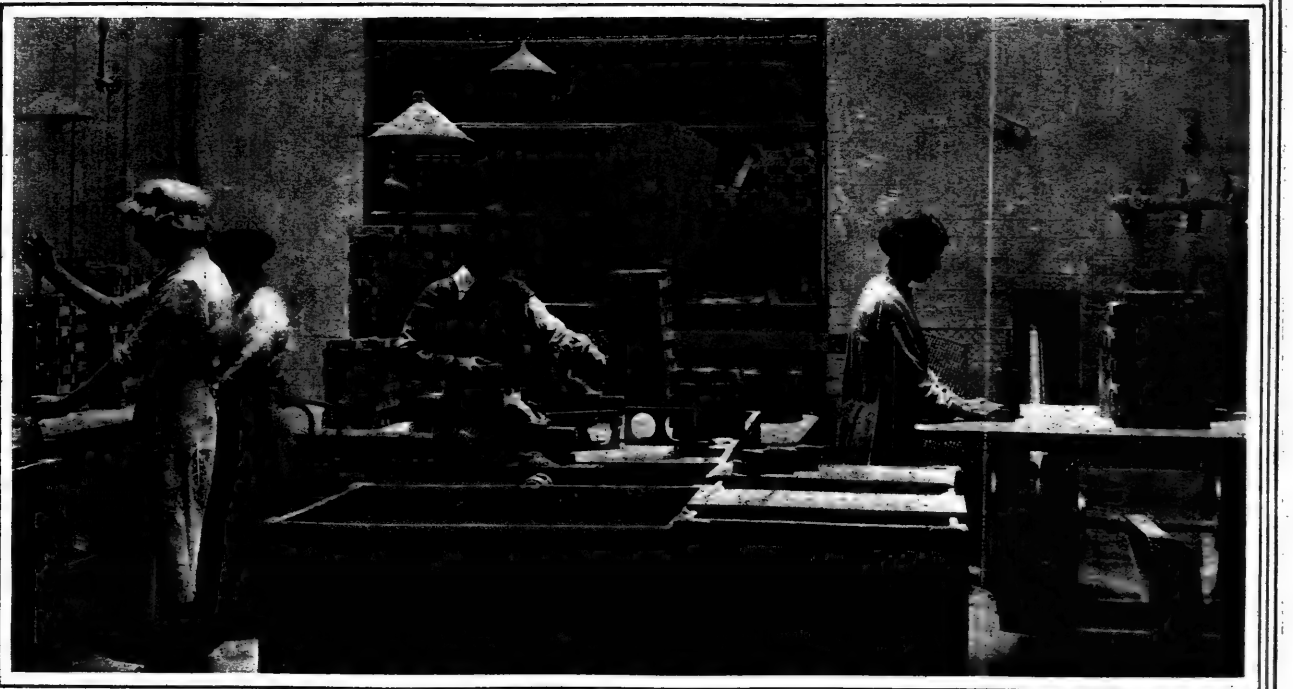
French General, to the Delight of the Bystanders, Kissing an Alsatian Girl Who Has Brought Him a Bouquet.
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



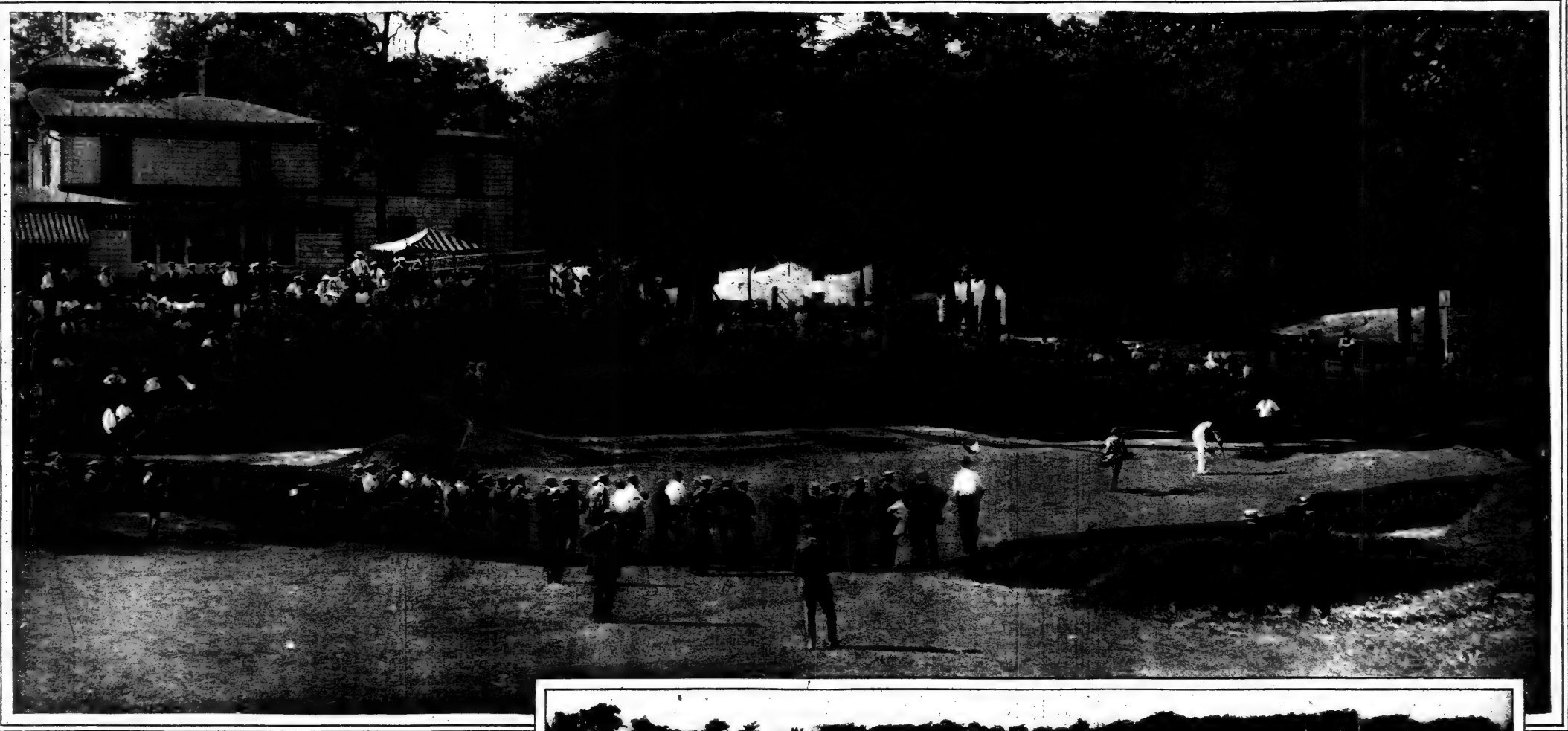
Officers' Quarters in the Summer Village Built by German Soldiers Behind Their Trenches in France.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



French Sergeant in a Red Cross Hospital Reading the Picture Section of The New York Times of May 23 Last. The Picture Here Shown Is That of the Sailors from the Atlantic Fleet Passing in Review on Fifth Avenue Before President Wilson.



ENGLISH GIRLS MAKING AMMUNITION BOXES AS THEIR SHARE OF THE WORK TOWARD INCREASING THE MUNITION SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY AT THE FRONT.
(Photo © International News Service.)



SCENE BEFORE THE FOX HILLS CLUBHOUSE IN THE METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, WITH HAGEN AND O'LOUGHLIN AT THE EIGHTEENTH HOLE.
(Photos by Edwin Levick.)





GILBERT NICHOLLS, TIED BY McDONALD ON THE LAST HOURS OF THE METROPOLITAN OPEN CONTEST.



SECTION OF THE WATER SPORTS GALLERY AT LAKE MAHKEENAC, LENOX, MASS.
In the Group, Left to Right, are: Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mrs. C. F. Bishop, C. de Heredia, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

ROBERT McDONALD PUTTING AT THE TENTH HOLE IN HIS FINAL PLAY-OFF WITH NICHOLLS.





CHILDREN ON THE BEACH AT SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.
They are, Left to Right: Sammy Sands, Helen Kellogg, Isabel Thacher, Master Lee, Mildred Lee, Elizabeth Terry, Frances Robbins, and Andrey Davies.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

EVELYN AND JOHN BIGELOW CLARK, CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. J. FRANCIS CLARK, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF THE LATE JOHN BIGELOW, AUTHOR AND PUBLICIST, AT NEWPORT.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



GENERAL VIEW OF THE HORSE SHOW, FALL RIVER, MASS., WHEN 30,000 PEOPLE WERE PRESENT, BREAKING THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR ATTENDANCE ON SUCH AN EVENT.
(Photo by Haas.)



NEW YORK GIRLS PLAYING BASKET BALL AT THE INKOWA VACATION CAMP, FOUNDED BY MISS ANNE MORGAN ON GREENWOOD LAKE.



CAPTAIN W. H. G. BULLARD, EXPERT WIRELESS OPERATOR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WHOSE TRANSFER FROM THE ARLINGTON STATION TO SAYVILLE HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.



SECRETARY DANIELS AND HIS NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
In the group, left to right, standing, are: Dr. R. C. Holcomb, Captain Ridley McLean, Major Gen. George Barnett, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh; Seated, Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Rear Admiral W. S. Griffin. *(Photos © by Buck, From Underwood & Underwood.)*



INKOWA CAMP GIRLS PLUNGING INTO GREENWOOD LAKE, WITH DUE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



ARMY AND NAVY CLUB AT MANILA, RECENTLY COMPLETED, AND QUICKLY BECOME THE CENTRE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY SOCIAL LIFE IN THE PHILLIPPINES.



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FORMER CUNARD LINER FRANCONIA, LEAVING AVONMOUTH, ENGLAND, LADEN WITH BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE DARDANELLES.

This picture was taken two weeks ago from a window of the S. S Rotterdam by a passenger whose camera, with the cameras of all other passengers, was confiscated a moment later. He managed, however, to save the exposed film, which was not developed until the Rotterdam reached New York on last Sunday.

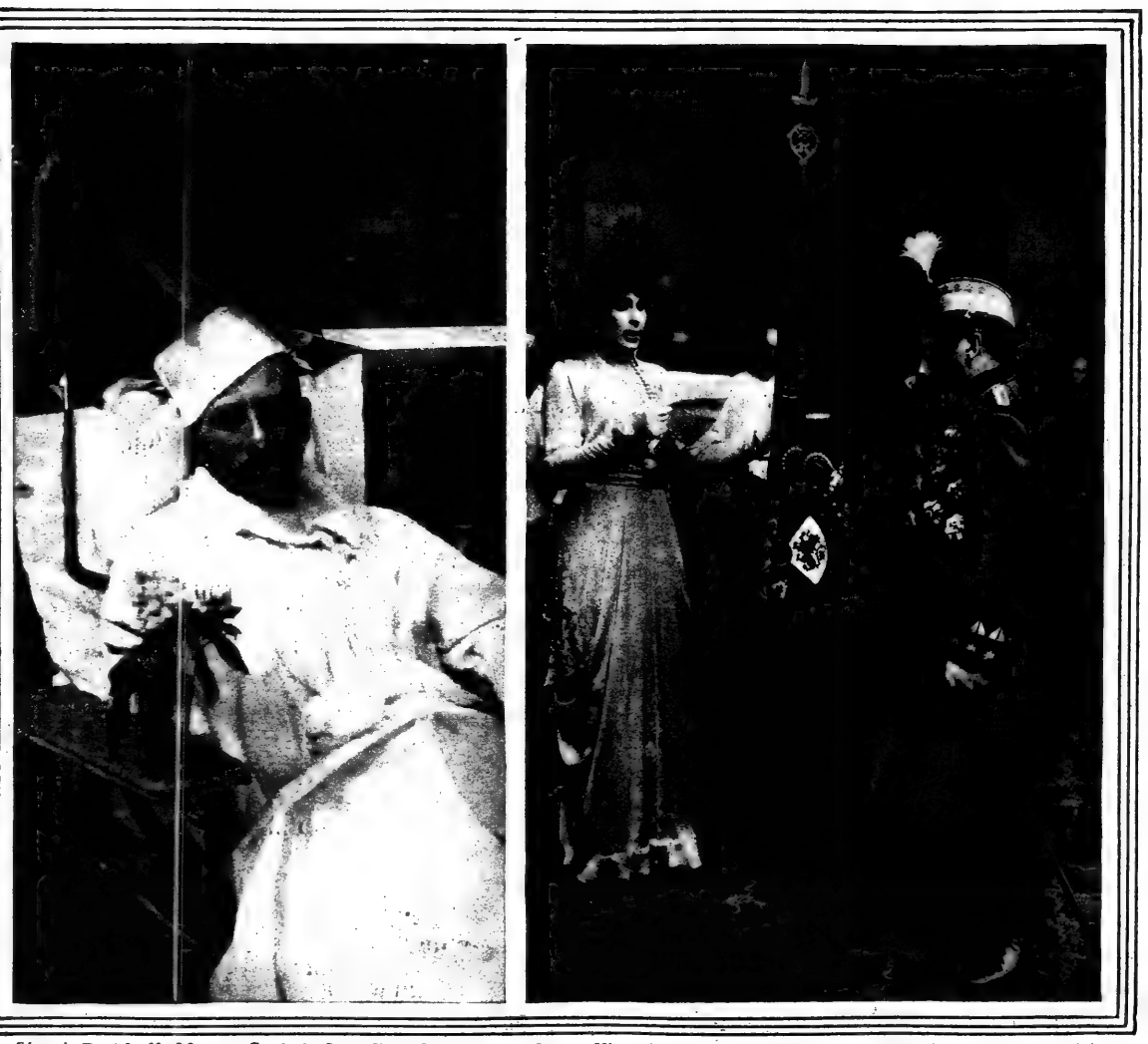


BRITISH SOLDIERS CROSSING A STREAM ON A RAFT DRAWN IN PART BY SWIMMING HORSES.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS ENTRENCHED ON A HILLSIDE IN BUKOWINA, AND IN ACTION, WITH THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED LYING BEHIND THEM.

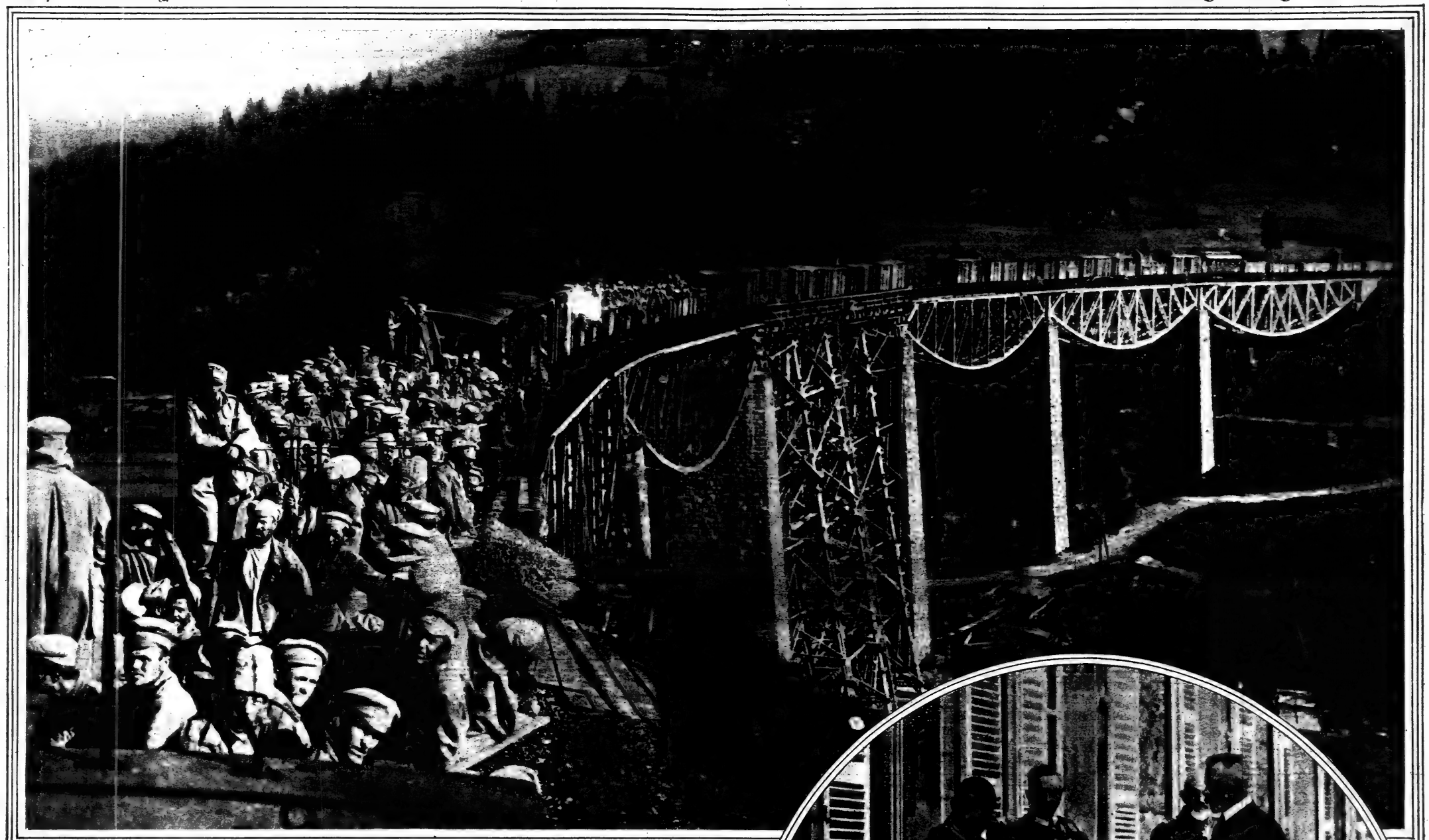


Zinoii Pechkoff, Maxim Gorky's Son, Who Lost an Arm in the Battle of Arras, Seated on the Balcony of the American Hospital in Paris.

Queen Victoria of Spain Reading an Address in Connection with the Presentation of a New Standard, Designed by Herself, to a Spanish Regiment, at the Academy of Infantry, Toledo, Spain.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Prince Bertil and Princess Ingrid, Children of the Princess Royal of Sweden, and Grandchildren of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada.
From a recent and exclusive portrait study which has just reached this country.



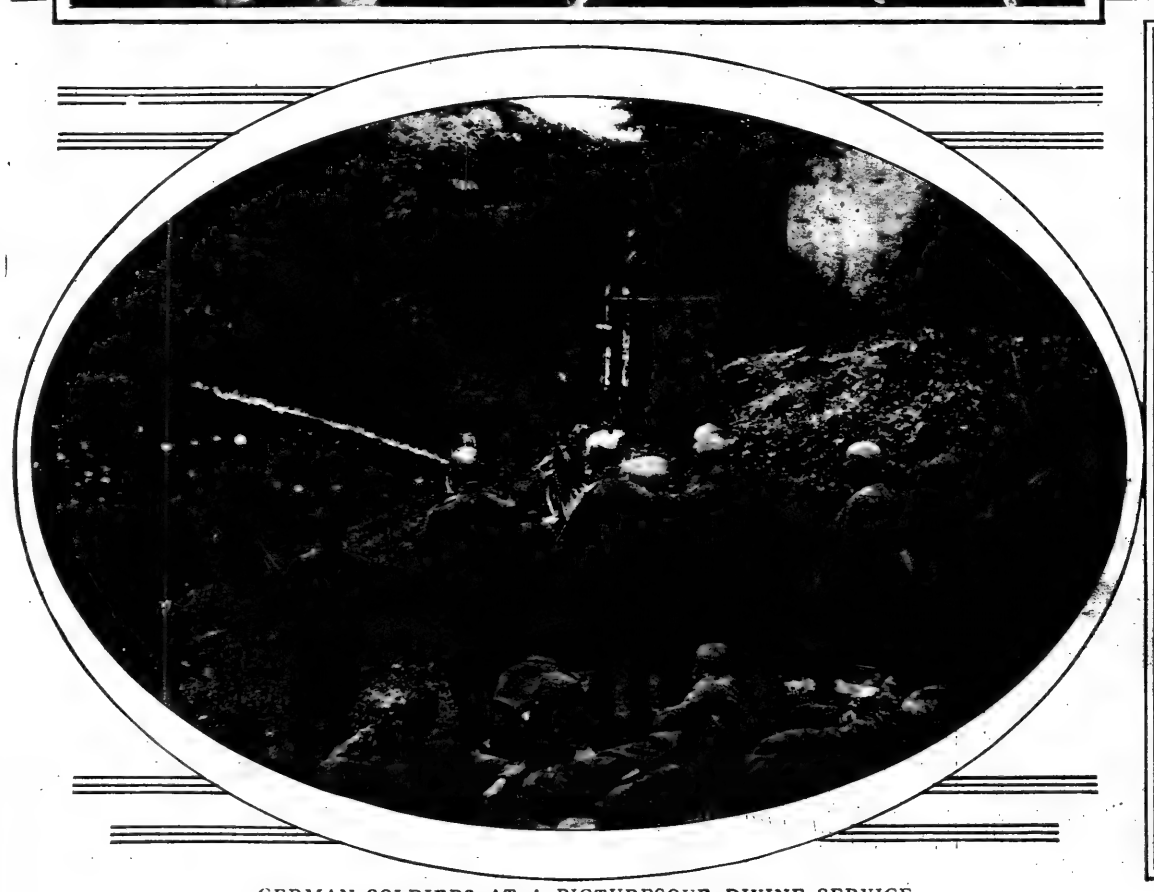
A TRAIN LOAD OF RUSSIANS, CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN THE GALICIAN DRIVE, PASSING OVER A BRIDGE IN THE CARPATHIANS BOUND FOR A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRIA.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



The German Emperor and His Brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, Call at the Headquarters of General von Heeringen Near Rheims and Are Invited to Have Coffee.



King Ludwig III. of Bavaria (Right Centre), Preceded by Cardinal von Bettinger, Archbishop of Munich, Leading the Great Religious Procession in Munich, Held This Year as a Supplication by All the People for Victory for the Arms of the Teutonic Allies.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS AT A PICTURESQUE DIVINE SERVICE IN FRANCE BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE.



Famous Catholic Church at Rokitno, Russian Poland, Destroyed by the Artillery Fire of the Russians and Germans, to Which Peasants Have Ever Since Been Flocking Because of What They Believe Was the Miraculous Escape From Injury of a Thaumaturgic Figure of the Virgin.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



LANCE CORPORAL DWYER, YOUNGEST WINNER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, PLEADING FOR RECRUITS FROM THE BASE OF THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



LADY JELLICOE, (CENTRE) WIFE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER, AND LADY LIMERICK, CHATTING WITH WOUNDED BRITISH OFFICERS, ENTERTAINED AT HURLINGHAM.



SHELL-TORN CEDARS ABOVE A DESERTED RUSSIAN POSITION IN OSTRIWITCH, GALICIA.
(Photo © from Int. News Service.)



GALICIAN CHILDREN PLAYING IN A POOL NEAR JAROSLAU MADE BY THE EXPLOSION OF ONE OF THE GREAT AUSTRIAN SHELLS.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



MRS. CHARLES SHERWOOD, FORMERLY MISS HANNAH STONEHOUSE OF WINNIPEG, WHO TRAVELED 4,000 MILES TO WED A SOLDIER OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT, CUTTING THE WEDDING CAKE AT ERITH, KENT, ENGLAND, WHERE THE WEDDING TOOK PLACE.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



STATUE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, RECENTLY UNVEILED IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS, BOSTON.
(Photo © Boston Photo News Co., from Medem Photo Service.)



General Pascual Orozco, Huerta Lieutenant, Who Was Arrested With His Former Chief Near El Paso, Texas, by Order of the United States Government.



AMERICANS AND OTHER FOREIGNERS LEAVING MEXICO CITY IN A WAGON CARAVAN, EXPECTING TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO PACHUCA, THENCE TO VERA CRUZ.



FRED STONE, OF CHIN CHIN FAME, With His Children on the Grounds of His Home at Amityville, Long Island.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



OLIVE THOMAS,
In the Ziegfeld Follies, at the New Amsterdam Theatre.
(Photo by Rochlitz)

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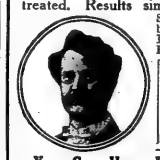
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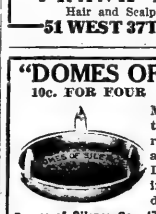
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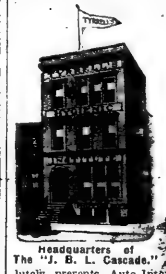
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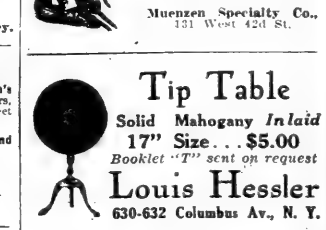
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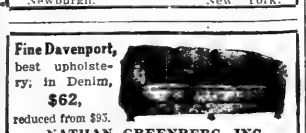


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Incomparable French Face Powder. $1.75 the box. 6 delicate tints. Send 25c. for Acquaintance Box of 5 *Violet* products
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For sale by all LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES

Every Pair Guaranteed

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler Sunday; Monday, probably fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,994. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THAW ANNOUNCES A DIVORCE ACTION; ANGRY AT CRITICS

Reconciliation with Wife Not Possible, He Says in Formal Statement.

WRITES REPLY TO EDITORS

Comments Referring to Him as Murderer Called Unfair and Libelous.

ENJOYS TWO DIPS IN SURF

Atlantic City's Interest in Visitor Waning—Plans to Start for Pittsburgh Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Harry K. Thaw announced tonight that he would endeavor to divorce Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw now that he has been adjudged sane by a jury and Justice Hendrick of New York County. He did not tell his plans in detail, but he was insistent upon one point—that there never could be a reconciliation. Mrs. Thaw is now at Camp Culhane, Upper Chateaugay Lake, in the Adirondacks, with her son and her dancing partner, Jack Clifford.

Thaw coupled his statement with an assertion that certain newspapers, among them THE NEW YORK TIMES, were persecuting him through their editorial columns. He said that he wanted only fair play in his effort to establish to the world that he is sane, as the Supreme Court has decided after a fight of nine years. Editorials which referred to him as a "murderer" were unfair and libelous, he said, angrily.

Questioned about his wife, Thaw intimated that he would enter a complaint soon, and called attention to the fact that he did not deny more than a year ago reports that he was contemplating such a move if freed. He then dictated this statement:

There is nothing more to be said now than what I said a year ago. There never can be a reconciliation between us, and ultimately there will be a divorce suit filed, but I have retained no counsel and have made no definite plans.

May Sue in Pennsylvania.

As to the grounds on which he would bring suit Thaw was silent, and he would not say whether the contemplated action would be brought in Pennsylvania or in New York. It is believed that Pennsylvania is now in Thaw's mind. In that State a divorce can be obtained on the ground of desertion, but in New York the only ground is infidelity.

Thaw indicated that in his belief he had at present sufficient evidence on which to start proceedings to sever the marriage bonds. It was his desire to avoid, as far as possible any testimony of a sensational character.

There have been reports published within the last few weeks that Thaw was contemplating some such move, and the inference was drawn that he might be thinking, if he were successful, of divesting his wife of any right in his fortune. Despite the long fight for liberty and Thaw's continual talk about counting pennies and seeing how much his lawyers had left him, it is believed that he is still a wealthy man.

Tonight Thaw announced that he had decided to go on soon to Pittsburgh, where his mother is waiting for him. After talking over various plans, he said he probably would leave here tomorrow afternoon after another dip in the surf. Later he decided to stop tomorrow night in Philadelphia. Unless he changes his plans again, he will leave here at 4:45 o'clock, arrive in Philadelphia at 6:25, and go on to Pittsburgh on Monday morning.

Mother Sends Telegram.

Thaw got into communication with his mother for the first time this morning, sending her a telegram, in which he said he was well and happy. He had not made his plans to leave here then. He received telegrams, some of which, it was said, were from members of his family. He received a wire from his mother tonight, as follows:

"Glad to know you are having sea air after stuffy city. All well."

Stanford White's slayer was by all odds the most conspicuous person in Atlantic City today, but there were no prolonged demonstrations for him such as he received in New York and on his journey here through New Jersey. Residents of Atlantic City and the thousands of guests did not seek him out at his hotel to shout and applaud. He attracted most attention when he went for a bath in the surf at noon. There were cheering and handclapping then, but after looking him over for a while the bathers went back to their sport.

The guests at the Denis Hotel showed curiosity and once or twice when he walked through the lobby there was a faint ripple of handclapping. On his appearance on the Boardwalk he occasionally was pointed out, and some strollers followed him a short distance, but as frequently he walked by almost unnoticed. Atlantic City was having a good time and excepting the flurry when he appeared in his bathing suit the visitors did not often desert their pleasures to see Thaw.

The day began early for Thaw. He was awakened at 7 o'clock, and, finding that none of the members of his party were up, he dressed and, unattended, went for a long stroll on the boardwalk and through the streets of Atlantic City. He was back promptly at 9 o'clock to keep a breakfast engagement.

"I walked all about the city and nobody knew me," he said, with a smile. "I thought for a moment that I was going to be recognized, but not a soul

Continued on Page 6.

PRESIDENT TO START FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Cabinet May Settle the Reply to Germany at Second Meeting on Friday.

CORNISH, N. H., July 17.—Having put his views on the German situation in tentative shape, President Wilson began tonight making preparations for his departure tomorrow for Washington in order to take up with his Cabinet the next step in carrying out the American policy toward submarine warfare.

There are indications that the President does not expect to delay long in informing Germany as to the position of the United States. Members of his Cabinet are unanimously behind him in his determination to assert the rights of Americans to the "freedom of the seas." Consequently only the details of the next step remain to be finally determined upon.

The German situation will be gone over in a general way at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, and a final decision is expected at the next Cabinet meeting on Friday.

In addition to the submarine problem, the President expects to take up with his Cabinet the Mexican situation and the projected protest to England against interference with commerce between the United States and other neutral nations.

POPE HOPES TO HAVE PART IN MAKING PEACE

Believes He Will be Invited to Send Delegates to Conference When War Ends.

ROME, July 17.—The policy of the Vatican toward the war is outlined by Vatican officials to The Associated Press as a constant endeavor to shorten the conflict and mitigate its horrors.

The expectation was indicated that Pope Benedict XV. would be invited to send delegates to the peace conference at the close of the war in recognition of his moral influence, directed steadily in favor of humanitarian and Christian principles.

The relations between the Vatican and Holland have been interrupted since the first conference at The Hague, the Netherlands Government having omitted to invite the Pontiff to participate, acting in this, it was said, under representations from Italy strongly supported by Great Britain.

The relations of the Vatican and the Italian Government are considered to have been so changed during the past fifteen years, however, that the Vatican, it was indicated, hoped that Italy would not oppose the Pope's participation at the peace conference at the end of the war.

BULGARS AND TURKS AGREE ON ONE POINT

It Concerns Railway Traffic and Does Not Affect the War Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Announcement of the arrangement of a modus vivendi between Bulgaria and Turkey in the dispute over the former's protest against interference with traffic on the Dedeagach Railway reached the Bulgarian Legation today in mail reports.

The Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Panaretoff, made it plain that the negotiations had nothing to do with any proposals from either the Quadruple Entente or the Germanic allies concerning Bulgaria's entrance into the war. The arrangement between Turkey and Bulgaria now permits direct railway service between Sofia and the Bulgarian port of Dedeagach on trains that do not stop at any point in the Turkish territory.

Frequent interferences with passengers and freight over the road by Turkish authorities brought a sharp protest from Bulgaria, which included a demand that the strip of Turkish territory which the railway is forced to cross be ceded to Bulgaria. Turkey refused to do that, but agreed to yield the right of way, including the railway station in Adrianople. Bulgaria answered that she could not accept a proposition that left strongly fortified points within her own border. The matter was then settled by accepting a modus vivendi.

No official dispatches have reached the legation concerning the implication of the former Minister Ghenadeff in the plot to assassinate the King, but it is known that a close friend of the accused statesman has been apprehended.

EXPECTS RUMANIA IN THE WAR SPEEDILY

Paris Financiers Hear She Has Agreed to Move at the Allies' Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—Opinion here has suddenly become optimistic about Rumania's entry into the war. In financial circles it is declared that Rumania has already signed an agreement to move when the Allies give the word.

Excelsior publishes a statement from Gabriel Dichter, the Paris correspondent of the conservative newspaper, Lepoca, which says:

"The Rumanian situation is clearing. I am positive that we are on the eve of important decisions. The Balkan convulsions will finally disappear in a union of nations for mutual benefit to sweep away dissensions and difficulties and establish a lasting peace. It will be the crowning effort of France's political program, the object of which has ever been the conciliation of the respective rights of the Balkan States. Rumania is ready and resolute."

GERMANS TO KEEP ALL BEER

Report That Government Will Issue Order Prohibiting Export.

BERNE, July 17.—It is reported here that the German Government tomorrow will issue an order prohibiting the export of all German beer.

The motive suggested is that production has already been reduced by the war to 60 per cent. of the normal volume, and that about 20 per cent. of this is taken beforehand for the army.

$94.30 to Pacific Coast and Return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 31st St. and Broadway.—Advt.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO BRYCE REPORT ON ATROCITIES

Says Belgian Civilians Broke All Rules of War by Attacking Troops.

GOVERNMENT ALSO ACCUSED

It Had Plenty of Time, German Report Says, to Organize War According to Law.

HUNDREDS OF DEPOSITIONS

Women and Young Girls Alleged to Have Tortured and Murdered Humane German Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Tribune has received from its Berlin correspondent, James O' Donnell Bennett, the text of the German Government's reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Commission.

The document, issued by the German Foreign Office, carries the title, "The Conduct by the Belgians of a National War Contrary to International Law," and comprises 332 quarto pages, or about 140 newspaper columns.

The report is divided into five neatly separated rubrics. First—and this is the real gist of the work—comes a generalized pronouncement of the German point of view, which is that the Belgians invariably sinned against the rules of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906, by carrying on a deliberately planned guerrilla warfare.

This first part of the German official reply is translated fully hereunder, and therefore deserves no other comment than to have its earnestness mentioned. But no fewer than forty pages of individual depositions follow this first part—the sworn and officially recorded statements of regimental commanders before a variety of German tribunals, civil, criminal, and military.

So much for the first part of the German official report. The four other sections contain an anthology of the best of the depositions which make for the cause of Teutonic innocency while Germany's interminable armies were pouring through Belgium. They are variously entitled: "Belgian Insurrection in Aerschot, Aug. 19 and 20, 1914;" "Belgian Insurrection in Andenne, Aug. 20, 1914;" "Belgian Riot in Dinant, from Aug. 21 to 24, 1914," and "Belgian Insurrection in Lowen, from Aug. 25 to 28, 1914."

Each one of these rubrics is preceded by a "comprehensive survey" of the issues involved. Then come long records of the experiences of witnesses—military men of every age and station, from the lowest to the highest. These records are without exception testimony of soldiers under oath, given before a distinct department of the German Ministry of War—"the military commission for the investigation of infractions of martial law."

Foreign Office's Introduction.

The following is a translation of the introductory statement of the German Forein Office:

"Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insurrection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in flagrant violation of international law, and brought the heaviest penalties on the Belgian land and people.

"This struggle on the part of a mob which was inflamed by the most savage passions raged during the whole advance of the German army through Belgium.

"When the Belgian Army, after obstinate resistance, finally gave way before the German troops, the Belgian civilian population in the as yet unoccupied parts of the country sought by every possible means to retard the German advance. Nor did these civilians, even in localities which had been long occupied by German troops, hesitate to harm and weaken the German military power through cowardly and perfidious attacks.

"The extent of this armed opposition by the people is easily seen on an inclosed synoptical map, which notes in the main the positions of the German advance lines and the Belgian towns in which the national insurrection raged. On the routes of march and in these towns the struggles against the German troops were participated in by the Belgian civilian population of every condition and age and of both sexes.

"These conflicts showed the greatest bitterness and fury. An overwhelming mass of evidence is at hand to establish the proof of this—material gained from official investigations, especially based upon sworn testimony before a court or upon reports received from the front. A selection from this material is presented in five appendices and embraces only the more important occurences, but this evidences can at any time be increased by further examples.

Fought Germans in Many Places.

"According to this appended material, the Belgian civil population fought against the German troops in numerous towns in the Provinces of Luttich, Luxemburg, Namur, Hennegau, Brabant, East Flanders, and West Flanders. Fifty-seven depositions and reports attest these facts.

"The battles took on an especially horrifying character in Aerschot, Andenne, Dinant, and Lowen. Special reports on these have been gathered and sent in by the Military Commission for the Investigation of Infractions of Martial Law, which was formed by the Ministry of War. One hundred and forty-five separate examinations are contained in the four appendices which follow the findings of the commission concerning the four above-mentioned towns.

"In these struggles men of the most various classes participated—workmen, manufacturers, physicians, teachers, even clergymen. Women and children were seized with weapons in their hands—twenty-five depositions attest this fact.

"German troops were shot at in districts from which the Belgian regular army had long since retreated. These shots came from houses and gardens,

Continued on Page 4.

Leo Frank's Throat Cut by Convict; Famous Prisoner Near Death

Attacked from Behind at the Milledgeville Prison Farm With a Butcher Knife and His Jugular Vein Severed, He Has a Bare Chance for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 17.—Leo M. Frank, who is serving a life sentence at the State Prison Farm on the charge of murdering Mary Phagan, a 14-year-old factory girl of Atlanta, was terribly slashed tonight by a fellow prisoner and may die.

He was attacked from behind soon after 11 o'clock by William Green, a fellow convict, who is serving a lifetime sentence for a murder committed at his home in Columbus.

Frank's jugular vein was severed and his neck was cut nearly half off.

Doctors after working on him in the hospital for over an hour reported that while he had lost a great deal of blood there was a bare chance that he would recover. The windpipe and the spinal cord were not cut.

The former Superintendent of the National Pencil Factory had been doing light work around the prison building dormitories since his arrival there after commutation of his sentence by Governor Slaton. He had been employed to clean up the rooms and to do other tasks of a similar nature around the building.

His assailant is 45 years old. He used a prison-made butcher knife which does service in killing hogs. He is now in a prison dungeon.

Frank has not been on very good terms with some of the prisoners, but the authorities did not believe that he would be attacked.

It is alleged that Green came up to Frank from behind and thrust the knife into his throat. Frank fell to the floor, screaming with pain. The guards rushed up and removed him to the hospital and doctors began work on him, but he had lost a great deal of blood.

How the assailant procured the knife is not known.

All lights were out in the dormitory at the time of the attack. So sudden was the attack that no guard had time to interfere. When Frank fell to the floor screaming the guards switched on the lights and saw another prisoner trying to make his way back to bed.

The inmates of the prison occupy one large room at night, a sort of dormitory. All the prisoners are allowed the freedom of the floor until 8 o'clock, but after that hour a prisoner is not allowed to move without permission from a guard. The attack on Frank tonight came so quickly that no guard had time to interfere.

Green is alleged to have drawn the knife from his prison clothing, where he had secreted it for the murderous attack and, uttering a curse, thrust it across the throat of Frank, the attack being from behind.

The knife, made from a file, was found on the dormitory floor.

Before Dr. George B. Compton, the prison surgeon, could reach the prison dormitory two surgeons who are serving terms in prison were at Frank's side, administering first aid.

"I guess they've got me," Frank is quoted as having said to the doctors when they reached him. He did not lose consciousness.

Frank was removed to the operating room in the hospital, where the wound was dressed.

The doctors completed the sewing up of the wound in Frank's throat at 1:15 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. They had joined the jugular vein and believed the operation was successful.

While Frank was on the operating table, Warden Smith took Green's statement.

"I'm awfully sorry that I did this," he is reported to have said. "At the moment I thought that I was doing what was right, I thought that I was doing something that ought to be done.

"I am sorry because of the criticism that it may bring on the officials of the State farm, especially of Warden Smith. I wouldn't do a thing in the world to injure him in his position. He had confidence in me, and I have violated that confidence. I am ready to suffer the consequences."

Green said that Frank was asleep when he was attacked. There was only one knife wound.

After Green made his statement he was put in irons and placed in solitary confinement.

Mrs. Frank is in Milledgeville, where she had come to visit her husband.

Leo Frank was taken to the Georgia Prison Farm on June 20, the day before Governor Slaton announced that he would commute his death sentence. When the commutation was announced, the Governor's life was threatened and it was necessary to call out the militia for his protection and martial law was proclaimed for a distance about his country home near Atlanta.

During the last days of June, there were rumors, some that Governor Slaton would be lynched and others that Frank would be taken out of the jail and hanged, and only a week ago State Militia were ordered on duty to protect Frank in the prison farm, if need arose.

Mary Phagan, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. W. Coleman, for whose murder Frank was originally sentenced to die, was killed on April 26, 1913. On that day she called at the pencil factory of which Frank was Superintendent, to obtain a balance of $1.20, due her for wages. In the factory at the time were Frank and Jim Conley, a negro, whose testimony was instrumental in the conviction of Frank.

Frank was arrested April 29, and the arrest of Conley followed two days later. On July 28 Frank was indicted for the girl's murder and was brought to trial on Aug. 22. The trial lasted until Aug. 26, when he was convicted.

The conviction was followed by sentence to death. On Oct. 31 a motion for a new trial was brought, but after a bitter fight, was denied. The case was carried to the State Supreme Court and a new trial was asked for, but on Feb. 17, 1914, the Supreme Court refused the petition.

On March 7, Frank was again sentenced to die for the murder of Mary Phagan. This second sentence was followed by a second motion for a new trial which, however, was again denied on May 5.

Then came an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and after a long fight and the hearing of arguments from both sides on the question of the admission of a writ of error, the Court denied it and left Frank's death sentence still operative.

On Dec. 28, 1914, Justice Lamar was appealed to and granted a hearing on the writ of error and on Feb. 26 of this year, the Supreme Court granted Louis Marshall a hearing on behalf of his client, Leo Frank. After considering Mr. Marshall's arguments, the Court refused, on April 19, to issue the writ.

Frank received his third sentence of death of May 10, and on June 9 the State Prison Board declined to interfere.

Only one hope then remained for Frank and that was to appeal to the clemency of Governor Slaton. This was done; the Governor went over the evidence and after several days in retirement, he announced on June 21 that he would commute the death sentence to life imprisonment. He said that he felt there was a doubt as to Frank's guilt and therefore he could not allow the death sentence to be carried out.

THREATEN TO EXTEND REMINGTON STRIKE

After Tying Up New England, Leaders Would Attack Other Munitions Plants.

COMPANY WON'T NEGOTIATE

Construction Alone Affected, Officials Tell Committee—Submarine Patternmakers Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms Company, today refused to receive a delegation of labor officials bearing the ultimatum framed at the machinists' strike mass meeting last night. The men voted to make a refusal of their demands a declaration of war, and, following the declination of Major Penfield to negotiate, J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, announced that the machinists would be called out of the Remington plants Monday morning.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, principal owner of the Remington plants, came to Bridgeport this morning, and it was under his direction that Major Penfield refused to receive the strike delegation. A letter from this material is presented in five appendices and embraces only the more important occurences, but this evidences can at any time be increased by further examples.

Mr. Keppler said that this failure of negotiations meant a strike for an eight-hour day and the recognition of the millwrights as metal workers. He said that a few days later would see the start of what probably would prove to be the biggest industrial war in the history of New England. The labor leader, whom the machinists have intrusted with a full grant of arbitrary power, said that he would like to confine the strike to the Remington plants, but that the men were afire with determination to spread the strike throughout the country with a demand for a universal eight-hour day, on the grounds that the time, because of the great activity in manufacture, gives organized labor the greatest opportunity in its history.

The men are plainly angered at Major Penfield's charge that German influences are back of the strike to tie up the new plant to make arms for the Allies, and they declare they want revenge. John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Ironworkers, said tonight his men would never go back until Major Penfield had apologized or granted extraordinary concessions.

"We hold the whip hand," said Mr. Keppler. "We are not anxious to cause industrial havoc, but unless the Remington people back down, we will spread the

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgeware Crest on Pages 2 and 12, Section 7, today. —Advt.

WOMEN MARCHERS BEG FOR WAR WORK

Thirty Thousand Parade in London and Present an Appeal to Lloyd George.

BOARD OF TRADE BLAMED

Mme. Clara Butt Says Many Women, Eager to Work and Needed, Are Not Being Employed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Rain interfered considerably with the women's demonstration today, and it is estimated that only about 30,000, instead of the 50,000 expected, took part in the procession. Possibly the object lesson was all the greater because of the untoward conditions over which the women rose superior.

Mme. Clara Butt, the contralto, who was one of the organizers of the demonstration, lucidly explained the objects aimed at. She said:

"It was to convince the new Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, and his colleagues in the Cabinet that so far as winning the war is concerned the women of this country mean business. Women of all classes and professions, of all political creeds or none, joined in this public demand to be enrolled for war service.

"The women of France are already fully engaged not only in carrying on the enormous agricultural work of their country, but also in vital manufacturing industries, including the production of munitions. Many Frenchwomen are now earning between 8f. and 10f. a day in shell factories after three weeks' training. The women of Germany are rendering tremendous service to their country. It is estimated that nearly 40 per cent. of the munitions workers in the Fatherland are women, and this represents but one of their many spheres of activity.

"But what of our own country? The position is, quite frankly, the reverse of satisfactory. Some months ago the Board of Trade published an appeal to the women of Great Britain asking them to register for war work. The response was splendid. Over 80,000 have registered up to the present, yet, on the board's own admission, not more than 3,000 of these have obtained employment.

"Taken in conjunction with the fact that the Board's scheme was badly designed, inasmuch as registration at the Labor Exchanges failed to attract educated and professional women, whose time is valuable, it will be seen that the blame for the comparative non-success

Continued on Page 3.

For constipation—CARABANA Water, natural physic—gives safe, sure, speedy relief. —Advt.

ORDUNA ESCAPES A GERMAN TORPEDO BY ONLY TEN FEET; THEN SHELLED; NEW ATTACK A SHOCK TO WASHINGTON

No Warning Given of Attack, Says Capt. Taylor; Saw Nothing of Submarine Until She Fired Torpedo

This is the official statement of Captain Thomas M. Taylor of the Orduna concerning the attack made on his vessel by a German submarine:

At 6:05 A. M. July 9 the lookout man on the after bridge rang the telegraph, at the same time pointing his hand downward and out on the port beam. The third officer was immediately sent aft to inquire what was seen. He returned quickly and reported both men had seen a torpedo pass across the stern from port to starboard, only ten feet clear of the rudder. In the meantime both the chief officer and myself distinctly saw the trail of the torpedo, extending from the stern to about 200 yards out on the port beam. About eight minutes afterward the chief officer and I saw the submarine come to the surface about two points on the starboard quarter, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, with five or six men on her deck, getting her guns ready.

I immediately ordered all possible steam, altered the course, and brought her right astern, when they began shelling us. The first shot struck the water abreast of the forecastle on the starboard side, about thirty feet off. The second dropped just under the bridge; third, abreast of No. 5 hatch, quite close alongside; fourth, under the stern, sending up a volume of water forty feet high; fifth and sixth and last shells all fell short. The firing then ceased, and the submarine was soon left far astern.

Marconi distress signals were sent out at once. We were thirty-seven miles south of Queenstown. I got a reply that assistance would be with us in an hour, but it was four hours before the small armored yacht Jennette appeared. I account for the torpedo missing the ship to their misjudging the speed, allowing fourteen knots instead of sixteen, which we were doing at the time. The torpedo passed only ten feet clear.

It was an ideal day for torpedo attack—light wind, slight ripple, clear weather. The periscope could only have been a few inches above water, for a very strict lookout was being kept at the time by chief and third officers and myself and four lookout men. However, we failed to see her before she fired the torpedo.

Not the least warning was given, and most or nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time. It was almost another case of brutal murder.

We had twenty-one American passengers on board.

PUTS ALL BLAME ON THE GERMANS

Lusitania Court of Inquiry Finds Cunard Line, Captain, and Crew Without Fault.

REPORT AMAZES SURVIVORS

Americans Present Indignant as Lord Mersey Reads Finding—Torpedoes Aimed at Lives.

LONDON, July 17.—A small gathering composed almost entirely of survivors of the Lusitania disaster and their relatives listened today to the announcement of the decision of the Court of Inquiry on the sinking of the Lusitania. The findings, which were brief, were read by the Chairman of the Court Baron Mersey of Toxteth. They stated that the Cunard liner was lost as the result of the act of a German submarine, which not only intended to destroy the ship, but planned to blot out the lives of its passengers.

The report was a distinct disappointment to the American survivors, who expressed indignant surprise at a portion of the report which exonerated Captain Turner and the Cunard Line from all blame, and commended the discipline prevailing on the ship at the time she was sinking. Several attorneys representing American clients listened closely to the reading of the judgment, which may have a great effect on actions brought against the steamship company.

Among the spectators were Walter Webb-Ware, representing the Vanderbilt family; Major F. Warren Pearl and Mrs. Pearl of New York, and F. B. Jenkins of Chicago, survivors; and William Crichton of New York, whose wife was lost. Before the reading of the judgment was begun, Major Pearl, who has followed the whole case closely, expressed the opinion that the decision would sharply condemn the officers of the ship and of the Cunard Line for negligence.

"No Incompetence or Neglect."

The salient features of the report are that the lifeboat and lifebelt facilities were adequate; that the demeanor of the crew was above all blame, and that the conduct of the passengers, barring a slight panic when the steerage passengers came on deck, was praiseworthy. The court also found that the ship was unarmed and that her cargo was in general one, the ammunition aboard consisting only of 5,000 cases of cartridges, from which there was no explosion.

"No doubt there were mishaps in handling the ropes of the boats," Lord Mersey said, "but in my opinion there was no incompetence or neglect."

Lord Mersey found that Captain Turner was fully advised by the British Admiralty as to the best course to follow, adding that in some respects he did not follow these out. The Court pointed out, however, that the Admiralty instructions were not intended to prevent Captain Turner from exercising his individual judgment and that his failure to follow the Admiralty's advice to the letter was no reason for blame.

The reduction of the Lusitania's speed from 24½ to 21 knots still left the vessel faster than any other boat on the Atlantic, said Baron Mersey, and he found there was no reason to blame the Cunard Company for this economy during war time. Relative to the Admiralty instructions the Court said this phase of the inquiry was in camera and it would be contrary to public interest to discuss it.

Lord Mersey, in handing down the judgment, said:

"The captain of the ship, Mr. Thomas Turner, gave his evidence truthfully and

Continued on Page 2.

RAISES NEW POINT IN BLOCKADE NOTE

It Will Hold That the British Order Discriminates Directly Against American Trade.

LEAVES BALTIC PORTS OPEN

Thus Sweden and Norway Ship to Germany—Text of the Warning Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In its forthcoming note to Great Britain the United States will not only reiterate its contention that Great Britain has no right to make her blockade cover neutral Scandinavian ports, but will emphasize the view that the blockade as it is being carried out under the order in council is discriminatory.

In setting up this contention the United States will point out that while the North Sea coasts of Germany and Scandinavia are blockaded, and American trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland is cut off, the Baltic coast of Germany is free for trade with ports of Norway and Sweden. The American Government will point out that England has sent no war ships into the Baltic to prevent this traffic, and that as a result a large trade has been in progress between Sweden and Germany. The United States will insist that this is discriminatory and that it has a full right under international law to trade with these neutral countries without restraint.

When this communication will go forward to London is not known, but it is assumed that the Government will postpone its transmission until after the differences with Germany have assumed a less threatening aspect, granted that a favorable outcome of the German situation is in sight.

Secretary Lansing made public today an official paraphrase of the formal warning that was sent to the British Government last Wednesday to the effect that the United States insisted upon the rights of its citizens under the international laws governing neutral trade in time of war, and would not recognize the validity of any acts in derogation of those rights. This communication was sent to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, under date of July 14, with instructions to bring it to the immediate attention of the British Government.

The paraphrase fully confirms the announcement contained in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 15, setting forth that as a result of representations made on July 14 by a delegation of Chicago beef packers the State Department had sent a telegram to Ambassador Page directing him to represent to the British Government that the packers felt that they had not been fairly treated by Great Britain in the matter of the detention of their meat products by Great Britain. The summary of this telegram, as made public today, shows that the note to Ambassador Page warned the British Government that the United States would not recognize as valid any prize court proceedings involving American interests as affected by the Order in Council which in any way encroached upon the rights of American commerce under recognized principles and rules of international law.

Text of the Notice.

Secretary Lansing's announcement follows:

This is a summary of the communication telegraphed to the American Ambassador at London for presentation to the British Government, July 14, 1915, when cases involving American interests were being tried in prize court:

"In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American in-

Continued on Page 3.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

LINER HAD NO WARNING

Attacked Off Queenstown, Westbound, on the Morning of July 9.

21 AMERICANS ON BOARD

Protest to be Lodged with Lansing by Chicago Lawyer Who Saw the Attack.

SAVED BY SEAMANSHIP

Captain and Chief Engineer Manoeuvred So as to Dodge the Submarine's Shrapnel.

MAY AFFECT CABINET ACTION

Indications That a Firmer Tone Will Be Taken in the Next Note to Germany.

By a margin of only ten feet the Cunard liner Orduna, with 227 passengers on board—twenty-one of them American citizens—escaped the fate of the Lusitania, when, on the morning of July 9, she was attacked by a German submarine, thirty-seven miles south of Queenstown, on her way to this port.

The attack was made only a few miles from where the Lusitania herself sank.

The 492 persons aboard the Orduna probably owe their lives to the fact that the commander of the submarine miscalculated the speed of the liner, which was making sixteen instead of her ordinary fourteen knots at the time of the attack, as well as to the admirable seamanship of Captain Thomas McComb Taylor, who, with the aid of Chief Engineer Thomas Gowans, manoeuvred the ship so as to confuse the aim of the submarine in its subsequent attempts to destroy the steamer by artillery fire.

Captain Taylor is precise in his statement that he received absolutely no warning from the submarine before the launching of the torpedo.

A protest against the attack will be made to the Government at Washington by at least one of the American passengers, William O. Thompson, of Chicago, Counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

The attack on the Orduna was first reported yesterday afternoon, when the liner made port after her voyage from Liverpool. According to the stories told by the Captain, passengers and members of the crew, the first intimation that Captain Taylor received of the imminent danger of his ship was the shout from the lookout men on the after bridge that a torpedo had passed under the stern.

Americans, British, and Scandinavians among the 227 passengers were unanimous in denouncing the act of the German submarine commander in firing, without any warning, at a vessel in which eighty women and forty little children were sleeping in their berths. With the crew of 265 and the 227 passengers, a total of 492 persons narrowly escaped death.

Had the steamer gone down, the officers said, the submarine would not have appeared on the surface, and the disaster would have been attributed to striking a min, as was asserted at first in the case of the Nebraskan. That orders had been given in Berlin to sink the Orduna was proved, they said, by the determined attempt to torpedo the ship on June 28, when she was bound for Liverpool laden with war munitions, and by this latest attempt, when the ship was bound to New York practically in ballast.

Will Protest to Washington.

William O. Thompson, counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who went to London to consult with David Lloyd George on the methods of dealing with disputes between big corporations and their employes, was a passenger on the Orduna, and was on the promenade deck aft when the submarine attack was made, and remained watching through his glasses until the danger was past. He said:

The excitement lasted about fifteen minutes altogether, from the time of the firing of the torpedo until the last shot from the submarine fell into the water astern of the Orduna and sent a column of water forty-five feet up in the air."

Mr. Thompson said that some of the second class passengers were on deck at the time, but very few of those from the first cabin. Baron Rosencrantz and his wife and one other were the only passengers that he knew who had sighted the submarine.

Mr. Thompson declared he felt so strongly about the attack made on the Orduna by the German submarine that he would bring it before the State Department at Washington.

"I have my business to attend to in New York on Monday," he said, "and will then go to Washington. I do not know exactly what form my protest will take, but I shall lay the facts before Secretary Lansing on Tuesday and request that the United States Government take some action in the matter to protect its citizens and others, whose lives were endangered by the firing of the torpedo and shelling of the Orduna on July 9.

"I felt that I had a right to return home on the Orduna," Mr. Thompson continued, "although she flies the British flag, because she is a passenger ship. The fact that we had no war munitions on board fortified this

opinion. Going east I traveled on the American liner St. Louis.

The Orduna, an unarmed passenger ship, was deliberately attacked without warning, pursued and subjected to shell fire. It is a little short of marvelous that she was not sent to the bottom with all on board. About half an hour before the submarine was sighted, a small bark crossed the bows of the Orduna from starboard, which Baron Rosencrantz told me had an American flag painted on her side, but he could not make out the name.

Saw the Wake of the Torpedo.

Baron Rosenkrantz of Copenhagen described the incident from what he saw of it from the promenade deck.

"It had just gone 6 o'clock on the morning of July 9," he said, "and the Orduna was steaming through the water at top speed, as I judged by the vibration on deck. Suddenly my wife called my attention to a peculiar trail in the water passing close to the stern of the ship from port to starboard. The next thing we saw was a submarine rising to the surface astern, toward the starboard side, about a mile and a half away. No warning had been given of any kind, and when the crew got the gun in the bow trained on our ship it began firing shells one after another.

"The first two or three shots fell astern, but when the gunner got the range a shell went whistling over the stern of the Orduna and missed hitting the bridge by thirty feet to starboard. As it struck the sea with a loud splash the spray rose higher than the crow's nest on the foremast. The next shot fell in the water amidships, and another close by the engine room, but none hit us. This was due to the skill of Captain Taylor, who calculated where each shot would fall to such a nicety that he always kept the stern of the ship toward the submarine.

"There were nine shots fired in all before the Orduna finally got out of range and the submarine steamed away on the horizon. The passengers were quite calm after the bedroom stewards had awakened everybody and warned them quietly that they might have to take to the boats, and advised them to have their life belts ready to put on."

Baron Rosencrantz said the attack made by the German submarine was a cowardly action, as no warning had been given to the Captain, and nearly all the passengers were asleep below.

Joseph Henderson and Thomas Ennis, the two lookout men who were on duty from 4 to 8 o'clock, were the men who saw the periscope and the bow and watched the shooting with the submarine's bow gun at close range. The after bridge is ten feet from the stern, and has an overhang on either side.

The Lookout's Story.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter, at which the two men were present, Henderson said:

"It was just after four bells on Friday morning, about five minutes past 6 o'clock that we saw the periscope on the surface of the water about a mile away on the port quarter, and before we had time to warn the bridge a torpedo shot through the water and passed within about ten feet of the stern, under the patent log line. I rang the telegraph to warn the officer on the bridge and then pointed down to the water from the overhang to indicate the torpedo, while Ennis ran along the upper deck and shouted to the bridge to look out for the submarine.

"About eight or ten minutes later I saw the submarine rise to the surface a mile and a half astern toward starboard, just outside the wake of the ship. Presently a shot was fired from his gun on the port side, which fell quite short. The second came closer and the third exploded in the air. The fourth shot was in range, and passed right over my head, so near that I could feel the whistling current of air, and another just exploded near the starboard quarter, but did no harm. The other three shells, making nine in all, fell into the sea astern, as the submarine had fallen off then, and was soon out of sight astern."

Henderson and Ennis were both positive that they saw the torpedo pass the stern of the Orduna and also saw the periscope of the submarine a few seconds before they sighted the torpedo.

Captain Taylor said that as an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve he could not give any details of the incident except those facts contained in his statement to the Cunard Line. He said emphatically that the German submarine commander had tried to sink his ship and drown 492 passengers and crew by firing a torpedo, and then using shells from the forward gun, some of which exploded in the air. Credit was due to Chief Engineer Thomas Gowans, he added, for the manner in which he and his staff had stood by down below in the engine room and carried out the instructions from the bridge in manoeuvring the ship. Both Ennis and Henderson would be rewarded for sighting the submarine, he said. The submarine was one of the old type, Captain Taylor added, and fortunately was not so fast as the Orduna. The one which attacked her on the eastward voyage was built on the latest designs of the German navy, but she rose about four miles astern, and the Orduna kept her there until the German commander gave up in despair.

Chief Steward William H. Allison said that the passengers were put through a lifeboat drill, with life belts, on Thursday evening after the ship left Liverpool, and the boats were all swung out as usual until the Irish coast was cleared.

Passengers Dressed Without Panic.

"After the torpedo passed," said Allison, "the second steward ran up to my room and told me that a submarine was firing shells at us, and I instructed him to have the passengers aroused quietly and informed of what was happening, which was done. There was no trouble or panic of any kind. The women took the news splendidly, and even the little children dressed and stood by on deck with their parents; but Captain Taylor ordered all passengers below in case they might get hit by the shells. When it was all over the stewards served coffee and the passengers went to bed again."

Chief Engineer Gowans was asleep when the submarine was sighted, but as soon as his steward roused him he dashed below in his blue pajamas and stood by the telegraph with the second engineer until the manoeuvring was over and the captain sent word that it was "all clear." During the fifteen minutes with the submarine the Orduna made close upon seventeen knots, the engineers said, which is the best she has ever done.

F. M. Morse of Winnipeg, one of the wealthiest merchants of Canada, who was a passenger, with his wife, said that the attack by the German submarine on the Orduna was the most dastardly thing he had ever heard of. "Here is a peaceful ship," he said, "with no war munitions of any kind crossing the sea to America with twenty-one citizens of the United States and other innocent civilians, women and little children, asleep in their berths when, without warning a deliberate attempt is made to send them all to their graves."

Mr. Morse has two sons who are officers in the Canadian contingent, at the front, and he devotes half his income to the St. John's Ambulance Fund during the war.

Another passenger on the Orduna was Travers Browne of 170 Broadway, who has just returned from the front after serving a year with the British Mechanical Transport Corps. Mr. Browne will stay at Narragansett Pier with his family until Sept. 1, when he will return to France with the British Flying Corps. Mr. Browne's wife is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fowles of New York and London, who were among those lost on the Lusitania.

Some of the passengers differed in their accounts as to the actual time of the firing of the torpedo at the Orduna. The official log book showed that it occurred at 6:05 A. M.; the submarine appeared astern on the starboard side at 6:15 A. M., and the shelling ended at 6:21, the incident occupying exactly sixteen minutes altogether.

Of the 227 passengers on the Orduna, thirty were in the first, 112 in the second and eighty-five in the third class.

The Americans in the first cabin beside Mr. Thompson were Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnson, F. H. Keith, H. B. Leary, H. J. Lesser, and Mrs. Richmond Smith.

Passengers' Tribute to Captain Taylor.

In appreciation of the coolness and skill shown by Captain Taylor in the face of great danger, the following testimonial was signed by a number of the passengers on the Orduna and handed to the commander on July 10, when the liner was 350 miles west of the Irish coast:

Dear Sir: We, the first-class passengers on the steamship Orduna on her memorable voyage from Liverpool July 8, 1915, desire to express to you our heartfelt appreciation and our admiration of the masterly manner in which you manoeuvred and handled your ship during the hidden and deliberate attack made upon it on the morning of July 9, at 6 A. M., by a German submarine.

We feel that it was entirely due to your skill, your resourcefulness, and unfailing pluck that we escaped the dangers and the sufferings of having to take to the open boats and that the German commander was completely defeated in his evident intentions of destroying the ship and setting us adrift on the sea.

We thank you, and we hope that your brilliant conduct under shellfire and in the face of grave danger will receive elsewhere the reward and praise it so well deserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Johnson, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Q. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; Violet Richmond Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Ford Humboldt Keith, New York; Henry J. Lesser, New York; Henry B. Leary, New York; J. See, Travers S. Brown, J. S. Cameron, John P. Chambers, Mlle. N. Degani, T. H. Graham, B. H. P. Humphries, A. Milligan, R. C. Moore, H. Billinie Porter, and D. Rider, Great Britain; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Manley, Nelson, B. C., Canada; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Morse, Winnipeg, Canada; Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, Denmark.

The Orduna is owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and had been designated to open its service from South America via the Panama Canal last July if the war had not started. Captain Taylor, who has the entire confidence of his officers and crew as well as his passengers, was never in the North Atlantic trade until the Orduna was chartered by the Cunard Company last January.

WASHINGTON REGARDS INCIDENT AS GRAVE

Attempt to Sink Vessel Having No Munitions May Affect Tone of Our Reply.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Into the grave situation that has developed between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania was thrust another issue today when reports came from New York that the British steamer Orduna, carrying a score of Americans from Liverpool, had been attacked by a German submarine.

Should the first reports of an attempt to torpedo without warning be borne out by the official investigation about to be instituted it was indicated in official quarters that the United States would probably regard the incident as adding a grave element to the already strained relations between the two countries.

Lacking information as to the circumstances of the attack, officials were unable to predict tonight to what extent the Orduna case would aggravate the situation, but they thought the question would certainly compel serious consideration by President Wilson and his Cabinet in formulating the next step in the policy of the United States toward the activities of German submarines and the safety of Americans on the high seas.

Although the Orduna escaped unhurt, this, in the view of officials, does not relieve the case of grave possibilities. The fact that a belligerent merchant ship, bound for the United States with Americans on board and without arms and ammunition or contraband cargo—(which has been the reason assigned for the provocation for previous attacks)—was assailed, while her passengers slept, convinced many officials that the theory they had held of an actual change in the practice of German submarines commanders was not warranted.

One point on which the entire case, so far as the United States is concerned, may hinge is whether any attempt was made to halt the Orduna by the customary warning signals either by flag, megaphone or shots across the bow of a vessel.

As yet the case is not officially before the State Department, but as soon as some of the American passengers file their statements of what took place, the question will be brought immediately to the attention of the German Government for a report from its submarine commander on the circumstances of the attack.

The case is believed to be different from that of the Anglo-Californian and the Armenian, which were ordered to halt, but attempted to escape capture. According to the rules of international law, even though neutrals are on board, the use of force is held to be justified to compel submission.

Irrespective of whether or not a signal was given to the Orduna to halt, or whether the shots fired by the Germans came without warning, the view which impressed officials tonight was that the German submarines had not abandoned their attempts to destroy enemy passenger vessels whether carrying contraband or not, and that American citizens seemed still to be subject to hazards from which under previously accepted rules of international law, they should be immune.

Secretary Lansing said tonight that he would have no announcement to make on the case until it was brought to his attention in some official way by Americans who were passengers on the ship.

In official quarters news of the attack on the Orduna came as a shock, for it had been confidently believed, as a result of the informal expressions of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and press dispatches from Berlin concerning the care being exercised by German submarines, that Americans on board passenger vessels, at least, would be safe from attack. The incident increased the general uneasiness which has been felt since the last German note failed to give the assurances asked for by the United States.

The belief was general that when President Wilson laid the entire situation before the Cabinet Tuesday there would be insistence by many Cabinet officers on a much more emphatic pronouncement of the intentions of the United States than otherwise would have been the case but for the reports of the attack on the Orduna.

The conviction had become widespread that the negotiations could continue if the situation were not aggravated by further violations of American rights. This was based largely on the absence of any cases of attack without warning in several weeks.

The only important case of attack without warning that has occurred since the Lusitania was sunk is that of the American steamer Nebraskan, also bound for the United States and without cargo. Germany has expressed regrets for that occurrence and agreed to pay damages, but it was pointed out tonight that the United States took the position in its first note after the sinking of the Lusitania, that expressions of regret and offers of reparation do not lessen the dangers to American citizens on the high seas unless followed by a discontinuance of the practice complained of.

Although Secretary Lansing, after an exchange of letters with President Wilson, has practically finished the draft of a note which will be discussed by the Cabinet next Tuesday, it was considered possible that some reference might be made to the case of the Orduna as tangible evidence of Germany's failure to refrain from attacks without warning on merchantmen, carrying Americans. On the other hand, officials may decide to await a report from Ambassador Gerard as to the German Government's version of the affair. This may be delayed several weeks, as in past experience German submarines have not returned to base to report only after long intervals have elapsed.

That the American note to Germany would probably be written in the light of the Orduna's experience, however, was indicated by officials. They pointed out that the suggestion of a change in the practice of German submarine commanders in attacking vessels primarily engaged in passenger trade no longer seemed tenable.

No intimation has yet been given in official quarters of what the next American note would contain, but it was admitted among those in authority that the communication would doubtless convey some hint of the purposes and intentions of the United States in case there was further violation of its rights. The note will probably be a brief and, according to well-informed opinion, will be in the nature of a warning that subsequent violations of the principles contended for by the United States will be viewed as hostile acts, making difficult the continuance of diplomatic relations.

CHASED BY SUBMARINE JUNE 28

Orduna Escaped Previous Danger by Superior Speed.

When the Orduna left New York on her last eastward voyage, June 19, it was rumored that the German Government had given orders to sink her and the White Star liner Arabic, both bound for Liverpool with heavy cargoes of war munitions.

On June 28, when the Orduna was off the Smalls Lightship, off the Welsh Coast, a submarine estimated to be of at least 1,000 tonnage came to the surface and proceeded to speed after the ship. At the time she was four miles astern, and all the firemen off watch went below to the stokehole and fired up. Through their glasses the passengers watched the German war vessel with great anxiety until they saw she was falling astern, and then the chase was abandoned.

The Orduna is 550 feet long, 67 feet beam, and of 15,499 gross tonnage, with accommodations for 1,500 passengers of all classes.

PRESS COMMENT.

Sees a New Defiance.

From The Herald.

Civilization cannot show a case of such brazen effrontery, such evil duplicity, as that revealed by the latest German diplomatic and submarine exploits. At a time when Germany's Ambassador was pretending to pave the way to a better understanding with the United States and the President was preparing an answer to Germanys' note, in which he would endeavor to make clear that friendly relations prevailed upon an answer to Germany's note, in which he mand of this Government, the news comes that the steamship Orduna of the Cunard Line was attacked by a German submarine while on her way *from Liverpool to this country with a mixed passenger list of more than two hundred persons and carrying no munitions of war.* The torpedo missed, and eight shrapnel shells were fired at the ship.

Defiance!

If the torpedo had struck the Orduna her fate would have been like the Lusitania's. American lives would have been lost. So it is perfectly clear that this Government is just where it started when the first note on submarine warfare was sent warning Germany. All warnings are unheeded. But public sentiment is crystallized despite the treason of Mr. Bryan and his followers.

"Attacks Were Not Accidental."

From The Tribune.

The public here has been cajoled recently with a piece of fiction constructed for a purpose. That is the assurance that Germany has decided to live up to the obligations of international law and to the dictates of humanity in dealing with unarmed enemy merchantmen. Several cases were recently reported in which German submarine commanders before sinking such merchantmen observed the rule of visitation and search and gave noncombatants on board an ample opportunity to take to the boats.

The American public would be glad to believe that Germany has abandoned her lawless methods of warfare at sea. But it is clear that no orders have yet been sent from Berlin imposing compliance with the rules of international law on German submarine commanders.

These happenings of the past week explode the specious fiction that German submarine warfare has assumed a humaner and more legitimate form. The attacks on the Leo and the Orduna were not accidental or careless lapses back to the methods of the original campaign of piracy and murder. They were in line with the still unmodified program of the German Admiralty. They were exemplifications of the Von Tirpitz policy of terrorism, which represents Germany's purpose just as much today as it did on the day of the Lusitania massacre.

If the Orduna had been sunk and more American lives had been lost that would not even have been an "unfortunate accident." It would have been in the German view a meritorious performance on the part of the submarine commander, a performance which the Government at Berlin would no more have disavowed than it has disavowed the slaughter of Americans on the Lusitania.

RUSSIAN COLLIER SUNK.

The Balwa Torpedoed Off the Shetland Islands.

LONDON, Sunday, July 18.—A Dutch vessel yesterday landed at Aberdeen the crew of the Russian steamer Balwa of Riga, which was sunk by a German submarine sixty miles east-southeast of the Shetland Islands on Friday.

The Balwa was bound from Blyth, England, for Archangel, Russia, with a thousand tons of coal.

EXPECTS HOLLAND IN WAR.

Traveler Thinks She is Preparing to Join the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—"Holland will be engaged in the European war within two months, fighting on the side of the Allies," said Joseph Carson, London representative of the Allis-Chalmers Company, who has just returned from London on business.

"Holland is now buying munitions of war to the value of millions of dollars in the United States and other countries," said Mr. Carson. "On my trip back to the United States I talked with business men who gave me positive evidence that Holland would enter the war. Although a small country, Holland is wonderfully equipped.

"It is my opinion that the Allies will win the war. People do not realize the spirit of unity which pervades the ranks of the Allies. Contrary to opinion in the States, the war will go on at least two years more. England realizes this and is bending every energy to cope with the situation by an absolute siege of all Germany."

WELSH STRIKERS REJECT COMPROMISE

Executive Council Goes Back to Cardiff After Fruitless Meeting with Officials in London.

GOVERNMENT READY TO ACT

Unless Some Sign of Agreement Appears Tomorrow, Tribunal Will Begin to Try the Strikers.

LONDON, July 17.—The members of the Executive Council of the South Wales coal miners' organizations, who came to London to confer with Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, have returned to Cardiff, having found it impossible to reach a basis for new negotiations in the coal dispute.

There is now no hope of the men returning to work before the middle of next week, if they do so then. Already some industries in South Wales are being hampered by a shortage of coal.

After a meeting in London today, at which they failed to reach an agreement, the following official statement was issued by the Executive Council:

The council met to consider the proceedings at an interview with Mr. Runciman (Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade) yesterday. Several hours were spent in discussing Mr. Runciman's statement upon the present position of the South Wales coalfield. It was found impossible to arrive at any decision that will bring about a settlement, and the council decided to adjourn until Monday at Cardiff.

This means that the minority of the Executive Council have maintained their demands made to Mr. Runciman yesterday, and refused to compromise, and that the council recognized that it was useless to go before the men with proposals unless these were backed by the whole council.

The next move rests with the men, who previously have declined to budge from the position taken on advice given by their direct representatives in the various districts, who twice before have voted down proposals of the Executive Council to resume work on day-to-day contracts, pending the further thrashing out of points in dispute.

Besides their original terms, of which the principal demand was a 5 per cent. raise in wages, the men now insist on the cancellation of the royal proclamation bringing miners under the "Munitions of War" Strikes," or Munitions, act. Meantime the tribunal set up under this measure is preparing to act, and unless the meeting of miners' delegates to be held in Cardiff on Monday, to receive a report of the Executive Council regarding its visit to London, shows some sign of compromise, the tribunal will commence sessions to try the men guilty of striking.

In order to conserve the coal supplies, steps are being taken to prevent any from leaving the country. Neutral steamers hereafter can obtain only sufficient coal to carry them to their first port, and exports are being strictly curtailed.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Four Ships Leave Our Ports with Large Cargoes for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 7.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

Madrileno, Spanish, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 134,148 staves valued at $22,100; 21,631 plates of spelter, valued at $209,364; 6,031 bales of cotton, valued at $274,417; 3,912 pieces of lumber, valued at $12,000, and 1,022 steel bars, valued at $11,171.

The Napierian, British, for London, with a cargo of 184,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $281,760.

BRITISH COURTEOUS TO DR. DERNBURG

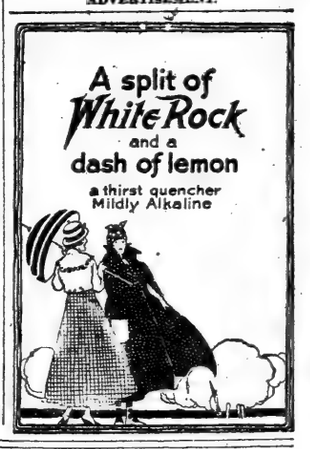
Naval Commander Who Held Up His Ship Shook Hands and Saluted Unofficial Envoy.

Captain Irgens of the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, which arrived yesterday from Bergen, said that Dr. Dernburg was treated with every courtesy by the British naval officers when the ship was boarded at Kirkwall by officers from the auxiliary cruiser Ortega.

"The meeting took place in my cabin," the Captain said, "and the naval commander shook hands with the doctor and looked at his papers for a few moments, and that was all. Then they saluted each other in military fashion and parted."

Ira Nelson Morris, the United States Minister to Sweden, who was a passenger on the Bergensfjord, declined to affirm or deny the report that he was going to Chicago to undergo an operation upon his throat. He said that he had nothing to say about anything and expects to go to Washington next week.

ADVERTISEMENT.



THREATEN TO EXTEND REMINGTON STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

strike to New England; if that doesn't win, we will spread it further."

Submarine Workers Strike.

Labor trouble from an unexpected scurce developed today when the eleven patternmakers of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, where seven new submarines are being built for the United States Navy, struck for more pay. These eleven patternmakers are highly skilled men and their absence greatly handicapped the work at the submarine plant. The men are all members of the Patternmakers Association, New York Division. There is no local union. The patternmakers in the vicinity of New York two weeks ago obtained from national headquarters in Cincinnati sanction to strike. The patternmakers here seek an increase in wages from 44 to 47½ cents an hour for their eight-hour day. They say that not a man of the craft is now idle, except by choice.

Their strike is not connected with that of the machinists. They thought that as war conditions had made their plant busy it was a good time to make wage demands.

The Lake Company employs 500 men, many of whom are union machinists, who would be called out if the machinists' strike extends to all of Bridgeport. That might mean indefinite delay in the completion of the submarines for the navy.

Sent to Spread the Strike.

International labor officials have been sent to South Bethlehem, Penn., to New Jersey plants and to factories in other parts of the country making war munitions to prepare the men for an impending walkout.

Beginning plans for the general New England strike, Mr. Keppler called to Bridgeport today Frank Jennings, an official of the machinists, and empowered him to call the strike when ordered. Plans have been laid for a strike in the Winchester Repeating Arms plant in New Haven.

Mr. Jennings, before he left the city tonight, said that conditions were ripe for a national demand for the eight-hour day.

"The Westinghouse Company has large contracts in Springfield, where about 5,000 men are employed. We are well organized there, and conditions are ripe for the eight-hour strike. From all over New England offers are coming from the men to go on strike for the eight-hour day, while they can get what they want. I believe the eight-hour demand will embrace every industrial plant in New England, if not in the whole United States.

"The most vital point we can strike in New England, outside of Bridgeport, is the Becker-Brainard Milling Machine Company of Boston, which is milling parts for the machinery in munition factories here and all over the country.

"This is a golden opportunity for the machinists. This is so thoroughly realized that the unorganized men are coming into the fold all over the country."

Johnson and Keppler apparently were surprised at the result when they headed the ultimatum delegation to the new Remington plant and sent in their cards to Major Penfield. They believed the dignity of their mission would obtain them at least an audience; but Major Penfield sent out word that he had no business with the gentlemen and begged to be excused from receiving them.

It was learned that as soon as he got to the plant today Major Penfield issued orders that no passes be allowed to any one to reach him. He denied audience to the newspapermen for the first time.

In the message he sent to the delegation Major Penfield said that until someone in his employ struck the whole affair none of his trouble. This was taken by Keppler and Johnson to mean that as soon as the machinists come out Monday, Major Penfield would treat with them. The men who have struck so far have been employés of the Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the new plant for the Remington Company. The Major's stand caused resentment among the labor leaders, however, because a concrete part of the strike demands is that the Remington people recognize the millwrights as members of the Metal Workers' Union.

After Major Penfield refused to see the ultimatum bearers, they obtained a conference with Superintendent George Greist of the Stewart Company. When Mr. Johnson was asked what Mr. Greist told him, he replied: "He just grinned."

The labor officials were further angry today at the discharge of five machinists at the arms plant this morning, all members of the union. In reply the labor officials called out the belt lacers in the new plant.

The strike impending on Monday means that 1,000 machinists will be called out from the new plant, where bayonets are being made for England and France, and from the sister firm, the Remington cartridge concern, which is making bullets for the Allies.

Vincent De Falco, International Organizer of the Hodcarriers' Union, stated that his organization had already taken a strike ballot, and that it had been arpproved by the General Committee. If the machinists walk out the hodcarriers will follow them, the Organizer said. Such a move would, in turn, involve the bricklayers engaged on the new buildings. The drop forgers, engaged in the manufacture of bayonets, were also considering what action they would take, it was said.

There were mutterings about the streets that Mr. Keppler was not willing to go the lengths demanded by the rank and file of the machinists and call the New England strike at once.

"Many of the plants to be affected in Bridgeport if the strike is not halted," said Mr. Keppler, "are working on other business than that of the Remington Company. Bridgeport has the greatest prosperity in its history, and it would be a blot on organized labor if we rashly precipitated war without parleying. We are fair men. The manufacturers are profiting by the war in Europe; why should we not get something?

Not Peace Propagandists.

"I do not want the public to get the impression that we are warring on the munition plants because we are the evangelists of any peace propaganda. That is rot as much as the German charge. We view the manufacture of arms just as we would the manufacture of any other product. We are not tyrannical, and if the Remington firm will back down from what we regard as an attempt to dictate how we shall run our unions, we will let the eight-hour demand be settled by negotiations."

Mr. Dodge, who came here with General Manager Pryor of the Remington Companies, refused to discuss the strike situation. He left for New York tonight.

Some of the most expert organizers at the command of the Federation of Labor are now in Bridgeport. Frank Morrison, Vice President of the Federation, who directs organization work, has been asked by the strike leaders to send organizers here to unite the 5,000 girl workers who are making munitions of war, so that they have support in the strike which will throw them out of work with 25,000 other Bridgeport workers.

Social workers here appealed to Johnson and Keppler not to throw out of work these girls, hundreds of whom have come from without the city. The request to Morrison was their reply. They said it was the best they could do.

Twenty-three heads of international labor organizations have gathered in this city from all parts of the United States. These men have been sent here with the approval of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Among the leaders here are Charles Sehl, international organizer of the Machinists; Frank Savage, a member of the Machinists' General Executive Board; William Larkin, State business agent for the machinists; George J. Bowen, Machinists' business agent; Vincent De Falco, international organizer of the Hod Carriers' Union; J. W. Sweek, international organizer of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John Nolan, business agent of the Hoisting Engineers; J. Ryan, organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers; Samuel Carlisle, business agent for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Conference in New York.

In response to a request from the offices of the Stewart Construction Company in New York for a conference with the labor leaders, Johnson went to New York tonight. The Stewart people are under a heavy bond for the completion of the new plant, and delay might mean a big loss to them.

Recognition of the unions, guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day, no reduction in wages, reinstatement of all men who are out and who will be called out—these are the demands the labor leaders wished to make to Major Penfield today, these demands to be spread as a second step to all Bridgeport plants with sub-contracts from the Remington people, of which there are twenty-one. The third step would be the extension of the strike with the same demands to all New England.

Asked why he made an issue of the eight-hour day with the Remington Company when that already had been granted, Mr. Keppler said:

"Mr. Dodge's order said that the eight-hour day would take effect Aug. 1 and would continue until further notice. How do we know that, as soon as the war contracts were finished, the men would not lose the eight-hour day? Such an outcome has been our experience in more than one plant where the eight-hour day was granted for the purpose of averting a strike."

The real big issue of the unions with the Remington Company is the closed shop for the 16,000 men who will be employed in the new plant. The Remington officials are firm in their opposition to a closed shop.

"I don't believe the machinists can win," said Oliver C. Smith, an official of the Smith-Egge Company, which has several large contracts. "They have tried the strike method once before and the manufacturers beat them. Ninety per cent. of the factories in Bridgeport are working on a ten-hour schedule. Some factories, including our own, work nine hours. I believe that if the machinists asked for a nine-hour day the manufacturers might consider it."

"If Bridgeport gets a general eight-hour day it will be wiped off the map as a manufacturing city," declared Norman Leeds, General Manager of the Automatic Machine Company, one of Bridgeport's largest plants. "Bridgeport, with men working only eight hours a day, would be competing with hundreds of cities where men are working nine and ten hours. If the machinists force the fight we must fight back."

PEACE IN WINCHESTER PLANT.

Officials Know of No Cause for Strike—Employes Non-Union.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—Officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of this city, when informed tonight that an official of the machinists' union planned to take up labor questions at the factory, said they had no knowledge of any trouble among the employes. The factory is non-union, and, so far as officials are aware, there has been no recent attempt to induce the men to join unions.

The company now employs about 12,000 hands and new buildings are being erected to accommodate 3,000 more by Autumn.

MISTRANSLATED GERMAN TEXT

An Error in Providence Journal's Version of Lusitania Dispatch.

The Providence Journal, in its statement quoted in yesterday's TIMES that the Lusitania warning issued by the German Embassy was sent out by Berlin six days before, appears to have mistranslated the German text of the wireless message which, it asserted, was sent through the Sayville wireless station by Captain Boy-Ed, German Naval Attaché at Washington, to the head of the German Admiralty Department at Berlin on May 10.

The German of the message sent read:

Botschaft hat 30 April durch Annoncen allen bedeutenden Zeitungen Vereinigte Staaten amerikanische Reisenden noch Einmal vor Kriegszone und Benutzung englischer Dampfer gewarnt. Lusitania hat 5,400 Kisten Munition an Bord. Ladung fast ausschliesslich Kontrabande. Gesamtwert etwa 8,000,000 Mark.

This The Providence Journal translated to read:

Your message of April 30 was given to American travelers in all important newspapers of the United States, warning them of the war zone and the use of English steamers. The Lusitania has 5,400 cases of ammunition on board and her cargo was almost exclusively contraband, with a total value of about 8,000,000 marks.

The mistake was in The Providence Journal's translation of the German word "botschaft," which means "embassy" as well as "message." The dispatch, therefore, properly translated, reads:

Embassy has, April 30, through advertisements all important newspapers United States, warned American travelers once more against war zone and use of English steamships. Lusitania had 5,400 chests of ammunition on board. Cargo almost exclusively contraband; total value about 8,000,000 marks.

LORD MERSEY DRAMATIC.

Verdict on Sinking of Lusitania Delivered with Impressive Gravity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—It was in an intensely dramatic tone that Lord Mersey, head of the inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania, read in Caxton Hall today the commission's verdict that the German Government was, in effect, guilty of coldblooded murder. The ending of the inquiry was marked by the presence of a fair-sized throng, all deeply serious. The room in which the verdict was read is the famous one in which the stained-glass windows show incidents in English history. Through the windows came a sombre light from the drizzling day outside.

The proceedings were simple in the extreme. Lord Mersey and the naval assessors were in civilian garb. Lord Mersey at once plunged into the reading of the report, which had been printed. Barristers connected with the hearing followed the reading from copies of the report which had been passed around.

Perhaps the most striking period of Baron Mersey's recital came when, after leading up to the incidents preceding the sinking, he read in a solemn voice: "Immediately afterwards the Lusitania was struck by a torpedo." He followed this by impressively quoting the words of the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, who, at the opening of the hearing, characterized the torpedoing of the Lusitania as "a deliberate attempt at the murder of the passengers on board the ship," agreeing that this "language was not a whit too strong."

PUTS ALL BLAME ON THE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

well. I am quite satisfied that the two Captains and the officers are competent men and that they did their duty. Captain Turner remained on the bridge till he was swept into the sea and Captain Anderson was working on deck until he went overboard and was drowned."

Lookout Morton Commended.

The Court commended Leslie N. Morton, a member of the crew who shipped at New York and who was acting as extra lookout man at the time the Lusitania was torpedoed, saying:

"He was only 18 years of age, but he seems to have exhibited great courage, self-possession and resource. He was the first to observe the approach of the torpedoes, and before they had touched the ship he had reported them to the bridge by means of a telephone."

Though knocked off his feet when a torpedo hit the Lusitania, and later having to swim for his life, Lord Mersey said the youth, aided by a member of the crew named Parry, righted a collapsible boat and was instrumental in saving nearly a hundred lives.

The Court analyzed the passenger list, giving the saved and lost by sex and nationality and, commenting on the lack of a general panic, added:

"Some passengers attempted to assist in launching the boats and, in my opinion, they did more harm than good. It is, however, quite impossible to impose any blame upon them. They were all working for the best.

"The cargo was a general cargo of the ordinary kind, but a part consisted of cases of cartridges—about 5,000. This ammunition was stored well forward on the upper and lower decks, and was about fifty yards away from where the torpedoes struck the ship."

Lord Mersey then iterated that the Lusitania carried no masked guns and no troops.

The warnings issued by Germany before the ship left New York, he found, only aggravated the crime of her sinking.

Saving of Steam Justifiable.

Explaining the curtailment of boiler power, Lord Mersey said the Lusitania had made five successive trips in this fashion before the disaster, and "in my opinion this reduction in the steamer's speed was of no significance and was proper in the circumstances."

Lord Mersey described at length the events immediately preceding the torpedoing of the vessel, giving her speed as eighteen knots and recounting details regarding the position of the ship as testified by Captain Turner. Continuing, he said:

"The blow of the first torpedo broke No. 5 lifeboat to splinters. A second torpedo was fired almost immediately afterward, which also struck the ship on the starboard side. The two torpedoes struck the ship almost simultaneously. Both these were discharged by a German submarine from a distance variously estimated at from 200 to 500 yards. No warning of any kind was given."

Lord Mersey bitterly assailed the German Government, saying the act was a "murderous attack because it was made with a deliberate and wholly unjustifiable intention of killing the people on board."

Of the testimony of a second cabin passenger, a witness describing himself as a French subject, who stated that he had heard an explosion similar to the rattling of a Maxim gun, Lord Mersey said: "I do not believe this gentleman. His demeanor was very unsatisfactory and there was no confirmation of his story. It may be worth nothing that Leith, the Marconi operator, who was in the second-class dining room, speaks of but one explosion. In my opinion there was no explosion of any part of the cargo."

Of what happened in the engine room after the torpedo struck, Lord Mersey said:

"Orders given to the engine room are difficult to follow and there is an obvious confusion about them. It is not, however, important to consider them, for the engines were put out of commission almost at once by the inrush of water.

No Proof of Boats Leaking.

"Complaints were made by some witnesses about the manner in which the boats were launched and about their leaky condition. I do not question the good faith of these witnesses, but I think their complaints were ill-founded. There doubtless were accidents in handling the ropes, but it is impossible to impute negligence or incompetence in connection with them. There is no satisfactory evidence that any of the boats leaked."

Dwelling on the instructions to Captain Turner, Lord Mersey said:

"It was made abundantly plain to me that the Admiralty had devoted most anxious care and thought to questions arising out of the submarine peril and that they had diligently collected all available information likely to affect the voyage of the Lusitania. I do not know who the officials are to whom these duties were intrusted, but they deserve the highest praise. Captain Turner was fully advised as to the means which, in the view of the Admiralty, were best calculated to avert the peril he was likely to encounter.

"It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given him. It may be, though I seriously doubt it, that had he done so his ship would have reached Liverpool in safety. But the question remains: Was his conduct that of a negligent or an incompetent man? The conclusion I have arrived at is that blame should not be imputed to the Captain.

"The advice given to him, although meant for his most serious and careful consideration, was not intended to deprive him of the right to exercise his skilled judgment in difficult questions that might arise time after time in the navigation of his ship. His omission to follow this advice in all respects cannot fairly be attributed either to negligence or incompetency.

"He exercised his judgment for the best, and, though others might have acted differently and perhaps more successfully, he ought not, in my opinion, to be blamed. The whole blame for the destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely on those who plotted and those who committed the crime."

The Finding Summarized.

Lord Mersey then delivered a brief summarized finding as follows:

"After having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the disaster, the Court finds the loss of said ship and lives was due to damage caused the ship by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality. In the opinion of the Court, the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board."

As printed and concurred in by Admiral Sir Frederick Englefield and Lieut. Commander Hearn, Naval Assessors, and Captain Davies and Captain Speeding of the Mercantile Marine, the report will be presented to both houses of Parliament.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Power Yacht, 53 Ft. Over All

85 H. P. heavy duty motor, nearly new; 11 miles speed, able, staunch, safe and very handsome. Two staterooms, two toilets, full-length mirror, wardrobe and wonderful locker room. New gas plant, lighting and cooking, (with over) Also electric lighting with dynamo and switchboard. Superb equipment of highest class; bridge deck with lazyback and afterdeck with lazyback. All brass rail and fittings. Original cost nearly $11,000, and $3,000 spent on new equipment last August. Just put in commission—delivered ready for cruising. Price reduced from $5,000 to $3,500, part cash, for quick sale.

MISS BOYD, 616 FIFTH AVE., MANHATTAN.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 90 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

THE NEW IDEA AT SING SING PRISON..*By Richard Harding Davis*
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DR. SCOTT NEARING CASE.
By Charles Willis Thompson
AN AMERICAN GIRL IN MEXICO.....*By Ruby M. Stone*
MEMOIRS OF A CHEERFUL MUSICIAN.
PASSING OF THE OLD GRAPE-VINE INN.
CITY RESTAURANT IS A DIET GUIDE.
AMERICANS ARE NOT HUMOROUS.....*

GERMANS REGAIN GROUND ON MEUSE

In a Wide Attack Near Les Eparges They Recover Some Lost Trenches.

HARD FIGHTING IN VOSGES

Violent Cannonading Continues in the Argonne—Sappers Are Busy on the Aisne.

LONDON, July 17.—Renewed activity is being shown by the Germans on the Meuse heights. In this section a violent attack was made on the front from the Calonne trench to Les Eparges, according to the official reports from Paris—the only official communications received there up to a late hour tonight. The French War Office admits that the assailants managed to gain a hold in trenches which they lost to the troops of the republic about ten days ago.

The French War Office also says that the Germans suffered a defeat in the Vosges. On the rest of the western front the two armies have been engaged in violent artillery actions.

The Paris night bulletin says:

In Artois the cannonade has diminished in intensity; some shells were fired into the town of Arras.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the district of Troyon, there has been fighting with mines, as well as a very violent bombardment. Twenty shells were thrown into Rheims, one civilian being killed and one seriously wounded.

In the Argonne the day has been relatively calm, and no infantry action has occurred.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans, after last night's bombardment, launched a violent attack against our position from the Calonne trench to the village of Les Eparges. On the southern ridge of the Sonvaux Ravine they succeeded at only one point in regaining a footing in the trench section which we captured on July 6. Some parties of Germans who succeeded in creeping through the entanglements were made prisoners. Between the Sonvaux Ridge and the Calonne trench the enemy was also repulsed, with heavy losses.

There has been a continuous bombardment in the Forest of Apremont.

The Paris afternoon report says:

In the region to the north of Arras the cannonading continued during the night. It was particularly violent to the north of Souchez and between Neuville and Roclincourt.

In the Argonne there was bomb and petard fighting in the region of Marie Thérèse, and violent cannonading at the ravine of Meurissons. Two German attacks against our positions on the side of Hill No. 263 (west of Boureuilis) were repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse the bombardment of Les Eparges and of the region of Sonvaux reported in the last statement continued during the night.

In Lorraine the Germans about 1 A. M. delivered a new attack against our trenches in the district southeast of the Forest of Parroy. The assailants were dispersed.

In the Vosges the enemy last night launched an attack upon the positions which he had lost at Ban-de-Sapt. It was checked by our curtains of artillery fire and the fire of our machine guns.

A coup attempted by the Germans at 11 P. M. upon our works at the Tournies Farms, (1,500 meters northwest of Bonhomme,) was completely defeated.

FRENCH ARTILLERY WON BATTLE OF FONTENELLE

Enabled Assailants to Retake Vosges Positions Deemed Impregnable.

PARIS, July 17.—A French official eyewitness at the front has sent a dispatch giving details of the French success in the battle of Fontenelle, in the Vosges. The scene of the conflict is in the neighborhood of the village of Senones and the forest of Ormont, and the ground is described as undulating and cut by deep ravines.

It was in this region, says the observer, that the Germans, after the battle of the Marne, took up a position on a summit commanding the surrounding countryside. This hill was Height 627, which is known as Fontenelle.

"On June 22, after severe losses, the enemy succeeded in occupying Fontenelle," says the observer. "Although we counter-attacked vigorously, taking 142 prisoners, the enemy held the summit. General Van Kuderzen, in a report dated July 3, said that after a careful inspection of the German works and trenches he finally believed that the hill had been transformed into an impregnable fortress, and that its capture would necessitate tremendous losses.

"On July 8 all necessary preparations for the attack had been completed. The same day, at nightfall, three columns, aided by a remarkably accurate artillery fire, took a portion of the enemy's trenches. In the center we also attacked, forcing the enemy to the west of Launois in ten minutes. The attack on the left proceeded more slowly, but, aided by gathering darkness, we took possession of the northwestern portion of the hill.

"At daybreak not only the whole of the summit had been retaken, but a majority of the German defenses as far as the road from Launois to Moyen-Moutier. Thanks to our artillery, all preparations for counter-attacks were immediately stopped.

"During the battles of July 8 and 9 we took 881 prisoners, including 21 officers. When questioned the prisoners gave great praise to our excellent artillery marksmanship, saying: 'We did not believe there could be such a hell of fire.'"

FRENCH TRADE HARD HIT.

Exports Drop $385,200,000 and Imports $171,800,000 in Quarter.

PARIS, July 17.—Customs statistics just issued show that the foreign commerce of France decreased $357,000,000 in the first three months of 1915, as compared with the same period a year ago. Of this amount $171,800,000 was in imports and $385,200,000 exports.

France bought abroad during virtually the same period food supplies valued at $10,200,000, while manufactured articles purchased amounted to $29,-900,000. The latter figure is the highest recorded since the beginning of the war.

The Temps, commenting on these statistics, says it is absolutely necessary for France to resume her economic activity and to facilitate the reopening of factories and the resumption of work generally. This, says the paper, is the only way to reduce payments abroad and improve the foreign exchange situation.

LOOPS LOOP FOR 'BOSCHES.'

Pegoud Does Flying Feats Above Heads of German Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—"Aeroplane stunts for Bosche prisoners," is the title of an article in L'Auto describing how the famous aviator, Pegoud, while on a reconnaissance flight near Saint Die eight days ago saw a column of hundreds of prisoners who had been captured at Fontenelle.

Flying low over the column he executed a series of loop the loops before resuming his mission, to the cheers of the prisoners.

RUSSIANS GAIN ON VISTULA FRONT

Austro-Hungarian Forces Are Reported Routed at a Position on the Dniester Also.

VAST MOVEMENT GOES ON

Capitals Silent on the Operations Extending from Riga to the South of Poland.

GENEVA, July 16, (via Paris, July 17.)—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at the front:

"The Austro-Hungarian forces which attempted to dislodge the Russians from positions along the Vistula River have been repulsed with heavy loss. The Russians, attacking in turn, occupied a mile of the Austrian trenches.

"Fresh Russian batteries, which have arrived and have been posted on the Sereth River, have begun to bombard the passage across the Dniester River, south of Zaleszczyky, obliging the Austrians to recross the river. Their retreat is being converted into a rout by Russian bayonet attacks.

"East of Horodenka the Austrians occupying the left bank of the Dniester have been dislodged after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle.

"On the Stripa River the Russians have succeeded in temporarily arresting the Austrian offensive.

LONDON, July 17.—A new German offensive of huge proportions, with Riga, the great Russian seaport and the seat of the Governor General of the Baltic provinces, as its objective, is revealed in the latest official statements issued at Petrograd and Berlin. Military experts here construe the offensive to be a vast envelopment movement, in which the Germans are making a herculian effort to destroy the Russian Army.

Both the German and Russian communications agree that the German forces are at the Windau River, near Goldingen, which is only eighty miles from Riga, the great strategic commercial metropolis in the Gulf of Riga and on the Upper Baltic.

An official statement received this morning from Petrograd adds details of sanguinary fighting all along the new line in efforts to hold back the German advance, which now is being concentrated on Riga and on Warsaw, while the Austro-Hungarians are moving northward from the Dniester River.

Advices reaching London today say that the Germans left a trail of desolation along the Baltic Sea from Memel to Libau, where the villas, hotels, and casinos are alleged to have been destroyed, about the only exception, it is said, being the palace of a Polish nobleman whose cousin married an American woman. The palace is now being used as a military headquarters in which Prince Henry of Prussia and Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently conferred on the new offensive toward Riga.

Not a word has come through from either side tonight of the major battles in Russia.

Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are clearly acting in cooperation in the movement against Warsaw, one advancing from the north and west, and the other from the southeast. It will probably be several days before the armies get into full swing.

RUSSIA READY FOR RUMANIA.

Army of 250,000 Intended for Bosporus Held at Odessa.

Alfred C. Berghoff, a representative of an agricultural machinery firm in Wisconsin, who returned yesterday from Russia on the steamer Bergensfjord, said that there were 250,000 troops in Odessa when he left three weeks ago.

"They were embarking for the Bosphorus," Mr. Berghoff continued, "when word of a possible change in Rumania's attitude caused a hurried change of plans. The embarkation order was canceled and the troops were held at Odessa ready for use against Rumania, should she show signs of favoring the Teutonic Allies.

"I anticipate one of the bitterest battles of the entire war if the Germans attempt to take Warsaw. I had the opportunity to take a look at the defenses that have been erected around that city. On all sides the Russian engineers have built an extensive system of well-defended trenches. About eight miles from the city the inner trenches end, the next trenches being at a distance of about twenty miles. The space between the two lines in an open plain, swept bare of all obstructions and commanded by many concealed guns of heavy calibre which could no fearful slaughter."

Mr. Berghoff added that the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh, which was sunk by a mine opposite Odessa in April, had been raised by the Russians, placed in drydock and would be fitted out as a Russian warship.

DISEASE SWEEPS GALICIA.

Cholera and Smallpox Reported in Lemberg and Elsewhere.

ZURICH, July 17, (via London.)—Asiatic cholera and smallpox are raging fiercely in Galicia, despite all efforts of the military and civil sanitary authorities to check them, according to dispatches received here.

It is said that 120 cases of cholera were reported in Lemberg, capital of Galicia, last Tuesday, and that 419 cases of smallpox were reported in Galicia between the 4th and 10th of July.

ITALIANS CAPTURE TWO MORE PASSES

Austrians Advance Through Them to Attack, but Are Repulsed—More Than 10,000 Feet High.

ROME, July 17, (via Paris.)—A statement given out at the Italian Army Headquarters, signed Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna and dated July 16, reads as follows:

In the Upper Val Camonica the enemy, having passed through the Venerodolol and Brizio Passes, made an attack in force against our positions near Rifugio Galibaldi, but was repulsed with loss, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

Our troops, after driving back the adversary, occupied the two passes, which are, as is known, at a height of more than 10,000 feet.

In Carnia the enemy, profiting by fog and darkness, made during the afternoon and evening of July 14 two determined attacks on Mount Cogliano and Mount Pizzo Avostano. Both attacks were repulsed. The enemy's ascertained loss was 33 dead, including 1 officer.

In the Isonzo region the situation at Preppipappy is unchanged. The enemy by small attacks, especially at night, and by heavy artillery fire, has continually sought to cause us losses, to hamper our slow advance, and, above all, to force our batteries to reply and thus reveal our positions.

Official announcement was made yesterday that King Victor Emmanuel had signed a decree appointing Signor Barzilai, a member of the House of Deputies, a member of the Cabinet without portfolio. The oath was administered to the new Minister at the front in the presence of Premier Salandra, who went to the King's headquarters to request that the decree be signed.

A Rome dispatch received in Paris a few days ago stated that Signor Barzilai would be appointed Civil Governor of Austrian territory occupied by the Italians.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK GERMAN FOOD PRICES

Protest Against Impending Increase by Government—High Rates Laid to Speculation.

BERLIN, July 17. (via London.)—The Executive Committees of the Socialist Party and the Federation of Socialist Labor Unions have united in a protest to the Minister of the Interior against any rise in the maximum prices of grain and flour. It had been intimated that there would be an increase when the Federal Council adopted the new regulations for the conservation and distribution of this year's harvest.

The Executive Committee of the Federation publishes in the Vorwärts a manifesto "against food harpies," as follows:

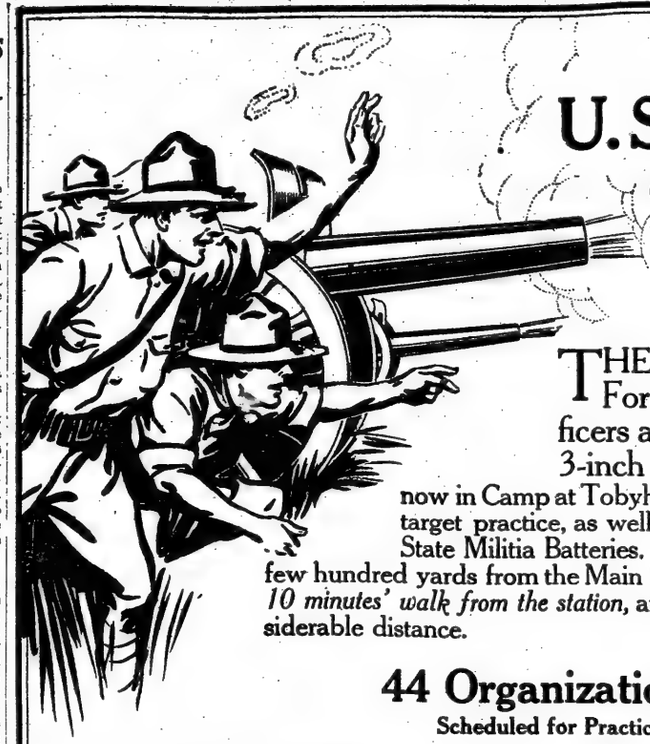
"The general rise in prices is pressing even heavier on the poor classes. The prices of meat have risen almost 100 per cent. under the ruthless exploitation of the situation caused by the scarcity of swine and cattle, and the rise continues. The consumption of this so important food product has become thereby almost an impossibility in the widest circles, particularly among the laboring classes.

"All other food products, particularly those recommended as substitutes for meat, such as vegetables, fish, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and sugar, are unusually dear and are steadily becoming more expensive. Speculation of the most unprecedented sort is again in evidence in the potato market. Potatoes stored for a month for price manipulations had to be unloaded in the Spring and sold at low prices to dealers who, in turn, are selling at profits of from 200 to 300 per cent.

"It is now announced that the Federal Council is about to increase the maximum prices of grain, which already are from 30 to 40 per cent. higher than in times of peace. Bread, the all-important food, is to cost the people more. This will arouse indignation in the widest circles.

"In the name of the working classes, upon whom the war already has imposed great sacrifices, we protest against any increase in the maximum prices. We demand instead a thorough regulation of price fixing in the provision markets and effective protection for the people against food harpies. We demand that, without regard to the profit of producers and dealers, moderate maximum prices for food be fixed on a basis assuring adequate alimentation of the people's food supply. The storing up of supplies in order to manipulate prices must be prevented by expropriation and compulsory sale.

"We urge party comrades throughout Germany to fight the food harpies by every means in their power. Representatives of labor in the Legislatures must above all exert every influence to assure a supply of food to the people at non-exorbitant prices."



U.S. ARTILLERY "School of Fire" at TOBYHANNA, PENNA.

THE Third Field Artillery, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., consisting of 650 officers and men, 600 horses, 16 rapid fire 3-inch guns and full field equipage is now in Camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., for Summer manoeuvres and target practice, as well as to maintain an Instruction Camp for State Militia Batteries. The Camp Grounds are located but a few hundred yards from the Main Line of the Lackawanna Railroad, *within 10 minutes' walk from the station*, and can be seen from the train for a considerable distance.

44 Organizations, 4,000 Men

Scheduled for Practice during Summer Season

Largest Tractor Wireless in United States—Captive Balloon—Army Polo Games—Daily Band Concerts.

Only 3½ hours from New York on *Main Line* Lackawanna Railroad

For full information and programs inquire of ticket agents at

New York, Broadway: Cor. Wall Street, Cor. Park Place, Cor. 28th Street, Cor. 42nd Street
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Lackawanna Railroad

The Road of Anthracite

WOMEN MARCHERS BEG FOR WAR WORK

Continued from Page 1.

of the scheme cannot be laid upon the shoulders of the women.

13,000,000 Acres Under Grass.

"Take the case of agriculture, for example. Although the problem of feeding the nation is of paramount importance, we have no fewer than 13,000,000 acres under grass at the present moment—potential sources of food supply which, with the aid of trained women, could be made almost immediately productive again.

"It is estimated that of 1,000,000 workers engaged in farming about 50 per cent. are of military age. Here is obviously a splendid opportunity for women to release many men for the fighting line.

"Incidentally, it is worth noting that some 90,000 women are already engaged in agricultural work, a sufficient answer to those who say women are useless on the land. Three weeks' training, generally speaking, will qualify a healthy woman for ordinary farm labor.

"The services of women are equally in demand in the medical and nursing profession., particularly the former. We have it upon the authority of a well-known hospital surgeon, Dr. Stanley Boyd, that some 7,000 medical men are now serving with the colors, and the result is that the greatest difficulty is being experienced in meeting the needs of the civil population. 'I could place twelve young women graduates in a moment,' says Dr. Mary Scharlieb, the famous specialist, 'but I cannot get one.'

"Here again prompt action is necessary, for every day sees the further depletion of our male hospital staffs, and the chances for women doctors in the next few years will be such as they have never yet been.

"There are without doubt scores of women ready and willing to undertake the five years' training necessary to qualify as doctors, but they lack the means. Yet there can be no question as to the necessity of encouraging such women to enter the profession. Not only should more hospitals be thrown open to women. Fees should be reduced also, or even abolished entirely, to meet the crisis. At present it costs approximately £200 ($1,000) in fees, &c., alone to be graduated in this country.

Women Teachers Needed.

"The teaching profession has also been hard hit by the war. Thousands of male teachers have joined the colors, and the education of the nation's children—a problem to which we must pay a little more attention than hitherto if we are to capture German trade—is being hampered in consequence. Only last week the London County Council appointed 400 new women teachers, a fact indicative of the general demand throughout the country.

"So far as non-professional women are concerned, the demand for their services is insistent. The French have found that their employment in munition factories has been highly successful and that women possess not only the aptitude, but also the stamina necessary for the work. That our own women are equally capable I see no reason to doubt. It is worthy of note in this connection that in normal times some 70,000 women are engaged in miscellaneous metal trades of this country, while 7,500 others are employed in vehicle building.

"In addition to the demand for women's labor in various war industries, it should not be forgotten that their services are also needed as shop assistants, clerks, and so forth. Various peace industries must be kept going, for it is these which must pay for the war in the long run.

"Briefly then, the problem is one for the Government to solve, and the immediate demand for women's services is unmistakable. From all parts of the country comes the cry of a shortage of the labor supply. As I have shown, there is waiting to be drawn upon an army of women war workers, which merely awaits mobilization. It is for the Board of Trade to move and without further waste of valuable time bring supply and demand together.

"Our women are impatient to serve their country, but, in the words of the old adage, 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'"

Led by Mrs. Pankhurst.

LONDON, July 17.—The women who took part in today's procession, voicing the demand that the Government utilize women in the work of making ammunition and in replacing the men, were led by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, founder of the Women's Social and Political Union. Among the marchers were many titled women, those who took part including Lady Colebrook, Lady Knollys, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

The main body was made up of groups representing France, Russia, Japan, Serbia, and Poland in national costume.

Thousands of banners were borne in the procession and a hundred bands played stirring music.

The main thoroughfares of the city were packed and the marchers had an enthusiastic greeting. The women proceeded to the Ministry of Munitions, where the demands of the marchers were presented to David Lloyd-George. The Minister of Munitions told the deputation of women that something like 50,000 women already were working at various factories in the production of munitions. It was not a question of competition between male and female labor, he said, but of getting men and women to work together to help the country through the worst crisis it ever experienced.

The first thing, continued Mr. Lloyd-George, was to get an adequate supply of machinery and tools, and the Government was assuming the control of all machine and tool making establishments in the country. Women who came forward to serve must give their whole time. There must be real national organization for all women who were prepared to take up munition work.

Secondly, added the Minister, there must be a sufficient number of women trained to direct and instruct others. In regard to wages, women would receive the same piece rate as men, and all establishments would be under Government control, while the Government would see that there was no "sweated" labor.

Without women, he declared, victory would tarry, and victory which tarried meant victory "whose footprints were footprints of blood."

The Minister pointed out that the greatest difficulty at present was the shortage of machinery for turning out shells. Machine and tool makers, however, had consented to Government control of their works, and for the next few months all the energies of these establishments would be devoted to turning out lathes and machines to enable the country to increase the supplies of war material.

In the meantime it was necessary to set up a national organization for the purpose of registering the names of all women willing to devote their whole time to any task for which they were fitted.

Women Cheer Lloyd George.

There was a remarkable scene when the Minister of Munitions, accompanied by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, appeared on a platform overlooking the Embankment along which the procession made its way. This was after Mr. Lloyd George had received the women's deputation, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, who said it was a crime for men to be doing work which could be performed by women.

In response to loud cries for a speech, the Minister said that the Government proposed to utilize the services of every one prepared to assist, and declared that victory would eventually be won. There were dark clouds looming in the east, but he looked to the indomitable courage of Russia to meet this hurricane. The clouds would scatter, the hurricane would disperse, and Russia would "emerge once more formidable and deadly, to help the great democratic countries in the west achieve a great victory for the freedom of Europe."

The people of England, said the Minister, were panting to help—they had panted twelve months behind—catch the foe, who had been prepared for years; but they would catch him.

The conclusion of the Minister's speech was the signal for a great patriotic demonstration. Hats and flags waved enthusiastically, while the bands played the national anthem.

RAISES NEW POINT IN BLOCKADE NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

terests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, the Government of the United States informs the British Government that insofar as the interests of American citizens are concerned it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

While this communication was sent to the British Government as a result of representations made by the Chicago packers, the warning was not limited in its scope or application to the packers' cases, but was intended to be broad enough to cover every American interest or right under international law as affected by the manner of the enforcement of the British Order in Council as a result of which American commerce has a legitimate character has been harassed, burdened and stifled by the action of the British Government in seizing, detaining, requisitioning, and confiscating American cargoes.

High officials of the State Department explained today that it was not necessary, in order to maintain American rights, to notify Great Britain of this Government's determination to insist upon neutral commercial rights under the principles of international law, but that, in view of differences that have arisen between the two Governments over the application of the law, it was deemed wise to serve another warning on Great Britain to avoid misunderstandings. It was said that the warning also carried a purpose of notifying the British Government that the United States was "not asleep at the switch," to quote the phrase of a high official, in its determination to protect American commercial rights, but was thoroughly awake to the situation produced by cumulative effect by the disregard of American rights in British treatment of cotton, meats, tobacco, and other export products, as well as by the refusal of the British Government to permit between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 worth of American-owned goods that were contracted for and manufactured in Germany to be shipped through the neutral port of Rotterdam to the United States.

Secretary Lansing's announcement also bears out the statements made in a special Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed on July 16, following Lord Crewe's announcement in the House of Lords that the British Government hoped soon to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount needed by those countries. In that dispatch it was pointed out that Lord Crewe's announcement came as a distinct disappointment to the American Government.

Both Violate Our Rights.

The attitude of the United States toward British interferences with commerce has been absolutely consistent since the beginning of the war and is identical with its position toward the German policy of submarine warfare. In the controversy with Germany and Great Britain, the United States has discarded the Declaration of London and municipal legislation by both belligerent Governments, and has planted itself upon principles of international law.

In the controversy with Germany it has been insisted that Germany has no right to destroy life by indiscriminate attack upon mechantmen and it has been demanded that the rule of visit and search be applied. In the controversy with England equally definite rules and principles of international law are being insisted upon. But just as the Germans, through the promulgation of the order instituting submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen, which brought on the Lusitania issue, so the British Government has sought by orders in council, prize court proceedings and other municipal legislation to restrict recognized international law rights to which American commerce is entitled.

The German war zone decree and the British order in council and the manner of their enforcement are regarded by the United States as a practical "assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European war area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace." The United States denies emphatically any of the groups of belligerents possesses any "unlimited" rights over neutral commerce or citizens at sea. On the contrary it is the contention of the American Government that these belligerents possess only limited rights over the trade or citizens of neutrals on the high seas, and that these rights are limited only to the prevention, if possible, of contraband trade with either enemy, and the prevention of hostile acts. Even then, the United States insists, the agents of the belligerents must observe rules that are in accordance with well-recognized principles of law so as to avoid derogation of neutral rights.

President Wilson's Policy.

A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is unlimited. President Wilson and his advisors contend that this national sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain clearly determined rights, which it is conceded may be exercised by nations at war. This concession of universally recognized rights is what constitutes international law.

What the United States has conceded to be within the rights of the British Government, as a belligerent, are:

First—That belligerents have the right of visit and search.

Second—That belligerents have the right of capture and condemnation if, upon examination, neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's Government or armed forces.

Third—The right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts.

Fourth—That belligerents have a right to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade.

Fifth—It even concedes that a belligerent has the right to detain and take into his own ports for judicial examination all vessels which he suspects, for "substantial" reasons, to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained.

Doctrine Long Sustained.

These rights, long clearly defined by doctrine and practice, are held by the American Government to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war. This is all that the American Government has conceded either to England or Germany.

The United States concedes the right of Great Britain to maintain a blockade of the ports and coasts of Germany, but holds that it must be effective to be binding. The British Order in Council policy has gone far beyond this right, the United States contends. In effect, the British Government, it is pointed out, is seeking to blockade, not only the ports and coasts of Germany, but also the ports and coasts of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The United States is challenging the right of England to interpose any blockade between this country and Holland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, because there is nothing in international law that permits the blockading of the coast of a neutral. The attempt of a belligerent to institute a blockade of a neutral coast, it is admitted, would be regarded as a casus belli.

Not only does this Government challenge Great Britain's claim to the right to virtually blockade neutral coasts, but it will also insist in the forthcoming general note to Great Britain that the so-called blockade even of the German coast has not been maintained with equal regard to all neutrals; that it has been discriminatory in effect, if not in purpose, and that it has not been an effective blockade for the reason that only the North Sea coast of Germany has been affected, while the Baltic Sea coast of Germany has been unblockaded and free for commerce with Norwegian and Swedish ports.

No Baltic Blockade.

The British Government has sent no warships into the Baltic to blockade that part of the German Coast, and has not taken into its prize courts a single cargo bound from Sweden to German ports. This has resulted in building up an enormous trade between Sweden and Germany, and while foodstuffs and other products have been barred from the German North Sea front door, they have entered Germany through the Baltic Sea back door. Thus the attempt to starve the civil population of Germany has borne down unequally on neutrals, since Swedish and some Norwegian shipments, as well as Danish shipments, have been able to proceed to Germany, while American goods destined for delivery inside the entrance to the Baltic Sea have been barred from going to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. As a result, it is impossible for American shippers of cotton, meats, and other products to send them to Goteborg, Christiansand, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, while goods from these ports have been able to proceed to Germany, despite the so-called blockade under the British Order in Council.

Where the Burden Falls.

Besides pointing out in the next note to Great Britain this inequality of the British blockade, so far as shipments by neutrals to German Baltic Sea ports are concerned, the American Government will insist that American shippers have an undoubted right to ship goods from this country to Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and to receive goods in return. The British policy has resulted in paralysis for the American cotton and meat trades with those countries, and Americans have not been able to ship cotton to Germany or Austria or bring goods out of Germany since March 1, except to the limited extent permitted by the informal arrangements made between American shippers and the British Government. There is a legal way under international law by which Great Britain might bar American cotton from going to Germany. That would be by declaring cotton to be absolute contraband. But the British Government has been endeavoring to accomplish the result without resorting to that measure.

The British Government fully realizes that if it establishes the precedent of treating cotton as absolute contraband it would not only be offending the great cotton interests of the South and displeasing the United States Government, but the precedent thus established might become a boomerang during a subsequent war, when conditions might be changed and some other belligerent might turn the tables on the British by treating cotton as contraband and preventing its shipment to England.

Should Great Britain now put cotton on its contraband list it would be possible for Germany in some future war to respond in like manner, and thus keep cotton out of British ports. Moreover, less than a year ago the British Government formally assured the United States that cotton would not be treated as contraband, but would be allowed to have "freedom of the seas," and it is contended by officials that to declare cotton contraband now would be highly inconsistent and contradictory of the former assurances.

Held Up Cotton for Russia.

Strictly interpreted, the British Order in Council of March 15 would have barred all cotton from going to Germany. In the enforcement of the order, England sought to stop cotton shipments leaving this country after March 2 and destined for Germany. This would have upset existing contracts made on the basis of England's previous assurances that cotton would have the freedom of the seas. England then, by informal arrangements, which the United States Government never officially recognized, agreed to permit cotton that had been sold before March 1 to go forward until April 1, with the understanding that this cotton, if requisitioned by the British Government would be paid for. This permitted some cotton to go forward with the understanding that the British Government would pay for it. But since April 1, the United States contends, in effect, the British Government, it is pointed out, is seeking to blockade, not only the ports and coasts of Germany, but also the ports and coasts of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The United States is challenging the right of England to interpose any blockade between this country and Holland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, because there is nothing in international law that permits the blockading of the coast of a neutral. The attempt of a belligerent to institute a blockade of a neutral coast, it is admitted, would be regarded as a casus belli.

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WAR MAKES BRITON FEEL MORE DEVOUT

Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, Returning, Says Religious Spirit Is Deepening.

THREE SHOCKS TO NATION

Belgian Atrocities, Poisoned Gas, and the Lusitania Disaster Awakened All Classes.

The Rev. Hugh Black, of the Union Theological Seminary, who recently returned from England, where he filled the pulpit of the City Temple in London for several weeks, yesterday told his impressions of the effect of the war on the religious life of Great Britain. Dr. Black was abroad for two months. He visited his old home in Edinburgh, where one of his brothers is an army chaplain, and he preached there, in Oxford, and other places.

"There is no mistaking the deepening of the religious spirit among the men who have volunteered for service," Dr. Black said. "I talked to scores of the boys in khaki and it is plain they have taken the step, ready to make the ultimate sacrifice, from a pure sense of duty. England is a very unmilitary nation. Thousands of these boys never dreamed that they ever would have to fight. Although they are taking it quietly and even jocularly, at bottom there is a downright seriousness. I never met among these boys who are preparing for the front any of the 'hip hurrah' type.

"I was in England during three important events which made a radical change in the Englishman's impressions about the war. At the end of April there was a tendency to take things rather easily. We had heard a great deal about the cruelties inflicted by the Germans upon the Belgians, but many Englishmen said the stories must have been greatly exaggerated. When the damning proof of the Bryce report came it was worse than any one had ever dreamed of. It acted upon the nation like a shock.

"This was followed in a few days by the information of the use of poisoned gas in Flanders, and simultaneously came the news of poisoned wells in South Africa. Oh! the pathetic letters that I saw written by the lads in the trenches telling of the awful effects of poisoned gas upon their comrades, describing their fearful writhings and contortions with their lungs gradually liquifying.

"Then came the horror of the Lusitania, and England awakened. I seemed to see the whole nation rousing itself and asking if it were possible they were fighting devils instead of men. It could hardly be believed that all sense of chivalry and honor were lost. The result was intense, bitter moral indignation which is inclined to go too far and which did, in several instances, as shown by the sacking of the homes and shops of German residents by the London mobs.

"One of the things that particularly aroused this spirit of moral indignation was the gradual realization that a systematic campaign was being waged by the German submarines against fishermen and the fishing boats. Perhaps nothing so aroused the Englishman's ire as this persistent attack on the fishing smacks. In every other sea war the life of the fishermen has been protected. Nothing strikes the ordinary Briton with such indignation as warfare against these simple men of the sea.

Despite all of these shocks to their sense of chivalry and honor, there is, as yet, no sign of deep personal hatred in the English type. Why, the commonest joke in England is the one of German hate and that familiar phrase from Germany, 'Gott strafe England,' meaning God hate or God punish England, is made the source of endless jokes. The Englishman laughs at it and it is a helpful sign that the Englishman has not lost his sense of humor.

"As for the mass of the nation, the war has not made nearly as much of an impression from the religious point of view as one might expect. This is seen in respect to organized religion, such as church attendance. It has never been my policy to judge of the religious feeling of a people by the number who attend church. At first, there were many special services and big meetings with large numbers attending. This sort of thing, however, gradually dies out. It is hard to keep up. But at the bottom there is decidedly a new sense of the ultimate relations of life which is truly a deepening of the genuine religious spirit."

Dr. Black is now supplying New York pulpits whose pastors are away and today he will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. He is giving lectures at the religious conference session in the Columbia Summer School.

EXPEL DON CARLOS'S WIDOW

Italian Authorities Believe She Was in Plot in Venice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Rome says it is reported from Venice that the widow of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Crown of Spain, has been invited by the Italian authorities to leave Italy.

It is stated that her famous white launch has been seen several times in the lagoons under suspicious circumstances, and other information has led the Italian authorities to believe that the old Bourbon palace was the headquarters of a great conspiracy of some sort.

Before the death in 1909 of Don Carlos, Duc de Madrid, the legitimate Bourbon pretender to the throne of Spain, his palace in Venice, the Palais de Loredane, was the place of refuge or entertainment of half the royal and noble exiles of Europe. He was easily recognized in a Venetian crowd by his tall figure, arrayed in a curious uniform, and the line of courtiers in his wake.

His first wife, a royal Princess of France, Marguerite de Bourbon, became the mother of the present pretender, Don Jaime. His widow, who is mentioned in the foregoing dispatch, is not of royal birth, but a scion of the noble house of Rohan of Castile. She is 55 years of age and married Don Carlos at Prague in 1894.

After the Carlist revolts of 1869, 1870, and 1872, personally led by the pretender he withdrew to Venice with considerable wealth. His residence there has always had one curious circumstance: the King whom he helped to drive from Spain in 1873 was an uncle of King Victor Emmanuel III., and father of the Duca d'Aosta, the Duca degli Abruzzi, and the Count of Turin.

The constant presence, with lavish entertainments, in Venice of Don Carlos had always been a source of annoyance to the Quirinal. Since his death the Palais de Loredane, presided over by the Princess Bertha, his widow, has been the centre of intrigue, particularly during the recent delicate negotiations between Rome and Vienna.

SPLIT IN GREEK CABINET.

Foreign Minister Zographos Resigns —Appointed in March.

LONDON, July 17.—Christakis Zographos, Foreign Minister of Greece, has resigned, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Although King Constantine's physicians assert that his condition is satisfactory, and that he is convalescing normally after his severe illness, they have ordered him to abstain from all participation in political discussions.

M. Zographos became Foreign Minister in the Cabinet formed by M. Gounaris in March, after the retirement of M. Venizelos as Premier when the King declined to accept his views regarding the proper attitude for Greece to assume in the war.

FAMINE LAID TO JAPANESE.

People Reported Starving on Island Taken from Germany by Nippon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A scarcity of food, resulting in starvation, has followed the Japanese occupation of the little Island of Rota in the Mariana group, which was taken over from the Germans shortly after Japan's entrance in the war, according to a dispatch from Governor Maxwell of Guam, given out tonight by the American Red Cross. The Governor gives no details, but he reports that the Mariana group was "devastated several months ago" and "no crops have been raised since on account of drouth."

Reports of the desperate situation in the islands were first received here by the Navy Department, and Secretary Daniels urged the Department of State to have Red Cross supplies sent from Manila to Rota. The American Red Cross has advised the Japanese Red Cross of conditions on the islands and will cable $500 to Manila for foodstuffs to be sent by the supply department direct to Rota.

CIGARETTE TOBACCO FAMINE THREATENED

War Cuts Off Levantine Supply and Greatly Reduces the Acreage Planted.

TOBACCO LAND PUT TO GRAIN

Germany and Austria Bare of Stock —Closing of Dardanelles Stops Shipments.

A shortage and an advance in the price of Turkish tobacco are predicted by James M. Dixon of the Tobacco Products Corporation, who has just returned from a tour of Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece.

"The available supply from the crop of 1914 now being dealt in," said Mr. Dixon yesterday, "is only half what it usually is, and of the high grade tobacco such as is used in America there is only 40 per cent. of the normal. The crop of 1915 is small in acreage, having been curtailed on account of the planting of grain, and cannot receive proper attention, so that there is no relief in sight. Furthermore, Egypt is entirely cut off from its ordinary source of supply, the Black Sea and Asia Minor and she has been compelled to buy in Greece and Macedonia this year, thus increasing competition.

"Owing to the war it is difficult to make shipments even when purchases are made. Unless the war ends soon or unless the Dardanelles are taken by the Allies, the situation in the tobacco leaf market will be extremely interesting before long. Turkish tobacco, so called, is that raised in Macedonia and adjacent places, most of which are now parts of Greece. Tobaccos used in connection with Macedonian Greek are raised on the southern shore of the Black Sea in Asia Minor from Samsun east and on the north shore of that sea, in Russia, from Sebastopol east. Egypt gets three-fourths of its supply normally from the Black Sea, and owing to the war not a pound can be had from that section, although the 1914 crop was ample."

Prices Low, But Only Nominal.

Mr. Dixon explained that the war caused a shortage of labor at the time the leaf was being cured, so that the quality is below the average. Farmers along the Black Sea have their whole crop on hand, and whereas they got 25 cents a pound for it in the field a year ago they cannot get 5 cents a pound now. In Bulgaria the same condition of market blockade prevails, and tobacco worth $1.75 a pound can be purchased for 65 cents, but there are no purchasers, and the prices are nominal. This, according to Mr. Dixon, leaves the whole world to be supplied from Macedonia. Continuing, Mr. Dixon said:

"In Turkey and Greece there is a demand for grain and as a result a large part of the tobacco land was planted this year in wheat. Because of this, Macedonia has perhaps the largest wheat crop on record."

Mr. Dixon said that both Germany and Austria are bare of tobacco, from the manufacturer's standpoint, but once the war ends they will become urgent buyers. This condition will be more intense the longer the war lasts.

"We have considerable Turkish tobacco in Germany," said Mr. Dixon, "and the German Government is willing to let us bring it to America on condition that we return equal value of inferior grades which are more in demand in Germany. This will be done if the consent of the British Government can be got, and the necessary shipping facilities arranged. This is now a matter of Governmental inquiry.

Holdup by Railroad.

"Ordinarily it costs half a cent a pound to get tobacco out of Macedonia, but the cost is up now to 5 cents a pound. Recently I took a carload from Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, to a porte in Greece. It is a ten-hour run and the Bulgarian Railroad charged me $240 bonus per car for the privilege of making the shipment. No reason was assigned. The arbitrary demand was made and I paid it."

Mr. Dixon thinks it will take years to restore Macedonia, and particularly the tobacco industry, to normal conditions. The Turkish population has fled, and thousands of acres of the richest land in the world lie untenanted.

Relative to the situation confronting the tobacco trade, Mr. Dixon said:

"Tobacco manufacturers are facing the peculiar condition that they are liable any time to have a sudden collapse in the price of leaf tobacco or an equally sudden advance. The fall of the Dardanelles would bring the Black Sea supply in, whereas peace would cause a sharp advance by making it possible for Austria and Germany to replenish stocks. In a few months certain brands of cigarettes cannot be manufactured unless the situation is relieved, because the leaf cannot be obtained at any price."

NEW PLAN TO GET DYES.

Swiss Might Furnish Them in Exchange for Coal Tar Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A way has been found to relieve the shortage of dyestuffs in this country because of the British refusal to allow German cargoes to come to the United States, and the position taken by the German Government that no dyestuffs shall be allowed to be exported to this country so long as our cotton is prevented from reaching Germany. After a thorough inquiry into all the conditions of the dyestuff industry, the Department of Commerce, through Commercial Agent Thomas H. Norton, advances the proposal that the United States supply the Swiss manufacturers of dyes with benzol and toluol, which they have heretofore received from Germany, and in return this market be opened to Swiss dyestuffs.

At the same time it is suggested that it would now be an opportune time to obtain from Switzerland the skilled labor and operators needed to build up the dyestuff industry in the United States. The Swiss make, under normal conditions, about $6,000,000 worth of dyes in a year. This is, perhaps, 60 per cent. of the amount used in this country. They have been obtaining their crude coal tar products used in the industry from Germany, but with the demand for toluol for high explosives, this supply has been cut off.

Germany has also notified the Swiss Government that all sales of dyestuffs from Switzerland must cease or supplies of German chemicals and medicinals will be cut off. These supplies have been reduced during the war to about one-half the usual amount. The Swiss manufacturers look to the United States for a supply of coal tar materials, this country being really the largest producer of them in the world. Owing to wasteful methods of coking coal in this country, we send off into the air every year upward of $40,000,000 of by-products that would enter into coal tar manufactures. There are a few commercial concerns in the country, however, that use the modern scientific processes which are universal in Germany, and to these the dyestuff industry must look for relief.

SEARCH SHIP BAGGAGE.

St. Paul Held Up While Trunks Are Inspected for Bombs.

The steamer St. Paul was delayed fifteen minutes in sailing yesterday on account of the examination of the passengers' baggage on the pier before it was taken on board the ship. This is the first occasion that such an examination has been made on the American Line ships.

An official who was on the pier said that, while he did not believe a bomb would be placed on an American vessel, it was just as well not to take any chances. "One never knows what may happen these days," he said.

Charles G. Loring of Boston, who is going over to marry Miss Katherine Alice Page, daughter of the United States Ambassador to London, was a passenger on the St. Paul, and had to undo his new leather bag containing the presents he was taking over to the bride-elect.

Another passenger was Mrs. Slavko Grouitch, wife of a Serbian Cabinet official, who has been lecturing and raising funds for the Serbians in the United States and Canada.

SWISS BAR GOLD EXPORTS.

Federal Council Will Not Permit It to be Sent from Country.

PARIS, July 17.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to prohibit the exportation of gold in any form says a Havas dispatch from Berne.

Another Havas telegram from Berne states that the editor of a newspaper at Neufchatel, France, now occupied by the Germans, has been ordered before a court martial for publishing an article in which he violently attacked Germany.

COULD FEED BRITAIN BY UNDERSEA BOATS

Simon Lake, Inventor, Thinks Submarine Freighters May Be Needed if Germans Keep On.

WOULD CROSS THE ATLANTIC

Traveling on the Surface or Beneath It in Danger Zone— Slower but Safer, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 17.—The completion by Germany of great additions to her submarine fleet for her cordon about the British Isles means that the life of England may depend on submarine importation of food if the war lasts two more years, according to Simon Lake, the submarine inventor. Mr. Lake therefore believes the world's greatest marine engineering problem is the perfection of big freight-carrying submarines running from the United States to England, and he believes another year will see the solution of that problem.

"I believe," said the inventor today, "that the Germans will succeed in cutting off all travel to England on the surface of the sea. It means starvation for the English masses if Great Britain cannot get food, and the only way England will be able to get food will be by undersea routes. I believe such craft are practicable.

"Three years ago I suggested a plan to a Canadian railway whereby it could carry passengers and freight by submarine under the ice in the Pacific. They wanted to get to some islands which were open on the ocean side, but frozen tight on the side toward the coast.

"The plan wasn't seriously considered, and so the public knew little about it. Nevertheless it was and is entirely practicable. If this war in Europe lasts much longer that is just what England will have to do. Vessels will be unable to approach with supplies on the surface, even if passengers are allowed to pass by the Germans, and dependence will have to be placed on freight-carrying submarines."

Mr. Lake wouldn't say whether he was the inventor who has submitted plans to the Navy Department for a 2,500-ton submarine cruiser able to travel across the Atlantic. He admitted he was much interested in such a plan and in the plan of Rear Admiral Taylor for the construction of a submarine displacing 1,500 tons. Those at present in use by this Government displace 600 tons.

Developing his ideas on submarine traffic with England, Mr. Lake said:

"Submarines of any size, according to the need, will run from the United States across the Atlantic. Hostile submarines will be virtually powerless against the undersea freighter if aeroplanes protect the approach of the freighter submarines to the coast. Secret landing places will be maintained on the English shore. Lanes of mines will be run for a great distance out into the ocean surrounding the country, and only the Captains of the freight carrying submarines will have the charts that will enable them to pass through these lanes unharmed.

"Approaching the shore the freight submarines will be notified by code signals either from the coast or from aeroplanes where it is safest to land, where hostile submarines lie, and what, if any, changes have been made in the travel lanes.

"Submarines of 6,000 miles cruising radius are now a reality. Half of that radius is enough to carry them across the Atlantic. New methods of conserving the air supply and food supply mean that passengers will be safer in the undersea boats than in liners which are subject to the fate that overtook the Lusitania.

"Of course, these freight carrying submarines would not be as speedy. Neither would they travel all the distance under water. But whenever in danger, whenever within the line of an enemy submarine cordon, they would take the undersea route and be safe."

Mr. Lake is making seven big new submarines for the United States Navy. When asked what he thought of the much-discussed undersea submarine "mother boat," he replied: "The plan is entirely practicable. Not only is it practicable, but for the United States it is essential to a successful submarine warfare."

Asked about the new Edison storage battery of which Secretary of the Navy Daniels is hopeful, Mr. Lake said it had not been fully tried out, and he would not like to compare it with the Diesel heavy oil engine which will displace the combination electric and gasoline motors now used in submarines. He said that the Edison batteries had been installed in a submarine being built according to Lake specifications at Portsmouth, N. H. The greatest advantage of the Edison battery is that it is lighter than those now in use, and does not generate chlorine gas, which damages the air supply of submarines, and has several times proved fatal to submarine crews. The submarine being built at Portsmouth is the L-8.

It was learned here tonight that the new G-3, which is the first American submarine capable of crossing the Atlantic and returning without stopping for fuel or supplies, is being closely guarded here, and will not have any more tests the coming week because of the installation of new inventions which are expected to increase the efficiency of the remarkable little boat.

DANIELS ASKS CO-OPERATION

Wants Nation to Back Up Advisory Board of Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy today explained that while he hoped for great things from the Advisory Board of Inventions, he realized that the organization of the board, on which he has already invited many distinguished scientists to sit, would be but the beginning of laborious work necessary for lasting practical results. Much work of a high sort in this direction, he said, was already being done by the chiefs of the bureaus in the Navy Department, and his purpose in enlisting the help of lay talent was to strengthen the hands of the bureau chiefs and at the same time satisfy the country that the best men to be found were devoting themselves to improving the marine defenses.

"My attention," said Mr. Daniels this afternoon, "has been drawn to a newspaper dispatch in which I am made to say that when we have assembled the inventive geniuses of the country we shall be in a state of defense that no other nation has ever known. This is, of course, not what I intended to say, the point I was trying to make being that when this board was organized and the initial plans for utilizing the native American talent were also under way, and the whole idea was in actual operation, we would have taken a very long step toward making our navy as efficient as human ingenuity could make it. No one realizes more than I do that this is but a beginning. Merely inventing things will not strengthen our navy. We must have for the work that lies before us the loyal and intelligent co-operation not only of Congress, but of the whole nation. To convert dreams into realities much more must be done than merely to show how these dreams can be made into practical and useful things."

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Semi-Annual Sale—MONDAY

Misses', Girls', Boys' and Infants' Apparel

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Misses' Summer Dresses

Misses' Summer Dresses
Of striped or figured voiles, gingham or linen. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $5.75 to $9.75 — **3.75**

Misses' Net and Voile Dresses
Of white or colored French net or voile. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $14.50 to $24.50 — **9.75**

Misses' Summer Dresses
Of white and colored voiles, French linen and novelty fabrics. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50 — **6.50**

Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Silk Gowns of taffeta or crepe de Chine. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — **18.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits
Of navy blue or black serge, gabardine, taffeta or pongee silk. 14 to 20 years.
12.50 *Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50.*

Misses' Coats
Dress, Sport and Travel Coats.
All the fashionable wool and silk fabrics. 14 to 20 years.
9.50 *Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50*

Semi-Annual Sale of Boys' Clothing

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Of fine all wool homespun, cheviots or tweeds, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $8.75 to $10.00 — **4.50**

Boys' Hand Tailored Suits *with Extra Trousers.*
Including extra knickerbockers, of fine imported homespuns, worsteds and cassimeres. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $12.50 to $15.75 — **7.50**

Boys' Wool Knickerbockers
Of Scotch cheviot, English tweeds or homespun. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $2.50 to $3.75 — **1.00**

Boys' Washable Suits
Middy, Tommy Tucker, Dutch, Sailor or Beach models of chambray, galatea or drill, in white and colors. 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $3.75 — **1.45**

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
Of gray or tan crash, tan linen, army khaki or white duck. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $2.95 to $3.75 — **2.50**

Boys' Separate Sport Coats
Of English navy serge, shepherd plaids or knitted fabrics. 6 to 18 years. Heretofore $5.75 to $9.75 — **4.75**

Semi-Annual Sale of Boys' and Youths' Furnishings

Boys' Madras Negligee Blouses
In colored stripes, with attached or separate collar, long sleeves, 8 to 14 years; short sleeves, 4 to 10 years. Heretofore 95c. to $1.25 — **.55**

Youth's Madras Negligee Shirts
In novelty stripes, separate collar to match, French cuffs. 12 to 14 neck. Heretofore $1.25 to $1.45 — **.78**

Youths' Silk Shirts
Of imported fibre or radium silk, with separate collar to match. French cuffs. 12 to 14 neck. Heretofore $2.75 — **1.50**

Youths' Washable Ties
Of imported wash silk in a large range of colored stripes. Heretofore 50c. — **.25**

Girls', Boys' and Children's Hosiery

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose — 6 pair for **1.00**
Black, white or tan; also black corduroy ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10. Heretofore 25c.

Broad or Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose — 3 pair for **.75**
Black, white or tan cotton, broad or fine ribbed, double knee. Sizes 6 to 10. Heretofore 35c.

Children's White Socks — 6 pair for **.75**
Children's imported white cotton socks. Sizes 4½ to 9. Heretofore 20c.

Imported Lisle Thread Socks — 6 pair for **1.15**
White, cadet or navy, with striped tops; also white with all-over colored stripes. Heretofore 25c.

Semi-Annual Sale of Small Children's Apparel

Children's Chambray Rompers
Beach, bloomer or diaper models, in pink, blue or tan, also checks or stripes. 2 to 6 years. Heretofore 50c. to 85c. — **.35**

Oliver Twist Rompers
Beach models of pink, blue or tan striped madras, with white waist, low neck and short sleeves. 1 to 6 years. Heretofore 95c. to $1.45 — **.58**

Children's French Pique Sun Hats
Paris Hats of imported pique, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed. 2 to 6 years. Heretofore $4.95 to $9.75 — **2.95**

Children's White and Colored Dresses
Russian, long waisted, or Hubbard models, of batiste, nainsook, pique or gingham. 6 months to 6 years. Heretofore $2.50 to $3.95 — **.95**

Children's White Dresses
Empire, French waist, or Russian models, of fine white batiste or French pique. 6 months to 6 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $6.50 — **1.85**

Children's French Hand Made Dresses
Of fine white dimity, batiste or French pique, hand emb'd, in white, pink or blue. 6 months to 6 years. Heretofore $4.95 to $9.75 — **2.75**

Children's French Model Dresses
French pique, batiste, linen or dimity, hand made, hand emb'd and lace trimmed; 6 months to 6 years.
4.95 and 6.75
Heretofore $9.75 to $19.50

Children's French Pique Coats
Paris Coats of imported white pique, elaborately hand embroidered; 6 months to 8 years.
2.95 and 5.95
Heretofore $4.95 to $12.75

GERMANY'S REPLY TO BRYCE REPORT ON ATROCITIES

Continued from Page 1.

from roof tops and cellars, from fields and woods.

"In these battles materials were used which would surely not have been employed by regular troops. Great masses of fowling pieces and hunting ammunition were discovered and all sorts of worn out revolvers and pistols. Seventeen depositions attest this fact. In accordance with this situation, the wounds received from small shot and from scalding hot tar and boiling water were numerous. Nine depositions attest this.

"After all is said and done, there is no doubt that in Belgium the insurrection was carried on not only by individual civilians but by direct masses of the population.

"The waging of war by the Belgian civilian population was entirely incompatible with the universally recognized rules of international law, as they have found expression in Articles 1 and 2 of The Hague Conference, which was adopted by Belgium. These rules differentiate between organized and unorganized national war.

"In organized national war (Article 1) militia and volunteer corps, in order to be recognized as in a state of war, must subscribe to the following four conditions: (1) They must have a responsible leader at their head; (2) they must wear definite insignia which can be recognized from a distance; (3) they must carry weapons openly; (4) they must observe the laws and usages of war.

"Unorganized national war dispenses with the first two above conditions, (Article 2,) and does not require responsible leaders or military insignia, but instead it is bound by two other assumptions: (1) It can be waged only in territory not yet occupied by the enemy, and (2) there can have been no time for the organization of the insurrection.

Where Volunteers Sinned.

"The two conditions which are especially laid down for organized national war were undoubtedly non-existent among the Belgian volunteers. For, according to the concurrent dispatches of German military headquarters, the civilians engaged in battle had at their head no responsible leader and wore no sort of military insignia. Thirteen depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the Belgian insurgents cannot be regarded as organized militia or as a volunteer corps. Concerning this point it is of no importance that the insurgents' enterprises were apparently participated in by Belgian military men and members of the Belgian Municipal Guard. For these persons, likewise, wore no military insignia and mingled in civilian dress with the fighting burghers. Seven depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the rights of persons in a state of war can be accorded to them as little as they can to others.

"The whole Belgian national war, consequently, may be judged only from the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns which were already in the possession of the Germans, especially in Aerschot, Andenne, and Louven. But unorganized national war was not even permissible in the places as yet unoccupied by German troops, above all in Dinant and its environs, because the Belgian Government had had amply sufficient time for an organization of national war conforming to international law.

"For years the Belgian Government had been counting on becoming entangled in the military situation the moment that a Franco-German war should arise. It has been proved that preparations for Belgian mobilization were under way at least a week before the entry of the Germany Army. The Government was, therefore, fully competent to provide its civilian population, so far as it cared to call upon it, with military training. The Government had time to arrange for responsible leaders. When the Belgian Government asserted in a communication which reached the German Government through the mediation of a neutral power that it had taken the necessary precautions in this regard, what does this show but that it could have satisfied the conditions referred to above? At any rate, the precautions were not carried out in any territory through which the German troops marched.

"Not only, however, did the presumptions for an internationally lawful unorganized war fail to exist in Belgium, but this war was waged in a fashion which, in itself, was sufficient to place its participants beyond the pale of martial law. For the Belgian volunteers made a practice of not carrying their weapons openly and throughout paid no attention to the laws and usages of war.

"It has been made clear by irrefutable testimony that, in a whole series of instances, German troops were received with apparent cordiality by the Belgian civilian population when the troops were entering a town. Later, when darkness had set in or the moment was otherwise favorable, German soldiers were surprised by an armed attack.

"Such cases occurred, for example, in Blegny, Eeneux, Grande Rosiere, Bievre, Bouvy, Villers-Devant-Orval, Sainte Marie, Les Bulles, Yschippe, Acoz, Aerschot, Andenne, and Louven. More than fifty depositions attest this fact. All such surprise attacks transgress the provisions of international law that weapons be carried openly.

"The greatest stigma, however, which attaches itself to the Belgian population is that of the violation of the usages of war in the most unheard of way. In different places—for example, in Lutich, Herve, Brussels, Aerschot, Dinant, and Louven—the Germans have been shot down from behind and murdered. Sixteen depositions attest this fact. Such murders violate the prohibition governing the 'assassination or wounding of persons belonging to a nostile nation or army.' (The Hague Conference, Article 23, Paragraph 18.)

Red Cross Not Respected.

"Further, the Belgian population did not respect the badge of the Red Cross and thus violated Article IX. of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906. Particularly the population did not shrink from shooting at German troops, using the protection of this badge, nor from attacking hospitals in which the wounded were being cared for, nor from harming the medical staff, when it was in the performance of its duty. Thirty depositions attest this fact.

"Finally, it has been determined, beyond the shadow of a doubt that German wounded were plundered and killed, even frightfully maimed and mutilated. Women and young girls took part in such infamous crimes. German wounded soldiers had their eyes put out their ears, noses, finger ends, and organs cut off, were disemboweled. Seventeen depositions attest this fact.

"In other cases German wounded soldiers were poisoned, hanged to trees, drenched with burning liquids, or otherwise burned to death, so that they suffered an excruciating end. Twelve depositions attest this fact.

"This bestial behavior on the part of the population is a blow in the face not alone to the express engagement of the Geneva Convention (Article 1, Paragraph 1) regarding consideration and care of the sick and wounded, but a blow as well to the first principles of martial law and of humanity.

"Under circumstances such as these, the Belgian civilian population which took part in battle could, of course, lay no claim to treatment befitting persons in a state of war. Rather was it unqualifiedly necessary, in the interest of the self-preservation of the German Army, to adopt the strictest measures with these insurgents.

"Persons who confronted the German troops in battle must, therefore, be cut down; captives were not to be treated according to martial law like prisoners of war, but according to martial usage like murderers.

"Nevertheless, whenever military necessity did not dictate the contrary, the forms of legal procedure were preserved. Prisoners, if the circumstances in any degree permitted, were not shot until after due trial or sentence by a military court. Ten depositions attest this fact.

"Old men, women, and children, even such as were under strong suspicion, were to the greatest possible extent freed. Eleven depositions attest this fact.

"What is more, German soldiers often cared for women and children in the most self-sacrificing way, whenever it was possible to do so. They took the endangered and helpless ones under their protection, even when their patience was put to an extraordinarily hard test through the malicious attacks of the population.

"They shared their bread with the sick and the weak and brought the latter to places where they would receive care. Fourteen depositions attest this fact.

"There is no doubt but that the Belgian Government was grievously to blame for the attitude of the population toward the German Army. For, aside from the fact that a government is under all circumstances responsible for such acts as represent the universal expression of the national will, the Belgian Government must bear the added heavy reproach of not stopping this guerrilla warfare when it could have done so. Seven depositions attest this fact.

"It surely would have been an easy thing for Belgium to give the necessary instructions to her public instruments, such as the Burgomasters, the soldiers, and members of the Municipal Guard in order to restrain the passionate emotions of the people, which had been artificially fanned into flame. So, full responsibility for the enormous blood-guiltiness which weighs upon Belgium must be borne by the Belgian Government.

"This Government has made the attempt to divest itself of such responsibility by attributing the blame for even this to the destructive rage of the German troops, who, quite without reason, were supposed to have committed deeds of violence. The Belgian Government had a commission appointed to investigate the atrocities which pretendedly had been committed by the German troops and had made the findings of this commission a matter for diplomatic complaints.

"This attempt to twist the facts in the case into the exact opposite of the truth has utterly failed. The German Army is accustomed to make war on hostile armies, not on peaceful inhabitants. The irrefragable fact that from the very first a defensive battle was forced upon the German troops in Belgium as a matter of their self-preservation cannot be refuted by any investigations by any commission whatsoever.

"The stories of the Belgian Commission, patched together from the narratives of fugitives, are labeled the product of painstaking, impartial investigation. They bear the stamp of incredibility, if not of malevolent distortion. Because of the condition of affairs the commission is in no wise able to prove the correctness of the rumors presented to it and to grasp the connection of events. Their accusations against the German Army are, therefore, nothing more than vulgar slanders which, without further effort, will be invalidated by the documentary evidence now at hand.

"In Aerschot the battle of the German troops with the Belgian civilian population did not arise, as the Belgians hint, because German officers besmirched the family honor of the Burgomaster. The battle began because the population ventured a thoroughly planned surprise attack on the Commander in Chief at Aerschot and murdered him from behind.

"In Dinant it was not innocent, peaceful citizens who fell victims to German swords, but murderers who had treacherously waylaid German soldiers and thus compelled the troops to fight a battle that annihilated the city.

"In Lowen the battle with the civilian population did not break out because fleeing German troops through mistake became engaged with their comrades who were entering the town. The fight sprang up because a blinded population misjudged the occasion and thought that without danger to themselves they could mow down the returning German troops.

"The torch was applied in Lowen and in other Belgian cities only when bitter necessity demanded it. The plan of the destruction of Lowen, which appears in this official report, shows clearly that the troops contented themselves with razing only those sections of the city where the inhabitants treacherously and with murderous intent made their attacks.

"What is more, it was German troops who took care to save, so far as possible, the rare art treasures not alone of Lowen but of other cities. A special commission of Germans has determined in how great a degree the works of art in Belgium were preserved by German troops.

"The Imperial German Government believes that by the publication of the present material it has convincingly shown that the measures which the German troops adopted against the Belgian civilian population were called forth by a guerrilla warfare, which defied international law, and were demanded by the necessity of war. On the other hand, the Imperial German Government enters an emphatic and solemn protest against a population which waged a dishonorable war by the most contemptible means against the German soldiers.

"An emphatic protest, too, must lie against a Government which completely misconstrued its duties, which gave free rein to the insane passions of its people, and which now does not shrink from throwing off its own heavy guilt by meretricious abuse of the German Army."

An enormous amount of testimony is presented to back up the foregoing statement of the German Government.

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MASSES IN GERMANY TALKING OF PEACE

Next to "American Ammunition," the End of the War Is the Public's Chief Topic.

COUNTING UP THE SPOILS

All Classes Represented as Thinking That the Kaiser Will Be Able to Dictate His Terms.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, June 1.—There are many indications that Germany is fast ripening toward "peace with honor and safety"—on her own terms—although one would probably never suspect it if he confined himself to reading the German papers unless he read very carefully between the lines of certain inspired articles and semi-official statements.

Sounding public opinion personally—the only satisfactory way of getting information here—I find that next to "American ammunition" the question most frequently asked me by Germans is "When are we going to have peace?" "How long is it going to last?" Often the hope of an early—and favorable—peace is veiled in the volunteered remark, "It can last a long while yet."

These spontaneous opinions and questions about the probable duration of the war I encounter chiefly in talking with working men and women, small shopkeepers, employes, &c. When you seek your sources of information higher up the social scale you yourself have to do the questioning, and the higher you go the more persistent you must be in order to turn the conversation into peace channels. Under the surface reticence, however, you discover that big business men, financiers, professional men, and even members of the military caste are doing some hard thinking—and in not a few cases constructive speculating—on the subject of peace. You get the impression from your investigations that the dove of peace will get a great ovation any time it turns up; always provided that it's a pro-German dove, bearing in its bill not only an olive twig but a fat indemnity, choice colonies, chunks of France, Russia, and Belgium. It cannot be put too strongly that while not only the masses, but the classes as well, are eagerly looking forward to a return to the normal condition of peace, it must, according to the present temper of the German people, be a peace favorable to Germany, with Germany the principal judge in pronouncing on its quality.

No Sign of Quitting.

Notwithstanding the sub-surface peace talk there is not the slightest evidence that Germany is willing to quit either now or in the immediate future. I have never met a German in the past seven months who has even hinted at the possibility of quitting. All seem to be sincerely and even fervently trying to live up to the homely Hindenburg motto to "hold out" until the strongest nerves win and Germany can dictate the much-desired peace either wholly or in large part. To the well-disciplined German public opinion, a peace that would leave Germany in the "statu quo ante bellum" is quite unthinkable.

To repeat that all Germans with whom I have talked never doubt that Germany will win in the end is a work of supererogation, but there are some interesting and significant differences of opinion as to the completeness of the victory and the time when and way in which this will come about. The military men are invariably and quite honestly modest on the subject. As typical of the feeling among the officers, I quote the remark of one of the most brilliant of the younger officers on the General Staff: "Germany can never be conquered."

Many non-fighters consider that Germany has already won the war, and that it is merely a matter of hanging on to what they already have in order to "cash in" at the peace negotiations "which must come some time." The hope is frequently expressed that France will soon see "the hopelessness of her fight," and another favorite thought uppermost in the minds of many Germans is that England will "come to her senses." An interesting variant of this thought which I have heard expressed is that "England's business instinct will sooner or later lead her to find a way out of an expensive and losing game."

Look to America.

A banker of international note in discussing the involved and delicate question of launching the "peace that must come" was particularly interested in inquiring what one man in America possessed the requisite tact to start the ball rolling toward an armistice when the time was ripe. He was particularly interested to learn of some American who possessed the necessary judicial tact to delicately convince Sir Edward Grey of the error of his ways. The central and important fact still remains that the stiff backbone of the German people is the farflung German battle line across France and Poland, and that the German people cannot conceive of even the remote possibility of their armies ever being driven out of the enemies' countries.

There are interesting shades and divergences of opinion as to when and how the deadlock will be broken, and some of the gossip and rumors are significant as indicating several marked trends and undercurrents of public opinion. Thus I find almost unanimous agreement that "the war won't last over another Winter." On the other hand, some one "close to" Hindenburg told some one else—and so on down the line—that the war would not be over before Christmas. Hindenburg probably never said anything of the kind, but the bit of gossip is none the less significant.

Equally without basis, in all probability, is the remark attributed to the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, that it would be over before the end of Summer. These bits of presumably baseless gossip, however, show which way two winds of public opinion are blowing: One that, by fighting on, Germany can still further increase her favorable position in the ultimate peace negotiations and grab off more of the lawful victor's spoils to repay her heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure; the other, that Germany would do well to let well enough alone, and hang on to what she already has, merely holding out.

Can't Land a Knockout.

Most Germans with whom I talk display a hard common sense in thoroughly realising the great odds against them and that Germany cannot hope to give the "knockout blow" to all her enemies. What they feel is that the world championship is going to be won on points, and that even if they were only to break even in the succeeding rounds, they still have the decision clinched. The difference of opinion seems to be on the question of whether they can increase the winner's share of the purse by accumulating a few more "points." In the opinion of many well-informed Germans it all simmers down to the proposition that the length of the war now is "up to England." "What will England do?" is the question which most interests them.

A German who is in touch with many of the leaders of German thought and some of Germany's most influential politicians holds the novel "glory-enough-for-all" theory as the probable solution of the world-war deadlock. "The war will end sooner than most people think," my informant said. "It will end by Germany and England making up and shaking hands; with France and Austria the principal losers."

A further clue to these two undercurrents of public opinion is furnished by a recent newspaper discussion between the political editor of the Berliner Tageblatt and Count Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. The Berliner Tageblatt, which is said to be "close" to the Imperial Chancellor and to mirror some of that statesman's views, seemed to take a strong position on the proposition that "the real enemy was Russia."

Many Germans, who are supporting the Government only because of the "higher patriotism" in the time of the nation's danger, are not unreasonably concerned about the possibility that permission to discuss peace terms will be given so late in the day that the public won't have a look-in—will be left literally holding the bag, with statesmen and politicians settling the big question to suit themselves. Evidence of increasing restlessness, and particularly peevishness, that Dr. Dernburg is allowed to talk freely in America about things which Germans may not discuss in the papers at home are, to a good American, most healthy and hopeful signs for Germany's political future. It looks as if Germany, as one result of the world war, were heading toward a larger measure of real democracy.

All kinds of Germans have been and still are giving an inspiring exhibition of unbroken unity in the face of the foe—you can count the "rebels" on the fingers of one hand. And Liebknecht, Ledebour, and the other non-patriots are not taken seriously here; they are more pitied than scorned when they get any attention at all. But, on the other hand, a healthy ferment is working in the minds of many thinking men—and many have had time to think in the trenches of France, Flanders, and Poland. Many have had time to do some original political thinking at home.

There are evidences that very many Germans no longer will be dosed with the soothing syrup of "inspired" words when once the real danger is over; and that the masses of the people, who have cheerfully made heavy sacrifices and who show every indication of a continued willingness to make every necessary sacrifice in blood and money till the "End of the War"—the unknown "Kriegsziel"—is gained, will want a look in afterward. One does not need to be a prophet to foresee one of the prettiest political battles in the history of democracy, after the war ends. It may mean the passing of "Government by Inspiration." But the German Michel, being of a shrewdly hardheaded race, has wisely decided to forego the luxury of a family quarrel while the enemy threatens at the gates. For "patriotism first" is the motto of all good Germans.

But while peace conditions may not be discussed in the press of Germany, there is no censorship on conversations, and while most Germans are reticent about airing their views on the subject personally, some interesting ideas can be fathomed by the persistent sounder of German public opinion.

Want to Keep Belgium.

A symposium of talks with all kinds and conditions of Germans shows, of course, a unanimous agreement that Germany is going to win in the end, and will have the chief voice in the peace negotiations, though the neutrals will also have much to say. There is, however, no agreement on the subject of a large cash indemnity to cover all or even part of the huge cost of war. Many Germans in fact have serious doubts as to any large amount of spot cash being forthcoming. There are only hazy opinions as to how the choice colonies will be reshuffled and which ones Germany will or ought to get. On the other hand there seems to be a very considerable body of public opinion which would like to see Germany tuck the coast of Belgium under her belt. Many, too, think that most of Belgium should be Germany's by right. They argue in support that the Flemish population is really of low Dutch stock and logically ought to be annexed to the Fatherland.

There is considerable talk about continuing to keep the rich industrial districts of France, including the coal fields and iron mines, in German hands. Most of these with whom I have talked consider it almost as a foregone conclusion that Germany will keep the important industrial chunk of Poland which she now holds.

As an interesting, serious contribution to the question, the following "trial balance" of what Germany has lost and won in the course of the war, by the geographer, Geheimrat Professor Dr. Penk, who enjoys an international scientific reputation, deserves careful consideration.

"Our enemy's lands have an area thirteen times as great as those of Germany and our allies, and five times as many inhabitants. But as their colonial population doesn't tell very heavily into the scales, and Japan doesn't count at all on the Continent of Europe, the real relative strength may be taken as 2 to 1. Our quick attack at the west front made it possible to carry the war at once into the enemy's country. On the debit side of the ledger, however, you must enter the hostile tone in the neutral countries because of our violation of Belgium, which in reality had been broken long before by her joining our enemies. We have now occupied in Belgium and France 50,000 square kilometers, with 10,000,000 inhabitants, and this territory embraces the most important iron and coal fields and the most valuable industrial territory of our enemies, while in Germany only about 500 square kilometers are at present in the theatre of war.

"In the east, profit and loss about balance each other, for Russia has occupied 55,000 square kilometers, with 6,000,000 inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, while we, on the other hand, hold 60,000 square kilometers of Russian territory, also with 6,000,000 inhabitants. The fact, however, that there, too, we have the greatest part of the coal centres and of the textile industry centres in our hands is in our favor.

"England's plan to starve us out may be considered as a failure. On the other hand, our hopes of a lack of arms and ammunition among our enemies setting in soon have not fulfilled themselves. Further, the minimum loss of our enemies in the west was, till April 1, 1,250,000 men; that of the Russians, 3,400,000—together, say 5,000,000 men in eight months. This number is increased monthly by about 600,000 men, so that we can safely maintain that after a few months France will have bled to death and Russia will have been militarily exhausted.

"Great and not yet to be estimated are our losses in the colonies and the losses of our merchant fleet. But our German navy has not been destroyed. On the other hand, England's sea power has been so damaged that one can no longer speak of her unconditional supremacy of the seas."

The geographer puts down in his war ledger as a great gain two moral factors also:

"First, the realization that we are not only fighting for our existence as a people and as a State, but also that we are fighting for the high ideals of mankind. And finally we can with justifiable pride book under the profit account the awakening of a new feeling of national consciousness which is the first step in Germany's development into a world power. Thus will we be victorious!"

Talk of peace is always automatically coupled with victory. It is always well to bear this in mind if you want to understand the Germans. There is no trace of any tired feeling; in fact, not since the fall of Antwerp have I found them so confident of ultimate victory. This increasingly optimistic confidence, like the parallel peace longings, is in part due to the very early warm Spring weather, in all probability, but chiefly to the central fact that their armies are still in the enemy's country, in spite of the Allies' various Winter offensives.

BAN TEUTON CHESS PLAYERS

City of London Club Strikes Lasker and Others from Its List.

Further illustration of the intense feeling in England against Germany and everything German was furnished at the last annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club, when a resolution was passed to strike the names of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the world's champion, and Dr. S. Tarrasch, the champion of Germany, from its list of honorary members.

Not satisfied with this expression of their displeasure, the Directors sent a request to all members of German and Austrian birth, whether naturalized British subjects or not, not to frequent the club during the war.

Ten per cent. of the members of the club are on active service, including G. A. Thomas, the club champion, who succeeded Edward Lasker, now champion of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York, as title holder.

Among those who are helping to make history on the battlefield and who are also excellent chess players, are General Joffre, General von Hindenburg, and Count Zeppelin.

MILITIAMEN IN CAMP FOR MIMIC WARFARE

5,000 from New York City Start Week of Real Army Work on Fishkill Plains.

7TH FIRST TO PITCH TENTS

500 Regulars to Participate in Manoeuvres—Trooper of Second U. S. Cavalry Falls Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y.—More than 5,000 National Guardsmen, all from New York City, reinforced by about 500 regulars from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the Plattsburg Barracks on Lake Champlain, are encamped here tonight. The militiamen began arriving shortly after noon, and until late this afternoon all roads leading to the Plains were dusty from the tramping of the thousands of infantrymen and the galloping horses of the cavalry and field artillery contingents.

Sydney J. Jeffries, 23 years old, a "model unit" soldier in Troop M Second U. S. Cavalry, died suddenly of heart disease soon after camp had been reached. He was a veteran of the Mexican border and Moro campaigns. His home was in New York City.

The excessive heat made the movement of troops from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River and Hopewell Junction, extremely uncomfortable, and both men and horses sufferea.

For the first time the usually peaceful spot which Major Gen. O'Ryan had picked out as the right place to teach citizen soldiers how to "dig themselves in," and how to go forward in the face of machine gun and artillery fire, assumed a real warlike appearance. The encampment, which had been named "Camp Whitman," covers hundreds of acres just to the east of Sprout Creek, along the banks of which the first big tussle between the guardsmen and the regulars is scheduled to take place a few days hence.

Headquarters on "Hill 23."

Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff have been on the ground for a week laying out the camp sites, installing water and sanitary systems, studying the topography of the country and formulating the problems that the soldiers will be called upon to solve during their week's tour of duty on the plains. O'Ryan's headquarters are perched on the top of an eminence that overlooks the entire encampment. The soldiers call it "Hill No. 23."

"Have you ever seen a finer ground for manoeuvres?" General O'Ryan asked THE TIMES correspondent this afternoon as he pointed out the military training advantages offered by the valleys, hills, and streams.

"We are not going to break in the men right at the start," he continued, "and we are not going to feed them sparingly or deprive them of ample opportunity to have an hour or so off now and then, during which they can play baseball, run races, box, and wrestle, but beyond that it is all going to be work, carefully thought out, so as to provide a minimum of training in the art of war for every officer and man present. Trench work will be featured in many of the problems as well as pioneer operations, such as the construction of pontoon bridges. For obvious reasons details of the problems that will be worked out will not be announced in advance, and not until each problem has been worked out and the results carefully studied by the umpires will anything concerning them be made public."

A little narrow road deep in dust that made some of the regulars think of the sand dunes beyond Vera Cruz cuts the main camp in two just in front of the headquarters of the commanding General. Beyond that road and on the way to Sprout Creek the infantry organizations, the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments have pitched their camps.

Seventh Regiment First.

The camp of the Seventh is almost directly opposite the headquarters, and it was these men who reached camp first this afternoon. They "hit it up" from Hopewell Junction, where they detrained at quick step all the way and pitched camp with the speed and precision of regulars.

Colonel Daniel Appleton led the regiment, and fifteen minutes after the last company came to a halt the big conical tents were in position and the men were hustling about getting cots, bedding, and equipment in their proper places. It was a splendid demonstration of the efficiency of the New York regiment and brought much praise from the score of regular army officers who witnessed the pitching of the camp.

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Colonel Clarence Wadsworth, arrived next. Like the men of the Seventh, they came along as a regiment would going into battle, and, despite the terrific heat, every man appeared to enjoy it. They pitched their tents to the left of the Seventh. The Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth followed soon after.

Mounted Men Delayed.

The first of the mounted troops to arrive was Squadron A, under command of Major W. R. Wright. They had been delayed at New Hamburg owing to the late arrival of the animal transport. When the transport landed the horses and wagon trains were quickly unloaded and the march to Fishkill Plains started. The squadron is brigaded with the regulars of the Second Cavalry under Colonel Joseph N. Dykman, U. S. A., from Fort Ethan Allen.

The signal men and engineers of the Twenty-second Battalion came next. The last to arrive was Battery F of the Second Field Artillery. It was their misfortune to draw a slow transport, and it was nearly sundown when the big caissons and guns came lumbering into camp.

The Third Battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry is under the command of Major H. H. Bandholtz, and Troops K, L, and M of the Second United States Cavalry are under Captain Joseph H. Herron. These commands are made up of picked men from two of the crack regiments of the army, and they arrived here after a two weeks' march ride through Northern New York and along the east bank of the Hudson.

"The men of three troops of the Second Cavalry," said Captain Herron tonight, "had an experience on the trip to the plains that none of us will ever forget. Every city, every village, every hamlet through which we passed gave us a splendid reception, and we were made to realize that, after all, the regular army occupies a warm spot in the hearts of the people. One thing that especially impressed me was the attitude of the little children. We rode 250 miles, and I don't remember a single occasion when the children failed to salute the colors."

March Twenty Miles a Day.

The battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry under Major Bandholtz marched every foot of the 260 miles from Plattsburg to Fishkill Plains. The battalion averaged nearly twenty miles a day. The march was made the occasion for an interesting experiment which was carried out under the supervision of First Lieutenant Paul C. Potter, U. S. A. This was to make as nearly as possible an absolutely correct tabulation of the number of steps required to march 250 miles at the regulation army service gait. Lieutenant Potter said this afternoon that he figured that each man averaged 572,000 steps for the entire distance, or 154,440,000 steps for the battalion.

The troops, with the exception of the regulars now here, will break camp next Saturday afternoon and return to New York. As they depart the soldiers of the Second Brigade of Brooklyn are due to arrive for a week's stay.

Major Allan L. Reagan has been appointed Provost Marshal of the camp, with Lieutenant L. F. Knust of the Seventh Regiment as his first assistant.

AMERICANS SAVED SERBIA, SAYS LIPTON

Work of Our Doctors 'Miraculous' —Typhus Hospitals Closed for Lack of Patients.

LONDON, July 17.—"Miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American doctors and nurses in Serbia," said Sir Thomas Lipton today, following his return from his second trip to the Near East with his yacht Erin, now made into a hospital yacht.

"As usual," continued Sir Thomas, "the Americans excel in organization and preventive measures. The French and English units are doing good work in the hospitals, but credit for the work of sanitation, which is rapidly making typhus a thing of the past, must go to the Americans, whose magnificent efforts have made them loved by every Serbian, from the King to the lowest peasant, all of whom seem fully to appreciate the efforts of the Red Cross in their behalf.

"When I was in Serbia on my first trip," continued Sir Thomas, "it was unsafe to travel in the country, which was then so badly infected from vermin as to make necessary the use of antiseptics night and morning. But on this trip no such precautions were necessary, thanks to the sanitation reforms enforced by Americans. The hospitals are now as clean as any to be found in Europe, while hotels and dwellings are beginning to observe sanitary regulations.

"At the height of the epidemic there were probably 300,000 cases of typhus, but many typhus hospitals now have been closed for lack of patients. At Ghevgheli, where Dr. James F. Donnelly, now Serbia's national hero, died, there were once 1,400 patients in the American hospital. Now there are only three who are suffering from typhus.

"At Uskub I saw in operation the machinery with which American doctors and sanitary experts are washing the whole nation. Near the town three long railroad trains were standing in the midst of a city of tents. From these tents there poured an army of naked men carrying their clothing in their hands. Stopping at the first train they deposited their clothes in a car, where they were thoroughly sterilized. Then the owner proceeded to the bath car, where an attendant placed him under high-pressure water pipes. When he was completely scrubbed the next step was an inspection by an American doctor, after which the bather received his sterilized clothing.

"Members of the Turkish population, which is large in this part of Serbia, protested vigorously against disrobing for the bath on the ground that such a procedure violated their religious principles, but without avail, for the American Sanitary Commission has complete power to enforce its regulations. After the army of men had been treated during the day, the women and children received baths during the night.

"The next day I saw a whole regiment inoculated against cholera with a speed and efficiency almost incredible to any one who does not understand American methods. Cholera may come again, but it is no longer feared.

"In brief, it can be said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what threatened at one time to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a modern nation.

"Dr. Edward W. Ryan has 3,000 patients, mostly wounded, at Belgrade in a hospital pronounced by experts to be of the best. Dr. Ryan has not fully recovered from his illness with typhus, but manages to direct the big hospital.

"The whole task is in charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, to whom the lion's share of credit for the direction of the great work must be given. This is due as much to his magnetic personality as to his skill. While Dr. Strong was in Saloniki the Greek Queen sent for him to see the King."

Sir Thomas brought back with him on the Erin several American doctors and nurses convalescent from typhus.

While she was attempting to enter the Straits of Messina during the night the Erin was fired on, one shell striking near the yacht, which, unable to anchor in the deep water, cruised about until morning, when the commandant came on board and apologized. He explained that the gunners did not recognize the Erin as a hospital ship.

Sir Thomas came home ill, but is improving. When he is able to travel he expects to go to America to recuperate.

BRITISH CATECHIZE KOELBLE

German-American on Dr. Dernburg's Ship Also Had Baggage Searched.

Alphonse Koelble, a leading German-American propagandist of this city, who was with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg on the steamship Bergenafjord when she was taken into Kirkwall on a recent voyage to Norway, was questioned in detail by the British authorities, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 26.

Koelble, who, a few years ago created an Irish-German-American uproar that prevented Andrew Carnegie and other peace orators from speaking at a big peace meeting at Carnegie Hall, was traveling to Germany on the Bergenafjord in connection with the transmission of more than $250,000, realized at the recent German benefit bazar for the relief of widows and orphans of German soldiers.

"When questioned by the English," the Frankfurter Zeitung says, "Koelble decidedly refused to answer certain questions. Therefore, he was released only after several hours. In spite of Koelble's protest, his baggage was searched the next day, without results. To the amazement of all the passengers, the ship was detained until Wednesday. The reason was probably suspicion of espionage against the American dancer, Irene Sanden, who, a born German, is the wife of an American named Greenberg. An English woman who shared her cabin had declared that a dangerous German woman spy was on board. The American woman was subjected to an unsparing examination of her person and baggage, despite her protests, but of course nothing was found against her."

WAR ON COTTON CONTINUES.

Sir William Ramsay Insists Britain Should Exclude It from Enemies.

LONDON, July 17.—Sir William M. Ramsay, the well-known British scientist, today seizes the opportunity contained in the statement issued yesterday by W. F. Reid, the inventor of a smokeless powder process, declaring that cotton was not necessary for the production of high explosives, to renew his campaign for "the supreme necessity of excluding cotton from our enemies' country."

The scientist says there is no dispute between himself and Mr. Reid. The latter referred to material used in charging shells, while he, Sir William Ramsay, referred to firing the charge when he said that "modern propulsive explosives are not made without cotton."

Sir William asserts that during May nineteen times as much cotton as its normal supply was allowed to enter Holland, and adds:

"It is certain it passes, maybe indirectly, into Germany. We virtually are fighting against ourselves. We indirectly are killing our own men."

The scientist concludes that when the exportation of cotton to the Central Powers is stopped "it will not be long before we see the end of the war."

SHELL IN FACTORY KILLS 5.

French Authorities Start Inquiry Into Accident at Vergeroux.

ROCHEFORT, France, July 17.—Five persons were killed by the bursting of a shell in the ammunition factory at Vergeroux, near here, yesterday. Seven persons in all were injured.

An inquiry has been begun by the marine authorities.

BUSINESS MEN EQUIP FOR MONTH IN CAMP

In 1,000 Who Will Go to Plattsburg Barracks Every Profession Is Represented.

MANY ATHLETES IN THE LIST

Special Train Will Take New Yorkers—List of Army Supplies Required.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood commanding the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, said yesterday that judging from the rate at which applications for permission to participate in the military camp for professional and business men, to be held on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, N. Y., were coming in there was every reason to believe that the limit of 1,000 would be reached before the end of this month. More than 500 approved applications have been filed at Division Headquarters on Governors Island and among them are the names of some of the best known young men in New York, Boston and other large cities.

Included in the list of volunteers are bankers, lawyers, noted football and baseball players of recent years, polo players whose fame is international, a champion tennis player, police athletes, and business men who are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to learn military tactics.

During the past week scores of inquiries have been made to THE NEW YORK TIMES for information as to the best way of enrolling for the month's tour of duty.

In order to answer these inquiries Captain Gordon Johnston prepared the following official bulletin covering the inquiries:

PERIOD OF CAMP.—The camp starts on Aug. 10 and continues to Sept. 6, 1915. Men are required to report at camp on Aug. 10, except in the special cases where enrollments for less than the full period of the camp are approved.

LOCATION.—The camp will be held near Plattsburg, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Champlain adjoining the U. S. Regular Army Post.

TRANSPORTATION.—A special train for men going by way of New York will leave Grand Central Station, New York Central Railroad, at 9:15 P. M., on Aug. 9. For reservations apply to M. E. Cochrane, care New York Central Lines, 1,216 Broadway, telephone 6310 Madison. Remittances should be made at the same time covering transportation and Pullman space desired, one way fare from New York, $6.81—lower berth $2.00—upper berth, $1.60. Same rates can be obtained at Plattsburg for return trip.

For men going by way of Boston information can be obtained from the Boston Enrollment Committee, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston.

UNIFORMS.—Each man must take—3 pairs matching shoes, medium weight socks, 1 pair light shoes or sneakers, Summer underwear, 2 pairs of olive drab breeches, cotton, 1 pair leggings, regular pattern, 2 olive drab shirts, 1 army blouse, cotton, 1 campaign hat and hat cord (special for military training camps), toilet articles and other necessaries.

Articles of uniform may be purchased from Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, 16 East Forty-second Street, New York, Sigmund Elsner, 103 Fifth Avenue, New York, or any military outfitter.

The Stetson shoe is recommended, but any good tramping or hunting shoe will be satisfactory.

Bathing trunks or suits are recommended.

Civilian clothing, &c., in trunks and suit cases will be properly stored.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.—Arms, other ordnance and other equipment, including mess outfit, will be furnished by the United States Army, and mess will be provided at the rate of 50 cents a day (included in deposit of $30, to be made on arrival to cover camp expenses).

BOOKS ON MILITARY MATTERS.—It is recommended that the following books be read before attending camp: "Manual of Military Training," by Captain James A. Moss; "U. S. Army Field Service Regulations." For those wishing more information the following additional books are suggested: "Technical Principles and Problems," (Hanhum;) "Basic Course for Cavalry," (L. C. Andrews;) "Elements of Military Hygiene," (Ashburn;) "Military Map Reading," (Sherrill.) The above may be obtained from the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, New York, The Infantry Journal, Washington, D. C., the George Banta Publishing Company, Minaska, Wis., or from any good book publishing company.

INOCULATION.—It is recommended that the typhoid prophylaxis inoculation be taken at the camp, or before if preferred. (No charge for this treatment at the camp or for approved applicants at Governors Island, N. Y.)

INSTRUCTION.—The purpose of the camp will be to give each attendant as much of the fundamental education of an officer as can be imparted in the duration of the camp. A certain definite routine will be prescribed for all. Special opportunities will be offered for training in various branches of the service under expert officers. There will be present at the camp cavalry, artillery, signal corps and infantry officers of the regular army. Opportunities for work with aeroplane and machine gun are proposed.

ORGANIZATION.—Attendants at the camp will be divided into organizations commanded by officers of the regular army, whose duties cover not only those of instruction, but also the health and general welfare of their commands.

SPECIAL PERIODS OF ATTENDANCE—NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.—Those who have been members of the National Guard or have had other military experience may apply, and on approval may attend for less than the prescribed period. As the military training is progressive, the latter part of the camp is recommended for such men. Men of sufficient experience will be used as officers and non-commissioned officers for the various organizations. The original enrollments stating experience are on file with the commanding officer of the camp.

EXAMINATIONS.—No examination is required, but a board of regular officers on duty at the camp will make such recommendations as to individual qualifications as they may deem proper, to be filed with the War Department.

Additional information to the above may be had by application to Division Headquarters, Governors Island, or to the Business and Professional Men's Enrollment Committee, 15 Broad Street.

KING BRAVES GUNS TO SEE DARING WORK

Italian Monarch Watches Young Wire Cutter as He Attacks Trench Entanglements.

UDINE, Italy, July 17, (via Lungano and Paris.)—King Victor Emanuel recently stood his ground while he and a group of officers were the target of Austrian gunners, refusing to retire to a place of safety because he was interested in watching a young Italian soldier who was trying to cut the wire tracted the attention of the Austrians, trenches.

The King marked the progress of the wire cutter attentively from the time the latter left the Italian lines. The ruler and the officers about him attracted the attention of the Austrians, who began to shell them. The King was advised to retire from the spot but declined. For a short time the Austrians did not see the wire cutter, but when they did discover him they made him the centre of a terrific fire.

The soldier, however, redoubled his efforts and accomplished his work, returning to his own lines uninjured amid the cheers of his comrades. The King wished to congratulate the daring youth and the soldier was brought before him. When asked his name the young man gave it, adding that he was a leader of the Republican movement in Romagna, which tried to overthrow the monarchy in June, 1914. Now, he declared, he was determined to shed his last drop of blood for his King, the first soldier of the land.

MACHINE GUNS NEEDED.

War College Will Ask Congress to Aid That Branch of Service.

When the army estimates are submitted to the next Congress they will include a provision for the creation of a machine gun company for every regiment of infantry and cavalry in the army. These organizations now have machine gun platoons and some of the regiments have as many as four machine guns, but these platoons are all provisional and without legal status. The total number of machine guns in the entire United States Army at the present time is about 180, as compared to 50,000 in the German, the same number in the French, and more than 25,000 each in the British, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian armies.

That Congress is to be asked to remedy this deficiency in equipment was the statement made by an army officer on duty in New York yesterday. The proposition to be submitted to Congress, on the recommendation of the War College, will be for a machine gun company for each of the thirty regiments of infantry and the fifteen regiments of cavalry, each company to be equipped with twelve of the latest and most improved type of machine guns, with authority to increase the number to twenty-four in the event it is decided to bring the regiments up to war strength. This would give the regular army 540 machine guns on a peace footing, or 1,080 on a war basis.

The decision on the part of the officers of the War College to recommend the creation of machine gun companies follows a close study of the present war in Europe, the reports received from the military observers in Europe all stating that the value of the little quick-firers in France, Poland, and other war zones has been proven beyond all question. Already the subject of providing more complete drill regulations for these guns will shortly be taken up at the Army School of Fire, at Fort Sill, Okla., and in the event Congress authorizes the organization of the forty-five companies that will be recommended, the War Department will be ready to promptly undertake the work of organising and equipping the companies.

"There is no military organization on the face of the earth in so deplorable a condition, so far as machine guns are concerned, as is that of the United States," said an army officer yesterday.

SAVE MANY IN HARLEM FIRE.

Police and Firemen Carry Tenants from Blazing Building.

A fire which started on the ground floor hallway and spread up the stairs, mushrooming out on each of the five floors, drove the ten families living in the tenement at 203 East 119th Street, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue, to the rear fire escapes and the roof shortly after midnight last night. Policemen Horton, Farrell, and Salter of the East 126th Street station, who saw the blaze through the glass of the front door and broke this door in, couldn't get up the stairs, but they got to the fire escapes in the rear and by standing on one another's shoulders, reached the first of these and lowered the drop ladder. Then they marshaled the frightened men, women, and children down the ladders to the yard and safety.

Mrs. Margaret Craig, who lived on the second floor with Elizabeth, 18 years old; Edward, 20, and Henry, 14, was caring for Elizabeth Carron, the 7-month-old baby of a daughter who died recently, and the mother and grandchild were caught in their bedroom. The policemen found them there and carried them down the fire escape.

Mrs. Margaret McGuire and her daughter Lillian, eighteen years old, who lived on the top floor, found flames already on the fire escape and so fled to the roof. Firemen of Truck 14 ran an extension ladder up the front of the building and the driver, Frank Watzinger, mounted it. He had to lean far over from the ladder to reach the roof, but he got the daughter down and returned for Mrs. McGuire. She fainted before he got her to the street but was resuscitated.

Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin turned in a second alarm for the blaze, and with the arrival of the extra men and apparatus it was quickly got under control. The Chief estimated the damage at $10,000. No one knows how the fire started.

HELLO GIRLS TO RECEIVE.

Exchange Has Visiting Days, with Subscribers as Guests.

The Brooklyn manager of the New York Telephone Company apparently believes it to be good policy for a public service corporation to cultivate friendly and personal relations with the subscribers. He has decided to have "at home days" for visitors to the telephone exchanges, with "Miss Central" and "Miss Information" presiding as hostesses, between turns at the switchboards. Brooklyn subscribers have received neatly printed "R. S. V. P." invitations to call, which read:

New York Telephone Company.

A number of our patrons and friends have expressed a desire to see one of our central offices in actual operation, and we have arranged for several visiting days. I take pleasure in extending you this invitation to visit our Prospect Exchange, at 547 Clinton Avenue, —— Tuesday, ——, 1915, at 8 P. M. This letter will serve to admit you, and I shall be pleased to conduct you through the central offices, explain its operation, and point out the many interesting features of telephone operating. I would appreciate the favor of a reply on the inclosed card.

Yours very truly,

S. V. GIBSON,
Local Commercial Manager.

An addressed postcard was inclosed with the invitation, on which the subscriber may announce his acceptance of the invitation. A subscriber receiving one of these invitations was further surprised by receiving also the return of five cents from the telephone company, a refund made because he had put a dime in a slot machine by mistake for a five-cent Brooklyn call. The operator took his name and address, and a few days later the subscriber received a statement from the company inclosing stamps for the overcharge.

3,500 IRON CROSSES GIVEN.

Total of First Class Alone Since Beginning of the War.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—"As illustrating the bravery of the German troops in the present war," says an announcement made today by the Overseas News Agency for transmission, "the fact is noted that since the war began 3,500 Iron Crosses of the First Class have been distributed.

"The regulations require that a soldier must have earned the Cross of the Second Class before the Cross of the First Class can be conferred upon him."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

New Models—Princess & Redingote Serge Frocks



IN TAILLEUR, SATIN COMBINATION, BEADED AND BRAIDED TYPES

39.50 49.50 79.50

Unusual models for immediate and early fall wear that depart in silhouette and style-refinements from the everyday commonplaces.

Closing Out Remaining Summer Stocks

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Women's Cotton Frocks

Formerly 12.50 to 39.50

5.00 7.50 9.50 16.50

Of voile, linen, organdie, crepe and novelty tissues.

White Silk Dresses

Formerly up to 39.50

18.50 22.50

Tailleur and demi-dress models in white crepe de Chine.

Women's Tailleur Suits

Formerly up to 65.00

15.00 22.50

An assortment of styles, in serge, gabardine, tweed, faille silk and taffeta.

Women's Summer Blouses

Formerly up to 8.50

2.90

Of chiffon, flowered effects, lace, crepe de Chine and linen.

150 Women's Cloth & Silk Coats & Wraps

Formerly up to 45.00

15.00

For Evening, Afternoon and Sport Wear

Charmeuse Wraps with marabou.
Smocked white taffeta coats.
Satin sublime sport coats.
Black and white check motor coats.
Tweed travel and motor coats.
Velveteen blazer sport coats.
Black and white check sport coats.
Pongee silk motor coats
Tan covert and gabardine coats.
Blue and black serge coats.

Misses' Sport Coats

Formerly up to 29.50

10.00

Of golf cord, covert, cheviot, eponge, checks, navy serge. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Cotton Frocks

Greatly Reduced to

5.00 7.50 10.00

Of voile, linen, organdie, crepe and novelty tissues. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Odd Dresses

Greatly Reduced to

12.75

One or two of a kind in various silk materials and cloth. Sizes 14 to 18.

French Nightgowns

Formerly 2.50

1.95

Hand made and hand embroidered nightgowns of fine sheer nainsook.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Formerly up to 16.50

8.95

Plain and accordion plaited skirts with lace coat effects.

Glove Silk Vests

Reduced to

1.10

Pure glove silk, reinforced, colors white and pink.

200 Women's Separate Cloth & Wash Skirts

Greatly Reduced to

3.50

Smart sport models in linen, ratine, cotton gabardine, pique, colored golfcords and a collection of odd cloth skirts.

LIKE LIFE AS USUAL IN ENGLAND STILL

But It Only Looks That Way to the Casual Observer of Surface Conditions.

WHY ENGLISHMEN ARE CALM

The Censor Keeps Excitement Down, but Response to Real Needs Is Instant—A Baggage Corps Recruiting Scene.

Why England, to the casual American observer, has seemed phlegmatic or even indifferent to the war in which the mastery of Europe hangs in the balance, is well told in a letter to a New York friend from an Englishman long resident here, who recently crossed the water. From an English watering place he writes:

"Last night I went to the Castle Hill and heard the band play. There was a stretch of two acres of green lawn with a border deep with all the old familiar flowers of every imaginable hue. An ancient pile of masonry half covered with ivy stood in the middle and from the hill one could look down on every hand to valleys thick with trees. Such mighty elms and sturdy oaks as all the wealth of Wall Street could not buy, standing alone in the fields or wound together in great cliffs of green.

"And this was a country at war, with hundreds of thousands of its young men drilling in khaki and their mothers and wives buying respirators as a matter of household furniture in preparation for—hardly fear of—a Zeppelin raid, even gas. It was absolutely impossible to realize the immensity of the contrast. Here we were, one hundred of us, gently strolling through these magnificent grounds and listening to the band, while within five miles were half a dozen hospitals for wounded soldiers, every now and then an army aeroplane whirring overhead and the newspaper bulletins flaming with war news. If not 'business as usual' to one who is a comparative stranger to England, it is, at any rate, life as usual, because there is nothing that seems to call for anything different. The countryside is not different; the Summer is not different, and so the old familiar life flows on in its accustomed channels.

"I haven't been in London much yet, but what I have seen bears out the same thing. More soldiers are to be seen in the streets, in the parks one runs across wounded officers seated on the benches, and of course everywhere are the rather undignified recruiting advertisements. More automobiles carry little flags, often clusters to represent all the Allies, and individuals sport buttons to show they belong to this or that volunteer training organization. The top hat and morning coat have almost disappeared, and I am told that at even Sunday afternoon 'At homes' it is no longer good form to wear them. They are not suited to war time, it is felt, and it is correct, as one asks a guest to a meal, whether it be of one or a dozen courses, to explain that 'it's all very simple, because it's wartime, you know.'

"Of course, if one looks for war scenes they can be found, but they need looking for. One afternoon my wife and I went into St. James Park and heard a band playing on the Horse Guards Parade. They were in khaki, and there seemed to be no particular reason why they should perform, or, for that matter, show much interest in their program. As we got near them, however, we found that it was the Scots Guards Band itself, and, as it was playing near some temporary wooden sheds, it was supposed by the authorities to be inspiriting the recruits in waiting. As, however, it was rendering some very classical selection with that peculiar virtuosity that counts it meritorious to reduce the music of forty pieces to the volume of one clarinet, it didn't inspirit any one, but did suggest that here were forty perfectly healthy men who might have been put in the fighting line without difficulty to anybody.

"They played 'God Save the King,' every soldier within earshot at rigid attention, and as they moved off their place was taken by the most extraordinary collection of individuals. They had been resting in the background and came forward as their names were called. Some were short and some were tall; some wore laborer's corduroys, and others frayed and shabby serge suits. They had caps and derbies, and soft felt hats, they ranged in age from 25 to 50, and they smoked everything from cigarettes to calabash pipes.

"If these had been Kitchener's recruits, truly they would have looked bad. They were not, however, fighting men, but baggage handlers. They had been recruited not to shoot Germans, but to load and unload the ammunition intended for that laudable pursuit. They were to go to Aldershot for training, but none of them expected to get nearer the trenches than Boulogne.

"The N. C. O.'s treated them with infinite patience. A smart Grenadier Corporal, six feet if he was an inch, straight as a ramrod, with a swagger stick under his arm, formed them up. He wasted no time in ordering them to 'fall in;' he took each by his shoulder and placed him in line. Slowly he made a column of fours and paid no attention to the cheap tobacco smoke that ascended from it.

"Behind a rope stood the wives of the recruits. Like them, they were no longer young and passably battered. The black bonnet of the charwoman nodded among them and the finery, such as it was, smacked of the one and eleven pence ha'penny order. They showed no emotion—just stood to watch 'Im go off with the hard luck hardened philosophy of the very poor.

"One of the recruits, who had swaggered most with his big pipe, at last broke away. He left the ranks, ran to the rope, and, leaning across it, said:

"'We ain't going to foight the Germans, y' know.'

"His wife said nothing, but the woman with her replied:

"'No, but if you get a chawnce to do one, do 'im good.'

"A laugh from the rank and the men called:

"'Shawn't we mike foine German saussidges.'

"Another man saw his wife taking it hardly. He called out to her:

"'You know the old tile. Don't be down 'earted.'

"'I don't mean to be,' she answered. 'At any rite, not if I can 'elp it.'

"One recruit who in more prosperous days was probably a clerk of the cheaper grades couldn't stand it any longer. He went to his wife as she stood at the rope with her friends and urged her to go home.

"'Just take the same bus we came by and you'll soon be in Brixton. You know, don't you, Jenny?'

"Jenny evidently did know, and the wife followed her away in silence without a word of farewell to her husband.

"The men were now in place, and a Grenadier Guards Corporal mounted a bench and read them their orders. They were to go to the Charing Cross Station, he said, and entrain for Aldershot; there they were to draw their equipment, and so on. As he spoke a small military band marched up and wheeled into column ahead of the recruits. They struck up a lively march; even the most slouchy of the new men squared his shoulders and threw up his chin, and away they went across the park. The crowd followed. They were only dock laborers off to handle packing cases at Aldershot or 'somewhere in France'; but they had joined the army and they had their moment of homage.

"It was such a curious little episode, so complete in itself, that I have let myself tell it in full. Near Charing Cross you can see the same thing all day long, and continually litte parades of recruits, headed by the bagpipes or a band, thread the crowds of Trafalgar Square. They disappear into the station, and what happens to them then no one knows.

"So far I have really talked with very few people, but it seems to me that those who prate of the nation not taking the war to heart are expressing it wrongly. I have tried to tell you how hard it is to realize that there is a war going on, especially as the news we get does not begin to be displayed as THE NEW YORK TIMES displays it. The censorship seems sterner here, and so we know little. We are all disappointed; we are all anxious; we are some of us angry and puzzled, but we are all determined to go on and confident it will come out right.

"One thing helps and that is the information passed from mouth to mouth, which is never printed and cannot be. It may not all be true by any means, but it is distinctly comforting, and shows that the navy at any rate, is a conspicuous success in equipment and gunnery as well as courage, and that it is making the lot of the German submarine far from the unmitigated success that the official silence permits it to appear.

"Of course some of the newspapers yell for the mobilization of the nation and so on. I tried an experiment. I went to two Government offices, telling them I was a Cambridge graduate, with some experience in organization and that I was likely to be in the country for two or three months and would be delighted to offer my services in any capacity that I could. From them I received formal notices that my communication had arrived. Now I shall have to register, when the new bill is passed, but I suppose most people will find it and then. Very few will find the Government can really make use of them and the rest of us will go on just as before.

"So when men write and talk of the phlegm of the British nation and the impossibility of getting people to realize the seriousness of the war, it seems to me they don't understand. What can the average man do? How is he to show his anxiety? How is he even to get enough real news to justify his anxiety? He is completely in the dark; he finds the world goes on around him very much as usual and so he goes on about his usual business. Barring the labor troubles, the country has done whatever has been ordered of it and is concerned only that it has not had some of the recent demands put to it earlier."

NO EXPLOSIVES ON PIERS.

Neutrality Squad Investigating Violations in Loading Powder.

Placards have been put up at all steamship piers along the water front calling attention of truckmen to the new regulation of the Explosives Commission of New York City that dynamite, powder, and other explosives must not be loaded from the New York City piers. All such goods must be loaded on the ships from lighters in the lower bay.

The Neutrality Squad, under orders of the Collector of the Port, which has to see that this law is carried out by the steamship lines, has traced two alleged violations to a powder company. More than fifteen tons of blasting compound, loaded on steamers at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn, have been traced to Jersey railroad centres.

$1,000,000 for Cuba's Gold Reserve.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga sailed at noon yesterday for Havana with $1,000,000 in five-dollar gold pieces stowed in her specie room. The gold was shipped by the National Bank of Cuba's branch, at 1 Wall Street, and makes a total of $1,000,000 in American gold sent to Havana for deposit in the Cuban Treasury as a reserve against the money coined in the National Mint at Philadelphia for the Cuban Republic.

KILLED BY BOY'S CAR WHILE MENDING TIRE

Motorist Working at Roadside Mangled by Racing Car That Speeds Away.

RICH MAN'S SON ARRESTED

Gives Information That Leads to Capture of Boys and Girls with Him in Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—A party in an automobile brought the body of Anton Darbie of 341 Spruce Street into this city shortly after 3 o'clock this morning and told the police that they had seen a racing automobile strike Barbie as he stood beside his own car on the White Horse Pike at Barrington, repairing a punctured tire. Some members of the party alighted, expecting to care for Darbie, and had found him dead, with almost every bone in his body broken.

The others in their car followed the speeding machine, which, after striking Darbie, had put on more power and raced away. They continued the chase until their quarry distanced them, and then, returning, picked up their companions and the body of Darbie.

County detectives, in automobiles, set off at once to search for the racing car, and Detective Doran found it just before noon, ditched and abandoned on a side road leading off from the White Horse Pike, about seven miles from the main thoroughfare.

The front was broken, and there was blood on the radiator. The license plates had not been removed and from them Doran decided that Arthur Tomlinson, 19 years old, son of B. C. Tomlinson, a flour broker, and ex-Freeholder of Laurel Springs, had been the driver of the car.

According to the police, Tomlinson talked readily after he had been arrested, and presently Wesley Dilson of Philadelphia, and William Clare of Laurel Springs, boys of about Tomlinson's age, and Miss Catherine Barney, Miss Mabel Williams, and Miss Nettie Fietz, all of this city, were arrested.

Tomlinson was held on a charge of manslaughter, and the others were detained as material witnesses.

TWO UNDER UPSET AUTO.

Car Overturned on Grade—Boy's Skull May Be Fractured.

Theodore E. Schultz of 18 East 196th Street, the Bronx, ran past his corner in his automobile last evening and stopped in Creston Avenue to back up so he could make the turn. He did not see the car of Dr. E. C. Davis of 2,715 Creston Avenue standing outside his home and Schultz backed into it, his wheels grazing the front wheel of the physician's car. There is a grade in the street and the collision was sufficient to upset the Schultz car, pinning under it Mr. Schultz and his eleven-year-old son, Theodore, Jr. Mrs. Davis and her daughter were in the Davis car.

Policeman Salior and Dr. Davis helped Schultz and his son from under their car and carried them into the Davis home, where it was found that Schultz was unhurt. The boy's skull may be fractured. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

Auto Runs Over Little Girl.

Edith Klein, 8 years old, of 190 South Twelfth Street, is in the Women and Children's Hospital in Newark, suffering from broken ribs and other injuries. She was run over yesterday by an automobile owned and driven by Louis C. Martmer of 303 Johnson Avenue. She was crossing the street near her home when the auto containing Martmer and John B. Smith of 366 Badger Avenue struck her. The autoists picked the girl up and carried her to the hospital, and then reported the accident to the police. Martmer was paroled.

LONG WAIT TO GET MARRIED.

Alderman Couldn't Be Found to Unite Couples in City Chapel.

Forty eager and anxious couples waited at the church, or, more accurately, the marriage chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday because no Alderman could be found to perform the marriage ceremonies for which Chief Clerk Scully had just issued licenses, and, in his extremity, Scully telephoned to Magistrate Norman J. Marsh, in the Harlem Court, offering to send a Fire Department automobile for him if the Magistrate would visit the Municipal Building and perform the ceremonies.

The Magistrate was willing to oblige, but only twelve of the couples had waited for him when he finally got downtown. He performed twelve ceremonies in record time, and then went back to court.

Scully said he thought the Aldermen, after their vacation, ought to assign one of their number regularly to the Marriage Chapel, so that anxious couples might not have to wait.

LUNCHEON TO PRIZE DOG.

Sun Boy Sits Beside His Mistress at Feast in His Honor.

Sun Boy, a champion Boston terrier, owned by Mrs. D. D. Dunn of 15 East Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, sat in a chair beside his mistress yesterday when she gave a luncheon in his honor at the Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, Queens. The luncheon preceded what Mrs. Dunn called a "Boston terrier fête," at which sixty Boston terriers of high degree competed for twenty silver cups offered as prizes for the best. The fête was held on the grounds adjoining the inn.

Sun Boy didn't compete for a prize, for that would not have been befitting the guest of honor at the occasion. The silver cup for the best dog in the match went to Some Little Girl, owned by Mrs. A. S. Whitesell, while the cup for the second best was awarded to Captain Kidd, owned by Mrs. Robert Dula of Tarrytown.

LOST SHIP IN A FOG.

Whalers, After Four Days in Open Boats, Reach New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 17.—Two open boats arrived at this port today with twelve men of the crew of the whaling vessel Job R. Manta, who had become separated from their ship in a fog off Cape Henry last Monday morning. They told a story of hardship and excitement. Without food or water for four days, they spent two days in fighting large schools of sharks, and were finally forced to violate the tradition of their calling never to lose a captured whale.

According to the story of the men, a whale was sighted off the Virginia coast early Monday morning. Two boats were lowered for the chase, one in charge of Mate Joseph Brown, and the other commanded by the second mate. Each crew put a harpoon into the quarry, but while they were making their capture the Manta became lost to sight in the fog.

The whale was lashed between the two boats and the mate laid a course toward the coast. Great schools of sharks were attracted by the carcass and for two days the men fought these scavengers with lances and oars. Finally they became exhausted and the whale was cut loose, and given over to the sharks.

The men were without food and water until Thursday night, when they were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Skard, bound from Newport News for Christiania. Yesterday they were transferred to the steamer Piedmont, which ran into Vineyard Sound, where the whalemen again took to their own boats and sailed across Buzzards Bay to this port, arriving this afternoon.

CITY BREVITIES.

Policeman Thomas Slattery, 39 years old, of Traffic A, was struck on the head yesterday by an iron bar which fell from the elevated structure of the Third Avenue line at Chambers Street and Park Row. He was taken to the New York Hospital. He suffered a probable fracture of the skull.

Mrs. Mary Steffens, 35 years old, of 31 Hamilton Street, was cut yesterday afternoon five times on the face and neck with a razor by a former boarder in the sight of her five children. She was taken to Volunteer Hospital in a serious condition. Her assailant escaped.

STABS WIFE, KILLS HIMSELF.

Wounded Victim Says Her Husband Had Been Jealous.

William Krause stabbed his wife, Kate, in the left breast as she lay in bed in their home, 395 New York Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and when the woman, who rushed in terror from the house, returned with neighbors and policemen Krause was found dead in the cellar. He had stabbed his wife with a jackknife and her wound is not serious. He had cut his own throat with a razor. In his pocket was found this note:

"Forgive me. I could not stand my wife's treatment. I heard everything that Doran and my wife said, and Mr. Doran has a chance now. Aber nit. Forgive me. I could not help it. It was too much for me to endure. I dislocated my right shoulder a few days ago and my beloved wife would do nothing for me. She wished I had broken my neck."

Mrs. Krause and John Doran, a boarder, said that Krause had been insanely jealous without cause and his attack on his wife followed one of their many quarrels over Doran.

GIRL TRIES THRICE TO DIE.

Inmate of Vanderbilt Home for Working Girls Takes Poison.

Miss Sophie Rodferb, 19 years old, a factory worker, of the Vanderbilt Home for Working Girls, 346 East Fiftieth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night a prisoner, charged with an attempt to commit suicide. According to the police, she once attempted to jump from the roof of the building, and again she swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid. When other girls found her ill last night they notified the police.

Patrolmen O'Brien and Mahoney of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and Ambulance Surgeon Gross arrived at the building simultaneously. When the girl heard the clanging of the ambulance bell she ran up two flights of stairs to the roof, with the police and ambulance surgeon running after her. The police say she threatened to throw herself to the ground. She was captured by Patrolman O'Brien.

Dr. Gross found traces of carbolic acid upon her lips and asked her if she had drank any. She replied that she had started to drink the acid in an attempt to die, but had changed her mind. She said she had been out of work for a long time.

THAW ANNOUNCES HE SEEKS DIVORCE

Continued from Page 1.

knew me until just as I was about to enter the hotel."

Replies to His Critics.

With breakfast out of the way, Thaw sent for copies of all of the newspapers and read with much care some of the accounts of his trip from New York and all of the editorial comments on his case.

"I do not understand these people," he said.

After much consideration he gave out this statement:

My refusal to pretend insanity nine years ago when unexpectedly taken to District Attorney Jerome's office two days after my arrest, and my determination to stand trial, which caused me to dismiss my first lawyer, Lew Delafield, on July 14, 1906, and to take John B. Gleason, and after him Judge Delmas, still seems to anger a few decadents.

I can see no other reason for some petty malice being displayed in print. This malice certainly is not felt by any of the honest people I meet around the country. On every hand I find only the greatest kindness. It seems very unfortunate that, simply because I refused to join in the efforts to hush up matters after my arrest nine years ago, some persons should still show their spite.

I don't wish to say any more about this, as it is a disagreeable subject, but instead to express appreciation of the impartiality to be found in the news reports ever since, from New Hampshir I came by way of Boston to New Y.

Thaw wrote out the statement himself. He said he considered it enough for the time. Later, he said, he might have something further to say about "libelous and malicious attacks" being made on him editorially.

It was noon when Thaw finished reading the newspapers, and he then went for his first dip in the surf. He decided to have a smoke on the way to the bathing house on the Boardwalk, and first selected a pipe. Then he turned to the reporters.

"Now, what do you suppose is the proper thing to smoke here?" he said. "Perhaps I'd better try a cigar, because I wouldn't want to offend anybody. You know, when Jerome and Kennedy were in Canada they made everybody angry by the way they went on.

"And about a bathing suit—what kind shall I get? You know, I don't want to be conspicuous or look like a freak."

Plunges Through Surf.

Thaw finally decided on dark blue, and, strolling into the bathing house, tossed a quarter on the counter. By that time the crowd along the Boardwalk and in the surf had heard the news. In a moment there was a crowd of perhaps 300 about the bathing house. As Thaw ran out of the house, across the Boardwalk to the ocean there was a rush to follow him. He is a big man and his muscles looked in good trim.

It was easy to follow his movements, for he pushed rapidly through the throng of bathers and was soon beyond the point where others cared to venture. He jumped up and down in the great waves, plunged through them and turned over and over. Two life guards in a surf boat kept close by, fearing that he might be carried out by the undertow. He seemed to have no fear.

After twenty minutes of this, Thaw ran up on the beach, where he soon was surrounded by a crowd of bathers who tried to shake his hand, but he broke away and ran along the sands. As he jumped up on the Boardwalk he had to push his way through another crowd and he entered the bath house on the double quick, looking neither to right nor to left.

In the afternoon Thaw took another swim at 4 o'clock, just at the end of a heavy thunderstorm. None of the photographers had obtained pictures of him in his bathing suit, and he went into the surf again as much to please them as anything else. He has shown great consideration for correspondents and the photographers, especially the newspaper men who came with him and who have been his only companions, barring the two private detectives.

In fact, while Atlantic City and its guests have taken much interest in Thaw, no one here has sought to make his acquaintance, and none of his family or friends has come here. There was one instance which attracted attention. Thaw was walking along with several of the correspondents when an elderly woman who was passing in a chair ordered her attendant to stop.

"I want to congratulate you very much," she said to Thaw. "I am glad you are here, and I want you to know I am glad."

There were tears in the woman's eyes, and Thaw, snatching his hat off, bowed and thanked her.

Thaw has talked much about his case with the correspondents. Once when the topic of Matteawan was mentioned he was asked if he thought it harder to get out of there than out of Sing Sing.

"Not at all," he replied. "In fact if one has proper political influence he can easily secure his release. In my case it was quite the opposite."

Most of the sane people sent to Matteawan had been released, he thought, and he spoke of what he had done to help others who were wrongfully detained there at one time or another. In connection with his own case he seemed to feel that Attorney General Woodbury had much to answer for. In fact he referred often to Mr. Woodbury's activities. A typical comment was this:

"By insisting on bail and violating the Constitution of the State it has cost me $700, the amount I must pay to the Surety Company for my bond."

No Fun In War Zone.

Thaw insisted that he would make the trip to San Francisco, and he was asked if he contemplated going to Europe as well.

"I'd have to be neutral, and it wouldn't be any fun to go over there and remain idle," he said. "I have a brother, Edward, in the German Red Cross and a half nephew in the French Aviation Corps, William Thaw."

Regarding the demonstrations that have greeted him everywhere, Thaw said:

"I don't think it will last long, for in three weeks they won't be paying any attention to me. Perhaps I may be observed a little at the Panama Exposition, but it won't be long before I can go about unobserved just as other people do."

After dinner tonight Thaw took a short stroll and then returned to the Dennis Hotel, refusing at fewest a dozen offers extended by theatre managers to have him attend their houses. The manager of a theatre on the Million Dollar Pier sent him an invitation.

"Tell him," said Thaw, to Daniel W. Dean, one of his private detectives, "that I am taking the rest cure. But be very courteous and thank him, for I appreciate his kindness."

Throughout the day he abstained from drinking any liquor. He spent some time in the lobby of the hotel in the evening, and attracted little attention.

Thaw got on the Boardwalk after all tonight, although he said before dinner time that he wasn't going to see any of Saturday night's gayety. He spent some time after dinner reading the newspapers and later, just when the throng on the Boardwalk was thickest, he changed his mind again and got into a chair with Dean. They started toward the Steeplechase Pier. Many people recognized Thaw and followed him. After an hour's tour he deserted the chair because the crowd after him was so great and returned to the Dennis Hotel in a jitney 'bus.

JURY OF 1908 WAS SURPRISED.

Members Say They Thought Their Verdict Then Would Free Thaw.

Of the jury which in February, 1908, found that Harry K. Thaw shot Stamford White under the influence of a passion which temporarily over-balanced his reason, nine are left, three being dead. Of the nine, only three could be found in the city yesterday.

Speaking of their verdict, "Not guilty, because of insanity at the time he committed the murder," in the light of the present trial's outcome they were unanimous in saying that Thaw's incarceration in Matteawan and the subsequent legal battles to get him out and to keep him out after his escape had been unforseen by them. William Burch, one of the jurors, said:

"They brought evidence from the four corners of the earth to prove that Thaw had always been liable to these fits of insanity. They brought his school teachers and even his nurses to show his unfitness for freedom. Yet, although we were not at all sure just what would happen, I think that we all believed he would be freed by our verdict."

W. H. McHugh, another juror, said that Justice Dowling's commitment of the defendant to Matteawan, while it did surprise them, was not displeasing.

"We thought," said Mr. McHugh, "that Harry Thaw was undoubtedly insane at the time he shot White, but that when he faced us he was as rational as any ordinary person. You see, we could only find him innocent or send him to the chair, and so we brought the verdict we did. However, perhaps, we were a little relieved by the Judge's action. It was quite a responsibility we assumed in allowing a man of such tendencies to go free. Indeed, one of the jurors who had held out all along for a conviction said that he would have concurred with us immediately had he realized that Judge Dowling would send Thaw to Matteawan."

Mr. McHugh considered that the 1908 jury had acted as wisely as possible in the circumstances.

"If it took so many judges and lawyers seven years to finally decide that Thaw was sane," he remarked, "you can hardly blame us in the short time we had for any lingering doubts. It seems to me that he is sane now, and perhaps the lesson will do him good."

Francis Dovale, a third member of the jury, said he concurred in the opinions of Mr. McHugh and Mr. Burch. The three jurors who have died since the trial are David A. Arrowsmith, Albert S. Naething, and a Confederate veteran, Colonel George Cary.

Apparel for
Stout Figures



Final Reductions on Entire Summer Stock.

If you are hard to fit, we can fit you, and when we say "up to 52" you will find here in stock garments that ACTUALLY do fit women of 56 bust measure. Lane Bryant is the authority on Smart Apparel for Stout Figures—built over three distinct types of living models representing the basic measurements of over 7,000 women who have availed themselves of our stout figure service and marvel at the wonders we have achieved.

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete stock of the

Dresses Coats Suits
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Corsets and Underwear

especially designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

Phone 6416 Greeley **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

THE MONOLITH
45 West 34th Street
In the Heart of the Shopping District
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The Age of the Specialty Shop is Here

We have planned to concentrate in this building a group of stores selling different articles of women's apparel at retail.

Many who are deterred from enjoying ground space because of the prevailing rentals will find our plan of great interest; in short, we propose to make upstairs space nearly as effective as store space, at very much less expense.

Retailers of Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, Stockings, Silks, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, Notions, Waists and Outer Apparel will find it worth while investigating this proposition.

Call at Room 602, Monolith Building,
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Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street



OUR correct styles and correct prices may be two items of particular interest to New York Summer guests.

The opportunity to shop at Best's in person, to discover for yourself that our goods are absolutely as advertised, that every garment bears an individual stamp and style, and that "You never pay more at Best's"—may lead to many pleasant transactions after you have returned home.

For shopping by mail at Best's is just as satisfactory as when done in person—in fact we endeavor to make it as near *like* a personal transaction as possible.

Individual tastes in so far as we know them are considered—an intelligent desire to please is manifested—and close attention given to the order.



New Summer Fashions
at Midseason Summer Prices

Women's and Misses' Exclusive Summer Frocks

Will be shown in the most recent models, smart original styles, and copies of higher priced models, specially priced at

3.75 4.25 5.00 5.75 6.75

Striped and fancy novelty voiles in all colors—2nd Floor

Women's and Misses' Summer Silk Frocks

Comprise an interesting variety of original styles at these attractive prices.

Afternoon Dresses of crepe de chine, in white, navy, black; also stripes and novelties; sizes 34 to 44, **11.50**

Crepe de Chine Sport Dresses, featuring navy blue and white materials en compose, **12.75**

Smart Silk Frocks of fancy taffeta, **16.50**

Of Striped Charmeuse, **18.50**

In the regular stock—2nd Floor.

Sport Skirts and Smart Summer Coats

New styles for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

Skirts of pique, repp, cordaline and cotton gabardine, according to material, **1.85** to **3.50**

White Corduroy Skirts, **3.95, 5.00**

Smart Sport and Automobile Coats, **15.00**

Girls' Hand Smocked Middy Blouses

Will offer an excellent value at **1.50**

Showing the new Byron collar and detachable belt; of white drill, hand smocked front and back; laced in front; 12 to 18 years—1st Floor.

Women's and Misses' Smart Slip-On Satin Bathing Dresses

Will be an important selling feature at **5.00**

Showing new sleeve effect, with shield and straps; deep sailor collar, belt and tie of black and white striped satin.

Bathing Caps, upward from **25c**
Bathing Shoes and Boots, upward from **50c**

Misses' Silk Dresses of Crepe de Chine

Are on sale specially priced at **11.50**

Navy blue or white. Exclusive Best styles; charming and dressy; sizes 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor.

Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses

In exclusive styles at low prices; in the regular department—4th Floor.

Girls' Dresses of flowered dimity; 4 to 12 years, **1.95**

Girls' Middy Suits of blue, white or tan jean; 4 to 15 years, **2.50**

Misses' Smocks of white or colored ramie linen; hand smocked in contrasting shades; 14, 16 and 17 years, **6.75**

Infants' Summer Things

For the warm Summer days, your Baby needs more of the little soft bands, shirts, skirts and things than at any other time.

It means Baby's health, comfort and happiness—in fact, the happiness of the entire family.

Understanding these needs, we never let our stock run short. In Summer, in Winter, at all times, you will find the Liliputian Bazaar stock complete.

Complete and including all the newest inventions for Baby's comfort.

Only the prices run down as the thermometer runs up.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

We have adopted the most direct route to a quick and complete clearance, that is, Decisive Price Reductions. This great sale starts tomorrow morning, one of the most important value-giving events in the history of this store. Extra salespeople will be here to serve you.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Shopping at the Lord & Taylor Store is a pleasure these warm days. "The Coolest Store in the City," but this is only one of the many comforts our friends find here in this fine, old-new store, founded in 1826.

Our one idea is to serve you quickly, intelligently and satisfactorily.

MID-SEASON CLEARAWAY OF TAG ENDS

Second Floor

"Elente" Imported Corsets.
Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now 50c to $2.95
"Elente" Brocaded Corsets (domestic).
Were $5.00 to 8.00.....Now $2.95 to 3.95
"La Vida" Brocade Corsets.
Were $2.95 to 10.00.....Now 98c to $3.95
"American Lady" Brocade Corsets.
Were $3.50 to 5.00.....Now $1.95 to 2.95
"Augustine" Coutil and Brocade Corsets.
Were $3.50 to 8.00.....Now 98c to $2.95
"Florita" Corsets.
Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now 98c to $2.95
"Redfern" Brocade Corsets—Were $7.50.....Now $3.95
"Smart Set" Brocade Corsets—Were $5.00.....Now $1.95
Imported Princess Slips.
Were $3.00 to 7.00.....Now $1.25 to 4.95
Domestic Princess Slips.
Were $1.00 to 4.00.....Now 50c to $1.95
Imported Petticoats.
Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now $1.95 and 2.95
Domestic Petticoats.
Were $2.00 to 4.00.....Now 98c to $2.95
Lingerie Negligees.
Were $2.00 to 10.00.....Now 98c to $4.95
Dressing Sacques—Were $1.00 to 8.00....Now 50c to $3.95
House and Porch Dresses.
Were $3.00 to 8.00.....Now $1.95 to 4.95
Gingham, Crepes, Linenes, Chambray, Linen and Voile.
Porch Dresses—Were $4.50 to 7.00.....Now $2.95
Semi-Made Skirts—Were $2.50.....Now $1.58
White pique, in flaring model.
Skirt and Dress Lengths.
Were $1.00 to 2.00 a yard.....Now 58c
White Golf Cord—Was $1.00 a yard.....Now 78c
Women's Lisle Vests—Were 50c.....Now 35c
Half dozen.....Now $1.95
Lisle Union Suits.
Were 75c, $1.00 and 1.75.....Now 50c to $1.25
Milanese Silk Vests—Were $1.75.....Now $1.35
Milanese Silk Union Suits—Were $3.50.....Now $2.50
Milanese Silk Bloomers—Were $2.75.....Now $1.75
Swiss Ribbed Silk Union Suits—Were $3.75.....Now $1.95
Union Suits—Were $1.50.....Now 85c
Glove silk top and ribbed lower part all reinforced.
Embroidered Dress Cottons.
Were 95c to $1.25 a yard.....Now 48c
Cotton Dress Lengths at Half.
Figured Voiles—Were 25c a yard.....Now 12½c
Imported Plain White Crepes and Crepe Ratine.
Were 65c and 75c a yard.....Now 45c
Dotted White Swisses—Were 25c.....Now 18c
Japanese Lingerie Nainsook.
Was $2.85 a piece of 10 yards.....Now $2.25
Sheer and fine; width 42 inches.
Linen Table Cloths.
2x2 yards—Were $2.00.....Now $1.38
2x2½ yards—Were $2.50.....Now $1.68
2¼x2¼ yards—Were $4.25.....Now $2.50
2½x2½ yards—Were $4.75.....Now $2.95
Breakfast Napkins—Were $2.85 a dozen.....Now $1.85
Dinner Napkins—Were $4.85 a dozen.....Now $2.95
Huck Towels—Were $3.75.....Now $2.50
Gold Medal Linens—One-third Less.
William Liddell's famous Linens, hemstitched and embroidered Bed Spreads, Pillow Shams, Scarfs and Centrepieces.
Muslin Sheets—Were 75c.....Now 59c
Single bed size.
Muslin Sheets—Were 98c.....Now 79c
Double bed size.
Muslin Pillow Cases—Were 20c.....Now 15c
Size 45x38½ inches.

All Sections Participate in This Annual Event

EACH July we go through our immense stocks and assemble the tag ends of the season's selling, re-pricing all Spring merchandise and tag ends for immediate disposal. Seasonable merchandise is not carried over from one season to another in the Lord & Taylor store.

Below is a partial *PRICE LIST* showing the remarkable savings offered in this sale. Thousands of other items reduced in price are on display in the various departments. The sale begins Monday and continues until every item specially marked is sold. All sales must be final. The selections, quantities and sizes in all cases are limited.

No C. O. D.—No Approvals—No Returns.

Ground Floor

(First Floor)

Cut Lengths of Chiffon.
Were 75c and 95c a yard.....Now 35c
Cut Lengths of Satins—Were $1.00 and 1.25.....Now 68c
Lining Satins—Were 85c.....Now 55c
Plain and Novelty Silks.
Were $1.50 to 2.50 a yard.....Now 95c
Genuine Shantung—Was $1.50.....Now 78c
16-Button Length Silk Gloves.
Were 75c and $1.00 a pair.....Now 35c
One- and Two-Clasp Kid Gloves.
Were $1.50 a pair.....Now 50c
8-Button Suede Gloves.
Were $2.00 and 2.50 a pair.....Now $1.00
16-Button Glace Gloves.
Were $2.00 and 3.00 a pair.....Now $1.00
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs.
Were $1.50 to 2.00 a dozen.....Now $1.00
Imported Novelty Handkerchiefs.
Were 25c to 50c each.....Now 12½c and 25c
Silk and Chiffon Handkerchiefs. Were 25c each..Now 12½c
White Lace Veils.
Were $1.00 to 5.00 each.....Now 50c to $2.50
Colored Chiffon Veils. Were $1.50 each.....Now $1.00
Chiffon Veiling—Was 50c a yard.....Now 25c
White Shetland Veiling—Was 25c a yard.....Now 15c
White Shetland Veils—Were $1.50 each.....Now $1.00
Women's Neckwear Novelties.
Were $1.00 to 2.95.....Now 50c to $1.00
Collars, Vestees, Guimpes and Sets.
Were 50c to 75c.....Now 35c
Neckpieces—Were $2.50 to 10.00.....Now $1.50 to 4.50
Imported Novelty Ribbons.
Were 65c to $2.00 a yard.....Now 39c to 95c
Embroidered Flouncings (Dress Lengths).
Were $7.50 to 10.00.....Now $3.95 to 5.00
Imported Embroideries.
Were 25c to $2.50 a yard.....Now 10c to $1.00
Shadow Lace Flouncings.
Were 55c to $1.00 a yard.....Now 35c and 50c
Embroidered Net Laces.
Were $1.00 to 5.00.....Now 50c to $2.25
Net Flouncings—Were $1.50 a yard.....Now 95c
Plain and Fancy Parasols—Were $2.50 each.....Now $1.55
Novelty Parasols—Were $3.00 and 3.50.....Now $1.95
Finer Parasols—Were $5.00 to 6.95.....Now $3.95
Floral Beaded Bags—Were $6.95 to 45.00.Now $3.95 to 35.00
Black Beaded Bags—Were $14.50 each.....Now $6.95
Spangled and Lace Fans—Were $1.00 each.....Now 50c
Celluloid Fans—Were 35c.....Now 20c
Sterling and Rhinestone Necklaces—Were $3.95.Now $1.95
Sterling and Rhinestone Bar Pins.
Were $2.00 to 4.95.....Now $1.00 to 1.95
Cut Crystal Necklaces.
Were $6.95 and 8.95.....Now $4.95 and 5.95
Leather Hand Bags.
Were $2.00 to 3.95.....Now $1.00 and 1.95
Silver Beaded Trimmings.
Were $1.50 to 8.00 a yard.....Now 50c to $2.00
Colored Beaded Trimmings.
Were 95c to $6.50 a yard.....Now 50c to $3.00
Colored Embroidered Trimmings.
Were $1.25 to 5.00 a yard.....Now 50c to $2.00
Beaded and Embroidered Tunics.
Were $10.00 to 50.00 each.....Now $5.00 to 35.00
Imported Ornaments.
Were $1.50 to 4.50.....Now 75c to $2.50
Leather Ornaments—Were $1.00 to 7.25...Now 25c to $2.50
Fancy Braids—Were 75c to $1.50 a yard....Now 25c to 50c
Fancy Buttons—Were 25c to $4.50.....Now 5c to 50c
Moire Silk Bags—Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now $1.95
Silk and Leather Belts—Were 50c to $2.95..Now 25c to 50c
Correspondence Cards and Envelopes.
Were 35c a box.....Now 29c
Combination Boxes of Stationery.—Were 75c a box..Now 50c
Boxes of Stationery—Were 85c a box.....Now 60c
"Ivor-Tone" Hair Brushes—Were $3.00.....Now $1.95
"Ivory Grain" Mirrors.
Were $1.50 and 1.65.....Now $1.15 and 1.35
Hair Brushes—Were $1.00.....Now 50c
Pullman Aprons—Were $1.50.....Now $1.00
Manicure "Rollups"—Were $1.75.....Now $1.25
Cuticle Scissors—Were 75c.....Now 45c
Imported Soaps—Were 25c a cake.....Now 17c
Per dozen cakes.....Now $1.75
"Imperial" Dress Shield Holders—Were $1.50...Now $1.00
Net Brassieres with Imperial Shields attached.
"Little Jewel" Shield Holders—Were $1.00.....Now 85c
Net Brassieres with Rubber Lined Shields attached.
Women's Silk Lisle Hose—Paris Clocks. Were 50c..Now 35c
In black or white silk lisle. (3 pairs for $1.00.)
Novelty Lisle Hose—Were 50c to $1.00.....Now 35c
Lace and embroidered effects. (3 pairs for $1.00.)
Opalescent Silk Hose—Were $1.00 a pair.....Now 65c
In many lovely color combinations.

Fourth Floor

Women's Morocco Suit Cases. Were $15.00....Now $9.00
Fitted Bags—Were $32.50 to 50.00.....Now $25.00
Travelling Bags—Were $13.50 to 18.50.....Now $12.50
Women's Fitted Bags—Were $20.00 to 30.00....Now $16.50
Wardrobe Trunks.
Were $40.00 and 55.00.....Now $32.50 and 45.00
Boys' Junior Jacket Suits—Were $8.50 to 10.00..Now $2.00
Boys' Middy Suits—Were $10.00.....Now $5.00
Boys' Serge Knickerbockers—Were $3.00.....Now $2.00
Boys' Imported Long Trouser Middy Suits.
Were $5.50.....Now $3.00
Boys' Golf Caps—Were 95c.....Now 65c
Boys' White Linen Norfolk Suits—Were $9.00..Now $5.50
Children's Night Gowns—Were 75c to $1.00....Now 35c
Children's Princess Petticoats and Slips.
Were 75c to $1.50.....Now 35c and 50c
Infants' Imported Dresses—Were $6.95 to 9.75..Now $4.95
Millinery Flowers and Fancies.
Were $1.50 to 5.00.....Now 25c to $1.50

Untrimmed Hats—Were $3.00 to 4.00.....Now 50c
Mourning Hats—Were up to $20.00...Now $3.50 and 5.00
Auto and Steamer Caps—Were up to $3.95.....Now 50c
Sport Hats—Were up to $5.00.....Now $1.00
Laundry Bags—were 35c.....Now 15c
Chiffonier Scarfs—Were up to $2.00.....Now 50c
Pillow Slips—Were 65c to $2.00.....Now 50c
Golf and Tennis Supplies.
Spalding combination Drivers and Brassies.
Were $4.00.....Now $2.75
Forgan's Gold Medal Drivers and Brassies.
Were $3.00.....Now $2.25
Burke Endgrain—Were $3.50.....Now $3.00
Slazenger's Irons.....Now $1.85
Vardon Irons.....Now $2.00
Whippet Golf Balls—Were $9.00.....Now $6.50
33 Tennis Rackets (Curley)—Were $7.00..Now $4.00
25 Tennis Rackets (Horsman)—Were $3.75.Now $1.75
16 Tennis Rackets (Kent)—Were $6.50....Now $4.75

Mezzanine Balcony

1 Sun Dial—Was $36.75.....Now $25.00
1 Garden Bench—Was $31.75.....Now $22.50
1 Plant Box on Pedestals—Was $35.00 Now $25.00
1 Bird Bath—Was $30.75.....Now $20.00
2 Plant Vases—Were $10.50.....Now $7.50

Galloway Terra-Cotta Garden Pieces

2 Plant Boxes—Were $13.75.....Now $8.00
1 Plant Vase—Was $12.25.....Now $7.50
2 Flower Boxes—Were $9.50.....Now $6.00
3 Flower Boxes—Were $8.25.....Now $5.00
1 Flower Box—Was $10.50.....Now $7.50

Third Floor

Women's Plain and Striped Voile Dresses.
Were $5.75 to 8.50.....Now $2.95
Women's Summer Dresses.
All white Voiles and French Linens.
Were $8.75 to 12.50.....Now $5.00
Women's Summer Dresses.
French Linen, Striped Voiles, etc.
Were $12.75 to 16.50.....Now $7.50
Pongee, Linen, Voile and Crepe Dresses.
Were $20.00 to 27.00.....Now $9.50 to 12.50
Women's Shower-Proof Tweed Coats.....Now $14.75
Women's Novelty Sweaters—Were $6.00.....Now $2.25
Women's Sport Coats—Were $7.50 to 16.00.....Now $5.00
Women's Bathing Suits.
Were $6.00 to 11.75.....Now $2.95 to 6.95
Misses' Dresses—Were $7.00 to 9.00...Now $3.95 and 4.95
Girls' Summer Dresses—Were up to $2.50.....Now 95c
Girls' Summer Dresses—Were up to $3.50.....Now $1.50
Girls' Summer Dresses—Were up to $4.00.....Now $1.95
Crepe de Chine Blouses—Were up to $5.00.....Now $1.95
Lingerie Blouses—Were $4.00.....Now $1.95
Lingerie Blouses—Were $5.00.....Now $2.95
Lace and Net Blouses—Were $6.00.....Now $3.95
Other Blouses—Were $7.00 to 12.75....Now $3.95 to 5.00

Fifth Floor

Japanese Oval Rush Rugs.
2½x3 feet—Were $1.75.....Now $1.00
3x6 feet—Were $3.75.....Now $2.50
Grass Rugs—Crex and Japanese.
36x72 inches—Were up to $1.65.....Now 85c
Old Bellaire Rag Rugs.
30x60 inches—Were $1.10.....Now 70c
9x12 feet—Were $9.75.....Now $7.00
Japanese Jute Rugs—Oriental.
30x60 inches—Were $2.00.....Now $1.00
36x72 inches—Were $2.75.....Now $1.50
Bath Room Rugs—Extra Quality.
27x54 inches—Were $2.85.....Now $1.65
Best Quality Wool Wilton Rugs.
9x12 feet—Were $39.50.....Now $29.50
Anglo-Persian Wilton Rugs.
9x12 feet—Were $62.50.....Now $43.50
Carpets—Were $1.75 a yard.....Now 87½c
Carpets—Were $2.50 a yard.....Now $1.25
Carpets—Were $3.50 a yard.....Now $1.75
Lace Curtains—Were $3.00 to 15.00.....Now $1.00 to 6.50
Renaissance Bed Sets—Were $6.00 to 9.00.....Now $2.00
Lace Window Panels.
Were $3.00 to 10.00.....Now 75c to $4.50
Curtain Nets—Were 38c to 65c a yard.....Now 24c
Bordered Scrims—Were 45c to 55c a yard.....Now 22c
Imported Scotch Muslins—Were 45c to 75c a yard..Now 25c
Lounging Cushions.
Were $2.00 to 4.00.....Now $1.00 to 1.50
Belgian Linen Stand Covers—Were 65c.....Now 35c
Stencilled Scarfs and Pillow Tops—Were 55c.....Now 35c
Bordered Velour Portieres—Were $24.00 a pair..Now $11.75
Short Lengths of Upholstery Stuffs.
Were $1.50 to 22.00 a yard.....Now 65c to $2.50
Screens—Were $8.75 to 40.00.....Now $4.00 to 18.00
Cretonne Lamp Shades—Were $4.00 to 10.00.....Now $2.50
Cretonne Lamp Shades—Were $2.50 to 3.00.....Now 75c
Wicker Lamps (complete)—Were $16.75.....Now $10.00
Japanese Bamboo Lamps—Were $12.00.....Now $6.00
Metal Electric Portables—Were $10.00.....Now $5.00
Metal Lamps (complete)—Were $22.50.....Now $10.00

Sixth Floor

Fine Wool Blankets—Were $4.25.....Now $2.95
Bed Spreads (single bed size)—Were $1.50.....Now $1.00
Bed Spreads (double bed size)—Were $1.75.....Now $1.25
Comfortables—Were $2.25.....Now $1.50
Brass Bedsteads—Were $28.50.....Now $16.50
Brass Bedsteads—Were $35.00.....Now $22.50
Woven Wire Springs—Were $8.50.....Now $6.50
Box Springs—Were $16.50.....Now $12.50
Felt Mattresses—Were $16.50.....Now $11.50
Hair Mattresses—Were $32.50.....Now $24.50
Feather Pillows—Were $3.00.....Now $2.50

In the Adam Salon

Fourth Floor

Summer Furniture

⅓ to ½ Reductions

Mahogany China Cabinets, formerly $50.00 to 175.00.
Mahogany Extension Tables, formerly $50.00 to 120.00.
Odd Wood Bedsteads in mahogany, walnut and enamel, formerly $40.00 to 110.00.
Sofa Bedsteads in mahogany, formerly $45.00 to 85.00.

Are Reduced One Half

Wardrobes in walnut, oak and mahogany, formerly to $175.00.
Book Cases in oak and mahogany, formerly $26.00 to 170.00.
Library Tables in oak and mahogany, formerly $18.00 to 110.00.
Consol Tables and Mirrors in oak and mahogany, formerly $37.50 to 135.00.
Settees, Chairs and Rockers in oak.

All at One-Third Less

Odd Davenports, $150.00 Formerly $250.00.
Wing Chairs, $25.00 Formerly $40.00.

Sixth Floor.

SPECIALS FOR MEN

Men's High Grade Suits

$17.50

Former Prices, $22.00 to 35.00

Our stock of hand-tailored spring and summer suits, including all the newest models and materials. Oxford grays, blues, pencil stripes and checks. Every suit in our stock at this one special price. All sizes 34 to 44, including stouts.
No charge for alterations.

Men's Auto Dusters—To Clear at $2.25

50 Dusters, linen and gray mercerized; double breasted.
Tan Mohair and Gabardine Dusters, finely tailored, sizes 34 to 36. Regular price, $13.50. To clear, $9.00.

105 Golf and Sport Caps for Men

Light weight, knit materials and fancy weaves. $1.00.
100 pairs of Goggles. Regular price, $1.00. 50c.

Men's Straw Hats, 75c. The $2.00 and 3.00 kind. Sizes 6⅛ to 7.

Men's Oxford Bags—Light weight, tan cowhide, leather lined and finely made; formerly $19.00 to 23.00. Now $15.00.

Fourth Floor.

Men's Low Shoes

$3.25

Were $4.00, 5.00 and 6.00

400 Pairs of Men's Low Shoes from regular stock which we are closing out—incomplete sizes.

Men's Furnishings

Imported Bath Robes, made of plain colored Terry cloth; lot. Regular price $7.50. Special at $4.95.

Beach Robes

of mercerized material, madras and silk mixtures. Regular price, $3.50 to $6.00; special at $2.95.

Pajamas

made of plain colored mercerized materials, special at $1.10. Regular price $1.50.

Underwear

Athletic Shirts and Drawers, made of cotton crepe or nainsook, 35c a garment, three for $1.00. Regular price 50c a garment.

Half-Hose

in a wide variety of clock, stripes, fancy and plain colors, 35c a pair, three pairs for $1.00.

Gloves

Silk and washable fabric gloves, in colors and white. Usually $1.00 a pair; special at 50c.

Ground Floor.

Women's Shoes

$2.65

Formerly $5.00 and $7.00

Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords

Incomplete sizes; 18 styles

Women's and Misses' Sport Shoes.
Were $4.00 and 5.00.....Now $2.95

Oxfords and High Shoes, with rubber heels; white trimmed with black or tan Russia calf or patent leather.

Misses' and Children's Low Shoes.
Were $2.50 and 3.00.....Now $1.95

Pumps and Oxfords, tan, black, patent leather or white canvas.

Second Floor.

HEAT KILLS EIGHT; PROSTRATES SCORES

Sudden Storm, with 60-Mile Wind, Drenches Thousands, but Brings Some Relief.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, 89

"Cooler," the Promise for Today—Suffering Blamed on Preceding Mild Weather.

There were seven deaths, a suicide, and two-score or more prostrations in New York and the Metropolitan District yesterday as a climax of the hot weather of the last few days.

A short but severe thunderstorm broke over the city late in the afternoon, bringing a torrential downpour and wind that reached sixty miles an hour at times. The wind did little damage.

The temperature was 88 degrees when the storm started and 67 when it was over, but this did not free the grip the heat had on the city, and several of the prostrations reported to the police came in the evening after the storm had passed.

There were victims of the heat in all the boroughs, as well as nearby points in New Jersey.

The Dead.

FALKNER, WILLIAM C., 65 years old, 8springfield Avenue, Hilton, N. J.; overcome while riding from Newark to home in trolley; dead when car reached barns.

GANS, SAMUEL, 70 years old, retired merchant, died at the home of his daughter at 140 Norfolk Street.

GREVE, CHARLES, 49 years old, baker, of 72 West 107th Street; overcome in cellar of that address; removed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where he died.

MANIARO, LOUIS, 45 years old, laborer, of 69 Prospect Street, Jamaica; overcome on Fulton Street, Jamaica, and removed to St. Mary's Hospital; died three hours later.

SLEEMAN, NATHTULY, 86 years old, inmate of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, at 301 East Broadway; committed suicide on account of heat.

SMITH, Mrs. MARY, 28 years old, prisoner in Hunter's Point jail; found unconscious in cell, suffering from heart failure, aggravated by heat exhaustion; removed to St. John's Hospital and died there.

SUBJECT, JOHN, 45 years old, driver of 718 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome while at work in stable at 220 Twenty-third Street, and died there.

Prostrations.

ANDERSON, JENNIE, 23 years old, of 9,295 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn; prostrated at her home; removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

BERGEN, JOHN, age and address unknown; prostrated at South Fourth and Havemeyer Streets, Brooklyn; removed to the Williamsburg Hospital.

BRUST, FRANK, 42 years old, drug clerk, of 402 Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I.; prostrated in front of 740 Ninth Avenue; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

CAMERON, AGNES, 28 years old, of Midland, Park, N. J.; overcome at Rutgers and Greenwich Streets; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

DINER, WALTER, 64 years old, of 41 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; removed to Holy Family Hospital.

GIBNEY, MICHAEL, 45 years old, of 330 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; removed to Kings County Hospital.

GORMAN, JAMES, 19 years old, of 151 Butler Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home and treated by Dr. Curtis of Holy Family Hospital.

HANAUER, MARGARET, 8 months old, of 601 East Seventeenth Street; prostrated at milk station at 348 East Forty-second Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HEINZE, PHILIP, 30 years old, of East Eighty-ninth Street and First Avenue; overcome in car barns at Woodside, Queens, and removed to St. John's Hospital at Hunter's Point.

KENELLY, THOMAS, 25 years old, of 1,796 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Kings Highway and Flatbush Avenue and taken home.

KLEINMAN, SAMUEL, 28 years old, vegetable dealer of 405 East 100th Street; overcome while driving wagon at Fifth Avenue and 111th Street; fell unconscious under wagon and was run over, receiving injuries to back and neck; removed to Harlem Hospital.

POLLAK, MICHAEL, 21 years old, laborer, of 224 Monroe Street, Bronx; removed from the Bronx Park police station suffering with heat prostration, to Fordham Hospital.

MENSING, HENRY, 37 years old, of 810 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City; overcome at home and removed to St. John's Hospital.

MILLER, GEORGE, 27 years old, of 380 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Jamaica Avenue and Georgia Avenue; taken home.

MUNICKE, MICHAEL, 33 years old, laborer, of 224 East Sixteenth Street; overcome by heat at 413 West Broadway; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

MURPHY, JOHN, 45 years old, electrician's helper employed by Department of Docks and Ferries; overcome while working at Battery; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

NICKSON, JOHN, 35 years old, negro laborer, of 822 Hewitt Place, the Bronx; overcome working in subway at 137th Street and Broadway; removed to Knickerbocker Hospital.

REED, MINNIE, 28 years old, of 82 Washington Place; overcome at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; removed to her home.

SMITH, EARL, miner, of 315 West 116th Street; overcome by heat in front of 231 West 134th Street; removed to Harlem Hospital.

WELSH, MARY, 30 years old, of 21 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue O; removed to Coney Island Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED GIRL, about 20 years old; hysterical, due to heat, at Liberty and Washington Street; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

In its report last night the Weather Bureau promised better weather. The forecast read: "Fair and cooler Sunday; Monday, probably fair; moderate northwest winds."

Holiday makers who rushed out of the city to the beaches and nearby resorts to escape the heat were caught by the storm, but no serious damage was reported from anywhere. It is estimated that 200,000 were at Coney Island when it broke. Most of them, as usual, had refused to heed the Weather Bureau's forecast or the signal of the clouds and were drenched.

At Coney Island the Culver and West End depots became so crowded with persons struggling to get upon trains that Captain Sam Linden of the Coney Island Station brought his reserves to the stations and formed long lines leading to the train gates. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 were on the beach when the storm broke.

Small craft in the waters about New York suffered by the storm. No upsets were reported, as most of the boats had warning, but those at anchor were rubbed and smashed. The flimsy cottages built for summer use only also lost many shutters and chimneys and were otherwise damaged.

At Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, a large flagpole in front of the Summer residence of William Sharkey, brother of Robert A. Sharkey, former Naval Officer of the Port of New York, was struck by lightning. A fragment from the pole hit Mr. Sharkey on the head, inflicting a painful but not serious injury. Several guests on the piazza of the house were frightened when the pole was struck.

At Golden City, a pleasure resort at Carnarsie, the wind did considerable damage. A carousel and a giant roller were damaged and a marionette theatre blown down. The effect of the wind was severe also at Sands Bay, a fishing village in Jamaica Bay. There the wind reached the proportions of a gale. Several chimneys were blown down and other damage done.

The storm seemed severest in its effects in the Borough of Brooklyn. Old residents who were forced to spend half an hour in doorways about Borough Hall said they had never seen a heavier downpour.

While the storm was at its height a Flushing Avenue trolley car was in Sands Street near Bridge Street. Suddenly there came a flash of lightning which seemed to strike the car. The conductor, Charles Robey of 385 Yarwood Avenue, Woodhaven, was thrown off the running board into the street, dazed. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, suffering from shock. An examination of the car made the affair a mystery, for there was no mark of its having been struck.

As he was driving in Prospect Park near the main entrance at Flatbush Avenue and Union Street, Charles Loewey of 161 East Seventy-third Street, Manhattan, a chauffeur, was struck by the limb of a tree broken by the high wind. He was not severely injured.

Samuel Cohen, 5 years old, of 312 Powell Street, in the Brownsville section, sought refuge when the storm came in a doorway at 274 Chester Street. He was struck on the head by a piece of tin roofing torn loose by the wind. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he would recover.

In spite of the number of deaths and prostrations yesterday the Weather Bureau officials maintained that the city was not in the grip of a heat wave. Their explanation gave a new line on weather effects. They said the city was not suffering on account of yesterday's temperature by itself, but because the last few days' heat came on the heels of ten days during which the temperature was cooler than normal for this time of the year.

Yesterday's average temperature of 78 degrees, they said, was only about four degrees above normal for the day, while the record was 95½ degrees on July 17, 1905. Nor was yesterday's humidity excessive. Friday, they said, was comparatively cool for this time of year, while Thursday's mean temperature was again only four degrees above normal. But these three days came after a ten-day period ending Wednesday, during which the temperature had been consistently below normal. On Monday the mean temperature was as low as seven degrees below normal. Hence the change of the last three days was felt strongly, and had results that might not have occurred had the preceding weather been warmer.

The summary of the day's temperatures given out by the Weather Bureau last night showed that the same temperature which prevailed at 8 in the morning, 76 degrees, prevailed at 8 in the evening. The maximum temperature reported was 89 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the lowest was 66 degrees at 5:10, just after the storm. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and it had dropped to 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YALE STUDENT DISAPPEARS.

Private Detectives Are Trying to Locate Young Emerson MacMillin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 17.—Emerson MacMillin, 3d, who inherited a large fortune upon the death of his father several years ago, has disappeared, and Burns detectives have been in this city several days trying to trace him. He is a member of the junior class of Sheffield Scientific School and left the university just before the close of the school year. He has not been seen.

Before departing young McMillin was notified by the Faculty of deficiency in several studies and confronted with the possibility of taking his school year over. Despondency over this is supposed to be the cause of his disappearance.

Detectives have learned that MacMillin spent some time at Madison, about twenty miles from here, where there is a brilliant Summer colony, and in New York City since leaving here, but they arrived too late at each place to locate him. His home is in Ramsay, N. J.

MacMillin has been popular at Yale. He is a member of the Berzilius Society of the Sheffield Scientific School and has resided at the Colony Club the last year. He is one of the best dancers at Yale and has taken part in exhibitions at thés dansants at the Hotel Taft.

BURGLARS IN MONTCLAIR.

Policeman Catches Two New Yorkers About to Enter House.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 17.—Two men got off an Erie train at Bellevue Avenue at 5 o'clock last night, and Policeman James Lennon followed them directly to Duryea Road, where they ascended to the porch of the house of R. F. Kip, whose family the policeman knew was out of town. Lennon took them to Headquarters, where on one of them a lady's watch recently stolen from the home of Frederick Murhimeister was found. Later, the police say, the pair confessed that they had robbed the houses of the Rev. Nassau N. Stephens, William S. Woods, and W. B. Fullerton.

The men are Charles Lang and James Lewis, both of New York. A number of articles taken from the houses robbed have been found by the police.

FLEEING FROM HEAT, 7 BATHERS DROWN

Six Boys Are Among Those Lost in the Waters In and About New York Yesterday.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES

The Rev. Clarence Carman of Washington, N. J., Rescues Baby and Discovers It Is His Own Son.

Yesterday's hot weather brought out unusual numbers of bathers in all waters in and around New York City, and drownings, besides a number of rescues by narrow margins, resulted.

Pedestrians crossing the New York Central Bridge over the Harlem River yesterday afternoon heard cries for help from the water and saw William Zingaro, 15 years old, of 279 East 151st Street, the Bronx, going under. The boy had been floating on water wings and lost control of them. His brother, Angelo, and other boys bathing near by tried vainly to reach him, and Policeman Murdock of the High Bridge Station and several members of nearby rowing clubs, who dived for him, were unable to recover the body.

Fourteen-year-old Daniel Boyle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Boyle of Elizabeth, N. J., fell or jumped off a steamship pier at that place in full view of a dozen other boys, who thought he was playing a joke on them. When he cried for help they brought him ashore, but he was already unconscious and the use of a pulmotor was without effect.

Floyd Rice of Nasareth, Penn., who was visiting Edgar Pettit at Passaic, N. J., was drowned when a canoe in which the two were riding on the Passaic River was overturned. Pettit was rescued with much difficulty by some of the 800 onlookers.

The Rev. Clarence Carman, pastor of the Fort Murray Episcopal Church, Washington, N. J., was on his way from the rectory to the church on Friday evening, when he heard the cries of children across the street, who were screaming that a boy had fallen into the water. The clergyman ran down to the bank of the Morris Canal and saw a little boy struggling not far from the bank. He dragged the child safely ashore and then found it was his own four-year-old son, Paul, who had stumbled and fallen into the water while playing on the bank.

Tony Bussano, 15 years old, of 51 Wallis Avenue, Jersey City, was drowned in the Hackensack River near the Turnpike Bridge while bathing with a number of other boys. His body was not recovered.

Fourteen-year-old Leo McFay of Long Branch, N. J., a caddie at the Hollywood Golf Club, went bathing yesterday afternoon in a pond on the estate of Colonel George Harvey at Deal. He could not swim and was drowned.

Seven-year-old Charles Snow, living on Atlantic Avenue, near Nevins Street, Brooklyn, was bathing on a sloping beach at the foot of Adams Street in the East River when he got beyond his depth and went under. His body was recovered half an hour later, but work with a pulmotor by Dr. Smith of the Brooklyn Hospital was unavailing.

John Messenger, a clerk living at 506 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was out in a rowboat with some friends in Pelham Bay last night and dived overboard. He did not come to the surface again.

Mrs. W. L. Ramage of 15 Ashwood Terrace, West Orange, N. J., was bathing near her cottage at Seaside Heights Friday afternoon when she became exhausted and was carried out to sea by the high waves. After many bathers had tried to rescue her by running out a life line and joining hands to go out to her, Thomas Sheridan and Robert F. Cummings plunged in fully clad and brought her ashore. She is still in a serious condition, but will recover.

Miss M. Debegrarcsee of Manhattan became exhausted yesterday while bathing at Beechhurst Beach, Whitestone, and was rescued by R. J. Grieser, a swimming instructor. Captain Lester Van Schack of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and Joseph Conlon.

The body of a boy found in the North River off 129th Street on Friday was identified yesterday as that of Guido Lowenthal of 114 West 117th Street.

The body of Richard Tindale, who was connected with the Tindale Cabinet Company, was recovered in Jamaica Bay yesterday morning by the police of Harbor Squad A. He was drowned off Valentine Point on Thursday.

Two unidentified dead men were found in the East River yesterday. One body, floating off 109th Street, was about 5 feet 10 inches, weighing about 200 pounds, with dark hair, sandy mustache, and blue eyes. It was in a blue coat, overalls, black shirt and tan shoes. The other, found off Ninety-third Street, was that of a man about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed about 175 pounds. It was dressed in a blue serge suit, a striped outing shirt and black lace shoes.

PRISONERS FIND SAMARITAN.

Autoist Fined $1 Also Pays Fines of Two Others.

Two young men, charged with riding in a freight car from Boston to New York, found a benefactor in the Morrisania Court yesterday in George M. Bodman, 33 years old, a banker of 835 Madison Avenue. Mr. Bodman was in court on a charge of running his car with dazzling headlights within the city limits, for which he was fined $1.

While waiting for his own case to come up, Mr. Bodman heard the hard luck story told by Frank Reilly, 21, of 625 Albany Avenue, Boston, and William Cody, 24 years old, of 620 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, who stole their passage to New York, where they hoped to find work.

Mr. Bodman remembered being stranded once, and he sympathized with the young men. He asked the clerk that he be allowed to pay their fines, and the clerk consented. At his own request, however, the defendants were not told who had assisted them.

Loses Finger in Motor Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 17.—A trolley car with eight passengers struck a motor truck owned by the Arctic Stores Company of Jersey City on the Paterson Plank Road at Wallington this morning. John Petri, driver of the truck, was pinned between the car and the truck. The index finger of his right hand was torn from its socket. Petri suffered a severe electric shock and was badly bruised and scratched. None of the passengers was injured.

LONG ISLAND ROAD BLOCKED

Short Circuit Ties Up Trains for Three Hours.

At the height of the half-holiday rush yesterday afternoon a pecular accident happened on the Atlantic Avenue Division of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn, which tied up operations on that line for more than three hours. Homeward-bound commuters, as well as thousands of persons on their way to the Belmont Park races or to the beaches, had to take the elevated and trolley lines to Woodhaven or Jamaica in order to get to their destinations.

A six-car local train which drew out of the Flatbush Avenue Station at 1 o'clock, bound for Jamaica, was stalled at the Nostrand Avenue station. A contact shoe of the motor car in some way got out of place while the train was in motion, and forced a section of the third rail out of alignment. A short circuit resulted, and some woodwork on the under part of the forward car took fire. There was excitement among the passengers on the train, but they became quiet when assured that there was no danger. The blaze was put out by the trainmen, and the passengers made their way to the station platform and down to the street.

In a short time the Flatbush Avenue Station was jammed with persons waiting for trains. They were directed to take the elevated and trolley lines to Jamaica, eastward of which the service was not affected.

The disabled train at Nostrand Avenue was drawn to a siding in East New York, and men were set at work repairing the break in the third rail. It was nearly 5 o'clock before the tangle was entirely straightened out and the service on the Atlantic Avenue Division was in full operation again.

COURT SENDS FOR DUVEEN.

Chauffeur Blames Art Dealer for Exceeding Speed Limit.

Magistrate House in the Morrisania Court yesterday directed that a summons be served on Joseph Duveen, an art dealer living in the Hotel Plaza, because of the story told in court by his chauffeur, Pask W. Duran, who was fined $30 for speeding. Duran was arrested at Broadway and 237th Street. Mr. Duveen was in the car at the time.

When arraigned Duran said he knew he was going too fast, and called Mr. Duveen's attention to the fact. According to Duran, the art dealer ordered him to continue at the same pace.

BARS APPEAL TO REASON.

Paterson Public Librarian Says Socialist Organ Advocates Treason.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—The Paterson Public Library has excluded the Socialist organ, The Appeal to Reason, from its files. G. F. Winchester, the librarian, wrote to Charles Raymer of Seattle, Washington, declining Mr. Raymer's offer to send the publication to the library. In his letter Mr. Winchester said:

"The Appeal to Reason has repeatedly attacked the flag, Government, and army of the United States and does not hesitate to advocate the bringing about of changes in our economic and political system by treason and bloodshed."

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street On Monday and Tuesday *5th Avenue*

Annual Summer Clearance Sale

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Offering Extraordinarily Low Prices.

563 Straw Hats

Remaining stock of high grade hats,
95c
regularly 1.65 and 2.85

No Charge for Sleeve Alterations.

"McCreery Shirts"

880 dozen,—Madras and Mercerized materials. Negligees with French Cuffs. Discontinued lines.

1.35
regularly 2.00 to 3.00

"McCreery Shirts"

460 dozen,—A large assortment of desirable patterns in various models and materials.

95c
regularly 1.50 and 2.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

145 dozen—made of Heavy Habutai and Pure Silk Crepe. Unusually attractive colorings,—light or dark grounds with satin stripes.

4.25
regularly 5.00 to 7.50

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

280 dozen,—made of Tub Silks with neat or wide satin stripes; an unusually large variety.

2.60
regularly 3.50 and 4.00

Neckwear

325 dozen Four-in-Hand and Bow Ties; made of fancy and washable silks.

45c
regularly 75c and 1.00

Silk Mixed Pajamas

95 dozen,—made in workroom on the premises. Large range of neat colors and patterns.

2.65
regularly 4.00

Pajamas

210 dozen,—made of Madras with plain or fancy stripes; low cut.

95c
regularly 1.50

130 Auto Dusters

Made of Gray Mohair and Tan Linen.

4.45
regularly 6.00 to 7.50

110 Robes

Made of Austrian Terry Cloth or Ratine.

2.85
regularly 4.00

Tennis Trousers

472 pairs,—made of plain or striped White Flannel.

3.65
regularly 5.00

Silk Gloves

Gray Silk with Black or self embroidered backs.

75c
regularly 1.00

Silk Half Hose

Silk or Lisle Thread with reinforced heels, soles and toes,

pair **25c** 6 pairs **1.45**
regularly 35c and 50c

Athletic Underwear

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers. Made of striped Madras. Discontinued lines.

each **35c** 3 for **1.00**
regularly 50c and 75c

The Store Beautiful

Gowns — Millinery

Hartmann

IMPORTER
Under Management of HENRI

308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Monday & Tuesday

A Final Clearance of

Fine Summer Dresses

6.75 to 14.75

The lowest price dress in this collection was regularly $18.75. Others were considerably higher.

Made of Imported Handkerchief Linen guaranteed washable, Embroidered Net, Fancy Voile, Crepe de Chine in white and colors, Taffeta Silk in navy blue and colors.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK

Accessible from all points by Surface Cars, Elevated Railroads, Fifth Avenue Busses, Interborough Subways, 42d Street Ferries, the new Steinway Tunnels from Long Island, as well as the West Shore and New York Central R. R. Terminals.

Being in the heart of the Theatrical and Hotel Districts it is also easily reached by out-of-town visitors from most of the leading Hotels, the most fashionable Restaurants and Theatres, the Public Library and other points of interest in the vicinity.

NEW MERCHANDISE—EVERY SHOPPING COMFORT AND SERVICE—MODERATE PRICES are the uniform and well defined standards identified with Stern Brothers

Final Clearance Sales, To-morrow, of Women's

Summer Suits, Dresses and Coats

offering a wide choice of this season's most attractive models for every occasion

At One-Third to One-Half Former Prices

Women's Dresses
of voiles, linens, tissues, crepes, nets, embroidered voiles and laces,
at $3.50, 4.75, 6.50 to 16.50

Women's Suits
of Palm Beach cloth, linens, eponge, cretonnes,
at $7.50, 11.75 to 19.50

Women's Suits
of gabardines, serges, mannish checks & tweeds,
at $9.75, 13.50 to 19.75

Afternoon Dresses
of serges, taffetas, crepe de chines & marquisettes,
at $9.75, 15.00 and 22.50

Sport and Beach Coats
of golfine, novelty stripes and other popular Summer materials,
at $6.25 and 9.00

White Chinchilla Coats
in smart new models, for general vacation wear,
at $10.75 and 15.50

Women's Silk Wraps
of two-toned silk, in various colorings,
Special at $18.50

Motor and Traveling Coats
of mohair, linens and Palm Beach cloths,
at $3.50, 5.00 and 7.00

Summer Dress Silks

An absolute clearance, on the Main Floor, of the most fashionable black and colored weaves arranged in

Waist and Dress Lengths Only

Heretofore from 65c to $3.50 a yard,

now 35c, 58c, 78c, 95c, $1.28, 1.45 and 1.95

Included in this very unusual offering are Messalines, Chiffon Taffetas, Charmeuses, Crepe de Chines, Meteors, Japanese Silks, Fleur de Soies, Faille Charmeuse, Gros Grain, Rajah, Striped Habutais, Printed Foulards and Crepes, Self Striped Taffetas and Messalines.

Women's & Men's Hosiery
in the most seasonable qualities and styles
At very exceptional price inducements

Women's Hose, Silk Lisle Thread, in black or white, pair 35c
Women's Silk Hose, Ingrain dye, in black or white, lisle garter tops, pr. 59c
Women's Hose, extra quality Black Silk, medium or heavy weights, pair 95c
Men's Half Hose, of Black Silk Lisle Thread, reinforced soles, pair 35c
Men's Silk Half Hose, in black, tan, gray and navy, pair 75c

Women's Bathing Apparel
All of our Bathing Suits and Accessories, including the more elaborate high priced models have been very decisively reduced.

For To-morrow, on the Second Floor:

Mohair Bathing Suits
in a splendid assortment of designs, variously trimmed with braid, buttons, polka dot and striped foulard,
at $2.95 to 6.50

Satin and Taffeta Bathing Dresses, very smart models, in a variety of designs and trimmings,
at $5.00 to 22.50

An exceptional offering, Monday and Tuesday, of an opportune purchase of

Couch Hammocks

of the most dependable make and finish, in white, green and khaki, complete with hanging chains, at $6.50 and 8.25

Household Linens
of superior and serviceable quality
At large concessions from former prices

Damask Table Linen, - at 88c
Heretofore $1.25 a yard

Heavy Dinner Napkins, doz. $2.75
24 by 24 inches; Heretofore $4.25 a doz.

Linen Huck Towels, doz. at $2.75
Hemstitched; Heretofore $4.00 a doz.

Satin Finish Bedspreads, each $2.25
Heretofore $2.75 each

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, pr. $3.85
Heretofore $5.00 a pair

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, pr. $1.25
Pure linen; Heretofore $1.75 a pair

Real Hand Embroidered Madeira
Tray Cloths, 25c | Luncheon Sets 2.75
Centerpieces, 1.95 | Tea Napkins, 4.95

A Great Rug Clearance
will be effected to-morrow
comprising small, medium and room size

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Runners
taken from regular stock and marked for quick selling, in many instances,
At Greatly Below Import Cost

Small Persian Rugs, $14.75 to 29.75
Kurdistans, Moussoul, Beloochistans and Irans; from 6½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long; formerly from $22.50 to 45.00

Persian Carpets, $77.00 to 358.00
Mahals, Ghoeravans, Serebends and Bidjars; sizes 9 to 18½ ft. wide by 12 to 17 ft. long; formerly from $115.00 to 795.00

Persian Carpets, $195.00 to 395.00
Kirmanshahs and Sarouks; sizes from 8½ to 10½ ft. wide by 12¾ to 14½ ft. long; formerly from $338.00 to 575.00

Persian Hall Runners, 29.75 to 49.50
Sizes 2½ to 3½ ft. wide by 12 to 15 ft. long; formerly from $45.00 to 85.00

Main Floor Specials for Monday

Women's Sweaters
of fibre silk, with sashes in all fashionable colors,
Special at $6.50

Children's Dresses
hand-smocked; of dimity or lawn, with pink or blue collar and cuffs; sizes 1 to 5 years,
Special at 98c

A purchase of very
SMART PARASOLS
will be offered in the season's newest designs and materials, including black, white, floral or plain effects,
At the remarkably low price of
$1.75 each

Women's Hand Bags
of black moire or blue faille, covered frames, and inside compartments,
Special at $1.50

Women's Neckwear
A sample line of Vestees and Collar Sets, hand embroidered and lace trimmed,
Special 39c to 1.25

SEPARATE ELECTION PLANNED FOR JUDGES

Ex-Senator Saxe Would Have State Choose Its Judiciary Every Fourth Year.

POINTS OUT ADVANTAGES

Says Voters Would Be More Likely to Pick the Better Men—Convention Against Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—With the plan to change the State Constitution so as to provide for an appointive instead of an elective Judiciary abandoned by the leaders of the Constitutional Convention, a proposal which would involve the segregation of all judicial elections is now under consideration.

The new plan was proposed by former State Senator John Godfrey Saxe, a Democratic delegate from New York. Mr. Saxe is also the author of the proposal which has been favorably reported by the Suffrage Committee and which provides for the restoration of the party convention as a medium for the nomination of Judges and candidates chosen by State-wide vote.

Ex-Senator Saxe said today that his plan would fit in with the proposal which is to be reported from the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, providing for the election of Governor and State officials every fourth year instead of biennially.

"I think favorable action on that proposal will pave the way for a satisfactory disposition of how our Judges shall be elected," said Mr. Saxe. "I have suggested to the leaders of the convention a plan for the election of Judges once every four years—in one of the years intervening between the Presidential and the Gubernatorial elections. Under the plan I propose we would have the Governor elected two years after each Presidential election. Municipal elections, which under the present policy of the State are segregated from State and National elections, should be held in one of the intervening years, the Judges should be elected in the other intervening year.

Would Not Change Terms.

"This would mean that Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court would be voted for only once in four years, at an election when no officer is voted for except a judicial officer. The terms, of course, should remain as at present.

"If we are to have an elective judiciary," Mr. Saxe went on, "the important point to be reached is to focus public attention on the election of Judges, to the end that the best candidates may be elected. The suggestion that comes to us from Western States distinctly favors the suggestion for electing Judges at special separate elections. This is objectionable for two reasons. In the first place, a special election never receives the attention that does a general election. In the second place we have been accustomed to look to November for our elections, and under the circumstances it is easier to obtain a large vote at a November election.

"My proposal carries out the Western idea of segregating judicial elections without being open to either of the two objections to which I have directed attention. It would mean that once in every four years the voters, when asking for whom they would have to vote, would be told, 'This is judicial year.' Information of that nature would be certain to send the voter away determined to inquire as to the most likely candidates and with their qualifications without danger that the voters' attention to the judiciary will make it possible for other than judiciary candidates slipping by, for there would be no other candidates.

"But what would you do with regard to vacancies occurring through death, resignation, or by Judges attaining the time limit in years when there is no judicial election?" Mr. Saxe was asked.

Vacancy Appointments as Tests.

"These vacancies under my plan would be filled through appointment by the Governor, as now," was his reply. "But I would make this change—where an appointment now holds good only until Jan. 1 following the first general election at which the vacancy can be filled, I would let the Governor's appointment hold good until Jan. 1 following the first judicial election after the vacancy has occurred. With few exceptions, the man who is appointed to a position on the bench becomes a candidate for the place at the election following his appointment. Under the new plan the voters would have the additional advantage that when they came to the polls they would probably find that a majority of their candidates for judicial positions were men who had served by appointment during all or part of the intervening period of four years, for in that time a good many Judges are retired. Thus the men whom they would be called upon to vote for would have been thoroughly tested and their qualifications known."

"I am sorry," said Mr. Saxe, "that this plan is not before the Constitutional Convention in the form of a printed proposal, but the thought did not occur to me until after I learned that the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers was inclined to increase the Governor's term to four years. I am very hopeful, however, that the Committee on Judiciary will take up the plan and introduce a constitutional amendment along these lines.

"Distinguished jurists from this and other States have appeared before the Judiciary Committee and testified to the need of strengthening our judicial system. Many of these men have urged an appointive system, but the convention seems to favor an elective system. Indeed, no one from up-State seems to want the appointive system, the demand for which seems to come exclusively from New York City.

"If we must have an elective system, I contend that we should make some progress toward a better elective system than we have today. It is to that end I have introduced and the Committee on Suffrage has reported a proposed amendment requiring the nomination of Judges by party conventions instead of by the primary system and it is with the same purpose in view that I am urging that we may have one year of four set apart for a general election for all elective members of the Judiciary."

STATE ESTIMATE 10,250,000.

Secretary Hugo Puts Gain in Population Since 1910 at 1,136,386.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—If the estimate of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo that the recent census of New York State will show a population of ten and a quarter million holds good, the gain during the last five years has been 1,136,386.

Since 1870, when the census figures showed that the Empire State had a population of 4,382,759, the gain has been 5,867,241. Between 1870 and 1880 a gain of 700,112 inhabitants was made while the ten years from 1880 to 1890 brought an increase of 914,982.

A big stride was made from 1890 to 1900, when the State gained 1,271,041. From 1900 to 1910 the gain was 1,844,720.

To Exhibit Gems on Living Models.

The biggest display of jewelry, silverware, and gems ever made in New York will be a feature of the annual convention of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Aug. 23 to 28. It is expected that 5,000 retail jewelers from all parts of the United States will attend. A style show, with living models wearing jewelry worth thousands of dollars, will be given. Ludwig Nissen is the Chairman of the General Committee, and Harry Larter Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Arrangements have been made for a special train from Chicago.

DICTAPHONE CO. DEFEATED.

Injunction for Alleged Patent Infringement Is Vacated.

The injunction obtained by the American Graphophone Company, which manufactures the dictaphone, to restrain the importation and sale of a German machine called the parlograph, has been vacated by Judge Anderson of the Federal Court. The imported machine is made by the Carl Lindstrom Company of Berlin, which for many years has made talking machines that are on sale throughout Europe.

When the German company opened a branch office here at 2 Rector St., with the name the American Parlograph Company, its agents were warned that they would be sued if they did not shut up shop. The matter was turned over to the attorneys of the concern, Cabell & Gilpin, and the business went on until the injunction stopped it.

The plaintiff company bases its suit on the ground that the invaders were infringing on a patent obtained by Thomas H. Macdonald of Bridgeport, Conn., and declares that the parlograph was an exact imitation of the Macdonald patent. The defendants answered that Mr. Edison and many others had used the Macdonald idea before he patented it and that it was described in the letters patent as a "mechanical expedient." Therefore, it was asserted, the device was not an invention at all.

Counsel for the defendant also said that in 1889 Mr. Edison had invented the graphophone and all of the patents on that invention had expired long ago. All of the other machines put on the market since that time were the same except in the mechanical construction. The principle remains unchanged.

Judge Anderson dismissed the injunction without a written decision.

HEARTMAN BOOK SALE.

Rare Volumes to be Sold by Auction on July 27.

An auction sale of Americana and other books will be held by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, morning and afternoon, July 27.

Among the rarities is the original edition of J. P. Brissot de Warville's "Neuveau Voyage dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amerique, Septentrionale fait en 1788." The author visited this country just prior to the French Revolution. He gives an account of the steamboat invented by Fitch, which had then made its first trial trip on the Delaware River.

A scarce John Brown item is "Un Drame Esclavagiste. Prologue de la Secession Americaine," by Emile Chevalier and F. Pharon. An uncommon work is "The Narrative of the Honorable John Byron, containing an Account of the Great Distresses on the Coast of Patagonia, with a Description of St. Jago de Chili and the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants," published in London in 1768.

A copy of Jonathan Carver's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768" is accompanied by an interesting manuscript volume relating to the Carver claims made up by a descendant of Samuel Peters, who claimed that Carver's heirs sold to him "all that vast country" which Carver said he bought from the Indians and known as the "Chippewa Territory."

There are also books relating to California, the West, the Indians, and Abraham Lincoln; important items in French about Santo Domingo and Haiti; Guadeloupe and Cayenne imprints, books relating to the French and Indian war, and works issued from the Aldus and Elzevir presses. Some rare pamphlets relate to General Andrew Jackson.

MRS. GATES WINS A POINT.

Service in Suit Against Speculator's Widow Is Vacated.

On the ground that the firm of Waite, Thorburn & Co., grain merchants of Chicago, had been destroyed through a corner in corn manipulated by Charles E. Gates and his associates in the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., suit was begun in the Federal Court against Dellora R. Gates, executrix of the estates of John W. and Charles E. Gates, for threefold damages under the Sherman law. John W. Gates, one of the members of the firm, died on Aug. 9, 1911, and Charles G. Gates died Oct. 28, 1913.

The complaint said that because of a corner in corn caused by the Gates firm the plaintiffs were forced to buy from Harris, Gates & Co. a quantity of corn at unreasonable and monopolistic rates in order to fill their contracts.

The summons in the suit was served on the defendant at 17 Battery Place, in this city, on May 13. A motion was made to vacate the service on the ground that it was contrary to law because the Federal Court was without jurisdiction over her. Judge Hand sustained this contention.

MISS STRACHAN, CANDIDATE.

Running for President of National Education Association.

Grace C. Strachan is a candidate for the Presidency of the National Education Association, which will hold its fifty-third annual meeting in Oakland, Cal., from Aug. 16 to 28. The Interborough Association of Women Teachers, of which she is the President, is supporting her candidacy.

There will be meetings at the same time of other educational groups, which are affiliated with the National Education Association, and the program has been arranged in the form of an International Congress on Education, over which David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, and also head of the National Educational Association, will preside. Many foreign countries are represented on the program.

BARS MOVIE FILMS ON CARS.

Commissioner Adamson Will Enforce Recent Regulation.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday issued a warning to the motion picture interests that he purposed to enforce strictly the city ordinance prohibiting the carrying of picture films in subway trains. Facts have been laid before the Commissioner, showing that the ordinance, which went into effect on June 22, has been disregarded and that large quantities of films, which are highly inflammable, are being transported in subway trains daily.

The ordinance restricts moving picture exchanges and exhibitors from using elevated and street car lines for the transporting of their films.

"I intend to see that the regulation is complied with," said the Commissioner, "and will, if necessary, have our inspectors make arrests."

MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S ESTATE

Transfer Tax Appraiser to Delay Hearings Until Fall.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday designated Joseph W. Spencer as Transfer Tax Appraiser to set a valuation upon the estate of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, who died on March 12, at Pocantico Hills.

The petition for the appointment, filed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recites that his sister, Mrs. Edith McCormick, is at Zurich, Switzerland, and Margaret Strong, a granddaughter of Mrs. Rockefeller, is at Fiesole, Italy, and that neither will return here until September. On this account, there will be no hearings during the Summer.

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — On Monday and Tuesday — *5th Avenue*

Enormous Reductions to Effect Immediate Clearances

NO CREDITS — NO APPROVALS — NO C. O. D.'S

During These Clearance Sales

Women's Dresses

Cotton Dresses in a variety of desirable materials.....regularly up to 5.75, **3.50**
Cotton Dresses in many attractive styles.....regularly up to 7.75, **5.00**
Lingerie Dresses,—very effective models.....regularly up to 22.00, **10.00**
Dresses in French Voile, Silk Crepe and Novelty Fabrics...regularly up to 29.50, **16.75**
Taffeta Dresses,—smart models.....regularly up to 29.50, **9.75** and **14.50**

Women's Suits

Linen, Pongee, Palm Beach Cloth and Check Materials....regularly up to 25.00, **10.00**
Suits in Serge, Gabardine and Check Fabrics.....regularly up to 42.00, **14.75**
Suits, including Silk and the remaining spring stock of higher priced cloth models.....regularly up to 55.00, **19.75**

Women's Skirts

Tailored Skirts in Fancy Cotton Cords.....regularly up to 3.95, **1.95**
Skirts in Ramie Linen, Ratine and various other weaves....regularly up to 12.00, **5.50**

Women's Coats

Silk Coats in attractive models, silk lined.....regularly up to 35.00, **12.50**
Evening Wraps, trimmed with marabout.....regularly up to 29.50, **16.50**
Coats in Gabardine, Serge and Mixed Fabrics.....regularly up to 35.00, **15.00**
Limited number of Silk Coats,—one or two of a kind..... regularly up to 35.00, **4.50, 7.50, 12.50**

Women's House Dresses and Negligees—4th Floor

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—pretty graceful models.....regularly up to 9.50, **5.75**
Negligees of Albatross, trimmed models.....regularly up to 6.50, **3.95**
Porch and Morning Dresses, smart models.....regularly up to 5.50, **3.75**
Porch Dresses,—sheer, attractive models.....regularly up to 5.00, **2.95**
House Dresses,—neat patterns.....regularly up to 3.00, **1.50**

Bathing Suits

Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair,—very attractive models..... regularly up to 5.95, **2.95** and **3.95**
Women's Bathing Suits of Silk,—smart, youthful models..... regularly up to 9.50, **4.95** and **6.50**

The remaining stock of Women's, Misses' and Children's Suits greatly reduced.

July Clearance Sale
Women's Boots, Pumps, Colonials & Oxfords

The Season's Smartest Models

3.85 regularly 5.00 and 6.00 | **4.75** regularly 6.50 and 10.00

All Sizes, But Not in Every Style.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

18,000 Yards, Plain and Novelty Dress Taffeta Silks.

A choice variety of Plain and Changeable Shades, also Fancy Stripes and Checks in early Autumn combinations of colors, including Navy Blue, Black and White. yard **95c** formerly 1.25

Natural Ecru
Tailleur Pongee Silk
33 in. wide....formerly 85c, yd. **58c**
42 in. wide....formerly 2.00, yd. **1.25**
54 in. wide....formerly 3.00, yd. **1.85**

White Washable
Shirting Habutai
36 in. wide.....regularly 1.00, yd. **68c**
White Shantung Pongee
42 in. wide.....regularly 2.00, yd. **1.35**

LINENS

Pronounced Reductions

Double Damask Scotch Linen Table Cloths and Napkins,—superior quality.
72x72 in.....regularly 5.50, **3.50**
72x90 in.....regularly 7.50, **5.50**
72x108 in.....regularly 9.00, **7.00**
Napkins to match.....doz. **5.00** and **6.50** regularly 6.75 and 8.50
Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand embroidered corner. regularly 4.00, doz. **2.75**
Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—scalloped and embroidered in colors. set **1.50** regularly 2.00
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—white or colored borders. doz. **3.00** and **5.50** regularly 4.00 and 7.50
Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels with Damask borders. doz. **2.50** and **3.00** regularly 3.00 and 4.00
Irish Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched and hand-embroidered. pair **1.95** regularly 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Good Quality, At Decided Reductions

Sheets:	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99
Each,	**65c**	**70c**	**75c**	**85c**
Pillow Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
Each,	**15c**	**17c**	**19c**	**21c**

SUMMER BED COVERINGS

English Printed Bed Spreads,—desirable colors.
Single Bed Size.....each **2.25** and **3.75**
Double Bed Size.....each **3.00** and **5.00**
White Dimity Bed Spreads.
Single Bed Size.....each **1.15**
Double Bed Size.....each **1.25**
Comfortables.
Cotton Filled.....each **1.75** and **2.65**
Camping Blankets.
Gray Mixtures.....each **3.75** and **4.50**
Olive Drab.....each **5.75**

Annual July Sale
McCreery "Master-made" Furniture

Many advantageous purchases enable us to offer high grade Furniture at extremely low prices.



10-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite.....467.00, regularly 650.00
Suite includes Buffet, 72 inches long; Extension Table, 54 inches in diameter; China Closet, Side Table, five Side-chairs and one Arm-chair.

Dining Room Furniture

10-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with ebony. regularly 550.00, **395.00**
10-piece Adam Model Suites, with 72-inch Buffet. regularly 480.00, **375.00**
10-piece Adam Model Suites, with 60-inch Buffet. regularly 375.00, **295.00**
10-piece Sheraton Model Suites, with 60-inch Buffet. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

DOMESTIC RUGS
Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Royal Wilton Rugs in designs and colors reproduced from the most expensive Oriental Rugs. Sizes 9 x 12 ft. or 8.3 x 10.6 **29.75**, regularly 34.50 and 39.50
Seamless Wilton Velvet and Royal Axminster Rugs in attractive patterns, including the popular Chinese effects. Size 9 x 12 ft. **19.50**, regularly 24.50 and 27.50
100 Washable Colonial Rag Rugs 9 x 12 ft. **7.25**, regularly 9.75
Best grade Royal Wilton Rugs,—extra large sizes.
10.6 x 12 ft.....formerly 59.50, **45.00** — 8.3 x 14 ft.....formerly 56.00, **39.75**
10.6 x 14 ft.....formerly 70.00, **49.75** — 11.3 x 15 ft.....formerly 75.00, **52.00**

Novelty Parasols

Extra quality Taffeta Silk Parasols,—plain and fancy styles in a large variety. Choice colors and Black and White. regularly up to 5.00, **2.65**
Attractive Taffeta Silk Parasols,—plain colors, fancy borders and insertions, also Black and White combinations. regularly up to 4.00, **1.65**
150 Silk Parasols with wide ribbon borders, Dresden Patterns. regularly up to 7.50, **3.85**

Women's Sweaters

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash. Various colors.....regularly 24.75, **17.90**
Silk Fibre or Glove Silk Sweaters,—a variety of models.....regularly up to 8.90, **6.90**
Silk Fibre and Shetland Sweaters,—various colors.....regularly up to 6.75, **4.95**
Sweaters without sleeves, suitable for golf or tennis; various colors, at special prices.

Maids' House Dresses (5th Floor)

Low neck and short sleeve Dresses, in Percale, Gingham and Lawn. All sizes represented from 34 to 42, but not in all styles. regularly up to 2.25, **85c, 1.25, 1.50**

Missses' Dresses, Coats & Skirts

Summer Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years.....regularly up to 26.50, **2.95, 6.75, 9.75**
Washable Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years.....regularly up to 7.95, **95c, 2.95, 4.75**
Coats,—size 14 to 18 years.....regularly up to 24.50, **9.75, 14.75**
Afternoon, Evening and Street Dresses, comprising White Crepe de Chine, Plain Taffeta, Poplin, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Navy Blue and Black Serge...regularly up to 45.00, **7.50, 12.75, 16.75**

Juniors' and Girls' Apparel

Juniors' and Girls' Suits,—size 12 to 17 years..regularly up to 24.75, **7.50, 9.75**
Coats,—size 6 to 14 years.....regularly up to 12.75, **1.95, 4.95, 6.95**
Girls' Washable Dresses,—size 6 to 14 years..regularly up to 9.75, **95c, 1.45, 1.95**

Little Children's Dresses

Colored Wash Dresses,—some bloomer models. 2 to 5 years..... regularly up to 2.00, **75c, 95c, 1.25**

Women's Hosiery

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. White or Black..regularly 1.50, pair **1.15**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—Lisle Tops and Soles. White or Black...regularly 75c, pair **60c**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge. White, Black and Colors...regularly 1.15, pair **85c**
Lisle Thread Hosiery,—reinforced. Black or White.....regularly 50c, pair **35c**

Hair Goods

First quality Pompadours and Switches; all shades.....regularly up to 6.95, **3.50**
First quality Gray Switches and Pompadours; all shades.....regularly up to 8.95, **4.50**
A perfect match guaranteed by the expert attendants in charge.

COTTON WASH DRESS FABRICS

15,000 Yards of Printed Cotton Goods

Irish Dimity and Chiffon Voile in choice colors and designs, including Floral Patterns, Awning Stripes and Black and White effects.

White Gabardine, wide wale
36 in. wide.....formerly 65c, yd., **45c**
White Washable Corded Crepe
40 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**
White Seeded Voile
38 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**
White Cotton Voile, Chiffon finish
40 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**
White Golf Corduroy
32 in. wide.....formerly 75c, yd., **48c**
White Fancy Broche Voile
40 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**

BEDS & BEDDING

Considerably Reduced

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1-inch filler rods. regularly 20.00, **12.50**
Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel head and foot. regularly 33.00, **19.50**
Brass Beds with square posts and square top rods. regularly 34.50, **24.50**
"McCreery" Hand-laid Mattresses. regularly 45.00, **35.00**
"McCreery Special" Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 35.00, **25.00**
Special Curled Black Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 26.00, **19.50**
French Box Springs. regularly 20.00, **15.50**
Pure Live Geese Feather Pillows. regularly 4.00. **3.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

4-piece Chinese Chippendale Suites,—Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. Finished in dark mahogany. **245.00**, regularly 360.00
4-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. **250.00**, regularly 375.00
4-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. **198.00**, regularly 275.00
Solid Mahogany Wood Beds with four-inch posts. **39.50**, regularly 60.00
Solid Mahogany Wood Beds with three-inch posts. **25.00**, regularly 50.00

STRIKE OF 16,000 TAILORS DEFERRED

Jacket Makers, Who Were to Quit Tomorrow, Postpone Their Walkout for a Week.

TRUCE HAS BEEN DELAYED

Committee Expects to Agree on Plan Monday That Will Send 21,000 Men Back to Their Work.

After a meeting with the officers of various unions at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said last night the strike of the 16,000 members of the Children's Jacket-makers' Union, which had been called for tomorrow, had been postponed and might not take place at all.

"There is now hope for a speedy settlement of the troubles in the children's clothing industry," he said. "There is a prospect that every manufacturer of children's clothing in the city will come to an agreement with the union within the next few days. If a complete settlement is not reached during the week, the strike will be declared against manufacturers who refuse to join in the agreement."

The Committee on Immediate Adjustment failed at its meeting yesterday in the United Hebrew Charities Building to reach the basis of a working agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The committee will meet again tomorrow morning and its members say there is reason to believe terms will then be agreed upon for a truce while the differences between the workers and manufacturers are being adjusted.

The danger of a general strike has not disappeared entirely, as the failure of the Committee on Immediate Adjustment to come to an agreement at its two long sessions suggests that radical differences have arisen, notwithstanding the hope for an agreement expressed by the committeemen.

According to Mr. Hillman the coat-makers, cutters and children's garment-makers, who have remained at their work, are anxious to strike unless an immediate agreement can be reached, so that the time in which the Committee on Immediate Adjustment can do its work is limited. A general order to strike would make the total number of strikers about 80,000, including the 21,000 who are now out, and the 16,000 jacket-makers who may be called out of independent shops.

The action which the workmen insist on having taken at once by the Committee on Immediate Adjustment is that of placing on the manufacturers the duty of enforcing the rules of their organizations in the shops of contractors who do work for them. The other question is that of fixing standard prices on piecework, and this the workers are willing to submit to arbitration.

75,000 PREPARE TO STRIKE.

Workers in Women's Garment Trade Are Warned to Get Ready.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, which is seeking to adjust the differences between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will on Monday hear the argument of the workers for an immediate increase in wages.

Representatives of the union who have gone over the books of a large number of manufacturers will present figures intended to prove that the average earnings of the members of the union have fallen off heavily, and that some of the employers have acted unfairly.

Before any new agreement is entered into as a substitute for the protocol the union insists on having a guarantee of better wages and the manufacturers insist on having a guarantee that the union will keep discipline in its organization. If a satisfactory adjustment is reached on these two points, both sides will agree to continue to seek a solution of their differences by arbitration. Members of the Protective Association said last night there was strong hope that an understanding would be reached by Wednesday or Thursday.

Officials of the union, while saying there is reason to expect the work of the Council of Conciliation will be successful, have notified the Shop Chairmen to be ready to call out the members of the union, who number more than 75,000 in this city, on short notice, if the council fails to find a proposal which will suit both sides.

NEWARK TAILORS DIVIDED.

Essex Trades Council Refuses to Aid Strikers in New York.

By the refusal of the Essex Trades Council in Newark to aid the garment workers of Manhattan in their strike, there is likely to be a split between some of the unions in the clothing trade in Newark. It was said yesterday that the trades council's action was to prevent the New York trouble from affecting the Newark situation.

Some of the garment workers said that upward of 4,000 Newark workers were only waiting to be called out. The Newark Local, No. 24, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has sent out invitations for a massmeeting to be held tomorrow night in New Union Hall, 163 Springfield Avenue.

Max Weinberg, President of the Newark union, said that any agreement made by the New York tailors would be binding in Newark.

CONEY LINES TIED UP.

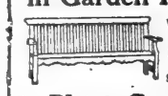
Drawbridge Fails to Close and Thousands Are Inconvenienced.

The drawbridge on which the cars of the new Sea Beach Subway Line, the West End Line, and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Line cross the Coney Island Creek about a quarter of a mile from Surf Avenue was opened at high tide at about 7 o'clock last night to permit a tug to pass underneath.

The draw is used only about half a dozen times in a year, and last night, because the machinery was in bad shape through disuse, the draw failed to close.

Crews of engineers and repair men were sent out by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as soon as word was received of the tie-up, but an hour and a half had passed before the draw was back in place. During that time scores of trains and trolley cars came to a stop waiting for the closing of the draw, and thousands of passengers were delayed. Hundreds got out and walked. A line of Subway trains more than a mile long stood on the tracks approaching the bridge, and a line of cars of about the same length stood on the track which is jointly used near the bridge by the West End Line and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Line.

Old English Designs in Garden Furniture



WHITE OR GREEN FINISH.
Prices Exceptionally Reasonable.
Send for Catalogue.

Plant Craftsmen
16 E. 33 St., New York. 'Phone 123 Murray Hill.
All branches of Landscape and Tree Work.

ROB SAFE IN AN APARTMENT.

Police Arrest Negro Attendants in Building in Which Hoch Lives.

An 880-pound safe, which was said to contain $8,000, was broken open and looted in the apartment of Philip L. Hoch, a wealthy furrier, on the fifth floor of 57 Second Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Hoch and his family went to Fallsburg, Sullivan County, on Friday. The first intimation that a robbery had been committed in the apartment was received by the detectives of the First Branch from Charles Sparrow, an elevator operator, and William Cleveland, superintendent of the building.

Both Sparrow and Cleveland are colored and when they told what they knew of the robbery, the detectives decided to arrest them on charge of being suspicious persons. According to Sparrow, a strange man entered his elevator at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and asked to be let out at the fifth floor. He carried a suit case and Sparrow identified a suit case found in the apartment as the one which he saw in the stranger's possession.

When he discovered that the door to the Hoch apartment had been opened Sparrow summoned Cleveland, and then they notified the Detective Bureau. Detective Markey found the Hoch apartment in disorder. He was dissatisfied with the explanations made by Sparrow and Cleveland and arrested them, though they denied having been in the apartment in the absence of the Hoch family.

A complete kit of burglars' tools was found near the broken safe.

TWO WIDOWS ADMIT THEFT.

Both Plead Poverty When Caught in Brooklyn Store.

Two poorly dressed women, each of whom pleaded that she had been driven to steal by necessity, were arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged with shoplifting. They were caught in a Fulton Street store. They said they were Mary Cannon and Mary Ridder, both 43 years old, both widows, and both living in Williamsburg.

"I took the things because I was in need and without food," pleaded Mrs. Cannon.

"I am also a widow and poor," said Mrs. Ridder. "I took the goods because I saw the other woman take some."

Each was held for the Court of Special Sessions. Mrs. Ridder had her seven-year-old daugnter with her in court. The girl was put temporarily in the care of the Children's Society.

$20,000 Damage in Farm Fire.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—Five horses, one cow, 100 tons of hay, and large amounts of farming implements and machinery were lost in a fire on the country place of W. S. P. Shields, a Philadelphia lawyer, near Woodbury, last night. Fire companies from Woodbury, Gloucester City, and Westville went to the blaze, but they were too late to save the barns. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

NEW ACTION BEGUN BY MRS. GUGGENHEIM

Former Wife of William Guggenheim Wants $42,500 for Back Alimony

AND $500 A MONTH FOR LIFE

Plaintiff Alleges Her Ex-Husband's Four Brothers, Whom She Sues, Were to Pay Her.

Mrs. Grace Wahl Guggenheim, who was divorced from William Guggenheim in Chicago in 1901, has just begun suit in the Supreme Court to compel the four brothers of her former husband to carry out the terms of an alleged agreement by which she was to receive $42,500 in back alimony and $500 a month for life.

The four brothers are Isaac, Murry, Solomon, and Simon Guggenheim. The alleged agreement bears the date Nov. 1, 1913.

The present action is being pushed by John J. Lordan, who represented Mrs. Guggenheim in her efforts to have the divorce decree set aside. The suit is one of the results of the testimony given by the members of the Chicago law firm of Gregory, Poppenheusen & McNab, who represented Mr. Guggenheim in that proceeding, for payment of their services. Their suit was settled. The testimony is on file in the Federal Court.

The testimony of Stephen S. Gregory, who was Mr. Guggenheim's chief attorney in 1913, was to the effect that in October, 1913, about a month before the alleged agreement was signed in this city, he was asked to see Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Gregory said he told Mr. Untermyer that in his opinion the litigation brought by Mrs. Guggenheim ought to be settled because of doubt as to what the outcome of a trial of the case would be. Mr. Gregory also testified:

"I told him (Mr. Untermyer) that I supposed this woman had squandered the money she had been paid, $150,000, as was natural, and was probably necessitous. I said I didn't know whether there was any warrant in law for holding that a man once married to a woman and divorced, and having paid her alimony, was liable thereafter for her support, but I thought that probably was the law, or ought to be, on the same principle that a parent is compelled to support a child of full age or a child a parent in order to prevent the necessitous one becoming a public charge."

Mr. Gregory also suggested, he said, that instead of giving Mrs. Guggenheim a lot of money which she might squander as she pleased, it would be better to give her a fixed income. He said that if Mrs. Guggenheim would go into court and ask to have the matter of alimony readjusted, that would prove the integrity of the decree and it would be impossible thereafter to assail it. Also, Mr. Gregory said that it would secure the validity of the marriage of William Guggenheim and his present wife, and establish the legitimacy of his son, and that the consequences of a possible adverse decision were so serious to contemplate that this was a very important consideration.

Mr. Gregory said he talked with John N. Steele, general counsel for M. Guggenheim's Sons, and made practically the same statements to him that he had made to Mr. Untermyer. On Oct. 17, 1913, Mr. Steele wrote to Mr. Gregory, who was in Chicago, about the proposed settlement. The letter said that John E. Stanchfield would see Mr. Gregory in Chicago the following week and that Mr. Stanchfield would have full authority to act along the lines which the Guggenheim brothers had agreed upon. Mr. Stanchfield did not go to Chicago at the time mentioned and later O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver entered the case on behalf of the Guggenheims. Mr. Gregory testified as to the terms of the proposed agreement as follows:

"My impression would be that it was stated or referred to that there was something like $40,000 to be paid in the nature of back alimony and that a provision was to be made that Mrs. Wahl Guggenheim should be paid $500 a month for life, and that she should again release all interest in her husband's property, right of inheritance, &c."

Mrs. Guggenheim and her counsel argue that Mr. Gregory's testimony establishes the fact that an agreement eventually was made for the payments of the sums sued for. It is likely that the case will be transferred to the Federal Court.

MISS STANLEY CAUSES STIR.

Her Change of Faith, However, Typical of a Liberal Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—The announcement that Miss Venetia Stanley, who is engaged to marry Edwin Montagu, M. P., has become a member of the Jewish community, having adopted the Jewish faith, has caused a flutter in more than one social, if not ecclesiastical, circle.

The Stanley family has been liberal in its religious views, for Lord Sheffield's eldest brother, now dead, was a Mohammedan, and his other brother, Mgr. Stanley, Bishop of Emmaus, is domestic prelate to the Pope.

The Montagu family belong to the straitest Jewish sect and it would have been rather inconvenient for the daughter-in-law of Lord Swaythling to hold a different religious belief from that of her husband.

Lord Sheffield, when Lyulph Stanley, was an ardent opponent of denominationalism in religious education in the elementary schools. He has the patronage of three livings in the Church of England.

EXPOSITION CROWDS HAIL LIBERTY BELL

Great Demonstration Welcomes Relic of the Revolution to Panama Fair.

CLARK FOR PREPAREDNESS

Speaker of the House Denounces Both Peace at Any Price Men and Friends of Militarism.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Liberty Bell, America's chief relic of the War of Independence, was installed here today at the Pennsylvania Pavilion of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The crowds, which had increased steadily through the early morning hours, broke into an uncontrolled demonstration when the bell, banked by Crimson Rambler roses, reached the great plaza at the exposition, where Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, and other speakers were gathered.

Automobiles parked on the steep sides of the streets and large crowds afoot marked the path traversed by the bell across the city, and thousands of school children sang and tossed garlands upon the car. At the exposition forty-eight little girls, representing the States of the Union, placed wreaths on it.

Officials in charge of the bell, in explaining its late arrival last night, said that nearing San Francisco cheering crowds blocked the railroad tracks.

Noisy whistles and clanging bells throughout the city, the salute of guns from battleships in the bay, many bands playing patriotic airs and thousands of citizens extended greetings to the relic.

In his speech, following the parade to the grounds, Mr. Clark said:

"I differ in toto with the proponents of 'peace at any price.' That is an amazing, a demoralizing, a degrading doctrine.

"On the other hand, I am utterly opposed to those who advocate a large standing army and to those who advocate a navy equal to the two biggest navies in the world. I am not a jingo. God forbid! I hope most profoundly there will never be another war—particularly another to which we are a party, but, knowing that human nature has not changed a jot or tittle since Adam and Eve were driven with flaming swords from Paradise, I am in favor of putting the country in such a position that if war should for any reason become necessary we may emerge from it conquerors, as we have been in all our wars.

"Toward the consummation of this plan I am in favor of doubling the number of cadets at West Point and of making it obligatory upon the Secretary of War to detail an army officer to any school, college, or university which will furnish a minimum of 200 students to drill. In that way, and at the least possible cost, we could in a few years have enough drilled men to officer a volunteer army of a million soldiers, if need be."

MARYE LIKES HIS POST.

Ambassador to Russia Says He Has No Intention of Resigning.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (via London.)—George T. Marye, Jr., the United States Ambassador to Russia, when apprised today of the report circulated in America regarding his alleged imminent resignation, expressed great surprise, and said he was entirely at a loss to know how the unfounded rumor originated. He denied that he had ever contemplated such a step. The Ambassador said:

"I have found my duties in Russia most congenial and I am glad to have an opportunity of rendering important service at this highly critical time.

"At present my duties at the Embassy are very engrossing and will continue to be so. Nothing is further from my mind than a desire to abandon them. Mrs. Marye will return to Petrograd in the Summer."

SHIP HIT AN ICEBERG.

The Agenoria Reaches Her Canadian Berth Badly Damaged.

MONTREAL, July 17.—With her bows crushed in, stern lying low and squat in the water, and damaged stem riding high, the steamer Agenoria crawled into port today to her berth at the upper end of Windmill Point. Sunday morning she crashed into an iceberg while running through the Straits of Belle Isle.

Ninety bergs were sighted in the narrow passage, but the one that the vessel struck, although one hundred feet high, was not seen through the fog until it loomed up thirty feet dead ahead. Then it was too late and the Agenoria crashed into the towering mass. Hatches were pulled off at once and when it was seen that the vessel was making water pretty fast the sea was let into the stern tanks to raise the bow.

The Agenoria is a vessel of 2,977 tons gross register, is 330 feet long, and was built in 1902. She flies the British flag and is owned by Dickinson & Sons of West Hartlepool, England.

SUFFRAGISTS AT FIGHT.

Woman to Speak on Cause Prior to White-Lewis Bout.

Manager Jimmy Johnston of the St. Nicholas Rink is going to have woman suffrage as an added attraction at the Charley White-Kid Lewis bout, which will take place next Wednesday night. Before the main bout goes on, Miss Alice Carpenter will talk on suffrage to the boxing fans. Other speeches will be made from the ring also.

Nate Lewis, manager of White, yesterday demanded that Manager Johnston post $500 forfeit that Lewis will be under the required weight limit, 135 pounds. Lewis's trainers say he will have no trouble in making the required weight, for yesterday at his training quarters at New Dorp, S. I., he weighed 135½ pounds after his work-out with his sparring partners.

Lewis boxes daily with Paul Freeder, Young Otto, and Harry Thomas. Joe Rivers, the Californian, who is also training at New Dorp, has refused to box with the Englishman.

Manager Johnston is unusually anxious for Lewis to make a good showing against White, for he has him pointed for a match with Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion. White is doing his training at Rye Beach, with Dick Peters and Gardner Brooks for sparring partners.

Son of R. T. Paine Killed.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 17.—The body of Walter Paine, son of Robert Treat Paine, 2d, a well-known attorney of Boston, was found under an overturned automobile at East Wenham early today. The steering wheel had caught the young man across the neck, and death resulted from strangulation. The cause of the accident could not be determined, as Paine was alone in the car and there were no witnesses. Paine was 23 years of age and a graduate of Harvard in the class of '14.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

devoted to the outfitting of Women, Misses, Boys and Girls, as well as to the supplying of Men's Furnishings and Summer wear, are amply equipped with garments and accessories that can be unqualifiedly recommended for the replenishment of the Summer wardrobe.

The Mail Order Service is at the disposal of patrons residing either temporarily or permanently out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded absolutely free of charge to any point in the United States.

Sales for to-morrow (Monday)

A Special Selection of Women's Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length, in white or black, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) at the remarkably low price of

68c. per pair

An Unusually Advantageous Sale of Box-plaited and Sports Skirts

(Semi-made)

is now in progress in the Dress Goods Department, on the First Floor. These Skirts, which are as smart as they are comfortable, may be obtained in either fine French serge or storm serge, in white, navy blue or black; also in plaids and homespuns. All are specially priced at

$3.75

Dresses in the New Redingote and Princess Models

(advance Autumn styles) are an interesting feature in the Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor) and in the Misses' Department (Second Floor).

The prices are very moderate.

An Interesting Reduction Sale of Women's Bungalow and Morning Dresses

for to-morrow (Monday) will comprise the remainder of the assortments now in stock. All are made of cotton materials, and are just the simple Dresses needed to round out the Summer season. They will be offered at the decidedly low prices of

$1.90, $2.45 & $3.00

(Department on the Second Floor)

Mourning Outfits

With the advent of the warmer days the necessity arises for cool, light-weight materials, the most desirable of which are represented in the present assortments of Mourning Dresses, Suits, Blouses, Hats, etc. Among them are Dresses of crepe de Chine and silk poplin, as well as of striped fabrics in black-and-white and various materials in effective combinations.

Also Mourning Collar-and-cuff Sets, Handkerchiefs and Silk Gloves; Wrist Bags, Fans, Jewelry and Stationery.

Upon request, a representative will call with samples of any merchandise desired.

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sales

Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine,
Dresses of Georgette Crepe and Novelty Silk,
Dresses of Cotton Voile, Crepe and Linen.

Coats of Chinchilla and Corduroy,
Coats of Silk and Sport Fabrics,
Coats of Mixtures and Linen.

Tailored Suits of Serge and Gabardine,
Dressy Suits of Various Silks,
Sport Suits of Prevailing Fabrics.

Misses' Dresses of Voile, Crepe and Linen,
Misses' Dresses of Silk, Lace and Net,
Girls' Wash and Net Dresses.

Women's Negligees and Kimonos,
Women's Underwear, Gloves and Hosiery,
Women's Fibre and Pure Silk Sweaters.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Extraordinary Values—To Close Out

805 Women's Summer Dresses

475 Cotton Dresses, practical models of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, Linen and other summer materials. Regular Values to 12.75 — 5.00

185 Silk and Cotton Dresses, consisting of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and desirable Sheer materials; smart models. Regular Values to 25.00 — 10.00

145 High Class Summer Dresses of White and Novelty Crepe, Plain and Embroidered Nets, Laces, Allover Embroidery and Voile; also higher cost Silk Dresses. Regular Values to 35.00 — 15.00

475 Misses' Summer Dresses—Third Floor

Misses' Dresses of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, smartly trimmed. Regular 7.90 to 10.75 Values — 5.00

Misses' Dresses, White or Novelty Voile and French Linen in attractive models. Regular Values to 15.00 — 7.90

500 Girls' Summer Dresses—To Close Out

Variety of attractive Dresses in desirable materials and colors, sizes 4 to 14 years. Regular Values to 3.95 — 1.00

Sale of 1,800 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves

16-Button Milanese Silk Mousquetaire Gloves, extra quality, double finger tipped. Regular 1.00 Value — 50c

Clearance of Women's Undermuslins

Night Gowns—Petticoats—Combinations—Envelope Chemises.

Made of fine Nainsook, trimmed with Embroidery and Laces; Ribbon drawn. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

Sheer Lingerie, trimmed with Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon drawn. Regular 3.95 Values — 2.00

Lingerie Corset Covers, several models, Embroidery, Lace and Ribbon trimmed. Regular 65c Values — 39c

1,200 Women's Summer Kimonos

Empire models, in plain and flowered Crepe, hand embroidered or accordion pleated, various color combinations and trimmings. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

Important Clearance of

Women's Pumps and Sport Oxfords

Handmade Pumps, gray kidskin quarters, white calfskin vamps, turn soles. Also White Canvas Sport Oxfords, tan trimmings. Regular 5.50 and 6.00 Values — 3.75

195 Prs. Women's Pumps Regular 4.00 to 7.00 Values — 2.95

NEW ENGLAND ROADS SUE FOR MILLIONS

File Mail Rate Claims of $10,880,865 Against the Government.

COMPLAIN OF PARCEL POST

Increased Burdens Due to Its Extension and Quadrennial Weighing Chief Grievances.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Alleging that they have lost large sums through carrying the mails under the present system of weights, and that their compensation at the present rate fixed per mile is unreasonable, unjust and confiscatory and hence unconstitutional and void, seven New England roads filed printed petitions today in the Court of Claims in an effort to obtain from the Government money which they contend they have lost in the last six years by reason of the Postmaster General's mandates and the operation of the present system.

The roads filing these petitions are the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central, the Bangor & Aroostook, the New York, Ontario & Western, the Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes, and the Bridgeton & Saco River. The sums they claim from the Government are as follows:

N. Y., New Haven & Hartford.	$4,524,718.65
Boston & Maine	3,676,823.80
Maine Central	1,839,740.00
Bangor & Aroostook	440,194.08
N. Y., Ontario & Western	306,000.00
Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes.	30,966.31
Bridgeton & Saco River	13,425.59
Total	$10,880,865.43

This is an average annual loss of $1,813,477.57 for the last six years.

The petitions filed by these New England railroads assert:

First—That the annual increase of mail has not been paid for at all.

Second—The carrying of the parcel post has been without adequate compensation.

Third—That the deficiency created by loss of mail compensation must be made up from the freight, passenger, and express receipts.

Two causes of action are set up in the petitions filed, one with respect to the system of quadrennial weighing, declared to be illegal, and the other with respect to the rate of pay per mile and the increasingly expensive demands made from time to time by the Postmaster General upon the railroads for facilities, for which no adequate compensation has been made.

With respect to the weighing of the mails every four years as a basis for the mail payments to them, the railroads assert that such weighing has been done exclusively by the Post Office Department and that they have been prohibited from fully inspecting and verifying such weighing. This weighing of the mails for a certain period every four years as the basis for stating the average weight of the mail carried for the four years beginning a number of months after such weighing had been made, it is contended is not in accordance with the law. The petitions in this connection allege "that the daily average weight of mail was not ascertained by the Post Office Department for each and every year of said contract period, as was by law required, and as could and should have been done, either by weighing the same annually or by averaging the weights so taken in 1904, 1908, and 1912 respectively between the different years of said contract periods, as the Post Office Department was by law bound to do."

The railroads charge that the Postmaster General "deliberately and purposely" resorted to this system for the reason that by so doing they would be compelled to carry and did carry the whole increased and increasing amount of mail during the subsequent four-year period without any compensation therefor, and that had they been weighed annually they would have received more money. This is held to have been illegal, inasmuch as the annual compensation was by law fixed according to "the amount of mail carried per annum."

With regard to the effect of the parcel post law, these railroads point out that, taking effect as it did on Jan. 1, 1913, the increased mail resulting from these packages has not been included in any weights ascertained by the department, and no compensation has been paid them for it upon any basis of weight. Furthermore, the raising of the weight limit of packages by the Postmaster General on July 25 and Dec. 18, 1913, has, they assert, enormously increased the amount of this mail which has been carried by them at an enormous expense but without any adequate compensation. The railroads ask in each case for the difference between the extra compensation granted them by the act of March 4, 1913, for this parcel post business and a sum which they fix as the fair and reasonable compensation for the transportation of such mail.

Since the law was passed in 1873, fixing the rate of pay per mile, there have been several reductions, the last occurring in 1907, which figure as part of the second cause of action in the roads' petitions, it being alleged that even prior to these reductions the total compensation paid was insufficient to pay the cost of the transportation furnished, the reductions merely increasing the deficiency.

Regarding the acts of the Postmaster General by which they allege that their burdens have been increased, the railroads say that not only has he made more exorbitant demands for a more extensive use of terminal facilities and switching conveniences, but "he has pretended to exercise an arbitrary, discriminating, and unfounded discretion constantly against the legal rights and contract interests of the carriers; he has from time to time during the existence of outstanding quadrennial contracts made large additions thereto and increased requirements therein; he has refused to pay the statutory rates for carrying the mails during contract periods stated by him; he has at various times ordered apartment and railway Post Office cars of special construction, design, and equipment, and entered into contracts for their use for definite periods, and then refused to pay the rates stated in the contracts, but offered lower and different rates which were unremunerative and confiscatory; he has made greater and more expensive demands as to rooms in stations for handling the mails; he has made many and extensive demands in the handling and disposition of the mails at the several stations along the lines of railroad, and in the transportation of the mails between the stations and the Post Offices not more than eighty rods therefrom; he has required the hauling of vast amounts of mail coin as mail of the fourth class in violation of law and without compensation to the carriers; he has required the carrying of mail on limited trains, and has burdened the service with onerous fines, forfeitures, and increasing exactions."

Another charge made against the Postmaster General is that "without any warrant or authority in law" he raised the weight limit of the parcel post packages by his executive orders of July 23, 1913, and Dec. 18, 1913, the latter order bringing it up to fifty pounds in the first and second zones, "and thereby invited and permitted the shipping of vast quantities of merchandise, farm, mine, and factory products, and materials of all kinds which theretofore had been shipped by freight or express, all without any adequate compensation therefor."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Rich Ground Discovered in Opening of New Arcadian Shaft.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Much richer ground is reported from the opening on the south side of the New Arcadian mine shaft. Four of Hancock's Pewable lodes are being opened and work on the Quincy lode will soon begin. South Lake has now twelve drills in operation, and shipments of rock should begin soon. La Salle is now shipping ten carloads of rock to the Franklin mill daily.

Shattuck-Arizona has begun shipping ten carloads of rock a day, containing gold and silver, in addition to the regular shipments of copper and lead rock. The Braden Copper Mines Company reports for June 2,542,000 pounds of copper produced, bringing the total for six months up to 15,238,000 pounds, in the same period last year 12,451,000 pounds were produced. Only one drill is now in operation on the Mayflower property, and that is now at a depth of between 2,400 and 2,500 feet.

Davis-Daly has begun stoping ore from the new vein on the 2,500-foot level of its Colorado mine and is shipping one car daily. The vein has been opened 150 feet by drilling. North Lake's shaft is being pushed down at the rate of 50 feet a month. Sinking started 340 feet below the surface. Last month Iron Cap shipped 18 cars of ore, earning more than in any previous month in the history of the property.

Old Dominion output for June totaled 2,744,000 pounds against 2,868,000 pounds in May and 2,967,000 in June of last year. Officials of Greene-Cananea say that the production for July should be at least 2,500,000 pounds. Dividends will be resumed in September, according to present intentions.

The Superintendent of the Franklin mine reports that the ground being opened is better than that reported last week. On the thirtieth, thirty-third, and thirty-fourth levels the ground is very rich, he says, and would probably mill at least thirty pounds of copper to the tone of rock.

NO PROFIT IN RAZING THE HOFFMAN HOUSE

Cost of Demolishing $2,000,000 Structure Is More Than Value of Materials.

REMOVE 2,000 TONS OF STEEL

Expensive Building Loses All Value Because of Change in New York's Hotel Centre.

Wreckers are progressing rapidly with the work of demolishing the Hoffman House, a modern fireproof structure built only seven years ago at a cost of $2,000,000. As a rule wreckers pay to tear down a building because of the profit in the sale of the material, but in the case of the Hoffman the wreckers were paid for demolishing the building because of the great expense involved in tearing apart a structure so substantially built.

The Hoffman House, twelve stories in height, is the most modern building of the fireproof steel type of construction that has ever been torn down in this city. Other structures have been demolished, of which the twenty-one-story Gillender Building, on the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, was the most conspicuous example. The Albert A. Volk Company, which tore down that skyscraper a few years ago, is wrecking the Hoffman House.

"While the Gillender Building was much taller, the Hoffman House job is really a bigger operation," said Mr. Volk yesterday, "because it contains so much more stone and steel. There are about 2,000 tons of steel to come out, while the Gillender Building only had 600 tons."

The late Francis S. Kinney, who bought the property several years ago from the Hoffman estate, tore down the earlier hotel and erected the building which was opened in 1908. It surrounded the old Albemarle, having a big frontage on Broadway, in the middle of the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, and an extension on Twenty-fourth Street. Last year the assessed value on this building alone was more than $1,700,000, the land value being $657,000 additional. The old Albemarle was only valued at $150,000, but the corner it occupied was assessed at $950,000, giving a total land value for the entire plot now being prepared for a sixteen story office building of about $1,700,000, as an extra plot in Twenty-fourth Street, adjoining the Hoffman House, was included in the sale. The title transfer, recorded a short time ago, showed that this was the exact sum paid by the new owners to the Kinney estate, showing that the existing buildings, although valued at about $2,000,000, had ceased, within seven years, to possess any value at all.

Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, is the head of the new owning syndicate.

The very day that the new twelve story Hoffman House was opened, in 1908, the Madison Square section had lost its popularity as the great hotel centre, for which it had been famous for half a century. From that day it was never a financial success.

"For the old Albemarle, which was only six stories high, we would have paid something for the wrecking work," said Mr. Volk, "but in a steel frame building like the Hoffman House the conditions are different, for the actual cost of razing it is more than the value of the material. The Albemarle, which has been virtually unchanged since its opening in 1860, was splendidly built. For instance, all of its water pipes were of brass instead of lead and the sash weights were of lead instead of iron. From the Hoffman House the blocks of limestone covering the Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street façades and the big steel girders possess the most value. The stone can be recut for other buildings and the steel girders and beams are as good as when put up. The steel bars riveted to the columns are useless except for sale as scrap iron, and the same is true of the expensive power plant with which the hotel was equipped, for it had a splendid plant for electric lighting and generating steam."

While Mr. Volk did not care to state the amount being paid to him for tearing down the Hoffman House, he said that the entire cost would be $55,000 to $60,000.

The big "marble" pillars in the lobby of the Hoffman House, which were admired by hundreds of visitors, were only plaster of paris, said Mr. Volk, and the massive bronze chandeliers had no bronze in them.

A force of 150 men is engaged in tearing down the building, and as the contract calls for its completion by Sept. 1 work is going on from early morning to 11 o'clock at night.

MRS. LAVELLE IN CONTEMPT.

Arrested for Failing to Report Husband's Estate to Surrogate.

Mrs. Catherine Lavelle, whose husband Henry, a real estate man, was shot and killed on March 23 by Benjamin F. Jackson, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Leslie and taken to the Sheriff's Office, where she gave bail in $500 and was released.

Mrs. Lavelle had been ordered by Surrogate Cohalan to file an accounting of the estate of her husband, of which she was the executrix, within twenty days. She failed to obey, and she was arrested for contempt. She will appear before the Surrogate tomorrow.

The Deputy Sheriff had difficulty in getting to Mrs. Lavelle when he called at her home, 1,162 West Farms Avenue, the Bronx. One of her sons struck the Deputy in the jaw, and the latter drew his revolver and threatened to shoot.

Educational Alliance's Summer Work

The Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, will, during the remainder of July and the whole of August, open all its schools and playgrounds for the benefit of boys and girls who wish to continue their studies, and for those in pursuit of physical and recreational exercises. There will be lectures in Yiddish on American history, day classes in English for adults, and classes in dressmaking, domestic science and religious work.

LECTURES BY NOTED MEN.

Ex-President Taft to Open Columbia's Course in October.

The program of lectures for the next session of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences was announced yesterday. Ex-President William Howard Taft will open the course on Oct. 12, with a lecture of "The Presidency."

A list of 250 lectures has been prepared. Lectures on the war will be prominent, among those scheduled to speak being Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Dean F. J. E. Woodbridge, Chancellor David Starr Jordan, Dr. Traugott Bohme, Dr. Lincoln Wirt, Algernon Lee, and Professor Richard Gottheil.

In the social science field, Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of the National Children's Bureau, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. F. A. Cleveland, Professor Charles A. Beard, Edward T. Devine, and Samuel McCune Lindsay have already accepted invitations to address the meetings.

Among those who will lecture on literature and drama will be John Kendrick Bangs, Professor John Erskine, Calvin Thomas, Dean Charles P. Brown, Dr. W. J. Dawson, Walter Pritchard Eaton, Frank Cheney Hersey, Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, Mrs. Elinor Foster, Frederick Warde, Leland Powers, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Miss Marie L. Shedlock, Mrs. Blanche Z. de Baralt, and Clinton Scollard.

Oswald Siren of Stockholm, C. R. Ashbee of London, Edwin Howland of Chicago, Chandler Post of Harvard, and Alexander T. Van Laer, Alfred M. Brooks of Indiana, and A. L. Frothingham of Princeton, will lecture on art.

Science and travel will be discussed by Ernest Harold Baynes, Farnham Bishop, Toyokichi Iyenaga, Professors Charles F. Chandler, Alexander Smith, Douglas W. Johnson, and Camille von Klenze, Dr. John C. Bowker, Dr. Felice Ferrero and William Lyman Underwood.

SUSPENDS TWO DETECTIVES

Godley Acts on Corruption Charges Against Sergeants.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley suspended yesterday Detective Sergeants John Maddock and John A. Dolan of the Fourth Branch of the Detective Bureau indefinitely, without pay, after hearing charges of corruption made against them by Edward F. McNevin of 972 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx, a clerk in the Controller's Office.

McNevin, in an affidavit filed with the Police Department, charged the two detectives with having extorted $5 from him on a promise to keep a matter in which he was interested out of the newspapers. The case which he alleged the detectives agreed to suppress was one in which a woman figured. McNevin states that he met Detectives Maddock and Dolan in the saloon of Frank Hecht, at Simpson Street and Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, and that they told him they would keep the case from the press for $25. He paid $5 to them at the time, agreeing to turn over the balance later, according to the affidavit.

The charges were investigated by Second Deputy Commissioner Lord and Inspector Faurot. Both detectives denied McNevins's statement.

Beginning tomorrow, an Exceptionally Important

Clearance Sale of Our Entire Stock of

Women's Summer Footwear

including Pumps, Oxfords and High Shoes for street, dress, sport and tennis, in all the leathers and best styles; in one color and in combinations of two colors, as well as plain black; or with pipings and trimmings of contrasting colors, etc.

at greatly reduced prices

$7.00 to $10.00	$6.50	$6.00	$5.00
Shoes, reduced to	Shoes, reduced to	Shoes, reduced to	Shoes, reduced to
$5.85	**$4.85**	**$3.95**	**$2.95**

Second Floor.

Tomorrow, a Special Sale of

1000 Women's Washable Skirts

at $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50

Throughout the season, these skirts sold for $2.95 to $8.75

Up-to-the-moment models in extensive variety. Fabrics include ratine, French and Ramie linens, cotton gabardine, pique, cordeline, herringbone gabardine, Palm Beach cloth, cotton corduroy, cretonne, checked ratine, and fancy colored plaids. All lengths and waistbands up to 36.

Important Price Reductions tomorrow in

Women's Sport and Travel Coats

Three groups are worthy of special mention, each presenting extraordinary economies.

$25.00 & $29.50 Coats reduced to $10.00

Tussah or pongee Coats, ¾ or full length. Half- or full-lined, or tailored without lining. Many styles; in some instances but one of a kind, but there are all sizes.

$15.00 to $22.50 Coats reduced to $12.50

White chinchilla of fine quality, in five distinctive models, one braid-trimmed. Sport or ¾ length. With or without belt. Convertible collar. Inset or kimono sleeves.

Women's Tweed Coats at $16.50

In two, newest early Fall models. Full length, half lined; kimono or set-in sleeves; convertible collar; gray or tan.

On Sale tomorrow, Monday, only

An extraordinary special purchase of 1000 Women's Bathing Dresses

At the phenomenally low price (for such quality) of **$4.85**

Black or navy. All sizes 34 to 46.

FABRICS *Taffeta, Satin, Silk Poplin, Sicilian, Mohair and Sweater Cloths.*

MODELS *Princess, Smock, One-piece, Belted, Fancy Blouse, Spiral Skirt, Three-piece Sweater Suit.*

Trimmings include deep girdles, belts, collars, pipings and cuffs of contrasting color taffeta or satin; Roman stripe sashes, patent leather belts and batiste collars.

Women's Combination Swimming Tights at 45c, 95c, $1.50 and $1.95

A very special offering, tomorrow, of

Taffeta Silk Parasols at $1.95

An unusually attractive assortment, including black-and-white striped effects; plain colors; flowered silks with solid borders; Dresden border effects; Parasols with ribbon insertions; shirred, regulation and novelty shapes. Neat handles of ebonine or maple.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 1 P. M.)

Newest Summer Blouses

New Blouses of imported organdie, allover eyelet or embroidered dot. Simple and dainty. Collar and front trimmed with fine French Val. lace. Long sleeves. **$5.95**

New Blouses of imported voile; front, back and the cuffs on the long sleeves hand-smocked in dainty colors. Pleated collar of organdie. **$4.50**

A special offering, tomorrow, of

Women's Silk Sweater Coats at $8.95

Silk Milanese in blazer stripes of rose-and-white, Copenhagen-and-white, and black-and-white; sash, patch pockets, collar, revers and cuffs of white Milanese.

Tomorrow, an Extraordinary Sale of

Misses' Summer Dresses

formerly $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00, reduced to **$5.90**

An extensive variety of models, embracing the most desirable of the season. Voiles and crepes in striped or flowered patterns; all-white embroidered voiles, and linen-and-voile combinations, in many color combinations or all-white. Sizes 14 to 18.

A clearance of Coats and Suits For Misses; Important Reductions

17 Misses' Suits, *were $15.00*.....**now $5.00**
31 Misses' Suits, *were $29.50*.....**now $15.00**
31 Misses' Suits, *were $35.00*.....**now $18.00**

43 Misses' Coats, *were $12.50 to $15*.**now $5**
68 Misses' Coats, *were $18.50 and $20*.**now $10**
27 Misses' Coats, *were $25.00*.....**now $12**
27 Girls' Coats, *were $5.00*.....**now $2**

None C. O. D. or on approval.

Misses' Washable Skirts at $1.95

Fine quality gabardine, cordeline or khaki cloth. Tailored, button-front models; patch or slashed pocket; tailored self belt. Waistbands 23 to 29 inches.

Misses' Washable Corduroy Skirts at $2.95

Tailored, front-button model; pockets and tailored self belt. Waistbands 23 to 29 inches.

684 Girls' Summer Dresses, at $1.00 and $2.00

former prices $3.00 to $5.00

Very desirable models and fabrics in a great variety of colorings and color combinations. 6 to 14. 2nd Floor.

Misses' & Girls' Bathing Suits reduced to $1.85

One piece, with separate bloomers. Fine black or navy mohair, attractively trimmed. Sizes 6 to 18.

Tomorrow, a special offering of

Children's (Ages 1 to 6) Summer Dresses

Made of various cotton fabrics in an extensive assortment of dainty styles, in white and colors.

DRESSES that were $1.00.....*now* **65c**
DRESSES that were $1.50 and $2.00....*now* **$1.00**
DRESSES that were $3.00 and $4.00....*now* **$2.00**

A very special offering, tomorrow, of

100 Women's Summer Dresses

of laces, net and crepe that were $25.00 and $29.50

reduced to $12.75

Of some models, 3 or 4; of others, 10 or 12. The newest models for afternoon and semi-evening wear. Made of fabrics that sell for $1.50 and $2.00 a yard, including imported Rodier crepes, combined with net; combinations of white and colored nets, and all-white net with laces. Sizes 36 to 42.

Tomorrow, a July Clearance Sale of

Women's Summer Frocks

In a splendid assortment of up-to-the-moment styles

very specially priced

250 Dresses of voile, French linen, or Swiss muslin, *reduced from $7.50 and $10.00* **$5.95**

275 Dresses of French linen or voile, and lingerie Dresses, *were $10.00 and $12.50* **$6.95**

35 Evening and Dancing Frocks, *reduced from $20.00 and $25.00* **$9.75**

95 taffeta or gros de londre afternoon Dresses, *were $25.00 and $29.50* **$14.50**

85 taffeta and faille afternoon Dresses that have been *reduced from $29.50 and $35.00* **$19.50**

Specially priced for Monday

Women's Summer House & Porch Dresses at $1.50, $2.15, $2.95 and $3.95

Attractive models in a great variety of materials, including linen, voile, crepe, gingham, percale. Solid colors, all-white or striped effects. Sizes 36 to 46.

An attractive special offering, tomorrow

Newest White Petticoats at $1.00

Practical, lightweight Petticoats of lustrous cotton fabrics in easily laundered models.

White Tub Silk Petticoats at $2.25

Tailored double panel, with flaring, sectional flounce. **At $3.25,** with scalloped sectional ruffle and pin tucks.

Newest Lace-trimmed Undermuslins very specially priced at $2.00

PETTICOATS in the popular "twin" style; others with flounces of lace insertion. COMBINATIONS in very attractive models with lace motifs and insertion. PRINCESS SLIPS for the new Princess frocks; lace-trimmed flounces.

Beginning tomorrow, an Important

Sale of Boys' Washable Suits

in about 50 styles

very specially priced at $1.00

A special purchase acquired at remarkably advantageous prices, to which are added a number of Suits from our own regular stocks at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Checks, plaids, stripes or plain colors in the most desirable fabrics. Long or short sleeves. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Boys' All-wool Bathing Suits reduced to $1.75

Heather, gray or navy. In a variety of trimmings in new color combinations. Sizes 26 to 34.

Children's Socks, 3 pairs 55c

Sizes 5 to 8½; our regular stock price, 25c a pair

High-grade novelties; fancy colored cuff tops, or all-white.

Tomorrow and Tuesday

An Important Sale of

Toilet Requisites

Dr. Lyons' Tooth Powder.**12c**
Mum (Deodorant)...**13c**
Mennen's Talcum Powder **8c**
Pebeco Tooth Paste....**29c**
Listerine, $1.00 size....**52c**
Odorono, 50c size **30c**
Leichner's Face Powder.**26c**
Creme de Meridor, 50c size **32c**
25c size.....**17c**
Du Vallen's Talcum Powder, reg. 15c.. **9c**
reg. 25c.....**18c**
Gum Camphor, 16 1-oz. cakes ...**49c**
Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper, reg. 15c...**10c**
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 20c size.....**12c**
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 25c size.....**18c**
39c size.....**29c**
Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. carton.....**25c**
¼-lb. carton **10c**
Du Vallen's Rouge, 40c size **29c**
Du Vallen's Toilet Water, 4-oz. bottle, reg. 75c, at.....**55c**
8-oz. bottle, reg. $1.40, at.....**95c**
Du Vallen's Extract, ½-oz. bottle, reg. 35c **29c**
Du Vallen's Extract, 1-oz. bottle, reg. 65c...**55c**
Shower Sprays, with 5 ft. of rubber tubing, reg. 75c.....**49c**
Sanitary Napkins, package of three..... **8c**
Velvo Face Cloths, 6 for **25c**
Lamb's Wool Puffs....**10c**
Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bag, reg. 95c.....**65c**
Hy-G-Nic Fountain Syringe, rapid flow, reg. $1.25.....**85c**
Whisk Brooms, 25c kind **15c**
Household Rubber Gloves, sizes 7½, 8, 8½, reg. 50c pair.....**39c**
Babeskin Soap, box of three cakes **10c**
Woodbury's Facial Soap.**16c**
La Espanola Castile Soap, 10c cake.... **5c**
Fratelli Pure Castile Soap, 2½-lb. bars **29c**
Armour's Squares, 6 cakes to the box..**25c**
Lilac Toilet Soap, box of 3 cakes.....**10c**
Copco Soap, cake...**3½c**
Miona and Milady Soap.**3½c**
Tooth Brushes, Bone and Celluloid Handles **10c**
Nail brushes, regularly 35c to 50c **25c**
Steel Scissors and Shears, all sizes ...**25c**
Professional Steel Files, all sizes **10c**
Gillette Safety Razors at **$2.75**
Men's Razor Sets, hollow ground razor, shaving brush and stick of Colgate's Shaving Soap, complete....**95c**

First quality—French HAIR SWITCHES and POMPADOURS, so essential for the new Coiffure, very specially priced at $3.95.

RED CROSS HALTS FOOD FOR MEXICO

Unable to Get Guarantee That It Will Be Forwarded to Capital by Carranza.

AMERICANS NOW IN NEED

Zapatistas Who Wrecked Train Said to Have Shot Down the Civilian Survivors.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Fearing that food supplies from Vera Cruz for Mexico City may be intercepted by bandits, the American Red Cross today suspended its shipment of eight carloads of corn for Mexico City from Galveston. The corn will be held up until there is something in the nature of a guarantee that it can be delivered.

First word that Americans are among the food sufferers in Mexico City reached here today. A dispatch from Consul General Shanklin dated Thursday, said some Americans in Mexico City needed food.

Unofficial reports say the Carranza authorities, despite their assurance of co-operation in relief measures for Mexico City, have done nothing to get food there. Approximately 50,000 pounds of corn and beans are waiting at Vera Cruz.

The following report concerning the dynamiting of a railway train on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City line, with incidental loss of life, was received at the Carranza Agency this morning:

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 16.

A roving band of Zapatista soldiers yesterday dynamited a railway train at Apisaco on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City Line. The train was conveying employes of the Constitutionalist Government, who were en route to the capital, to take up their duties in the executive departments of the Government. The Zapata forces were in ambush alongside the railway and immediately the train had been dynamited they fired a volley into the cars, killing the train guards. Next they began shooting into the derailed and damaged cars, killing and wounding the survivors of the wreck. In all thirty-five persons, besides the guards were killed, and fifty wounded. While the work of savagry was going on a superior force of Constitutionalists arrived and the Zapatista murderers were driven off and dispersed.

The utter inhumanity of the deed has caused great indignation in Vera Cruz. The employes were all civilians and noncombatants. This murderous attack has served to inflame the people here and many men otherwise employed in civil pursuits have offered their services to the army of the Constitutionalists for the purpose of participating in the work of eliminating Zapatistas from further consideration as a menace to the peace and good order of Mexico.

NEXT BATTLE IS FAR OFF.

Villa Destroys All Railways, Isolating His Enemy.

EL PASO, July 17.—Indications that it may be two months or more before the main forces of Villa and Carranza meet in their next big struggle for the control of Northern Mexico were noted here tonight. George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, returned from Torreon, where he left Villa yesterday. Information he brought supported the claims of Villa that General Alvaro Obregon, who drove Villa out of Aguascallentes, was effectually isolated. He also confirmed an earlier report that Zacatecas was held by a small Villa garrison.

Two official reports from Villa's Headquarters were contradictory regarding the evacuation of Zacatecas. The first admitted the place had been abandoned. The second that the garrison remained. Unofficially it was explained that the intention was to leave the place, but seeing Obregon did not press forward, Villa decided to keep a small detachment there.

That Obregon has the larger and better equipped army was conceded by Villa's adherents here, but its temporary uselessness, because of its isolation was emphasized. In all directions Villa's forces have destroyed Obregon's railroads, it was said, and the belief was expressed that he had so inadequate a supply of rails and other material that many weeks must pass before he could restore the track.

OROZCO SAW A CLEAR FIELD.

Thought Washington Would Tolerate a Strong Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Carranza agency was advised today in a dispatch from San Antonio that at yesterday's preliminary examination of Ricardo Gomez Robelo, charged with conspiracy, the legal representatives of the United States Government introduced a letter admitted to have been written by Robelo to General Enrique Morostieta at El Paso, which asserted that officials of the Administration at Washington would not interfere with a "strong movement" in Mexico. Part of the letter is quoted as follows:

"I also wish to tell you, my dear General, that General Orozco has taken all necessary steps for a strong movement against the Constitutionalists, actual owners of the country. General Orozco has talked with high American authorities and understands that the Washington Government is disposed to tolerate a strong movement along that line because it finds itself disconcerted, perplexed, and frightened by the results of its work and is convinced of the incapacity of the men of the revolution. Since help would have been rejected tolerance on the part of the American Government is highly acceptable. We have all the necessary capital available from the moment we start to the end of the campaigning."

Judge Edwards bound Robelo over to await the action of the Grand Jury, and remanded him to jail.

DENIES SISAL OBSTACLES.

Carranza Agent Says Commerce in Yucatan Is Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Denial of the recently published allegations that the Constitutionalist Government in Yucatan had been thrusting obstacles in the path of the sisal hemp export trade is made in a letter received today by Elisco Arredondo, Carranzista agent, from Juan Zubaran, manager of Henequen Market Regulating Commission of Yucatan, who is now in New York. Under date of yesterday Manager Zubaren said:

"Commerce is entirely free. Whatever sisal may be needed by cord manufacturers of the United States for the use of their farmers can be obtained from the Regulating Commission or from other firms in Yucatan. The rates are equitable and the delivery is made without delay. I can furnish the International Harvester, if so desired, all the sisal they may require for their necessities, as the producers, in order to defend the price of sisal, have, in their majority, contracted for all the production of the present year. The Regulating Commission under these conditions has a stock of half a million bales of sisal."

CARRANZA'S "WAR ZONE."

Trains to be Attacked and Passengers Ride at Their Own Risk.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 17.—The Southern Pacific Railroad, operating between Nogales and Guaymas, in Sonora, has been declared hostile to the Carranza régime by a notice in Spanish posted today at Aguas Prieta by General Calles because of the transportation of troops of the "rebel Governor Maytorena."

The notice says that all Southern Pacific relations henceforth will be considered hostile and passengers riding thereon do so at their own risk, and the trains will be subject to attack by the Carranza troops.

It is understood here that the railroad company will take the matter up with the State Department at Washington.

Two former customs employes at Aguas Prieta, who are charged with being spies in having attempted to notify Villa troops of the surprise movement on Thursday, when 3,000 Carranza soldiers are said to have routed Villa forces near Cabullona, were executed today.

Gen. Angeles Goes to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief lieutenant, who has been in Washington studying the attitude of this Government toward Mexico, left today for Sonora on a mission for Villa to General Maytorena. It is understood he will discuss a military scheme with Maytorena, the nature of which cannot be divulged. Angeles plans to rejoin Villa in about two weeks.

LANDA AT DIAZ'S SIDE.

Ex-Governor of Federal District with General When He Died.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BIARRITZ, July 17.—In your issue of July 3, referring to the death of our great General Diaz, it is mentioned that none of his close friends was at his side when he died.

I was near him during his illness and at his side when he expired, so I pray you to rectify this statement, as I feel proud to have been always one of his most loyal, devoted, and disinterested friends. LANDA Y ESCANDON.

Señor Landa y Escandon was Governor of the Mexican Federal District under President Diaz.

R. R. PERRY KILLS HIMSELF.

Washington Lawyer Follows Example of His Two Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Richard Ross Perry, one of the leaders of the Washington legal profession, committed suicide in his office here today by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His son, R. Ross Perry, Jr., left the office to get his motor car to take his father home for luncheon. When he returned he found his father dying with a revolver beside him. Mr. Perry had told friends recently that he believed that when a man was incurably ill he should kill himself. He had been on the verge of a nervous breakdown from overwork.

Mr. Perry was born in Washington in 1846. He was admitted to the local bar in 1868 and had been one of the most successful and prominent lawyers in the national capital. The latest important cases in which he was engaged were the suit to break the will of Stilson Hutchins, the millionaire newspaper owner, and the suit of the Riggs National Bank against Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams. Mr. Perry was a Director of the Riggs Bank and for a number of years was its counsel. During the Hutchins trial he suffered from several severe heart attacks.

Seaton Perry, an older brother and a successful dry goods merchant here, committed suicide seventeen years ago. Charles Perry, a younger brother, killed himself about thirty years ago.

Killed by Boys Shooting at Target.

BOONTON, N. J., July 17.—Dominic Tatomnic, 7 years old, playing near his father's home, was killed by a bullet that pierced his brain. The police say two boys were shooting from a window near by at a bottle. No arrest has been made.

PROBATION REFORMS WITHOUT JAIL STAIN

Many Cases Cited to Prove the Value to Society of Supervision System.

AID TO JUVENILE COURTS

Boys Often Found to be Under Evil Influences That Are Easily Broken Up.

The State Probation Commission, of which Homer Folks is President, is the subject of a report made by the Department of Efficiency and Economy to the Constitutional Convention. Not only does this report go into statistics as to the number of salaried employes, the number on probation and other matters which tend to show its value as an effective development in the field of practical reform and criminal jurisprudence, but it gives examples showing the benefit to humanity in the individual cases. It is the sum of individual betterment, Mr. Folks pointed out yesterday, that make up the grand total of good done to society. The commission is entirely separate in its organization and duties from any other State department.

Probation has been defined as a system by which the courts seek to supervise, discipline and reform offenders without branding them as prisoners, and without sentencing them to prison. Its greatest importance, however, is said to be as an agency for the reform of juvenile delinquency. Probation has been called the right arm of the Juvenile Court. Here is a case given to prove the effectiveness of its work among youths.

A boy of fifteen was convicted of forging an order for goods. It was his first offense. The lad was brought into the Children's Court. Instead of following old methods, the case was placed in the hands of the probation officer. The prisoner was questioned closely as to his habits, his methods of play and his associates. The interrogation went further than that. He was led to talk of his hopes and desires and of his ambitions. These indicated that he was not essentially bad. He had simply been started in the wrong direction.

It was found that home supervision was lacking. The boy had no parents and he had simply drifted into bad company in an evil neighborhood where lack of means forced his married sister to live. The probation officer took him out of this bad environment, and after some correspondence his young charge was sent to live with another sister in a distant part of the city. Here he found a good home and was induced to go to work. The report says he now works steadily and saves part of his earnings. He showed great improvement at the time of his discharge from probation.

Here is another case given to illustrate the use of probation and its results:

Not many months ago a fifteen-year-old boy was brought into the Children's Court charged with stealing, a second offense. He was put in the charge of a probation officer. The latter reported that he found home conditions good, but supervision lax. Unknown to his father the boy had been associating with bad companions. He had been allowed to stay out late at night. The probation officer told the father what his conclusions were, and as a result strict discipline followed. The boy was required to attend a special school until he became old enough to obtain working papers. He was kept at steady employment by the probation officer and away from bad associates.

A middle-aged man in one of the smaller cities of the State was convicted of failure to provide for his wife and five small children. He was ordered to pay $8 a week to the probation officer for the support of his family. The money was paid regularly every week for seven months. Meantime, through the efforts of the probation officer the husband and wife were reconciled. The husband took the pledge and lived up to it. The family are now reunited and have since been living in harmony.

A young man was arrested in Buffalo for abandoning his wife. An investigation by the probation officer showed that the fellow was a victim of bad companionship. He was also drinking to excess and gambling. By patient work the probation officer succeeded in gaining the confidence and friendship of the offender. Through this influence the latter was induced to keep away from saloons, refrain from gaming, and shun his former companions. While on probation he worked steadily and when discharged from probation had an excellent position. He learned to take more interest in his family and home and contributed regularly to the family support. The wife was induced to improve home conditions and the couple are now happy.

The system of probation, the report continues, is as follows: A person is found guilty of an offense. Where the offender is a boy many of the forms of criminal procedure are dispensed with, but there must always be a decision by a judge, whether the child is really an offender and what the proper treatment should be. If the decision is for probation the boy, or the man, is turned over to the probation officer, after the matter is carefully explained to him by the Judge. The offender is made to understand that what may take place thereafter depends entirely upon himself.

There are now 164 salaried probation officers, most of whom give their entire time to the work, in the various courts of the State. Besides these, there are many volunteers appointed each year. The system, the report says, has been growing with amazing rapidity. At the end of 1907 there were 1,920 persons of all ages on probation. At the end of 1914 there were 10,925.

"The cost of the State prisons, penitentiaries, adult, and juvenile reformatories for maintenance alone in 1913 was $2,292,849," the report continues. "This takes no account of the vast sums expended in land, buildings, and equipment and the sums spent annually for repairs and new construction. The average daily population throughout the year was 11,414, making per capita cost for a year's confinement $200.83. The entire estimated cost of the probation system for the year 1913 was $253,675. This includes salaries, an estimate of officers' expenses and total approbations to the commission, which amounted to $12,620. The average per capita cost of a year's probation was $28.92, less than one-sixth of the average expense of a year's imprisonment.

"There is a greater saving than that expressed in dollars and cents. If probation succeeds in its purpose of reform, as the statistics and investigations seem to show in a considerable majority of cases, the saving to society can hardly be measured."

The commission was created by the Legislature in 1907. In July of that year Governor Hughes appointed Homer Folks, Charles F. McKenna, and Felix M. Warburg of New York, and Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, to the Commission. Roger Clark of Binghamton, and Dennis McCarthy of Syracuse, subsequently were designated, and Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, became a member ex-officio. Of the original members, Homer Folks and Frank E. Wade are still serving. Mr. Folks has been President of the Commission since its creation. Mr. Wade is now Vice President. The other members now serving are Edward C. Blum of Brooklyn, Edmond J. Butler of New York, Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, and Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education. The present secretary of the Commission is Charles L. Chute, who succeeded Arthur W. Towne in 1913.

STRIKERS MOB OIL FOREMAN

Bayonne Police Arrest Eleven Rioters Near Standard Works.

As he was leaving the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne for his home yesterday, Anthony Jozwicki, a still foreman, was attacked by the 100 striking still cleaners and many of their friends, and severely beaten. Eleven strikers were arrested and held. One, Joseph Kiusco, had a piece of rubber hose filled with lead in his pocket.

Twenty-two Italians were put to work yesterday cleaning the stills. An auto van, in which they were taken to the plant, was followed by a crowd which the police dispersed with difficulty.

It was said last night that a sympathetic strike of 5,000 workmen may soon begin.

JERSEY MAKES SOIL SURVEY.

Scientific Investigation for the Benefit of Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—The State of New Jersey has just completed a soil survey of 400 square miles of territory under the direction of Dr. Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist. The section will be mapped out and the soils classified, giving scientific information as to the exact agricultural value of all the lands.

Following this work there will be further investigations under the direction of Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick. The territory covered by the survey was from Camden to Mount Holly, Hammonton, Swedesboro, and along the Delaware River. Dr. Kummel says the result, so far as agriculture is concerned, should be a big advantage in farming and trucking, because such work can be done on an exact scientific basis.

Boy Shoots Himself.

BOONTON, N. J., July 17.—William Stickle, 18 years old, of Rockaway Valley, two miles from Boonton, shot himself in the head with a gun this morning. He had been ill for three years and became despondent because he could not play as other boys who are well. He also feared he would be insane. He is in the Morristown Hospital with but small chance of surviving.

Simcox INC. Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Our establishment will be closed for four weeks, beginning July 31st, for extensive alterations. Everything must be disposed of before that time.

SERGE AND PONGEE DRESSES	$10.00 up
LINEN DRESSES	5.00 up
SUITS	15.00 up
EVENING DRESSES	35.00 up
LINGERIE WAISTS	7.00 up
BALANCE OF HATS	4.00 up

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

RESORTS. RESORTS.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows

The Jackson Health Resort

Dansville, New York

REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS.

Dr. Jones H. Jackson, Pres., Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice-Pres.

Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Managing Director.

Mme Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

A Very Remarkable Sale

SUMMER DRESSES

$3.75

Three for $10.50

Former Prices, $5.90 $6.75, $7.90, $9.75

Taken From Our Regular Stock

Stunning Models excellently made

Materials: Voile, Tissue, Cretonne, Linen, Crepe, Cordeline.

They come in very attractive stripes, figures, dots, pastel shades, and all white.

25 Distinctive Styles to choose from.

Sizes for Women and Misses, 14 years to size 46.

No C.O.D.'s. No Exchanges

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364-366 AND 368 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

An Entire Disposal of the Most Fashionable Summer Apparel

Presenting unusual advantages to women who are replenishing their wardrobes for Country—Mountain—Seashore—Traveling or City wear.

Charming Garden Party Dresses — Formerly $65 to $125—at $45

New high character styles of marquisette, net, lingerie and chiffon—in plain colors, stripes and pompadour designs—highly desirable for wear at the Country Home—or Summer Hotel.

Fashionable Afternoon Gowns — Formerly $55 to $95—at $28, $38

Tailored and semi-dress styles of silk and cloth.

Country and Outing Frocks — Formerly $35 to $45—at $15

Smart, but simple styles of crepe, linen, voile and batiste.

Afternoon Coats and Wraps — Formerly $35 to $75—at $18 & $28

Of silk, satin, faille and chiffon; suitable for Summer porch wear and informal affairs.

Very Handsome Wraps—Formerly $75 to $125—at $55

Including beautiful models of gros de Londres, embroidered in silver.

Summer Costume Suits — Formerly $65 to $125—at $32

Of Shantung, pongee, faille, taffeta and cloth; handsome styles, including embroidered effects.

Smart Tailleur Suits — Formerly $45 to $75—at $19 $28

Splendidly tailored from high-class materials—suitable for immediate wear, or for early Autumn.

Fashionable Linen Suits — Formerly $25 to $45—at $15

Of Cossack, Ramie and hopsack linen, linen crash, eponge and Palm Beach cloth.

Motor and "Boat-trip" Coats — Formerly $55 to $75—at $35

Ultra-swagger models, in belted effects—of handsome imported velours.

$50 to $65 *Promenade Coats of Gabardine and Cashmere-Covert at* $35.

$45 *Zephyr-cloth Beach Coats at* $25. $35 *Shantung Motor Coats at* $18.

Blouses— Net, voile, linen and batiste. Formerly $10 to $18—at $4 & $8

Advance Styles in Millinery

New early Autumn designs in delightful combinations of *velvet with tulle—bead-edged tulle hats*—flower and worsted trimmed *velvet hats—coque trimmed hats—guinea-feather* and *white feather turbans*—also smart styles of *satin, faille* and *panecla*, the new sleek velvet—$15, $18, $20.

Charming Mid-Season Garden Hats at $10

Cretonne Sets—Hat and Parasol—$20, $25, $35

SILK PARASOLS—BAGS—CANES—NOVELTIES—at EXACTLY HALF PRICE

Paris Advices

Our Representatives, now on the field of Paris Fashion Activities, are keeping in touch with every new movement of style—as fast as they communicate their observations by cable, we develop the new thoughts here. In our French Salon (Fourth Floor) even during these Summer days, Milady of Fashion may observe the trend of the Early Autumn Modes. Private Design and Custom Tailoring a specialty.

Arnold, Constable & Co

MONDAY'S EVENTS

25% to 50% Savings in Women's July Specials

Removal Clearance Sale of Women's Bathing Dresses

All of black satin, featuring particularly attractive color combinations, including the popular black and white effects in various choice styles. 3.95 *Regularly up to $9.00*

The fashionable Princess and "Slip On" dresses of superior quality black surf satin; all black or smartly trimmed with colored silks. 6.50 *Regularly up to $12.00*

100 Smart Sweaters

Of the fashionable, lustrous fibre silk in the newest plain shades, blazer stripes and plain colors with novelty facings and belt. 5.75 *Exceptional Value*

125 Japanese Kimonos

Dainty crepe boudoir robes direct from Japan, in coral, Copenhagen, pink, blue and lavender, exquisitely hand embriodered in delicate colorings. 1.75 *Regularly $3.75*

Our celebrated Rubberless "Roseberry" Raincoat

Priestley Gravenette

In All Sizes for Women and Misses

Made from a lightweight fabric, silky in texture and thoroughly waterproof. 8.75 A smart, new belted model with Raglan shoulder, in tan, navy and black. *Regularly $12.50*

Men's Bathing Suits

350 Suits: Of pure worsted, close and firmly knitted, so as to shed water and dry quickly; sleeveless or short sleeves, plain or trimmed. *Regularly $3.50* 2.55

150 Suits: Dark Oxford mixed suits, heavy, strong and firmly knitted; sleeveless two piece models with white trimming. Neat and entirely different. *Reg. $5.50* 4.00

Men's Summer Shirts

1/3 to 1/2 Reduced

PURE SILK SHIRTS in a large assortment of satin stripes, in the season's smartest color effects, including black and white. *Regularly $5.00* 3.45

STADIUM SPORTING SHIRTS; our exclusive new model in white cheviot with latest convertible collar and Raglan shoulder. *Regularly $2.00* 1.45

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in a great variety of fine mercerized fabrics in the most desirable Summer colorings. *Regularly $1.35 to $1.50* 95c

1,000 Yards Washable Corduroy

36 inches wide.

White Washable Corduroy continues pre-eminent in fashion for separate skirts and other sport apparel, and is correspondingly scarce and difficult to procure. *Reg. 65c per yard.* 50c

1,500 Yards Cotton Dress Goods

Imported Ratines, in plain shades, except white; fine Poplins, Dress Linens, in fashionable colors; dainty flowered Voiles and Marquisettes, fancy Crepes and other cool washable fabrics, much in demand this season. *Reg. 50c yard.* 15c

25% to 40% Reductions An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Hosiery and Underwear

2,500 Pairs Fine Silk Lisle

Of superior quality, soft and lustrous; reinforced; summer weight; in black and tan. *Regularly 38c Pair* 28c 3 prs., 80c; 6 prs., $1.50

3,000 Pairs Silk and Fibre

Smart, cool summer stockings of pure thread silk and fibre mixed; recommended for extra service; black, white and tan. *Regularly 55c Pair* 38c 3 prs., $1.10; 6 prs., $2.00

500 Cotton Union Suits

Perfect fitting, cool garments of fine ribbed white gauze, seamless at side, being a newly patented model. Tight or lace trimmed knee; in regular sizes only. *Regularly $1.00 Each* 55c 3 for $1.60; 6 for $3.15

1,500 Knit Undervests

Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze, soft, elastic and of very superior wearing quality. In regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 50c Each* 33c 3 for 95c; 6 for $1.85

Broadway & 19th Street

YOUNG EDISON BACKS BIG ARTISTIC UPLIFT

Free Theatre in Fifth Avenue to Give Best Music to the Greenwich Villagers.

POETRY AND PICTURES, TOO

Auditorium Will Seat 250 Persons and Admission Will Be by Invitation.

A new movement to get good music to the people is being started in the Washington Square neighborhood by Charles Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, who begins next Monday a series of recitals of good music at 10 Fifth Avenue. With the music is to be combined poetry readings, and later the production of musical comedies played by actors and phonographs on a tiny stage in which will be, in effect, the newest pocket theatre.

That the recitals are to be limited to invited guests does not detract from the fact that the essence of the scheme is to spread good music among people who have comparatively little chance to hear it, for in effect anybody who really wants to hear classical music for nothing can get in. And more than that Mr. Edison hopes to get the consent of the Park Board to use the little pavilion in Washington Square as a shelter for one of the largest instruments and give open air concerts on Sunday afternoons and evenings.

The plan was started some time ago during a conversation between Mr. Edison and Guido Bruno, the Greenwich Village publisher. One of Mr. Bruno's pet ideas is the spreading of good pictures among the common people by getting prints of the best works hung in grocery stores, cigar stores, shoe-shining stands, barber shops, and other places of the sort where the proletariat go constantly and where their eyes usually meet at present only cheap and worthless lithographs or reproductions of pictures of no value.

"It sounds well," said Mr. Edison, "but why limit it to pictures? Here in Greenwich Village, for instance, you have a good many painters and sculptors, writers and designers; but musicians are scarce. There is more art of one sort and another around this part of New York, where people who want to look for it can find it, than in any other section of the city; but music is lacking."

Sees Need for Good Music.

Then the conversation veered to the possibilities of spreading music of the better sort among the villagers, and it occurred to Mr. Edison that he had an excellent opportunity at 10 Fifth Avenue. This building, on the northwest corner of Eighth Street, just across from the Brevoort, was originally the old McCormick residence, and was bought for the offices of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., a few years ago. But gradually most of the offices have been moved away until there is only one room which finds occasional use, and only a few phonographs are left in the building. Charles Edison uses some of the upstairs rooms as studio and residence; and when he spoke of the matter to his mother, who now owns the building, she readily agreed to his idea of using the double rooms on the first floor, which were concert chambers during the days when the main offices were in the building, for recitals of the best records to residents of the neighborhood.

The plan, as worked out at present, has three features: Moving pictures, park concerts, and studio recitals. The first two are still matters of the future, Mr. Edison and Mr. Bruno are to confer with the Park Commissioners on Thursday next, and hope to obtain permission to give phonograph concerts from the Washington Square pavilion on Sunday afternoons and evenings. They think that with the large Italian population of the district south of the square, who have feeling for music and little opportunity to hear the best, they should be able to give recitals of good works without losing any of the popular interest, the winning and holding of which is the chief object of the plan.

Free Photo-Plays.

Later on Mr. Edison hopes to fit up a small moving-picture theatre in the building at 10 Fifth Avenue and give photo-plays for the multitude—anybody who wants to come in.

"The popular appeal of this sort of thing," said Mr. Edison yesterday, "will naturally be much greater than that of the studio recitals. The principal purpose of these at present is simply to get together men and women who want to hear the best music and who have little chance to do so around this neighborhood at this time. I expect to have the best machines, the best records, and the best selections. While the affairs are nominally by invitation only, the general idea is similar to that of the exhibits of paintings which are held in private galleries in this neighborhood: if anybody wants to attend, there will be no difficulties in the way. But naturally the recitals in the studio will appeal in the main only to more cultivated tastes."

The first of these studio recitals, which are to be given on Monday afternoons and possibly later on Friday evenings throughout the Summer, will be held next Thursday, with Charles Keeler, the poet, as the principal attraction. The invitations which have been sent out contain the following announcements:

"Charles Keeler will recite a selection of his poems, including his 'Enchanted Forest,' which he declaimed during his recent sojourn in Japan, at the yearly Imperial Garden Party of the Mikado, and which was translated by special request for the Emperor.

"Mr. Edison will present for the first time to the small circle of his guests some wonderful pièces de musique.

"Guido Bruno will speak of rhythm and of music as the chief essentials of our lives."

Part of Sweet Sounds.

Mr. Keeler is one of the onomatopoetic poets whose words sound sweetly regardless of their meaning, and his declamations will be accompanied by soft music on the phonograph. Other similar bards will follow, and it is hoped that early in August the stage will be completed and the studio can be opened as a regular threatre.

This newest of the toy theatres will have an auditorium seating about 250, and a stage, most of which is contained within the big bay window at the back of the first floor of the house. The first play to be staged, according to Guido Bruno, who is making the arrangements for Mr. Edison, is to be an adaptation of Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." The parts will be taken by actors and actresses most of them drawn from the village, and Mr. Bruno and Mr. Edison were at pains yesterday to let it be understood that the parts were all filled and that there was no room for further applicants. The actors will speak and sing, but the place of the orchestra will be taken by four big pronographs, set off behind screens at the rear of the stage, and so synchronized that as one runs down another will take up the air without interruption. The records will include a number of selections from "Die Fledermaus" as played by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The stage is going to be fitted up with severe simplicity, and will in the main be as bare as that of a Greek theatre. It will be shut off by a pair of curtains in black and white, which Clara Tice is now designing, and everything about it is to be of peculiarly American character. Every piece of furniture which is to be used in any of the productions will be built by artists in Greenwich Village, who will aim, according to the promoters, to make it something more than a piece of furniture—something to express the spirit of the age. The same will be true of the costumes, which will be idealizations of the actual garments worn in the periods of the various plays.

Will Be No Scenery.

There will be no scenery, but the stage will be floored with a rag carpet woven by convicts in the Minnesota State prison and colored by a secret method which, it is said, is unknown outside the prison walls, and the hangings are of cloth woven near Bowling Green, Ky., by a colony of negroes whose ancestors were freed in 1814 and handed down their primitive crafts to the succeeding generations.

If the plans work out successfully Mr. Edison's studio will in time be a musical centre of Greenwich Village, and almost the only one, to complement the many fireside circles where plays and pictures and poems are the burden of the conversation.

TO DISCUSS UNIFORM LAWS.

Committee Prepares Program for Salt Lake City Meeting.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, President of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws announced yesterday that the Executive Committee is preparing the program for the forthcoming annual meeting which will be held in Salt Lake City from August 10 to 18. The annual meeting of the American Bar Association will follow the conference, opening August 17 and continuing for three days.

The conference this year of the Uniform Laws Commissioners will mark the completion of the first quarter of a century of its existence. The value of the organization in its influence toward simplifying many difficulties of Interstate commerce through the spirit of uniformity in legal regulations has been recognized in every State.

Among the matters of importance to come up will be the final report for a uniform Torrens system in the registration of land titles, the final report on the Incorporation Acts, which was one of the important topics under discussion last year in Washington, D. C., and the Partnership Act. The Partnership Act, which was put in its perfect form a year ago, after seven years' work by the committee, has now been enacted into laws by five states.

FENDERS ON 5TH AV. BUSES.

Safety Devices to Appear on All Vehicles Today.

The Fifth Avenue buses will come out today with wooden fenders suspended beneath the bodies between the front and rear wheels. The fenders curve outward at the back so that the rear wheels are thoroughly protected. Accidents to pedestrians on account of the buses have been surprisingly few in New York, the mishaps that have occurred having in nearly all cases been rear wheel accidents, the pedestrian walking into the way of a rear wheel after the front of the vehicle had passed him.

The Bus Company's engineering department has been trying various types of fenders for months. The fender finally chosen is of the same type as that used by the London Bus Company.

ACTRESS OFF TO FACE TRIAL.

Mrs. Molera Takes Children She Is Charged with Corrupting.

Mrs. Fay Molera, 30 years old, a singer and actress known on the Pacific Coast, started back for San Francisco yesterday in custody of Detective Frank O'Brien of that place, having ben extradited under indictment charging her with endangering the morals of minor children. She took with her her two children, one a girl 4 years old, and a baby about 3 months old. Just before being turned over to Detective O'Brien Mrs. Molera asked Judge Humphrey, in the Queens County Court, if she could leave her eldest child in care of her sister. Judge Humphrey told her she might do as she saw fit. This answer worried Detective O'Brien, for Mrs. Molera's husband, who is a wealthy real estate speculator, wants the child. Mrs. Molera finally decided to take both with her.

ARREST FUGITIVE IN CHICAGO

G. H. Lester, Real Estate Man, to be Sent Here for Trial.

The District Attorney's office received word yesterday of the arrest in Chicago of George H. Lester, 62 years old, a real estate promoter, on an indictment filed in May 1913. Lester is charged with appropriating $8,000, which Mrs. Harry A. Deal, of this city, says she gave him in 1905 to invest in real estate.

Mrs. Deal filed suit against Lester, and as a result of the suit Lester was indicted for perjury. Since 1913 the police have been looking for him on both the perjury and grand larceny indictments, but it was not until two weeks ago that trace was found of Lester in this city. From here he was traced to Chicago and the police there arrested him on Friday.

VAIL PROPHESIES ELECTRIC MARVELS

Telephone Expert Thinks World Has Only Made Beginning in Use of Mysterious Force.

OBSERVES SEVENTIETH YEAR

Says Young Men Have Better Opportunities Than Ever Before, but They Must Make Good.

On his estate, Speedwell Farms, Lyndonville, up near the Canadian line in Vermont, Theodore Newton Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday. There were thirty guests in a house party at Speedwell Farms, and Mr. Vail spent most of the afternoon driving with them. He found time, however, to read 300 letters and telegrams of congratulation and to answer many of them. He also received over the long distance telephone the felicitations of his friends in San Francisco and other cities in the South and West. Over five hundred and fifty miles of wire from New York Mr. Vail received the congratulations of THE NEW YORK TIMES and gracefully submitted to an interview on matters of great public interest.

"I thank THE TIMES for its well wishes," said Mr. Vail in a strong clear voice over the telephone. "I am 70, and I am having one of the happiest birthdays of my life. I had a very pleasant drive this afternoon, and I have been receiving the kind wishes of my friends. Seventy years? Well, I never felt better.

"I have had several hobbies in my life, but just now my hobby is getting the best out of life. Do I contemplate giving up active business life? I can't. They won't let me. It is not a question of choice. Naturally if I consulted my own feelings entirely I would like to drop the harness. 'Like' is hardly the word, for I do not mean I would like to give up work as long as I can do good.

Chances for Young Men.

"There are still chances for doing well. Look around at the young men of today. Their chances were never so big as they are now. In electrical science we have not yet begun to find out the capabilities for development. The opportunities are still wonderful, and we shall continue to progress in adapting electricity to the service of man. There is much to be done, and I expect to do some of it. I have talked to San Francisco today, and I am now being interviewed over 350 miles of wire. This is an index of what has been done, and it is also a hint to those who have faith of what can be done in the future. I believe electricity is going to be adapted more and more to our daily service. All we have done is but a beginning.

"I do not predict any sudden discoveries. Electrical progress will not be an outbreak, but an evolution. The things we do now we are going to do better and more quickly. Ten years or more ago an interview like this would have been impossible. Now it occasions no surprise. The telephone illustrates what I mean by evolution. This ability to talk over great distances has been developed mile by mile, not by jumps of 200 to 300 miles, but in ten-mile stretches. We work on, bit by bit, to the perfect accomplishment."

"Have you in mind any improvements in telephonic communication?" Mr. Vail was asked.

"No," he replied, "we never tell what work we are doing until we have made an improvement ready for public use."

"Pull" No Longer Effective.

Returning to the subject of the chances of success for young men, Mr. Vail said that while opportunities had increased, the time had also come when only merit in business life would win success. "Father's sons" and "somebody's relatives" can only make good by work and ability.

"The young man who is willing to work and has ability and a good education, is the one who is going ahead," continued Mr. Vail. "There was a time when, because a person was the son of an old friend or had influence, he would be given a good position and boosted along. That day is past. Too much is involved in big business to have its affairs retarded because of a friendship. It has been discovered that one cannot run a business under the present high pressure by favoritism or nepotism. I don't mean that young men with friends are not given chances, but I say they have to make good or get out. Opportunities? Why, sir, the world is still full of them."

Mr. Vail is going to give many men opportunities to fit themselves for this strenuous battle of life. One of his hobbies has been to encourage farmer's sons to stay on the farms. He has lured many an unsuccessful country boy away from city careers to the farm. At the Lyndonville Institute, which he founded, there are at present 300 boys and girls, all learning, as he said, "to become boys and girls for life."

Holding Boys on Farms.

"I have a real school here in Vermont," Mr. Vail said, "and the boys are expected to go back to the land. That is where the real wealth of the country lies, and I want the boys to share in it. I am educating them to be good farmers."

Sometimes, when Mr. Vail becomes reminiscent, he talks of the early days when he studied medicine under the direction of his uncle.

"Had I remained in my uncle's office," he said, "I imagine I should now be a country doctor. Still, I have often said that the favorite employment of man is to speculate over what might have happened had he done something else."

Years ago, when Mr. Vail retired from the street railway business in Buenos Aires, he intended to retire from active business. He did not find time. The nearest he came to it was to take up farming as a recreation, a pursuit which his father wanted him to take up when his school days ended. Since 1893 Mr. Vail has had a country home at Lyndonville. Mr. Vail finds great pleasure on his farm.

Mr. Vail some years ago turned his mind to scientific agricultural study, and he has maintained an experimental station at which the possibilities of the land are carefully tested. The neighborhood reflects the result of this work. New England pasture land, he thinks, demands sheep for its adornment. On the hills at Lyndonville graze the best herds of the district. On his 5,000 acre estate Mr. Vail also raises fine cattle.

PRISONER HAD ARMS STORED

Revolvers, Swords, and Ammunition Found in Merchant's Room.

The police found a miniature arsenal yesterday in the room of Tommaso Matrazzo, a retired merchant, at 185 Grand Street, following Matrazzo's arrest on the complaint of his wife, who said that he threatened to take her life. The room was searched after Matrazzo had been held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

Three revolvers, two blackjacks, three swords, a number of bayonets, fifty razors, piles of lead slugs and 150 cartridges were included in Matrazzo's stores. The police have started an investigation to learn what Matrazzo intended to do with the weapons.

WILLING TO HELP BECKER.

Rose and Vallon Will Come Here to Testify If Required.

Jack Rose and Harry Vallon are willing to come to this city to testify in any proceedings which ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers start in their client's behalf. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Bernard H. Sandler, their attorney. There is no intimation that either will change his testimony.

Rose was here last week, but he has returned to Medford, Mass., where he is in the moving-picture business. Vallon is away in connection with his work as salesman for a chandelier factory. Rose will be here again tomorrow, Mr. Sandler said, and he will be more than willing to testify.

"Rose has told all there is to tell," Mr. Sandler said, "but if Becker's lawyers, or any one else, think that he can throw any light on the situation, he will come here to testify."

W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer, and Mrs. Becker will see the condemned man in the death house today. Both Mr. Cockran and John F. McIntyre said yesterday that they were not prepared to make any announcement yet as to future proceedings.

THE WEEK'S FREE CONCERTS

Dates of Open-Air Entertainments at Parks and Piers.

Free band concerts at parks and recreation piers are announced by Commissioner Ward in Manhattan and Richmond for today as follows:

Central Park, orchestral concert at 4 P. M.
Band concerts at Tompkins Square, evening.
Washington Square, 8 P. M.
Hudson Park, 4 P. M.
Mount Morris Park, 4 P. M.
East 112th Street Pier, 8 P. M.
Westerleight, S. I., 8 P. M.

The concerts for the remainder of the week are these:

Monday Evening—Port Richmond, S. I.
Tuesday Evening — East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, Chelsea Park, Colonial Park, and Pleasant Plains, S. I.
Wednesday Evening—Columbus Park, Battery Park, Morningside Park, and Alaska, S. I.
Thursday Evening—Corlear's Hook Park, Barrow Street Pier, Fort Washington, and Tottenville, S. I.
Friday Evening — Hamilton Fish Park, Abingdon Square, Carl Schurz Park, and Washington Park, S. I.

Saturday afternoon, Seward Park; Saturday evening, orchestral concert at Central Park; orchestral concert at Curtis Field, S. I.; band concerts at East Third Street Pier, Fiftieth Street Pier, West 129th Street Pier, and St. Gabriel's Park, S. I., the latter concert by the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association.

STRUDWICK IS SENTENCED.

Bogus English Nobleman to Serve a Year for Mail Frauds Here.

Joseph Strudwick, who arrived in this country on Feb. 10 under the name of Sir Henry Sterling, and was made much of under the impression that he was here on an important mission for the English Government, was sentenced by Judge Hand yesterday to serve one year and one day in the Federal Prison at Atlanta for having used the mails to defraud. When Strudwick was arraigned Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox presented his criminal record to the court. It showed that he had served several terms in English prisons, and that while he was Pay Sergeant of the Fourteenth Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery at Guildford, England, he ran away with £750 of army money.

Going to Glasgow, Scotland, he married a young girl of good family, thus committing bigamy, as he was already married and had two children. Strudwick has been known under many aliases. He pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was greatly afraid that he would be deported to England. If he had been he might have been shot for having deserted in time of war. Mr. Knox said that after he had served his sentence Strudwick would be returned to England.

Gustav Stickley

Has Placed on Sale His Entire Stock of EXCLUSIVE High Grade

Willow Furniture

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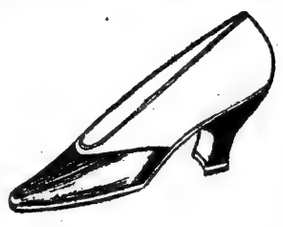
Reorganization Sale

If you had intended to buy Willow Furniture you will find here a broad range of designs from which to choose; all the prices are decidedly inviting.

THE CRAFTSMAN

39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Ave.

Special Sale of Colored Low Shoes



Low cut styles for women from our own regular stocks. Fashionable models in all the season's most desirable colors.

REGULAR PRICES $8.50 and $9.50, Special $3.50 and $5.00

None Charged—None Sent C. O. D.—No Exchanges.

Men's Low Shoes at a Discount of 20%.

FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
Fifth Avenue,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

The Full Measure of the Artist at his best

". . . And frees witcheries of tone never before liberated from records."



HE stands at a receiving horn, that artist who makes a record, filled with desire to give the world the full, great measure of his best. His voice floods out, pulsing with feeling, rich in its wealth of golden tone—but—

Is it *his* fault that he cannot make his record with that velvet throated softness of tone which has helped to make his fame?

Alas! Wonderful as the phonograph unquestionably is, faults still remain in the process of making records. No method has yet been found that will record the softest and therefore the most delicate beauties of a singing tone. And so the artist must sing louder than is his wont — must sacrifice his marvelous pianissimos to the requirements of record making.

And furthermore, the phonograph itself—as it has been known, could not do justice to his lower, richer tones. Even though they were *in the record*, the phonograph could not reproduce them in all their rounded resonance. And so, a certain appreciable measure of his great art is lost to you.

Was lost, at least—"till the Vocalion came."

WHAT is this Aeolian-Vocalion which rectifies and makes more beautiful and perfect all phonograph records; which reveals for the first time, the depth and richness of the lower registers of voices and all instruments; which secures music's most lovely effect—the delicate pianissimo?

What the Aeolian-Vocalion Is:

The Aeolian-Vocalion is a new phonograph, made by the greatest builders of musical instruments in the world—The Aeolian Company.

It is a phonograph embodying many inventions and utilizing acoustic principles of tone production that have been worked out in developing such impressive instruments as the pipe-organ and the piano-forte.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

—The Aeolian-Vocalion accomplishes this for the first time

Its Sound-box of new and patented design takes from the record the vibrations made by *low tones* and translates them into living tones, fuller, richer and deeper than have ever come from a phonograph before.

—The Aeolian-Vocalion accomplishes this for the first time

Its Symphonetic Horn, built on new and scientific principles hitherto unused on phonographs, conserves every distinctive quality of tone that identifies different instruments and voices. Never from a phonograph have the subtle beauties of the "strings," "wood winds," "horns" and "brasses" of the orchestral choir been so manifest, nor the contrasting qualities of male and female voices, of tenor, soprano, contralto, baritone and bass, been so pronounced.

— the Aeolian-Vocalion accomplishes this for the first time.

Its Graduola, that wonderful invention for artistically controlling tone, solves the great remaining problem of the phonograph. It enables you to sit at an appreciable distance from the instrument and with a simple pressure of your hand, delicately shade the music to your wishes. It enables you to put into the music pianissimos of exquisite delicacy which the artist was not able to put into his record. It enables you to introduce just the countless little shades of tone, with which the artist himself varies his every performance.

In other words—it gives you a part in the music, without altering the artist's own technique or expression. And it does this only *when you want it to.* You do not use the Graduola unless you wish to, as the Aeolian-Vocalion will play without it, just like other phonographs.

There are many other interesting and important advantages in the Aeolian-Vocalion. One of these is the simplest and best Automatic Stop yet produced. But to really appreciate this wonderful new Phonograph, you must see and hear it. We direct your attention therefore to the invitation that we present below.

You can buy a Vocalion for as low as $90—and terms for this instrument are but $5 a month. There are numerous exquisite styles—all, truly, pieces of beautiful furniture, all similar in quality of tone. We will make exchange arrangements for phonographs of other kinds.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18 1915.

CLASS EGO.

In Great Britain what has been stigmatized as the selfish attitude of labor toward the war assumes suddenly an acute phase in the strike of 200,000 Welsh coal miners, whose aggregate productivity is almost as essential to the success of the Allies against Germany as the destructive valor of men at the front. In Germany workers at the great Krupp works are threatening to go on strike for relief from the tension of long hours and for more pay commensurate with the increased cost of living. In Bridgeport, Conn., there is a strike among workmen engaged in the erection of a giant new war munitions plant, the output of which is to be delivered for profit to the cause of democracy against autocracy in Europe.

Taking the three things together, in a casual survey of the lesser peaks in the bewildering topography of human affairs, one is tempted to generalize on the class ego of labor, on its seeming detachment from the higher ends of mankind, on its somewhat sullen preoccupation with its own every-day welfare. From that one goes to reflections on the power of organized labor and the helplessness of all other people in the event of workers refusing to produce except on their own terms. One wonders, indeed, if the dream of the syndicalists might not after all be something of substance. Without labor's surplus to feed an army and provide it with munitions there could be no war at all.

The futility of conscription appears. Men can be drafted to fight, and when they are on the field of battle, though brought there unwillingly, they will fight. The animal can be trusted for that. But in this modern age could men introduced into a coal mine against their will be compelled monotonously to extract coal? The profits of the mine owners can be regulated, under threat of confiscating their equities; but can wages be regulated, too, under threat of confiscating the laborer's property in his hands? Coal mine owners are not very numerous; coal miners are. That fact alone presents a dilemma in the choice of practical means. Great Britain has passed war laws designed to compel labor, as they compel capital, to surrender private interests to national necessity, but as to labor they are unenforceable What can be done with 200,000 men who all at once refuse to work? They are not animated by a spirit of sacrifice in the name of patriotism. If they are fined, as the law requires, they cannot pay, and in default of payment they cannot be put in jail. There are not jails enough to hold them.

One thinks it would be different in Germany. The workers could be surrounded by force, perhaps, and be compelled to choose between continuing diligently at work or allowing themselves to be delivered from the curse of work forever; but, of course, that is possible only in a limited degree. If enough of them elected to be shot, compulsion would fail. The Government needs guns, and somebody must make them or war shall cease. Fancy executing the whole Krupp works crew!

So at last one is obliged to return to the region of what is probable. It is a practical world, much governed by experience with the law of give and take. It is true that the production of labor is essential to society, in peace or war, but it is equally true that the consumption of society is essential to the existence of labor. Great Britain must have Welsh coal. It cannot shoot the miners or physically compel them to work. On the other hand, the Welsh miners must exist, and they exist by mining coal. They have no other means; they cannot cease from work except for a very short time. They will not starve themselves. The same is true of labor everywhere. It cannot all at once maintain a strike against the world. That would be to strike against itself. Everybody would perish, labor first.

The rest is a matter of compromise, of give and take, of the rate of wage, of the hours of work, of sixpence per ton of coal produced. That brings us back again to the sordid selfishness of man, or in the case of labor to the class ego. Welsh miners demand more for themselves, under threat of stopping work, at a time when a continuous supply of coal is necessary to save England from defeat in war. The workers in the Krupp works are in the same unlovely state of mind, except there it is a supply of guns instead of coal. And at Bridgeport union labor is more interested in its reward for a day's work than in the necessities of the Allies.

It seems a very selfish attitude. But put yourself in the place of a Welsh coal miner. He cannot very easily relate himself in a responsible way to a European war. He is a miner still. He has been told and believes, what is probably true, that the war demand for coal increased its price and raised the profits of the owners. The Krupp works pay huge dividends. The manufacturers of war munitions at Bridgeport make large gains from war. In the meantime the cost of a laborer's living rises on account of war. Why should he not have higher wages? So he thinks, and there is something to be said for his point of view. To say that he is more concerned about his own immediate welfare than in the issue of war is only to say that his personal welfare, or that of his class, seems more important to him than the welfare of a whole people or the future of mankind. The argument for war is that it may become a necessary evil to save a people from something, or to lead them to something, that will promote the desirability of existence on earth. Most of us feel the same way; only our values differ. A man cannot make a sacrifice except for something that deeply matters to his welfare, his faith, or his honor. If a Welsh coal miner refuses to make a sacrifice for England's war it is either because the war does not touch his spirit of sacrifice or because he thinks he is asked to give more than others give and wants giving to be fair. There will be no lack of coal in Great Britain, and it will be produced by Welsh miners as before. Concessions will be made to them, just as concessions have been made to selfish party interests in the high politics of England. The Krupp works will not stop producing guns, nor will the workers have to choose between work and death. Also, the munition plant at Bridgeport will be built. Men will take and men will give.

ARE WE TO LOSE HENRY JAMES?

The announcement that Mr. HENRY JAMES intends to renounce American citizenship and become a subject of the British King may be somewhat premature. His reply to the inquiry of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent concerning the report, that he did not want to say anything about it at present, certainly indicates, however, that the thought has been in his mind. What other American would answer that question in that way? Still, Mr. JAMES has endured American citizenship through so many years of self-imposed exile, during which he has become wholly Anglicized in his tastes and his point of view, that it seems incredible that he should now cast off even the empty symbol of allegiance to the Republic in the placid evening of his admirable life. There is no obvious cause. Mr. JAMES may indeed feel, with some real American citizens, that the United States should have resented more vigorously the invasion and ruin of Belgium. But he must feel proud of the relief extended to suffering Belgium by men and women who are still legally his fellow-citizens.

The way things are going in England cannot be to Mr. JAMES's liking, and he would be powerless as a British citizen to change them. We cannot imagine him as an admirer of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, or as giving approval to the acts of the coalition Government, or as deriving satisfaction from the political and industrial quarrels that are going on while the nation is fighting for English principles and English liberty. He is too old to fight even in the ultimate reserve and he is, after all, of such American stock as few have ever cared to disown. We fancy the memories of his New England ancestry and its precious traditions will keep him with us, after all.

POTTER'S FIELD AND CREMATION.

The proposal of Miss DAVIS, the Commissioner of Correction, to do away with Potter's Field on Hart's Island, where the unclaimed bodies of paupers are buried three in a grave, and substitute cremation for burial, is reasonable, and to be commended alike on sanitary and humane grounds. But we must bear in mind that even in the case of unidentified paupers the religious objections to cremation which still survive would be strongly expressed. Another obstacle to her plan would be its cost. The city is in no position now to undertake new responsibilities. Crematories are expensive. Nevertheless, if Miss DAVIS sticks to her idea she may be able to put it into practice some day. Interment of the dead of large cities must give way to cremation eventually. There is little room left for cemeteries.

As for Potter's Field, the very thought of it is depressing. It is a shameful place. There is no decency, there can be no reverence for the dead in a paupers' cemetery, crowded with unmarked graves. Of course, the religious objections to cremation are mediaeval and can be removed by intelligent discussion. In some parts of the Latin-American countries graves are leased for a short term of years. After the lease has expired the bodies are exhumed, and it is the custom to keep them on exhibition, as a useful reminder to the living of the way of all flesh. No person who looks upon the exhibition in the vaults at Guanajuato, for instance, will be likely to oppose cremation thereafter.

A REVERSIBLE PRINCIPLE.

The statesman quoted by The Associated Press as "a highly authoritative source in the Foreign Office" at Vienna says: "The problems of international law which this war has brought up are of far-reaching importance. The solutions reached will be standards of action for decades to come." To the simple American mind the problem of international law brought up by the war is whether international law shall be respected or not. International law is clear on certain points, but on those points one of the belligerents disobeys and breaks it, and then announces that by this course it has presented a "problem." There is on the New York statute books a law against murder. If some person should kill another with a newly invented weapon and should say, "The law you cite against me was made before this weapon was in existence, and therefore new conditions have been created," he would be propounding just the same kind of "problem" that Germany offers for solution.

It is surprising that things so simple should wear a complex look, and that they do is the result of the strange logical processes of the Teuton allies. The twist in the German mind baffles the American effort to understand it, but some of its quirks are becoming understandable. One is that in German logic there seems to be no such thing as a principle. A thing is lawful or unlawful not according to any general theory, but according to the effect it will have on Germany. It is wrong, for instance, for the United States to sell ammunition which will be used to kill German soldiers, and equally wrong for Rumania to prohibit the forwarding of ammunition which will be used to kill French and English soldiers.

We are told that it is wicked and unneutral for us to permit the French and English to receive ammunition, because it prolongs the war and makes many German mothers childless. Rumania is told that it is wicked and unneutral for her to prevent the Turks from receiving ammunition, though that ammunition would prolong the war and make many French and English mothers childless. We are told that we must not let the French and English use our soil to recruit their supplies, because that is siding with one of the billigerents. Rumania is told that she must let Turkey use her soil to recruit its supplies, because not to do so will be siding with one of the belligerents.

The Teutonic allies are said to have given Rumania a month in which to decide, and within that month she must either face the loss of her independence or give them the use of her soil for the transport of munitions to Turkey. At about the same time she notifies us of her desire that we stop using our soil for the transport of munitions to England and France. The statement from the Vienna official that this demand arose spontaneously from the Austrian mind, without any hint from Berlin, will be received with skepticism. The demand was forwarded on June 29, before the German note was sent. It was evidently intended to take precedence and be on record when that note arrived. Thus the demands made in the German note would reinforce a demand already made by another nation, one with which we have no dispute. This is a specimen of what the wonderful German mind seems to consider deep craft and subtlety, and it is not surprising to hear that the German newspapers consider it an example of the "shrewd political judgment of the Teutonic allies." The German mental processes are indeed baffling.

THE BATTLESHIPS' PANAMA TOLLS.

The "naval cadet squadron," the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is said to have passed the Panama Canal "without incident." That very fact is quite an incident, considering the possibilities of the "slides." There is another incident worth notice, although it is obscured in the reports. In a matter-of-fact way it is said that the battleships "paid $38,000 in tolls." That is as it should be. To be sure, the cost to the battleships is shifted toward the cost of the canal, which comes out of Uncle Sam's other pocket, and the old gentleman is neither in nor out of pocket. But there is a gain worth reckoning, although not in dollars and dimes. The navy will know the cost of passing Panama, and Panama will know how much it aided the navy. The accounts of both will be kept straight, in a manner conspicuously better than the Post Office's.

The Post Office Department proceeds on the grandmotherly plan that whatever the Government has costs nothing and need not be entered in the accounts. So strong is this theory in the department that it canceled the old postal parcel stamps, and all the mail accounts are in one statement. Nobody can know except from calculation how the costs and income of the different classes of traffic should be apportioned.

The Post Office has just confessed a deficit of $8,008,000 for nine months, but the accounts were not audited by any one competent to make a statement of the real cost and loss. Not that the Post Office officials are incompetent or untrustworthy. They simply work on a different theory from the navy and the Panama Canal, and we get the result of the theory. The result is as bad as the theory, and that is as bad as possible in a commercial sense. If the Standard Oil were worked on the Post Office theory from today it would go broke. And the Standard Oil is as solvent as it is now because its methods were and are different from the Post Office's.

TABER'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Three-twentieths of a second count for something when you have to catch a train. If NORMAN TABER, the American Rhodes scholar, who broke the world's record for a mile run at Cambridge on Friday, dwelt half a mile from the station, when he wanted to go to town on the 8:13 train he would not have to start from home until 8:10; that would give him spare time at the station to buy a paper. Most of us go through life wasting our precious seconds and twentieths of seconds without thought of the tremendous total they make, without a notion of the records we might break if we cared more for time. In twenty-nine years, largely devoted to "sporting events," nobody has broken GEORGE'S English record for a mile run until on Friday in the Harvard Stadium TABER'S 4 minutes and 12 3-5 seconds broke it by a brief fragment of time. So we must infer that TABER has somewhat better breathing machinery and rather better legs than any athlete who has gone in for mile running in the long interval. Of course we must be proud of TABER, especially as he is not altogether a man of legs and lungs; he has brains, too, and as he gets along in life he will find himself depending more and more on them. For, after all, a horse can do a mile in about one and a half minutes, and a good automobile can beat a horse. If a man were pursued by bloodthirsty enemies, and, like King RICHARD, had neither a horse nor an automobile, it might be handy to be able to run a mile in 4:12 3-5. But few of us are destined to enjoy that experience.

This is an hour, however, when Americans comprehend the need of many muscularly trained young men in the community. Such men lead decent and wholesome lives and set a sound example. We have reason, too, to recognize unusual skill in the accomplishment of difficult tasks, as we have awakened to a realization of our many deficiencies. All hail to TABER, then; let us not only praise him, but also heed his example. A man who, having completed one college course, takes up the hard mental work at Oxford for four years more, is an exceptional man in the intellectual sense. The reminder TABER has given us that the man of intellect may also be a man of muscle is worth having.

CALORIES AND PROTEIDS.

We have heard recently from a Boston physician that the worms know much more than we know about a proper diet. The worms eat nice, wholesome cereals and leave wheat flour alone. We eat the cereals and then some white bread and call ourselves intelligent. That can't go on, and even at the moment of writing it is going off. In THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Section today is printed a story that points the way to a balanced diet list such as you get in hospitals. We no longer shall need to be run over by considerate motors in order to be hygienically fed. There is a restaurant, it seems, conducted by the Department of Health, where calories and proteids play the star parts on the ménu. For fifteen cents you may purchase a thousand calories and thirty-one grammes of protein. For thirty-eight cents you get a "balanced ration," containing fewer calories and more protein, and you have been better balanced on fifteen cents than on thirty-eight. The food values are all down on the bills of fare, so that you know what you are about when you order an egg or a ham sandwich.

If this excellent system could be introduced into the general lunch rooms of the city it would be a startling reform. And the busy wage earner, who uses up half his luncheon hour fussing over his card, could save the time for a wholesome repose by simply asking his waiter to bring him a thousand calories and thirty grammes of protein in whatever there might be the most of. There is but one disadvantage and it is purely psychological. The term "balanced ration" has a marked hypnotic effect on the average person, especially the person out of health. It sounds important, as if long study and technical training were required to master it.

A doctor or nurse who knows enough to prescribe a "balanced ration" is one to be respected and obeyed. But if any native or imported waiter, any office boy or fattening chauffeur, can balance his own ration on a printed bill of fare, the last shred of mystery is gone. It is the absence of mystery in the modern practice of medicine that is driving people to faith cures. It is extremely annoying and wearing to the nervous system to be as intelligent as the modern physician assumes you to be.

FULTON'S SUBMARINE.

A Description of the First Plunger Boat, Built in 1801 for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your issue of this morning, under the title "Holds Submarine Makes New Laws," quotes from Herr Carthous of Berlin, a discourse, in which the author says: "The submarine in its first stages of development dates back as far as the middle of the last century."

Even this degree of antiquity for the submarine may surprise many readers; but the real invention of the submarine as a naval war vessel seems to have been much earlier. In 1801 Robert Fulton, then residing in France, constructed and used, in the harbor of Brest, such a craft, the description of which bears a striking resemblance to the modern vessel. The first or successor boat was 66 feet in length, with 8 feet beam, and was propelled by steam.

Fulton's immediate object was to supply the French Government with the means of attack on the British fleet, then occupying the channel and blockading or threatening the French harbors. His experiments began in 1801. On July 3 of that year he navigated his first "plunging boat," in which, with three companions, he descended to a depth of 25 feet, and remained below the surface for one hour. The craft was easily turned and navigated below the surface; kept at any desired depth, and traveled about 70 yards a minute. A few weeks later, he was able, by the use of compressed air, to remain under water six hours at a stretch. He called his invention a "submarine boat," or "plunger boat," and afterward gave it the name of "The Nautilus."

Fulton was also the inventor of torpedoes, and published a work descriptive of them entitled, "Torpedo War or Submarine Explosion." His desire of discovering a means of using torpedoes against warships is what turned his thoughts to a submarine boat. His motto for the above publication and his favorite sentiment was: "The liberty of the seas will be the happiness of the earth."

The above invention preceded Fulton's application of steam power to commercial navigation.

For authority see Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design," New York, 1834.

ARTHUR O. TOWNSEND.

New York, July 13, 1915.

In the Name of Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper I read that Miss Wycherly, in a speech asking the vote for women, made an appeal to the patriotism of men "in the name of our forefathers," who fought so bravely for freedom. There are women who do not advocate Woman Suffrage some of whose forefathers, too, braved the unknown in that plucky first trip of the Mayflower, fought the Indians in defense of the Colonies, fought for independence during the Revolution, and later whose fathers and brothers fought and died for the integrity of the Union; but, as a matter of fact, what "our forefathers" did, or did not do, and what women want or do not want, is not the question. The one great question to be decided is whether extending the suffrage to women will be a permanent and unquestioned benefit to the States individually and to the United States as a whole; and whether the record of those States where women have had the vote longer than ten years shows a permanent and unquestioned superiority in administration and legislation over the non-suffrage States.

This is the crucial question, and as the day of decision draws near the voice of sentimentalism and personal wants should be silent so that the voter may focus his attention on the supreme question.

ANNA REED PARSONS,
Member of New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Locust, N. Y., July 15, 1915.

Sleep Hath Uses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the name of Edison appears prominently in the newspapers, allow me to protest against a very insidious doctrine which he preaches. His habit of continuous labor for a great many hours without sleep or other recreation is notorious. Quite recently he was quoted as saying that most people waste a lot of time in bed; that his laboratory assistants often work as unceasingly as he himself does, and that such a practice is good for them. Nor is Edison the only man of achievement to maintain that:

The heights, by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
For they, while others dreamed and slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Very true, but the poet discreetly forgot to mention that these same supermen were blessed with the constitution of the ox. No doubt others with their physical endurance will continue to be born till the crack of doom. But before any young man attempts to follow such a schedule he would do well to ascertain from his physician just how far he may safely violate the laws of moderate living.

This letter is written by one who tried to play Edison's game of much work and little sleep, and who has lost his health in the process.

ERNEST H. WOOD.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 15, 1915.

Forest Hills Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing this letter to you in the hope that its publication will be the means of spurring on the Forest Hills public to demand the elimination of the mosquito plague. The average person is resigned to what seems to him to be the inevitable. This is a view which can be held only through ignorance, for the mosquito can be eliminated. Concentrated effort is needed, however, in this crusade, but before even interest can be commanded a campaign of education must be carried on in order to prick the pride of the peaceful populace. There are three things needed to eliminate the mosquito in any district—knowledge, desire, and money. The money and the desire are present, and the knowledge may be had for the asking. Let us resolve to call up the family physician or the Health Department (telephone Franklin 6280) the next time we are bitten and ask the following question: Do you think the mother of the mosquito which bit me laid its egg in the Flushing Creek or in my rain barrel?

G. W. BEAVERS, JR.

Forest Hills, L. I., July 15, 1915.

The Case of Otto Ludwig Blitz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, but this is a shame. It is becoming every day more unpleasant for us Germans out here in the West. Already this war has cost me a good position, and I must work for a German firm of manufacturers for less money, and my family is so large that I cannot afford to come East. Is it justice? I get by mail such insulting poems as "The Kaiser's Prayer and Last Ultimatum," "Gott Mit Uns," "The Baby Killer's Reward," &c.

Why should it be this way? Why cannot we all live together in harmony and peace? Can a good German-American citizen, who came over to the United States forty years ago to make an honest living, no more be left alone?

Please tell me what I should do, as I think it might help some other German-Americans who also are worthy.

I have already written to the German Consul in New York about it.

OTTO LUDWIG BLITZ.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 15, 1915.

Mr. Root's Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES a suffragist correspondent proves Mr. Root's case by simply calling his statement "deliciously illogical" without pointing out a single flaw in his logic.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

New York, July 16, 1915.

ONE WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THE ABYSS OF WAR

Inferences from Eleven Months of the European Conflict—Small Nations Cannot Survive in Their Own Strength, but the Feasibility of Defensive Alliance Is Demonstrated.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

ASTICOU, Me., July 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inferences of the first importance are military and naval. In the conduct of war on land it has been demonstrated during the past eleven months that success in battle depends primarily on the possession and skillful use of artillery and machine guns. The nation which can command the largest quantity of artillery in great variety of calibre and range, has developed the ampliest and quickest means of transporting artillery and supplies of all sorts, and whose troops can use mortars, howitzers, and cannon at the highest speed and with the greatest accuracy will have important advantages over an enemy less well provided, or less skillful. Before every assault by infantry artillery must sweep and plow the position to be captured, and so soon as the enemy has lost a trench or a redoubt the enemy's artillery will try to destroy the successful troops with shell and shrapnel, before the enemy's infantry makes a counter-attack. Whenever troops have open ground to cross before they reach the intrenchments of the enemy, they encounter a withering fire from machine guns, which is so effective that assaults over open ground have, for the most part, to be undertaken at night or in fog, or by some sort of surprise.

In general the defense has great advantage over the attack, as regards expenditure of both men and munitions. So decided is the advantage of the defense, that Germany can dismiss all those apprehensions about invasion by the Russian hordes with which she set out on this war. Success in military movements on a large scale depends on the means of transportation at hand; and these means of transportation must include railroads, automobiles, and horse wagons, the function of the automobile being of high importance wherever the roads are tolerably good. There is little use for cavalry in the new fighting; for aeroplanes can do better scouting and more distant raiding than cavalry ever could, and large bodies of infantry with their indispensable supplies can be moved faster and further by automobiles than cavalry could ever be.

The aeroplane also defeats the former use of cavalry to screen from the enemy's view the movements of troops and their trains behind the actual fronts. Moreover, cavalry cannot stand at all against the new artillery and the machine gun. An old-fashioned cavalry charge in the open is useless, and indeed impossible. Aerial warfare is still undeveloped, but the war has proved that the aeroplane, even in its present imperfect condition, is a useful instrument. The Zeppelin, on the other hand, seems to be too fragile and too unmanageable for effective use in war. Rifle fire is of far less importance than artillery and machine gun fire; and, indeed, the abandonment of the rifle as the principal arm for infantry is clearly suggested.

Elaborate forts made of iron and concrete are of little use against a competent invader, and fortifications round about cities are of no use for protection against an enemy that possesses adequate artillery. For the defense of a frontier, or of the approaches to a railroad junction or a city, a system of trenches is immeasurably superior to forts, particularly if behind the trenches a network of railways or of smooth highways exists. Wounds are often inflicted by jagged pieces of metal which carry bits of dirty clothing and skin into the wounds, and the wounded often lie on the ground for hours or even days before aid can reach them. Hence the surgery of this war is largely the surgery of infected wounds, and not of smooth aseptic cuts and holes. A considerable percentage of deaths and permanent disabilities among the wounded is the inevitable result. Surgeons and dressers are more exposed to death and wounds than in former wars, because of the large use of artillery of long range, the field hospitals being often under fire.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH.

From these changes in the methods of war on land it may be safely inferred that a nation which would be strong in war on land must be strong in all sorts of manufacturing, and particularly in the metallurgical industries. A nation chiefly devoted to agriculture and the ancient trades cannot succeed in modern war, unless it can beg, borrow, or buy from sympathizers of allies the necessary artillery and munitions. No amount of courage and devotion in troops can make up for an inadequate supply of artillery, machine guns, shells, and shrapnel, or for the lack of ample means of rapid transportation. Only in a rough country without good roads, like the United States in 1861-65, or Serbia or Russia now, can the rifle, light artillery, and horse or ox wagons win any considerable success; and in such a country the trench method can bring about a stalemate, if the combatants are well matched in strength, diligence, and courage.

The changes in naval warfare are almost equally remarkable. Mines and submarines can make the offensive operation of dreadnoughts and cruisers near ports practically impossible, and can inflict great damage on an enemy's commerce. Hence important modifications in the rules concerning effective blockade. In squadron actions victory will probably go to the side which has the gun of longest range well-manned. Defeated war vessels sink as a rule with almost all on board. Commercial vessels can seldom be taken into port as prizes, and must therefore be sunk to make their capture effective. There have been no actions between large fleets; but the indications are that a defeated fleet would be sunk for the most part, the only vessels to escape being some of the speedier sort. Crews would go down with their vessels. Shore batteries of long-range guns can keep at a distance a considerable fleet, and can sink vessels that come too near. Mines and shore batteries together can prevent the passage of war vessels through straits ten to fifteen miles wide, no matter how powerful the vessel's batteries may be. Every war vessel is now filled with machinery of various sorts, much of which is delicate or easily disabled. Hence a single shell exploding violently in a sensitive spot may render a large ship unmanageable, and therefore an easy victim. A crippled ship will probably be sunk, unless a port is near.

To build and keep in perfect condition a modern fleet requires dockyards and machine shops of large capacity, and great metallurgical industries always in operation within the country which maintains the fleet. No small nation can create a powerful fleet; and no nation which lives chiefly by agriculture can maintain one. A great naval power must be a mining, manufacturing, and commercial power, with a sound banking system available all over the world.

The war has proved that it is possible for a combination of strong naval powers to sweep off the ocean in a few months all the warships of any single great power, except submarines, and all its commerce. Germany has already suffered that fate, and incidentally the loss of all her colonies, except portions of German East Africa and Kamerun, both of which remnants are vigorously assailed and will soon be lost. Nevertheless, she still exports and imports through neutral countries, though to a small amount in comparison with the volume of her normal trade. Here is another illustration of the general truth that colonies are never so good to trade with as independent and prosperous nations.

Again the war has proved that it is not possible in a normal year to reduce by blockade or non-intercourse the food supply of a large nation to the point of starvation, or even of great distress, although the nation has been in the habit of importing a considerable fraction of its food supply. An intelligent population will make many economies in its food, abstain from superfluities, raise more food from its soil, use grains for food instead of drinks, and buy food from neutral countries so long as its hard money holds out. Any large country which has a long seaboard or neutral neighbors can probably prevent its noncombatant population from suffering severely from want of food or clothing while at war. This would not be true of the districts in which actual fighting takes place or over which armies pass; for in the regions of actual battle modern warfare is terribly destructive—as Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Serbia know.

A manufacturing people whose commercial vessels are driven off the seas will, of course, suffer the loss of such raw materials of its industries as habitually came to it over seas in its own bottoms—a loss mitigated, however, by the receipt of some raw materials from or through neutral countries. This abridgment of its productive industries will, in the long run, greatly diminish its powers of resistance in war; but much time may be needed for the full development of this serious disability.

Because of the great costliness of the artillery, munitions of war, and means of transportation used in the present war, the borrowings of all the combatant nations are heavy beyond any precedent; so that already all the nations involved have been compelled to raise the rates of interest on the immense loans they have put upon the market. The burdens thus being prepared for the coming generations in the belligerent nations will involve very high rates of taxation in all the countries now at war. If these burdens continue to accumulate for two or three years more, no financier, however experienced and far-seeing, can imagine today how the resulting loans are to be paid or how the burden of taxation necessary to pay the interest on them can be borne or how the indemnities probably to be exacted can be paid within any reasonable period by the defeated nation or nations.

SMALL NATIONS HELPLESS.

It follows from these established facts that a small nation—a nation of not more that fifteen millions, for example—can have no independent existence in Europe except as a member of a federation of States having similar habits, tendencies, and hopes, and united in an offensive and defensive alliance, or under guarantees given by a group of strong and trustworthy nations. The firm establishment of several such federations, or the giving of such guarantees by a group of powerful and faith-keeping nations ought to be one of the outcomes of the war of 1914-15. Unless some such arrangement is reached, no small State will be safe from conquest and absorption by any strong, aggressive military power which covets it—not even if its people live chiefly by mining and manufacturing as the Belgians did.

The small States, being very determined to exist and to obtain their natural or historical racial boundaries, the problem of permanent or any durable peace in Europe resolves itself into this: How can the small or smaller nations be protected from attack by some larger nation which believes that might makes right and is mighty in industries, commerce, finance, and the military and naval arts? The experience gained during the past year proves that there is but one effective protection against such a power, namely, a firm league of other powers—not necessarily numerous—which together are stronger in industries, commerce, finance, and the military and naval arts than the aggressive and ambitious nation which heartily believes in its own invincibility and cherishes the ambition to conquer and possess.

Such a league is the present combination of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan against the aggressive Central Monarchies and Turkey; but this combination was not formed deliberately and with conscious purpose to protect small States, to satisfy natural national aspirations, and to make durable peace possible by removing both fear of invasion and fear of the cutting off of overseas food and raw materials. In spite of the lack of an explicit and comprehensive purpose to attain these wise and precious ends, the solidity of the alliance during a year of stupendous efforts to resist military aggression on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary certainly affords good promise of success for a somewhat larger league in which all the European nations—some, like the Scandinavian and the Balkan, by representation in groups—and the United States should be included. Such a league would have to act through a distinct and permanent council or commission which would not serve arbitrary power, or any peculiar national interest, and would not in the least resemble the "Concert of Europe," or any of the disastrous special conferences of diplomatists and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, called after wars since that of 1870-71 to "settle" the questions the wars raised.

THE WAY REVEALED.

The experience of the past twelve months proves that such a league could prevent any nation which disobeyed its orders from making use of the oceans and from occupying the territory of any other nation. Reduction of armaments, diminution of taxation, and durable peace would ensue as soon as general confidence was established that the league would fairly administer international justice, and that its military and naval forces were ready and effective. Its function would be limited to the prevention and punishment of violations of international agreements, or, in other words, to the enforcement of treaty obligations, until new treaties were made.

The present alliance is of good promise in three important respects—its members refuse to make any separate peace, they co-operate cordially and efficiently in military measures, and the richer members help the poorer financially. These policies have been hastily devised and adopted in the midst of strenuous fighting on an immense scale. If deliberately planned and perfected in times of peace, they could be made in the highest degree effective toward durable peace.

The war has demonstrated that the international agreements for the mitigation of the horrors of war, made by treaties, conferences, and conventions in times of peace, may go for nothing in time of war; because they have no sanction, or, in other words, lack penalties capable of systematic enforcement. To provide the lacking sanction and the physical force capable of compelling the payment of penalties for violating international agreements would be one of the best functions of the international council which the present alliance foreshadows. Some years would probably be required to satisfy the nations concerned that the sanction was real and the force trustworthy and sufficient. The absolute necessity of inventing and applying a sanction for international law, if Europe is to have international peace and any national liberty, will be obvious to any one who has once perceived that the present war became inevitable when Austria-Hungary, in violation of an international agreement to which she was herself a party, seized and absorbed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and became general and fierce when Germany, under Prussian lead, in violation of an international agreement to which she was herself a party, entered and plundered neutralized Belgium.

A strong, trustworthy international alliance to preserve the freedom of the seas under all circumstances would secure for Great Britain and her federated commonwealths everything secured by the burdensome two-navies policy which now secures the freedom of the seas for British purposes. The same international alliance would secure for Germany the same complete freedom of the seas which in times of peace between Germany and Great Britain she has long enjoyed by favor of Great Britain, but has lost in time of war with the Triple Entente. This security, with the general acceptance of the policy of the "open door," would fully meet Germany's need of indefinite expansion for her manufacturing industries and her commerce, and of room "in the sun" for her surplus population.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

It is a safe inference from the events of the past six months that the longer the war lasts the more significant will be the political and social changes which result from it. It is not to be expected, and perhaps not to be desired, that the ruling class in the countries autocratically governed should themselves draw this inference at present, but all lovers of freedom and justice will find consolation for the prolongation of the war in this hopeful reflection.

To devise the wise constitution of an international council or commission with properly limited powers, and to determine the most promising composition of an international army and an international navy are serious tasks, but not beyond the available international wisdom and goodwill, provided that the tasks be intrusted to international publicists, business men of large experience, and successful administrators, rather than to professional diplomatists and soldiers. To dismiss such a noble enterprise with the remark that it is "academic," or beyond the reach of "practical" politics, is unworthy of courageous and humane men; for it seems now to be the only way out of the horrible abyss into which civilization has fallen. At any rate, some such machinery must be put into successful operation before any limitation of national armaments can be effected. The war has shown to what a catastrophe competitive national arming has led, and would probably again lead the most civilized nations of Europe. Shall the white race despair of escaping from this hell? The only way of escape in sight is the establishment of a rational international community. Should the enterprise fail after fair trial, the world will be no worse off than it was in July, 1914, or is today.

Whoever studies the events of the past year with some knowledge of political philosophy and history, and with the love of his neighbor in his heart, will discover, amid the horrors of the time and its moral chaos, three hopeful leadings for humanitarian effort, each involving a great constructive invention. He will see that humanity needs supremely a sanction for international law, rescue from alcoholism, and a sound basis for just and unselfish human relations in the great industries, and particularly in the machinery industries. The war has brought out all three of these needs with terrible force and vividness. Somehow they must be met, if the white race is to succeed in "the pursuit of happiness," or even to hold the gains already made

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Democracy Its Own Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Singular it is that while democracy serves the under or working classes, it is they who are obstructing the triumph of the Allies in the present struggle for democracy.

A TIMES READER.

New York, July 15, 1915.

PEACE RUMORS.

Hark! I hear the beat of a wing,
The caged bird is free.
The sun goes up in a wreath of hope
In waking Germany.

Now all the world lays by its work
And listens breathlessly
For the word that will make men kin again
With the men of Germany.

The ear made blunt by cannon-roar
Vibrates with prophecy,
For rebel tongues have raised a cry
That rings through Germany.

A voice is raised; it will not still;
It thunders o'er the sea,
And men are calling loud to men
From distant Germany.

For they are wakened now and miss
The broad fraternity
Of borderless, hand-clasping men
That call to Germany.

Their sword will soon be scabbarded
And love will set them free.
Beware, Red Kaiser and your band,
The wrath of Germany!

HENRY ALTIMUS.

BRAVE SUFFRAGISTS SAVE 'ANTI' FROM SEA

Women Life Savers Plunge In and Rescue the Limp and Listless Jerushy Ann.

SHE WAS ONLY A DUMMY

But Their Act, They Say, Exemplifies Their Eagerness to Save Sisters from Civic Oblivion.

Jerushy Ann Maria Jane Tompkins was saved from a watery grave at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. The rescuers were the members of the National Women's Life-Saving League, who were giving an exhibition of athletic sports at the beach when Miss Jerushy fell in. Fully clothed and hampered alike by her garments and by her principles, being an old-fashioned woman who does not believe it is ladylike to swim, she would certainly have been lost in the waves but for the gallant women who hurried to her rescue.

The name of the victim of the accident was not really Jerushy Ann, for she was made in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Bertha H. Goddard, who made her, said that she was merely "Aunty Anti-Suffrage." But Mrs. Anti-Suffrage had the glummest kind of an old maid face that had ever been seen out of an old-time story book, and it showed the courage of the rescuers that they were willing to go to the aid of such a disagreeable looking person.

The whole thing was a suffrage feat done in connection with the exhibition of life saving, and any one of the spectators would have been willing to have been drowned a little to be rescued in such a brave fashion. The league members are a gallant lot. There is not much in the way of water sports that they cannot do, and one of the lifesavers yesterday was Miss Adeline Trapp, who was the first woman to swim through Hell Gate. The water women are all good Suffragists, and when it was proposed that, with their other sports, they save an unfortunate Anti-Suffragist, they all agreed with enthusiasm.

"Sure," said the spokesman of the party, "why not? We want to save the suffragists from political voicelessness and we will help them along in any way we can. We will give Mrs. Anti the best life-saving she ever had in all her days."

Mrs. Anti-Suffrage arrived early in the afternoon with a party of twenty suffragists from Brooklyn, including the gallant Colonel Ida Craft of the one-time Pilgrim army. The anti-suffrage lady, who was a limp sort of a person, arrived in an automobile and she was so frightened by the exploit that was before her, not only the excitement of personal danger in the fear of getting her name in the paper and having her picture taken for the movies, that she couldn't hold up her head.

It did not make much difference whether she did, for she was not an attractive individual to look at. Her limp figure was of indiscriminate proportions. She wore a white dress, low white shoes over tan hosiery, white silk gloves, a white cap on her head, not concealing her tightly curled hair, which in some way suggested an upholsterer's shop. She wore a deep red sash, and lest this might not indicate her principles on it was printed in big black letters, "Anti-Suffrage." Red, white, and black were the original anti-suffrage colors.

Mrs. Anti-Suffrage was taken directly from her automobile to the spectators' benches, where she promptly fainted away, and with the palor of death upon her uncomely features reclined upon a large piece of brown paper. Dark lines indicating her eyes, nose and mouth were so black that she had the appearance of being really in a desperate state. She was carried to the beach in Mrs. Goddard's arms and there rested upon her brown paper couch during the opening sports. A man in the crowd who said he did not like her expression threw a lighted match upon her and slightly burned her white frock, but the lady lived through the danger of fire to try that by water for which she was intended.

Still limp she was taken out in a boat and flung violently into the water, but without so much as a gasp she played her part nobly without a tremor.

"I never saw an anti with so much confidence in suffragists before," said Mrs. Goddard at the last exercises. Mrs. Anti-Suffrage did not show a change of countenance, but floated calmly, while gallant suffrage ladies, each wearing a yellow sash, were striving to reach her.

Miss Rita Greenfield was the first to give her a helping hand, and she will receive a money prize, which will be awarded by Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Chairman of the Publicity Department of the Empire State Campaign Committee. Miss Greenfield said that she had never rescued a person who had showed such calm self-reliance.

"Our yellow sashes inspired her with courage, I am sure," she said. There were wild cheers by the bathers at the beach while the rescue was going on.

The exercises of the day were under the direction of Mrs. Katherine F. Mehrtens, President of the League. Among those taking part were Miss Edna Cole, Miss L. Maria Ramsperger, Miss Trapp, Miss Lucy Freeman, Miss Lilly Samson, Miss Rose Samson, Miss Sophie Freitag, Mrs. May Waldis, Miss France Ricker, Miss Erma Greene, and Miss Josephine Bartlett.

TALKS SUFFRAGE ON ROOFS.

Mrs. W. K. Withrow Holds Meetings on Apartment House Tops.

Roof visiting is one of the latest lines of work of the suffragists. Mrs. W. K. Withrow of the Eleventh Assembly District, one of the champion canvassers of the Woman Suffrage Party, has taken to the roofs since the warm weather has come on and finds big and attentive audiences.

"The other evening on Forty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, I went through an apartment house," Mrs. Withrow said yesterday, "and did not receive an answer to any of my bell ringing. A happy thought struck me, and I climbed the steep, ladder-like stairs to the roof. Sure enough, I found all the men of the house there, most of them in stocking feet, without coats, and their families with them. For fifteen minutes I held quite a meeting and then, seeing that the roof of the next house was covered with people, I passed on to that and repeated the talk. I went over four or five house roofs in this fashion, secured signatures to many enrollment slips, and did a good work for suffrage. One man said:

"'I'd like to give to the women who go canvassing in this hot weather and climb up long flights of stairs to roofs two votes instead of one.'

"There is no use troubling a man about suffrage when he is giving all his thoughts to the hot weather, so I wait until after supper is over, and if the family is not on the roof it is sure to be on the porch. I'm a porch and roof visitor these days, and I find it is good policy."

Mrs. R. L. Lansing Against Suffrage

Mrs. Robert L. Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, has joined the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Wives of other statesmen who are active opponents of woman suffrage are Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Garret Hart, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, and Mrs. William H. Taft.

Suffrage Meeting In Settlement.

The Henry Street Suffrage Club and the East Side Forum will co-operate in a suffrage meeting to be held at Seward Park tonight at 8 o'clock. Meyer London will be the speaker. Karl Beck of the Forum will preside. The bandstand will be decorated with a large flag, yellow streamers and yellow lanterns. Boys and girls of the Settlement will distribute literature, sell buttons and flags and obtain enrollments.

COACHING AT NEWPORT.

Wm. Woodward and Miss Ruth Twombly Inaugurate the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—William Woodward inaugurated the coaching season, with Miss Ruth V. Twombly on the box, today.

At Gooseberry Island members met for a luncheon and business meeting today. R. Horace Gallatin was elected a member in place of the late Robert Ives Gammell, and Augustus Jay in place of the late ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. In the absence of President George B. de Forest, General J. Fred Pierson, Secretary, presided.

Among the luncheon guests were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Pay Director I. Goodwin Hobbs, U. S. N., and Benjamin Barker of New York. The members present included Ogden Mills, James J. Van Alen, Oliver G. Jennings, Frank K. Sturgis and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The mystery poster painted by Robert Reid for Fashion's Passing show fêtes, is displayed in a shop window. The woman in evening dress is a member of the Summer colony. Her features have been changed to prevent identification. Another poster displayed is from the brush of J. Stewart Barney. It shows a group of dancers in the woods. It was made for Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who gives a tea dance at Marble House July 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Lauterbach, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick and Preston Gibson gave entertainments tonight, while Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher entertained on the flagship Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy gave a luncheon for their guest, Francis Fitzgerald of London.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parsons and C. G. Smith of New York and Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen of Washington, are at the Muenchinger King.

DE HEREDIAS HOSTS.

Dinner Dance Is Notable for the Beauty of Floral Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 17.—The dinner, dance, entertainment, and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia of Wheatleigh in the Lenox Club tonight was the most brilliant of all the big entertainments thus far.

The dinner was served in the music room. There was a beautiful arrangement of garden flowers for the tables. The choicest roses and sweet peas of the Wheatleigh gardens, bushels of roses and thousands of sweet peas, were used in the decorations. There were table centres of roses and peas, and for the arrangement before which Mr. and Mrs. De Heredia received their guests there was one massive bank of pink roses. Throughout the whole lower floor of the clubhouse the decorations were carried out. The setting of flowers was brilliantly lighted. Special electric effects were used in the music room. There were many novelties in the electrical lighting.

Dinner began at 8 o'clock and lasted until 10, close to 10 o'clock, when the young people of the villas arrived for the dance which immediately followed. The band from Sherry's, which had played at intervals during the dinner from a station on the porch, was now installed in the music room, and the liveliest dance of the whole Summer followed. At intervals professional dancers from New York appeared. Miss Louise La Salle of New York, well-known among the cottagers, was warmly received in a number of her dances. The entertainment continued until midnight, when supper was served at tables on the porches.

GAYETY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Many Dinner Parties Precede the Saturday Dance at Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 17.—Narragansett's season of entertaining is well under way, and tonight a round of dinner parties preceded the Saturday dance at the Casino. Many dinners were given on the plaza of the Casino and others entertained in their villas and afterwards attended the dance. John Jacob Astor Thaman, who arrived here from New York last night with a party on board the steam yacht Surf, gave a dinner for a party of sixteen tonight, and Mrs. John H. Hanan entertained a party of eight at the Casino.

The yacht Surf has been chartered by Harry Black of New York, who will cruise during the Summer. In September Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan plan to sail on the Surf for Panama. The yacht Edithia, which was chartered early in the season to Lloyd Demarest, is expected to arrive here in a few days.

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Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson gave a dinner tonight at her villa, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Miss Katharine Schermerhorn of New York, Mauran Pearce, Arthur D. Champlin, and Henry Clarke.

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W. D. McLEAN TO MARRY.

Former United States Express Official to Wed Miss Ada R. McConnell.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. McConnell of Adrian, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ada R. McConnell, to Wallace Donald McLean, of this city.

Mr. McLean is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '96, and after holding positions in the Treasury and Navy Departments in Washington, engaged in the practice of law in that city. He has been identified with many patriotic celebrations at the Capitol, and was one of the incorporators of the University Club in Washington. He came to this city in 1913, acting as assistant to the President of the United States Express Company until the liquidation of the company last December.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Bar Harbor Social Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—Miss Jane Addams will leave here tomorrow for New York, where she will attend a conference, and then go to Chicago.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy entertained a party of friends at tea at the Tea Cup Inn Friday afternoon. Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer entertained at dinner at Kamp Kill Kare at Eagle Lake Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are expected to arrive here about the 27th for the rest of the season. They will have the cottage Fairview.

Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, Jr., entertained at dinner tonight at her cottage.

Miss Cornelia Gallatin of New York has arrived to join her mother, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin at the Malvern.

Miss Littell to Wed Lieut. Patch.

Colonel W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Littell announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Adrianne Littell, to Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, Jr., of the 18th Infantry, U. S. A. The wedding will probably take place in the early Autumn.

SARAH C. LE MOYNE, ACTRESS, IS DEAD

Prominent American Player of the Old School Succumbs at Lake Placid.

MADE DEBUT HERE IN 1878

She Read "Columbia Prize Ode" at Dedication of Chicago World's Fair —Noted as a Reader of Browning.

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, one of the best known American actresses of the old school, died yesterday after a brief illness at Lake Placid, where she had gone to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Le Moyne was born in New York, July 22, 1859. She made her stage début in 1878 in the Union Square Theatre as a member of A. M. Palmer's stock company. He first rôle was that of Madeline in "A Celebrated Case," and subsequently in the same theatre she appeared as Lizette in "The Banker's Daughter," Sister Cecilia in "The Lost Children," Bianca in "French Flats," and Mrs. Chauncery in "A False Friend." In 1884 Mrs. Le Moyne visited England, where she achieved considerable success as an elocutionist.

She returned to the American stage in 1898 and since that time had acted in "Catherine," "The Greatest Thing in the World," in which she starred; "In a Balcony," "Pippa Passes," and "Diplomacy." She was Truth in the original production of "Everywoman," and her last rôle here was in "The Five Frankforters."

Sarah Cowell was married to William J. Le Moyne, a well-known actor, in 1888, and after his death she retained her married name on the stage.

Mrs. Le Moyne led an active life and had many interests other than her own acting. She was very active in the foundation of the Neighborhood Playhouse at 466 Grand Street, and was one of its Directors at the time of her death. Its success is largely due to her efforts, as she managed many of its productions and was always consulted in all matters affecting its welfare.

At the dedication ceremonies of the Columbia Exposition at Chicago in 1893, she was selected to read the "Columbia Prize Ode," by Miss Harriet Monroe, and received a laurel wreath and a bronze medal. At the unveiling of the monument to Edgar Allan Poe in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1885 she recited "The Raven." For many years she met nearly every one of note in this country and on one of her visits to England had the honor of reading before the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King and Queen of England. This was by royal request.

Apart from her acting, Mrs. Le Moyne established for herself a distinctive position in the best social and literary circles in this city. She was one of the best readers in this country, and was the first reader to make Browning popular. She distinguished herself by her public readings and also at one time had a number of reading classes here.

Mrs. Le Moyne's funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

MONKEY IMPRESSES FAUROT

Leaves His Finger Prints on Police Inspector's Silk Shirt.

Inspector Faurot discovered that it requires more than ink and paper to obtain the finger prints of Toto, an elusive $2,000 ape which was returned at Police Headquarters yesterday to Lady Grace E. McKenzie, the game hunter. The ape refused to have its finger prints recorded on anything but Inspector Faurot's silk shirt. Then it leaped out of the Inspector's arms, upset a bottle of ink on Captain Dunn's desk, and scattered all the papers gathered there to the four corners of the room.

Detective Lowenbach tried to bring Toto under control, and had his hand scratched in the effort. Then, when the ape had curled itself into a corner, Lady McKenzie approached, coaxed the pet into her lap, and carried it away in a taxicab.

Toto disappeared early in the week, and Lady McKenzie notified the Second Branch Detective Bureau. An investigation resulted in the arrest of Frederick H. Eeles of 230 West Twenty-ninth Street, ex-secretary to Lady McKenzie, who had the ape in his possession. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Eeles disclaimed ownership of the ape. He said he merely borrowed the animal to show to some friends. Magistrate Cobb discharged him.

DENIES RIDDER IS IN DANGER

Staats-Zeitung Announces Editor Is Not Seriously Ill.

This item of news was sent out last night by the newspaper of which Herman Ridder is proprietor:

"Because of a number of rumors that Mr. Herman Ridder is seriously ill The Staats-Zeitung wishes to deny that this is so. Mr. Ridder is at present at Woodmere, L. I."

A Playlet Aids New London Nursery

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17.—To aid the New London Day Nursery society came from Newport, Narragansett Pier, from the watering places across the Sound on Long Island, and from along the Connecticut shore this afternoon to witness the performance of "The Frog Fairy" by nine children of the Pequot colony. The playlet was given on the tennis courts of the Ocean Avenue estate of George M. Landers, whose New York City home is at 840 Park Avenue. Movies registered the acting of the children, and the reels will be shown in the principal cities of Connecticut, the proceeds likewise to be given to the day nursery. The cast was as follows: The Fairy, Mary Sheffield; The King, Thornton Woodbury; The Three Princesses, Violet Fisher, Contra Ellis, and Neva Palmer; A Herald, Joseph Sheffield; A Soldier, Leila Moore; A Page, Thomas Sheffield; The Executioner, Louise Sanford.

GAYETY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Many Dinner Parties Precede the Saturday Dance at Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

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McKELWAY FUNERAL PLANS.

Mayor Among Those Sending Condolences to Editor's Widow.

Funeral services for Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor in chief of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, who died at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, will be held at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City Mission, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of the church, who is spending the Summer at Lake George, will come to Brooklyn to read the service. The body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Many messages of condolence on the death of the distinguished editor were received yesterday by Mrs. McKelway and at The Eagle office. Among those who sent expressions of sympathy were Mayor Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Frances Cleveland Preston, President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds.

"Accept deepest sympathy," said Mayor Mitchel. "New York City loses a valued citizen and the profession of journalism one of its greatest editors."

"We deeply sympathize with you and mourn the loss of a dear and noble friend whose presence was always a blessing and whose departure is an irreparable loss for Brooklyn and the country," said Mrs. Straus telegraphed from Tannwyn, N. H.

Late last night the list of pallbearers had not been completed, because several of those desired were out of town and had not been heard from. The following, however, had accepted invitations to serve: Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals; George McAneny, President of the Aldermen; Oscar S. Straus, William Hester, President; William V. Hester, Secretary, and Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Eagle Corporation; Charles H. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Alfred T. White, William N. Dykman, G. Foster Peabody, and Oswald G. Villard.

OHIO FLOODS RECEDING.

Rivers Falling as Rapidly as They Arose—Missouri Conditions Better.

COLUMBUS, July 17.—The passage of last night without any considerable rainfall resulted in improved conditions early today throughout the Ohio flood district. While many thousand acres of land remained under water today practically all rivers were either stationary or falling, and with clear weather generally prevailing, it was believed the worst had been passed.

The Scioto and Olentangy Rivers began receding here early today, bringing ease of mind to anxious watchers, especially in the flood-stricken district on the west side, where thousands remained up all night. Many of them were engaged in moving their belongings to higher ground. Levees along the Scioto River in this city, which began leaking yesterday afternoon, were repaired during the night, and this morning were reported to be holding fast.

The damage throughout central Ohio will mount into the millions as thousands of acres of wheat and oats have been ruined, corn and other crops washed away.

At Delaware the Olentangy River and Alum Creek were receding today, and normal conditions were in prospect. The Muskingum and Licking Rivers, which went on the rampage yesterday were reported falling today.

At Kenton, where a large part of the town was under water yesterday, improved conditions prevailed today. The damage there will aggregate $300,000.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Afternoon reports to the Weather Bureau led to a declaration tonight that danger to either the east or west bottoms here from flood waters from the Kansas and Missouri Rivers had been averted. The Missouri River here stood at 27.5 feet all day. The flood crest is expected tomorrow afternoon at not more than 28.5 feet.

500,000 PLAY AT SCHOOLS.

Big First Week Attendance at 200 Recreation Centres.

The Board of Education is conducting playgrounds during the Summer at almost 200 schools. They are largely attended and prove to be of great value in saving the children from the perils of the city streets.

The following are the official figures of attendance during the first week:

Borough.	Play-gr'ds.	Open-air Play-gr'ds.	Play'gr'ds for Mothers and Babies.	Total.
Manhattan	155,313	7,754	87,857	250,964
The Bronx	34,175	4,435	19,823	59,033
Brooklyn	167,543	7,987	48,058	223,588
Queens	17,274	....	....	17,274
Richmond	3,736	1,185	....	4,921
Total	378,641	21,391	155,718	555,750

Through the co-operation of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, a list of the schools in which the Board of Education is conducting playgrounds has been furnished to each police precinct, and the policemen have been instructed to see that the children playing in the streets or exposed to the dangers of vehicular traffic are urged to visit the school playgrounds.

Lawyer Hodge Seeks Portfolio.

A pigskin portfolio belonging to J. Aspinwall Hodge, the lawyer, of 5 Nassau Street, has disappeared from the Bar Association Building at 42 West Forty-fourth Street, and Mr. Hodge is advertising a reward in THE NEW YORK TIMES for its return. The portfolio contained some private correspondence and photographs which Mr. Hodge says would be of no value to any one but himself. He had the portfolio at the Bar Association last Thursday, and has discovered no trace of it since then.

Greek Dances on Lawn for Charity.

Greek dances were given on the lawn yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. David Ansbacher, Lawrence, L. I., for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children. Miss Helen C. Moller appeared, and was assisted by Elsie Kuehne, Emily Illingworth, and a number of children residing in the neighborhood.

New Head for St. Vincent's Home.

The Rev. Patrick F. Kelly, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., has been appointed Director of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn, by Bishop McDonnell. He succeeds the late Father William Blake, who, for many years, was the head of the institution.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—J. Bee, T. S. Brown, J. S. Cameron, J. P. Chambers, T. H. Graham, B. H. P. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Machlan, C. H. Smith, H. B. Leary, Mrs. J. Lesser, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Manley, Miss E. W. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Morse, R. C. Moore, H. B. Porter, D. Rider, Baron and Baroness Rosenerants, Mrs. Richmond Smith, W. O. Thompson.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Russel Allen, Leon de Backer, Miss J. Berg, Wilfred A. MacClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legge, Ira H. Morris, U. S. Minister to Sweden; Miss H. T. Stag, Daniel Steen, G. H. Watson, Professor Alexander Sementschenko, Miss I. Sondjma.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, PATHOLOGIST, DEAD

New York Surgeon Succumbs to Apoplexy, at 73, at His Sister's Home in Noroton, Conn.

EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA

Author of Many Standard Medical Works, and Consulting Physician When McKinley Was Shot.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—Dr. Francis Delafield of New York, a distinguished physician and surgeon, an author of many standard medical works, and consulting physician at the illness of President McKinley following the latter's assassination, died today at the home of his sister, Miss Emma H. Delafield, in Noroton. He was stricken with apoplexy a week ago while visiting at Noroton, and death had been expected momentarily for several days.

Dr. Delafield's Career.

Dr. Francis Delafield, pathologist, writer on medical subjects, and the first President of the Association of American Physicians and Pathologists, was born in New York City in 1841. He was a direct descendant of John Delafield, who came to this country from Oxfordshire, England, in 1783, and became one of the successful merchants of this city. Dr. Delafield's father was Dr. Edward Delafield, who was in his day one of the foremost of his profession and a President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His mother was Julia, a daughter of Colonel Nicoll Floyd and a granddaughter of General William Floyd of Mastic, L. I.

Dr. Delafield studied in private schools, after which he entered Yale and was graduated from that institution in 1863. Two years after he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which his father was the head. He then went abroad to continue his studies in the hospitals of London and Paris and returned to enter at once into that threefold investigation, pathology, scientific problems of medicine which resulted in making him one of the prominent workers in pathological research in the country.

His special study was pathology, that branch of medicine which explains the nature and cause of disease, and he soon became known as an authority on the subject. In 1875 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons under Professor Alonzo Clark, whose reputation at that time was foremost among physicians in this country. When Dr. Clark retired Dr. Delafield was appointed to succeed him. In 1890 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale University. He had been emeritus professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia since 1901.

Dr. Delafield had served at different times as physician to Bellevue Hospital, surgeon at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and as pathologist at Roosevelt Hospital. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the St. Nicholas Society. His clubs included the Century, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Morris County Golf Club, and the Yale Club.

His Medical Writings.

The contributions made by Dr. Delafield to the literature of medicine are valuable. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy," published in 1882, embodied an amount of labor and patient research that was enormous, but he was amply repaid, for his work is today an authority on the subject. The work covers ten years of study, and the doctor was the author of the drawings of the microscopic appearance of tissues, faithful reproductions of what he saw under the microscope.

His first important writing was his book, "Post Mortem Examinations," 1872, which embodied all the main features of a treatise on pathological anatomy. A second edition being called for, its scope was greatly extended by Dr. Delafield with the assistance of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, and practically a new book, "A Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology" was the result. This is used as a text-book in medical colleges. His other writings include "Manual of Physical Diagnosis," published in 1878, and "Diseases of the Kidneys," which was written in 1885.

Dr. Delafield lived at 5 West Fiftieth Street. He is survived by three daughters, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Ray Delafield, and Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby of New York; also a son, Edward H. Delafield of New York. His wife, who was Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer of New York, died in 1901.

Dr. Delafield's funeral will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, on Tuesday at 10 A. M.

James Van Horn Lawrence.

James Van Horn Lawrence, 76 years old, member of an old Long Island family of that name, and who was born in Astoria, died suddenly in his home, 52 Wardell Street, in that place, yesterday morning from an attack of acute indigestion. Mr. Lawrence was for forty years with the former prominent brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., of Wall Street, Manhattan. Mr. Lawrence's first wife was Miss Caroline Montgomery, and his surviving children by his marriage are Miss Svantie DeWitt Lawrence, Miss Emma Montgomery Lawrence, and James Van Horn Lawrence. He is also survived by his second wife, Mrs. Isabelle W. Lawrence, who was a sister of his first wife.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Herman H. Moscowitz has been appointed to fill a temporary vacancy in the position of attendance officer.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that $7,500 be placed in the budget for 1916 for the purchase of moving picture machines and for an exchange service.

The Board of Examiners has denied the request of the Department of Education for a modification of the salary schedule applicable to district superintendents' clerks.

Contracts for $4,876 have been awarded for alterations and repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus in P. S. 1, 4, 6, 7, 84, 78 and 89, Queens.

The Board of Education has approved the action of its Committee on Buildings in directing the Secretary to notify the First Presbyterian Church of Tremont that the lease of the basement of the church, Washington Avenue and 174th Street, occupied as an annex to P. S. 4, which expired July 1, would not be renewed, and in authorizing the removal of all school property from it.

Anna M. Plumer has been appointed as a temporary clerk in the office of Associate City Superintendent Haaren in connection with the work of the part time co-operative and continuation classes, at $3 a day.

Contracts for $4,255 have been awarded for moving old P. S. 8, Richmond, to a new location.

The assignment of E. Gordon Hopper, draughtsman, to act as assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, has been continued to Dec. 31, 1915.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENNETT, JAMES A., (July 12;) personalty, over $10,000; realty, about $2,600; all to widow, Matilda B.

JOSENHANS, CHARLES, (July 12;) personalty, about $800; all to widow, Karoline.

SMITH, GEORGE M., (June 21;) personalty, over $10,000; realty, over $10,000; Anna M. Smith, widow, gets over $5,000; Elliott, son, gets calendar watch which had been the gift of the Fifth Brigade, and all father's State long service medals; Florence L., daughter, gets loving cup presented her father by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and his Seventh Regiment long service medals; the children share equally in the decedent's military commissions.

YOUNG, MARY, (May 18;) personalty, $650; Church of St. Jean the Baptist gets $100; residue to son, Joseph G.

JUSTICE J. P. BRADBURY DIES

Former Head of Ohio Supreme Court Was Once a Gold Miner.

POMEROY, Ohio, July 17.—Justice J. P. Bradbury, former Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, died at his home here today. He was 77 years of age. Born in Gallia County, Ohio, at the age of 18, he went to Kansas soon after its organization under the territorial government, during the agitation over the adoption or rejection of slavery.

Justice Bradbury joined the "Free State Party" and took active interest in the stirring events of that time. He accompanied the expedition against the Mormons, later going to California, where he spent four years gold mining. He then returned to his native State by way of Panama, and during 1864-5 he taught school and read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1866.

Justice Bradbury practiced in Pomeroy until 1972, and in 1875 was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1885 he resigned and four years later was elected to the Supreme Court Bench of his State. From February, 1893, until February, 1904, he was Chief Justice.

FRANCESCO FANCIULLI DIES.

Former U. S. Marine Bandmaster and Composer Was Aged 62.

Francesco Fanciulli, who succeeded John Philip Sousa as conductor of the United States Marine Band at Washington, died in the German Hospital last night after an operation. He had been ill for several months. He lived with his family at 128 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Fanciulli was born in Port St. Stephan, in Tuscany, in 1853. He was educated musically in Florence, where he conducted in opera for a time. He came to this country in 1876. During the Administration of President Cleveland he was appointed conductor of the Marine Band. He also conducted the Seventy-first Regiment Band in this city, and later led a band of his own.

Mr. Fanciulli was the composer of two operas in English, "Priscilla" and "Malinche," as well as an opera in Italian, "Gabriel de Montgomery." He was also known as a composer of religious and choral works.

MARTIN ENGEL FUNERAL.

Rabbi Greenfield Praises Ex-Leader's Many Acts of Charity.

The funeral of Martin Engel, for many years a Tammany leader, was held last night in the Campbell Building, 241 West Twenty-third Street. A number of men, at one time familiar figures in east side Tammany politics, attended the service, among them ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, Frank Farrell, Edward J. Sparrenberg, ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, ex-Assemblyman Isidore Cohn and Simon Steingut, once widely known as "The Mayor of Second Avenue."

The eulogy was delivered by Rabbi Samuel Greenfield of Isaiah Temple, who praised highly the many acts of charity done by the former leader.

Interment will be made today in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. OSTERHELD, 46 years old, long interested in the development of business in the Hill section of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 148 Lefferts Place. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. JENNIE MAY LAWSON, wife of Ernest B. Lawson, died from kidney disease on Friday at her home, 7,519 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

MAX WEIL, a retired meat dealer and member of B'nai B'rith and the Congregation Ahawath Achim, died on Friday at his home, 993 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was 62 years of age and a native of Alsace-Lorraine.

JOHN LANGMAN, 46 years old, with the C. Victor Twies Company of Manhattan, interior decorators, died at his home, 548 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in Wolverhampton, England, and leaves a wife.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GEDNEY, a retired builder in business in South Brooklyn for more than forty years, died on Friday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men at the age of 82 years. Mr. Gedney had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-eight years, and had built many of the houses in South Brooklyn. He was the oldest living member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 369, F. and A. M., of Greenwood Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Bergen Street Presbyterian Reformed Church. During the civil war Mr. Gedney went to the front with two of his brothers as builders of bridges for the Union forces. He was also a pioneer in the oil fields of Oil City, Penn., where he went with four of his brothers to construct derricks for oil wells. He is survived by three sons.

HORATIO NELSON PRINCE, 40 years old, the New York representative of Chase & Sanborn, Boston tea and coffee importers, died on Thursday at his home, 614 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush.

Miss ADA E. BLACKWELL, 83 years old, a member of one of the oldest families of Astoria, died at her home Friday night. Miss Blackwell was the daughter of Robert M. and Eliza W. Blackwell. She was born in the old Blackwell homestead in Astoria, a district which the early members of the family were prominent in social affairs. Miss Blackwell was one of five daughters, of whom her sister, Mrs. W. Ramsen Taylor, widow of Dr. Taylor, who was Colonel of a New Jersey regiment during the civil war, is the sole survivor.

NOAH GREEN, retired merchant and a veteran of the civil war, died on Th

EXPECT BIG DEMAND FOR PIG IRON IN FALL

Warring Nations Are Utilizing Their Own Supplies Now and Will Need Ours Later.

LOOK FOR RISE IN PRICES

Western Mills Are Making Plants Ready to Take Over a Great Part of the Coming Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—There is a growing feeling that with the opening of the Fall trade, pig iron prices will be materially advanced. This is predicated on the belief that the nations now at war will be large consumers of pig iron. Russia, Italy, France, and even Great Britain will have to buy large tonnages. With 80 per cent. of the French pig iron district under German rule, France is in sore need of iron. Russia, too, is figuring on an extensive building program of railroad extension which will require considerable iron. Great Britain is in no shape to export iron, as the islands will utilize all the metal that can be melted for requirements at home.

With a reduction of stock in this country which has been going on for months, and with some furnaces, such as those in the Buffalo district, sold months ahead, Southern and Eastern irons will have the call. Southern furnaces apparently have the largest stocks in the country and were slowest in getting rid of it. No. 2 foundry is being firmly held at $10 for fourth quarter delivery. Should the export demand come, as anticipated, Southern iron will go to $11, Birmingham.

In the event of heavy exports, steel making irons will have the call. Most of the furnaces now in blast are working on basic iron, with a few in the valleys on Bessemer. The demand for foundry grades is not nearly normal. There is some demand for malleable iron and cast iron pipe makers are reducing the stocks of low grade iron.

Basic iron can be said to represent a value of $12.75 to $13, and Bessemer, $13.75 to $14, valleys. Eastern quotations are: No. 2X foundry, $14.50. Buying during the week was not as large as had been anticipated and the next two weeks of July will have to see some active selling to bring July up to the average of June which showed the largest sales in the last twenty months.

Inquiry for billets from abroad has strengthened the market. Billets have been advanced to $21, and a further advance of 50 cents a ton is anticipated. Eastern steel makers are beginning to operate their billet mills to capacity. In Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts steel makers have no billets for sale and the Carnegie Steel Company has bought heavily from Eastern Pennsylvania mills. The United States Steel Corporation is operating its Gary, Ind., plant almost to capacity for the first time during the last eighteen months.

Plate mills are working to about 90 per cent. in this district. They are dependent largely on the steel car builders. As steel car building is not very active, ship building has in a measure taken the place of the former industry in creating tonnage for the plate mills. Many projects have been held up until the vessels contracted for are off the ways.

Plates represent a price of 1.20c to 1.25c. free on board Pittsburgh, but in going West, Chicago quotations are somewhat lower and Chicago mills are quoting on a base of 1.10c. to 1.15c. Pittsburgh. Cleveland mills are slack of orders and are forcing Pittsburgh quotations down. If the Western mills had their order books as well filled as Pittsburgh mills, plates would stand at 1.30c. Pittsburgh.

Structural steel erecting is somewhat more active on a large number of enterprises. The railroads have failed to furnish their quota of new work to maintain the standard. Otherwise structural demand is good. While contracts for steel buildings are numerous, the average tonnage requirements are small. Erectors are gradually firming up their bids, which in the last year have been excessively low.

Steel bar mills in this and adjoining districts are operating to capacity. Orders for shell and shrapnel bars have all been placed, and specifications are coming forward for rapid output. Domestic demand for steel bars has increased, and this has had a further tendency to stifffen prices. 1.30c. Pittsburgh is fairly established, but going westward prices flatten out on a base of 1.20c., Pittsburgh. However, Western steel mills are filling their order books, and before the close of August the Pittsburgh quotation will probably prevail.

Barbed wire exports continue heavy, and new orders are being turned down as quickly as offered. Premiums have been offered for wire intaglements without finding takers. Plain wire is being utilized to some extent and is being crudely warped into barbed wire. Exports of other lines of wire goods are also fair and are going abroad in increasing quantities. South American shipments are becoming more numerous.

Inquiries for tin plates are coming in from all quarters of the globe. The activity is gradually extending westward owing to crop reports. The canneries expect a tremendous Fall business and they are ordering freely, fearful that they will be caught in the glut next Fall.

Sheet sales have improved slightly, especially in the heavier makes. Lighter gauges of sheets are not so much in demand. Some galvanized is being sold and quotations vary. There is no fixed market. Sheet mills are operating at about 70 per cent. of capacity.

Buying of hoops and bands is increasing. The cotton crop is expected to be fair, and will require a round tonnage. It is not believed that cotton will be hampered the same as it was last year.

A shortage of ferro manganese is imminent now that the steel mills are operating to greater capacity. Consumption has overtaken shipments from Great Britain. Some Brazilian manganese is being imported and made into ferro in this country, but importers find it difficult to find freighters.

RUSSIAN COTTONSEED OIL.

It May Be a Serious Competitor of the American Article.

All indications point, according to Commercial Agent Thomas H. Norton in a report on the cottonseed industry in foreign countries, to an early appearance of Russian oil as a serious competitor to the American product in European markets. An energetic propaganda had been organized in Turkey prior to the outbreak of the war, to secure a market for Russian oil outside the empire, and was meeting with a certain amount of success.

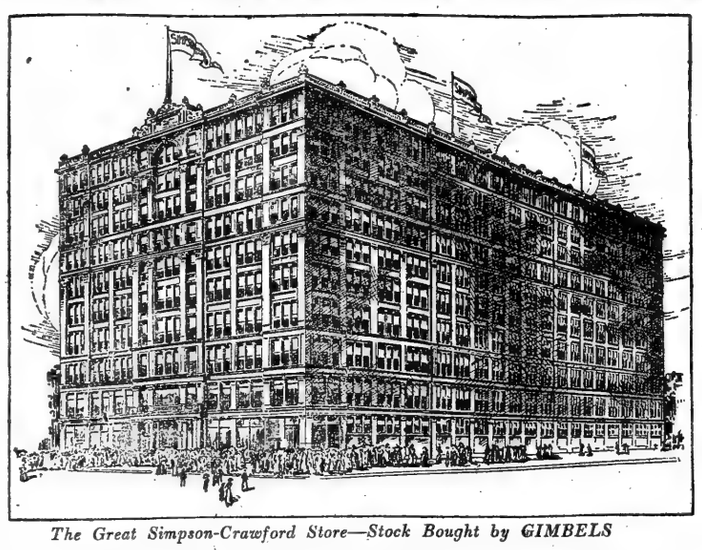
In 1912 ten carloads of Turkestan oil arrived at Batum for shipment to foreign countries. The very high-grade oil from the imperial fatcory at Murgab has been used largely in the effort to build up a market abroad. The quality shipped by Russian exporters to Mediterranean ports is practically equivalent to the American "prime Summer yellow" grade. This tendency of the Russian industry is a factor which eventually may become serious for American trade. Russia is producing today about 500,000 short tons of seed available for crushing purposes, the output increasing 10 per cent. annually.

Russia Buys Japanese Woolens.

An extract from the Japan Chronicle of recent date, which was forwarded to the Department of Commerce by Consul General G. H. Scidmore, Yokohama, says that Japanese manufacturers of woolen goods have so far received orders from Russia that total about $4,080,000. The unfilled part of these orders has until the end of August to be completed. A third batch of similar orders from Russia was reported at the time the extract was published, and the Japan woolweaving and other companies were then considering terms on which to book them. The increased demand for the raw material has forced the market up for it, and as a result the weavers are asking advances ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. on the new business they take.

Broadway and 33d Street **GIMBEL BROTHERS** *Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30*

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD SALE—New Bargains



The Great Simpson-Crawford Store—Stock Bought by GIMBELS

Now we begin the second half of the sale, with a week of big events.

HALF PRICE—or close to it—will rule on an amazingly large share of the offerings.

We have matched the extraordinary price-advantages of our Simpson-Crawford purchase with other fine lots of new, worthwhile Summer goods bought far below value from makers at their season's-end.

There will be very remarkable offerings in every section of the Store, notably—

Women's and Children's Summer Dresses, Blouses, Women's Bathing Suits, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, House Dresses.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Men's and Women's Hosiery, Men's Furnishings, Toilet Goods, Trunks.

Furniture, Floor-Coverings, Draperies, China and Crystals, Linens, Bedcoverings.

These will be announced from time to time—watch, and come! Part of tomorrow's announcements:

200 Women's $27.50 to $37.50 Cloth Suits Reduced to $10

Not odds and ends of Suits that we are anxious to dispose of, but broken sizes in the Summer's most desirable Suits that are now marked at half and less the price they were sold at yesterday.

Black-and-White Checked Suits in the Majority

Several styles including the "Prince Chap," Norfolk effects, and plain Tailored Models; all have straight flare or side pleated skirts—a few with patch or set-in pockets.

Tan Covert Suits—Medium-length Jacket—full Skirt.

Navy Blue and Black Gabardine and Serge Suits—semi-Norfolk effects. Third Floor

$2.95 and $3.95 Voile Blouses 1,800 of Them; Four Styles $1.65

A quantity purchase at a great price concession of new, fresh white Voile Blouses that are elaborately trimmed with lace and panels of sheer embroidered organdie. All have lace trimmed short sleeves, shadow lace Vestees and the modish high back lace collars that taper to a V neck at front. Every Blouse trimmed back and front. The Laces and Embroidered Organdie form yokes and coatee effects. Main and Third Floors

MEN'S $2 & $3 STRAW HATS, $1.15

The best straws, the most perfect weaves and the finest selection of popular shapes in all New York at the prices. Fourth Floor

MEN'S 50c SOCKS, 28c PAIR

Fancy silk and fine silk lisle.

In a very wide assortment of colors and popular color combinations. Main Floor

MEN'S $1.65 & $2 SHIRTS, $1.25

Soft negligee styles in fine woven madras and in mercerized cloth with a neat woven stripe in color. Full range of sizes from 14 to 17.

Men's $1 Neckties, 50c

Nine hundred big open-end Scarfs, in neat black-and-white or "regimental" color effects. Main Floor

$100,000 Worth of Fine Wilton Rugs at Radical Reductions

GIMBELS are now showing the best grades of Royal Wilton in the largest variety of colors and designs that we have ever been able to offer, at prices that are, in many cases, BELOW the usual WHOLESALE list price.

$62.50 Room Size French Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $43.50
$45.50 Room Size "Bundhar" Rugs (9x12 ft.), $32.50
$38.50 Room Size Logan Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$42.50 Rego Wiltons, Room Size (9x12 ft.), $31
$41.50 "Teprac" Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$35 Room Size (9x12 ft.) Royal Wiltons, $25

Our Entire $100,000 stock of Oriental Carpets at One Third Less Sixth Floor

Clean-up of the Simpson-Crawford Stock of Fine Bedroom Furniture, at Half

Suites and odd pieces in enamel, maple, Tuna mahogany, mahogany and walnut.

$416.50 Suites, $208. | $16.25 Chiffoniers, $8. | $24 Toilet Tables, $12.
$38 Chiffoniers, $19. | $438 Suites, $219. | $20 Chiffoniers, $10.
$51 Bureaus, $25.50. | $46 Cheval Glasses, $23. | Seventh Floor

175 Reed Pieces at Half and Less

Including lamps, tables, settees, arm chairs, etc. Sixth Floor

350 Simpson-Crawford Odd Chairs, $2.50 to $10

Reg. $5 to $25—many styles. Seventh Floor

YOUNG WOMEN'S $25 CREPE AND TAFFETA FROCKS $19.75

These charming Frocks actually sold in regular stock up to last Saturday at $25 and we only reduced for the Simpson-Crawford Sale. Full rippling overskirt, and vestee bodice, with a sheer organdie collar.

In Navy, Copenhagen Blue, White or Black. All sizes. Third Floor

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED $2 AND $2.50 NIGHTGOWNS $1.50

Specially purchased for the Simpson-Crawford Sale.

11 Attractive Styles. Set-In or Kimona Sleeves. Round, Square, Surplice Necks. Many made with deep lace yokes or Coatee effect.

Made of Fine Nainsook. Empire and Open Front Models. Valenciennes Lace, Embroidery, Hemstitched, Embroidered Organdie and Ribbon Trimmed. Second Floor

SAVE HALF ON WOMEN'S SAMPLE NECKWEAR AT 25c AND 50c

Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets, Chemisettes, Vestees and Guimpes, made of sheer organdie, net and fine laces.

50c and 75c White Shetland Veiling at 38c

Mill ends in excellent selections—shadow and scroll designs; 1¼ yards long. Main Floor

$3.50 CORAL NECKLACES, $1.95

Mounted with solid gold clasps; beautiful tints.

50c & $1 Velvet Neckbands, 25c and 50c

Gold-plated trimmings or rhinestones. Main Floor



WOMEN'S $5 SUMMER PUMPS AT $2.45 PAIR

$2.45

It is a very low price—indeed, below wholesale cost—for such fashionable shoes of distinction and grace. But we want to clear them out quickly!

Patent leather or gun metal, with inlays of gray, fawn, white, putty or sand colored cloth or suede; also handsome black-and-white effects. All sizes. Second Floor

WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Women's $1 Lisle Thread Union Suits at 55c
Tight or lace knee; crochet top.

Women's $2.25 to $3 Silk Vests at $1.70
Plain or Embroidered.

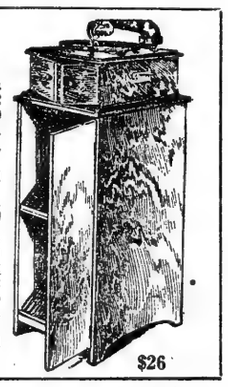
Also $3.50 to $5 Silk Bloomers at $1.70
Pink and other shades.

Women's $1 Pure Silk Stockings at 68c
Black, white and colors.

Women's $1.50 to $2.25 Stockings at 95c
Black or white.

Children's 50c Imported Socks at 28c
Large assortment of styles and colors. Main Floor

THE "VICTROLA IV." OUTFIT, $26



$26

Illustrated. Including the $15 Victrola IV., six 10-inch double-faced records (12 selections), worth $4.50, and cabinet (100 record capacity) to match, worth $10.00. A delightfully practical outfit for camp, Summer home or bungalow.

GIMBEL easy terms—$1.00 cash and $1.00 weekly.

The "Victrola VIII." Outfit. $54.50

Including latest model $40 Victrola VIII., with 12-inch turntable and exhibition sound box. Finished in golden oak. Six 10-inch double-faced records, worth $4.50; beautiful double rack golden oak cabinet to match (150 record capacity), worth $17.50. All for $54.50.

GIMBEL easy terms—$2.00 cash and $1.00 weekly. Eighth Floor

A Special Purchase of Men's $30, $32 & $35 Suits $16.50

A high-class New York manufacturer sold us EVERY SUIT he had—making a price in proportion to the size of the purchase. The quality—for evidence of which every suit has been carefully examined by our experts—is fully up to the exacting GIMBEL standard in every way. All the good styles, materials and effects of the season are represented, sizes 34 to 48.

Men's $15 Silk Suits, $7.50 Cool and comfortable, tan color. All sizes.

Men's Fine $6 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75 In new stylish models. All sizes. Fourth Floor

Women's Very Special Bathing Suits Four Hundred $5 Black Satin Suits $3.95

A manufacturer's over-lot, bought at a saving. A splendid salt-water-proof silk, fashioned the new waist line model; silk colored pipings on front of waist, belt and cap, sleeves in shades of white, rose, blue, blue-and-white and green-and-red. Sizes 34 to 44.

$4.95 Slipover Worsted Bathing Suits at $3.95

Very becoming smock models with broad Roman Stripe sashes. Bathing Combinations of cotton, worsted and mercerized silk at 65c, $1, $1.95 and $2.75. Third Floor

GIMBEL Special—Washable White Skirts

A manufacturer's clearance of made-up stock on hand—all new, seasonable goods. More than 200 skirts. All sizes.

$3.95 Cotton Gabardines, $2.25
Open front skirt, patch pockets and detachable belt.

$5 Imported Cotton Crepe, $3.95
Same model as above.

$5 Corduroy Skirts, $3.95
Very modish these wide wale Corduroy Sport Skirts that have a colored pin stripe of green, black or gold on a white ground; self covered buttons fasten the front. Third Floor

Fine Dinner-Ware ⅓ to ½ Less

Simpson-Crawford Stocks & Gimbel Purchases

$8.75 *instead of* $13.50 for 100-piece American porcelain dinner sets, with floral spray decoration and gold lines on the edges.

$15.75 *instead of* $25 for 100-piece Austrian china dinner sets, with dainty border design. A rare value for an important event.

$22.50 *instead of* $40 for 100-piece French china dinner sets from Bernardau et Cie. Attractive border, coin gold handles. Fifth Floor

WOMEN'S $2 KID & LAMB-SKIN GLOVES, 68c PAIR

White, Black and Colors.

Women's 50c Silk Gloves, 35c Pair
White tricot silk; one row and Paris point backs; 2-clasp.

Women's $2 Silk Gloves, $1.15 Pair
White Milanese Silk, extra heavy, with Paris point backs; 16-button. Main Floor

$5 "KLOSFIT" PETTICOATS, $2.20

These Fitted Top "Klosfit" and other well-known Petticoats from Simpson-Crawford stocks are lower in price than we have ever sold them before.

Materials—Messalines, Silk Jerseys and Taffetas.

Numerous styles. Colors and black.

Main and Second Floors

$3 TO $4.25 EMBROIDERED LUNCHEON CLOTHS, $2.25

White; some with drawn work; excellent quality.

$3 to $5 Embroidered Pillow Slips, $1.75
All trimmed and ready for the pillow.

Main Floor

9c PALM OLIVE SOAP, 5c CAKE

Only 2,800 cakes at this low price, and we must necessarily limit quantities for this fine toilet soap. No mail orders. Main Floor

CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON, 35c DOZ. SPOOLS

Only 1,500 dozen; black and white; all numbers in the assortment; quantity limited.

Notion Store, Main Floor and Subway Store

HARTMANN'S $12.50 TO $15 TRUNKS, $10

Dress and Steamer Trunks, constructed to stand much traveling, as they are well riveted and reinforced; convenient trays.

$22.50 to $35, Dress, Steamer and Hat Trunks, $15.

$5 Week-End Carrying Cases, $3.85. Fifth Floor

$1.85 WHITE BED-SPREADS, $1.25

Crocheted, nicely hemmed; full size.

$2.25 Scalloped Bedspreads, $1.50
Full size; cut corners for metal bedsteads.

$2.75 Satin-Finish Bedspreads, $1.95
Full size; new Marseilles patterns; hemmed. Second Floor

PICTURES, MIRRORS, AND FRAMES ⅓ TO ½ LESS

An extraordinarily large collection, many of the items being from the Simpson-Crawford stock.

25c to $45 Pictures, 15c to $20
Charming subjects covering the entire field of art.

$2.50 to $13.50 Mirrors, $2 to $10.50
Mostly panel shape, with a picture at the top. All sizes.

$1 to $3 Picture Frames, 25c to $1
In all sizes and finishes. Oval and square. Sixth Floor

$1.25 TO $12.50 STERLING SILVER SERVING PIECES, 65c TO $6.25

A very large collection of odd pieces for many purposes.

$1.50 Napkin Rings, 75c | $2.75 Mustard Pots, $2
$1.75 Pie Servers, $1.25 | $7.50 Sugar Holders, $4.75
$2.50 Tea Strainers, $1.75 | $3.50 Candlesticks, $2.65
Main Floor

SILK VALUES EXTRAORDINARY!

Specially selected for the Simpson-Crawford Sale.

$1.50 to $2 Navy Blue Taffeta, $1.10 Yard

75c White Washable Corduroy, 50c Yard

Extra Special! Broken assortment of silks that have been selling at $1 to $3 a yard—Now 50c to 75c Yard.

Messalines, Pongees, Chiffons, Plain and Figured Trimming Silks, Poplins, Taffetas, Striped Silks. Second Floor

28c PRINTED ORGANDIE, 18c YARD

The very popular fabric is sheer, cool and dainty; wide range of beautiful colorings on white grounds in striped and plaited effects.

New Printed Cretonnes, 22c Yard
Many quaint and fanciful designs to choose from.

For Skirts, Coats, Hats and Parasols
75c to $2.50 Imported and Domestic Novelty Goods, 38c and 68c Yard
Sold in suitable lengths.

Beautiful Range of Weaves, Colors and Designs
Second Floor

10c TO $5.75 LACE REMNANTS, 5c TO $4 LENGTH

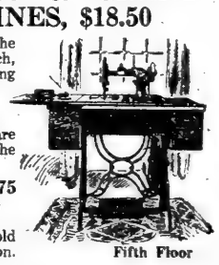
Lace, Nets and Chiffons; a very broad assortment.

$1 Embroidered Flounces, 50c Yard
Organdie, in French floral designs; 45-in. wide. Main Floor

55c SASH RIBBONS, 35c YARD

All-silk satin taffeta, suitable for dress and millinery trimming; beautiful colors; 7½-in. wide. Main Floor.

$22 & $25 "DOMESTIC" & "GRANT" SEWING MACHINES, $18.50



The "Domestic" Machines have the looper which sews lock or chain stitch, and the "Grant" has a large self-threading shuttle. Both in beautiful golden oak cases, and have all attachments.

Sold on easy terms; $2 cash and $1 weekly, without extra charge and are GUARANTEED by GIMBELS and the manufacturers.

$8.50 "Acme" Dress Forms, $5.75
4 Section, Automatic, Adjustable and Collapsible.

These Forms were awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Fifth Floor

18c WALL PAPERS, 9c ROLL

Rich gold outlined, figured two-toned effects and novelty stripes, for all rooms.

22c Wall Papers, 12c Roll | 40c Wall Papers, 25c Roll
30c Wall Papers, 18c Roll | 50c Wall Papers, 30c Roll
Sixth Floor

The New York Times.

R. H. Macy & Co.

AT 8:30 in the morning, when Macy's opens, is the time for 9 o'clock office people to have a delicious club breakfast on the loggia, far above Broadway. Prices run, 16c, 29c, 34c, 39c and 44c. Try it. Take express elevator, 35th St. entrance. Store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

LEAVE your pictures at Macy's to be developed and printed. They will receive careful treatment and will be developed and printed skillfully. No fear of spoiled or poorly printed pictures. Our prices are lower than elsewhere. Leave pictures at Main Floor Counter or Fifth Floor, Camera Department.

From To-morrow to the End of the Month, every effort of this "Store of Savings" will centre on reducing Summer stocks by Inventory Time

Triple Economies in Macy's

Pre-Inventory Clearance

NEW Fall stocks are coming in—whole trainloads that demand all the space in the store.

Enough Summer merchandise to stock a dozen good-sized stores must go out to accommodate them.

But to sell a stock so huge in two weeks, we must offer tremendous inducements. Therefore—

We undersell others, undersell ourselves, and undersell even our lowest sale prices.

Such economies stand alone. If our everyday prices mean a saving because they are "Lowest-in-the City"—and our special prices *savings on savings*, because they are below our usual prices—then these clearance prices mean *triple savings* because they are lower still.

In selection, as well, this is more than the ordinary clearance event. There are no "left overs" in the store—only the newest, smartest goods. The increase in patronage created by a nation-wide movement for *thrift* made stocks kept full and up to the minute a necessity all this season.

These values are genuine—worthy of Macy's. If you buy here, you know that. If not—we are ready for the test. You have the rest of the month to compare and claim your share of these savings.

The items given are only a hint of what awaits you in the store. Reductions cover *every* department — economies are everywhere.

Misses' Fine Taffeta and Lingerie Frocks, $12.74

Macy's Usual Prices $19.74 to $26.75

Evening and theatre frocks of fine chiffon taffeta—some in quaint Empire style. Georgette crepes with little coatees of Dresden flowered taffeta. Afternoon and evening frocks of finest net trimmed with hand-embroidery, narrow braids, ribbons and flowers. Cool, lingerie frocks of sheerest organdie and chiffon voile, with dainty laces and embroideries. A complete range of sizes, but only three or four of a kind.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Mid-Season Clearance of Infants' Wear

Infants' Hand-made Dresses $2.89 and $3.89

Macy's usual prices, $4.49 to $4.96. Little Dresses of fine Nainsook, strictly hand-made and daintily embroidered. Both Empire and French styles. Some of these little frocks are imported. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Infants' Petticoats and Princess Slips $1.49

Macy's usual price, $1.98. Dainty hand-made Nainsook Petticoats with hand-scalloped edge. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Infants' and Children's Nightgowns, Hand-made, 94c

Macy's usual prices $2.24 to $2.69. Little Nighties of fine Lingerie, put together entirely by hand and daintily hand-embroidered. Mostly high-necked models. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

Infants' Paris-made Kimonos $1.89

Macy's usual prices $2.44 to $3.69. Charming little Negligees, put together by the skilled fingers of French needlewomen. Not all sizes in the lot. Also some excellent values copied from the French. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Infants' Hand-made Caps 69c

Macy's usual prices, 94c to $1.98. Sheer and dainty little Caps—some imported—many hand-embroidered—and all hand-made and exceptional in value. Sizes 13 to 16.

Infants' Lawn Caps 23c

Macy's usual price, 46c. Embroidered and lace-trimmed Caps, some slightly mussed, but surprisingly good value. Sizes 13, 14, and 15.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear, 35th Street.

Women's Imported Fibre Silk Sweaters, $7.74

Macy's Usual Prices Were $9.74 to $12.74.

Those modish sweaters, lustrous in finish and glowing in color, that form a most important item of the vacationists wardrobe this season. Plain and belted models, with V necks or shawl collars, patch pockets and close-fitting cuffs. Colors: pink, champagne, gold, brown, violet and Copenhagen blue. Sizes: 36, 38 and 40.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Women's Blouses at Decided Reductions

Thrifty shoppers look forward to "Inventory time at Macy's," realizing that sharp cuts are made on merchandise. In this offering of Women's Blouses unusual values will be found.

At $1.29

Macy's Usual Price $1.89.

Two models—one (*as illustrated*) of organdie with panels embroidered in leather and light blue. Another at this price of Embroidered White Voile with organdie vestee, collar and cuffs in eyelet effect; black silk bow and dainty shirrings.

At 69c

Macy's Usual Prices 94c to $1.49.

An unusual collection of pretty, summery effects in Embroidered Voile, Crepes, White Lawns and popular stripes.

At $2.29

Macy's Usual Price $2.89.

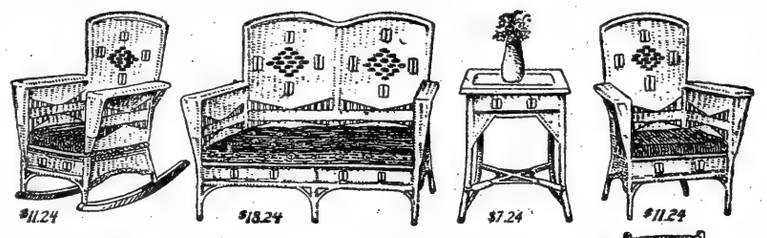
Charming flowered silk Blouses, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepes. White and colors; demi-tailored and dressy styles in the newest modes.

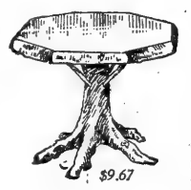


Frilled and Embroidered Blouses of Colored Voile, 94c

Macy's Usual Price $1.69. Sheer model with hemstitching and embroidered frill; picot edge Eton collar and novel cuffs.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.





Summer Furniture

At a third less than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Some are samples—only one of a kind—of others we have duplicates. Willow, rattan, natural birch, silver gray oak, Indian splint, white enamel, and a few imported Chinese grass pieces. Willow furniture in various styles and finish, some fitted with cushions, which are also reduced a third, others without.



Green Willow Suite

$22.49 Settee at	$15.24
$12.74 Rocker at	$8.24
$12.24 Arm Chair at	$7.49

Cretonne Cushions to match; also reduced one-third.

$8.67 Settee Cushion for	$5.89
$4.34 Arm Chair Cushions	$2.89
$4.34 Rocker Cushion	$2.89

Ivory Enamel Willow Suite

$25.75 Settee at	$17.24
$13.74 Rocker at	$9.34
$13.24 Arm Chair at	$8.89

Gray Willow Suite

$15.24 Settee at	$10.24
$8.34 Rocker at	$5.67
$7.89 Arm Chair at	$5.24

Indian Splint Furniture

$6.24 Table at	$4.24
$5.24 Chair at	$3.59
$2.24 Stool at	$1.54
$9.74 Rocker at	$6.49

$15.24 Swing at	$10.24
$16.49 Settee at	$11.24
$10.24 Rocker at	$6.67

Driftwood Oak Living Room Furniture

$27.25 Settee at	$17.49
$16.49 Rocker at	$11.24
$18.24 Rocker at	$12.24
$12.74 Arm Chair at	$7.49
$18.24 Arm Chair at	$12.24

Silver Gray Living Room Furniture

$36.25 Settee at	$24.24
$21.24 Arm Chair at	$14.24
$21.74 Rocker at	$14.49
$6.74 Pedestal at	$4.59
$11.67 Table at	$7.74
$8.24 Book Rack at	$5.59
$24.24 Tea Wagon,	$16.24
$3.24 Waste Basket,	$2.49
$24.24 Lamp at	$16.24

Black and White Enamel Suite

$27.25 Settee *(illustrated)* at	$18.24
$3.24 Cushion Seat at	$2.49

$16.49 Arm Chair *(illustrated)* at	$11.24
$1.89 Cushion Seat at	$1.24
$10.49 Table *(illustrated)* at	$7.24
$16.89 Rocker *(illustrated)* at	$11.24
$1.89 Cushion Seat at	$1.24

Odd Willow Chairs, Rockers and Settees in natural color, some with Cushions, others without. All at one-third off.

$19.49 Settee at	$12.89
$13.24 Chair at	$8.89
$10.89 Rocker at	$7.24
$7.89 Chair at	$5.24
$13.24 Rocker at	$9.89
$5.67 Rockers at	$3.74
$8.67 Rockers at	$5.74
$23.49 Lounging Chair at	$15.74

Silver Birch Pieces

$10.89 Settee at	$7.24
$5.49 Chair *(illustrated)* at	$3.67
$9.24 Chair at	$6.24
$14.49 Table *(illustrated)* at	$9.67
$21.67 Table at	$14.49
$12.67 Couch at	$8.49

Rattan Suites—complete suite in green.

$18.24 Arm Chair at	$12.24	$4.14 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.74
$27.25 Settee at	$18.24	$7.74 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$5.24
$8.24 Desk Chair at	$5.34	$3.74 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.59
$10.49 Side Chair at	$7.24	$4.14 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.74
$18.34 Rocker at	$12.34	$4.14 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.74
$33.25 Desk with glass top,	$22.24	$11.24 Table at	$7.49

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Couch Hammocks, Stands and Awnings

20 Designs in Khaki, White and Green | 10% Less—Monday Only | Furniture Department Sixth Floor

Rugs, Matting and Linoleums

Prices which were already "Lowest-in-the City" by 5 to 10 per cent. have been reduced ¼ to ⅓ on all floor coverings in this sale.

French Weave Wilton Rugs

Among the best, if not the best, of this kind made. Extra serviceable and beautiful.

	Macy's Usual Price.	July Clearance Price.
27x54 in.,	$5.74	$4.89
36x63 in.,	$8.64	$6.89
4½x7½ ft.	$18.48	$14.24
6x9 ft.,	$32.75	$25.75
8¼x10½ ft.,	$48.50	$38.50
9x12 ft.,	$53.25	$39.50

Remnants of Linoleum

Linoleum remnants in most cases less than half price. A few imperfect ones. Each piece ranges from 1½ to 6 yards.

Inlaid Linoleum remnants. Were 69c to $1.48. Now **48c** the square yard.

Figured Cork Linoleum remnants. Were 48c to 69c. Now **29c** the square yard.

China and Japanese Matting

New, fresh, pliable straw. Perfect goods. China Matting that was $5.89 the roll, now **$3.89.**

China Matting that was $7.89 the roll, now **$5.24.**

Japanese Matting that was $10.24 the roll, now **$7.24.**

Japanese Matting that was $8.89 the roll, now **$6.89.**

(All of these rolls contain full 40 yards and are one yard wide.)

Room Size Rugs—Quantities are limited

	Macy's Usual Price.	July Clearance Price.
Seamless Velvet, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$19.89	$15.24
Seamless Velvet, 9x12 ft.,	$21.48	$16.89
Body Brussels, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$25.50	$21.48
Body Brussels, 9x12 ft.,	$27.50	$22.48
Seamless Axminster, 9x12 ft.,	$25.50	$21.48
Worsted Royal Wilton, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$36.50	$28.50
Worsted Royal Wilton, 9x12 ft.,	$39.50	$31.25
Wool Royal Wilton, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$31.50	$25.75
Wool Royal Wilton, 9x12 ft.,	$33.75	$27.75

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Framed Pictures—at Half Price

Fine proof etchings printed in color, by such artists as M. Samanos, G. Marchette, P. Waldmann. Were $8.49 to $24.89; now **$4.24** to **$12.44.**

27 Original water colors, landscapes and marine views, by such artists as F. F. English, George Howell Gay, J. L. France, Veenvliet and others. Were $2.97 to $74.75. Now **$1.49** to **$37.50.**

100 Photogravures and prints, mezzotints, Burlington proofs and facsimiles. Hand-colored and printed in colors. In antique frames, some close and some with margin. Were $1.98 to $31.50. Now **94c** to **$15.74.**

26 Engravings, Etchings and Mezzotint Engravings. Figure and landscape subjects by such artists as Lucien Gautier, Arthur Holber, Alma Tadema, and two beautiful Helleu heads. Were $4.74 to $29.50. Now **$2.49** to **$14.74.**

42 Carbon Photos, some imported, of "old masters" and moderns, mostly in walnut veneer frames. Suitable for hall, library, or living room. Were $2.97 to $24.84. Now **$1.49** to **$12.49.**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

"Straus" Cut Glass

A limited quantity at Pre-Inventory reductions that range from ⅓ to ½ less than usual Macy prices

	Regularly.	Reduced to		Regularly.	Reduced to
70 Ice Cream Trays,	$2.69	$1.59	40 Butter Dishes,	$3.49	$1.98
50 Low Jelly Dishes,	$1.69	89c	75 Nut Bowls,	$2.97	$1.79
100 Olive Dishes,	$1.19	69c	50 Mayonnaise Bowls & Plates,	$2.49	$1.49
25 Cheese Dishes,	$5.49	$3.29	100 Flower Vases,	$2.19	$1.39
50 Ice Tubs,	$1.98	$1.19	40 Water Bottles,	$3.19	$1.89
100 Fern Dishes,	$2.69	$1.49	50 Celery Trays,	$2.97	$1.89

Macy's—Basement.

Women's Suits of Taffeta, Pongee & Summer Serge, $14.74

Macy's Usual Prices were $26.75 to $34.75.

A limited number only of these suits—some in mannish tailored effect; some in belted and pocketed sports modes, and some in dressier styles for afternoon wear. Exceptionally fine values.

Linen Suits at Sacrifice Prices, $6.94

Macy's Usual Prices were up to $13.74.

Macy's—Third Floor.

These Misses' Suits Will Go Quickly at $15.74

Macy's Usual Prices $28.75 to $58.75.

Only 38 Suits in this collection—so if you want a real "treat" you must come early. Black and navy blue only; Taffeta, Charmeuse, and Poplin. Newest modes of the season; circular and pleated skirts; two-tier effects; short and medium length coats; tailleur and dressy models. Some beautifully embroidered and finished with dainty collars and cuffs. Sizes 14, 16 and 18—in many cases only one of a kind.

Misses' Smart Coats, $3.49, $6.74 and $11.74

Macy's Usual Prices $6.94 to $28.75.

Top Coats, Steamer Coats, Sport Coats; fashioned of Covert Cloth, Mixtures, Plain or Striped Taffeta, White Serge, Lamb's Wool; short and long models; tailored and demi-tailored. Some silk lined. Sizes 14 and 16 years. A few in size 18.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Women's Sport, Dress and Utility Coats, $9.74

Macy's Usual Prices $13.74 to $19.74.

Just 63 of these coats in styles adapted for sport, dress, afternoon or general wear. Materials include Serges, Covert Cloths, Silks and Novelty fabrics. The majority of these coats are silk lined throughout. Very radical reductions, as the size range is incomplete in many styles.

Macy's—Third Floor.

An Outgoing of Women's Summer Dresses

Among the very large collection of women's cool Summer frocks of cotton, linen and net that will make their farewell bow tomorrow are some of the cleverest modes of an exceptionally clever season.

Cotton Voile Dresses in Stripes, Checks, and Figures. Now **$4.89**

Macy's Usual Prices $7.94 & $6.94.

Striped Voiles; Figured, Checked, and Fancy Voiles, and all White Nets—some reduced just half in price. Now **$9.74**

Macy's Usual Prices $18.74 & $14.74.

Cotton Voiles, Crepes, and all white dresses—a collection of charming modes. Now **$6.94**

Macy's Usual Prices $11.94 & $9.74.

Cotton Voile, Crepe and Linen Dresses—a variety of snappy styles. Now **$5.49**

Macy's Usual Prices $9.74 & $8.94.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Girls' Summer Dresses

100 Dresses, 94c.

Macy's Usual Price $1.89.

Of White Lawn and Gingham; prettily trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

100 Dresses, $2.96.

Macy's Usual Price $3.96.

Of Cretonne, Voile, and Tissue, in Empire and straight line modes. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

150 Dresses, $1.69 & $2.49.

Macy's Usual Prices $2.89 to $3.74.

Of sheer Voile and Crepe; Ginghams, Linens, and Chambrays, in up-to-date modes; attractively trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

65 Coats, $1.74 and $2.96.

Macy's Usual Prices $4.49 to $7.49.

In Serges, Checks, and Fancy Mixtures. Modish styles in broken assortments. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

35 Girls' Rainproof Coats, $2.24.

Macy's Usual Price $3.49.

Of Poplin and Cantonette, in English belted style. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Handkerchiefs

Women's Imported Silk Handkerchiefs (ea.) 12c

Verified Price Elsewhere, 25c.

Floral designs and colored borders; blue, pink, etc.

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 49c

Macy's Usual Prices, 74c and 98c.

Clearance of many styles. All initials in stock.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Special Values in Women's Bathing Suits

The fetching little Princess model *illustrated below* is made of excellent quality Black Satin with deep sailor collar of black-and-white checkerboard taffeta and large pearl buttons. Special at **$6.94.**

A snappy model of navy or black Silk Poplin, piped with white, has skirt and sleeves finished with deep scallops and fastens in front with white silks frogs and ball buttons. Special at **$4.49.**

A Worsted Swimming Suit in navy or black, with wide belt run through straps, is quite unusual value for **$2.49.**



Black Taffeta Bathing Suit $7.94

Macy's usual price $8.94

This is a dashing model of crisp black taffeta made with corded sectional skirt and waist of black and white checkerboard silk. Wide straps of the taffeta fasten on shoulders with white pearl buckles. Black silk braid neck cord with white tassels.

Bathing Suits for Little Girls Special at $2.49

Two Styles—one, a belted model of navy blue mohair, smartly trimmed with wide black and white stripes. The other of navy mohair with deep pointed collar and wide belt. The four-in-hand tie and trimmings are in contrasting color.

Bloomers go with both these suits. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

TENNIS AND GOLF AIDS TO HEALTH

Big Increases of Public Permits for Playing the Two Games.

Interest in tennis and golf is increasing by leaps and bounds and the number of New Yorkers who are taking up these sports as a means of recreation grows larger yearly. Not only have the private clubs of the city utilized every available foot of space for new tennis courts, but the city in its parks has built many new courts in an attempt to keep abreast with the growing demand. And every part of the city is dotted with courts owned by private individuals, many of them with lighting facilities for night play, and it is indeed a strange sight to pass through some section of New York where there is a vacant lot that might be turned into a tennis court and is not used for such a purpose. The public golf courses at Van Cortlandt Park and at Pelham Bay Park are nearly always in use when the weather permits and on some days there is a long list of enthusiasts waiting for their turn to tee off.

This remarkable wave of popularity on which the two sports are now riding is not any sudden outbreak of interest, but is the result of a gradual increase of interest extending over several years. Business men of the city have awakened to the realization that health is necessary for success, and that tennis and golf are distinct aids to health. The increased number of tennis and golf devotees has no doubt had its effect upon the attendance at baseball games this year. The falling off at the baseball parks may be the result of a number of contributing factors, and this new policy of becoming a contestant in some sport rather than a spectator is one of them.

It is not an unusual sight to see men and women journeying to Van Cortlandt Park shortly after sunrise in the morning. Park officials state that there are a large number of men who play over an eighteen-hole course, two or three mornings a week, before going to business. And there are a number of women who play the course early in the morning. At Van Cortlandt officials estimate that between 400 and 500 people play golf every week-day and nearly a thousand on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and many of these people who play on the latter days have to wait a long time for their turn. On such days numbered score cards are given to the players, and they drive from the first tee, according to their numbers.

There are three different golf courses under the jurisdiction of the Bronx Park Department, two at Van Cortlandt Park and one at Pelham Bay Park, and last year the department issued 6,000 permits to golf players. On July 15 of last year, 4,426 permits had been issued, and on the same day of this year there were 5,743, and the officials expect it to grow to 9,000. The surprising fact is that most of these permits have been issued to young people—young New Yorkers who probably in the past spent their spare time at some baseball game.

Although no accurate tabulation was kept of tennis permits last year, it is estimated that 8,100 were issued for the entire year, and on July 15 of this year 9,476 had been issued, which means that the total number of tennis permits this year will be close to 15,000. In the Bronx there are three times as many tennis courts now as there was one and one-half years ago, and there are sixty-two public courts in daily use.

At Central Park, where the city has thirty-eight dirt courts and fifty grass courts, the demand is so great that already plans have been made to build seventy more courts next year, providing conditions are favorable. The Park Department has had considerable difficulty with the grass in the North Meadow, and it was necessary to have the entire field ploughed up and replanted. Commissioner Ward threw the Meadow open to tennis players for one week this year, but the grass was too young to stand the effects of tennis playing, and further use of it was discontinued until next year.

In 1913, 4,000 permits were issued for the courts in Central Park; last year, 12,527 were issued, and so far this year, 17,940 have been issued, and it is expected that the number will easily reach 20,000 before the end of the season. To accommodate this increased number, the Park Department secured gravel from the contracting company in charge of the new municipal subway work, and constructed the new dirt courts.

Over in Brooklyn, where there are 300 tennis courts in Prospect Park, and about fifty more scattered around in other parks, 7,367 permits were issued last year, while to date this year, 8,500 have been issued and the authorities expect the number to reach 12,000.

NEW RECORDS IN SWIMMING.

Hebner of Chicago and Duke Kahanamoku Set Marks at Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu won the two principal races in the Panama-Pacific Exposition indoor swimming championship contests here last night. His time in the fifty-yard dash was 0:24 1-5. In the 220-yard dash P. McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club led Kahanamoku to within twenty yards of the finish, when the Hawaiian sprinted and finished first. The time was 2:26 2-5, lowering the Amateur Athletic Union record set by him in the same tank last year by two-fifths of a second.

Harry Hebner of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago established a world's record for the 150-yard back stroke. His time was 1:53 3-5, one-fifth of a second better than that made by Weckesser of Belgium, former record holder.

Hebner holds the American record in this event at 1:49 3-5, but this time was not allowed by the International Records Committee because it was not made in a seventy-five-foot tank. The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Duke Kahanamoku, first; C. Lane of Honolulu, second; G. Cunha of Honolulu, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

100-Yard Dash for Girls.—Miss Frances Cowells, first; Miss E. G. Daly, second; Miss Dolly Meyer, third. All Pacific Association entries. Time—1:15 4-5.

150-Yard Back Stroke.—H. J. Hebner, first; Max Mott, second; H. J. Handy, third. All Illinois Athletic Club. Time—1:53 3-5.

Springboard Diving.—W. Williams, San Francisco, first; Louis Balbach of Multnomah Club, Portland, second; William P. Heyn of Chicago, third.

50-Yard Back Stroke, Girls.—Dorothy Becker, first; Frances Cowells, second. Both Pacific Association entries.

220-Yard Dash.—Duke Kahanamoku, first; P. McGillivray, Illinois Athletic Club, second; G. Cunha, third. Time—2:26 2-5.

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES FROM CARDINALS, ONE SIXTEEN INNINGS LONG—YANKS LOSE

GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES FROM CARDS

First Contest a Sixteen-Inning Thriller, with Fletcher Batting Hero—Second a Shutout.

The Giants took a smart leap in the direction of the first division at the Polo Grounds yesterday by winning a double-header from St. Louis in an exhibition which lasted all afternoon and far into the evening. New York is now only one point behind fourth position. The first game went sixteen frenzied innings, when Art Fletcher's bat broke up the game. He scored Davey Robertson from second base with one down in the sixteenth. The score was 5 to 4. In the second game the Cardinals were shut out 2 to 0.

The sixteen-inning scrap was the longest game that has been played at the Polo Grounds in many years. A crowd of more than 18,000 sat in at the popular diversion and forgot all about the heat. The first game lasted three hours and a quarter, and it was just 5:45 when the second game began. Most all the natives in Harlem were asleep when the last game was over.

A change in umpires was welcomed by nearly everybody except Manager McGraw. To him umpires are divided into two kinds—bad and worse. With the transfer of Lord Byron to Brooklyn it was thought that McGraw would be able to sit on his own bench for a little while yesterday. He sat there until the fifteenth inning, when he had a row with Umpire Quigley. Miller Huggins chopped at the ball and McGraw contended that he was out for trying to bunt a third strike. Quigley had his own ideas about it. He didn't get McGraw's drift of talk, so he ordered him out of the lot. McGraw took the time limit in moving and Quigley held his watch on "Mac" before he decided to amble out of sight.

It was an eventful day for Pol Perritt, who seems to have arrived at the top of his form with a jump. Perritt pitched the last inning of the first game, after Rube Schauer was withdrawn to make way for Pinch-hitter Eddie Grant. Schauer had succeeded Rube Marquard in the ninth, when Rube retired to permit Brainerd to bat. Schauer was in great form and gave only one hit in the seven innings he worked. Perritt also pitched the second game and held his former team-mates to eight scattered blows.

St. Looey had the first game won when the team went to pieces in the ninth. The Giants rushed from behind when the score was 4 to 2 against them and tied the score. A bunch of errors, including a costly one by Manager Huggins himself, started the Giants' drive. Slim Salee led the way to his own downfall, and he was yanked out of the game when Fred Merkle's single sent over a run.

In the ninth inning Robertson fanned and Doyle was safe on Sallee's error. Fletcher hit to Butler, who tossed to Huggins for a force play, and Miller dropped the ball like a hot potato. Betzel, at third, also muffed the ball when he coud have nabbed Fletcher sliding into third. Hub Perdue, the Gallatin Squash, succeeded Sallee, and Lobert hoisted a sacrifice fly to centre, which scored Fletcher and deadlocked the game.

There was no chance to break up the pastime until Robertson, the first man up in the sixteenth, slammed a two-bagger to left. He went along to third on Doyle's neat sacrifice and scored when Fletcher hammered a liner to left.

Perritt and Willie Doak were the opposing pitchers in the second game. Manager Huggins gave himself a vacation and shook up his club until nobody recognized it as the same team.

The Giants got lousy at Doak in the fourth inning. Robertson, who was running wild all afternoon, beat out a hunt by his marvelous sprinting. Robbie has developed into the fastest man in getting to first in the big leagues. Grant rolled to Butler, who tossed to Dots Miller at second for a force play, but Miller spilled the ball. Fletcher's sacrifice sent them both along a station and Merkle again slammed one in the pinch and sent Robbie and Larry home. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..7	0	1	2	1	0
R'tson, rf..8	1	2	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b..7	2	2	3	1	0
Fl'cher, ss.5	2	2	4	1	0
M'kle, 1b.6	0	2	23	0	1
Lob't, 3b..5	0	2	2	3	0
Sch'ks, cf.6	0	1	3	1	0
Dooln, c..7	0	0	7	1	0
M'q'rd, p..3	0	0	0	0	2
†Grant ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Schauer,p.2	0	0	0	3	1
‡Grant ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..60	5	12	44	7	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.6	1	1	0	2	0
Hug's, 2b.7	1	2	2	4	0
Miller, 1b.6	0	1	16	0	0
Butler, ss.7	1	1	2	3	0
Dolan, cf.4	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, cf.3	0	1	2	0	0
Long, rf..5	1	2	3	0	0
Hyatt, rf..1	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.6	0	1	10	0	0
Betzel, 3b.7	0	1	1	2	0
Sallee, p..4	0	0	0	3	0
Perdue, p.2	0	0	0	0	2
Total..59	4	12	46	19	2

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Schauer in fifteenth inning.
Butler out; hit by his own batted ball.
Errors—Huggins, (2,) Butler, Sallee, Betzel, (2,) Robertson, Fletcher, (2,) Lobert, Snodgrass.

New York..0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—5
St. Louis...1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Doyle, (2,) Snodgrass, Robertson. Three-base hits — Snyder, Bescher. Stolen bases—Merkle, Bescher. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Lobert. Double plays—Snodgrass and Doyle; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 16; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Schauer, 3; off Sallee, 3; off Perdue, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 10 in 8 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 7 innings; off Perritt, 1 in 1 inning; off Sallee, 9 in 8 1-3 innings; off Perdue, 3 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Schauer, 5; by Perritt, 1; by Sallee, 1; by Perdue, 4. Wild pitches—Marquard, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Dineen. Time of game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	0	2	3	0	0
R'tson, rf.4	1	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b.2	1	0	3	2	0
Grant, 2b.1	0	0	1	2	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.2	0	0	3	6	0
M'kle, 1b.2	0	0	1	10	0
Lob't, 3b.3	0	0	1	0	1
Sch'ks, cf.3	0	1	1	0	0
Dooln, c..2	0	0	2	2	0
Perritt, p.3	0	0	0	1	2
Total..26	2	8	27	16	3

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, lf.4	0	0	2	0	0
Long, rf..4	0	0	1	3	0
Miller, 2b.4	0	0	2	2	0
Butler, ss.4	0	1	0	1	0
Wilson, cf.4	0	0	1	1	0
Hyatt, 1b..4	0	0	13	0	0
Snyder, c.3	0	0	3	4	5
Betzel, 3b.3	0	0	1	0	1
Doak, p..2	0	0	1	0	3
†Roche ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson,p.0	0	0	0	0	1
Total..33	0	0	8	24	21

*Batted for Doak in the eighth inning.
Errors—Miller, Doolin, Perritt.

New York..0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis..0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—Miller. Earned run—New York. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Merkle, Doolin. Double plays—Snyder, Betzel, and Hyatt; Wilson and Snyder. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in seven innings; off Robinson, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Perritt, 11; by Doak, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Cubs Check Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Alexander, who had won nine games and tied one out of this previous ten, had his winning streak broken when Chicago won today's game from Philadelphia, 4 to 0. Cheney out-pitched Alexander and was in difficulty in only two innings. The visitors won the game when they sent three runners over the plate in the second inning on singles by Saier and Williams, Phelan's double and Bancroft's wild throw to the plate on Cheney's grounder. They added another in the seventh on Niehoff's fumble of Williams's grounder, Phelan's sacrifice, Bresnahan's out and Cheney's single. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf...4	0	0	2	0	0
Fisher, ss.3	0	0	1	5	0
Sch'te, lf.4	0	0	4	0	0
Z'man, 2b.4	0	2	1	1	0
Saier, 1b..4	1	1	8	1	0
W'ms, cf..4	2	1	6	0	0
Phelan, 3b.2	1	1	1	0	1
B'han, c..4	0	0	5	1	0
Cheney, p.3	0	1	1	0	0
Total..32	4	8	27	8	1

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.3	0	0	2	0	3
B'ch'ft, ss..4	0	1	5	2	3
B'ker, lf..4	0	0	0	0	0
Niehoff, rf.4	0	0	1	0	0
Wh't, 2b..4	0	0	0	1	2
Wilt'd, cf..4	0	2	0	0	0
Luderus, 1b.4	0	1	9	2	0
Killifer, c..4	0	0	2	8	2
Alex'r, p.3	0	0	1	1	0
Total..34	0	6	27	18	10

Errors—Zimmerman, Bancroft, Neihoff.

Chicago ..0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia ..0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Phelan, Killifer, (2,) Earned run—Chicago. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Phelan. Base on balls—Off Cheney, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Phelan.) Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Alexander, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Sixteen innings.)
New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 10; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 8; Buffalo, 5.
Pittsburgh, 7; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
Kansas City, 6; Newark, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 5; Montreal, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Jersey City, 2; Buffalo, 0.
Toronto, 5; Harrisburg, 4.
Harrisburg, 7; Toronto, 6.
Rochester, 6; Richmond, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	34	.547
Chicago	43	36	.544
Brooklyn	42	37	.532
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Pittsburgh	39	40	.494
New York	37	38	.493
Boston	37	43	.463
Cincinnati	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W	L.	PC.
Chicago	53	30	.639
Boston	49	29	.628
Detroit	49	31	.613
New York	40	40	.500
Washington	39	41	.488
St. Louis	32	47	.405
Philadelphia	29	50	.367
Cleveland	28	51	.354

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	48	33	.593
Kansas City	46	33	.582
St. Louis	45	34	.570
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544
Newark	42	39	.519
Brooklyn	36	47	.434
Buffalo	35	51	.407
Baltimore	29	51	.363

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	43	24	.642
Buffalo	38	29	.567
Montreal	37	34	.521
Harrisburg	36	34	.514
Richmond	35	38	.479
Toronto	35	42	.455
Rochester	31	29	.443
Jersey City	28	43	.394

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal ...0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0—4	5	2
Providence..0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—5	7	3

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Schultz and Casey.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	1
Jersey City....0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—2	8	1

Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Ring and Reynolds.
Second game called in fourth inning; rain.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto 0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	5—8	2	
Harrisburg 1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0—10	5	

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Enzman and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto 0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Harrisburg 0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—7	10	2

Batteries—McTigue and Kocher; Chabek, Kraft, and Snyder.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester 0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	14	2	
Richmond 0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	8	1	

Batteries—Hunke and Williams; Morrisette, Hersche, and Schlafle.
Second game called in third inning; rain.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Scranton, 6; Syracuse, 0.
Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
Utica, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 12; Albany, 4. Elmira, 9; Albany, 3.
At Binghamton — Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1. Binghamton, 3; Troy, 2.

American Association.

At Milwaukee — Indianapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 9.
At Kansas City — Kansas City, 1; Louisville, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Cleveland, 5.
At Minneapolis — Minneapolis, 9; Columbus, 0.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 12; Portland, 11.
Portland, 9; Fitchburg, 4.
At Manchester—Manchester, 6; Lawrence, 0.
Manchester, 2; Lawrence, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Worcester, 1. Lynn, 5; Worcester, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Lewiston, 5. Lowell, 6; Lewiston, 2.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 8; New Bedford, 0.
New Bedford, 3; Hartford, 2.
At New Haven—New Haven, 7; Pawtucket, 6. Pawtucket, 4; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 2; Brockton, 0.
Springfield, 3; Brockton, 0.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Little Rock, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 11; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 12; Chattanooga, 5.
At Birmingham—Nashville, 5; Birmingham, 1. Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 5.

THE BIG THREE IN AMERICAN GOLF



Francis Ouimet — Chick Evans — Jerome D. Travers

DODGERS LOSE, THEN DOWN THE PIRATES

Pittsburgh Breaks Winning Streak of Ebbets's Pennant Chasers.

Hans Wagner of the Pirates, who has jogged along life's highway for more than two-score years, romped around Ebbets Field like a youngster yesterday afternoon and played a big part in Brooklyn's failure to win both ends of the double header. It was in the first game that the sturdy Teuton played havoc with Brooklyn's prospects and Pittsburgh won the game, 5 to 3. The second game, which was called during the seventh inning because of a thunderstorm, went to the Dodgers by the score of 7 to 3.

There were 20,000 fans in the stands, and they sweltered during the two games. Since the dashing Dodgers got so near the top of the percentage column, the native fans have become all excited over the prospects of the world's series being staged at Ebbets Field, and they just flock out to the games, while Charlie Ebbets's smile expands. Mr. Byron was one of the umpires. His pathway is not strewn with roses these days, but Mr. Byron had about the most uncomplimentary remarks hurled at him yesterday that have ever been uttered to an umpire. He may have been right on his decisions, but some of them looked questionable from the stands.

Manager Robinson picked Sherrod Smith to baffle the Pirate batsmen, while Fred Clarke sent McQuillan to the mound in the first game. For four innings both twirlers did themselves proud. Smith allowed two singles, one of them a stingy infield hit, and Casey Stengel made the only hit off McQuillan in the first four innings, when he slashed the ball to the fence in right field for a triple in the second inning, but he could not score.

In the fifth inning, after Hinchman had popped to Cutshaw, Honus started a rally that made Brooklyn pause in their scramble toward the top. Honus, by the way, singled in the second inning, and when he went to the bat in the fifth for his second trial he sent the ball crashing into left field for three bases. Then Vlox singled, scoring the Dutchman. Baird hammered the ball to the flagpole in deep centre, completing the circuit, Vlox scoring ahead of him. Then Smith walked Murphy. McQuillan went out at first, sending Murphy to second, and the catcher scored on Carey's single to left.

This heavy bombardment did not seem to lessen Manager Robbie's confidence in Smith. In the sixth, Collins connected with the first ball Smith pitched and drove out a single. Then Smith juggled Johnston's infield tap, when there should have been a double play, and Smith made his exit. Ed Appleton went out to the firing line and he did not give the Pirates a hit during the two innings he worked, but Pittsburgh had two men on bases when Ed started to twirl, and they pushed one run across the plate. Douglas pitched for Brooklyn in the ninth and only three Pirates went to bat.

The Dodgers' three scores were made in the sixth. Miller was safe on an infield hit, but was forced at second by Appleton. This was one of the decisions that caused the big crowd to make Byron's life miserable. Appleton's bang went skimming along the ground between third and short, and the veteran Hans knocked it down, recovered the ball, and threw to second in time to catch Miller—at least Byron says he did. Anyway, Wagner made a wonderful stop. Myers singled, O'Mara doubled, and Daubert singled, all in a row. Three runs and only three.

In the second game the Dodgers uncorked all the hits they had been saving up, drove Joe Conzelman off the mound and touched up Lefty Cooper's delivery to their heart's content. They scored two in the fourth, chased Conzelman after they had tallied thrice in the fifth, and added one more that inning off Wilbur Cooper. Just before the rain fell in the seventh they pushed one more across the plate.

Joe Collins plays centre field for the Pirates and he hails from Brooklyn, and in his seven times at bat he banged out four hits. And against his home town team, too. Well, Joe tripled in the fourth and Johnston hit to deep right field for the circuit. Then Vlox singled, went to second when Baird drew a base on balls, and scored on Gibson's hit.

Jeff Pfeffer was gently removed after this inning and Jack Coombs, who has been invalided into retirement several times, went in to pitch and did not allow a hit, and only nine men faced him in the three innings he pitched. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..4	0	1	3	0	0
Coll's, cf..4	1	2	3	0	0
Jns'n, 1b.2	0	0	9	1	0
H'ch'n, rf..3	0	0	2	0	0
Wag'r, ss.3	1	2	2	3	3
Vlox, 2b..4	1	1	1	4	3
Baird, 3b.4	1	1	0	3	0
M'phy, c..2	1	0	0	0	0
Gibson, c..0	0	0	0	1	0
M'Q'l'n, p.1	0	0	0	0	1
Duncan..1	0	0	0	0	0
Kant'r, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..28	5	7	27	12	7

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	1	1	0	0	0
O'M'a, ss.4	1	2	3	4	0
D'bert, 1b.4	0	1	15	2	0
Wheat, lf.4	0	0	0	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.4	0	0	6	5	0
St'gel, rf.3	0	1	1	0	0
†Olson ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b..4	0	0	1	3	0
Miller, c..3	0	1	0	1	0
Smith, p.1	0	0	0	3	0
Aple'n, p.1	0	0	1	2	0
‡Schulz ..1	0	0	1	0	0
Doug's, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..34	3	7	27	20	0

*Batted for McQuillen in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stengel in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Appleton in eighth inning.
Error—Smith.

Pittsburgh 0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn 0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Wagner, Stengel. Home run—Baird. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Hinchman, and McQuillen. Double play—Getz, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Smith, seven in 5 1-3 innings; off Appleton, none in 2 2-3 innings; off Douglas, none in 1 inning; off McQuillen, five in 6 innings; off Kantlehner, two in 3 innings. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	2	3	5	0	
O'M'a, ss.4	0	0	1	1	
D'bert, 1b.4	2	3	7	0	
Wheat, lf.3	1	2	1	0	
C'sh'w, 2b.2	0	1	1	3	
St'gel, rf.3	0	1	2	0	
Getz, 3b..3	0	0	0	1	
Miller, c..2	1	0	4	1	
P'fer, p...1	0	1	0	1	
Coomba,p.2	0	0	1	1	
Total..26	7	12	21	6	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..3	0	0	3	0	0
Coll's, cf..3	1	2	1	2	0
J'ston, 1b.3	1	1	16	0	1
G'ber, ss..0	0	0	0	0	0
H'han, rf.3	0	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss,					
1b. 3	0	0	2	0	1
Vlox, 2b..3	1	1	3	2	0
Baird, 3b.1	0	0	2	2	1
Gibson, c.3	0	1	2	1	0
O'z'm'n,p.2	0	0	0	1	
Cooper, p.1	0	0	0	2	0
Total..25	3	5	*19	10	3

*One out when game was called.
Errors—Carey, Cooper, O'Mara, Danbert.

Brooklyn 0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	7		
Pittsburgh 0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3		

Two-base hit—Myers. Three-base hits—Collins, Wheat. Home run—Johnston. Stolen bases—Gibson. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara. (2.) Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—Daubert, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 4; off Coombs, 1. Hits—Off Pfeffer, five in 4 innings; off Coombs, none in 3 innings; off Conzelman, eight in 4 1-3 innings; off Cooper, four in 2 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and seventeen minutes.

Braves Win Two Games from Reds.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Boston defeated Cincinnati twice today, the scores being 3 to 2 in each contest. A two-base hit by Schmidt in the ninth inning of the first game when the bases were full, drove in the tieing and winning runs. A pass, a fielder's choice, Moran's double, Evers's single, Connolly's sacrifice fly, and Magee's hit gave Boston its three runs during the seventh inning of the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	0	0	3	0	
Evers, 2b..4	0	0	3	3	
Con'ly, lf..3	1	1	7	1	
Magee, cf..5	1	0	3	0	
Sc'mit, 2b..5	0	2	8	6	
Smith, 3b..4	1	3	1	1	
M'ville, ss.4	0	1	4	0	
Gowdy, c..3	0	0	3	0	
Ragan, p..2	0	0	0	0	
Hughes, p.0	0	0	0	0	
James, p..0	0	0	0	0	
†Egan ...1	0	0	0	0	
‡Perdue ..0	0	0	0	0	
§Cather ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..36	3	11	27	9	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..3	0	1	0	1	
H'zog, ss.4	0	0	2	0	
R'dg's, 2b.3	0	0	0	2	
Clk'ln, lf.4	0	1	5	2	
G'fith, rf..4	0	1	1	0	
Clark, c..3	0	1	8	1	
Leach, cf..2	0	1	1	0	
W'ms, cf..2	1	1	2	0	
M'w'rs, 1b.3	0	0	8	0	
Sch'der, p.3	1	2	0	4	
Total..31	2	10	*25	10	

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Hughes in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Evers in ninth inning.
§Batted for Ragan in sixth inning.

Boston 0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	
Cincinnati 0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Smith, Schmidt, Gowdy. Three-base hits—Herzog, Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Clark, Connolly. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 13. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Ragan, 1. Hits—Off James, 2 in 1 inning; off Ragan, 5 in 6 innings; off Hughes, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 3. Passed ball—Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of Game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	1	2	1	0	
Evers, 2b..3	1	1	3	3	
Con'ly, lf..3	0	1	1	1	
Magee, cf..4	0	0	1	1	
S'midt, 1b.4	0	0	12	3	
Smith, 3b.4	0	0	2	3	
M'v'lle, ss.4	0	0	3	5	
Whal'g, c.2	0	2	4	0	
Gowdy, c.0	0	0	1	0	
Davis, p..2	0	0	0	3	
Rud'ph, p.0	0	0	0	0	
†Tyler ...1	1	0	0	0	
Total..31	3	11	27	18	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..3	1	1	0	1	
H'zog, ss.4	0	1	5	0	
R'gers, 2b.3	0	2	2	4	
T'bly, lf..4	0	0	5	0	
G'fith, rf.4	0	0	1	0	
Wingo, c..3	0	0	1	1	
W'ms, cf..3	0	1	1	0	
M'witz,1b.3	0	1	9	0	
Lear, p....2	1	1	0	0	
Kroes, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Benton, p.0	0	0	0	0	
*Clark' ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	2	7	24	13	

*Batted for Ames in eighth inning.
†Batted for Davis in seventh inning.
Error—Whaling.

Boston 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Cincinnati 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—

NEW YORK A. C. ATHLETES WIN A. A. U. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—NEW MOTOR DERBY

N. Y. A. C. JUNIORS TAKE CHAMPIONSHIP

Metropolitan A. A. U. Games Held at Schenectady Furnish Excellent Sport.

New Metropolitan Junior Track and Field Champions.

100-Yard Dash—Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C. Time—0:10 1-5.
220-Yard Run—Hector Auray, New Haven A. C., New Haven, Conn. Time—0:23 4-5.
440-Yard Run—Daniel Kuhn, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:53 4-5.
880-Yard Run—Edward Frasier, Irish-American A. C. Time—2:01 3-5.
One-Mile Run—George B. Kiely, Bronx Church House. Time—4:40 1-5.
One-Mile Walk—Joseph Pearman, New York A. C. Time—7:01 2-5.
120-Yard High Hurdles—F. H. Winters, General Electric A. A., Schenectady. Time—0.17 1-5.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—J. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony. Time—0:28.
440-Yard High Hurdles—F. A. Bennis, St. Agnes A. C. Time—1:11 1-5.
Three-Mile Run—Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C. Time—15:22 3-5.
Pole Vault for Height—Ralph Runyan, Pastime A. C., 11 feet.
Running High Jump—Emil Loescher, New York A. C., 6 feet ⅝ inch.
Running Broad Jump—S. Gibbs, N. Y. A. C., 21 feet 9⅜ inches.
Putting 12-Pound Shot—Howard G. Cann, New York A. C., 51 feet 5⅞ inches.
Throwing 12-Pound Hammer—A. Gennert, New York A. C., 168 feet 8½ inches.
Throwing the Discus—Harry White, New York A. C., 119 feet 7¾ inches.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump—D. Burke, Ozanam Association, 43 feet 6 inches.
Throwing the Javelin—James A. Lincoln, New York A. C., 181 feet 1 inch.
Throwing 35-Pound Weight—T. L. Matsakas, Greek-American A. C., 41 feet 11 inches.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 17.—Following their custom of the past ten years, the representatives of the New York Athletic Club this afternoon won the junior track and field championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on the track of the General Electric Athletic Association here. The victory of the Mercury Footers over their rivals, the Irish American A. C., was sweeping, for they registered 85 points against the small total of 22 for the Winged Fistites. Two new junior field records and one Metropolitan district mark were made. Fast performances on the track were impossible, for the cinder path was a makeshift affair that had been under water for three days and gave no footing to the runners when they dug their spikes into it.

On the whole, however, the meet was unusually successful, and in view of the fact that it was the first time in twenty-one years it had been held up-State the attendance and general results spoke well for the sport.

Jim Lincoln, the New York A. C. javelin thrower, who is a prospect for the National Championship at San Francisco, bettered both the old junior and senior Metropolitan records for the event when he hurled the spear-shaped missile 181 feet 1 inch. George Bronder, the national champion, holds the senior record, at 173 feet, and the junior's best previous mark was 168 feet. Lincoln's throw was made with the aid of a slight wind, but Herman Obertubbesing, Chairman of the Record Committee of the association, stated that the mark would undoubtedly be accepted as record.

Emil Loescher, another Mercury Foot representative, who carries Columbia University's colors in collegiate competition, leaped 6 feet ⅝ inch in the running high jump, and displaced Wesley Oler's old mark. The present intercollegiate high jump champion cleared 6 feet ¼ inch when he established his junior record. In the 100-yard dash Roy Morse, the colored boy of the Salem Crescent A. C., who was placed in the Eastern tryouts at Cambridge, ran a pretty race and won in a close finish from S. Johnson, Knights of St. Anthony, who was counted a probable winner. Morse was caught in 0:10 1-5, equaling the junior record held jointly by Rosenberger and Conway of the Irish club, but he will not receive credit for the performance, because it was made on a track that was on grade. Morse's victory was none the less impressive, for what little advantage he gained by the down grade appeared offset by the many ruts in the lane he was compelled to run in.

Altogether the New York A. C. men captured six track and two field championships. Joseph Pearman was the Mercury Footer who started the ball rolling when he annexed the honors in the one-mile walk, in which he was timed in 7:01 2-5; J. E. Goldstein of the Pastime A. C. chased him almost to the tape, where he ended so second place was awarded to W. J. Rolker of the Irish-American A. C., with T. A. Moroney of the Bronx Church House third. Danny Kuhn kept up the good work when he took the five yards in front of E. Balestier of the Knights of St. Anthony in the quarter-mile run. C. M. Gilmore, another New York A. C. athlete, was third, and Ed Haupt of the Bronx Church House fourth. With victory within his grasp after nearly five years' efforts, Jim O'Neill, the veteran New York A. C. miler, was beaten in his favorite event by George B. Kiely of the Bronx Church House, who just passed him at the tape. O'Neill made the effort this way, but his legs "pied" fifteen yards from the tape and he slowed up just enough to let Kiely in. E. J. Garvey of Belleville, N. J., was third.

Ed Fraser of the Irish Club, who recently made a new 1,500-meter world's record, jogged home first in the half-mile, with W. F. Kelly of the Prudential A. A., Newark, fifteen yards back in second place.

A local man, F. H. Winters of the General Electric A. C., was best in the 120-yard high hurdles, and in the 220 low hurdles J. Ryan of the Knights of St. Anthony scored in ridiculously easy fashion.

It is said that Ryan was ineligible to compete because he had been suspended for taking part in the Telephone Club games, but he was not protested this afternoon, though this may follow.

F. A. Bennis of the St. Agnes A. C. placed his club in the point column when he triumphed in the 440-yard high hurdle exhibition. There was no class to any of the contestants in this event. After accepting pace from Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C. for two miles Pat Flynn of the A. C., some time known as the champion long distance runner of Ireland, had little trouble winning the three-mile title. Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., who was closest to him at the finish, was almost 100 yards to the bad. Theodore Matsakas of the Greek-American A. C. scored three fourth places before he succeeded in breaking into the championship class. He captured the 35-pound weight throw from a small field with a toss of 41 feet 11 inches. "Babe" White, the big weight thrower of the New York A. C., won the discus throw with a distance of 119 feet 7¾ inches.

One of the leading performers of the meet was Hector Auray of the New Haven A. C., who defeated the crack colored sprinter, Peter J. White of the Salem Crescent A. C., in the 220-yard run, after getting only fourth in the "100."

The full point score follows: New York A. C., 85; Irish-American A. C., 22; Salem Crescent A. C., 14; Knights of St. Anthony, 10; Greek-American, 9; General Electric A. A., 8; Bronx Church House, 7; Pastime A. C., 6; New Haven A. A., 6; unattached, 5; St. Agnes A. C., 5; Albany A. C., 3; Swedish-American A. C., 3; Prudential A. C., 3; Millrose A. A., 3; Smart Set A. C., 2; Cambridge High School, 1.

CENTRAL A.A.U. TEAM CHOSEN

Two New Records Made in Tryouts at University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Track and field athletes of the Central West competed today at the University of Chicago field for places on the team to represent the Central Amateur Athletic Union at the Panama-Pacific games next month. Alma (Olympic) Richards, recently reinstated to his standing in the Amateur Athletic Union, was first in the high jump. The track was fast, warm weather speeding the competitions. New records were set in the running broad jump and the 440-yard hurdles. Alonzo A. Stagg, Director of Athletics at the University of Chicago, was referee. Seventeen events were on the list. Many of the competitors participated in the Central Amateur Athletic Union track and field championship events on the same field two weeks ago, when seven records were broken.

After comparing the marks made today with those in other sections of the country, the Central A. A. U. Committee selected the following men to represent this district in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition:

Sprints.—H. L. Smith, J. G. Loomis, A. Booth, all of the C. A. A.
Middle Distance—B. Dismond and L. Campbell, University of Chicago, and E. Eby, C. A. A.
Distance Runs.—Joie Ray, Illinois Athletic Club.
Hurdlers—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; J. G. Loomis and H. Goelitz, C. A. A., and E. Lighter, I. A. C.
High Jump.—Loomis and Alma Richards, (unattached.)
Broad Jump.—Sol Butler, Rock Island, Ill.; Dan Ahearn, I. A. C., and Richards.
Hop, Step, and Jump.—Ahearn, I. A. C., and S. Landers, C. A. A.
Pole Vault.—P. Graham and Landers, C. A. A., and E. Knoureyk, I. A. C.
Weights.—Lee Talbott, Kansas City A. C.; Arlie Mucks, University of Wisconsin; C. W. Bachman, Notre Dame University, and Alma Richards, unattached.

200 ATHLETES AT PICNIC.

Many Athletic Club Runners Take Part in Employes' Association Races

Almost two hundred athletes took part in the third annual athletic carnival and picnic of the Phillips-Jones Company Employes' Association, which was held yesterday at Juniper Park, Maspeth, L. I. Besides running events there were basketball and baseball games, though, owing to the storm, the latter had to be called off after the second inning and players and spectators were driven indoors, where the basketball game was in progress.

Runners from nearly all the prominent athletic clubs around New York took part in the handicap events. The first race was the hundred yards handicap, which was won by Herman Foster, of the Salem-Crescent A. C. He received two and a half yards handicap. B. Liffner, unattached, was a close second, being beaten by only a few inches. Foster's time was ten seconds flat.

John Bronson, with a ten-yard start, easily carried off the 880-yard event. K. James, Mohawk A. C., was second. With F. L. Stephenson of the Trinity Club on scratch, the 220 yards furnished an interesting race. The runners in the final heat got away with a good start. A. E. Neil, Knights of St. Anthony, quickly took the lead. He had three yards on the scratch man. Stephenson found the pace too hot and soon dropped behind. Neil took the event with a comfortable margin from Al Rothschild, Brownsville. L. Cohn, Mohawk A. C., was third.

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., won the mile handicap from a field of fifteen. He had forty-five yards on the scratch man, Casper Scheffer, Long Island A. C. The latter was not placed. The mile relay handicap was won by the Bronx Church House team, the Brooklyn, A. A. four running second and the Phillis-Jones quartet bringing up the rear. The time was four minutes flat.

NEWARK Y. M. C. A. GAMES.

Granger of Irish-American A. C. Wins "Bamberger Quarter."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Randolph Granger, the Irish-American A. C. and Dartmouth runner, won the feature event, the "Bamberger Quarter," at the first annual games of the local Y. M. C. A., at the Federal League Baseball Park, today. A heavy downpour occurred during the running of the games.

Many New York athletes were present and carried off prizes. Jimmy Ravenall, the colored lad of the St. Christopher A. C., won the hundred-yard dash in a blanket finish. John Phillips, a Bronx Church House athlete, with a handicap of 180 yards, captured the three-mile run, with Nick Gianakopulos, the big Melrosé runner, third. Arthur Fogel, the junior metropolitan cross-country runner, started from scratch, but dropped at the end of the two-mile mark.

The "Bamberger Quarter," an invitation affair, was easily the feature of the afternoon. Granger and Frank Lagay, a New York A. C. man, were on scratch. Lagay took the lead at the crack of the gun, with Granger on his heels, and quickly worked up on the handicap men. Granger laid back until the 300-yard mark had been passed and uncorked a beautiful sprint, which carried him through the whole field and into first place.

The ne-mile walk was won by J. Gallagher of the Long Island A. C., with Oscar Lundquist of the Mohawk A. C., second. Inches only separated the men at the finish. William Plant, a teammate of Gallagher's, started from scratch, but was unable to catch the limit men.

Three events were closed to the local Y. M. C. A. They were all closely contested. A medley relay race closed to the members of the North Jersey Athletic League was an intensely interesting affair. The race was won by the Newark A. C., with the Montclair A. C. second.

Bayonne Elks Beat Newarks.

The baseball teams of Bayonne and Newark Lodges of Elks played at Bayonne yesterday afternoon in their first game in the Interstate Elks League, and a thundershower ended hostilities in the fifth inning with Bayonne leading, 5 to 0. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0—0	1	3
Bayonne	2	1	0	0	—5	4	1

Batteries—Boehme and Chappell; Goldweber and Solomon.

Kerbler and Kelly Box to a Draw.

Fred Kerbler of Newark and Tex Kelly of the Bronx boxed ten fast rounds to a draw at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night. Both boys were aggressive and the bout was full of action. Kelly weighed in at 154 pounds and Kerbler tipped the beam at 158. In the semi-final Abe Ratner, the former amateur champion, knocked out Artie Walsh in the third round of what was to have been a ten-round go.

Breaks Hand but Earns Draw.

Davy Meder of the West Side broke a bone in his right hand in the seventh round of his bout last night with Young Fulton of the East Side at the Sharkey Athletic Club, and despite this handicap earned a draw. Fulton, who weighed 138 pounds, was ten pounds heavier than the West Sider, but was not as clever. In the ten-round semi-final Joe Dore had a shade the better of Ritchie Ryan.

HOT PENNANT RACES IN MAJOR LEAGUES

With Season Half Gone, National Teams Are Closely Bunched for Lead.

The close race in the National League is doing much to instill a new interest in the game, after a season's start which was anything but auspicious. At the present time there are but eight and a half games between the first and last clubs, Chicago and Cincinnati, and every game is making the outcome more problematical. Each day sees a surprising shake-up in the standing of the clubs, and it has been difficult for any one of them to hold one position any length of time. There are only 115 points between the first and last clubs.

The Boston Braves are in next to last place, while they were last a year ago. With the season half over baseball fans are now speculating as to whether Boston or any of the other clubs will rush through the league to the top as the Braves did so sensationally last year.

Many baseball club owners are inclined to believe that the twenty-one-player limit is responsible for the close races this year, as it equalizes the clubs as they have never been equalized before. They maintain that it gives the weaker clubs an advantage they never had before in limiting the playing strength of the more prosperous clubs.

A year ago Boston was in last place and was just beginning to start that wonderful spurt. It was on July 20 of last year that the Braves finally shook the dust of last place from their feet and started to go forward with leaps and bounds. At the present time Cincinnati is eight and one-half games behind the Phillies in first place. Last year, at the corresponding date, the Bostons were ten games behind the leaders. The first five clubs are now so closely crowding each other, with the season already half gone, that baseball sharps are inclined to predict that the pennant will not be won until the final spurt for the wire.

The Phillies and the Dodgers are furnishing the sensational results at the present time, and both of them may be looked upon as pennant possibilities. The Brooklyn pitching staff has held up so wonderfully well that many believe it will be able to continue. The Giants have played such in-and-out ball that if they do not settle down to some sort of a steady pace within a short time their chances will be slim to finish up among the first clubs. The Giants, after yesterday's showing, seem to have arrived. Just now it is anybody's race. Any one of the clubs, with any sort of a sustained winning streak, would go to the top quickly. St. Louis is also furnishing a big surprise, and Miller Huggins's club appears to be able to remain up with the leaders for some time to come.

An early season, with the interest in the game at a low ebb because of what appeared to be an over-production of baseball, with bad weather and an unusual amount of doubleheaders, has, at the halfway mark, become one of the most exciting years in the history of the league.

A year ago the Giants were in the lead, with Chicago second, St. Louis third and Philadelphia fourth. The Phillies this year lead, with the Chicago, Brooklyn, and St. Louis teams close behind them. New York this season is in sixth place, a lower position than it has held in the race at this stage of the season in many years. On the other hand, the Brooklyns and the Phillies are higher than they have been in other seasons at this period of the pennant chase.

In the American League the situation this year is also much different than it was a year ago. Instead of the Athletics being in their familiar birth at the top, they are now down next to last, and the White Sox are leading the parade in the Ban Johnson circuit. The Boston Red Sox are proving a stronger contender each day for the premier honors, and are favored by many to beat out the White Sox and Detroit for the pennant.

It is believed that with a slightly stronger pitching staff Detroit would have little trouble in winning. The Red Sox pitchers, however, seem to have greater possibilities than either the White Sox or Tigers, that is, when they reach top form. The pitching staff at Boston has not yet shown the results of which it is capable.

A year ago the Yankees were down in seventh place, while to-day they are up in fourth position and showing much better playing form under Bill Donovan than they did under Frank Chance last year. Cleveland holds it familiar position in the cellar. Washington, at this time last year, was in second place, but it has not shown the form this year which is likely to carry it that high in the race during the remainder of the present season.

In both leagues, however, the team which wins is going to be carried through a close, hard fight right up to the end of the season. There will be no runaway race for any club when the season is drawing toward the end.

Because of the high position in the race of the clubs which have been far behind in other seasons, they are playing a much higher standard of ball and are making it hot all the way for the pacemakers. This condition, it is believed, will continue right through to the end. No club, especially in the National League, believes that it is out of the pennant race.

TABER TO RUN IN WEST.

Will Endeavor to Break Half-Mile Record at San Francisco.

BOSTON, July 17.—Norman S. Taber, of the Boston Athletic Association, who yesterday set a new world's record of 4 minutes 12 3-5 seconds for the mile run, arranged today to leave at once for San Francisco in order to become fully acclimated for the Panama-Pacific Exposition games next month. He will be accompanied by his trainer, Edward O'Connor of Worcester.

Friends of Taber stated today that the champion would make an effort while on the coast to shatter the half-mile record of 1 minute 52⅕ seconds, held by J. E. Meredith, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Chief Kenlon Judge at Westwood.

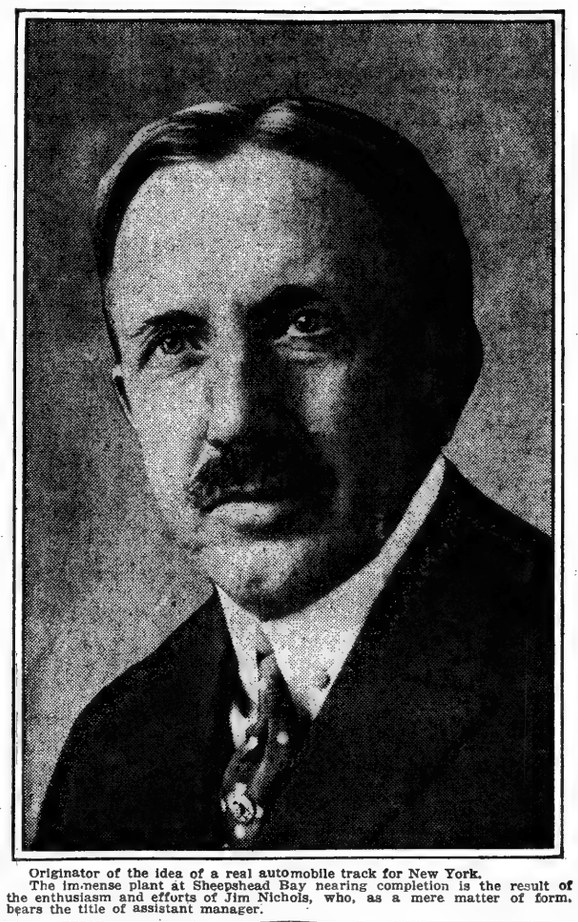
Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 17.—Fire Chief Kenlon of New York was one of the judges at the fermen's contests held at Westwood this afternoon in connection with the convention of the New Jersey and New York Firemen's Association. The auto speed race went to the Park Ridge firemen, and Ridgewood won the hose apparatus contest. A big parade, with 1,000 in line, took place this noon, and tonight there was a fireworks display.

At the Hackensack Golf Club, much interest was shown in the Class A and B handicap tournaments, and a large number participated. The following qualified: Class A—W. H. Tinkroum, 81, 14—67; A. T. Dorsey, 87, 15—72. Class B—J. M. Diaz, Jr., 92, 20—72; A. A. Uebelacker, 93, 20—73. W. H. Tinkroum defeated C. B. Seabriskie, 3 up and 2 to play in the finals for the Captain's Cup.

The Englewood Field Club continued its winning streak in the amateur league by defeating the Montclair nine this afternoon, 8 to 6. Both sides played a good fielding game, but Englewood's batters hammered out three runs in the seventh inning. The features of the game were double plays by Knox and Rhodes for Englewood and by Rollins, McCabe, and Kinney for Montclair.

JAMES C. NICHOLS



Originator of the idea of a real automobile track for New York. The immense plant at Sheepshead Bay nearing completion is the result of the enthusiasm and efforts of Jim Nichols, who, as a mere matter of form, bears the title of assistant manager.

AMERICAN CUP RACE NEW MOTOR DERBY

Fastest Speedway Soon Ready for the First Race in October.

In the first motor derby for the American Cup at the new Sheepshead Bay track in October the make and nationality of the cars and not the nationality of the drivers will be the distinguishing feature of the contestants. If De Resta or some other Italian driver should drive an American-made car the machine will not be painted with the red of Italy, but with the red and white of America, according to a new racing custom recently adopted on American tracks.

Every car entered in this new automobile classic must be painted some distinguishing color to indicate its nationality. By requiring every car to wear its colors the officials of the American Cup race hope to make the event more spectacular. There will be a clash of colors as well as clash of sentiments as the city of spectators in the world's greatest stadium sees the white of Germany, the green of England, and the blue of France sweeping around the two-mile board track at 130 miles an hour. With thirty-two cars of a dozen different colors racing on the same track at a mile in half a minute the rainbow and peacock themselves will be outshone.

J. C. Nichols's Idea.

When the thunder of the racing motor car at last displaces the clatter of racing horses in this historic old Sheepshead, famous before for speed and color, there will be one—at least one—interested spectator among the tens of thousands. That will be James C. Nichols, assistant manager of the Speedway, who again brings Sheepshead into her own as a place for speed and deroies by substituting the automobile for the thoroughbred.

More than a year ago Mr. Nichols, a dealer on automobile row, dreamed of building a speedway where the fastest cars and the best drivers in the world might match nerves and steel. He told Anderson T. Herd, a real estate man, about this idea. Herd told many others, and Percy R. Pyne, Horace M. Kilborn, and Charles E. Danforth became interested. Then Fred J. Wagner, who has started most of the big American auto races, began to talk about the scheme. Soon the plans passed the talking stage and Everard Thompson, who built the Yale Bowl, had a commission to build a stadium big enough to make the famous Roman stadium look small. The interior dimensions are 4,000 feet by 1,700 feet.

In that unfinished world of wood, concrete and steel there still remain the historic traces of the old Coney Island Jockey Club and the "speed demons" of a generation ago. A few of the old stables and paddocks are still standing, while around them steam shovels and derricks are building stables and paddocks for the greater American thoroughbred, the automobile. When the big stadium is ready for the faster racers the old buildings will be torn down—if the workmen are able to find them.

Fields for All Sports.

This new stadium has been intended for more than automobile racing. That old top line on the sporting pages, "The World of Sport" may indeed be used when the new Sheepshead track is completed. In the centre will be polo and football fields, and an athletic track with a quarter mile straightaway, where the Olympic games may be contested some day. Perhaps when the Atlantic fleet visits the city again the bowl will be filled with water and the President will review the dreadnoughts there. The field may be used as a training ground for aviators, and the stands are being so constructed that aeroplane manoeuvring can be watched by the spectators. But the structure is intended primarily for automobile racing, and it will perhaps be the safest and fastest track engineering skill can design.

An idea of the speed possibilities of the new course is gained by comparison with other tracks. On the Indianapolis track, banked for a theoretical speed of 61 miles an hour, a practical speed of 100 miles has been attained. On the Chicago track, with a theoretical banking for 73 miles, a machine has traveled 114 miles an hour. On this proportion the Sheepshead Bay track, banked for a theoretical speed of 96 miles an hour, will allow a practical speed, of 137 miles an hour. Officials assert that the speed will be limited only by the strength of the car and the nerve of the driver.

The track surface is constructed of 2 by 4 long leaf yellow pine planks, laid lengthwise on concrete sleepers on the straightaways and on steel framework on the curves. This surface will be planed as smooth as a table, treated with chemical preservatives, and tinted to obviate glare on the driver's eyes. Of the 3,500,000 feet of lumber needed for the surface, 2,000,000 feet has already been laid. It is expected that the track surface will be finished Aug. 10.

At the highest points of the curves the outer edge of the track rises 25½ feet from the ground. The track surface is in the form of a parabolic curve at the turns. With the bank almost perpendicular at the top of the curves, a car must gather enormous speed to "hang on" at the upper edge of the track. It is 70 feet wide on the straightaways and 78 feet at the curves.

Precautions for Safety.

Inside the wooden track is a thirty-foot apron where a driver may right his car if it leaves the main track. If the machine becomes unmanageable there is a thirty-inch concrete safety wall inside the safety apron to prevent the machine from reaching the spectators. Between this thirty-inch barrier and the wire fence in front of the spectators is a safety zone of twenty feet. All automobiles coming into the grounds will pass through tunnels, and nowhere will pedestrians and vehicles use the same crossing.

The grand stand is to be double-decked, three-eighths of a mile long. It will be ninety feet high, or about as tall as a seven-story building. This grand stand will seat 50,000 people. The benches, across the track from the grand stand, will hold 40,000 people. From every seat a spectator has a full view of every part of the track. Altogether there will be twenty-seven miles of seats.

Although easily reached by surface cars and elevated trains and smooth highways, the officers have arranged facilities to run special trains from the West or South direct to the grounds. A temporary siding from the Long Island Railroad line to the speedway will be ballasted and made a permanent branch.

SWAMPED IN BOAT RACE.

Tugboat Upsets Jauss and Dilli at Metropolitan R. C. Regatta.

During the race for the senior double gigs at the annual regatta of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River, the wash of a passing tugboat swamped the frail boat in which were seated V. Jauss and Tom Dilli. The two oarsmen floundered in the water, while the boat floated bottom up. The accident, which occurred near the Central Bridge, was witnessed by the spectators who witnessed the regatta from the Metropolitan Clubhouse.

J. Schultz, a member of the Regatta Committee, rescued the oarsmen, with the aid of a motor boat which lay alongside the "Met" float. The incident caused a deal of excitement, but did not mar the regatta, as neither man was the worse for his impromptu ducking.

In the junior double sculls event E. H. Keeley and W. Kirk won by about three-quarters of a length from E. Roberts and A. Foster. The senior double gig event went to J. P. T. Callahan and J. Patton, with H. Indelkofer and W. H. Hart second. This race was the best contested on the program, the first and second crews being within a few feet of each other during the entire distance. The winning double led at the finish by about two feet.

J. P. T. Callahan, who is one of the club veterans, was a member of the second winning crew when he stroked the first boat to finish in the quadruple sculls race. The other members of the crew were H. Martin, H. Henrichs, and Lieutenant McGronin. Callahan's boat won by a length and a half.

The exhibition eight-oared race between the Bohemians and Metropolitans was postponed on account of the strong current. The annual race between these two clubs will take place this afternoon. The distance will be one mile and the finish opposite the Bohemian clubhouse. A cup has been donated, and the club winning it twice will become the absolute possessor of it.

'Simon Pures' at Velodrome Tuesday

Hans Ohrt and Fred Taylor, two leading amateur bicycle racers, will go from scratch in the feature amateur race at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome Tuesday night against a field of forty "simon pures." At present Taylor is leading the Frisco star by one point in the race for the amateur title, and the duel between these two Tuesday night promises to be a bitter one. In a twenty-five-mile motor paced race Clarence Carman, Vincinzo Madonna, and Victor Linart will race the starter. Linart, who holds the Belgian title for pace followers, won his last start at the track, and has rounded into his European form. The Belgian was one of the first refugees to leave Antwerp, riding his wheel to the coast, where he stowed away on a French liner and arrived here in time to enter the last six-day race at the Garden. Madonna is the Italian hope in the bid for the title which is now held by Carman.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National and American.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues.

(Including games Thursday, July 15.)

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, Brooklyn.	75	274	24	92	6	16	.336
Luderus, Phila.	63	213	24	70	3	6	.329
Merkle, New York.	80	214	23	70	11	6	.327
Tyler, Boston.	18	46	4	15	0	2	.326
Doyle, New York.	74	293	44	95	11	8	.324
Groh, Cincinnati.	77	266	32	85	5	13	.320
Robertson, N. Y.	73	267	38	83	18	6	.316
Wilson, St. Louis.	66	218	22	66	5	10	.303
Saier, Chicago.	79	285	51	86	22	5	.302
Zimmerman, Chi.	73	277	37	83	13	9	.300
Kilduff, Cin.	75	257	34	77	5	13	.300
Whitted, Phila.	53	185	14	55	9	12	.297
Snyder, St. Louis.	77	243	24	72	2	7	.296
Cravath, Phila.	75	280	45	76	5	5	.292
Smith, Boston.	79	280	28	81	5	12	.289
Kriselv, Chicago.	30	81	7	23	1	3	.284
Schultz, Brooklyn.	32	99	11	28	3	2	.283
Collins, Pitts.	38	131	16	37	3	5	.282
Connolly, Boston.	58	181	28	51	8	5	.282
Zimmerman, Bklyn.	22	57	3	16	1	1	.281
Long, St. Louis.	67	231	29	65	8	7	.281
Hinchman, Pitts.	78	278	40	78	12	6	.281
Good, Chicago.	66	270	39	75	8	5	.278
Miller, St. Louis.	83	290	37	83	16	13	.278
Fisher, Chicago.	79	306	49	85	7	30	.278
Archer, Chicago.	41	130	11	36	3	4	.277
Herzog, Cincinnati.	73	287	33	79	17	6	.275
Myers, Brooklyn.	77	309	35	85	9	13	.275
Williams, Chicago.	78	272	31	74	9	12	.272
Clark, Cincinnati.	52	129	16	35	5	3	.271
Dolan, St. Louis.	61	200	34	54	11	9	.270
Burns, New York.	75	294	35	79	8	4	.269
Magee, Boston.	78	276	38	74	10	16	.268
Fletcher, N. Y.	69	262	35	70	5	5	.267
Griffith, Cincinnati.	77	278	22	74	1	15	.266
Johnston, Pitts.	74	263	32	69	17	19	.262
Grant, New York.	35	54	6	14	4	1	.259
Bescher, St. Louis.	61	216	37	56	11	8	.259
Carey, Pittsburgh.	78	315	43	81	22	4	.257
Griner, St. Louis.	29	39	2	10	0	1	.256
Vlox, Pittsburgh.	75	234	27	60	6	5	.256
Niehoff, Phila.	70	253	32	65	9	11	.256
Maranville, Boston.	79	271	30	69	7	16	.255
Hyatt, St. Louis.	55	161	11	41	1	2	.255
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.	78	285	34	72	15	11	.253
Butler, St. Louis.	74	260	45	63	12	9	.252
Beck, St. Louis.	58	195	20	49	1	6	.251
Burns, Phila.	24	52	3	13	0	0	.250
Lear, Cincinnati.	19	20	1	5	0	5	.250
Huggins, St. Louis.	59	188	30	47	7	3	.250
Lobert, New York.	70	264	40	66	7	9	.250
Schmidt, Boston.	72	256	31	64	2	14	.250
McCarthy, Brooklyn.	42	144	9	36	5	7	.250
O'Mara, Brooklyn.	76	298	39	74	8	10	.248
Wheat, Brooklyn.	78	292	34	72	12	2	.247

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Ritter, N. Y.	10	2	0	8	7	27	1000
Schupp, N. Y.	11	1	0	13	23	35	1000
Pierce, Chicago.	13	3	0	13	46	38	.900
Alexander, Phila.	22	17	3	136	31	120	.850
Mamaux, Pitts.	21	13	4	81	46	98	.765
Smith, B'klyn.	13	9	3	20	20	80	.750
Dale, Cin.	24	10	4	52	46	106	.714
Toney, Cin.	14	4	3	36	27	55	.667
Davis, Boston.	6	2	1	21	11	31	.667
Neihaus, St. Louis.	8	2	1	11	16	25	.667
Standridge, Chi.	10	2	1	22	31	65	.667
Mayer, Phila.	22	12	7	66	35	137	.632
Robinson, St. L.	15	5	3	42	19	71	.625
Doak, St. Louis.	21	10	6	76	55	131	.625
Dell, Brooklyn.	18	9	6	61	75	111	.600
Marquard, N. Y.	17	7	5	62	23	121	.583
Schneider, Cin.	20	7	5	44	48	97	.583
Pfeffer, B'klyn.	17	8	6	30	42	119	.571
Meadows, St. L.	19	8	6	56	44	121	.571
James, Boston.	11	4	3	22	20	61	.571
Harmon, Pitts.	19	9	7	47	33	123	.563
Stroud, N. Y.	17	5	4	44	21	88	.556
Vaughn, Chicago.	25	11	9	78	42	134	.550
Ragon, Boston.	13	7	6	44	28	105	.538
Coombs, B'klyn.	13	6	5	19	51	58	.545
Lavender, Chicago.	17	5	5	50	30	77	.500
Humphries, Chi.	13	4	4	16	8	71	.500
Rucker, B'klyn.	8	3	3	8	12	64	.500
Crutcher, Boston.	14	2	2	17	15	60	.500
Strand, Boston.	1	1	1	3	3	26	.500
Tesreau, N. Y.	21	9	10	83	45	127	.474
Sallee, St. Louis.	22	7	8	52	30	119	.467
Cheney, Chicago.	19	8	7	54	46	99	.462
McQuillen, Phila.	27	6	7	45	34	130	.462
Tyler, Boston.	15	5	6	42	47	99	.455
Adams, Pitts.	20	6	8	36	24	117	.429
Rixey, Phila.	15	5	7	51	46	90	.417
Zabel, Chicago.	19	5	7	41	51	76	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting Average.

(Including games Thursday, July 15.)

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	81	278	90	112	56	6	.403
Cicotte, Chicago.	23	37	5	13	1	5	.351
Crawford, Det.	81	320	48	110	14	7	.344
E. Collins, Chi.	81	272	62	93	24	22	.342
Bauman, N. Y.	24	47	11	16	3	2	.340
Jackson, Cleve.	62	230	35	77	8	5	.335
Thompson, Phila.	18	33	3	11	0	0	.333
Fournier, Chicago.	77	266	55	87	15	9	.327
Cady, Boston.	35	85	14	31	0	4	.326
Speaker, Boston.	76	277	52	89	20	11	.321
Gainor, Boston.	38	94	17	30	6	3	.319
Veach, Detroit.	79	289	44	92	13	11	.318
Maisel, N. Y.	78	316	57	99	38	8	.313
Lewis, Boston.	78	288	38	90	10	17	.313
McInnes, Athletics.	61	237	34	74	5	7	.312
Strunk, Athletics.	65	233	40	72	11	8	.309
Lajoie, Athletics.	58	224	17	69	6	5	.308
Baker, Detroit.	41	99

FRIAR ROCK AND PHOSPHOR WIN STAKES AT BELMONT PARK—YACHTING

RACE PROPHETS GET JOLT AT BELMONT

Favorites Passed by Selling Platers—Storm Makes Canal of Track.

There were two stake features on the racing card at the Belmont Park track yesterday, and they gave public expectations an awful jolt. If ever there was a race that looked like a certainty for a horse it was the Whirl Stakes for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs. Seven horses carried colors, and of these Ormesdale, on his past performances, looked to be a certain winner. He had won his three previous races in stake horse fashion, and had suffered defeat only in the race for the Juvenile, which Lena Misha won by what his subsequent races proved to be the veriest "fluke." Naturally Ormesdale was a hot favorite, the very good price of 7 to 10 being laid against him only because he was giving weight to all the other starters.

Yet Ormesdale was completely outrun. He was beaten out of sight by Friar Rock, which has never done anything to warrant his being considered out of the class of selling platers. Not only that, but Lorac, which has gained a reputation as a "quitter" in her last two races, and Airman, which has just emerged from the maiden class, beat him home by as far as the champion hammer thrower could throw a cat by its tail.

The crowd could only gasp when Friar Rock romped home four lengths in front of Lorac, she being five lengths ahead of Airman, with Ormesdale and Paddy Whack—the latter the prize of the James Butler string—both beaten by Kilmer, a 30-to-1 shot.

Only the excessively hot weather could be found as an excuse for this complete overturning of previous performances by animals supposed to be of stake class, for such usually run very consistently. The defeat was too overwhelming to count as a reversal of form. It was a racing catastrophe.

When High Noon defeated Phosphor in the race for the Illinois Handicap at the Jamaica track, after the latter had won six straight races, followers of the racing game concluded that the Butler colt must be the better of the pair, though opinion up to the running of that race had been to the contrary. But with Top o' the Morning splitting the pair, there seemed no question of High Noon's superiority. That was why High Noon was made the favorite for the Fleetwing Handicap, run over the straight six-furlong course, with Figinny the second choice and Phosphor rated with Top o' the Morning as 6-to-1 shots in the speculation, which, by the way, was very heavy. But Phosphor was back to his best form of the early season in this race, and threw dirt in the face of all his competitors at all stages of the running, never being headed, so far as could be seen from the stand, at any stage of the journey in from Garden City to Queens. When they left Garden City, High Noon and Top o' the Morning were up in company with him, and seemingly had courage and speed enough to give him a good battle. But when the journey was about half done and the Queens Station was in sight, people could see that Loftus was merely having a joy ride in Phosphor's saddle and that the others were plugging along in a bitter and disheartened manner. Both had enough when the last furlong pole was reached, and cut it—hot weather again, perhaps. Ten Point, on the inside of the track, and Figinny, on the outside, challenged these erstwhile contestants for the honors, beat them handily, and fought it out for the place honors, while Loftus looked over his shoulder and grinned at them.

Joseph E. Widener came up from Philadelphia just to see his two horses, Relluf and Skibbereen, run one-two in the race for the steeplechase handicap at two miles, just as Relluf and Compliment had done at Piping Rock in the race for the Whitney Memorial a year ago. There was a hitch somewhere. Relluf, considered by the cross-country people one of the best chasers in the country, had mislaid his speed en route here. He could not run fast enough to keep warm even in yesterday's scorching atmosphere. He was a very bad last all through the journey. But he did manage to stand up all the route, which was more than Meadow Lark and Single Stick did. Both of these took tumbles just at the end of the race. Ballybay won the race with Ral Parr of Baltimore here to watch him, but not daring to back him, as every time he has been to Belmont Park to see Ballybay perform the horse has fallen down. Ballybay won handily yesterday, after hedging all the journey, coming from behind at the end in time to outrun Skibbereen, which was also beaten right on the post by Indian Arrow.

The last race of the afternoon was run in the heavy thundrstorm which swept over the track. The downpour was so dense that the jockeys looked like drowned rats in the last sixteenth of a mile of the journey. That was all of the race that could be seen. The race was won by Idilko, which had been the medium of an ill-timed plunge to win thousands the last time he ran, which also happened to be the first time he had ever started in a race. He ran like a veritable water rat yesterday, and won about as he liked from Hidden Star. The track at this time resembled a canal, and, appropriately enough, Max Hirsch's Fairweather ran last in the field. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.
Lady Teresa, Quincy Stable's b. f., 3 years, by Star Shoot-Marble, 96 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 (McKeever).....1⁸
Old Ben, C. J. Brocknillier's b. g., 4, 104, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Louder).....2⁵
Booker Hill, M. C. Moore's ch. c., 3, 104, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 (Dishmond).....3⁸
Athena, Stonchenge, and Czar Michael also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; handicap; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
Etruscan, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 3 years, by Burgomaster-Flesola, 106 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 (J. McTaggart).....1¹½
Cy Merrick, T. J. O'Brien's blk g., 4, 96, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Louder).....2¹
Fenmouse, August Belmont's b. f., 3, 98, 18 to 5 and 7 to 5 (McKeever).....3⁴
Harry Junior, Wanda Pitzer, Prairie, Lily Orme, and Conning Tower also ran.
Winner, entered to be sold for $1,200, bid up to $2,200 by J. L. McGinnis and bought in by owner for $2,200.

THIRD RACE.—Fifth running of the Whirl Stakes, for two-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,000; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:08 4-5.
Friar Rock, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rock Sand-Fairy Gold, 108 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Turner).....1⁴
Lorac, Foxhall P. Keene's br. f., 103, 18 to 1 and 6 to 1, (J. McTaggart).....2⁸
Air Man, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., 106, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Lilly).....3¹³
Kilmer, Ormesdale, Paddy Whack, and Vermont also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Fifth running of the Fleetwing Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; six furlongs straight. Time—1:11 2-5.
Phosphor, Schuyler L. Parsons's b. c., 3 years, by Peep o' Day-Myrtelus, 118 pounds, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Loftus).....1¹½
Ten Point, A. L. Aste's b. h., 5, 126, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Turner).....2ns
Figinny, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 4, 102, 13 to 5 and 3 to 2, (Lilly).....3¹½
Top o' the Morning, Hanovia, High Noon, Pomette Bleu, Vladimir, and He Will also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:21.
Ballybay, Ral Parr's b. g., 5 years, by Hawkevick-Nancy D., 144 pounds, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Allen).....1¹½
Indian Arrow, H. W. Sage's ch. g., 4, 135, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Bryant).....2¹
Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 149, 9 to 10 and out, coupled with Relluf, (Henderson).....3¹⁰
Relluf also ran. Meadow Lark fell at the ninth jump, and Single Stick at the tenth, and did not go the route.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden fillies and geldings; purse $400; five furlongs, straight; no time taken.
Idilko, J. G. Oxnard's b. f., by Golden Maxim-Lady Star, 112 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Butwell).....1¹
Hidden Star, G. F. Johnston, Jr.'s, blk. f., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Buxton).....2¹
Remembrance, L. S. Thompson's b. f., 112, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Troxler).....3⁴
Royalist, Keziah, Excelsior, Madam Hermann, Renard, Smoothbore, Maggie Quince and Fairweather also ran.

The Emil Herz Stable Sold.

Previous to the racing at Belmont Park yesterday the racing stable of Emil Herz was disposed of at auction. Short Grass, an imported horse, 7 years old, by Laveno-Outburst, the prize of the lot, was sold to W. E. Applegate of Kentucky for $6,000. The Irish horse Glencairn, 5 years old, by Richard Croker's Epsom Derby winner, Orby, out of the American mare Yankee, which raced in this country under "Lucky" Baldwin's colors as Roy Del Carrares, was bought by Joe Marrone for $2,000, who will use him as a stock horse, providing he cannot be brought up to racing form. John Kelly paid $1,600 for Runnymede, a seven-year-old horse, by Voter-Running Stream, and Marshon, by Marathon-Edna Shannon, sold for $1,450 to R. A. White. The four others sold fetched from $300 to $900, the eight selling for $13,600, considerably less than the string cost Mr. Herz, according to current reports.

After the Herz sale J. E. Davis's ch. g. Volant, by Cunard-Estimation, was sold for $1,000 to Max Hirsch, and Philip Stevenson's b. g. Ambrose, by Dingulse-Ambroaline, was bought by Joe Marrone for the same sum.

Lord Decies Wins Irish Derby.

Lord Decies's crack colt, Ballaghtobin, further improved his splendid reputation by winning the Irish Derby which recently took place at The Curragh. The race attracted much more interest than usual this year, if only for the reason that quite a number of English horses, ridden by English jockeys—among them Achtol, Fitzorb, and The Revenge—were in opposition to the pick of the Irish talent. Achtol, with the English jockey, Trigg, up, which finished fourth behind Pommern in this year's English Derby at Newmarket, was the strongest opponent, but Ballaghtobin's stamina proved equal to the test and he scored a fine win by a neck in 2 min. 39 secs for the course of one and one-half miles.

Many Entries for Harness Races.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—For its annual Grand Circuit races here, to be held from July 26 to 30, the Detroit Driving Club managers say they have the greatest list of paid-up stake entries in the history of the light-harness turf. There will be twenty-two trotters eligible to the Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 event, and twenty-five pacers in the Chamber of Commerce $5,000 race. In addition to the quartet of world's champions, Directum I., William, Anna Bradford, and Frank Bogash, Jr., the speedy Flower Direct, 2:01, has been added to the $5,000 free-for-all pace.

Goelet's Trotter Shows Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 17.—Robert Goelet drove Exito to victory in straight heats at the matinee trotting races of the Goshen Driving Club this afternoon, and his horse made the fastest time of the day, 2:15. There was a large attendance, many well-known society folks being present.

Yachting at Panama Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The opening date of the International Yachting Regatta has been set for Aug. 14, it was announced today by delegates of six yacht clubs, who arranged the schedule for the events to decide the Panama-Pacific Exposition championships. The regatta will be held every Saturday and Sunday until Sept. 3. Classes have been arranged so that every boat in the country owned by amateur yachtsmen may compete. The King's Cup, presented by King George of England, and President Wilson's Cup, are among the trophies to be awarded.

New York Boatmen in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 17.—Interest in the weekly races, held weekly in Narragansett Bay is increasing by bounds, and there were many entered in today's events. A stiff breeze favored the morning handicap races, which resulted in a victory for Arthur Bunker in his new sloop Salome, with Charles Cottrell's Twinkle finishing second, and High Gear, sailed by Phillips Turnbull, taking third position. A significant fact is that all three winners came from New York. Lighter wind prevailed when the bigger boats started in the afternoon's dory races. T. N. T., sailed by E. H. Babcock, which was last week's winner, again finished first in today's event, with Duer McLanahan, sailing Caroline, in second place. Ridley Watts won third position.

Knockabouts In Close Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 17.—In a light southeast breeze seven one-design knockabouts sailed a close eight-mile race on the South Shrewsbury River off the Rumson Country Club today for the season cup. W. B. Potts's Elf, sailed by E. C. Fielder, won in fast time, and Bertram H. Borden's Rumpus was second. B. Dominick's Trouble came in third, Samuel Riker, Jr.'s Frances fourth, Hugh Camp, Jr.'s Elseador fifth, Van H. Halsey's Briar sixth, and Lloyd Sanderson's Monica seventh.

Old Sam Takes Taft Cup.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 17.—Old Sam, the Toledo Yacht Club's entrant in the Taft Cup races for catboats, retained the trophy in the final heat today by winning over a field of twelve from Toledo, Monroe, and Detroit. Old Sam lost the first heat on Thursday. Today's victory makes the fourth win for Old Sam in as many years.

Robideau Defeats Mohr by Shade.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Sam Robideau of Philadelphia outpointed Walter Mohr of Brooklyn by a shade in a ten-round boxing bout here today. Mohr weighed 139 and Robideau 139½ pounds.

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TRICKY WIND GIVES RESOLUTE A VICTORY

Beats Vanitie on First Day of Larchmont Race Week—121 Yachts Compete.

	Resolute.	Vanitie.
Start	1:32:00	1:31:52
Finish	6:04:15	6:30:19
Elapsed time	4:32:15	4:58:27
Allowance	1:06	....
Corrected time	4:31:09	4:58:27

Resolute won by 26:12 actual time and 27:18 corrected time. Resolute's actual start, 4:32:18.

Anything is a race, after the starting line is crossed, blow high, blow low or blow not at all, and so, of course, it was a race that Resolute and Vanitie, the two yachts of "Class A, Special" had at Larchmont yesterday, the first day of Larchmont race week. It may possibly be considered a test of ability to guess the wind, but the race wasn't in any sense a test of speed. Halfway down the Sound to Long Neck, Vanitie took the middle way and ran into a calm. Resolute sailed along the Connecticut shore and carried a light breeze with her, and rounded the buoy at Long Neck, fifteen minutes in the lead. The distance, according to observations made by means of the apparatus carried on board Resolute to determine such things, was 4,000 yards. After that the crew of each yacht had a pleasant sail, that of Resolute taking care to avoid losing time or distance, Resolute crossed the finish line at 6:04.15 and Vanitie at 6:30.19, twenty-six minutes and four seconds later.

There was a nice little breeze from about west-southwest at 1:05 o'clock, when the Regatta Committee set the signal that directed the two yachts to sail a course of 28 miles: First 13¼ miles east by north, three-quarters north, to Long Neck Point; then southwest 7¾ miles to Oak Neck Point, and then west half north 7 miles to the finish line. It was hot enough to suggest squalls and lots of wind from around the southwest during the afternoon. There was a little squall, or maybe two, down the middle of the Sound, and a few drops of rain, but there were also broad stretches of water without a breath of wind. For a time, an hour after the big yachts started, the breeze switched into the northwest, but not for long. And at last, around 6 o'clock, it was brisk from the southwest.

Between the preparatory signal, at 1:25, and that for starting, at 1:30, there was some very pretty work by the rival skippers. At the outset both were close to the southerly end of the starting line, Resolute headed to the westward and Vanitie to the eastward. Then Resolute jibed into Vanitie's wind. Then the two yachts alternately jibed and came about several times, gradually working to the westward of the starting line, and just as the whistle blew at 1:30 both yachts turned their transoms to the wind and made for the line, with Vanitie in the lead, but to leeward. Both broke out balloon jibs just at crossing. Vanitie took almost the limit of time, for her start was recorded at 1:31:52.

The last of the manoeuvring had carried the Resolute a little too far away, for she did not cross the line until 1:32:18, although officially she was timed at 1:32. Booms were to port. Resolute set her course diagonally across the Sound, about east-southeast, and was just far enough ahead to carry Vanitie along the same line. Well across the Sound both bore off for the first mark, Vanitie leading in this respect, and both set spinnakers. Vanitie took the middle of the Sound, while Resolute went over more directly to the Connecticut shore. Vanitie ran into a flat spot and hung there, while Resolute carried just enough wind to keep her moving, and the mischief was done. The two yachts were never near enough to each other during the rest of the race to admit of any comparison of speed or method of handling.

Even with the eccentricities of the wind it was a big day for the Larchmont Yacht Club, this first day of race meet. In all, 121 yachts crossed the starting line. There were the schooners Katrina, Irolita, and Miladi, the first Harry Maxwell. There were three yachts of Class P, among them Josephine, which made her first appearance of the season. Then eight of the thirty-foot class, four of Class Q, their first appearance of the season on the Sound; two Buzzard's Bay boats, twenty-one of the handicap class in four divisions, eight of the Larchmont interclub class, five Glen Cove jewels, nineteen stars, and small boats in one-design and special classes by half dozens.

The starts were not brisk, because of lack of strength in the breeze. In the fifty-foot class Barbara got away slightly in the lead, with Ventura in windward berth and close aboard. Silhouette led the thirty-footers, with Bansai in the forward place. The best start of the day was made by the big fleet of stars, which crossed the line so close together as to give the Regatta Committee some trouble in identifying them all. The prettiest finish of the day was made by the Class P boats, Josephine won in the last mile by 40 seconds from Amoret, with Anita only 11 seconds astern of the second boat.

The winners were: Schooners, Irolita; fifty-foot class, Grayling; thirty-foot class, Okee; Buzzards' Bay class, Gamecock; Class Q, Arvia; handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Red Wing; handicap class, third division, Firefly; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Class R, Margaret; Larchmont Interclub class, Wild Thyme; Indian Harbor one-design class, Huchebee; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mite. Boss; Glen Cove jewel class, Opal; Orienta one-design class, Teal; star class, Little Dipper; Stamford one-design class, Dart; old class R, Oguinah, Seawanhaka knockabout class, Dacoit; dory class, Yan; New Rochelle one-design class, Nereid. The summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Start, 2:05. Course, 20 miles.		
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:54:36	3:49:36
Spartan, J. M. McDonough	5:59:41	3:54:41
Carolina II., Pembroke Jones	6:01:45	3:56:45
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	6:09:37	3:58:27
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	6:05:05	4:00:05
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	6:05:46	4:00:46
Ventura, C. F. Baker, Jr.	6:05:56	4:00:56
Acushla, H. Steinbrugge	6:16:57	4:10:57
SLOOPS—CLASS P.		
Start, 2:10. Course, 17 miles.		
Josephine, A. G. Hanan	6:21:04	4:11:04
Amoret, R. B. Budd	6:21:44	4:11:44
Anita, G. P. Granbery	6:21:55	4:11:55

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 20 miles.		
Okee, J. H. Mahlstedt	6:23:02	4:08:02
Alera, J. L. Cutler	6:23:47	4:08:47
Lena, O. M. Reid	6:24:39	4:09:39
Bansai, E. Lang	6:20:41	4:11:41
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	6:30:59	4:15:59
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	6:42:25	4:27:25
Alerion II., J. W. and E. P. Alker	6:47:27	4:32:27
Hope, I. E. Raymond	7:03:00	4:47:00
BUZZARD BAY CLASS.		
Start, 2:20. Course, 17 miles.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	6:31:33	4:11:33
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	6:33:02	4:13:02
SLOOPS—CLASS Q.		
Start, 2:25. Course, 17 miles.		
Arvia, F. W. Rouse	6:26:31	4:01:31
Virginia, J. S. Blackton	6:37:20	4:02:20
Dixie, J. E. Lalor	6:29:36	4:04:36
Alice, Gherardi Davis	6:32:53	4:07:53
LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.		
Start, 2:40. Course, 9 miles.		
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	5:26:26	2:46:26
Skid, H. O. Curry	5:27:50	2:47:50
Dagmar, R. P. Tierney	5:28:59	2:48:59
Yuron, W. H. Mackintosh	5:32:54	2:52:54
Hamburg II., M. M. Gold'dt	5:35:12	2:55:12
Whiff, W. H. Manny	5:30:32	2:50:32
Lewanna, Spence Bros.	5:33:22	2:58:22
Barbara, C. Shields	5:38:28	2:58:28

Rockaway Hunting Club Polo.

As there was no polo tournament fixture scheduled for yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, a specially arranged match was played for individual cups presented by the club.

The teams were styled the Whites and the Blues. The former won by 7½ to 1¾ goals. Soon after the first period opened it started to rain, and the match was played through a perfect downpour. The game was on the flat. The losers were able to earn only three goals, two of which were contributed by J. M. Waterbury, Jr., J. Watson Webb making the other point.

C. C. Rumsey of the Cooperstown team tallied four times for the Whites, while Tilney and La Montagne each made two goals. After a few minutes of play the field became heavy with mud and the ball was frequently so deeply imbedded in hoof holes that it took the united efforts of all eight players to get it out.

The regular tournament schedule will be continued tomorrow, when Cooperstown will play Point Judith Freebooters.

Yesterday's line-up follows:
Whites—L. N. Tilney, R. La Montagne, C. C. Rumsey, L. E. Stoddard.
Blues—M. Heckscher, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., J. Watson Webb, C. P. Beadleston.

Speed Boat Beats Hydroplane.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—An open handicap motor boat and hydroplane regatta was held on the North Shrewsbury River here under the auspices of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club over a ten-mile course this afternoon. The boats were handicapped from their previous sailing time over the same course on July 4. There were nine starters, each being sent over the starting line separately, and Jeanne, a speed boat owned by F. O. Grattin, won, beating the Baby Ro, a hydroplane owned by J. F. Betz, 3d, by four seconds.

TO BEGIN POLO CUP MATCH.

Many Entries for Point Judith Tournament—"Big Four" to Play.

Keen competition is looked for when the Point Judith championship polo tournament opens this week at Narragansett Pier, R. I. An unusually large list of teams has been entered and three titular events of the association will be decided during the fixture. These are the senior, junior, and open championships.

The senior event is for a gold cup presented by William Waldorf Astor, through the Tuxedo Club, and was first played for at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Meadow Brook, Great Neck, and Cooperstown have all entered for this tournament. The Meadow Brook team will be captained by Harry Payne Whitney. The other players will be J. M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, and Devereux Milburn at back. This is the old "International Four."

For the junior title there are four entries, which include Bryn Mawr, the present holder of the cup; Point Judith, the Aiken Redbirds, and the Meadow Brook Freebooters. Unfortunately, owing to the war, there will be no foreign teams in the open event, and there are only two starters. These are Meadow Brook and Great Neck. Cooperstown, who won this event last year, has not as yet sent in an entry.

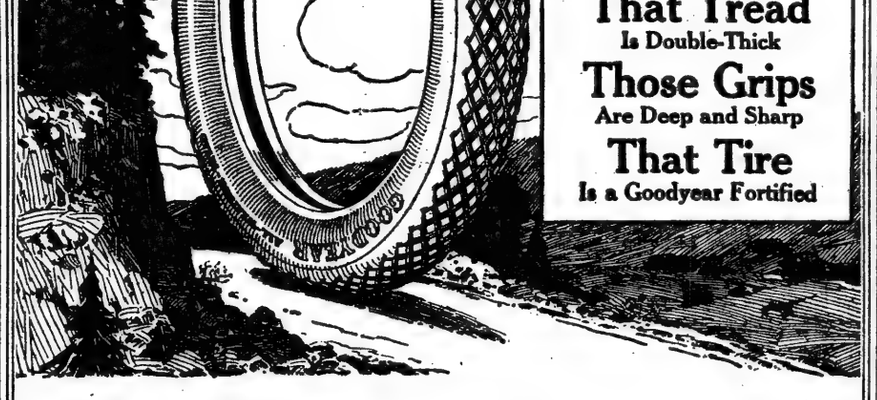
The donors of the junior and open championship trophies are S. D. Warren and Joseph E. Thomas. The Polo Association adds individual cups to be won outright to each championship emblem. These are perpetual and have the names of the winners inscribed upon them each year. Among the other trophies which will be played for are the Army and Navy cups, Randolph cups, Rathborne, and Atlantic cups, and the Gladstone trophy. Teams winning trophies given for sectional championships by the Polo Association will, after this season, be obliged to enter for the national championships.

The best imported and home bred polo mounts in this country will be rounded up this week on the Point Judith fields. There will be a number of players from the Middle West and California who have never played in the East before. Some have entered as individual players, while three or four have sent in their entries as representing their clubs. There are three players from the Chagrin Valley Club, near Cleveland, who will select another man from among those at Point Judith to fill out the team. St. Louis and the Westmoreland Polo Club, of Greensburg, Penn., will both be represented in the minor events. The tournament is expected to last five weeks.

Some Soccer Football Figures.

The rapid strides Soccer football has made in the States is further proved by some very interesting particulars just issued by the Secretary of the United States Football Association. Last season's National Challenge Cup competition, which was the second held in this country, attracted eighty-two clubs from nine States; ninety games were played and over 1,000 players took part. The attendances at these cup ties totaled 52,934 people, the gate receipts reaching $10,543.35. Entries for next season's cup competition will close at midnight, Sept. 30. Drawings for the qualifying and first round proper will take place on Oct. 2. The following dates have been sanctioned by the National Challenge Cup competition committee:

Qualifying Round—On or before Oct. 24, 1915.
First Round—On or before Nov. 14, 1915.
Second Round—On or before Dec. 12, 1915.
Third Round—On or before Jan. 16, 1916.
Fourth Round—On or before March 5, 1916.
Semi-finals—On or before April 2, 1916.
Final—On or before April 30, 1916.



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It will cost us $1,000,000 this year to make our All-Weather treads double-thick. Many anti-skids are merely regular treads made rough.

Goodyear Fortified Tires contain five exclusive features employed by no one else. They contain other features which are rare. These extras will cost us on this year's output $1,635,000.

Our latest improvements, just added this year, will cost us $500,000 during 1915. So it means something in these days to build maximum tires.

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One extra combats rim-cuts, one blow-outs, one loose treads. One means extra-strong side walls, one extra fabric protection. One makes the tire secure. One involves much added rubber.

Our double-thick All-Weather tread means extra wear and enduring grips.

These things save our users many times their cost to us. They gave Goodyear tires top place—have held them there for years. This year they are adding thousands to our users.

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Despite these extras, Goodyear prices have come down and down. This year's reduction will save our users about five million dollars. And that was the third reduction in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Consider these things. Most of them are hidden features. Tires which lack them look like tires which have them. But there's enormous difference in the average service. The only way to get all these extras is to ask for Goodyear Fortified Tires.

Any dealer will supply you. (2322)

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Fortified Tires

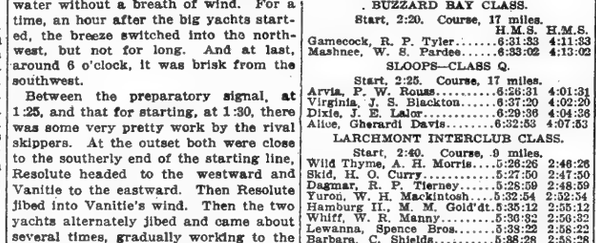
Rim-Cut—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
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Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
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Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

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Auto Owners' Supply Depot, 1773 Broadway
Banahan & Ackerman, 250 West 47th St.
Geneva Bauman, 136 Lenox Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. & Third Ave.
Belnord Auto & Storage Supply Co., 525 W. 87th St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 216th St. & B'way
LeRoy Brewster, 1790 Broadway
Broadway Tire & Repair Co., 1691 Broadway
Brownell & Kraft, 463 Sixth Ave.
Bronx Rubber & Auto Co., 385 East 149th St.
Bryant Sales Co., 1996 Broadway
Louis Burghardt, 136 West 105th St.
Cedarhurst Motor Livery Co., 147 West 83rd St.
Century Garage, 9 West 100th St.
S. W. Childs Co., Inc., 3552 Broadway
Circle Rubber Tire Co., 978 Eighth Ave.
J. B. Cohen & Co., 253 West 58th St.
Colonial Rubber Specialties Co., 35 Murray St.
Consolidated Auto Supply Co., 2071 Seventh Ave.
Crane & Stendicke, 1912 Broadway
Crescent Tire Co., 1777 Broadway
I. Davega, Jr., Inc., 125 West 125th St.
J. F. Driscoll, 148 West 68th St.
E. J. Edmond & Co., 1783 Broadway
James J. Fero, 796 Seventh Ave.
Field-Baran Co., 1733 Broadway
The Ford Sales Co., 55th St. & Broadway
Lewis Gensler, 1790 Broadway
Grand Concourse Garage Co., 190th St. & Grand Concourse
O. Goldberger, 376 Amsterdam Ave.
J. S. Griffin, Inc., 242 West 41st St., N. Y.
Hartford Tire Co., 1783 Broadway
Haynes Auto Co. of N. Y., 1745 Broadway
Henschel Tire & Rubber Co., 1675 Broadway
The Hoffman Garage & Taxi Co., 121 East 23rd St.
Hollywood Garage Co., 238 East 64th St.
Hubbell's Imp Garage, 52 West 67th St.
Hudson Rubber Co., 1902 Broadway
Hulse Garage, 516 West 145th St.
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers St.
Jeb Auto Tire Works, 3152 Third Ave.
A. D. L. Jewett, 1966 Broadway
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th St.
George Leveene Co., 125 West 68th St.
Lenox Garage, 112 East 75th St.
Lowe Motor Supply Co., 1727 Broadway
Metcalf & James, 245 West 57th St.
Mineola Garage, 503 Park Ave.
The Monmouth Garage, Inc., 126 East 54th St.
P. J. Mulcahy, 2286 Broadway
Mt. Morris Garage, Inc., 27 West 124th St.
N. Y. & Brooklyn Auto Supply Co., 1717 Broadway
New York Steam Auto Tire Works, 312 W. 52nd St.
Niagara Livery & Motor Car Co., 69 East 89th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 West 124th St.
Peerless Boulevard Garage, 1133 S. Boulevard
C. L. Peets, 250 West 54th St.
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Ream Auto Supply Co., 1974 Broadway
Regal Rubber Tire Works, 158 West 52nd St.
Reliable Tire & Supply Co., 224 West 48th St.
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 956 Eighth Ave.
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
Rona Auto Tire Repair Co., 4050 Broadway
Rose Auto Supply Depot, 1776 Broadway
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 102 Chambers St.
St. Nicholas Garage & Taxi Co., 646 St. Nicholas Av.
E. Schoonmaker & Co., 835 Seventh Ave.
W. A. Shanahan, 135 West 68th St.
Standard Auto Supply Co., 97 Chambers St.
Star Rubber Co., 1777 Broadway
Superior Motor Garage Co., 208 West 76th St.
Thedford's Garage, 137 West 89th St.
The Tire Specialty Co., 166 West 50th St.
Turin Garage & Supply Co., 55 West 93rd St.
United Auto Supply Co., 88 Chambers St.
United Tire & Rubber Works, 160 E. 57th St.
H. Veghtke, 155 West 51st St.
Washington Heights Auto Tire Works, 650 West 165th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square
Yorkville Auto Supply Co., 1235 Lexington Ave.

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Blum's Garage, Concord
Brighton Heights Garage, Inc., 415 Castleton Ave., New Brighton
Castleton Motor Car Co., West New Brighton
Granite Motor Car Co., Graniteville
Killian's Garage, Tompkinsville
Naumann's Garage, 30 Roff St., Stapleton.
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A full size five-passenger touring car, weighing only 2675 pounds.

Three-passenger roadster weighing only 2587 pounds.

Prices: Touring car, $1950; roadster, $1900.
Wheel base all models: 120 inches.

Six-cylinder engine, 3⅝-inch bore by 4-inch stroke, direct air-cooled.

Dyneto single unit starting and lighting system; starts by single switch; engine cannot stall.

Full-elliptic springs front and rear; wood chassis frame; flexible drive through the springs.

Upholstery in bright finish leather.

Body, hood, mudguards, running board shields, etc., sixty parts in all, now made of aluminum that will not rust.

Series 8 Franklin is also furnished in these types: Three-passenger Coupe, $2600; five-passenger Sedan, $2850 seven-passenger Berlin, $3100.

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and look over our large assortment of late model Touring Cars and Roadsters. Owing to the fact that we anticipate taking a large number of cars in trade on our 1916 Models, we are selling at sacrifice prices our entire stock of used cars (all models, all makes). The quality of these cars and the prices we ask are sources of astonishment to all who visit our showroom.
We are offering the following at exceptionally low prices this week only. Buy quick.
GARFORD LANDAULET; excellent condition and ready for immediate service. Just the thing for hacking. Worth at least $500. To quick buyer.....$280
STUDEBAKER; 1913 "35" h.p., electric starter and lights, fully equipped, seven and five pass.....$475
COLE "30"; five-passenger touring, good mechanical condition, fully equipped. A BARGAIN AT.....$475
CHALMERS; Roadster, small, light and powerful. Just the thing for a woman. Revarnished and in fine mechanical condition.....$350
BUICK RUNABOUT; Model 34, fine shape, just repainted. Very beautiful and serviceable. Inspection invited.....$375
STUDEBAKER; 1915 4-cyl. 5-passenger touring, in excellent mechanical condition; electric lights, starter and generator, fully equipped.....$725
BARGAINS: We have a number of good delivery wagons and trucks, Willys Knight, Maxwells, Chase, Flanders, Knox, and many others suitable for expressmen, grocers, etc. This is the time to buy. We offer exceptional bargains this week. First come, first served.
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6-cyl.; newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
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Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow; dynamo and electric lights.
We ask offers on following: Stearns 6-cyl., Chalmers Limousine.
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YOUNG CARTER TRIUMPHS IN GOLF AT SLEEPY HOLLOW—ON LAWN TENNIS COURTS

CARTER IN TOP FORM FOR CHIEF GOLF CUP

Young Junior Champion Lands Sleepy Hollow Trophy—Beats Bermingham.

Although he was the junior champion, Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau played golf worthy of a senior yesterday when he won the chief cup in the invitation tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. He defeated T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl by 6 up and 5 to play.

It was Carter's day all through. In his semi-final match against Gardiner W. White he went out flying in 34. Against Bermingham, Carter needed only 36, with an approximated 6 on the third hole. His drive there was pulled to the rough, and the ball came to rest in a rabbit hole. After taking one whack and more deeply imbedding the ball, he picked up.

Bermingham did not play his best game against the young title holder, and it was apparent that the intense heat had something to do with the Wykagyl man's inability to keep pace. They were all even at the end of the fifth hole. Bermingham made a spectacular shot out of the ravine almost dead to the pin, and halved in three. Reeling off two of the next three holes a stroke under par, Carter became 3 up at the eighth and a half in three at the ninth, where he missed a five-foot putt for a 2, and left himself 3 up at the turn. He won three of the next four holes and settled the match. The card follows:

Carter, out	4	4	6	4	3	4	4	4	3—36
Bermingham, out	6	3	5	6	3	5	5	5	3—41
Carter, in	4	4	4	4					
Bermingham, in	5	6	4	5					

Bermingham advanced by defeating Hamilton K. Kerr, the Connecticut State champion, early in the day. The margin was 5 and 4. Kerr had a tendency to be wild off the tee, with the result that he gave himself too much to do on his second shots and dropped strokes when they could have counted.

There was an eighteen hole medal play handicap coincident with the semi-final and final matches in which A. H. Johnson of Sleepy Hollow, won first prize, with a card of 81, 8—73, second net award going to Alfred Morrell of Hackensack, with 83, 8—75.

The summary follows:

First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, beat Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 5 up and 4 to play; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 3 up and 2 to play.
Final Round—Carter beat Bermingham, 6 up and 5 to play.
Beaten Eight, First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 1 up (19 holes); Mason B. Starring, Sleepy Hollow, beat Charles T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Starring beat Lewis, 2 up and 1 to play.
Second Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—G. L. Conley, Evanston, beat S. C. Clark, Piping Rock, 1 up; Morton L. Fearey, Oakland, beat C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 8 up and 6 to play.
Final Round—Conley beat Fearey, 1 up (19 holes).
Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, beat E. C. Stevens, St. Andrews, 6 up and 5 to play; A. S. Bourne, Westbrook, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 2 up.
Final Round—Johnson beat Bourne, 6 up and 5 to play.
Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round—T. W. Potter, Westchester, beat R. L. Jackson, Williams, 3 up and 2 to play; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Joseph T. M. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 7 up and 6 to play.
Final Round—Van Vleck beat Potter, 2 up and 1 to play.
Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—O. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, beat J. T. Souttar, Greenwich, 1 up, (19 holes;) O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, beat Dr. C. C. Sichel, Englewood, 7 up and 5 to play.
Final Round—Macy beat Carlson, 3 up and 2 to play.
Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Harry Jones, Dunwoodie, beat Dr. W. G. Fralich, Wheatley Hills, 2 up and 1 to play; W. H. Holston, Wykagyl, beat F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow, 3 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Jones beat Holston, 1 up.
Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—J. Couper Lord, Sleepy Hollow, beat George B. Francis, Sleepy Hollow, 3 up and 2 to play; A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, beat T. F. Allen, Sleepy Hollow, 5 up and 3 to play.
Final Round—Lord beat Gilkes, 7 up and 5 to play.
Fifth Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, beat James M. Sheldon, Skokie, 6 up and 5 to play; J. R. De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, beat David Torrence, Dunwoodie, 1 up.
Final Round—Martin beat De Witt, 3 up and 2 to play.
Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteenth, Semi-final round.—George C. Austin, Englewood, beat F. W. Cobb, Scarsdale, by default; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, beat G. E. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 8 up and 3 to play.
Final Round—Roth beat Austin, 2 up.

	Handicap. Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
A. H Johnson, Sleepy Hollow	81	8	73
Alfred Morrell, Hackensack	83	8	75
E. de F. Simmons, Sleepy Hol.	92	16	76
Morton L. Fearey, Oakland	83	6	77
S. G. Rea, Sleepy Hollow	98	18	80
F. H. McAdoo, Princeton	86	6	80
F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow	99	18	81
William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol	88	5	83
George C. Austin, Englewood	97	14	83
A. S. Bourne, Westbrook	90	7	83
W. D. N. Perine, Sleepy Hol.	102	18	84
J. H. Phillips, Lawrence Park	100	15	85
Samuel Allison, Midland	95	9	86
Eugene Van Schaick, Sleepy Hollow	98	12	86
M. S. Harrison, Lawrence Park	105	18	87
R. B. Dula, Sleepy Hollow	110	18	92
Douglas Kent, Sleepy Hol.	110	18	92
H. B. Scott, Sleepy Hollow	114	18	96
R. E. Young, Ardsley	117	18	99
H. M. Peck, Sleepy Hollow	119	18	101
H. C. Newland, Memphis	122	18	104

MONTCLAIR GOLFERS SHINE.

Two Jerseymen Take Championships on Pennsylvania Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., July 17—Montclair was surely put on the map as a result of the golf tournaments held over the Shawnee course this week.

On Wednesday, Tom Anderson, the Montclair "Pro," walked away with the Pennsylvania professional State golf championship. Today Frank W. Dyer, also of Montclair, took the measure of Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh, the erstwhile national champion, by a three and one margin for thirty-six holes, thus bringing to Jersey the Pennsylvania Amateur State Golf Championship.

Dyer was eligible for play in this tournament because he is also a member of the Frankford Golf Club. At the end of the morning round, Byers stood two up, getting a 78 to Dyer's 80. In the afternoon Dyer won six straight holes. He went out in 37 to his opponent's 43. Byers had trouble with his approaches, many of which were too strong. The cards follow:

Byers—									
Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—40
In	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—38—78
Out	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	3	6—43
In	4	5	5	5	6	4			—38
Dyer—									
Out	5	6	5	4	4	6	5	4	5—44
In	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	6	3—36—80
Out	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5—37
In	5	6	4	6	5	5			—35

Flag Golf Contest at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—The annual flag competition was played before a large gallery at the North Jersey Country Club here this afternoon. Par was 74. Karl W. Haller proved the victor of the annual contest. He planted his flag at the second hole of the second green, making 20 holes. H. W. Mason was second, planting his flag just short of the green on the second round on the 18-hole course.

TITLE FOR McLOUGHLIN.

Johnston Forces Former Champion to Five Hard Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—Two thousand spectators rose to their feet at the California Tennis Club today and cheered Maurice E. McLoughlin to the echo when he walked from the sun-baked court winner by a close margin from William M. Johnston in the title match of the Exposition Singles Tennis Championships. The struggle went to the limit, five sets, and at the end both players gained a reputation for pluck as well as skill. Johnston, though beaten, was strong in defeat, and it is doubtful if his clever opponent gained much more by victory. It was a great trial of strength from start to finish, with the scores 7—9, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4 in McLoughlin's favor.

Miss Anita Myers started the title winning with a defeat of Miss Marjorie Wale in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Myers displayed more tournament experience, but was not far beyond Miss Wale in point of skill.

George M. Church and Dean Mathey, the last of the Easterners to figure in the Exposition tennis championships, went down to defeat before John R. Strachan and W. M. Johnston, the Pacific Coast stars. Johnston, although, he had just played through a grueling struggle with McLoughlin, came back to the scene of his defeat and helped Strachan win by the scores of 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1. The visitors appeared to be a trifle off their game, netting many balls on easy shots.

The exposition tournament will close tomorrow with matches in singles, East against the West.

SEEK RETURN TENNIS MATCH.

High Wind and Asphalt Courts Blamed for Easterners' Defeat.

Private telegrams and letters received from members of the Eastern States Tennis Team, which was defeated in the Panama Championship Tournament at San Francisco, indicate that the unusual conditions of the asphalt courts and the high winds proved more of a handicap than the Eastern players could surmount. Robert D. Wrenn, Chairman of the Eastern States Team Committee, and others, however, are in no way downhearted over the showing of R. Norris Williams, George M. Church, Watson N. Washburn, and Dean Mathey, the Eastern contestants. Playing on splendidly groomed turf at the Casino, at Newport, or at Forest Hills, is one thing. Trying to obtain the same results on none too good asphalt surfaces is entirely different—and Williams and his team mates had the fact impressed on them.

The wind, according to the telegrams, amounted almost to a gale. Dr. Sumner Hardy, the National Committeeman on the Pacific Coast, mentioned the wind as playing pranks, especially with the Eastern team, and this statement was made by Wrenn: "I look to see the Eastern team do materially better in the special team matches, despite the poor showing in the Panama championships."

Wrenn said that the matches, so far as they had progressed, had aroused a desire for a return team match to be decided in this section of the country and on turf, at the time that the Californians are here for the national tournament. Negotiations are already going on between the National Association and the Pacific Coast Association with the idea of bringing these matches about. One plan is to stage the Pacific Coast versus Atlantic team matches on the turf of the West Side Club, at Forest Hills, a few days after the national championship.

The special tournament at the Newport Casino, which begins on Monday, Aug. 16, will be under the guidance of F. K. Stergus. Noted players from all parts of the country have been invited, and the entry list practically represents the first thirty-two men of the Nation. It will include McLoughlin, and will be his first tournament coming east; Thomas C. Bundy, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson, Californians. The tournament offers wonderful possibilities for a week of great tennis, as it will be the tuning up of the top men for the national championship.

CHICAGO GOLFERS RETAIN OLYMPIC CUP

California Team Second in the Cleveland Contest—Western Tourney Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—Chicago golfers again came to the fore this afternoon when the Windy City Association team won first honors in the annual Olympic Cup tournament at the Mayfield Country Club, an event preliminary to the Western golf tournament, which will open Monday. The Chicago team's score for the thirty-six holes was 651. The next nearest team was the California contingent, which brought in 655 for the day's work.

All of the four men on the Chicago team played good games, but first honors of the day go to Ned Sawyer, who played the strange course in the morning in 74 and in the afternoon in 77. It was the best golfing seen in the last week at Mayfield. The Californians came strong in the afternoon, with two men in the seventies. R. Y. Hayne played the course in 78 and E. S. Armstrong in 77.

The Trans-Mississippi team, which tied for fourth place with the Detroit and Central teams, started with but three players: S. E. Edmunds of St. Louis, did not arrive until noon. He started right off when he did reach the links, and played thirty-six holes without stopping. The Pennsylvania team finished third, although it played the last eighteen holes with a cripple, J. B. Crookston having injured an ankle during the morning.

By winning again this year the Chicago team will retain the $1,000 trophy another season. Poor scores were the rule today and many of the star golfers were off their game because of the soft course which, in spots, was still very wet this morning after last night's downpour.

There are present today more than a hundred of the tournament contestants, and tomorrow morning and afternoon will see the stars of several States getting in trim for their preliminary round, which starts Monday morning.

Chick Evans, the Western amateur golf champion, today received a birthday present in the form of a week's vacation to enable him to defend his title in the championship tournament next week. The champion had all but given up hope of playing because of business, and managed only today to arrange affairs.

Evans will leave Chicago Sunday night, and he will have to start playing in Cleveland without a chance to practice on the difficult Mayfield links. Sunday will be his twenty-fifth birthday. He has played in every Western championship since 1907, winning the title three times and the gold medal for low score twice.

It was rumored about the course today that J. D. Standish, Jr., last year's runner-up to Evans, would have to withdraw because of important business in Detroit. Standish would not confirm the report tonight, but admitted his plans were a bit uncertain.

Medal Play at Park Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 17.—W. P. Taylor and W. H. Nischwitz, holders, defeated Dr. H. K. Carroll and J. A. Wilson, 3 up and 2 to play, for the officers' medal at the Park Golf Club today. The leading scores for the President's Cup were: R. G. Campbell, 89, 21—68; W. H. Nischwitz, 89, 20—69; W. P. Taylor, 80, 9—74; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 85, 13—72; H. E. Blazier, 84, 9—75; J. A. Wilson, 89, 16—73; C. J. Hand, 109, 19—90.

Spring Lake Golf Results.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 17.—R. C. Maxwell of Trenton today won the match play at the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club. In a match against Poor he finished one down. Albert Bryant and George Bowley tied for second with two down. Others in the tournament were Walter T. Fahy, George de Boeschf, Edward F. Hooper, Robert M. Sutcliff, Clarence D. Meeks, R. H. Perry, Chester Maxwell, Harry Maxwell, Harry Messenger, and Malcolm Harkness.

Semi-Finals on Weeburn Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—In the semi-finals for the club championship at the Weeburn links today Chester Selleck beat C. H. Seeley 4 up, 3 to go, and Dr. W. MacDonald beat A. S. Pitt 2 up, 2 to go. In the second division Gillespie and Buchanan won their matches. They will be in finals.

MISS BJURSTEDT LOSES.

Mrs. McLean Beats National Tennis Champion in Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 17.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the National indoor and outdoor tennis champion, was defeated today in the final round of the women's singles at the Thousand Islands Country Club by Mrs. Marshall McLean of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, in straight sets at 6—3, 7—5. It was Miss Bjurstedt's second defeat in singles since engaging in competition in this country. Mrs. McLean used excellent judgment. Her strokes were accurate and hard, and she kept the champion running from one end of the court to the other. She played to Miss Bjurstedt's backhand most of the time, but the champion did not show up to her usual vigorous style. The courts, which were slow, owing to a heavy rain last night, did not help Miss Bjurstedt's play.

In the final round of the men's doubles Clarence H. Hobart and Lawrence H. Vilas defeated Irving C. Wright and A. G. Mills 7—5, 9—7, 5—7, 7—5. Both players adopted a back court game and the match lasted three hours.

PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS.

Roy Kriss Retains His Central Park Championship—Other Matches.

Court generalship of the highest order, interspersed with sparkling sorties at the net, resulted in Roy Kriss upholding his title as champion of the Central Park lawn tennis courts yesterday. In one of the most stubbornly fought contests of his career Kriss defeated his rival, William Bates, in three sets, and thereby won his place in the semi-final round of the divisional singles of the championship series of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association. The score of the match was 6—1, 5—7, 7—5.

The other singles matches were in the fourth round, in which Edward Gordon defeated Frederick Kriss, 6—2, 6—2; Julius Isaacs defeated S. Maisist, 6—2, 6—4, and A. Kane defeated B. Barnett, 6—2, 6—2.

Edward Troth, rated as one of the greatest wielders of the racquet in the Macomb's Dam Park division, gained his place in the semi-final round of the singles on the courts there, Troth came through by defeating Ray Costigan in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3.

A lively match in the semi-final round of the championship doubles provided the feature on the courts of Claremont Park. L. Feilermann and A. Siegerstone came through the winners against J. Cohen and M. Rubin. The score was 6—4, 8—6. The defeated pair were a couple of youngsters, whose net attack was as pyrotechnical as it was erratic. They brought off smashes that would have done credit to McLoughlin and dubbed easy volleys into the net.

L. A. Sheridan, the champion of Prospect Park, reached the semi-finals at Prospect Park by beating F. Short, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1. Sheridan got a scare in the first set, and when Short won here the friends of the champion feared he was in for a fight. After the opening set Sheridan settled down, and once the second set was under way it was seen that Short would have to play his best game in order to make even a good showing. Sheridan took the second set easily and had no trouble in winning the final and deciding set. Sheridan also reached the semi-finals of the doubles. With Rubenstein as his partner he defeated Lowenthal and Goldstein in straight sets at 6—0, 6—0.

Fishel and Rooney also reached the doubles semi-finals, as did Fearlman and Malbin. The first named pair scored over the Cohn brothers at 6—0, 6—2, while Fearlman and Malbin had to play three sets before they emerged victors over Short and Bixby at 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Rain Stops Woodmere Tennis.

Only one match was played in the men's singles open tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. Several contests were started, but a heavy rainstorm flooded the courts and necessitated the postponement of the unfinished matches until today. In the lower half of the semi-final round Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum after a lively session in straight sets at 7—5, 6—3. Lovibond played steady tennis and kept well in the back court, holding his shots close to the top of the net. Dr. Rosenbaum was not up to his usual form. Lovibond will play Charles Chambers of the Kings County Tennis Club in the final round for the cup.

Clean Sweep for Closter.

Closter made a clean sweep in the inter-club tennis match with Harrington Park yesterday on the courts of the latter club at Harrington Park, N. J. Three singles and two doubles matches were played, in which Wray and G. Zabriskie appeared to advantage for the winning team, while Smith showed the best form for the home combination. The summary:

Singles—G. Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Strunk, Harrington Park, 6—1, 6—1; Wray, Closter, defeated Smith, Harrington Park, 6—1, 11—9; I. Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Dennison, Harrington Park, 6—3, 6—3.
Doubles.—Lesterance and Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Miller and Myers, Harrington Park, 6—4, 6—2; Wray and I. Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Smith and Strunk, Harrington Park, 6—4, 6—4.

TENNIS VETERANS ARE ELIMINATED

Beekman and Throckmorton Advance to Semi-Finals at Westchester Country Club.

Two more veterans fell by the wayside in the men's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Country Club of Westchester yesterday. S. Howard Voshell, former Eastern New York champion, was put out in the second round by Leonard Beekman, the Princeton freshman, who holds the national interscholastic championship, and G. A. L. Dionne, ex-Captain of the West Side Tennis Club team, met his master in the brilliant Woodbridge High School boy, Harold Throckmorton.

The matches were played in a withering heat, which was by no means to the advantage of the older men. The sun beat down without mercy and there was hardly any breeze. When they left the courts, all the players looked as if they had been in swimming, but the youngsters didn't seem to mind it so much.

Both Beekman and Throckmorton advanced to the semi-finals by their victories. The former furnished the first upset in the morning by downing Voshell in three sets, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. Voshell had his stinging left-hand service working nicely in the first set and his rushes to the net were usually good for points, but he couldn't stand the pace and became erratic after that. Beekman seemed pretty well baked after the encounter, but in the afternoon he bobbed up as fresh as a lark and put G. C. Caner, the young Harvard player, out of the running in another up-hill fight at 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The matches were so long-drawn-out and the heat so intense that Referee George T. Adee decided to call it a day after the youngsters had finished these matches. As a result, the semi-finals between Beekman and Throckmorton and Karl H. Behr and Dr. William Rosenbaum were put over until noon today and the final round will be played at 3 P. M. The change in schedule came just in time, for a squall came up and drenched the club lawn a few minutes after the players reached the clubhouse.

Throckmorton and Dionne started at 5-all, where they had left off the day before, and the youngster had the service. But that proved to be of little advantage, for he was unable to get his first ball over and Dionne broke through and made it 6—5. Throckmorton again evened matters in the twelfth, but again his service failed him and Dionne took the upper hand at 7—6. The veteran then walked off with a love game which gave him the set at 8—6.

In the second set the youngster ran into a lead of 3-love before he faltered. Dionne had started in by driving the ball straight at him, but the youngster soon solved this system and the veteran fell back to his long-driving back court game. He kept Throckmorton dancing all over the court after placement shots, and his soft returns prevented the youngster from smashing. Dionne took the next four games straight before Throckmorton found himself and tied the score at 4-all. Throckmorton then steadied and took the next two and the set at 6—4.

The third set was a ding-dong affair, each winning on service until the count was 3 all. They were stopping every few minutes now to mop their heads, and the perspiration trickled down their arms and made their grips as weak as a novice. Dionne's chance to win the match came after he had broken through Throckmorton's service and made it 4—3, but another return of form put the youngster on even terms in the next, and the score went to 5 all on service. The strain of the contest was beginning to tell on both men, Dionne being the chief sufferer. Throckmorton's hot serves won him the odd game, and he quickly ended the argument in the next by putting on steam and rushing Dionne off his feet for the game and match at 7—5.

The Beekman-Caner encounter was a stubborn tug-of-war between players of much the same type. Beekman found the Harvard man easy at first, and ran up a lead of 3-love before the collegian got going. When he did, he had his opponent driving them to all points of the compass, and Caner walked off with the next six games in a row. The heat made both men erratic in the second set, and each profited by the other's wildness. The score seesawed up to 4 all, and then Beekman steadied and pulled out the next two for the set, at 6—4.

In the third Beekman brought off some telling shots near the net, and they were good for the first two games. Then Caner pulled himself together and tied the score. It was all he could do, however, for Beekman again got the upper hand at 3—2, and finding his opponent weakening made quick work of the next three games, which he won easily, allowing Caner only one point in each. The summary:

Country Club of Westchester, Invitation Men's Singles, Second Round.—Leonard Beekman defeated S. Howard Voshell, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Third Round.—Beekman defeated G. C. Caner, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5.

Golf Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Thirty-four pairs were entered today in the mixed foursomes tournament at the Newport Golf Club, for which prizes were offered by Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador. The winners were: Miss Muriel Winthrop and George S. Post, first; Miss Rose B. Dolan and Charles E. Sands, second; Mrs. Vincent Astor and Paulding Fosdyck, third.

LONG BATTLE AT NET.

Alexander and Little Defeat Pell and Prentice in Rumson Tourney.

Frederick B. Alexander, the former international tennis player, showed brilliant form in the round robin men's doubles tournament of the Rumson Country Club yesterday on the club courts near Seabright, N. J., when with Raymond D. Little as a partner, he defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice in the first match, and former National Champions William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn in the second. The other doubles winners of the day were Frederick C. Inman and Edwin P. Larned, who defeated in succession Walter Merrill Hall and Alfred S. Dabney and Pell and Prentice.

Battling for three hours during the excessive heat in the morning rounds, Alexander and Little gave a spirited exhibition of tennis, and during that time thirty-eight games were played. It was a contest employing all the elements in tennis and the veteran pair stood up well under the strain. Alexander made a number of clever passing shots and Little stormed the net in brilliant style, smashing with deadly results from any position in the court, and subjected Pell and Prentice to a merciless bombardment. After winning the first set at 7—5 Alexander and Little led in the second at 5—2, when a clever rally by Pell and Prentice brought the score to 5-all, from which point the latter pair annexed the two deuce games and took the set 7—5. The third set was even more bitterly contested than the first two. It was marked by brilliant and long sustained rallies, the score being carried to 8—6.

The two former national champions, W. J. Clothier and R. D. Wrenn, proved easy victims for Alexander and Little. They were outplayed throughout the two sets, which went to their opponents at 6—1, 6—3. In their match with Walter Merrill Hall and A. S. Dabney, which was another straight-set affair, Clothier and Wrenn won at 9—7, 6—3.

Larned was particularly effective in the match with Pell and Prentice, his clever volleying across the court by a quick wrist movement for the openings piling up the points rapidly. Inman, too, was strong in his play overhead, and was a great assistance to his partner. Hall and Dabney again proved a poor combination, going down to defeat at 6—1, 6—3. Summary:

Rumson Country Club, Round Robin, Men's Doubles.—Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Alfred D. Dabney, 6—1, 6—3; William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 9—7, 6—3; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn, 6—1, 6—3; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 7—5, 6—4.

Travis in Lincoln Foursome Win.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 17.—Walter J. Travis, the veteran golfer from Garden City, played his annual round with the far-famed Lincoln foursome at Ekwanok this afternoon. Mr. Travis played the best ball of Robert T. Lincoln of Washington, Robert M. Janney of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Horace G. Young and George H. Thacher of Albany. Going out in thirty-five, Mr. Travis established a good lead and won by six up and four to play.

BASSFORD'S LOBS FAILED.

Miss Grove and King Captured Westchester Mixed Doubles Finals.

The third of the annual tennis championships of Westchester County was decided yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mount Vernon, when Miss Margaret Grove and George King captured the mixed doubles title, defeating in the final round Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., two sets to one, at 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. The final match in the men's doubles will be played tomorrow afternoon.

Ability to master the lobs of Bassford played a prominent part in the result. King took care of the back court and made a number of sensational gets, while his speedy service added many points to his score. He was splendidly supported by Miss Grove, whose steadiness was of great value to the winning combination. Bassford devoted his attention to lobs, and kept King racing all over the court, while Miss Holden made a number of clever cross-court shots.

The lofty lobs of Bassford were successful in the first set, King failing to make accurate returns. With the score 5—all Bassford outmanoeuvred his opponents and captured the set. The second set found the young Columbia student at his best, and he made a number of clever passing shots. He was well supported by his partner, and equalized the score. The third and deciding set required extra games before King and Miss Grove won the title.

In the semi-final round Miss Grove and King defeated Mrs. Royal Victor and H. W. Forster, the Yonkers High School champion, in straight sets at 8—6, 7—5. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove and George King defeated Mrs. Royal Victor and H. W. Forster, 8—6, 7—5. Final Round.—Miss Margaret Grove and George King defeated Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Victory for Haworth Tennis Team.

The Haworth Country Club lawn tennis team yesterday afternoon defeated the team of the Tower Ridge Yacht Club of Hastings-on-Hudson, taking five of the seven events—three of the four singles and two of the three doubles. The games were played on the Haworth courts. The summary:

Singles.—Percy Nash, Tower Ridge, defeated Frank Knapp, Haworth, 6—2, 8—6; Harold Naisawald, Haworth, defeated Frank Wufferman, Tower Ridge, 6—0, 7—5; Denman Fink, Haworth, defeated E. J. Buttenheim, Tower Ridge, 6—4, 6—0; James Ecklerson, Haworth, defeated Carlos Wufferman, Tower Ridge, 6—2, 6—0.
Doubles.—H. Nasawald and Denman Fink, Haworth, defeated P. Nash and C. Wufferman, Tower Ridge, 6—2, 6—3; Frank Knapp and F. R. Buttenheim, Haworth, defeated F. Wufferman and E. J. Buttenheim, Tower Ridge, 6—3, 6—4; William Casey and M. Kensing, Tower Ridge, defeated Henry Collins and Frank Hennessy, Haworth, 6—3, 6—2.

Plainfield Golfers Play for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 17.—The point winners for the Golf Committee Cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were:
Morris J. Dumont, 88, 12—76; Burnett C. Kenyon, 98, 16—77; H. H. Craig, 99, 16—83; D. H. Rowland, 102, 19—83.

The low, graceful lines, smart appearance and luxurious appointments of the

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represent an advance in motor car design as marked as the new standard of performance set by this TWELVE CYLINDER CAR.

The 1-35—Wheelbase 135 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - $2,950
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LOZIER engineers are content—for the present—to rest on the achievements that have made LOZIER Cars "The Choice of Men Who Know."

Two models—LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four"—will be continued with the addition of such refinements from time to time as will enhance the beauty, distinction, comfort and convenience of these famous cars.

No changes will be made—no novelties introduced—no attempt to create circus publicity. LOZIER POLICY is based on permanency—the essential built—in quality that endures. It is opposed to the exploitation of passing fads and fancies that appeal to the unthinking votaries of novelty.

A *real* LOZIER, built to the true LOZIER standards, needs no spectacular selling argument. This sterling car stands today—as in the past—"four square to all the passing winds" that blow through Automobiledom. Its record of results is the best guarantee for the future.

Prestige

Prestige never results from mere pretension. It comes only from achievement. LOZIER prestige is permanent. LOZIER Cars are immutably fixed in the public mind as quality products. Think of "LOZIER" and you *must* think "class" and "quality." The association is intimate and inevitable. "LOZIER" is one of three great American Cars. The others will readily occur to most newspaper readers.

Power

The mountain climbing type LOZIER Motor is famous wherever automobiles are known; a power plant of marvelous perfection. The smooth-running, silent and flexible long-stroke LOZIER Motor meets every possible demand for power with true economy of fuel consumption. Both LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" are equipped with the genuine, original LOZIER Motor, designed by LOZIER engineers and built only in the LOZIER factories.

Performance

Results count! The test of time is the test that tells. LOZIER Quality for many years has fulfilled every claim—met every demand—satisfied every expectation of LOZIER owners. Point for point the powerful, silent, thoroughbred LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" challenge comparison with cars of the very highest class only. In construction, performance, comfort and refinement, they leave nothing essential to be desired.

Permanence

The LOZIER is not a temporary car—here today, gone tomorrow! It is the car of permanence, untouched by the fickle currents of popular whim and senseless craving for "new models" each season. LOZIER engineering principles embody every essential factor of strength, safety and reliability. Hence LOZIER Cars are fundamentally sound in construction; cars of real "class" that yield increasing satisfaction with each succeeding year.

Plant

The LOZIER plant is better than ever equipped to maintain the high ideals of true LOZIER production. In men, materials and machinery, LOZIER methods now set a new pace in modern factory efficiency. Every invention, process and device that tends to improve quality and increase intrinsic value of LOZIER cars finds its place in the scheme of the great LOZIER plant.

Price

LOZIER prices will remain unchanged. To continue the production of a car of the sterling LOZIER quality, logically demands a continuance of LOZIER price policy. LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four" will be fully LOZIER equipped with added refinements for 1916. These models are real LOZIERS. They have all the power, speed, beauty, comfort and distinction that made LOZIER "*The Choice of Men Who Know.*"

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OCEANFRONT PROPERTY.

4,000 Feet at Belle Harbor to be Sold at Public Auction.

The announcement made last week by Joseph P. Day to the effect that he would sell without reserve to the highest bidder on July 31 and Aug. 2 286 ocean-front lots, with full riparian rights, and 625 lots adjoining, located within the city limits, came as a genuine surprise to the average New Yorker.

That ocean-front property for homes, with all advantages of boating, bathing, and fishing, within easy reach of the heart of Manhattan existed and could be purchased at reasonable prices seemed almost too good to be true. As a result of the announcement, many inquiries have been made regarding the property to be sold, which is located at Belle Harbor, between Rockaway and Seaside Parks, on the Rockaway Peninsula. Despite the rapid growth of this section of the Borough of Queens, and especially Belle Harbor, which is an all-the-year-round seashore sort, with all city improvements, not one ocean-front lot has been sold up to the present time. Therefore no values have been established, and the sale will constitute the first record of prices for these ocean-front lots.

In the opinion of Mr. Day, this is unfortunate, "as the present lot selling market offers but poor prospects of even normal prices being paid, the probability being," he says, "that even these rare specimens of semi-suburban home-building sites having the manifold advantages of city and borough improvements, government, &c., will bring but a small part of their actual value in any sort of a responsive market." However, the owner, according to Mr. Day, has determined to let the public make the prices and to abide by the decision of the bidder.

Aside from the unusual importance of this offering of 4,000 feet of ocean and beach frontage, together with full riparian rights to low-water mark, the sale marks what is probably the largest offering ever made of seashore property located within the limits of the City of New York.

For those who will not be able to secure the ocean-front lots, numbering 286, there are 420 other lots, situated between Washington Avenue, one block north of the beach front, and Newport Avenue, on which is the line of trolley connecting with the Long Island Railroad station, connecting with Rockaway Park, and a number of lots lying in a less restricted area between Bayside Drive and Beach Channel Drive, along the Jamaica Bay frontage.

About 100 of these lots are also grouped about the clubhouse and boat landing at the front of Orient Avenue, which is within from one to four blocks of the trolley car line and the gateway to Belle Harbor. With few exceptions, all the lots to be sold face improved streets and are ready for building. The types of houses to be erected are governed by very reasonable restrictions. Up to the present time close to 300 houses have been erected, costing from $4,000 to $25,000 each.

An improvement of vital importance to Belle Harbor and the adjacent territory will be the construction of a new road and automobile highway across Jamaica Bay to the ocean front. The plans have been prepared by Borough President Connelly, and will be presented to the Board of Estimate. When completed this boulevard, as it is designated, will shorten by about twelve miles the present roundabout trip to Manhattan by automobile, and will be the means of attracting to the west end of the Rockaway Peninsula the representative population that is now deflected toward Arverne, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REMODELLED HOMESTEAD
28 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. City
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On pretty plot of ground 4 min. walk from Sta. Splendid train service. Restricted, refined neighborhood. Golf course, tennis courts.
$650 Buys It. Balance $5,850 on 1st and 2d Mortgage.
TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, parquet floors, cement cellar. Flowering trees and shrubs.
Nothing Like It in or Near the City.
Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS
TEN-DOLLAR WEEK
Ten dollars only will be required as the initial payment on most attractive building plots, and Five dollars will be accepted as a monthly payment.
Plots range from $600 to $3,000 in price.
The Nepperhan section is one of the most attractive suburban semi-bungalow colonies in Westchester County. There are several attractive houses ready for occupancy, on very easy terms.
Transportation, maps and literature will be sent upon request
Convenient trains leave the 155th St. terminal of the Putnam Division, New York Central, to-day at 10 and 11 A.M., and at 1, 2:26 and 4:59 P. M.
The property is twenty-three minutes from 155th St. and to-day is the last day of the sale.
Nepperhan Heights Booth
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., or Nepperhan Station, Putnam Division, N.Y.C.R.R.
MURRAY HILL 7720.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale. Large plot in beautiful section; very convenient to the city improvement; new house, seven large rooms, tiled bath and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home. Address Owner, 76 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Private Residence—West Side.
For lease for a period of years, the modern private residence on the southwest corner of 73d Street and West End Avenue; 16 rooms and 5 baths; electric elevator; house in magnificent order; owner desires to lease to responsible party for a long term very attractive and quality and ready to move in a week's notice; terms only $5,000 yearly. Apply to your broker or Wm. H. Moffitt, 185 Madison Av. Full commission to brokers.

59 WEST 89TH ST.
8-story brownstone house, 2-story extension, ten rooms and two baths. Will be decorated to suit the tenants. Otto Dencker, 503 Fifth Ave. Telephone 5616 Murray Hill.

69 WEST 89TH ST.
8-story brownstone house, 2-story extension, ten rooms and two baths. Will be decorated to suit the tenants. Otto Dencker, 503 Fifth Ave. Telephone 5616 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

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247 FIFTH AVENUE,
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EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX APARTMENT
HANDSOME
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THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following dates for tests have been set:

Laboratory assistant, meatal test July 21. There are eighty-two candidates.

Civil Service examiner, medical, mental test July 22. There are eighty-two candidates.

An examination has been ordered for female nurse, temporary. Age limits are twenty-one to forty years. The usual salary is $900 a year.

An examination has been ordered for automobile engineman, with knowledge of hoisting, Part II. of the Labor Class. Age limits, twenty-one to forty-five years. Salary, $1,200 a year. There is one vacancy in the office of the President of the Bronx.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for laboratory aid in seed testing, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $720 a year. The duties will be to assist in the laboratory work incident to investigations in grain standardization, and also to assist in the seed laboratory of the bureau. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying, and practical questions in seed testing. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 30 and 302; Hyman Fleischman against Eldorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor.....$63

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302; Charles Lyman against Eldorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor $108

86TH ST, 144 East; Simon Pfaster against Aschenbroedel Verein, owner and contractor $40

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, 870 and 878; Morris Mulnick against Beck Street Construction Co., owners; J. Calvin Bogert, Samuel Wilfand and Rosie Dash, lessees; Samuel Wilfand, contractor $350

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 100 and 102; Charles Braun against Grand Street Realty Co. et al., July 15, 1915, (by deposit).....$39

115TH ST, 122 West; Herman Ostermann against Lina Henschel et al., Jan. 7, 1915. $124

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SPRING ST, 160; Metropolitan Savings Bank against David Kass et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

1ST AV, 1,937 and 1,939; Estate of Thomas Suffern, Inc., against Isaac Kleinfeld et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Dixon against Bessie Seidman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dixon & Holmes.

PROSPECT AV, 1,320; Barnet Gellis against David Gellis et al., (action to impress a trust;) attorney, L. Scheuer.

3D AV, 3,349; City Real Estate Co. against Louise A. Irving et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, 3,436, 3,438, 3,440 and 3,442; City Real Estate Co. against Louise A. Irving et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

46TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.2x100.5; Union Mortgage Co. loans Ritz Realty Corporation to erect a nine-story loft.... $225,000

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sale.		Price.
2	Bates Mfg. Co.	24¼
1	Columbia Mfg Co.	1,363
5	Draper Co.	226¾@227¼
16	E. & T. Fairbanks Co.	125
5	Everett Mills	115
1	Great Falls Mfg Co.	185
10	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. pf.	93½
1	Lyman Mills	118¾
1	Lancaster Mills	76
1	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	118
2	Massachusetts Mills in Georgia	99
8	Merrimac Mfg Co.	24¾
1	Merrimac Mfg Co. pf.	83
1	Otis Company	2,805
1	Pemberton Company	80
10	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	122
10	Plymouth Cordage Co., ex-rights	191
4	Plymouth Cordage, rights	6
3	Riverdale Cotton Mills pf.	86
2	Monmouth Company	1,370
1	U. S. Envelope Co. pf.	107

STEAMBOATS.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today

Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:30, 2:15, 4:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 6:00, 7:00.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

RESORTS.

New York.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountains and lakes sceneries, comft. rooms, verandas, impts., boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Long Island.

Large bungalows, furniture, boat, included, $10 weekly. Beardall, Owassa Lake, Newton, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, whereupon made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, United States Marshal.
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (one wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Story of the War.

The New York Times Current History, issued monthly, presents the story of the European conflict from all viewpoints. Pictures of notable men and scenes. 25c a copy. First six numbers, handsomely bound, $2. (Delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, July 19.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Roselle St, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar, 50x147.1x137x122.3; Max Herzig against C. F. Brennan et al.; L. A. Davis, attorney; Valentine Taylor, referee; due, $1,477.40; taxes, &c., $82.45; subject to first mortgage of $6,000.

Newbold Av, n e corner of Castle Hill Av, 21x82; A. H. Minner against M. M. Henning et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; L. O'Reilly, referee; due, $3,441.91; taxes, &c., $844.42.

By Henry Brady.

Eastern Boulevard, w s, adjoining lands of Paul Platzer, 175x307.6 to Becker x 100x200; Commonwealth Savings Bank against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; G. H. Hyde, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $17,235.77; taxes, &c., $1,348.26.

Tuesday, July 20.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

118th St, 262 West, s s, 154 ft s of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. M. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c., $570.24.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisolm et al. against J. N. Eisenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55.

Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 68th St, 40x65, vacant; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre, Inc., et al; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due, $.9,225.82; taxes, &c., $437.14.

106th St, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Rachele Podesta against J. G. Andriaccio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due, $15,388.74; taxes, &c., $151.55.

122d St, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against G. C. Kline et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,900.87; taxes, &c., $687.95.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritaro Realty Co. et al.; C. C. Lockwood, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $208,403.15; taxes, &c., $7,732.76.

99th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, two-story flat; E. H. Rosenquest et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & Co., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $39,752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.83.

155th St, 1 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; P. Schoen, referee; due, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $281.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, s s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 26th St (33.3 to 339) x125x 24.9x100 to 1st Av x74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $160,174.52; taxes, &c., $19,987.79.

20th St, 329 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $18,066.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95.

Mott St, 284, e s, 30.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x 68.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due, $4,510.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 23, n s, 75.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbelovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 638 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11, five-story tenement; J. L. Donley against M. Feravolin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due, $11,802.48; taxes, &c., $961.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; Annie Mahoney et al. against Giosue Galiani et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.06; taxes, &c., $2,091.65.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 205th St, 50x100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahr et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; E. Moore, referee; due, $2,820.27; taxes, &c., $65.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.6x26.10x100, vacant; Frank Barre against W. T. Atkinson et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; James Shea, referee; due, $1,743.24.

Wednesday, July 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. H. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $818.45.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against William Seltz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x——, 172d, 22x50; A. R. Crosin against William Seltz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317.

Thursday, July 22.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; W. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; J. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, &c., $2,372.47.

By Herbert A. Sheehan.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5 x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th St and 7th Av Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.25; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 328 to 332, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7; 3 four-story buildings; F. M. Warburg et al., trustees, against G. W. Tubbs; Stroock & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $129,082.47; taxes, &c., $5,348.95.

123d St, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Eleanor Lee Roy against Rocco D'Amico et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; B. M. L. Ernst, referee; due, $12,140.70; taxes, &c., $397.54.

By Samuel Marx.

85th St, 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; six-story flat and stores; Jacob Regensberg et al. against Dora Isaacson et al; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $3,358.25; taxes, &c., $765.40; subject to first mortgage $26,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Grant Av, s s, 100 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100; Land & Lien Co. against Carrie Scheer et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $640,72; taxes, &c., $85.

Friday, July 23.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 8x31.3x19.2x27.3x18.8, six-story loft and store building; H. E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $8,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.01; subject to first mortgage, $42,000.

54th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, one-story stable and three-story tenement; Bowery Savings Bank against Joseph Doelger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $19,414.63; taxes, &c., $2,277.59.

Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, vacant; Hart Levy against Philip Meyer et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; Carl Fuerman, Jr., referee; due, $718.55.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x93.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $13,498.00; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages aggregating $45,000.

28th St, 394 West, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x74.4x15x24.8x5x98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry Burden, trustee, against E. A. Demarest et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Abraham Greenberg, referee; due, $10,000.21; taxes, &c., $487.18.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 633 Col.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
780 9th Av. near 53d St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The centre of the northern storm has reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is moving toward Newfoundland. It has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Ohio Valley. Another storm covers the south Rocky Mountain region and it is causing local rains in the Northwest.

Temperatures remain above the seasonal average generally, except in the Northwest, where considerably cooler weather has appeared.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River and in the west Gulf States.

Temperature will be lower in the middle Atlantic States and New England, the upper Ohio Valley and the southern portion of the region of the Great Lakes, and it will change little in the South.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; middle Atlantic Coast, light west; south Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair and cooler Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	73	72	4 P. M.	80	88
6 A. M.	74	71	6 P. M.	83	75
9 A. M.	77	81	9 P. M.	82	74
12 M.	84	85	11 P. M.	80	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature 89 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 66 degrees at 5:10 P. M. Humidity at 8 P. M. per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.66 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:50	313 W. 22 St.; John Jones	Slight
1:20	206 8 Av.; Andrew Davey	Slight
1:25	1,225 E. B'way; not given	Slight
1:25	1,272 Boston Road; John Cook	Slight
2:00	457 W. 150 St.; F. Dannemann	Slight
5:15	78 W. 48 St.; Fred Backus	Slight
6:15	48 E. 97 St.; B. Madoff	Slight
10:22	1,560 B'way; not given	None
11:15	33 E. 13 St.; Charles Blitz	Slight
11:15	1,869 Lex. Av.; Walter Stokes	Slight
11:17	61 E. 100 St.; E. Lispanof	Slight
11:20	494 E. 74 St.; Antonio Bonen	Slight
P. M.		
2:25	207 E. 25th St.; Michael Vicox	$25
2:30	54th St. and 7th Av.; not given	None.
3:35	1,036 Wash'n. Av.; Morris Bloom field	Slight.
6:30	82d St. & N. R.; O'Brien Bros.	Slight
7:25	824 E. 24th St.; J. M. Horton	$500
8:30	280 E. 98 St.; Mrs. Stern	Slight
9:03	311 E. 139 St.; Warren Skellen	Slight
9:15	321 2 Av.; Mrs. Stone	Slight
9:30	127 E. 137 St.; Samuel Rothenberg,	Slight
10:20	79 E. 115 St.; A Cohen	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Orders of June 22 relating to Majors M. J. Henry and D. B. Case, Quartermaster Corps, revoked.

Leaves: Lt. Col. H. D. Styer, infantry, 10 days.

Navy.

Lts. F. B. Freyer, the Oregon, to the Glacier as Executive Officer and Navigator; C. C. Slayton, Tutuila, Samoa, Naval Station, to his home wait orders.

Junior Grade Lt. E. G. Blakeslee, the North Carolina, to branch hydrographic office, Boston, Mass.

Ensign S. G. Womble, the Stewart, to the Paul Jones.

A. A. Surgeon M. E. Rose, appointment revoked Oct. 10, 1915.

Chief Bosn. E. Murphy, to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Pay Clerk M. E. Mitchell, appointment revoked July 20, 1915.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. W. C. Neville, 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, to command Marine Detachment, American Legation, Pekin.

1st Lts. C. F. B. Price, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, and A. McC. Robbins, from headquarters, to Salt Lake City for recruiting duty.

2d Lt. H. C. Daniels, Marine Barracks, Boston, to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Prometheus at Unalga, Wisconsin at Gatun Lake, Preston at President Roads, Machias at Guantanamo; Paducah at Port Antonio, Jamaica; Hancock at Santa Barbara, Parker at New York Yard, Hector at Guaymas, Lawrence at San Diego, Albany at Port Angeles, Wash., and the Hull and Farragut at San Pedro.

Sailed: Kearsarge, Hampton Roads for New York; Kentucky, New York for Philadelphia; Brutus, Cape Haitien for Guantanamo; Marblehead, Catalina Island for San

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Bargain to Close Estate.—Price $20,000; gentleman's all-year country place; commuting distance; 25 acres high ground; modern house, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms; large barn, garage; all buildings new. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th St.

For Sale.—Two Connecticut Summer homes; express 2½ hours, no change; one picturesque stone, English cottage with barn; beautiful old trees; also an adjoining estate old house and barn; 70 acres land; will divide to suit. Z 375 Times Annex.

Farm 14 Acres for Sale. — Good house; improvements; good barn and other outbuildings; situated in the Township of Greenwich; two miles to station, either Greenwich or Port Chester. Henry A. Fisher, Port Chester, N.Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

LIVE IN A PARK BY YOURSELF, OWNED BY YOURSELF.

I own a park of 9 acres in the Oranges, New Jersey. I will sell at a reasonable price, or I will exchange for income paying property, or for a farm. This property is free and clear.

The mansion is located in the centre of the park; has 25 rooms, and modern in every particular. There is a garage, stable, and other outbuildings.

The Oranges are known as the healthiest section of the United States. Only five minutes from the station.

Write or call for particulars, Owner, Room 1,111 Fuller Building, 23d St. and Broadway, New York City.

Will exchange magnificent residence property of 10 acres in the Oranges, N. J., free and clear, for income property on Manhattan Island. Write or call for particulars, Owner, Room 1,111 Fuller Building, 23d St. and Broadway, New York City.

Real parlor or cigar business wanted; exchange 7-room Freeport cottage; all improvements. Lewis, Box 171, Freeport, L. I.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Plot 50x141, free and clear, Bronx, near station; will exchange for flat. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, A MODEST ADIRONDACK CAMP; FULTON CHAIN OR RAQUETTE LAKE PREFERRED. A. F. R., 350 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK.

A.—A.—Owners of Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites. Warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have plenty of money to lend on first mortgage at 4½% and 5%; submit your applications at once.

THOS. J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN. Will divide; also Jersey and Staten Island funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

Wanted.—$5,000 second mortgage Washington Heights apartment; 1st mortgage $45,000; bank 41; no brokers. B. M., Times Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY

at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station, 19 lots fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Loft in Mt. Vernon; 4,500 sq. ft.; all light; for manufacturing purposes, cloaks or clothing; also 1 loft in Manaroneck, N. Y.; 45x45 feet; for same purposes. Apply Kingsbury, 1,311 Washington Av., Bronx.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST.,

near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 95TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; LIGHT; QUIET; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Factory corner, Broadway, Hopkins Av., Long Island City.—Brick, 50x100; 2 stories; with yard. Waterman, 12 18th St., Flushing.

107 John St., Near Cliff St.—6-story small building; rent entire, except cellar; low rent. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

DENTIST'S Parlor; ground floor of hotel; good opportunity. 187 West 46th St.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 Bway, N. Y. C.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

For rent from Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916, a comfortably furnished house of ten rooms and two baths, pleasantly located, excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park St. station, Erie R. R., Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 1936, N. Y. City.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange County, N. Y.—Several cottages and bungalows, (two housekeeping;) nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals; golf (hotel), golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 49 miles from city. Harry A. Goff.

Litchfield Hills, for August, September and October, completely furnished modern cottage; Township of Washington, Conn.; five bedrooms, two baths; garage, launch and rowboat. C. A. Whittier, 78 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT

by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse, safe, sandy beach. List on request. Asa Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

For rent, furnished cottage for August on beautiful lake, Shawangunk Mountains; new, seven rooms, boat, running water, swimming, tennis, &c. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

For Rent—At Peconic, L. I., furnished cottage, on the Sound, all improvements, eight rooms; terms for the season $175. Silkworth & Grable, Mattituck, L. I.

Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; close to fine bathing beach; all improvements. Phone Morningside 100, Van Amburgh, Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable, very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

Six large rooms, furnished, bath; fireplace; sun parlor, shade, fruit; improvements; electric lights; reasonable rental. Briggs, Rowayton, Conn.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

REDUCED RENTALS. FURNISHED COTTAGES. HUNTINGTON AND SHELTER ISLAND. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N.Y.

Douglas Manor.—Best location, near water, good order; ten-room stucco house furnished, $75; unfurnished, $65. J. W. Jeffrey.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

Furnished 6-room bungalow on Lake Owassa; two hours from Manhattan; $50 for August. Hoffman, 309 East 3rd, Brooklyn.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, N. H., Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season. Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guest cottage, boathouse, with belvedere; servants' quarters, laundries; launch; pool; wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For price and further information address Box Z 369 Times Annex.

AT GREENWICH.

Furnished or unfurnished, for the remainder of the Summer or by the year, 14-room house, convenient to the station; 6 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 4 baths, basement laundry; flower and vegetable garden; tennis court, fruit and shade trees; beautiful view of sound; large garage and stable; no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Lawrence Timmons, 37 Railroad Av., Greenwich, Conn.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 3 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine bass fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies ice, milk and all necessaries; mail daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, good boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 209; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 387 Park St.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, furnished cottage, 7 or 8 rooms, within commuting distance, near the Sound, for August and September; moderate rent. Apt. 32, 802 West 181st St.

Small cottage or bungalow by the sea for 3 adults for August and September; state price and full particulars or no attention paid. N., 239 East 17th St.

Wanted—Somewhere between Stamford and New York, a very small furnished cottage for balance of season or longer; state terms. L 15 Times.

Cottage or bungalow to Sept. 15; commuting distance; improvements; state full particulars, price. Budigh, 259 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $80 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Sublet handsomely furnished duplex apartment; 6 rooms; unusual opportunity. 25 East 30th; Curry.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave., with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS both; LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Tr.one River. 3870.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, $25 up; 4 Rooms & Bath, $35 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., 6th Av. & 53rd St. cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE GRAMONT.

215 West 98th St., cor. Broadway. Fine 7-room apartment to sub-let to Oct. 1, 1916; large light rooms, and immense foyers, all outside; 3 baths. Apply on premises, Apt. 6-A.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,

Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Riverside Park, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 375 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

RECUPERATE. YONKERS-THE-BEAUTIFUL.

Near Hudson: beautiful view; new 6 rooms; sleeping porch; mahogany furniture; grand piano; Oct. 1, permanently; easiest transit; $38. Eklin, 10 Bayley Av.; Superintendent.

Location convenient to shops, theatres: 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 extra-large rooms, 2 baths; $1400; every convenience; seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—Eight, ten all light outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced terms. Call, address Stewart.

83d, 3 West.—Two three-room suites; private baths; board optional; electricity; continuous hot water; steam; physicians, bachelors, family, students, club; lease if desired.

256 WEST 57TH ST.

Spacious seven-room apartment, near Broadway; sublet Summer; attractively furnished; seventh floor.

144th, 510 West.—Three beautifully furnished, large, light rooms, kitchenette; high-class elevator apartment; Summer rates; references. Superintendent.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

96TH, (Corner,) 738 West End.—Room, kitchen; complete housekeeping; telephone; subway; reasonable.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished complete; very desirable; immediate possession. Superintendent.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 8 and 5 West 104th.

Sublet — Modern furnished apartment, $28 monthly; eighties, near Broadway. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

78th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

Handsomely furnished, cool, clean rooms; bath; telephone; private residence. 5 West 74th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

119TH, 435 WEST.—High class, two rooms, front, kitchenette; bargain. Apt. 3 F.

112th, 523 West.—$65; below cost; seven high class rooms; two baths.

Furnished house or large apartment; west side; best references. Address T 32 Times.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; everlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 W. 95th.

70th, 236 West.—Elegant 6 rooms, 2 baths; appointments unsurpassed; $100. Supt.

Lady share apartment with lady; business woman preferred. Apt. 9, 3,129 B'way.

Bachelor; one and two rooms and bath; hotel service. 137 West 45th.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

A 5-room furnished apartment in Washington Heights section for a long or short term; family consists of man, wife, and 15-year-old daughter; best of care given to apartment; mention price. Box Z 374 Times Annex.

Have clients wanting high class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Send particulars. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St., Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Lexington Av., 805, near 62d St.
Two large, light rooms, bath, $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

37TH, 145 EAST.—Floor for rent; non-housekeeping; rent reasonable. Three rooms and bath; references required. Apply to owner, A. S. Furst, 19 East 48th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

CORNER PARK AV.—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths; sublet till May 1; great sacrifice; 70 East 66th.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and four room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern, private hous., possession October; $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 22D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room. Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, 'phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. John 5700.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, AT 81TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 large rooms, modernized throughout, parquet floors, electric lights, tiled baths, elevator service, rent $100. Superintendent on premises. Agents 507 Fifth Av. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

"HOFFMAN ARMS."

640 Madison Av., corner 59th St.; apartments, four to eight large rooms; reduced rents; accessible location; adjacent to Central Park; fine large studio, bedroom and bath.

THE CLEVELAND.

126 to 130 East 34th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2264 Columbus.

GARNET HALL.

601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.—Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; excellent service; low rentals.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 65TH. Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

15 Claremont Av., (opposite Barnard College.)—Attractive 6-room apartment; splendid neighborhood; nominal rental balance term. Inquire superintendent.

208 WEST 107TH ST.

Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

Vera, 9 West 68th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,600.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $599-$1,700.

112TH, 505 WEST, $41-$46.

Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; telephone.

SAVILLE—420 WEST 118TH ST.

Six rooms, all improvements, fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner, premises; Oct., $55.

328 West 21st.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; balls heated: $25-$28.

Six large, light rooms, all improvements; $29 to $30. 110 West 129th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Westchester.

At "Fynevue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious home; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathing, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 400-W Larchmont. Box 468.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SMALL, MODERN APARTMENT, SOUTH OF 116TH ST., WEST OF AMSTERDAM.

RENTAL, ABOUT $1,200.

By successful lawyer, twenty years' standing; experienced in real estate matters, where by mutual co-operation owner will accept professional services in exchange for rental; highest references. Replies confidential. L. B., 53 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 397 Kingsbridge or write Mrs. Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 3046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.

NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Splendid opportunity; strictly private family could accommodate one gentleman as paying guest; seashore, boating, bathing, foot of grounds; tennis; hour from Battery. C 294 Times Downtown.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

The Willows Inn, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, hour from Manhattan; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, select families, and individuals; excellent table; cool, comfortable. August bookings.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accomodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 61 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

GRYMES HALL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2064. Silver Lake car.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

Large room; ample closets; superior table; overlooking bay; near ferry. 298 Tompkins Av.

Private American family desires few boarders; piazzas; overlooking bay; fine bath; reasonable. 32 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I.

Spanish teacher sublets room, meals, lessons optional; 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I.

Westchester.

Bronxville.—Studio or room, kitchen for light housekeeping; high, open country; trees, garden, improvements. Wendar. Telephone 828W.

Chester Hill.—Beautiful house; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.

Large, airy rooms; excellent table; 30 minutes city; tennis; references. M. Logan.

Yonkers, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

PARK VIEW.—Double, single rooms; excellent table; commuting distance; White Plains, (448J.)

MT. VERNON.—Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 186 Cottage Av.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

A few select people wanted; not a boarding house in any sense of the word; unusual surroundings; large rooms; all improvements; three spacious drawing rooms; delightful grounds; shady seats; fruits and vegetables raised on the place; colored chef; service of the best; price reasonable. 188 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2383J.

"KINMONT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 906 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

A Villa Alta Inn, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Suburban location, fireproof building, spacious verandas, excellent table, moderate rates; five minutes from station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Colonial house, 4 acres; shade, swimming, boating; cool, attractive furnished rooms, some having private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

Bellewood Farm, Sebec Village, Sebec, Maine; large rooms; home cooking; fresh vegetables; shade, boating, fishing; booklet. Marcus La Roe, Prop.

Private family, modern home; beautifully located, two miles station; one hour from city; excellent table. A. B. Box 278 Pleasantville, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, White Plains, N. Y.—Beautiful situation. Summer session. Conditions removed. Mere board. Parents accommodated.

HILL CREST. — Large rooms; shade; own garden; fruit; tennis, billiards; commutation $7.20. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Box 57.

Long Island.

THE HALL,

GLEN COVE, L. I.,

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Mac Lovy Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation, surf, still water bathing, sailing, billiards, tennis; fresh eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interviews, Mac Levy, N. Y. gymnasium, 362 4th Av.; Madison Sq. 8696.

Large room, all conveniences; for couple or two gentlemen, with private family; North Shore, L. I.; 10 minutes from station, N. Y.; 28 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; references exchanged; board optional. X 210 Times Annex.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; good table; golf, tennis, water sports; low commutation; only quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing 1037.

Can accommodate one more young couple in my home; have own garden and chickens; quiet, select and cool; ten minutes to depot, also near water. Mrs. H. A. Neely, 271 W. Randall Av., Freeport. Phone 784-W.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marten.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate few adults; large front rooms; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. Hempstead Harbor Club, North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near town and trolley. 197 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

VILLA ROSA.

Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 183 Bath Beach.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation, pleasure; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $19 up; booklet.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

GREENPORT.—Cottage near water; all improvements; good table; $10 per week. The Raynor Boarding Cottage, 325 Front St.

THE RICHARDSON, SEA CLIFF, L. I. Hungarian cuisine. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. JACOBS, Proprietor.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage, Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Excellent board in private family for business men; Summer station; tennis. Box 247, Great Neck Station. Phone 355.

A lady having attractive suburban home desires boarders. Address Box 35, Flushing, L. I.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone.; to October.

Good Ground, L. I.—Board, cottage on bay; water sports. H. A. Picken.

New York State.

A beautiful farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange County, where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly. Rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream, either raw or pasteurized; large new garage. State religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

Ruthven Grange.—Ideal vacation spot; excellent board; good rooms; tennis court; nearby lakes; terms very reasonable; also six room furnished cottage to rent. Samuel Lynd, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

FAR VIEW FARM.

Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

BEECHFORD HOUSE, COLD BROOK, N. Y. Ideal location, large, airy rooms; own farm produce; bathing, fishing; $8-$10. Beechford House, Beechford Post Office, Ulster County.

Bungalow in Berkshire Mountains; high elevation, garage; close to B. & A. Ry.; accommodations; convalescents solicited; reasonable. X 218 Times Annex.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $16 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

A quiet spare in the mountains; terms $8 and $9. Mrs. O. Sherry, Ellenville, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Mountain View Farm, South Kent, Conn., on the Housatonic; splendid scenery, elevation, boating, bathing, bass fishing; good rooms; large tents; own produce; first class table; adults $8-$10; week ends $2 per day. Phone 227-5.

NORWALK, CONN. — Rhodonolla House; overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unsurpassed; 10 minutes to station, beaches; hour city; tennis, croquet; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop.

HOMESTEAD HALL, Greenwich, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; commuting distance, 45 minutes from New York; best home cooking; rooms, with board, single or ensuite.

GOSHEN, CONN.—BIRDSEYE HALL, 1,300 feet elevation. June 15 to Sept. 15. Cool, restful. Miss C. A. V. Scott, Box 98, Torrington, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

BEACHSIDE INN, directly on water; Greens Farms.—Most ideal spot in Conn.; elegant grounds, bathing, tennis, music, dancing; booklets.

"The ELMS" and COTTAGES, Greenwich.—Select accommodations; excellent table; convenient trains. Tel. 83.

Glen Farm, Redding, Conn., large, airy rooms, bath; own products; excellent table.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its tree lined streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.

One hour from city, New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

Few select guests accommodated on large, beautiful estate in the hills of New Jersey, noted for its health-giving qualities; not near seashore; high altitude; modern private conveniences; large front rooms; convenience; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. Hempstead Harbor Club, North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near town and trolley. 197 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

VILLA ROSA.

Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 183 Bath Beach.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation, pleasure; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $19 up; booklet.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

GREENPORT.—Cottage near water; all improvements; good table; $10 per week. The Raynor Boarding Cottage, 325 Front St.

THE RICHARDSON, SEA CLIFF, L. I. Hungarian cuisine. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. JACOBS, Proprietor.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage, Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Excellent board in private family for business men; Summer station; tennis. Box 247, Great Neck Station. Phone 355.

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Good Ground, L. I.—Board, cottage on bay; water sports. H. A. Picken.

New York State.

A beautiful farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange County, where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly. Rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream, either raw or pasteurized; large new garage. State religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, several years' experience; open, close books; excellent references. C 234 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young widow of refined and literary taste wishes to be companion to lady. S 150 Times.

COOK, German, thoroughly experienced, wishes position with family of adults all year in the country; wages, $40. Advertiser, 233 East 60th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner gowns; linens; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1168 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, original designer, wishes to make costumes, all sorts of gowns, for some well-known actress; home or out. T 25 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced, quick, style; references; $2.50. 261 West 134th St. Apt. 26.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, home, out, $2.50; reference, Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th St.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER. — First class; out by day; city, country. Dorsey, 517 West 148th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Colored girl; half-time; small family; reference. Badley, 68 West 98th.

GOVERNESS, &c.—French young lady, (20 years,) of good family, desires position as governess or companion to a child over 10 years. R. O. S., 320 Broadway, Room 212, New York, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French lady wishes position as governess; town or country; references. Mme. Liona, 790 Riverside Drive, care Clos.

GOVERNESS.—A refined young lady as governess; experienced with children; highest references. 134 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, 1024 Prospect.

GOVERNESS.—German; two years' references; capable. Guttstadt, care of Marks, 540 West 122d St.

GOVERNESS.—German kindergartner wishes position, town or country; references. A. W., 33 Fairview Av., Madison, N. J.

HOMEMAKER or HOUSE MOTHER.—American woman, 42, well educated, capable, likable, alone, wishes position as homemaker or house mother in home of refinement and plenty. T 50 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat and conscientious girl would like to do housework in small private family in the country. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

HOUSEKEEPER and nurse, companion, Swiss-French, educated, desires position as housekeeper and nurse of one or two adults; city or country; references. T 28 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young woman desires position housekeeper; take care motherless children; four years' experience; best references. Write B., 447 Tremont Av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined, unencumbered widow; French, German; good cook in small family; no boarding; home, Margott, 140 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent working housekeeper for small adult family; country. Mrs. Odell, General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English, for one or two gentlemen; good manager; trustworthy. Address C. L., 1,003 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady wishes employment as housekeeper, where she can have daughter. Moore, 503 West 124th St.

HOUSEWORK. — Light-colored woman; good cook; best of reference. 141 West 98th.

MANAGER of hotel or boarding house; position required by woman of culture; capable manager, housekeeper, and bookkeeper; clever linguist and entertainer; references. X 217 Times Annex.

MANICURIST, experienced, wishes position. Box G 109 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE, trained, desires position, semi-invalid or elderly person; practical, generally useful, reading, writing; moderate; references. S 174 Times.

NURSE, ATTENDANT.—Practical nurse; care for invalid or semi-invalid; city or country; any qualification; highest references. T 25 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman, exceptional ability, expert English-Spanish stenographer, desires position. T 51 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, dressmaker, by day, $1.50; July, August. M. A., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.

Employer, account business reasons, wishes to place competent and trustworthy stenographer with reliable firm; salary, $12. Telephone Chelsea—978.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; beginner; young lady, Christian, (18,) good English education, can assist on double entry books, passed typewriter speed tests, two years' business experience, desires permanent position; $7. Edith, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1924 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 618 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, with expert knowledge of the famous Stentotype system; very essential where rapid and accurate transcription is of account; salary moderate. Box S 46 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; special commercial training; take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; will take temporary work; experienced; $15. Miss Ruth Smith, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; good correspondent, high school education; 7 years' experience; wants steady work; New York preferred; need employment; $15; furnish references. L 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Pleasing personality; good education; rapid dictation; good typist; $10. Miss Edna Phillips, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, aged 20; neat appearing; well grounded in English; not afraid hours 8-6; good speller; quick grasping ideas; $8. L 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable young woman, recent graduate, desires position that offers advancement. Elizabeth Kridack, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2093.

STENOGRAPHER, having own machine, will do work evenings, Sunday, or spare time; commercial, legal; thoroughly experienced. C 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; accurate, willing; good at figures; excellent references. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' technical experience; Christian; familiar office details; quick, comprehensive; unquestionable references; $12. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient; excellent references; six years' experience; $12. B 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat appearance; rapid, accurate worker; $10. C 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; references; willing to w'btitute; moderate salary. C 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, eight months' experience; $8. A. W., 203 Prospect St., Flatbush.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer recommends stenographer employed by him for past three years; capable in every way. M 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years one concern; understands filing, office work; A1 references furnished; $15. S 172 Times Downtown.

WOMAN with 16 years' experience in jewelry business, from bench to ownership, wants position as manager in factory or buyer in department store. For particulars address Jewelry, Box 315, Providence, R. I.

WOMAN wants management high-class bachelor apartment house; capable; responsible. T 62 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—FOUR excellent colored Southern servants; city and country. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COOKS, $23-$30; waitresses, $22; housework-ers, $18-$25; laundresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 6389 Riverside.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7050 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 209 East 11th. Orchard 3607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d, 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COMPANION to lady wanted; Bohemian or French preferred; well educated and musical. Address with full particulars. C 201 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Good, plain cook wanted for small private school for nervous, backward children; salary, $25. Phone Kingsbridge 316. Florence Nightingale School, 238th St. and Riverdale Av.

FORCEFUL, educated woman may obtain a permanent position by applying to the FOUNDATION LIBRARY SOCIETY, 225 5th Av.

MATRON.—Wanted, Jewish woman as matron of institution; reply, stating age, qualifications and experience; applicant must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply to Z 373 Times Annex.

MILLINERS wanted; accustomed to the highest-grade work. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Frances, Inc., 154 West 40th St.

MODEL.—Desirable all year round position as dress model in the fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply F. G. Wolf, Butterick Bldg., Spring and McDougal Sts., New York.

NURSE.—Jewish woman wanted with nursing experience, to act as assistant to matron of children's institution; must be prepared to reside in institution and must speak English fluently. Apply by mail, stating age and qualifications, to Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—To assume charge of thirty children, 7 years old, in Hebrew orphanage; must be mature, experienced, well recommended. Apply Monday A. M. Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable of keeping books and taking charge of general office work, typewriting; please state explicitly what experience has been had, and give references; salary $8 per week. L 16 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—The Butterick Publishing Co. has several positions open for saleswomen in pattern departments; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only stating age and experience, to L. G., Butterick Bldg., Spring and McDougal Sts., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Established uptown office, doing general insurance, requires competent stenographer and typewriter; one understanding details of the business preferred; position permanent and desirable. In answering, state experience, age, and salary. Address T 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with an experience of light bookkeeping, to assist physician in office work; board, lodging, laundry &c., and $30 a month. A. L., 1,775 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced; temporary and permanent; $10 to $18. Call at Remington Typewriter Co., Employment Department, 8:30 to 5.

STOCK GIRL, millinery, experienced. Apply all week, Gage Bros., 37th and 5th Av.

DESIGNER, first class, for wholesale millinery. Gage Bros., 37th and 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY supervise girls' clubs in settlement; knowledge of household arts and Yiddish or German helpful. C 226 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York.

Stenographers for permanent positions; $10-$18.

Typists for permanent positions; $10-$12.

Bookkeeper familiar with corporation books, $18.

Ledger clerks to act as assistants in bookkeeping department; must be quick, accurate at figures and good penmen; $12-$15.

Dictaphone operator, $15.

Stenographer and bookkeeper; good, permanent position; $15.

Bill clerk able to figure extensions and use typewriter; $10.

Stenographer, Jersey City position; $10. Call between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NURSES.—Graduates, undergraduates; hospital ward duty; immediate call. Home Bureau Agency, 52 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(2;) advertising experience; $15 to start. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers wanted for permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS wanted; permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 Court St., Brooklyn. 7034 Main. Positions open for capable young women, Americans. Stenographer, experienced, $18. Stenographer, $15. Typist, rapid operator, $12. Dictaphone Operator, $15. Strong, intelligent boy, 16 years old, chance to learn a good trade, $6 a week.

YOUNG WOMEN to work under head nurse; private family; English, French, Scotch; immediate call. Home Bureau Agency, 52 West 39th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3361.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, certified public accountant, will give two or three days a week pertaining to managing office of reputable concern. C 235 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ABILITY TO SHAPE OLD IDEAS INTO NEW COMBINATIONS AND A STRONG INCLINATION TOWARD RESEARCH WORK; FAIRLY GOOD EDUCATION IN CHEMISTRY AND VERSED IN MODERN LINES OF THE SCIENCES. AM YOUNG MAN, 33, SINGLE, GOOD HABITS; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED IN CLERICAL CAPACITY; I WANT A CHANCE TO SHOW MY WORTH ALONG THE LINES INDICATED ABOVE. S 177 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, with notable record, will devote entire time to one established concern, basing salary on your net increase in sales. Mr. Rosenheim, Yorkshire Apartments, 113th St. and Broadway.

ADVERTISING WRITER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; proven value. "Prosperity." T 20 Times.

AM 21, experienced stenographer and double-entry bookkeeper; excellent references show applicant's conscientiousness, initiative and ability; 7 months' business experience. C 232 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT desires position as draftsman, specification writer, executive, estimator, with architect, engineer, builder, contractor; moderate salary. L 212 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, Superintendent, Specification Writer.—Twenty years' experience; best references. N. A., Times Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A SALES and ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A nationally known SALES MANAGER of the first calibre will be open August 1st for engagement. Address C 218 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to general manager of public utility company by an industrious young engineer with well-known banking firm; has college education and seven years' experience with the Westinghouse, Pennsylvania, and New Haven Companies; thoroughly familiar with the design, construction, operation, and economics of electrical and railroad properties. B 365 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—Large experience; would like position with party owning several cars, to keep same in repair; single; good driver; go anywhere. N 176 Times.

BANK CLERK.—(26.) now paying teller, seeks new connection; knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary. S 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Columbia student working way through school desires to correspond with party desiring services of a bookkeeper, cashier, typist, companion, chauffeur, tutor, valet, or general clerk; open for full time this Summer or part time work this Winter; hours can be arranged to suit. Address L. S. S., 221 and 223 S. Walnut St., Muncie, Ind.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, speaking English, German, good knowledge of Spanish wants office position as bookkeeper or in foreign department of export house; willing to go abroad. A. Fleischer, 46 Ridge St., Orange, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Systematizer, Office Manager.—Young man, 27, married, wants to connect with reliable concern, where ability counts and opportunity given. C 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high grade, with knowledge of accounting, wide experience, open for position at moderate salary; age 26; married; highest references. T 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Age, 24; quick, accurate; capable taking charge entire books; employed at present; finest credentials. T 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (Christian,) 24 years; 3 years' experience; double entry statements, trial balances, &c.; references. S 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, 25; general office man, correspondence; thoroughly efficient; moderate salary; highest credentials; accurate. 443 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, and confidential secretary, desires whole or part time position; highly recommended by former employer. C 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service. Reasonable. S 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 2 years' experience; university student, desires position. I. Glonzer, 2,452 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, typist; American; Christian; good salesman. Hunt, 22 East 116th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young accountant, correspondent, stenographer, typist, business experience, wants position. T 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants work for spare time; books opened and written up weekly. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

BOY, (18,) residing with parents, public school graduate, one year in high school, honest, industrious, willing, faithful, wants for advancement where ability can be shown; salary no object. Theo. Sarey, Flushing Bay, near Jackson, Corona, L. I.

BOY, (16,) three years high school, can typewrite, desires position as office boy; best references. S 173 Times.

BUYER.—Experienced underwear manufacturer and buyer seeks position as knit-goods buyer for large jobber or department store; aged 38; now employed and connected with large mills; best of references. Address X 214 Times Annex.

CARPENTER, CABINETMAKER.—Good mechanic, reliable, quick worker. Iscla, 783 11th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Leon Chaminade, 525 West 175th St. Phone Audubon 7240. Being unable longer to use my chauffeur, I desire to secure position for him; first-class driver and mechanic. Address Weekes, Sr., 46 William St. Phone John 1495.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, recent graduate Y. M. C. A.; complete shop and road course; 2 years' previous clerical employment, Y. M. C. A.; has filled 6 weeks temporary position, evenings; charge high grade car; moderate salary; will do general work. Drawer, 318 W. 37th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, American, married, no children; six years driving, two years shop experience; private family; references; can keep any make of car in all own repairs; city, country. Chauffeur, 406 E. 52d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; single; experience eight years; good mechanic; careful driver; desires position with private family; city, country; sober, honest, polite; highest references. Phone 6762 Plaza. Goro, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman selling his car recommends highly-class chauffeur; sober and reliable; good driver; splendid mechanic. Inquire G. T., Room 2803, 14 Wall Street.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Swedish, desires position; private family; drive, repair any car; references. Lofgren, 622 Lexington Av. Plaza 5166.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, age 23, sober, honest, wishes position private family; or assistant chauffeur; wash, polish cars. T 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; neat; six years' experience; references. Roubian, 22 East 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, five years' experience, useful, wishes position; just came from the West. Moto, 41 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position in city; will come highly recommended to anybody desiring a steady, sober man. C 1 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, sober, reliable, careful driver. Wilson, 5,215 3d Av., Brooklyn.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—AGE 40; FIFTEEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; BEST REFERENCES; TACTFUL, FORCEFUL, PERSISTENT. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION; SALARY $1,800. T 16 TIMES.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Extensive experience in operating and erecting steam, electrical and refrigerating machinery; thoroughly familiar with the operation of ice plants, packing houses and breweries; would like to take charge of a plant where better results are desired; best of references. T 19 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, high schol teacher, age 25, wants work for Summer; some business experience. C 211 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced cook, wants position in family; city, country; best references. N. N., 36 Gramercy Park, City.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 3½ years' experience, desires place with consulting engineer or draughting room on factory or office building work. L 7 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.

Experienced exporter, thoroughly acquainted with exports to Europe, Latin America, etc., speaking and writing English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, capable of managing the exports of any concern, is open for an engagement. Exporter, N 167 Times.

FREIGHT CLAIM and Traffic Man, aged 26, now employed, desires to affiliate with reliable house where competency and efficiency are appreciated; interview solicited. X 216 Times Annex.

GARDENER, working foreman; understands maintenance; competent assume entire charge; flowers, greenhouses, crops, stock; married; recommended. T 4 Times.

GARDENER, Scotch, single, wishes position; sober, industrious; experienced all branches. T 56 Times.

GENERAL USEFUL MAN; country; good cook, plain washing and ironing; city or country; good references. T 60 Times.

GERMAN gentleman, (39,) desires position as companion with family, with lady or gentleman, where he can give German lessons; will also be pleased to take care of children. T 34 Times.

I DESIRE TO REPRESENT few responsible firms in Porto Rico; have been resident there for two years; am thoroughly acquainted with the merchants and their financial standing; good market for building iron materials, preserves, canned goods; candy, chocolate; will be up to confer with interested parties first week in August. M. P., 263 West 125th.

LAWYER.—An experienced and competent lawyer, University graduate, 18 years' experience in New York and New Jersey, admitted to practice in both States, desires engagement with busy firm or corporation on salary or other equitable basis. R. W. T., 15 West 86th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

LET me make your complaint dept. a service bureau; 10 years' successful experience handling complaints personally and by mail; capable executive. C 242 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC'S HELPER. — Young man, knowledge of automobile construction, would like to be automobile mechanic's helper in repair shop; living in Jersey City; some experience; wages low to start; solicit interview. C 251 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, decorator; parlor papered unfadeable, oatmeal cutout border work included, $5; largest jobs; low prices. Langenaur, 419 Lexington Av. Telephone 6309 Murray Hill.

POLISHER. OILER.—Private dwelling or hotel; highest reference. F. B., 2,960 3d Av.

PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEER, 15 years' experience, at present employed with subway construction company as draughtsman, desires to improve position as his experiences and knowledge call for; would cover position as superintendent or office and field engineer; best references. T 59 Times.

RETIRED officer Fire Dept., desires position, hotel, institution, corporation. S 133 Times.

SALES MANAGER, salesman, advertising man, and executive wants new connection in administrative or selling capacity; young man; initiative and resourceful; accustomed to difficult, creative work; the advertiser is not a "false alarm," but a sincere, aggressive, and practical producer; broad experience in various lines and an unusually clean, successful record which will inspire confidence. N 105 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, traveling West, with trade in women's undergarment and outergarment departments, desires representative line; have managerial ability, good detail and correspondence; would also consider position requiring less travel in connection with foregoing. Z 364 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wishes a special line for Southern territory, Florida preferred; know trade and territory. J. D. McEwen, Poland Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

SALESMAN wants line of waists, dresses, skirts or kindred line on strictly commission basis; territory New York, Penn., Virginia, W. Virginia, Maryland, Ohio. Address Salesman, T 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man, 27, desires position as salesman or general sales correspondent; experienced, highest credentials; reasonable offer accepted. C 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having eight years' experience Central and South America, commanding a large trade, desires position with reliable concern; best of references furnished. T 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Good address, wide experience, with established selling ability, wants position, city or road; highest credentials. Address G., Post Office Box 2,054, City.

SALESMAN who has made good in Greater New York and surrounding towns is open for position, men's or women's apparel; references. L. B., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced, conversant with wholesale and retail drug trade from coast to coast, seeks immediate engagement. Producer, 14 Sayres St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SALESMAN, (25,) hustler, thorough business training, wishes to connect with reputable concern; will entertain any reasonable proposition. C 376 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' experience through Pennsylvania and Ohio, is open for strong line misses' suits; best references. T 40 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, experienced city and surrounding territory, desires position with reputable house manufacturing staple article. S 169 Times.

SALES MANAGER and salesman, (34,) experienced, wants position, anything, any salary; national acquaintance; best references. S 154 Times.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' underwear; hustler; city and vicinity; commission; no drawing account. C 219 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, trained assistant to busy traveling man, capable stenographer, eight years' experience literary, lecture work, correspondence, advertising, desires similar position. B 317 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK. — American; experienced; satisfactory references. J. Gross, 683 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take rapid dictation; good typist; experienced; $12. Leo J. Moore, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, varied experience; familiar office work; rapid; accurate. C 240 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Neat, reliable man; knows the business thoroughly; good cook and waiter; will make good. W. F., Times Harlem.

STEWARD.—Japanese; experienced steward, cook on yacht, camp. Haru, 330 E. 57th.

TEACHER.—Young man, college graduate, with experience, wishes position in high school or academy, New York or vicinity; subjects preferred, English, history, or science. X 222 Times Annex.

TECHNICAL, commercial translations into and from Spanish by Spanish engineer connected with New York corporation; best references; accurate and idiomatic work guaranteed. T 24 Times.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; eight years' experience; all branches. X. B., 3,525 Broadway.

VALET, &c.—Valet, companion, secretary, home or traveling; well-educated young man; good personality; linguist; highest references. J 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, really ambitious, energetic, and intelligent, who is willing to work hard for advancement, desires position with mercantile or manufacturing concern that offers good future, preferably as or leading to salesman; experienced, capable office assistant. T 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) several years' office sales and executive experience, seeks position with concern offering opportunity; willing to leave city; best references. C 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) good education, desires position offering unlimited opportunities for advancement; highest credentials. A. M., 125 East 23d St.

YOUNG MAN, 27, neat, refined, intelligent; thoroughly efficient real estate agent; collecting; renting; repair; credentials. 443 Amsterdam Av.

Young man, (20,) Christian, all round office man; five years' experience; bright, ambitious, have brains; willing. C 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat, well mannered, excellent penman, desires position with advancement; clerical experiences. Schulze, 117 West 117th.

YOUNG college man desires position; 25; of neat address and passable personality; future first consideration. T 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, college education; 7 years' business experience, mechanical line wishes position with reliable firm. T 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position general office assistant; references. C 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25; understands bookkeeping; can sell or collect; references. C 213 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Visiting; can take entire charge of bachelor apartment; highest references. A. B., 1,398 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.—Established trade journal wants first-class solicitors for special edition; commission basis; good money; prospect permanent position; write fully with references. C 259 Times Downtown.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that THERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman, and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

AN EDITORIAL WRITER, who has had practical experience in handling subjects relating to railway construction and operation; preferably one who is familiar with practical railroad work and has an up-to-date acquaintance with important railroad officials. Railroad, Box C 220 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO MERCHANDISE MANAGER.

A LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN COMPETENT TO ACT AS ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MERCHANDISE MANAGER. MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN DEPARTMENT STORE OR MAIL ORDER WORK. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP A FUTURE. GIVE FULL EXPERIENCE IN FIRST LETTER, WHICH WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, 25 JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A YOUNG MAN who has had sales promotion experience, and who can write convincing advertising copy; give full details of your experience for past five years and references. Address Copy, 1,864 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER for cloak and suit house; only those with experience in this or similar lines considered; state houses worked for and salary. X 219 Times Annex.

BRICK MASON FOREMAN wanted; state experience in detail. A. A., Box 72 Times.

BUYER MEN'S HATS AND SHOES. Prominent retail firm in Newark, N. J., requires the services of an experienced buyer of men's hats and shoes; an energetic man with clean record and proven ability; give full particulars; must state age, references, and salary expected, in strict confidence. Address Buyer, Box 153 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED.

BUYER OF SHOES FOR LARGE AND LONG-ESTABLISHED CONCERN HANDLING LOW-PRICED SHOES; WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, ENTIRE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, &C. ADDRESS C 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CANDY STORE MANAGER.

Man who has produced results; preferably with wide experience in New York City shopping district. Call 205 East 49th Monday afternoon, 5 to 6; Tuesday morning, 8 to 9, or write.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sober, married; no children; country; must be mechanic, able to drive best cars, and all-around man, willing to work about place when not driving or working on cars; no one need apply without best references. S 168 Times.

COTTON—Highly indorsed young man, thoroughly understanding the business, acquainted with spot and spinning trade, wanted, on commission. C 218 Times Downtown.

COUPLE for small suburban hotel as housekeeper and working steward; mail references. Wm. Wilkins, 1 Newark St., Hoboken.

DESIGNER WANTED.—An out of town house wishes to engage a DESIGNER on children's white and colored dresses. A splendid opportunity for the right man. The Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co., 311 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

FOUR capable persons, college men preferred, to promote "International Police of the Seas," and a preliminary continuous conference between the belligerents or all the powers to consider measures necessary to enduring peace; state qualifications; enthusiastic, good fighters; soldiers' pay. Riker, C 230 Times Downtown.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER and office manager wanted by a manufacturing firm; must be a thoroughly competent accountant, able to furnish best references from past employers and give bond; address, stating past experience, age, and salary desired. C. B. D. & Co., Box C 237 Times Downtown.

MANAGER export department for large Southern house; young man familiar with South and Central America; must have good references and correspond in Spanish and Portuguese; state past experience and salary expected. Manager, 100 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER of a high-grade Athletic Underwear, Pajamas and Nightrobes will place the line with salesmen or agents having experience and acquaintance with the gross trade; commission basis; state territory and all other particulars. Address A. Austin, 38 South Gay St., Baltimore.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man as office assistant with manufacturing concern; must be accurate at figures; one with experience in photo-mount line preferred. L 19 Times.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

WE WANT A MAN WHO IS SEEKING A LARGE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THE MOST OUT OF SELLING ABILITY AND ACQUAINTANCE IN A VIRILE, GROWING ORGANIZATION.

HE MUST HAVE THE PERSONALITY AND IMAGINATION REQUIRED TO REPRESENT AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM WHOSE POTENTIAL FORCE IS BEING MORE APPRECIATED BY BIG ADVERTISERS EVERY DAY.

PREFERABLY A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING PAINTED AND ELECTRIC SIGNS OR GENERAL ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE.

WRITE GIVING PARTICULARS, AND ARRANGE FOR APPOINTMENT. NO PERSONAL CALLERS WILL BE INTERVIEWED, BUT ALL LETTERS WILL PROCURE AN APPOINTMENT. ALL CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. COMMISSION BASIS.

THE O. J. GUDE COMPANY,
220 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN WANTED—
TOP NOTCHERS.

Exceptional money making opportunity for high-clas men to sell membérships in big national organization to automobile owners. Permanent positions. Liberal commissions. A chance to make $3,000 to $5,000 or more per year. Your sales efforts backed by $50,000 advertising campaign in leading magazines. Experience selling automobiles and supplies or insurance and stocks and bonds valuable but not necessary. Unlimited field. Every automobile owner a live prospect. No competition. State fully your experience and qualifications. Want hustlers not "chair warmers." Territory going fast. Write at once for full details. J. L. W., Room 727, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen between the ages of 30 and 35; no book, magazine, nor correspondence school work; men with previous experience in specialty lines preferred; we want men who are earning from $2,000 to $5,000 per year, but who feel they have reached the limit in their present lines; we have a splendid commission proposition handling educational work; reply by letter, giving age, education, nationality, and experience in detail; do not call. Address Barber, Emerson Institute, 30 Irving Place, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Young men of good standing to become outside salesmen in our phonograph department; must come well recommended; excellent chance for high school and college men to make money during vacation; good chance for advancement for the right young men; liberal commission paid on all sales while learning; no salaries paid; must show what you are worth. Diamond Disc Shop, 10 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer wants salesman thoroughly familiar with leather belting and the marketing of by-products therefrom; must be familiar with every detail of the business, be able to estimate and handle large sales, and tactfully make adjustments; applications will be treated confidentially; in reply, give age, past record, salary desired, &c. Address X 220 Times Annex.

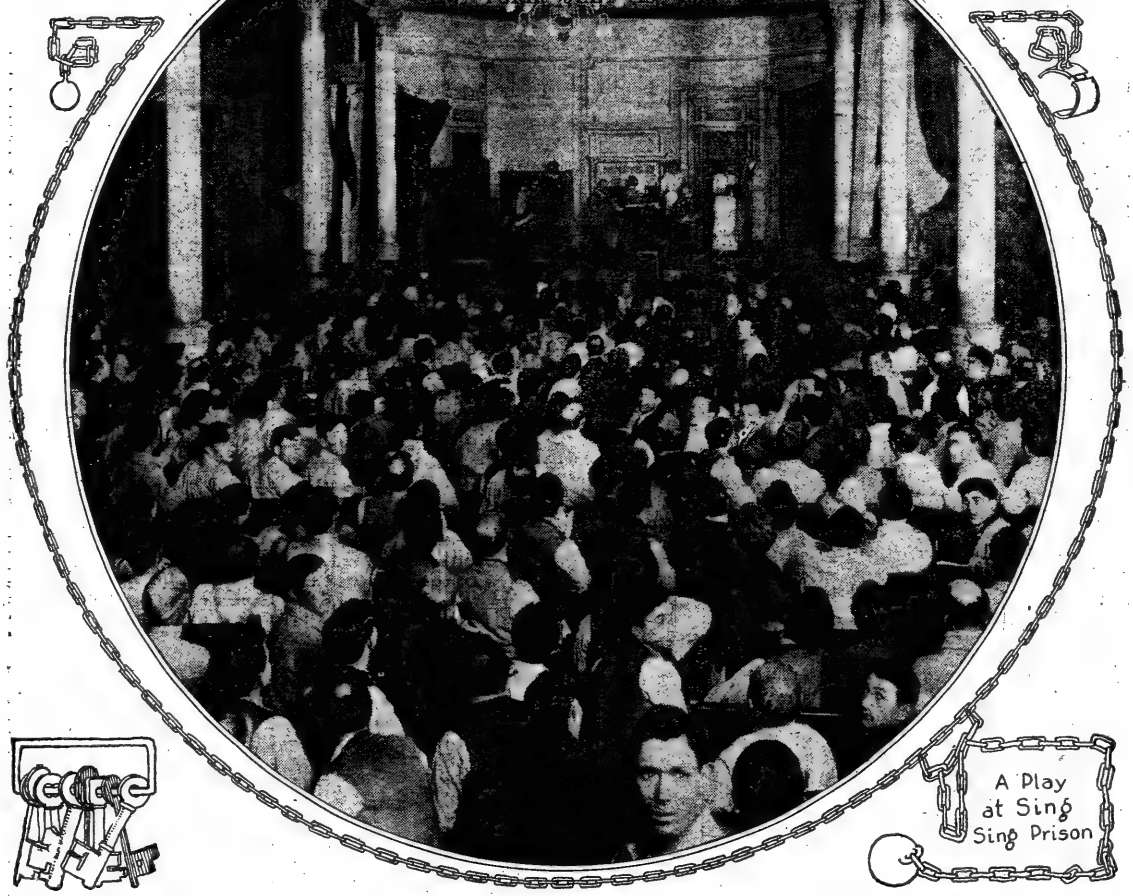
SALESMAN WANTED TO COVER LARGE CITIES IN SOUTHERN STATES WITH LINE OF BOYS' HIGH-CLASS WASHABLE SUITS ON COMMISSION. ADDRESS, STATING OTHER LINES CARRIED, S. A., 23 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN. Experienced; popular price neckties and silk underwear; calling on large trade for New York State, Pennsylvania, and East; commission basis. Samek Bros., 13 East 22d St.

SALES MANAGER wanted by owners, capable to take charge of large, sound, meritorious Southern Columbia exposition. For full particulars, address C 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN SPECIALIZING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, ON COMMISSION ONLY, WITH ESTAB

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES



THE NEW IDEA AT SING SING

How Plan to Treat Prisoners Less Like Animals and More Like Human Beings Is Working Out

By Richard Harding Davis.

THE new idea in prison reform is being tried out in this country in several States. It is very simple. It is to treat prisoners less like wild animals and more like human beings.

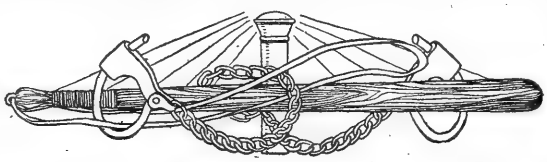
The men who first conceived this thought appear to be many. It is invariably so. For the credit of every important idea or invention there always are rival claimants. When, to save labor or eliminate space and time, a mechanical device is wanted, men of inventive minds in different parts of the world start making experiments to fill that want. Later, they sue each other. It is the same when a great wrong needs to be righted. The first man to attack the wrong can generally choose between being called a crank or a rascal.

In their time, the Abolitionists, Henry Bergh, Susan B. Anthony, and Professor Langley, with his "flying machine," were cranks. They were hated or ridiculed.

In the last hundred years those who worked to reform the condition of prisoners have been many and of different countries, and in the last twenty years in this country, in the treatment of convicts, there have been great changes and many experiments. The one that is now being worked out at Sing Sing by Thomas Mott Osborne, the new Warden, is the one that is being watched perhaps with the greatest interest.

This is so partly because Sing Sing has always been notorious, and because the changes now being tried out there are so extremely radical. The fact that the Warden is not a political appointee entirely ignorant of the question of prison reform—the last Warden was a plumber—but a millionaire who does not need the job, a graduate of Harvard, and a man who for years has studied the different methods of handling convicts, even to the extent of living in a cell as one, has given to his effort the widest publicity.

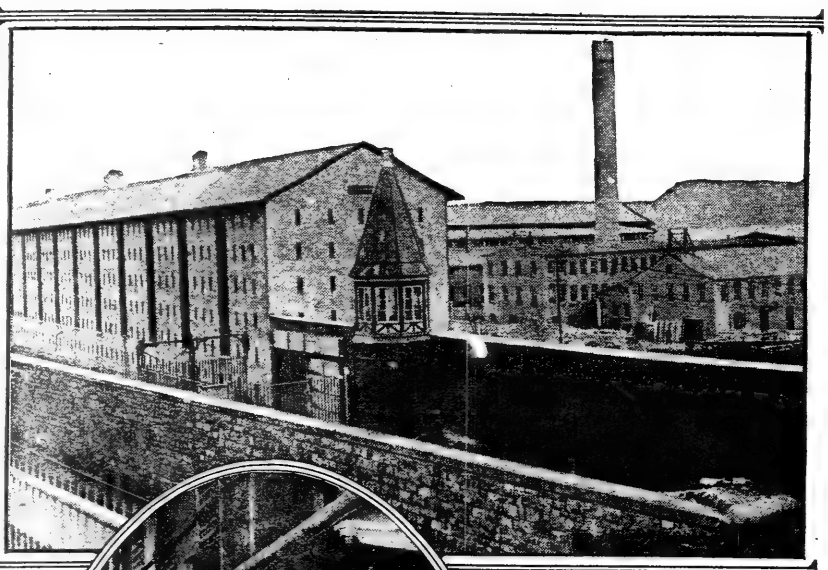
Mr. Osborne himself is receiving both abuse and praise. Some honestly oppose him. They believe him entirely unselfish and well-meaning, but carried away with dreams that are impracticable. He is opposed also by the politicians. Their opposition is not honest. They want control of Sing Sing for the rich graft that in hundreds of ways, obvious and hidden, there is in it for them. They misrepresent Osborne in his work; they hamper and impede him. They are after his scalp, and unless he is very careful and his friends with influence stand by him, he will lose it. It is fortunate that Governor Whitman believes in the "Osborne idea."



Others believe in it unquestioningly. They see in Osborne himself a valiant crusader persecuted and misunderstood, but one who is leading the blind out of darkness, who is fighting a cruel and inhuman superstition. Owing to the nature of the work to which he is devoting his life, Mr. Osborne has not escaped publicity. But he is not seeking it. He is, I believe, working solely for the good of others, and what people think of him, so long as it does not stop the progress of his work, does not concern him.

Personally, I know Mr. Osborne but slightly; but with Sing Sing and its inmates I have been acquainted for several years, and, having seen it under both the new and the old régime, I am with those who believe Mr. Osborne is working in the right direction. That in giving so much freedom to the prisoners he has gone too far, has still to be proved.

But one thing is certain. The tortures and cruelties practiced upon them in the past will never be revived. Upon that



Sing Sing Prison.
(PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)



Thomas Mott Osborne in the cell block at Sing Sing.

Mr. Osborne may safely congratulate himself; in the future, thanks to him, so may hundreds of thousands of convicts.

Years ago I first saw Sing Sing as a reporter. I used to go there after news stories and special articles. Since then I have moved to a place near by and often visit it. With different Wardens the spirit of the place changes, sometimes for the better, generally for the worse. But the physical parts of the prison, the cells, walls, the buildings themselves never change. They always have been a horror. They always have been the most disgraceful exhibit in the State of New York. And as long as one stone of Sing Sing Prison remains on another, to the people of that State it will continue to be a shame and a reproach.

It was built in 1835 and in 1846 it was condemned. That was eleven years after it was built. Or, seventy years ago. During those seventy years in New York City on many street corners building after building has been erected, each better than the last. In any big American city the contractors can, in a few months, wreck a skyscraper and in its place run up another.

But Sing Sing remains just as it was in 1835, except that with each year it has grown more of a menace to health, and public decency and safety. It belongs to the dark ages. To the days of dungeons, thumbscrews, and cat-o'-nine-tails. Indeed, not so long ago, in Sing Sing, men were strung up and beaten with the "paddle."

In Sing Sing there are 200 cells into which in eighty years the sun has never penetrated. I have stood in them on the hottest of June days, and with my hand felt the walls sweating and dripping with moisture.

These cells are so small that if you try to turn or walk in one of them you wipe the damp walls with your body. The cells are insanitary, filled with vermin, exhaling decay. The number of men the prison has killed, has driven mad, has for life crippled with rheumatism, or inoculated with unspeakable diseases will never be known.

And for what the convicts suffered from the prison itself, and entirely apart from what they suffered at the hands of the Warden and the keepers, the people of the State of New York are responsible. It was their neglect that killed the convicts. It was their neglect that drove them insane.

For eighty years Legislature after Legislature has been told that Sing Sing Prison was for its inmates a destroyer of health, of reason, and of life. But the men in stripes had no votes. And so, while the legislators could always find money to build armories and to fit them with billiard rooms and bowling alleys, there never was enough money to pay for tearing down the pest house on the Hudson and to replace it with a building that would deprive men of their liberty but would not also torture them and drive them mad.

Before Osborne came to Sing Sing the rules governing the treatment of the inmates were as wrong as the prison. They were founded on fear. In the past, for every rule our forefathers or we made to control prisoners, that was the inspiration. We were afraid. We were protecting ourselves. We were thinking only of our own safety. It was an ostrich-like idea of safety. We thought if we brutalized men, if we degraded men, if we filled them with hatred of us, if we treated them like beasts, no matter what happened to them we were safe.

We did not see that we were merely breeding more criminals, making bad men worse, forcing them forever to remain outlaws. We thought of them only as wild beasts that, should they escape, might tear us to pieces. So fear made us mark them with stripes, fear made us crop their hair. Because we were afraid if they spoke they would only plan to escape we turned them into dumb animals.

Two years ago when with a keeper I was leaving the printing shop at Sing Sing a convict called after us, "Goodbye, Mr. Davis." For that offense, for daring to open his lips, three days were added to the time he must remain in prison.

A coward always is cruel, and because the rules were born of fear the rules were cruel, unjust, unintelligent.

Against them the convicts rebelled in spirit and in acts. And to put down the spirit of rebellion they were punished in a manner that incited them to further mutinies. It was the kind of discipline that breeds only sullenness, a desire to get even, and blind hate.

In those days, that is, within the last three years, Sing Sing was a sink. The crimes committed inside its walls were far worse than those that brought men there. There were crimes that are unmentionable, that can exist only in darkness, that led men in rage and self-disgust to murder, and then to suicide.

From other causes, chiefly from despair and inability to endure punishments that were in reality tortures, many killed themselves. Of these deaths, as suicides, the outside world never learned, but they averaged from one to two a month. Last week an old inmate told me he had four times heard the screams of the convicts when they saw the body of one of their number shoot past the cells as it fell from the top tier to the stones below.

In those days every one in the prison was at the mercy of spies and stool pigeons. Everybody suspected everybody, every one feared treachery, keepers took money from the prisoners for smuggling in morphine and whisky and then claimed credit for finding it on them. To get favors or advancement, prisoners betrayed other prisoners, keepers set traps for other keepers. The Superintendent of Prisons had his spies, the Warden and the P. K. had their stool pigeons.

In the eyes of the public, "trusties" were prisoners who, because of exemplary conduct, deserved the confidence of the Warden, and for that reason received special privileges. Of some of them that was true, but as a rule a trusty was a convict who betrayed other convicts. When there was nothing to betray, he "framed" them.

I knew a prisoner sentenced to twenty years. For good conduct he had earned an honor star and two bars, which means that for seven years no charge of misconduct had been brought against him. For his good conduct he was entitled to certain privileges, and the time he must remain in prison was shortened. One of his privileges was that every three months from home he might receive a box of cooked food. The convict could neither read nor write, and, knowing this, a keeper who wanted promotion planned to "frame" him. He brought the convict a paper, and told him it was a letter asking his family to send him his box of cooked food. But it also asked that in the box they should conceal a roll of bills. The convict signed the letter with his mark.

When the box arrived the keeper "discovered" the roll of bills and triumphantly laid it before the Warden. He received his promotion, and the convict lost his honor marks. That is, in order that the keeper might get a raise of $5 a month he condemned the convict to serve several years longer in prison.

I heard the convict tell the story to John S. Kennedy, Father Cashin, and Principal Keeper Connaughton. He had told it to other Wardens, but without result. Mr. Kennedy, however, brought the case before the Board of Parole and the man was set free. What happened to the keeper does not matter. He will "get his." As some one has said, "God does not pay his debts every Saturday night."

The story illustrates the kind of men who in those days existed among the keepers. There were prisoners of the same kind.

A few years since a prisoner asked to speak to me, saying, which later turned out not to be true, that we had been together in some theatrical enterprise. In those days you could talk to a prisoner only in the presence of a keeper, but when the keeper led me to this prisoner, he left us. The prisoner conducted me to a little room behind the one that is now the office of the Mutual Welfare League.

A keeper was seated in it reading a newspaper. The convict said, "I want this room," and meekly, without a word, the keeper folded his paper and walked out. I knew then that the man to whom I was talking was some one "higher up" in the prison's invisible government, that he was a protected pigeon. The man wanted a pardon, but for several reasons I did not see it was my duty to try to help him. Later, under another Warden, I found him acting as a clerk, and I asked the new Warden why he had promoted him.

"Had to promote him," said the Warden. "The men found out that under a former Warden he had betrayed them, that he was a stool pigeon. And every time he crossed the yard they tried to get him. They threw knives and tools at him from the windows. So I gave him a job indoors. Not because he deserved it, but to keep him from being murdered."

The story is intended to illustrate the happy family life that about two years ago existed in Sing Sing. Of the escapes, the mutinies, and the riots, when the prisoners set fire to the buildings and in mobs defied the keepers, all of which took place shortly before Osborne came, the public need not be reminded.

It may be that the presence of a State prison in Auburn, his home town, explains Mr. Osborne's interest in penology.

But whatever first attracted him to the subject, for years he has made a study of it. And two years ago, the

better to know it as a convict knows it, he lived in a cell in Auburn Prison. What he learned filled him with horror and indignation, and to improve the condition of the prisoners he organized in Auburn the Golden Rule Brotherhood.

It is an organization in which the prisoners are allowed to share in ruling themselves. At present in Sing Sing it is called the Mutual Welfare League. The members of the league are working to help prove that the Osborne idea is the right idea. If you treat a human being like a wild beast, he will become a wild beast; if you treat him as a human being, he will show that he is one, and will act like one. That is the Osborne idea. By it he is willing to rise or fall.

When he became Warden of Sing Sing he did not begin timidly. He began boldly. These are some of his reforms:

He permitted the men to talk. He removed the "screws," as the keepers are called, from the workshops, messhall, and yards. The men are now guarded by members of the league.

He put an end to that notorious torture known as the "dark cell."

Subject to revision by himself, he placed the punishments for infractions of prison rules in the hands of prisoners elected by prisoners.

He permitted them to write as many letters as they liked.

Instead of locking them in their cells over Sunday and holidays, he allows them to spend the day in the yard.

In the days of "barbarism," if a holiday fell on a Sunday, as this year the Fourth of July fell on Sunday, the prisoners were locked in from Saturday until Tuesday. As a result, holidays and Sundays were hated and regarded only as unmerited and cruel punishments.

He gave the men permission to smoke in the yards.

He allowed them to wear such shirts, collars, and ties as other men wear. This may seem a small privilege, but getting rid of the prison shirt gave the men a feeling of self-respect, and every one of them who could afford it availed himself of the privilege.

Of the twenty-five privileges enumerated in the official bulletin of the Welfare League, and upon which the members congratulate themselves, this opportunity to dress like men "outside" is quoted first. Others enumerated in the bulletin are:

3. Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco are now allowed to be sent to us.

4. All men may now receive monthly visits.

5. Inmates are allowed to keep their own stamps. This allows one inmate to help another in the matter of postage.

6. Instead of being locked in the cells evenings, we are invited to attend lectures, moving pictures, song recitals, classes in stenography, telegraphy, drafting.

12. Allowing inmates to attend the burial of parents and wives.

13. Allowing inmates when relatives are leaving, to kiss and embrace them.

To those who, through honest misapprehension or because they want Osborne's job, charge that under his system the prisoners are leading a life of pampered idleness and that they are out of his control, the evidence is to the contrary. In the last six months the amount of work turned out by the different shops exceeds that turned out in any similar length of time since the prison was built. That means that the Osborne idea tends to efficiency. Disorders have decreased 50 per cent.

To appreciate that record it must be borne in mind that prisoners brought to court for misconduct are judged by prisoners and that prisoners impose the sentences. It also is of interest that of the appeals against the severity of these sentences those made by the prisoners far outnumber those appealed as being too lenient by the representative of the Warden.

Where in other years suicides numbered twelve to fifteen a year, in seven months there has been but one attempt at self-destruction. That was the act of a man who on the following morning was to be transferred to Clinton Prison. In the old days men tried to kill themselves because they were in Sing Sing. This man tried to kill himself because he was forced to leave it.

Cases of insanity have decreased 50 per cent.; and the general health, in spite of the rottenness of the place itself, has enormously improved. This is so chiefly because the men, instead of sitting idle in the cells, are allowed to remain out of doors in the yards.

To sum up: Under the Osborne rule of "humanity first" efficiency has improved, health has improved, discipline has improved.

Since Osborne came to Sing Sing two men have escaped; and to each escape the newspapers gave much space. In editorials they pointed out that by the acts of these two convicts the entire honor system at Sing Sing was proved a failure. On the contrary, that only two men escaped is for the honor system a high testimonial. The escape of a convict is news, the papers print it, and through the papers the public learn of it. But of the convict with an equal chance to make a getaway, and who refuses to take it, no one hears. There is no spotlight for him. No newspaper spreads across a front page:

REFUSE TO ESCAPE!
CONVICTS HELD BY HONOR.
1,700 INMATES OF SING SING
RETURN TO THEIR CELLS.

OSSINING, July.—Today 1,700 convicts sentenced for from two years to twenty, or for life, and including burglars, murderers, gunmen, petty thieves, and savings bank Presidents, with no one guarding them but fellow-convicts, were today given a chance to escape, and did not take it!

That is the truth, but it is not "news."

This month many headliners in the theatrical world came from the Lambs Club to Sing Sing to give the inmates a vaudeville show. I found Mr. Osborne and the prison brass band and some thirty delegates and Sergeants at Arms of the Welfare League by the side of a road some distance from the prison. They were waiting to welcome the actors. There was nothing to prevent the Reception Committee, singly, or in a body, from telling Mr. Osborne to go to the devil, and sliding down the hill to the railroad tracks, or escaping through the bushes. No keepers were present. Only prisoners guarded them.

But, instead of escaping, we sat beside the road among the daisies, and discussed the war. The actors were late, and, as Mr. Osborne feared they had lost their way, I offered him my car to scout for them. He turned to one of the inmates and said:

"Johnny, get in that car and see that they make the right turning."

As the car disappeared down the road, I asked, "What's the matter with my chauffeur and your 'Johnny' going straight on into New York?"

"Nothing," said Osborne, calmly, "unless they run out of gasoline."

But Johnny did not go to New York.

And next morning, did the fact that he refused the chance and kept faith with the league get two columns in the New York newspapers?

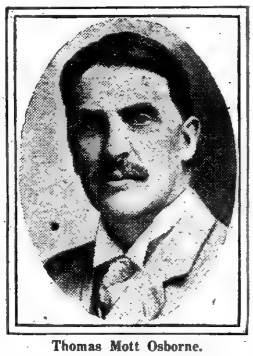
It did not!

On July 3 there was a baseball game in the prison yard. From the Hudson River the yard is shut in by an iron fence. Stretching between the fence and the river is a strip of land forty feet wide. To prevent foul flies from going into the river they had stationed on this strip George Saber, a third-term prisoner.

For an escape Saber was already on the right side of the fence. The "screws" had been removed from the towers.

In their places were fellow-prisoners who were unarmed. George could swim like a fish. And not a hundred yards away canoes, rowboats, and steam launches filled with holiday makers were passing. No one was watching George. Everybody was inside the fence with his back to George, watching the game. He had only to slip off his shoes, slide into the water, and strike out for the Jersey shore or for the nearest launch. If he called to those in it for help, they could not let a drowning man sink. But upon temptation and the river George turned his back. He had his duty to perform. He must retrieve the foul balls.

With his eyes raised expectantly George heard from behind him a cry for help. No one else heard it. Every one else was still intent upon the game. Even the lookouts in the towers. So they did not see George Saber kick off his shoes and dive into the river. They did not see



Thomas Mott Osborne.

him swim 150 yards to an upturned canoe and carry to shore one after the other a young girl and a boy. They only heard of it later when the men in the hospital ward, who had seen the rescue from the windows, told of it. George himself knocked for admittance at the prison gate.

"Let me in," he said. "I got to go to my cell to change my clothes."

They let him in. His chance was gone. Again he was on the wrong side of the fence.

Last week at Sing Sing I asked a convict, who had served twenty years in prison, if he thought the men could be ruled by themselves, by the idea of treating them as human beings.

"All but 10 per cent. of them," he said. "And the worst of it is that they always could have been ruled by it. But the old rules were for the 10 per cent. Because they were beasts all the rest of us were treated like beasts. And the result was that when we left we had only one idea, and that was to get even. Anyway, that was my idea. They had made me suffer in ways that no white man had a right to make any white man suffer, and all I wanted was to make them suffer. The result was that I have been in here four times."

I expressed the opinion that any man who once got out of Sing Sing and then went back to it was a fool.

"Now he would be," corrected my friend, "because now he helps to make the rules that govern him and that govern this place. And if he breaks his own rules and takes away his own privileges he is a fool. In the old days the rules were made by others, and they were silly, cruel rules. They made us worse than when we came in. In the old days Sing Sing did not suppress crimes; it bred crimes.

"What Mr. Osborne is trying to do isn't to make it pleasant for us while we're in here, but to fit us to make our exit. He's giving us a chance to 'come back.' We see that, and we're trying to help him by making good. But the public don't see it. They seem to be afraid he'll make Sing Sing so pleasant that men will be breaking into a house just to get sent up here. Did you ever hear of a hospital so pleasant that a man would break his leg to get into it?

"What the people outside don't understand is that you could make this place a palace and it would still be a prison. It's not what you do to a man after you put him in here that punishes him, it's what you've taken away. It's what he can't get. The moment you put him in here you've punished him. After he's lost the things outside, whether you shove him in a dark cell or show him moving pictures won't help much."

I could not agree with my friend. I believe that the privileges, what he called the moving pictures, have helped very much. They have made at Sing Sing just the difference there is between the atmosphere of a morgue and a busy workshop. They have made the men normal, have given them self-respect, an interest in life, and, above all, hope.

Not to all of the men. Not to the 10 per cent. And there always will be that 10 per cent. I know no one has the right to assert that. As the thief says in the "Lodging for the Night": "Who will deny the power of Divine grace? Certainly not I who so greatly need it."

But it is only a sentimentalist who will deny the hopelessness of that 10 per cent. I have heard in Sing Sing some of that 10 per cent. tell of their own deeds with such callousness, with such utter absence of any moral instinct or sense, and of deeds so horrible that the only way to treat them seemed to be as mad animals. I would personally have shot them, and, though a Judge and jury might have worried themselves over the act, it never would have kept me awake.

And I think when the newspaper writers and the comic paper illustrators—and it is the latter especially who are doing the most harm—attack the new régime at Sing Sing, it must be this 10 per cent. that they have in mind. They feel that for a certain class of criminal any effort for reform is hopeless.

And so upon the moving pictures and the baseball and the classes in stenography they turn their ridicule. They forget the 90 per cent. They forget that in protecting them, in helping them to leave prison wanting to "make good" and not as of old, wanting to "get even," they are protecting themselves.

I put this to my friend, the convict, who was serving his fourth term.

"If the Welfare League sends men from Sing Sing with a wish to live straight, instead of men like those of the old days who you say went out worse criminals than when they came in, why isn't it the taxpayer and the householder who is going to benefit? Why isn't the Osborne idea doing as much for the man outside as for the inmate?"

"Well," he said, "you might put it that way, too."



The Prison Band at Sing Sing. (Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT NEARING'S CASE

Both Sides of the Controversy That Has Raised a Storm at the University of Pennsylvania

By Charles Willis Thompson.

IF Dr. Scott Nearing has been dropped from the teaching force of the University of Pennsylvania because his political and sociological views do not agree with those of the Trustees, many of whom are trust officials or corporation lawyers, then a heavy blow has been struck at free speech. Then an attempt to muzzle college professors and turn them into the mouthpieces of rich men has been made. Then every professor in the land is made to stop and consider what will be the effect on his bread and butter of his holding opinions of his own. Then an attempt has been made to poison the fountain of thought, for it can be poisoned as well by enforced silence as by speech. Then it is a matter that concerns not Dr. Scott Nearing alone, but every man and woman in the land.

If he has not been dropped for this reason, but for reasons affecting his usefulness to the university, then it is a matter affecting nobody but himself and the institution. But, even in that case, it is of importance to every man and woman of us to have the facts brought out. For as long as they remain unknown, all of us, professors included, will remain under an uneasy doubt and fear that the trusts are really throttling free opinion in college chairs, and the belief that it has been done in Nearing's case will frighten and silence weak men in such chairs into the suppression of the opinions to which they are entitled. So, if erroneous, the uncorrected belief will work as much harm as if it were true.

For these reasons I went to Philadelphia to see if I could ascertain the truth; for only one side has come before the public. Dr. Nearing's friends have said their say very fully, but the Trustees have not replied. His friends have said that he was dismissed because he held heretical opinions, because he attacked privilege and the injustices of wealth, and had become a nuisance if not a danger to the corporations and political machines which exercise such a great influence in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania life. To this charge no real answer has come.

I have talked to both sides, under a promise in each case not to quote what they said or indicate in any manner, in what I might write, the source of my information.

In the first place, it is asserted by Dr. Nearing's friends, and admitted by most of his adversaries, that he did not preach heresy in his classroom. Some of his opponents would qualify this, but the evidence is all on the affirmative. His heresy was preached outside, on the public platform and in the newspapers.

Secondly, there is no complaint of his ability as a teacher; he is admittedly not only competent but highly efficient. Nor is it said that he is an unpleasant person, hard to get along with, difficult of temper; he is admittedly a gentleman and a man of singularly winning ways. There is nothing whatever against his character; it is the subject of universal praise, and his opponents outdo his friends in tributes to it.

Thirdly, he is not the only radical in the university. It contains many as radical as he, some who are more radical. They express their opinions as freely as did he.

In this last statement is the heart of the question. Why is Nearing singled out? His friends have an answer ready. He happens to be reachable, while others are not. A professor in that university cannot be dismissed without trial until he reaches the age of 62, and the trial must be on charges affecting his character as a teacher. But an assistant professor can be dropped without trial and without charges.

Scott Nearing was an assistant professor in the Wharton School. The Trustees could not go after full-fledged professors who were heretical, but they could go after an assistant, and they did. So runs the explanation. If you point out to Nearing's friends that some of the heretics, Dr. Clyde King, for example, are assistant professors and as reachable as he, they reply that these heretics will be the next to go. Concerning which, however, it is well to remark here that my investigation shows no intention whatever on anybody's part to go after anybody but Nearing.

Philadelphia is the most conservative large city north of Mason and Dixon's line, and things which would pass as commonplace elsewhere sound shocking there. In the teaching force of the university are many men who entertain and express opinions which have long been received without question in the Middle West, but are still strange novelties to Philadelphia. The shock is mutual. The conservatives are alarmed and outraged when they hear these heresies, and the professors are astonished and disgusted at the reception given to these commonplaces. When the latter find what to them are the most ordinary and settled facts received as if they were blasphemies their feelings begin to surge and they emit sparks.

Now, if among these professors there should happen to be one with a faculty for pungent speech and great aggressiveness, combined with an unholy genius for getting his name in the papers, it does not require much effort of the imagination to see that in his particular case the sparks might become flames. It would not be hard to imagine a constant rubbing of each other's fur the wrong way, prolonged through a course of years until a tension was produced that made the Trustees begin to see red at the slightest remark from the belligerent and provocative professor.

This is the fact. Both sides have made efforts to avoid a clash and to do the reasonable thing by the other. Dr. Nearing doesn't mean to be provocative or aggressive. Perhaps he doesn't mean to get his name in the papers, either, but he is one of those men born to publicity.

Dr. Nearing made an honest effort, and made it more than once, to moderate himself, to keep his hands off the Trustees' fur, to say things so bromidically that they wouldn't annoy anybody. He did this in response to an equally honest effort by the Trustees to avoid extremities; they sent kindly word to him by a third and disinterested party to gear himself down a few points in the matter of expression. But you can't keep a squirrel on the ground. After every such well-meant effort there was an explosion.

The charges against him resolve themselves into two. The first is that he does not give utterance to his opinions as from a pulpit, but as from a prize ring. He is a fighter, not a philosopher. He could not set forth the Beatitudes except in a challenging and defiant diction.

The other is that he is a magnet for headlines, and whenever he appears in a headline the University of Pennsylvania is necessarily dragged after his name in the next line. Nothing can happen to him without becoming "copy." He could not express an opinion on the weather without its having some "news value." "He gets into the newspapers on everything," said one pained Trustee, "from the high cost of living to the resuscitation of the apparently drowned."

This is not a figure of speech, either. Dr. Nearing was at hand when some boys who had been upset and apparently drowned were brought to land near the Walnut Street Bridge. He and a couple of policemen worked over them, trying to bring them to life. Finally the policemen gave them up as dead, against his protest, and had them taken away. Next day the papers appeared under headlines something like these: "Nearing Raps Police. University of Pennsylvania Professor Scores Their Antiquated Methods in Drowning Cases. Flays Them in Scorching Interview." And the Trustees, seeing that inevitable "University of Pennsylvania" following on as usual like the tail after a dog, gnashed their teeth again.

Or Dr. Nearing gets drawn on a jury panel. As soon as he is discharged the following letter appears in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—date, Jan. 1, 1911:

> For three weeks I have been serving on the petit jury panel in the Prison Division of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. I entered the panel with a measure of faith in courts and the law. I left the panel with my faith utterly destroyed.
>
> I saw foreigners come into court dazed and terrified, unrepresented by counsel, badly understood through inefficient interpreters, and sentenced to months or even years in prison. I saw political power and wealth, fur coats on arm, bowed respectfully in and out of court, and even in and out of the prisoners' dock, though the members of the jury were subjected to the petty insolence of the court officials. Property is a god in criminal jurisprudence.

It is not what he says, apparently, so much as the way he says it, and especially the way in which the University of Pennsylvania sails after him through the newspapers like a highly respectable tail attached to a frisky and plunging kite. If some irreproachable maiden lady, prominent in prayer meeting and the sewing circle, were kidnapped and handcuffed to a buck-and-wing dancer at the moment of his entrance on the stage and obliged to conform to his subsequent proceedings or fall down, her sentiments would not be wholly different from those of the Trustees. In many colleges the difference between the professor and the Trustees would not be so great, but in Philadelphia——!

"I don't criticise what he says," said one Trustee to me. "There is need for such a man in the world. There's Billy Sunday. He does a great deal of good, but if he were officially connected with a cathedral, the cathedral would be responsible for him and it would not have a good time."

Now what Dr. Nearing says is not very terrible. Outside of grave, placid, heavy-footed old Philadelphia it would not sound terrible at all. It is not charged that he is a Socialist, and he says he is not. His wife is one, and a soap-box campaigner, and makes Socialist speeches on street corners. Many of Nearing's utterances squint toward socialism, if taken by themselves and detached from their context, but he does not seem to have enunciated any particular kind of social philosophy. He has confined himself to attacking particular features of corporation methods. In the course of these attacks he has now and then uttered some sentence which suggests a wish to reform the whole social system in some way, but how is not disclosed.

He has not, however, uttered these opinions in the classroom. There he has confined himself to his regular teaching duties, and it is conceded that he discharged them with unusual skill and success. He has conducted no propaganda among his students. He has, however, accepted invitations to make speeches before different bodies in other cities, and there he has exercised full liberty of utterance.

On one of these occasions, only a few days before his dismissal, he went to Longwood to address a meeting of Progressive Friends, and there he attacked the theory of interest, saying: "The man who doesn't work shouldn't eat. If a man wants to live without work, it is all right for him to live off the principal of his accumulation, but it is a disgrace for him to live off the interest which he does not earn, and save the principal to bequeath to some other that more idlers shall be created."

This utterance gave violent offense to the Quakers to whom he spoke, and it has not ceased to echo. It is, in fact, almost the only thing his adversaries can put their finger on when asked what there is so offensive in his opinions. But it is not socialism. There are only two or three of his utterances on record that seem even to squint at that philosophy. In addressing the Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlantic City, in May, 1913, he said:

> How much longer can you maintain a social system where the men who do the work are denied a living wage, while the idlers take millions of dollars over to England to enjoy it?

This is not socialism either, but the sort of talk often heard in Congress and on the stump; but it does intimate a belief that there could be a better social system of some kind. The other utterance was made before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, when that body was caravanning around the country a year ago and summoning before it all sorts and conditions of men. He was asked what he thought was the cause of the present social unrest, and he replied:

> There are causes, but no one cause, for the present state of affairs, with its impossible living conditions. Existing conditions threaten the stability of our civilization. Never in the history of the world has it been so easy for the few to live high on the toil of the many. The men who do four-fifths of the labor of the country get only the barest kind of a living from their labor. Cut off the more blatant forms of monopoly. Have Government ownership if need be. Eliminate unearned incomes from rent and interest. Tax land higher. That might help for a starter.

In reply to further questions he said:

> The condition in thirty years will be intolerable. We've incorporated everything. More and more is needed for interest, therefore for dividends and for salaries. Each employe must earn more and more each year for interest and dividend accounts before he can get his pay.

Still, even this wasn't socialism. "Have Government ownership if need be" came near to it, but no nearer than did Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square speech in 1906.

This seems to be the extremity of Dr. Nearing's socialism, so far as any words of his which his adversaries have been able to collect can be found. It falls short of the utterances of Mr. Bryan, Senator La Follette, and many other public men who are not called Socialists and who would be indignantly disavowed by Socialists. However, Nearing's friends contend that if he were a Socialist of the deepest dye he would have the right to retain his opinions and express them as an American citizen, provided he did not use his classroom for the purpose; and no one charges that he ever did that.

But there is more than one way of saying a thing, and Dr. Nearing's way sets Philadelphia's teeth on edge. In December, 1913, he was addressing an association of schoolteachers at Nanticoke, Penn., and urging them to study the causes of social unrest. He endeavored to wake them up, to make them put themselves in the places of the poor. He might have done it by saying, "You are in comfortable circumstances, and perhaps do not enter sufficiently into the feelings of those less fortunate in life. Let me entreat you to pause and, if possible, imagine yourselves unable to give your children the education to which they are entitled." Instead, he said:

"You have never sent your children into the mills whose stockholders were able to educate their children in Europe."

And when this form of statement reached Philadelphia the flesh rose on the bodies of the Trustees, and apoplexy was imminent.

Thus it came to pass that when the attack was made on Dr. Nearing the leaders in it were precisely those men whom such language might be expected to drive nearly frantic. They were men whose lives had been spent in the most conservative currents of Philadelphia existence; *Philadelphia* existence, mark you. Some of them were men who had grown up in the atmosphere of commercial and financial institutions, who were as sure that the rich govern by Divine right as was George F. Baer. Others were more liberal, but were men of taste and quiet speech, and abhorred extremity in language. Even the less liberal are willing, even if grudgingly, to let professors discuss the unequal distribution of wealth and propose remedies, provided they do it in a calm and theoretical sort of way, and not as agitators.

A number of the Trustees who voted against Nearing are closely affiliated with the U. G. I. and other big corporations and of course, his friends made the most of this fact.

Another Trustee active against him was the Attorney General of Pennsylvania

in the administration of Governor Tener, which came to an end with last year. The Tener ticket was nominated by the Penrose machine. The corporations of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia are generally understood to interlock with the political machines headed by Senator Penrose, State Senator McNichol, and the Vare family.

The U. G. I. is the Philadelphia name for the United Gas Improvement Company, which has a prominent place in the political as well as the commercial and financial history of Philadelphia. Its fame even reached New York in 1905, when a proposal by it to acquire a franchise, unsympathetically styled "the gas grab," led many impulsive citizens to invade Councils with ropes in their hands and dangle them before the eyes of the representatives of the people when the vote was taken.

Of course, the corporation affiliations of the anti-Nearing leaders were assumed to have a great deal to do with his dismissal. When the vote was taken in the board it received the ballots of all except two—Wharton Barker and J. Bertram Lippincott. Mr. Barker takes his position squarely on the ground that, since nothing is charged against Dr. Nearing but his utterances on public questions, his dismissal is an attack on free speech. He has been a believer in progressivism for many years—in fact, since long before the word progressive came into political usage—and was the Populist candidate for President of the United States in 1900.

To deny that the corporation environments of some of the Trustees influenced them at all would show great guilelessness. A man takes his color from his company. If a man spent his life in Emma Goldman's Mother Earth publishing house, and never had half an hour's conversation except with Frank Tannenbaum, Alexander Berkman, and Gussie Miller, he would surely be not only an anarchist but immovably convinced that anybody who thought the other way was a tool of capitalism.

But it is going a little too far in the other direction to assume that the U. G. I. and other corporations ordered the dismissal of Nearing because he was an obstacle to them. It is said that he was marked for the slaughter because he gave advice to Mayor Blankenburg's reform administration which resulted in acts detrimental to the profits of this and other corporations; but it seems that it was his fellow-radical, Dr. King, who gave most of this advice and was most harmful to the corporations, and, despite all reports to the contrary, no movement has been begun against King.

The Trustees resolutely corked themselves up and refused to give their side to the public. This was letting Nearing's friends have it all their own way, and it worked as well as that lamentable policy usually does. One reason may have been that the Trustees who are offended by Nearing's manner of public discussion are offended by different things. What set one man's teeth on edge left another still able to masticate. They were only agreed on one thing, which was that each of them found something Nearing had said to be too raw.

Finally one of them exploded into print on his own account, with worse results than the silence had brought about; for it so happened that the one thing which had set his teeth on edge had left all the other teeth in the board still edgeless, and his eruption seemed to commit them all to his grievance. This was ex-Attorney General Bell, an impulsive gentleman who has no gift of seeing how a thing will look in print. And he brought forward as Nearing's chief offense the fact that that professor had once said:

"I'd rather send a boy to hell than to the Episcopal Academy."

This did not sound professorial. However, it turned out that Nearing had not made use of his classroom to discharge heresy concerning the Episcopal Academy; he had uttered this fervid sentiment in the office of the Dean. What happened was this:

A certain student had come to the university from the Episcopal Academy, and, being constantly behind in his work, was sent to the office of Dean McCrea of the Wharton School, there to be interrogated concerning what was the matter with him. Dr. Nearing and the Dean were there, and as the investigation proceeded the evidences multiplied until Nearing exclaimed in a tone of despair: "I'd rather send a boy to hell or to a Billy Sunday meeting than to the Episcopal Academy."

There was no one present at the time of this frightful blasphemy except the Dean, the professor, and the student, and neither the Dean nor the professor turned State's evidence. The student, however, went forth from the scene and spread the horror broadcast, and when it got to the ears of Mr. Bell, who is devoted to the Episcopal Academy, it seemed a Himalaya of heresy. He described the sentence as a "professional utterance in the university," which implied that it was a classroom utterance, and said that a man who "intemperately declares" such a sentiment as this "invites dismissal."



Professor Scott Nearing, the Storm Centre of the University of Pennsylvania.

Of course Dr. Nearing's friends made the most of this, as showing both the bias and the weakness of the case against him. In fact, it was the bias of one man, and he not the wisest member of the board. The others, however, if called upon to produce the utterance or utterances which had most offended them, could not be any more convincing. For they cannot put their hands on any one saying or series of sayings that will carry conviction to other minds. Their case against him is simply this:

"He can't say anything without saying it in such a way as to arouse antagonism and hurt people's feelings; he hurts ours; he can't say anything without the newspapers printing it, and when they print it the University of Pennsylvania is always mentioned so as to make the institution seem responsible not only for what he says but for his manner of saying it."

And that is a thing easy to say, but hard to prove; and if any other member of the board were called upon to produce specifications, he might be just as unconvincing as Mr. Bell. Hence they fear to tread where Mr. Bell rushed in.

There is another feature of the case not yet touched upon, and that is that whether or not the Trustees are fighting against free speech, there are other persons connected with the university who are undoubtedly doing so. They are to be found among the alumni. The element among the alumni who are opposed to Dr. Nearing are squarely opposed to him because of the opinions he holds, and they want him silenced. In April a committee of the General Alumni Society adopted a resolution placing itself on record

as squarely opposed to the use of the fair name of the university as a point of vantage for utterances foreign to the scheme of its teachings and ideals in education,

and recommending

that where such members of the teaching staff are not willing to subscribe to its policies their services should be dispensed with.

Concerning which it must be said that if Dr. Nearing had used his place in the classroom for his attacks on certain features of corporations—which he did not—he would not have been doing anything "foreign to the scheme of its teachings and ideals in education." He was a teacher in the Wharton School. That school was founded by Joseph Wharton, who set apart for it the income from $600,000 for the object of giving

an adequate education in the purpose underlying civil government and a training for those about to enter business.

In the deed of gift, which was made in June, 1881, it is provided that the instruction given in the school shall inculcate

the immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than through some sort of service to one's fellow-men; the necessity for rigorously punishing those who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly.

It may be that the teachers in the university had some prevision of the attack about to be made; for only a few days before Nearing's dismissal, at the commencement exercises, Dr. Felix Schelling, who is John Welsh Centennial Professor of History and English Literature at the university, made these significant remarks in the course of his address:

A teacher does not abdicate his right of opinion as a man, even in the things in which he is not expert, when he decides to walk that straight—and, some would have it, narrow—path wherein walks the teacher. We do not demand of the lawyer that he express himself only on the law, nor of the moneyed man that he discourse only on finance. We allow to the clergyman a latitude of opinion on all subjects, save religion, wherein his fellows of the cloth may be trusted to hold him to a strict accountability.

Then why should we not demand for the teacher a similar freedom of speech and opinion? In this land of freedom of speech and unaccountability as to any lawful action it would be intolerable to allow to those who are the most deeply learned, the most thoroughly equipped, anything less than that full liberty which we grant to all other men.

As Dr. Schelling reached this point, one of the Trustees turned to a colleague and said, "That is unwholesome doctrine."

What was unwholesome? It was simply a declaration in favor of free speech, and anywhere but in Pennsylvania it would not have been regarded as unwholesome. This Trustee a few days afterward was voting to drop Dr. Nearing. This incident may be hastily assumed to prove that the Trustees are campaigning against free speech. It only proves, however, that they, or some of them, take a hopelessly reactionary view; it proves that they disagree with and disapprove of the progressive opinions of the teachers. But that we already knew. It does not prove that they are carrying their opinions into effect by dismissing every one whose opinions they disapprove. The only one they have dismissed is Dr. Nearing; and in his case, they say, it was not what he said but how he said it that made them dismiss him.

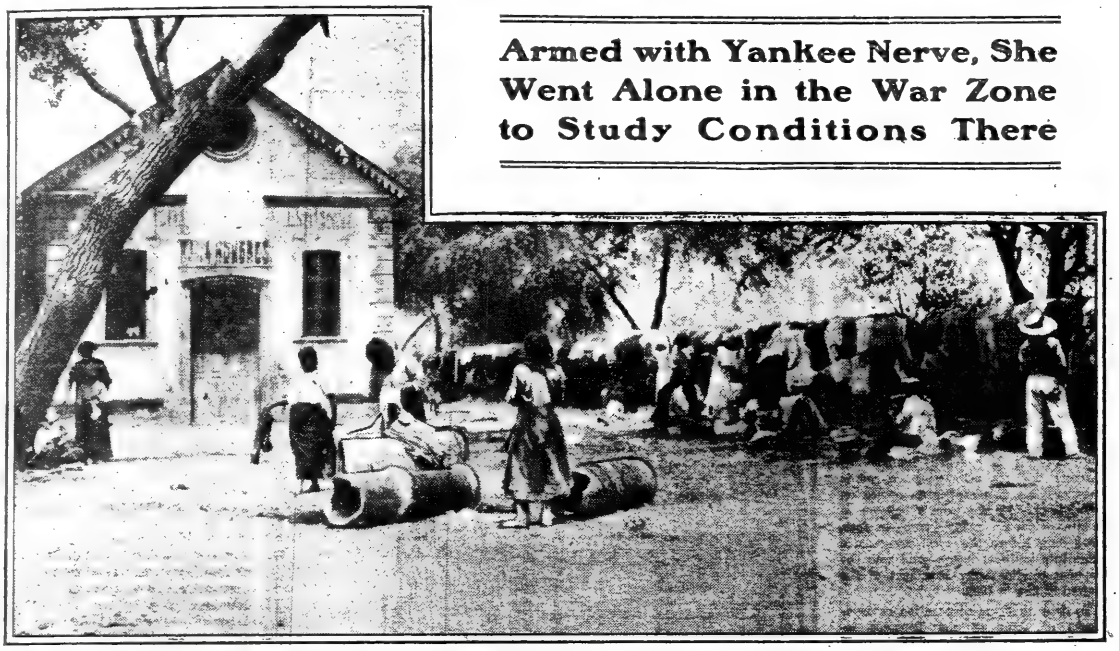
Harrison S. Morris, one of the executors of the Wharton estate, issued a statement in which he charged that Nearing "had been dropped by the standpatters in the Board of Trustees for expressing views opposite to those held by the great trusts and public service corporations, which depend on corrupt politics for their profits." Mr. Morris added:

He has been the most readily punished of the group of useful scholars of the Wharton School who have given it universal fame and drawn students from almost every country of the globe, because he was an assistant professor and could be dropped without a trial by his peers, as a full professor could not. His associates have been equally guilty of trying to better social and business conditions, but they are harder to get. They have been of vast use to the present Mayor and his directors in showing up the wrongs done to the city by corporations whose most powerful Directors sit in the Board of Trustees of the university. They have checked the U. G. I. in its aggressions against the citizens, the Reading Railway was brought to its knees in the excessive freight charges on coal through the services of one of the Professors, and the talent and efficiency of the Wharton School have been used wherever possible by the present city administration. * * * The University of Pennsylvania is not a free agent. It is supported by great sums appropriated by our corrupt Legislatures, and it must obey their wishes, which are equivalent to the demands of the great corporations. My belief is that all the right-minded citizens of the State would rally to the support of the university if it would free itself from an alliance with Penrose, Vare, and McNichol, which controls its judgment when freedom of speech is at stake.

And if freedom of speech is at stake it is an issue which profoundly affects every one of us. There is not the least doubt that the utterances of the other professors—particularly in the Wharton School, which is honeycombed with radicalism, at least what passes for radicalism in Pennsylvania—grate on the feelings of the Trustees; business men mostly, and trained in a school which regards any attack on established institutions as wicked. But they disavow any intention of interfering with free speech; and they say that Nearing would be as safe as his fellow-radicals if he had been less of an agitator. "He confuses free speech with a free fight," one Trustee said to me. Perhaps it would not be far wrong to conclude that Nearing's offense consisted in his ability to get what he said constantly before their eyes, and in the fact that he was effectively radical while the radicalism of the other professors was comparatively ineffectual.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN MEXICO

Armed with Yankee Nerve, She Went Alone in the War Zone to Study Conditions There



Women Refugees Washing Children and Clothes in Irrigation Ditch at Aguascalientes.

By Ruby M. Stone.

HAVING spent parts of three years on the border of Mexico and Texas, one should have learned something of the people across the Rio Grande, but at the end of three years I found I knew nothing except the little town of Juarez. So against the wishes of all my friends I determined to go just as far as I could into Mexico and see for myself what was doing down there; study the people and the land, and form an opinion as to the conditions for my own benefit.

With assurances on the part of friends that my life would not be worth a penny after I crossed the Rio Grande, I left for the "Land of Mañana" on March 1 equipped with a camera, a little Spanish, plenty of Yankee nerve, and was amply repaid for all trouble and inconveniences. I have been besieged with letters and telegrams from friends begging me to return, believing the reports in the papers that no American, especially a girl, was safe in Mexico. During the three months I was in Mexico I had not an unpleasant experience, and was treated with the greatest respect and deference by all classes of Mexicans, the "peons" in the street and the better class in their homes.

My chief difficulty was in getting a passport from our American Consul in Juarez. However, with a certificate of vaccination and a personal letter from the German Consul, Hippoleto Villa, General Villa's brother, issued a passport to me.

I left Juarez at 7:30 at night for Chihuahua City, the capital of the State by the same name, and as the train pulled out of the station I realized for the first time that there was a great difference between Mexico and other foreign countries I had seen, and I wondered how one could say, "There is nothing to see."

The first two cars were freight cars with Villa's soldiers on their way to join Villa at Aguascalientes. Men, women, and children were in, under, and on top of the cars. The next two coaches were second class, the seats running lengthwise and the greater part of the people on the floor; the women, with their charcoal stoves, cooking the evening meal or spreading out the blankets for the night; all smoking the inevitable brown paper cigarettes all the time. The last car was a standard Pullman.

I was the only English-speaking person on the train except the conductor, who kindly gave me his lower berth, which was all there was on the train. On going to bed I discovered the bed to be as clean as any in the States. About an hour out of Juarez the train stopped and a heavy guard of soldiers was put on, two in the end of each coach, with two standing in the aisle of the Pullman all night, leaning on their guns and wrapped in a blanket. This was to guard against a possible attack by filibusters.

At 5 o'clock the next morning I awoke to a beautiful sunrise in Chihuahua as the train pulled between two mountain ranges, through the green fields and groves of cottonwoods in the Terrazas estate. The sun shone through a cut in the mountains, bathing all the land in a gauzy pink cloud, as if a chiffon veil had been thrown over the scene. The huge stone homes of Terrazas, with towers and turrets in Moorish design, are set in the green yards, looking like fairy-land castles.

Chihuahua is about 200 miles south of El Paso and at normal times has about 60,000 people, and many Americans; but at the time I was there there were not more than 100 Americans. The streets are narrow and paved, the buildings of adobe, painted in light colors, all having barred windows, and nearly all of one story. On the streets one sees all types. It seems much more foreign than Berlin or Paris. In the stores they refuse to speak English, and it is maddening when you know they can speak your language, however well it all helps one to learn Spanish.



Villa on the Step of His Private Car.

Most of the better class of Mexicans have become refugees in other countries, yet one sees a few once in a while. The streets look like a continuous "movie" show, and all types are portrayed. The familiar wide sombreros that one always associates with Mexico are seen everywhere. In a glance one may see first a boy astride a burro, with two milk cans, also astride the burro; on the other side of the street a huge black Indian with only a blanket wrapped around him and his hair streaming down on either side of his face, or if the day is warm he discards the blanket for a string of beads and a breechcloth.

In the crowd there are always some well-dressed officers in American cut clothes and shiny boots, mounted on the picturesque Mexican saddle, with its trappings. Beggars and cripples throng the streets, old people and children, absolutely the worst looking specimens of humanity one could imagine.

The streets are lined with tiny stands for candies, pastries, and trinkets, while everywhere are the enchilada stands with the charcoal stoves. Enchiladas are flat, round corn and water cakes, baked in the fire, and they are served with chili sauce or chopped vegetables on them. The better ones have chopped onions, chili, and cheese, making a fine meal for a hungry person. These stands are kept going all night, the owner squatting beside them on the ground wrapped in a blanket and, if not asleep, smoking the brown cigarette. The more progressive owners have a small broom and occasionally give a half-hearted dab at a million or more flies.

Leaving Chihuahua, I went south to Torreon, where the conditions were about the same as in Chihuahua, only the price of everything had risen and food was scarce. Torreon is a flat, ugly, and dirty city and uninteresting. It shows the effect of the war plainly. Here I was shown the Casino where the rebel officers rode their horses up the stairs, stabled them in the dainty ballroom, and built fires right on the beautiful parquet floor, slashed furniture with swords, and riddled all with bullets.

From Torreon I went south through a gray, sandy desert, and finally emerged into a plain of cactus, then went up a winding mountain side, where nearly all the time the engine was in sight of the rear car, the curves were so great, and into the little station called Zacatecas.

Zacatecas to my mind is a most fascinating, quaint old town, reminding one of the Holy Land. All streets lead down hill into the central plaza and are narrow, steep, and made of huge cobblestones; but, strange to say, poor old

Zacatecas is in a sorry plight. Time and again it has been sacked by different troops, first one side and then the other, until the natives feel that it is useless to try to accomplish anything, and they stand around with a hopeless look on their faces.

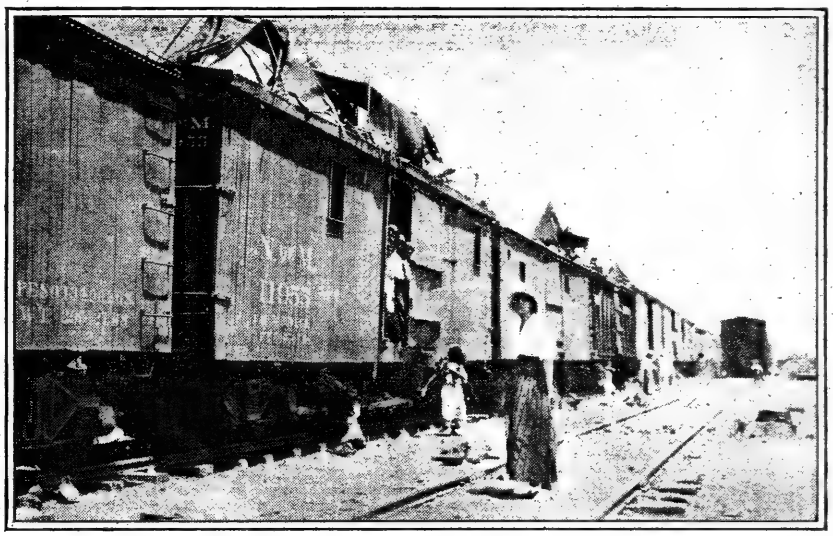
One lady at whose home I stopped to inquire about some buildings told me that she was ashamed to be a Mexican any more and would willingly be a Jap to escape the shame of Mexico. In Zacatecas the people showed no outward sign of resentment toward me as an American, as they did in some places, but seemed rather to be bidding for my favor.

While I was in Zacatecas General Banuellos, who was in command of the troops, went on a drunken spree, riding through the crowded streets, shooting at will, and killing four men, then rode into the Opera House during the performance. Before he had finished five or six had bitten the dust. The Governor of the State complained to Villa, and Banuellos was sent immediately to the front, many hoping that he would be put where he would have an opportunity of proving his valor and redeeming his reputation, returning a national hero. Then they could lay wreaths of beautiful flowers on the lid of his coffin, forgetting his cruelties and atrocities. So with Mexicans!

When I left Zacatecas for the south the train was scheduled to leave at 5:30 A. M., so I frantically rushed to the station at that time, to find that the agent didn't know when it might arrive. The only thing to do was to eat my breakfast of tortillas, eggs, and coffee at a wayside stand—which I did—and then, leaving a cargardor with my baggage, I took a blanket (for I always carried a bedding roll) and lay down in an empty freight car and slept until the train came in, at 10:30, just like a Mexican. On this early morning trip I discovered why everything was so clean. The Mexican women with huge brushes washed the streets every morning.

At Aguascalientes when I stepped off the train I realized that at last I had found the "conditions" I had come so far to see. Around the station, on the platforms, and in the streets were camped about 5,000 men, women, and children—and such a sight! Right in the sand and dirt they were living. The household furniture consisted of a little tin stove, an olla or earthen dish, and sometimes a blanket, oftener not. Around the huge monument near the station the luckier ones had hung blankets and were living. The children ran around half clothed and people were in rags, but, no matter how tattered and torn, every woman had a mantilla on her head, and the tiny girls also had theirs. One woman deliberately put a two-months-old baby with no clothes on in the street to sleep for its siesta, and one coach had to be driven around it.

At night the streets looked like wards in a hospital as the people stretched out. Every little while groups gathered around with a mandolin or guitar softly playing "Adelita," the tuneful piece that the Rebel Army has adopted as its own, to the strains of the dance music "La Cucaracha." There were no lights in



Mexican Troop Train on Which the Author Traveled. She is Shown Standing in the Foreground.

Aguas, but the moon shone down on this crowd of homeless, desolate people, emphasizing the fact that they were homeless wanderers in their own country and not only homeless but actually starving, the supply of corn being very low.

In the railroad yards there were hundreds of cars loaded with men, women and children, living under, in and on top of the cars. They string wires from the iron supports under the cars, put a few straw mats on the wires, put in a little tin stove, install the dog and a few chickens, and here a whole family lives and travels. In the car several families live, and about four more on top. This is the military train of the Mexicans, and it is some experience in traveling to make a trip in a car like the one I was on. Villa's army seems to be on wheels: in one car is a gun shop, another a carpenter's fully equipped shop; also blacksmith, shops and hospitals are on wheels.

A trip through the hospitals of Aguas showed sights almost beyond description, sights that are being enacted in the great European war every day, and it is here that one gains an insight into the character of the Mexican. The hospitals, with the exception of the railroad hospitals, are emergency ones, and have scant equipments, but to my surprise were fairly clean. The railroad hospital is fully equipped, and until a few months ago was under the charge of a fine American doctor, but Villa ousted him and installed a favorite of his. Now it is in a dirty, filthy condition, much worse than the emergency ones. They had no ether or chloroform, no medicines except opium, scant supply of cotton and bandages.

In one hospital they made little bags of any kind of cloth filled with dried cornstalks, straw, old papers, in fact anything for filling, and applied these as sponges or packs tied on with almost anything. The surgeons and few nurses worked faithfully and endlessly, probing, disinfecting, bathing and bandaging wounds that the Mausers had made as they sent their deadly messages among the ranks.

One little fellow about 11 years old sat on a table naked, while they worked hard to save him, all the time chanting in a half-demented manner, "Duels mucha mi cabeza," which means "hurts much my head." There were no tears, no anaesthetics, and a huge gaping wound on one side of his head showed where a ball had gone through; yet the youngster stood twenty minutes of probing and dressing. Another with a bullet wound completely through his shoulder allowed the nurse to draw several "wicks" through and disinfect it, all the time he talked and laughed with the people around. Others had burns, bandaged feet and legs; many with stumps only, swollen with poison, and many paralyzed in some parts of the body, where a bullet had hit the spine.

They did the most horrible operations, such as cutting off legs, arms, and digging in vital parts for bullets, all without anaesthetics, and the patients sat as though they were wooden men. One little fellow of 12 years had fifteen shots in his left arm, and, having been left at Silao five days, gangrene had set in. With a knife the doctor amputated the arm, not tying arteries, taking about ten minutes for it, and then the arm was padded with these little sponges and bound up. The boy was filled with opium and carried away to take his chance of living. The doctor explained that the worst cases were put under opium and kept that way; if they lived or died was a matter of chance and not care or treatment.

When asked what was most needed in the line of supplies, they answered, "Everything." They are forced to use raw cotton—when they can obtain it. They have a very small amount of disinfectants and no anaesthetics. I asked why. "Because Villa needs all the gold he can obtain to purchase ammunition, and cannot spare gold for hospitals and food."

The reports of such great care and fine surgeons in Villa's army make me smile, for truly the conditions in Aguascalientes are horrible.

I went to the first train of wounded to be brought from Leon when Villa and Obregon met. They loaded a train full at the front, and when it reached Aguas the two doctors and a couple of Mexican Red Cross nurses went through the train giving aid to the ones who were to be sent further north, while the worst cases were taken off at Aguas, the next worse sent to Torreon, and the remainder through to Chihuahua and Juarez. The filth, dirt, and stench from the hospital train, with its women and children, were awful, and when I saw a hen fast asleep on a wounded man's chest I thought the limit had been reached. But in the last car I found wounded soldiers playing cards, a woman cooking dinner, and six children playing with four puppies and a small pig in one corner, while "Adelita" came from a guitar played by a young "soldado."

The Mexicans have learned to shoot since the Madero revolution, and seem to enjoy it even at "doces reales" per ($1.25 gold.) As an American whom I met in Aguascalientes said: "The toll comes in daily and I cannot help thinking, when I see the hundreds of cases of Winchesters unloaded daily from the express from the north and reloaded into military trains for the front, that it is an unfair exchange—the employes of the powder factories of the north, with their eight-hour days, well-fed families, and good pay, going about their peaceful pursuits; here the military leaders exacting anything, everything, from the country to pay the price, all train service secondary to rush ammunition to the front to increase the overfed vultures." So it goes!

Asked what my impressions are of the Mexicans, I have to admit that I have changed my ideas. I find that Kipling expressed the average Mexican perfectly when he says "half devil, half child." Truly so.

I went to Mexico with the idea that they were a down-trodden, abused people, but have changed my mind. The way that the Mexicans suffer and take it stoically shows that they are undeveloped, uneducated, and more like animals, incapable of great joy or sorrow. With education, of course, changes will come, but bullets are not the way to educate them.

Although I had been told that an American woman was not safe south of Chihuahua, I traveled alone and never carried a revolver.

Americans who have interests in Mexico think the United States blundered when she put troops at Vera Cruz, and that she also blundered when she withdrew them. The Mexicans as a race hate Americans.



The Author with Orphan Boys at Guadalupe.

MEMOIRS OF A CHEERFUL MUSICIAN

Maude Valerie White, Composer and Pianiste, Tells Vivaciously *of* Celebrities She Has Met

DID you ever think of writing your memoirs?" somebody once asked Maude Valerie White, composer and pianiste. She hadn't. And she said at first that she wouldn't think of it. But the question kept popping up in her mind until at last it resulted in a fat volume by Miss White, entitled "Friends and Memories," which has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is a good thing that the question had that effect, because Miss White has not only had an interesting life in which she has met a host of interesting people, but she has the divine gift of being able to tell her story in such a way that it is an unending delight. It is easy and chatty, there is scarcely a page without a quaint turn of wit, and there is a kindly, cheery philosophy impregnating it from first to last. All honor, then, to the unnamed person who said: "Did you ever think of writing your memoirs?" Miss White has played at concerts in royal palaces, and other mansions only a bit less awesome; she has met the great Gladstone and Matthew Arnold and Sir Arthur Sullivan, of "Pinafore" and "Mikado" renown. She is an intimate friend of Mary Anderson, over whom American theatregoers raved years ago before her marriage to Mr. de Navarro, who built the Navarro flats fronting Central Park. For years, too, she was a member of the little colony at the quaint village of Broadway, in Worcestershire, where Mary Anderson still lives, and of which another and beloved member was Frank Millet, the American artist and war correspondent, who perished in the Titanic disaster.

She also has anecdotes of Balfour and Sir George Macfarren, the composer, of Sir Charles Santley, the baritone; of Lord Wolseley, England's famous military chief. And they are pleasant anecdotes; Miss White's pen picks up not a single drop of poison. Writing of her childhood, she tells us that she always used to say to herself, "Something nice is sure to happen, and everything will be all right." She kept that attitude, apparently, right through her life, if her book is any index to herself.

Her childhood was spent partly in Germany, where she went "at the venerable age of 7," to stay at the home of her German governess in Heidelberg.

At Heidelberg, Miss White was taken to hear Joachim, the celebrated violinist. One expects something from her describing her childish sensations at first hearing melodies played with his magic bow. But she wore to the concert a new silk dress and a "grand little opera cloak trimmed with swan's down," and "to tell the truth I was so taken up with the unusual splendor of my appearance that I hardly listened to the music!"

The vivacious young lady eventually returned to her relations in England and spent a number of years there and in Paris, studying assiduously to fit herself for her musical career. Of these years she has many anecdotes, musical and otherwise. She tells of a very wealthy little American girl, whom she met in Paris, called Allie G——, who put her to shame by raising incredulous eyebrows at Miss White's ingenuous confession that she and her mother did not import all their clothes from Paris.

"We always do," said the queenly young American—she was about nine years old. "We live in New York. Mamma imports all her clothes, and I import all mine—it's the only thing to do."

At these words Miss Allie, we hear, drew herself up with the air of a "seasoned woman of the world," and Miss White "felt not only a worm, but a worm of doubtful, not to say criminal, lineage."

She used to play in Paris with little José de Navarro, Mary Anderson's son, who was passionately fond of music. When he was a little boy, Miss White writes, he asked his mother whether he might pray for any one he liked in his prayers. His mother said he might, of course, and was astonished that evening when he piped up, "God bless Beethoven and Brahms."

Years later Miss White began to go to fashionable parties and play the piano, often rendering her own songs.

She first met Gladstone at a concert where she accompanied on a piano a cousin of hers, a well-known singer. The guest of honor was her Royal Highness Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria—and the nervousness induced by such a grand occasion was enhanced by the fact that Miss White had done up her hair in a fashion which she knew was unbecoming, making her look "exactly like a low-spirited seal." Things were not improved when, after the songs, everybody surrounded Miss White's cousin, leaving the young accompanist all alone by the piano. She writes:

I was perfectly unknown and had, as a matter of fact, not a single acquaintance among the guests. So I remained standing by the music stool from which I had just risen, feeling rather forlorn in spite of the brilliant crowd scattered over the room.

All of a sudden my heart went pit-a-pat. Mr. Gladstone was making his way to the piano where I stood quite alone, and was coming to speak to me. And then I suddenly felt that I didn't care a brass button if every man or woman in the room ignored me so long as the "Grand Old Man" didn't think me beneath his notice.

He said a few kind words in the beautifully modulated voice which so many of us can still remember, and asked me some questions with the simple and charming courtesy which so often fascinated even those who hated him politically.

I thought him a perfect darling. * * *

From that time forth I was an enthusiastic Liberal, firmly convinced that if one thing was more certain than another it was the fact that Mr. Disraeli was not fit to black the boots of the parish in which Mr. Gladstone lived!

The young musician's meeting with another celebrity was less smooth. He rather irritated her by a note of condescension in talking about the poetry of Victor Hugo. So the vivacious Miss White bristled, and other observations of the great man made her bristle some more, and she launched some tart remarks at the head of her neighbor, of whose identity she had not the slightest idea.

After he had gone she was struck speechless with shame and horror at learning that he was none other than—Matthew Arnold!

After which, apropos of little or nothing, she gets on the subject of marriage, and remarks, regarding her husband, that she never had any, or, "at least if I had, I don't remember who he was." And then she leaps back to the domain of music, to the day when, trembling with apprehension, she appeared before England's most renowned musical lights as a competitor for the Mendelssohn Scholarship, which entitles the winner to two years' study of music in Germany.

Sir Arthur Sullivan was one of the judges. Miss White, confused and trembling, played several pieces, and was giddy with excitement.

Just as I was about to get up from the piano, thinking everything was over, one of the examiners gave me a little score to read. Sir Arthur came and stood beside me; how I blessed him for it the next moment. I have never found it easy to read the alto or tenor clefs, I cannot imagine why, but to this day they embarrass me, and to read a really difficult score means a blinding headache to me after a very short while.

Of course, I began to stumble over this one, and a feeling of despair seized me.

All of a sudden Sir Arthur snatched the music away—I didn't know what was going to happen.

"Leave her alone," he said.

Then, turning to the other examiners, who were sitting at the long table, he said:

"Leave her alone; she's dead tired."

I really loved him at that minute!

She was then informed that she had won the scholarship. Before imparting the news Sir Arthur observed, "but you are very young," and Miss White says to this day she regrets not making to him the retort: "Anyhow, I'm not in pinafores,"—Sir Arthur's "Pinafore" being greatly in vogue just then in London.

Miss White later made the acquaintance of Santley, the baritone singer, and went



to South America on a concert tour with him. While she was in Chile, she tells of attending mass in a church and being horrified to hear the organ rendering tunes from "The Mikado" and "Pinafore." When her horror was at its highest she overheard a pious Chilean woman remark in Spanish with a happy little sigh: "What lovely music! How devout it makes one feel!" Concerning which the irrepressible Miss White makes this comment:

"I realized on that occasion what I have realized very often since; true charity really consists in a heroic and persistent determination to sit in your stockinged feet from morning to night, ready at a moment's notice to take a flying leap into other people's shoes!"

Here is Miss White's account of the time she met Jenny Lind:

It was an afternoon party at Sir Frederick Leighton's beautiful house, to which I was taken by Mr. Santley. The room was crowded with celebrated people. The Joachim quartet was playing, and he was singing some of my songs in which he had asked me to accompany him.

After the music was over the introduction took place, and I was very much surprised to find myself talking to an old lady in rather a severe poke bonnet. Somehow I had never imagined a Swedish nightingale in a bonnet of any description whatsoever! She rather frightened me, and I felt subdued and chastened.

I have a vague idea that she said she hoped I was grateful to God for the gifts He had bestowed on me. While she was speaking to me I felt as if I were being birched! I longed to say something frivolous, something positively outrageous.

Perhaps if I had she would have felt like the old lady in the story who complained of some one being excessively rude to her one Sunday morning just as she was starting for church.

"He spoke to me," said she, "such as no husband wouldn't never have done; 'is language was—well, there! And me with my bonnet on!"—as if that fact made the offense ten thousand times more heinous.

At another gathering Miss White met Lord Wolseley—then merely Sir Garnet—the pride of England's army, the "One and Only." He liked one of the young lady's songs, and told her so. The following dialogue ensued:

"Do you sing yourself, Sir Garnet?"

"Oh, no!"

"Ah, then I expect you play?"

"I'm afraid I neither play nor sing."

"Oh, do you mean to say you can't do anything?"

The famous commander laughed and said: "Well, I try sometimes to do one or two other things to the best of my ability."

At another meeting with Gladstone, the statesman and Miss White talked sagely of Italy. He remarked that he thought Italian should be the first foreign language taught to children.

"I must say I think so, too," comments Miss White, "though this last observation of mine savors perhaps a little too strongly of the remark made by the lady who said 'St. Paul and I quite agree that,' &c."

Somebody appeared during the colloquy to tell Gladstone that a Duchess wanted to speak to him. He said impatiently: "Very well, but I haven't done with Miss White yet." And for the second time she thought him "a perfect darling."

She waxes eloquent in her enthusiasm for the quaint little village of Broadway and her delightful neighbors there, especially Mary Anderson, her husband, and Frank Millet. Of the latter she writes:

He was not only lovable and amusing, but I think he was without exception the most versatile human being I have ever known. Edwin A. Abbey, the well-known American artist, used to say of him:

"Frank can do anything—from untying a knot to restoring a Gothic chapel."

He was clever all around. When he wasn't painting he was writing. * * * He was an admirable war correspondent, and was decorated by the Czar's brother for an act of signal bravery during the Russo-Turkish war.

I had known him for years before I ever heard of the following incident, and when at last he told me the history of the beautiful medal that hung on a nail in an out-of-the-way corner of his studio at Broadway, he told it with characteristic simplicity. He was accompanying a detachment of Russian cavalry which was going to the rescue of comrades who had been attacked by the Turks. They came to a river and, to their horror, found that the bridge had been destroyed. Without a moment's hesitation Frank rode his horse into the water. When they saw him crossing the river they all followed to a man.

The last time that dear Frank Millet was seen alive he was helping a poor Italian emigrant woman into one of the boats into which every friend who loved him felt so certain that he would never set foot while there was a woman or child left on board the ill-fated Titanic. He was seen, cheery to the last, waving his hand to her.

He loved Italy and the Italians. I spent a week with him at the Villa Aurelia in Rome only three months before his death, just after he had been appointed head of the American School of Art in that city. He was popular with literally every one. * * *

I loved Frank Millet and I think I may say, without exaggerating, that he was very fond of me, too. I remember the twinkle in his eye when at one of the Court Farm dinner parties, Mary Anderson said to him:

"Frank, will you take in Maude?"

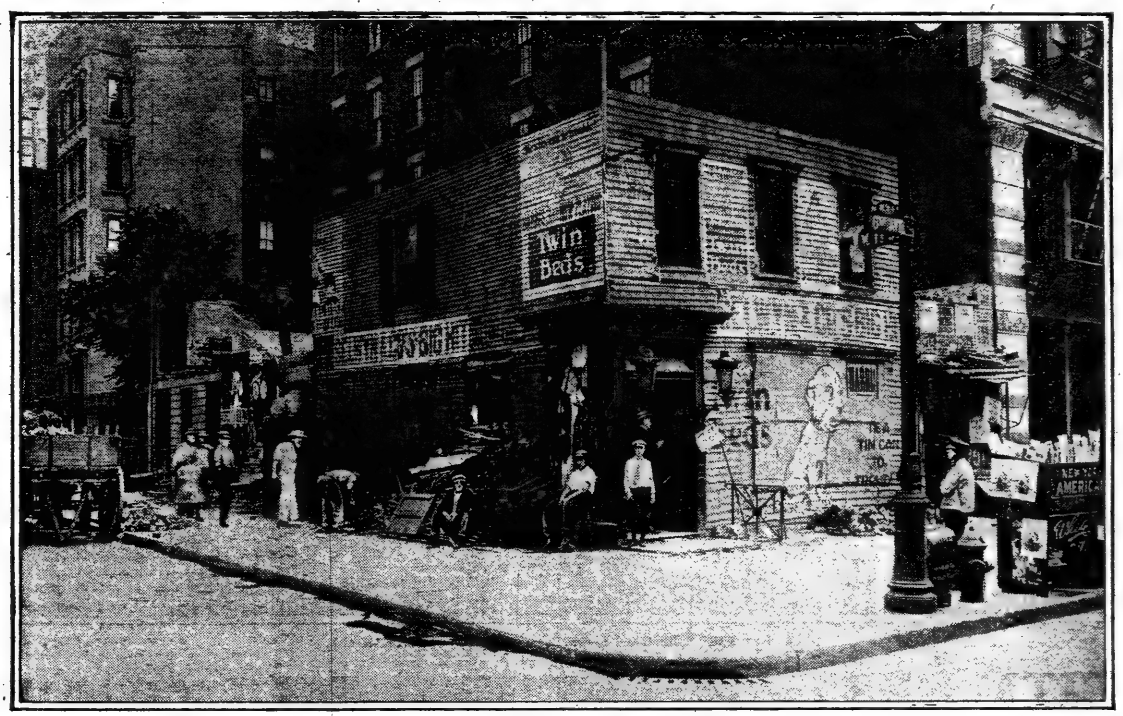
He gave me his arm and said in an audible whisper:

"Would a duck swim?"

We also learn that, instead of calling Miss White's song "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" by its rightful title, he persisted in alluding to it as "When I swallowed home-made pie!"

At Broadway some of England's most famous men used to congregate to play cricket, among them Augustine Birrell, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, J. M. Barrie, A. E. W. Mason, the novelist; Owen Seaman, editor of Punch; Bernard Partridge, that periodical's cartoonist, and many more. Barrie once finished up a letter to Mr. De Navarro after one of these parties thus:

"Give my kindest regards to your beautiful wife, whose enthusiasm for cricket only equals my ignorance thereof."



Demolishing "The Grapevine," at 11th Street and Sixth Avenue, Once a Famous Resort of Actors, Bankers, and Men About Town.

PASSING OF THE OLD GRAPEVINE

Quaint Landmark Known to Artists, Actors, and Good Fellows Generally Is Torn Down

LAST week the final vestige of one of the quaintest landmarks on Manhattan Island was obliterated. It was the old Grapevine Tavern, known to all the artists, actors, littérateurs, and good fellows generally of the last half century as one of the pleasantest meeting places of its kind in the metropolis.

With its plain wooden exterior, two stories high, with a gently sloping gable roof, it was always an interesting sight to the passengers on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad trains as they passed Eleventh Street. Its very name recalled the charm of early tavern days in New York, such as the late John Austen Stevens wrote about in this city and of whose counterpart in London Boswell gives such cheerful descriptions in his "Life of Samuel Johnson."

A tavern was known by its name in those olden times; it was not only a place to warm the inner man with the fermented juice of the grape, malted beers, and fine musty ale, but a place where good fellows met, as in the more palatial clubs today, to match their wits, tell the latest story, and discuss in a friendly way the political destinies of the nation.

"Ah," said Alec McClelland, the Scotchman who dispensed the hospitality of the Grapevine for over forty years, "if I could only remember the good things I have heard told in the little room back of the bar, where my friends used to meet every night, I could write a book of old New York which would reveal the personalities of many of our famous citizens in the most delightful manner."

Among those whom Mr. McClelland fondly calls his friends are ex-President Roosevelt and William Travers Jerome. Another President is also on the list, Chester A. Arthur, who used to drop into the Grapevine very frequently long before he went to the White House to discuss politics with the Judges and politicians who made the Jefferson Market Court, directly opposite, their headquarters.

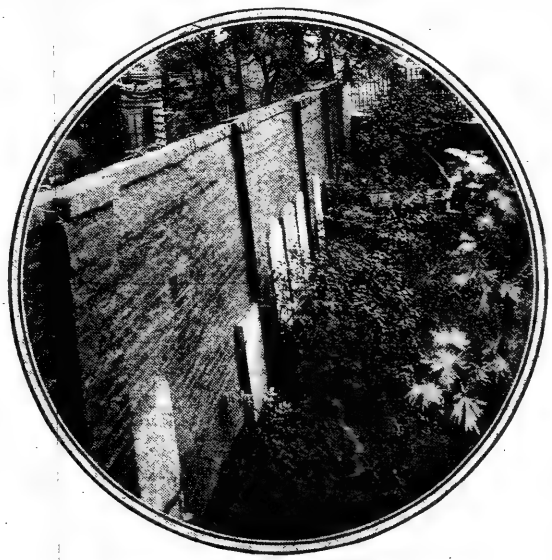
The Scotch proprietor is one of the favored few in this country who had a controversy with Colonel Roosevelt and came out ahead, and as proof of it he treasures as one of his most valued souvenirs a letter written while Colonel Roosevelt was a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Roosevelt walked into the Grapevine late one night, stepped up to the ancient wooden bar with its high polish, the result of long years of patient rubbing, called for some Vichy water, as Mr. McClelland tells the story, and after a brief survey of the place walked out. He was then on his career of investigating the observance of the liquor law in the city.

"Mr. Roosevelt complimented me on the clean appearance of my place," said Mr. McClelland, "and said he was anxious to see the Grapevine, as it was one of the few places in the city against which the police records had never revealed a complaint. Well, a few days later, in an address in a Methodist Church near Eighth Avenue, Mr. Roosevelt hit the liquor dealers pretty hard. I wrote and told him that what he had said never applied to the Grapevine, and I received a prompt letter, in which he said he was attacking the liquor interests as a class, and if all drinking places had been conducted as well as the Grapevine there would have been less trouble in the city."

Mr. McClelland sold the Grapevine to a building operator in December, 1912. Since that time he has been enjoying a well-earned leisure with his family on the snug little fortune amassed as the result of forty years of thrifty business in the picturesque wooden tavern.

He returned a short time ago from a long visit to the scenes of his childhood in Scotland, "just in time," he added, "to see the old timbers of the familiar building torn down."



The Old Portuguese Cemetery.

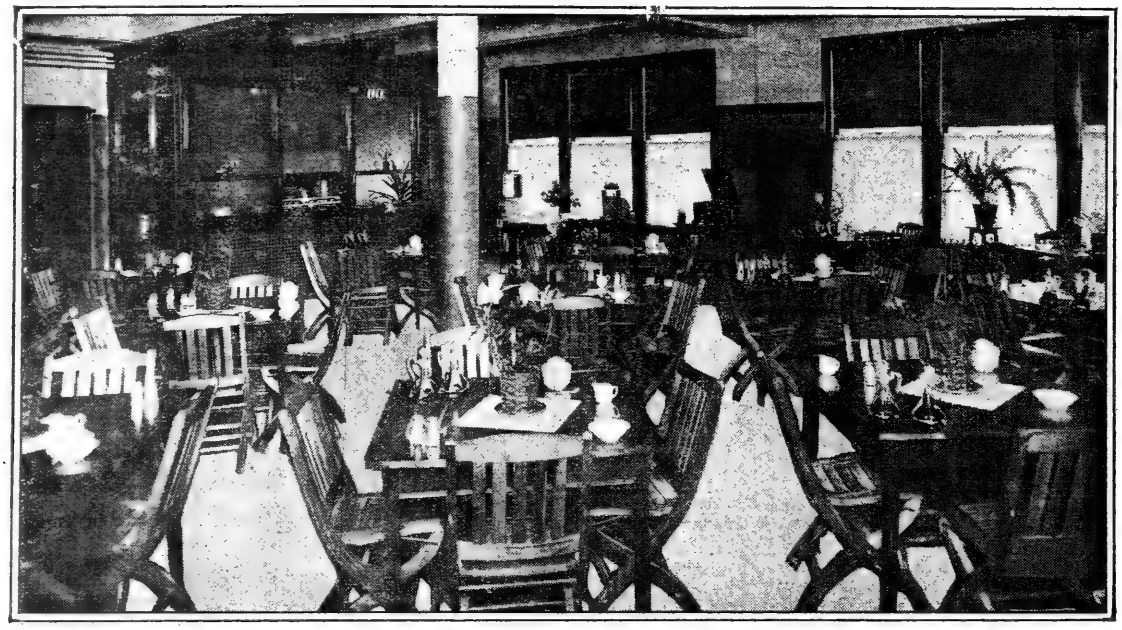
"It broke my heart to see it go, for it was full of pleasant memories to me, but I didn't feel so badly as when I sold out and the owner got a new tenant to conduct the business on modern principles," he said. "You see, when I gave it up over two years ago all my friends came around to bid me good-bye, and the papers said the days of the Grapevine were ended.

"The new tenant felt he had a mint. But my ways were too old-fashioned and he started to bring the place up to date by putting in a back parlor, where women could sit and drink. To me that was the worst of all. Never in my career have I sold a drink to a woman. No women were allowed in the place. It was no hang-out for roisterers, and, if I do say it myself, the Grapevine, from the day I went there in 1870 was a gentleman's café. Just as soon as a man showed that he had enough his money was no good; he couldn't buy anything more.

"And I want to say another thing about this business of liquor selling in New York," added the astute Scotchman. "I never was approached by a policeman or politician for one dollar of graft money. You hear a lot said about the impossibility of running a drinking place in a law-abiding and decent manner here, but I think I proved that it could be done, and for the last few years I wasn't in what could be called a choice location. But every one who knew me knew that I kept the law, and I pride myself on that. I had no Sunday side door, and I usually locked the door at night a minute or so before the legal shutting up time. I kept good stuff and my patrons knew it, and they were willing to go several blocks out of their way to come to a place which, as one of the Washington Square artists told me, was more like a clubroom than a public bar."

Among the old-time actors who contributed to the gayety of the Grapevine were Edward Harrigan, "Old Horse" Hoey, Steele Mackaye, H. J. Montague, the "lady's ideal"; William Davidge, Vining Bowers, and Henry Beckett. Among the artists who at different periods have had their studios in the

(Continued on Page 11.)



The New Model Educational Lunch Room of the Department of Health.

CITY RESTAURANT IS A DIET GUIDE

Calories and Protein Shown on Menu of Health Department Eating Place Recently Opened

THERE is one place where a menu is provided which shows the number of calories in each article supplied, and tells how much protein it contains, and where the inner man may be satisfied with a meal scientifically proportioned. This is at the restaurant of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health. It opened in May and had not been running a month before it was self-supporting.

The chief beneficiaries of the restaurant are the 350 employes of the Department of Health at department headquarters, although city officials generally are invited to use the novel eating place and benefit thereby.

The movement is capable of wide development, says the man through whose suggestion it came into existence, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education. According to Dr. Bolduan, malnutrition is an important factor in the causation of disease, and if people could learn to live on a proper diet not only would the standard of health be raised, but the pocket could be greatly benefited. The rich may be as badly fed as the poor from an unwisely combined dietary, and the poor, buying intelligently, may be as well nourished as the rich at small cost.

The new educational lunchroom tells its patrons what they should eat, and in its menus places the proper food before them with the nutritive values of each article given. On the fourth page of its bill of fare is given general instruction under the head of "Food Wisdom," as follows:

Food is fuel for the human body.

You need food for two purposes: 1. That your body may do its work. This is done mainly by starches and fats. 2. That your body may rebuild body tissues such as the organs, muscles, bones, and nerves. This is done mainly by protein.

The amount of food required as fuel can be measured exactly, just as an engineer knows how much coal to use to produce a required amount of heat.

The fuel value of food is expressed in terms of "heat units," or calories.

Clerks, stenographers, and the average adults doing office work need about 2,500 calories a day. Mechanics and artisans need about 3,000 to 3,500 calories a day, while laborers, longshoremen, and others doing hard work need 3,500 to 4,500 calories a day.

Your luncheon should consist of sufficient food to supply about 1,000 calories; 90 per cent. of these should be in the form of starches and fats. Look at the specimen luncheons on this bill of fare and notice that this can be obtained for various prices.

Food should have not only sufficient nourishment, but should also supply certain necessary constituents to rebuild body tissue. Chief among these are protein and mineral salts.

Protein is especially abundant in meat, eggs, fish, milk, cheese, beans and peas.

The body needs about three ounces (ninety grammes) of protein a day. Study the menu and see that your meal contains a sufficient amount of this necessary constituent, but not too great an excess. Remember that protein is the expensive item in food.

The body needs mineral salts. These are best supplied in milk and in fruits and green vegetables.

In milling white wheat flour all of the outer, dark portion of the wheat kernel is sifted out. This is rich in protein and mineral salts. We therefore supply and recommend whole wheat bread.

Notice that the high cost luncheon given on another page provides an excessive amount of protein.

Water is essential in all diets and there are many advantages in taking it with meals.

In the menu each day are given two properly balanced luncheons. The prices vary slightly from day to day, but the simplest and least expensive are frequently superior in food values, as illustrated in the following at 15 cents and 38 cents, respectively:

LOW COST—BALANCED RATION.

	Price.	Quantity.	Calories.	Protein, gms.
Tomato soup	5c.	½ pint	130	3.0
Macaroni baked with cheese	5c.	3 h. tbsp.	350	16.5
Ice cream	5c.	2 h. tbsp.	270	6.0
Whole wheat bread with butter		2 slices ½ ounce	140 110	5.5 ..
	15c.		1,000	31.0

HIGH COST—BALANCED RATION.

	Price.	Quantity.	Calories.	Protein, gms.
Tomato soup	5c.	½ pint	130	3.0
Potted roast	20c.	3 1-3 ounce	250	20.0
Creamed spinach with egg	5c.	2 h. tbsp.	55	2.0
Ginger bread	4c.	2 ounces	220	3.5
Coffee	4c.	1 cup	..	..
Whole wheat bread with butter		2 slices ½ ounce	140 110	5.5 ..
	38c.		905	34.0

There is an "always ready" menu, which, as it is read with the food values, gives an unaccustomed respect for simple articles of diet and takes from the esteem bestowed on others. Eggs, for instance, which head the list, are shown to have only 80 calories and 6.5 grams of protein to the egg, while rice, which is next on the list, has 330 calories in three heaping tablespoons of the vegetable and 8 grams of protein. That is a shock to the lover of a breakfast egg, who pays 75 cents a dozen in the high season, with the idea that the egg contains a large amount of concentrated nourishment.

The commonplace baked bean without pork, three heaping tablespoons, does better than this, with 150 calories and 8 grams of protein. At the top of the list in food values stands macaroni baked with cheese, two heaping tablespoonfuls of which show a value of 350 calories and 16 grams protein.

The humble sandwich, made with whole wheat bread, stands well, especially the cheese sandwich. With Swiss cheese it has 330 and with American cheese 340 calories, and each has 16.5 grammes protein. The ham sandwich has the same amount of protein, but only 280 calories, while the roast beef sandwich has half a gramme more protein but only 200 calories. A simple lettuce and mayonnaise sandwich stands well with 220 calories and 5 grammes of protein. The plebeian dish of ham and eggs becomes an aristocrat when its food values are looked into, and with only one egg and 1 1-2 ounces of ham it takes a magnificent stand—370 calories and 23 grammes of protein. Roast beef, 4 ounces lean with its 140 calories and 30 grammes protein, and four ounces fat, 460 calories and 279 grammes protein, shows how easily an excess of protein may be taken in meat.



Dr. Charles F. Bolduan.

With the desserts there comes the understanding of why they are not desirable in quantities after a solid meal. They have large food values. A piece of pie has from 180 to 280 calories, according to its nature, with from 4 to 5.5 grammes of protein. Ice cream (made of grade A pasteurized milk) in a large portion has 380 calories and 10 grammes of protein. A small piece of gingerbread has a fair standing with 220 calories and 3.5 grammes of protein.

"Our first consideration in opening this luncheon room," said Dr. Bolduan to a TIMES representative, "was to give our employes good luncheons. There was to be no diet of nuts, nothing out of the ordinary, but the kind of cooking the average person will eat. In addition to this we gave the information in regard to the food values and showed that it was possible to live simply and yet have the maximum amount of nourishment. To get a good meal for a small amount of money means a great deal to many people. To some of those here it makes a decided difference whether they pay 13 or 18 cents for a luncheon.

"We are not deluding ourselves with the idea that people are going to become dieticians immediately. I am not one myself. But when they see day after day the statement of food values it can't help having some effect in time. We expect it will go slowly. I believe, however, the idea of stating the food values is a practical one that can be used by business people and for business purposes.

"It might not be possible to state the food values in a large restaurant where there was a varied menu, but in the dairy restaurants, maintaining a chain of lunch rooms throughout the country, and where there are always a large number of staple articles of food, it could be done with great success. If it was found that it was too much to print on the regular menus the information could be given with the staple articles on a handbill or four-page leaflet. The advertising they would get from such a practice should more than pay for the slight expense.

"Why shouldn't they advertise the 'Best 1,000 Calories Luncheon in the City' for so much money? The fact that articles of food at low prices have high food values would not injure them. Meats are the most expensive things for the restaurant man to provide.

"One of the largest of these chains of restaurants operating throughout the country is already in a position to put

this idea into practice immediately. In an investigation that was made by one of the important food authorities of the country in the study of the cost of living over 350 of their different dishes were carefully analyzed and the exact information that we are printing on the menus of the Health Department lunch room is already available for them.

"The educational plan advocated by the Department of Health would require absolutely no change in menu. The department only asks that the consumer be given accurate information regarding food values and be enabled to select a proper dietary. We believe it would be to the advantage of the establishment undertaking it as well as to the consumer. Manufacturers of food products could publish food values on their labels. It would be a matter of competition which could offer the greatest food value for the money: 'This Can of Spaghetti and Cheese Contains So Many Hundred Calories—More Food Value Than Any Other on the Market.' Also, why not say: 'This 8-ounce Can of Beef Broth is Highly Stimulating, But Has Little Nutritive Value.'

"There are many people who would still buy it, and the others who did not would buy the more nutritive pea soup of the same man and which it costs much less to put up."

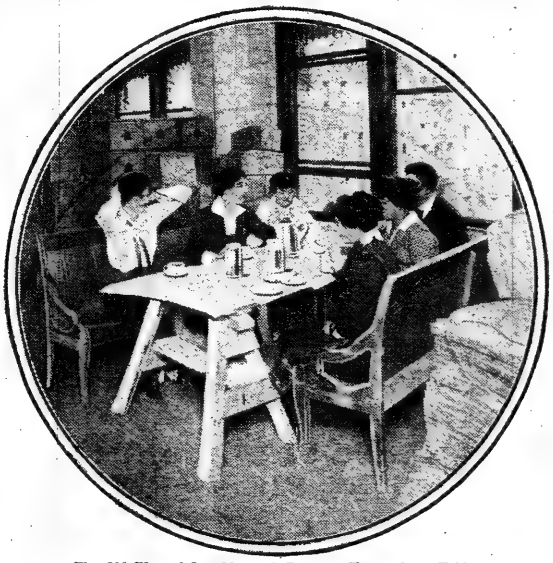
It was Dr. Bolduan who educationalized the Department of Health lunchroom, but there might have been nothing to work upon if it had not been for Miss Caroline Whitcher, who has for a number of years been actively interested in the welfare work of the Department of Health.

There are 3,000 persons employed in the Health Department 350, in department headquarters, and there was little arrangement for the personal convenience or comfort of any of them. The girls of the department had been bringing their luncheons and eating them in any convenient spot. Miss Whitcher had long had in mind a lunchroom, with a restroom and place for amusement, and this year the department had decided it would try to supply something of the kind, if possible. Ways and means were discussed, and it was decided that if the plan was economical indeed, it could be carried out for $1,000. Accordingly, an appeal was made by Dr. Goldwater to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This modest request met with no result. The finances of the board were otherwise engaged.

"But," said Dr. Bolduan, "unlike previous Commissioners, Dr. Goldwater was not to be denied. He realized the tremendous importance of such a lunchroom and made up his mind to provide it. Any one who knows the present energetic Commissioner will realize that this assured the success of the plan."

By saving in the expenditure of other appropriations $800 was raised for equipment. That is not much to start a restaurant where 150 to 200 people can be fed every day, equip it, and make it attractive. To provide capital for running expenses the officials of the department went down into their own pockets for $200 more. The result is an unusually delightful place, and represents much bargain-hunting and managing in the furnishing.

The restaurant occupies one end of the fifth floor in the Health Department Building, 139 Centre Street, where the records are kept in sectional bookcases. These cases have done good service. They have been covered with green burlap to form partitions and separate the large restaurant proper and a smaller room, which is the dining room of the officials. In one corner is the clean, light, little kitchen, and in the other is the rest room for the girl employes.



The Old Way of Lunching. A Door on Horses for a Table.

Everything about the restaurant has been kept in browns and greens. The simple square tables are the most inexpensive kind of unfinished kitchen tables, and they have been finished in the right tones by the workmen of the department. The simple folding chairs are some that were already in use by the department.

Records are beginning to come in from the new lunchroom. Some of the more delicate girls are surprised at the changes they see in themselves from a well-balanced lunchroom diet, and they find they possess increased efficiency. But it was from the testimony of one of the boys that the department officials really began to see that the new scheme was working.

"I never knew before," said the youth, "that you should not take too many acids at a meal. I had tomatoes today, so I didn't take lemon pie for dessert."

The officials feel that when a boy gives up lemon pie for health's sake something is really happening.

"There is no doubt that too much protein, chiefly in the form of meat, is taken in this country and in England," said Dr. Bolduan. "It results in gout and affiliated disorders, and possibly in hardening of the arteries, though we do not know so much about that yet. In the cleavage of the protein when it is taken into the human system there is one part which is a poison which is neutralized when it is taken in normal quantities as it passes through the digestive tract. The intoxicant effects of protein are distinctly seen if it is injected into the system through the skin.

"Protein taken as food must always be broken up to be rebuilt into the human being, and when there is an excess of what can be handled it is sent to the liver and kidneys to be disposed of, and it is foolish to overwork these organs. We cannot tell the exact amount of protein required by the human system, but we can approximate it."

PASSING OF THE OLD GRAPEVINE

(Continued from Page 9.)

Washington Square centre and dropped in at the old tavern were J. G. Brown, William M. Chase, Homer Martin, Seymour Guy, William J. Glackens and his brother, Lewis Glackens; George Benjamin Luks, the painter and war correspondent; Edward Arlington Robinson, the poet; "Archie" Gunn, Charles Fitzgerald, the art critic, and Byron Stephenson, the playwright. While Paul du Chaillu, the African writer and explorer, was living in West Fourteenth Street he often went to the Grapevine to chat with his friends. Of politicians and Judges there were many, including everybody of prominence who had business in the busy Jefferson Market Court.

In its palmy days the Grapevine was famous throughout Greenwich Village and the entire Chelsea section for its mutton pies. No free lunch was ever dispensed there, but early in his career the proprietor added hot mutton pies to his store of good things, and, with a tankard of rich, musty ale, it made a lunch fit for the gods.

"Soon after I went there in 1870," related Mr. McClelland, "an old Scotch baker who had brought to this country the secret of making the finest mutton pies ever known in Scotland brought in a basket of them. Well, I knew what the real mutton pie was, so I bought them and got a little heater to keep them warm. It wasn't long before the Grapevine's mutton pies and ale became famous, and just before I left more than one of my old friends came back and begged me for one more of those mutton pies. But, bless you, you couldn't find one such as that old Scotch baker made in the city today. I bought a basket of mutton pies every day for years from that Scotch baker, but finally, when the delicatessen stores began to spring up, one of them made a deal with the Scotch baker to take all he cooked. I then got another baker. The mutton pies were never so good again."

A real Scotch mutton pie and a glass of ale for 10 cents! That was the price of this delectable lunch about forty years ago; it couldn't be bought today for several times the price. Five and 6 cents apiece for the pies was the prevailing price in the early days, but the advancing cost of living eventually raised the rate to 10 cents.

Mr. McClelland doesn't know how old the Grapevine was, but he admits hearing all sorts of stories that the frame house stood there close to the old Union Road which led from the lower part of the city through Greenwich Village to the rural districts above Fourteenth Street, anywhere from a century to a century and a half ago. It was originally called the Hawthorne, but only a few of the oldest inhabitants when Mr. McClelland took the place over remembered it by its earlier name.

Mr. McClelland went to work there as a boy soon after he came here from Scotland in 1870. The proprietor was a man named Clark. The tavern was then known by its familiar name and a magnificent grapevine spread its rich foliage over the entire Eleventh Street side of the house. In 1883 the old vine died.

"I had to cut it down," said Mr. McClelland, "and it made me feel badly to do it. I kept several pieces of the stump for years, but so many persons wanted them for souvenirs that in a few years they were all gone."

With the changes in the growth of the city, the Grapevine never altered. It was always the same inside as well as outside. The bar was in front and the main room was spotlessly clean. A little room, open to the bar, with one or two small tables, was on one side, and there in the good old days the artists and writers from Washington Square and Macdougal Street used to congregate for their evening chat.

In politics Mr. McClelland prides himself on having cast his ballot for every Republican nominee for President ever since he began voting. Occupying a prominent place in front of the old bar were large portraits of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome. At other places in the room were rare old sporting views, several showing William H. Vanderbilt driving his fast trotters, and there were many old playbills. Unlike the traditional accounts of these curiosities, the frames were never coated with dust or covered with cobwebs.

In 1883 Mr. McClelland bought the property, and for twenty years he and his family lived in the rooms on the second floor, but long before he sold the place he moved to more pretentious quarters, and his helpers in the business lived in the old house.

"Business in the last few years wasn't what it used to be," added Mr. McClelland, in a reminiscent mood. "I saw the old residential centre around Washington Square, Clinton Place, and neighboring streets gradually change to the new dwelling sections uptown.

"Then came the business change. The changes brought a different class of people. I gradually lost sight of my old patrons, but I didn't like to leave. I could have done better had I sold out several years earlier, but I felt at home in the old Grapevine and, although I have traveled around since and had a good time, I feel that I have lost something. Well, it has now gone, and New York will surely never see its like again."

The quaint appearance of the old wooden tavern on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street was heightened by the curious little cemetery occupying a triangular plot immediately in the rear, and through the fence on Eleventh Street could be seen one lone monument and a few simple stones. This is all that remains of what was once a large Jewish cemetery, the second Beth Haim, or Place of Rest, of the Shearith Israel Congregation, whose original cemetery was at Oliver Street and the Bowery, where a remnant still remains.

This Eleventh Street cemetery was established over a century ago, and when Eleventh Street was cut through in 1830 it obliterated the greater part of the burial place. During the yellow fever period early in the last century there were many interments, but when Eleventh Street almost destroyed it most of the bodies were removed to the third cemetery, in Twenty-first Street, just west of Sixth Avenue.

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

THE State of British North Borneo is governed by the British North Borneo Company, a chartered company, the only one remaining under the British flag. The Governor is appointed by the company with the approval of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The population is estimated at 500,000, there being less than 400 whites. United States Consul Hanson, at Sandakan, states that he is informed that within twenty miles of that place are natives who have never seen a white man, and who live by the spear and the blow-pipe just as did their ancestors of the tenth century. Mr. Hanson states that elephants and rhinoceroses are so plentiful that they are a nuisance to owners of rubber and cocoanut estates by destroying young trees, and that "the telegraph line across the country is out of commission a third of the time because the elephants rub against the posts and push them down."

Vast expanses of grazing land and immense forests await exploitation in the northwestern part of Paraguay, known as the Gran Chaco, which is inhabited mostly by nomadic tribes of Indians. It is estimated that Paraguay has a population of 1,000,000.

Ceylon, according to the last census, has a population of 4,110,000, the chief element numerically being the Singhalese. The area is 25,000 square miles. The principal exports are tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and the products of the cocoanut palm. A large source of wealth is also found in precious stones and pearl fisheries.

The United States holds property in the City of New York valued at $96,331,000.

The motion-picture ribbon is the only unit that is standard in every country, according to a statement made recently before the University Club in Washington by C. Francis Jenkins. He pointed out that railway gauges, for example, vary in different countries; that units of value, volume, length, weight all differ, "but the motion-picture film is the same the world over."

AMERICANS ARE NOT HUMOROUS

Carolyn Wells Says English Humor Is the Best in the World---Mark Twain's Fun Out of Date

By Joyce Kilmer.

MISS CAROLYN WELLS, parodist and anthologist of parodies, humorist and writer of detective stories, sat, dressed in something cool and pink, among the pink roses on the porch of "Landheim," Mr. Arthur M. Waitt's beautiful home at Sharon, Connecticut. "Americans," she said, "do not take things seriously enough to be humorous."

On this particular July morning, "Landheim," among its green hills, was apparently the only cool and comfortable place within a respectable distance of sweltering New York. Yet Carolyn Wells, most amiable of satirists, elected to disturb the serenity of this oasis with the epigram already quoted.

"Then Americans aren't either humorous or serious?" I asked.

"Not in my opinion," she answered. "English humor, I think, is humor. But American humor is wit."

"Isn't that contrary to the generally accepted opinion?" I asked. "Isn't Mark Twain considered the greatest humorist of modern times?"

"Personally," said Miss Wells, "I never become wildly enthusiastic over Mark Twain as a humorist. He was a great novelist, a great interpreter, and he undoubtedly was witty. But I believe—and this is merely my own opinion, which is in this respect at variance with that of most of my friends—that much of the enthusiasm over Mark Twain's fun is merely a matter of tradition.

"People have been trained to believe that Mark Twain is a great humorist. So they laugh at his books and say that they are funny when as a matter of fact the fun has no real appeal to them. Much of Mark Twain's fun, like that of Bill Nye, is hopelessly old-fashioned; it belongs to a period wholly different from our own.

"I do not mean that Mark Twain was not a great writer. But if we look for a modern writer of Mark Twain's type we do not find a humorist, we find a novelist like Mr. Arnold Bennett, for example."

"And the English," I said, "are humorous?"

"The English humor," said Miss Wells, "is, I think, the best in the world. Now, I'm in no sense of the word an Anglomaniac. I am not saying that humor is better than wit or wit better than humor. But, as I said, I think that the English are humorous and the Americans witty."

"Who are the greatest of living humorists?" I asked.

Miss Wells reflected for a moment.

"I think," she said, "that Sir Owen Seaman and Oliver Herford are the funniest men alive. Oliver Herford is English, and his work is thoroughly and definitely humorous, as is that of Sir Owen Seaman."

"But using the word 'humor' in its widest sense," I said, "what is the essential difference between the English variety and the American?"

"American humor," Miss Wells replied, "is finer than English humor, but it is often in bad taste. English humor is broader, and it seldom is in bad taste."

"How do you account for this difference?" I asked.

"It is a matter of national character," she replied. "There is the same difference between English and American social life, business methods, and everything else. We are quick, deft, nervous, energetic; therefore our sense of fun finds its expression in the nimble exercise of wit. The English take everything much more seriously, therefore their sense of fun finds expression in the more serious and dignified exercise of humor.

"Humor can be, and generally is, dignified. Wit seldom is dignified. Only serious people can be really humorous, and Americans are not serious."



Carolyn Wells.

"What," I asked, abruptly, "is a sense of humor?"

Miss Wells did not hesitate or parry my question for a second.

"A sense of humor," she said, "is an appreciation of a happy misfit in the eternal fitness of things."

"And what," I asked, "is wit?"

"That is a harder question," she answered. "But sometimes wit is the verbal expression of a sense of humor."

The conversation drifted back to certain humorists, and Miss Wells again mentioned Oliver Herford.

"Did you ever hear the story of Oliver Herford and the Impressionist?" she asked. "The Impressionist painter was laying down the law to Oliver Herford, and objecting particularly to his making so many pictures of kittens.

"'Of course you can draw,' he said, 'but why will you draw nothing but kittens? It's kittens, kittens, kittens all the while.'

"Oliver Herford listened patiently for awhile. At last he said, 'Yes, I do make pictures of kittens. But at any rate I call them kittens. I don't call them landscapes!'"

Miss Wells, who edited a few years ago a Satire Anthology, does not believe that America has produced many distinguished satirists.

"Satire is almost a lost art in the United States," she said. "We have no time for satire.

"Satire requires long and serious thought. We don't take things seriously enough to satirize them. The English take literature and life so seriously that they readily become satirical.

"The greatest of all satire is social satire. And to write social satire one must seriously regard social ranks and graduations. We don't do that in the United States, so we don't produce great satirists.

"I suppose that the most distinguished of our satirists was James Russell Lowell. Because of his 'Bigelow Papers' some critics rank him with Thackeray as a satirist.

"Of course all our writers of light verse are satirists, in a way. Oliver Herford sometimes writes satire, but most of the best humor and wit of our time has in it a 'sweetness and light' that does not properly belong to satire. Gelett Burgess's 'Book of Bromides' is satire.

"Who was the greatest of English satirists?" I asked. "Was it Shakespeare?"

"No," said Miss Wells. "Not Shakespeare. Shakespeare is the greatest genius, of course, but not the greatest satirist. Let's see, who *was* the greatest satirist? Carlyle was a great social satirist, but a satirist of the heaviest sort.

"Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear were not satirists, they were great nonsense writers. W. S. Gilbert was the greatest writer of light satire. But Thackeray—that's it, of course! Thackeray surely is the greatest satirist in the English language."

Miss Wells believes that the youth of the United States has much to do with the national attitude toward wit and humor.

"A young nation," she said, "like a young person, refuses to take things seriously. So the American people have a quick appreciation of wit and the English people have a deep appreciation of humor. As America grows older this will change.

"Rudyard Kipling is a good example of the English type of humorist. And nearly all English novelists show flashes of humor. On the other hand, nearly all American writers, novelists, essayists, even historians, show flashes of wit.

"And then, most of the American humorists are young, very young indeed, compared to the English humorous writers. When I was in London I saw the famous mahogany table in the office of Punch. Carved on it were the initials of the great contributors to Punch—nearly all of them men well on in years. Now, if an American humorous weekly were to have such a table, the initials carved on it would be the initials of young men."

Returning to the subject of the characteristics of English humor, Miss Wells said:

"Here is a joke that might stand as a type of British humor: A man who had dined very well indeed was unsteadily endeavoring to get to his home. He wavered up to a policeman and said: 'Is this Piccadilly Circus or is it Tuesday?'

"Now, I think that is a very funny story. But there are many intelligent Americans whom it does not amuse at all. There is nothing witty about it; but it is thoroughly humorous. It is founded on absurdity, like most English jokes.

"Nearly every picture and joke in Punch depends for its effect on humor. And nearly every joke in any American humorous weekly depends on wit."

Miss Wells, although she thinks that the general attitude toward humor changes with the age of a nation, believes that the greatest humor is ageless.

"The funniest things written today," she said, "would have been laughed at a hundred years ago, and will be laughed at a hundred years from now. Humor has identity per se; it is not ephemeral. The greatest humorists are accidents, splendidly independent of time and place."

While we were talking about satire Miss Wells used the word "terminology." She mentioned it as one of the most important gifts of the satirist in verse, and of all verse-makers.

"'Terminology' is a favorite word of mine," she said. "I like it almost as well as I do 'the rationale of ratiocination.' When my book 'The Technique of the Mystery Story' was published, I tried to make the publisher call it 'The Rationale of Ratiocination.'"

I expressed sympathy for the publisher.

"But seriously," said Miss Wells, "I think that terminology, the sense of the exact words to convey an idea, is a tremendously important part of a writer's equipment. Of modern American writers, I think that Brander Matthews is the greatest master of terminology. After him comes William Dean Howells and after him comes Mark Twain.

"I remember an appreciation of William Dean Howells by Mark Twain that was wonderful in its phrasing. And the other day I looked through a whole set of Mark Twain's works and was unable to find it.

"Brander Matthews has an inerrant sense of terminology. In his 'Inquiries and Opinions' he calls the detective story 'inexpensive.' That is so exactly the right word! The detective story is not cheap, but it is 'inexpensive.'"

Miss Wells seems to have not the slightest respect or affection for her own detective stories. But of detective stories as a class she speaks with considerable enthusiasm.

"People who call all detective stories trash," she said, "would be quite as logical if they called all love stories trash, or all historical novels trash. A detective story may be trash or it may be literature; it depends on the writer. There is as true literature in Poe's detective stories as in Bacon's Essays, though of a different sort.

"Mr. Arlo Bates has said that asking whether a detective story is literature is like asking whether a man with blue eyes is moral. I believe that the detective story is neither below nor above other types of story, but side by side with them. And in so far as it fulfills the requirements of the best literature, just so far is it the best literature.

"The reader of detective stories is not interested in the gruesomeness of the setting or the delineation of the characters. He is not interested in the exploitation of crime. He is interested in the solving of a puzzle—surely a wholesome and natural interest. The enjoyment of mysteries is as old as humanity itself.

"The detective story is designed to try the reader's ingenuity at the re-solution of a mystery. Poe had, according to Lowell, 'a faculty of vigorous yet minute analysis, and a wonderful fecundity of imagination.' These qualities must be present in every cavern of mystery fiction."

THE FIFTH AVENUE TRAFFIC PUZZLE

A Suggested Solution for Serious Congestion Which Exists at Forty-second Street Crossing

By Dr. T. Kennard Thomson.

TO say that the congestion of traffic at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street is serious, and should be relieved at once is about as superfluous as to say that rain is wet. But how is that relief to be obtained? I offer the solution which follows in reply to the problem:

1. Rectify the grade of Forty-second Street so that, instead of being ten feet higher at Fifth Avenue than at Madison and Sixth Avenues, it will be five feet lower at Fifth Avenue than at the other two avenues, and thus pass under Fifth Avenue.
2. Construct a bridge over the new Forty-second Street at the present level of Fifth Avenue.
3. Construct four stairways or escalators from Fifth Avenue to the new Forty-second Street, entirely within the building lines, or, as suggested by Mr. Goodrich, have inclined ramps or passages through three of the buildings on Fifth Avenue—not at the corners—turning at right angles so as to come out where desired on Forty-second Street.
4. Cut a new street running from Forty-second to Forty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.
5. Adjust the buildings and Public Library to meet the new elevations on Forty-second Street.
6. Construct stores under Fifth Avenue on each side of the new Forty-second Street sidewalk.

It is freely acknowledged that, unless something radical is done, much of the traffic will be diverted entirely from Forty-second Street, to the great injury of this locality, and result in the development of several other centres of industry.

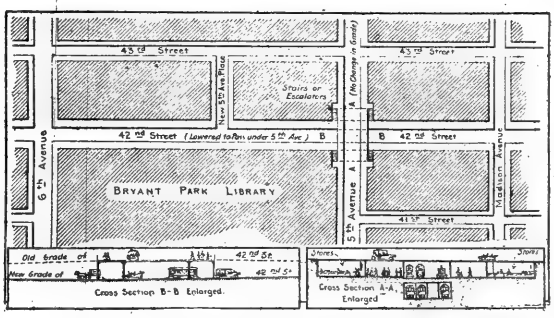
The opposition is very similar to the early objections to surgical operations, with similar benefits if the operation is performed and like disastrous results if it is not or if it is postponed too long.

It seems extraordinary that property owners should prefer to see intolerable conditions continue until much of the custom is driven away to other localities rather than adopt a plan which, when completed, would appear as if it had always been thus, and which would result in bringing ten times as many people to their stores every day, and in bringing them there in good humor instead of in a state of irritation due to crossing delays.

Even if this suggestion were not carried out at once, the plan should be formulated, so that as old buildings are torn down and modern structures rise, they will be designed to be adapted readily to the new conditions.

The great trouble with New York has been that owing to the vast natural advantages the people have gone on from day to day without making any provision for the future, and the longer a comprehensive plan for the handling of just such problems as these is delayed, the more difficult will be the solution.

It is obvious, of course, that to remedy a disease or design a structure it is necessary to study local conditions. Such a study would show that no two important congested street intersections in New York require the same remedy—at least without considerable modification.



Dr. Thomson's Suggestion for Solving the Traffic Problem at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

An examination of the geographical conditions at this grade crossing clearly indicates the most feasible method of overcoming the difficulty—a plan which, when carried out, will look so natural that a stranger would not realize that there had been any change. If he considered the matter at all he would simply think that it was fortunate that nature favored New York with such topographical features and not exclaim that it "was fearfully and wonderfully made," or ask, "Why was it done?"

Here we find that Fifth Avenue is the ridge of a hill, with Forty-fifth Street 16.3 feet lower than Fortieth Street, and Madison and Sixth Avenues about ten feet lower than Fifth Avenue on Forty-second Street. We also find that the roof of the subway (outside of the concrete) is over twenty-two feet below the present surface of Forty-second Street at Fifth Avenue, making it necessary to climb fifteen feet more of stairway than should be necessary to go from the subway to Forty-second Street. So that any one who wants to go from the Grand Central to West Forty-second Street, or vice versa, is obliged to climb an extra fifteen feet, and then be delayed at Fifth Avenue, rain or shine. The waste of time, which is money as well as patience, at this corner, if added up would look so appalling that the cost of rectifying the trouble would look insignificant.

It is surprising how the idea of removing a small wart from the face of the city frightens New Yorkers, while out West they take the bull by the horns and do things. For instance, in Seattle, a city of less than 250,000 inhabitants, the wart covered forty-three built-up city blocks, street car tracks, &c. But the property owners affected appreciated the proposed plan of removing this wart, got together, and even put up the money for the work, which consisted of lowering the street car tracks, buildings, lots, &c., bodily, in some places as much as 108 feet, and required the excavation of 34,000,000 cubic yards of material.

This is simply cited to show that when a hill interferes with the growth of a city the customary method nowadays in up-to-date cities is to remove the hill, except in cases like Montreal, where the hill is a mountain, in which case it has been tunneled and a new city laid out on the other side.

The tendency in all cities is of course to cut down the hills and fill the valleys, and even New York has done considerable work in this line in the past. For instance: The old Collect Pond, which was supposed to be sixty feet deep and to cover, with its surrounding marshes, about seventy acres, was filled up; the old bridge at Broadway and Canal Street was removed and the canal filled up; and there have been similar changes all over the city, especially south of the Harlem River, where whole blocks of rock have been blasted away. The city in these latter cases was far-sighted enough to cut the streets through the rock to the proper grade, which made it necessary for the property owners to remove the rock before building the apartments.

Fortunately, as we have said, we can correct the Forty-second Street grade, and at the same time benefit the entire neighborhood. It is no longer customary to have the street all torn up during construction, as in the case of the first New York Subway. Now the pavements are torn up at night and temporary planking laid, so that few know what is really going on below the surface.

When we reverse the surface of Forty-second Street from an up grade of ten feet to a down grade of five feet, below Sixth and Madison Avenues, we find that we do not have to remove forty-three city blocks like Seattle, nor even a single building for this purpose, although many of them ought to be removed for other reasons. All that will be necessary will be to change the cellars of some of the buildings to street floors, and to adjust the entrances of some of the others.

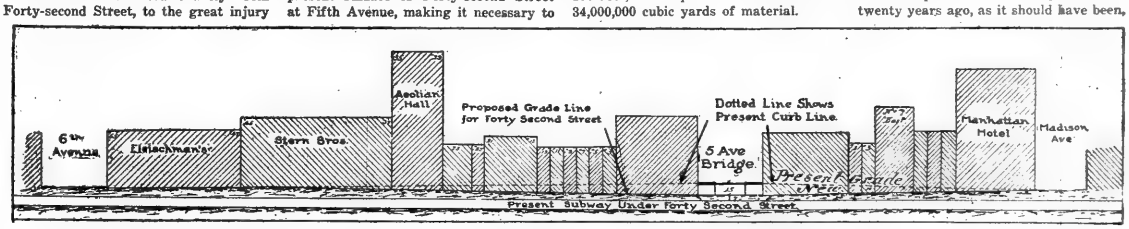
If this plan had been adopted ten or twenty years ago, as it should have been, the new grade would undoubtedly have started from Sixth Avenue, but now—owing to the erection of Stern Brothers' fine store—the change of grade should start at this building, so as not to affect the entrance, unless of course Stern Brothers would prefer making a radical change, such as having two ground floors on Forty-second Street, with the entrance to one floor at the east end of the building and the other at the west end, for the grades could be easily manipulated to do this.

The only other modern building on the north side of Forty-second Street which would be affected is Aeolian Hall, and there are several ways of adjusting the building or the grades to suit the owner.

As for the smaller buildings, the basements could be turned into street floors at once, or the sidewalks could be double-decked for the time being.

On the south side of the street the principal buildings are the Public Library, Rogers Peet Company, and Thirty East Forty-second Street—all of which will be benefited by this change.

There is no reason for the various interests to fight each other over this improvement, for it should be a simple matter to get together and arrange this plan for the mutual benefit of all, instead of adopting one of some two-hundred other suggestions—most of which either add obstructions or cut up Forty-second Street into tunnels, which would absolutely ruin it as a business street—or of allowing the present deplorable conditions to continue to grow worse until the locality is permanently injured by the development of new centres on other streets.



Suggested Changes of Grade to Solve the Crossing and Traffic Problem at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, by Dr. T. Kennard Thomson.

HIS FRIEND THE RAT

ANY man who will keep a stuffed rat in his room wherever he goes must have a story to tell about the rat. This man has.

"The story," he said, "concerns an experience that made my hair curl. I am an engineer. I was once retained to report upon the working of a mine in Southern Arizona. The mine was called the Barbara. On an adjoining claim was another mine called the Hyperion. A dispute arose. The Hyperion people claimed that the lower levels of the Barbara had been bored into their ground and half a dozen fortunes in ore taken out of their mine.

"The first thing to do was to make a survey of the Barbara. The Barbara people, of course, objected. Finally, an order for the survey was secured from the court, and I was sent, with a man named Jim Banks, to make the survey.

"There are tricks in all trades, and the Barbara representative knew a few in his. When we reached the mine he said that the tunnel we wished to explore was in a dangerous condition. There had been a cave-in, the timbers were rotted, and so on.

"We classed him as a liar, though he turned out to be right. We worked our way into the tunnel until we ran against a jam of fallen timbers. The timbers, however, were sound, and had plainly been arranged to stop our progress. Banks went back for an axe, while I worked at the roof with a pick to dislodge the centre pieces.

"I succeeded, and had climbed half way over into the other side of the tunnel, when there came a terrific crash of loose ore from the roof. It fell on both sides of the timbers, pinning me in a hole which would have been a grave right there but for a few sticks which held the mass of ore above.

"The place was barely large enough to move in, and I knew it was certain death in a few hours unless Banks could dig me out.

"The foul air was getting into my brain, and I think I was actually insane with the fearful dread of being buried alive.

"I had given up all hope and was almost swooning, when I heard a strange, scraping sound above me. I yelled, but received no answer. With new energy, I threw my body against the walls and tried to pick out the ore from between the lodged timbers. Still came the queer scraping noise, which seemed to come nearer and sounded not unlike the steady grinding of a saw. It seemed to last for hours, though it could hardly have been a minute after when a bit of earth dropped to my feet from the upper end of the wall, and along with it came a big gray mine rat.

"That rat saved my life, for he left a clear hole for his trail, and through it came a breath of fresh air that gave life to me. The fellow had bored his way through from the shaft side of the cave. I stayed there two hours after that, until Banks found the cave, got help, and dug me out without breaking the airhole.

"I caught the gray rat, too. I kept him fed up like a king until he died, and I wouldn't take a lot of money for his skin now."

BOTREL, THE TRENCH LAUREATE

France's Unique Poet, Who Is at the Front Singing His Patriotic Songs to the Soldiers

ENGLAND may have a Poet Laureate, but France has produced something entirely new in the poet line—a "Laureate of the Trenches." And his is no unofficial, informal honor, either; he bears a regular authorization from M. Millerand, the Minister of War of the French Republic, to enter "all military depots, camps, and hospitals for the purpose of reciting and singing his patriotic poems." Furthermore, all military authorities are instructed to receive him well and help him in the accomplishment of his mission. Also, he can ride on all military trains. France certainly appreciates the advantages of having a "Bard of the Armies"—that is his other title—and since last August has done everything possible for this unique troubadour.

He is Théodore Botrel, a native of Brittany, already well known as a writer, singer, and composer of popular songs. Over twenty years ago he began to acquire fame from his poems telling of the humble life of his native province, "the land of granite." Some of these attracted the attention of the literary and artistic coterie that frequented the Chat Noir in Paris—among them was the celebrated artist Caran d'Ache—and they praised the Breton poet so highly that he collected some of his ditties, which he had been producing and singing haphazard, and published them in a volume called "Chansons de Chez Nous," which attracted a good deal of attention.

Botrel at that time was employed at a telegraph office, but he soon forsook such prosaic work to become a sort of poet-lecturer. He toured France, reciting his Breton ballads, sometimes singing them, and calling upon his audiences to join in with him. From the start he exercised an amazing power over his auditors, and soon the renown of the Breton poet spread even to the domain of the Paris "highbrows." They shook their heads over his work—it was popular, hopelessly popular—but they could not ignore him. Seekers after sensation from the more rarefied sections of society took to going to hear this queer Breton. He had "arrived."

It was not long before he forsook writing merely Breton songs for work appealing to the patriotic feelings of all Frenchmen. And now the war has given him his real chance.

Years ago Botrel served his time in the army and received his honorable discharge, but, nevertheless, when the mobilization call came last Summer he rushed to the headquarters of his old regiment, the Forty-first Infantry, and asked to be readmitted to service. He was 46 years old—too old for active work, they told him. "You may act as a chauffeur," his superiors said.

That was not enough for Botrel. He hurried away to Belgium, already invaded by the Germans, and volunteered for the Belgian Army. The Belgian Minister of War, M. Brocqueville, in an extremely courteous note told the Breton poet that only Belgians could fight in its ranks. Then the happy idea came to Botrel of going to the front, not as a French soldier, not as a chauffeur, not as a Belgian soldier, but as the poet of the French Army. In that capacity a place was immediately found for him. Ever since last August he has been wandering from camp to camp, exposing himself to death in the foremost trenches, bending over the wounded with his simple songs on his lips, met everywhere with smiles and tears, gratitude and enthusiasm. Celebrated French academicians—Lavedan, Donnay, Hanotaux—have testified to his powers, to his irresistible appeal. One Maurice Barrès, has contributed a preface to a new book by Botrel, made up entirely of his war songs, which has just appeared.

It is called "Songs of the Bivouac," and is to be followed soon by another, "Songs of the Road." Some are set to well-known melodies which every soldier knows; others have music by Botrel himself, and these new melodies, with the Breton bard's stirring words, are being hummed all along the French battle front. One especially, called "Rosalie"—that apparently innocent name has been bestowed by French soldiers on that wicked instrument of war, the bayonet—is a sort of French "Tipperary."



Sketch of Botrel at the Front, by the Artist Paul Jobert.

"Botrel has an eminently pleasing presence," writes one who has heard him recite his poems. "Even before he opens his mouth you are interested and attracted by his noble and frank bearing. His features are of classical regularity, his complexion pale, his forehead wide and high, like that of a deep thinker. Beneath a thick mustache one sees clean-cut lips, and his eyes, keen and penetrating, have also a faraway look, as if losing themselves in the infinite.

"His glance is that of a dreamer and a soldier; in it is all the melancholy of misty Brittany, all the fiery energy of the Breton race. This contrast strikes you also in his voice, whose incomparable timbre can express the most varied feelings, adapt itself to every requirement. When he croons a lullaby, a mournful and languorous chant, his voice sighs with infinite sweetness, becomes caressing, like the voice of a mother. When he weeps a drama or intones an ardent and vibrant hymn of battle, it rises little by little until it pierces to the inmost depths of your soul like the echoes of thunder."

Botrel is not a poseur. He comes out before his audience of soldiers, gives the title of his song, explains what it is about, and starts right off without further ado.

At once all is silent. In a minute more silence gives way to repressed signs of emotion. And then one and all—officers and men, wounded and whole—join in the ringing choruses, often accompanied by the scream and roar of a few shells sent over from across the way by the Germans, wondering what all the rumpus is about.

And then the French gathering breaks up and the soldiers creep away through the darkness to their posts. "Botrel is a good fellow," they mutter to each other. "He's full of heart. He knows his business."

It will particularly interest Americans to know that one of Botrel's songs is entitled, "To Uncle Sam," and was written by the poet to express the gratitude of French children for the shipload of Christmas presents sent over last Winter by American children. It tells how French mothers and fathers had told their little ones that there would be no Christmas on account of the war, how the little ones had resigned themselves to a sorrowful festival, without hope of presents, when suddenly the Jason, the Christmas ship from America, came into Marseilles chockful of toys.

The closing verses of this little poem, one of the most touching of all Botrel's songs, run thus, freely translated:

A blessing o'er the sea we speed
To all the girls and boys
Of Uncle Sam who, in our need,
Sow Hope by sending toys.

Go, breezes, o'er the ocean dance,
And softly tell them this:
"From all the girls and boys of France
We waft to you a kiss."

Another song is in honor of the British allies of the French. It is called "Here Come the Khakis!" and was improvised last September by Botrel while he watched the British file past at La Ferté-Milon toward the end of the retreat from Mons. This song appears in his new volume, embellished by amusing sketches, one showing two Englishmen stretched out on easy chairs improvised from mustard, soap, and tea boxes, and calmly drinking their afternoon tea quite as if they were in London, and not, as the sketch shows, in the immediate vicinity of a particularly ferocious-looking German shell, in the act of bursting directly over the teapot.

This song is set to that well-known melody, popular in France for years, of which each verse has the refrain, "Oh, yes! Very well!" In its original form it was not especially complimentary to the English, who were depicted as being stiff and devoted largely to eating sandwiches, but in Botrel's hands the lyric tells how Britain has sent her most valiant soldiers to help save France, how thoroughly they cook the goose of all Germans unfortunate enough to encounter them, and what fine fellows they are in general.

One can imagine that swinging refrain, "Oh, yes! Very well!" making the welkin ring around the French trenches.

Botrel wrote both the words and music for "Rosalie," the song of the bayonet. This song has swept the trenches from the North Sea to Alsace. "Our soldiers must have not only good victuals, but also 'Rosalie' and the 'Marseillaise,'" the Academician Gabriel Hanotaux tells us.

"To the glory of the terrible little French bayonet" is the dedication. "Rosalie is so pretty," runs one verse, "that she has two or three million admirers!" Another: "Rosalie loves to dance to the sound of the cannon." Rosalie's idea of a polka, we gather, is to charge on the enemy at full speed to the



"Rosalie" in Action.

music of drums and bugles, on which occasions she is excessively unpopular with the chaps from "Lemberg and Baden, Bavaria, and Saxony."

"She is white when the dance begins, but crimson when it ends"—and after each stirring stanza comes the chorus: "Verse à boire, buvons donc!" ("Fill the glasses, drink!")

Everybody knows "Malbrouck s'en-va-t-en guerre," the original form of the song known to us as "We won't go home till morning." Botrel has paraphased it into "Guillaume s'en va-t-en guerre" ("William is off to the war.") Each verse, crammed full of highly uncomplimentary allusions to the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and all that is German, repeats the line "Colossal! Ja, ja! Colossal!"—for of all the words used by William's subjects that which to the French most typifies them all is this sonorous adjective.

We hear that Guillaume has a navy ("Colossal! Ja, ja! Colossal!") which will soon have an English Admiral; that he has a son and heir ("Colossal!") for whom the French 75-millimeter guns are hungering, &c. French soldiers must get immense joy out of this version of "We won't go home till morning."

Belgium has inspired several of Botrel's songs. In one he tells of a visit to the menagerie at Antwerp, where he could not understand why wild beasts should be imprisoned in cages and the German Emperor not. The artist has obligingly shown the ruler of Germany enclosed in a cage with a Prussian helmet for a roof, and the Crown Prince, with a small cap and long tail, strongly resembling a hand-organ monkey.

Another ditty, to the tune of the famous "Carmagnole," of French Revolutionary fame, is dubbed "La Kaiseriôle." It also paints a most unflattering portrait of William II. And one of the simplest and most touching of all the "Songs of the Bivouac" is that dedicated to Alsace, in which Botrel tells how the French soldiers, crossing the frontier into the beloved land torn from them forty-four years ago, were surprised to hear

> Alsace's trees,
> Swayed by the breeze,
> Still whispering in French.

These are only a few of the songs which have won for this patriotic Breton



If Botrel Could Catch Him.

the admiration and love of his countrymen. There are more, dozens, telling of everyday life in the trenches—of the arrival of the package of mail and presents, of the devoted female ambulance attendants on their errands of mercy, of the artillery, ("which makes the Germans dance the tango,") of the little French soldier, crouched far down in his trench, laboriously writing home to his mother. Nor does the bard forget the Frenchwoman, far away from her men, silently doing her share.

> Come, comrades, sing
> In her praise, too.
> You fight for her,
> She knits for you.

No wonder this man sways his audiences until the tears start to their eyes and the thunders of their applause drown his words. It is not until now that all France has come to know him; but his life before the war presaged the wonderful days that he is now living. Always Botrel has given signs of the impulsiveness and generosity destined to make him the laureate of the trenches.

Once, years ago, on one of his tours, he was to recite and sing at a small town. When he arrived he found that an open yard, surrounded by walls, had been set aside for the entertainment. Into this yard about five hundred townspeople, the élite of the place, who had paid for their tickets, were solemnly seated.

They filled only a fraction of the big space. Outside, beyond the walls, many hundreds more, who had not the price of the admission, stood about, gazing eagerly at the man whose humble songs of Brittany had moved so many hearts.

Botrel looked at the small audience in the seats, at the big empty spaces, at the crowd outside. Then he exclaimed:

"Throw open the doors! Let them all in! Don't charge a cent; let them all come in!"

He was obeyed; in another moment the big place was jammed full; there were even people perched on the top of the wall. The poet sang his songs not to the few in the seats, but to every man, woman, and child of the town who could squeeze into the inclosure.

Another thing that Botrel did won him as much renown as his poems. He has always been an ardent Royalist and Roman Catholic. Once he was summoned to appear as a witness before a court of law at Paris. Arriving there, he was told that he must swear to tell the truth. He looked about him.

"Where is a crucifix?" he asked.

The French Republic prides itself on being strictly non-sectarian. No such thing as a crucifix was to be found in that court.

"No matter," said Botrel. "I am a Christian, and, therefore, à living crucifix." Then, raising his hand, he said simply: "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I swear to speak the truth."

The papers had it all the next day, and, we hear from one of Botrel's admirers, "all France applauded."

This, then, is the man who wanders back and forth, from end to end of the long French battle line, seeking to do his part in his country's death struggle against the invader. Nor does he look upon his part as a thing needing apology. Not at all. He has described his mission in the war thus:

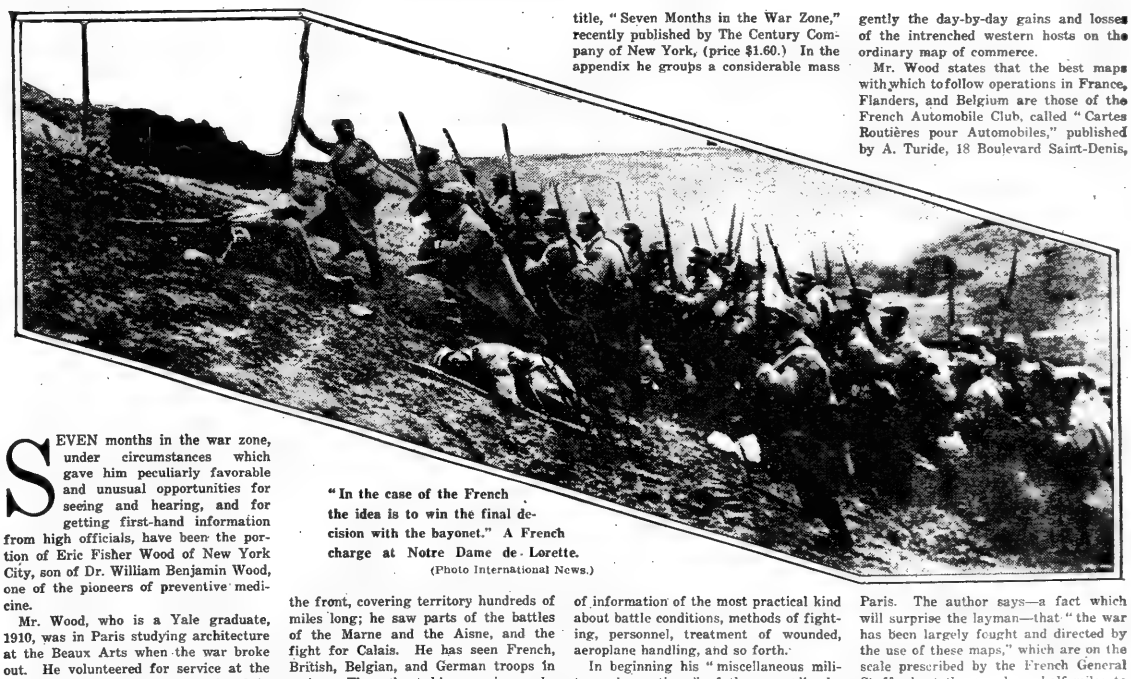
> When Attila strikes down the right
> And kills, without remorse or rue,
> Go forth, my verses, rend and bite!
> A song may be a bullet, too!



"Les Khakis" at Afternoon Tea in the Trenches.

U. S. ATTACHE GIVES WAR FACTS

Skilled Observer Tells Exactly How Bayonet, Rifle, Field Piece and Aeroplane Are Being Used



"In the case of the French the idea is to win the final decision with the bayonet." A French charge at Notre Dame de Lorette.
(Photo International News.)

SEVEN months in the war zone, under circumstances which gave him peculiarly favorable and unusual opportunities for seeing and hearing, and for getting first-hand information from high officials, have been the portion of Eric Fisher Wood of New York City, son of Dr. William Benjamin Wood, one of the pioneers of preventive medicine.

Mr. Wood, who is a Yale graduate, 1910, was in Paris studying architecture at the Beaux Arts when the war broke out. He volunteered for service at the American Embassy, and was placed in charge of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians interned in France. Later he was with the American Ambulance Corps, and then, as bearer of special dispatches between American Embassies, was in France, England, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. He made four different trips to the front, covering territory hundreds of miles long; he saw parts of the battles of the Marne and the Aisne, and the fight for Calais. He has seen French, British, Belgian, and German troops in action. Throughout his experiences he kept a diary, recording what he saw, and information given to him by military and civil officials.

As a result, Mr. Wood is able to present many facts of an informative nature, not generally known, and numerous vivid descriptions in his volume, "The Note-Book of an Attaché," which has the subtitle, "Seven Months in the War Zone," recently published by The Century Company of New York, (price $1.60.) In the appendix he groups a considerable mass of information of the most practical kind about battle conditions, methods of fighting, personnel, treatment of wounded, aeroplane handling, and so forth.

In beginning his "miscellaneous military observations" of the appendix, he gives a bit of information which will be welcomed by those Americans who have long sighed for a practical war map of the western front which will enable students of the war to follow exactly the movements of the battles from day to day, for, as any one who has tried it knows, it is impossible to follow intelligently the day-by-day gains and losses of the intrenched western hosts on the ordinary map of commerce.

Mr. Wood states that the best maps with which to follow operations in France, Flanders, and Belgium are those of the French Automobile Club, called "Cartes Routières pour Automobiles," published by A. Turide, 18 Boulevard Saint-Denis, Paris. The author says—a fact which will surprise the layman—that "the war has been largely fought and directed by the use of these maps," which are on the scale prescribed by the French General Staff, about three and one-half miles to the inch.

Taking up the question of casualties in the war, Mr. Wood states that the approximate ratio of deaths to total casualties (for the first six months, on which the author has tabulated figures) have been: British, two deaths to eleven casualties; German, two deaths to nine

casualties; French, two deaths to seven casualties; Austrian, two deaths to seven casualties.

Mr. Wood says that the low rate of mortality among the British was due to the great number of motor ambulances which they possess, to the smallness of their army, to the efficiency with which they care for their wounded, and to the short distance which separates their forces from the home country. The large proportion of French deaths was due to the fact that in the early part of the war most actions were German victories, and that the Germans could not care for French wounded as well as they did for their own, and, further, to the lack of sanitary skill on the part of the French in taking care of their wounded.

In considering the infantry, the author says his observations show that the important qualifications for an infantry soldier are three—to be able to dig, to be able to hide, and to be able to shoot. At the beginning of the war the French had paid little attention to any of the three. The men were dressed in a uniform so conspicuous that hiding was impossible, it being estimated that the showy French uniform caused from 300,000 to 400,000 extra casualties.

The only shooting the French had ever done, so Mr. Wood states, was gallery shooting at a range of about forty yards, and they were singularly poor even at this. Again, judging by practical results, the author says the French had few theories and no practice in digging trenches. Thus the early French defeats were due to their unpreparedness in these three essentials.

Turning to the German and British infantry, and infantry facts in general, Mr. Wood writes:

The German infantry also shoot poorly from an American standpoint, but do better than the French. Their uniform is the most nearly perfect of any of the armies in the war, and the Germans are virtually invisible at short range if they are not moving. Their helmet is easily the best headgear in the matter of invisibility. It sets tightly on the head, and owing to its shape virtually never casts a shadow. The Germans have been from the beginning very accomplished trench diggers and have had elaborate theories as to the construction of trenches and much practice in making them.

The British are the only troops in the war who shoot with any degree of excellence. Their shooting does not approach in accuracy that of our own army, but is so superior to the Germans that a British battalion of 1,100 men usually has a firing effect equal to that of a German regiment of nearly 3,000.

On the gray-green backgrounds of Europe the British khaki is not conspicuous, but at the same time it is certainly visible. The British hat is the most conspicuous headgear in the war, since its rim casts a heavy black shadow, and its flat top shows white in sunlight. The heads of the British in the trenches stand out very distinctly.

The Germans have very well-developed and well-organized systems of relays for their men at the front. The infantry stay in the trenches for about a month at a time and are then given a vacation, usually being sent home to their garrison town. Their cavalry serve ten days at the front and are then sent a day's march to the rear for a ten-days' rest. Their artillerymen get no vacation, their lives being considered easy enough.

I saw no evidence of any well-organized system of vacations among either the French or British and I knew many isolated cases where personal friends of mine, both officers and enlisted men, have been at the front continuously since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Wood has facts to tell about the bayonet and bayonet fighting, which, as he points out, have played so large a part in this war. He personally visited several battlefields which had been decided by cold steel—visited them shortly after the conflicts, when the corpses were still on the ground and the wounds could be studied.

European officers generally, he records, have maintained their faith in the bayonet as a weapon, and some of them have apparently become more than ever convinced of its value. This is distinctly the case with the French and the Austrians. The Germans, says the author, are the only fighters he studied who show preference for shooting as against cutting. There is no doubt at all that in the case of the French the idea is to win the final decision with the bayonet—with "Rosalie."

Europeans in general, says Wood, prefer cutting and stabbing to shooting. Americans, on the other hand, prefer shooting to stabbing. But Europeans "do not seem to have the taste for shooting, or the ability or wish to shoot well." The author declares that it is difficult, even impossible, to teach many Europeans to shoot with any degree of effectiveness whatever.

In describing what he saw on bay net battlefields, the author writes in part:

I remember particularly the scenes of three bayonet fights on a considerable scale. The first took place near Fère Champenoise on Sept. 8; the second near Sézanne on Sept. 9; the third near Lassigny about Oct 15. In each case the men had thrown all science to the wind and fought wildly and savagely hand to hand. They were probably less effective than a Philippine boloman. Most of the casualties had been bayoneted through the neck, face, and skull, the men having lunged savagely for the face just like a boxer who has lost his temper.

In the first-mentioned place I saw a Frenchman and a German lying side by side, both dead, and each transfixed by the other's bayonet, showing that they had rushed upon each other madly without the least thought of science or defense.

It would seem to me that an infantryman with a short and handy rifle like our new Springfield could fill his magazine just before the enemy's charge arrived and "stop" four or five men armed with bayonets or any other edged weapon. I see no more reason for opposing bayonet with bayonet than for opposing a bolo with a bolo. The same reasoning would apply to lances and sabres, which are universally carried and certainly have been used to some extent.

It is an interesting fact that in fights between cavalry patrols, every such affair which came to my personal knowledge had been decided by shooting and by nothing else, although the teaching of the men is to close in and use the lance and sabre.

The Germans alone when in close action have shown a tendency to do more or less shooting. In the first mentioned of the above fights, the Germans were virtually all killed by bayonet wounds, whereas perhaps 50 per cent. of the French dead whom I examined showed gunshot wounds.

The French, German, Russian, Austrian, and Hungarian infantry are all armed with long, heavy, and ill-balanced rifles carrying detachable bayonets. These rifles are very poorly sighted in comparison with our new Springfield. It would be very difficult or impossible to do good shooting with them, as measured from an American standpoint.

In my personal experience there have been numberless cases where dispatch bearers, automobiles, scouts, pickets, and patrols were exposed at very short range to the fire of bodies of French or German troops without any casualties whatsoever occurring.

The one idea of the German infantry seems to be to shoot as much and as rapidly as possible. I have several times observed where German infantry have taken up a position in the open, and fired 120 rounds a man, more or less, as a matter of course.

Coming to physique and mental characteristics, Mr. Wood has some interesting facts to record. He discovered that intelligent men in Germany are extremely broad-minded about things military, going on the principle that credit should not be withheld where it is earned, though earned by an enemy. Thus, intelligent Germans were "pretty well agreed," at the time of Wood's visit, that General Joffre is the only General produced thus far by the war who would rank in history as a great captain, though they held German officers, as a class, superior to all others.

As for troops, these Germans declared that the best troops which had thus far fought in the war were the British regulars who battled under the union jack in the first weeks—the men who composed England's standing army when the war broke out, and comprised the original personnel of such regiments as the Black Watch, the Scots Greys, and the Coldstream Guards—the men who went, unbroken in morale, through the retreat from Charleroi, from Mons, from St. Quentin, from Compiègne, to the shadow of the walls of Paris.

The fighting qualities of the British are much higher than those of any other nation, says Mr. Wood, when the men have had enough training to teach them the technique of war. Under the most adverse circumstances they are calm, often cheerful. In neither victory nor defeat do they lose control of themselves. And, on the testimony of the Germans themselves, the British fight best of all when they are hopelessly defeated or surrounded.

Of soldiers of some of the other belligerents, Mr. Wood says:

The German soldiers and officers have a physique unapproached by any troops I saw, except the Swiss. Their average height and weight is very much above all the others, except the Russians. The Russians are as large as the Germans, but do not approach them in activity and quality.

The French, although small and light, are wiry and have very good stamina, especially in the matter of marching. The Austrians are of medium size, most of them being stockily built. The Hungarians are of medium height, well-knit, possessed of good stamina, and are in every way physically fitted to be fine soldiers. Their infantry have very high physical qualities, probably being as effective in modern warfare as the heavy Germans.

On many different occasions I saw Russian prisoners in Germany and Austria-Hungary. They impressed me as being of a low order of intelligence. They fight well on the defense. When they are put in a position and told to stay there, they are very difficult to drive back and show the highest order of courage. When they move or advance they become less reliable.

The Hungarians have a very keen fighting instinct and are excellent infantrymen.

The Germans have a dogged courage and expose themselves with bravery and enthusiasm in any undertaking. When they are once started, they are difficult to stop. On an advance, I should say that a 50 per cent. loss is necessary to make them hesitate, and on the defense I saw at least one case where they were put out of action to last man without giving ground.

The French are brave in a more spectacular way. They are better winners than the Germans and worse losers. Their temperament leads them to push home a success with more enthusiasm than the Germans; whereas, in defeat, they are less reliable.

And the author has this comparison to make as far as American troops are concerned:

I have seen no body of officers which can compare in quality with those of our army who are graduates of West Point. However, we have fewer of these than Germany has Generals.

It is just as strongly my opinion that the American infantryman as a type is correspondingly superior. I believe he can undoubtedly out-shoot, out-think, out-"hike," and out-game the line soldier of any other country I have seen. Here, again, we have so few of him that, whereas there are more than six hundred well-trained army corps engaged in this war, we have less than one.

Considerable information about the part aeroplanes have played in the war is given by Mr. Wood, who opens his discussion of this subject by stating that "the German aeroplanes are generally conceded to be the most effective in the war, and the Germans seem to possess more of them than any other nation." None of the German machines are slow, and their fastest can outrace the swiftest of any other nation.

Aeroplanes have proved themselves "singularly ineffective" in attacking during the war, because their shooting is so bad. Bombs dropped from aeroplanes usually miss their target by at least 200 yards, and only succeed in doing much damage when they have a whole city for the target.

In the field the principal targets of the aeroplanes are supply and ammunition convoys. The method of operation is for the machine to fly above the road and drop a bomb as it passes over the convoy. The machine then makes a circle and repeats the operation. Wood says he knows personally of fifty bombs so dropped, not one of which hit anywhere near the target.

Coming to the subject of artillery, Mr. Wood says that everywhere his experiences and talks have shown the dominant importance of this arm. Personal observations among the wounded cause him to estimate that nearly 50 per cent. of the total casualties of the war are due to artillery.

As far as field artillery is concerned, the French methods are entirely different from the German. The French field artillery is always used in indirect fire, and the positions are usually a long distance behind the infantry—from 1,500 to 2,500 yards. Close proximity to the infantry is studiously avoided. The emplacements are often in deep wooded valleys.

The German field artillery, on the other hand, is nearly always very close to the infantry, and often is in position for direct fire. A typical German disposition of forces has the infantry trenches on the front face of a hill along the "military crest," while the artillery is 200 or 300 yards behind over the natural crest.

Continuing on the subject of artillery, Mr. Wood writes:

In battles where there are no rapid retreats and rapid advances it seems to be the custom for batteries to be silent for one or two days while the battery commander, by means of observers, aeroplanes, and spies, endeavors to locate an objective. The point to be made is that the main forces of artillery do not seem to fire very continuously. Oftentimes in the middle of a very tense battle where heavy forces are opposed to each other there will be periods of half an hour or even longer when no firing whatsoever is to be heard.

The importance of observers has become tremendous. On some occasions it seems as though the main object of an army were to get a single man into a location from which he can accurately observe the enemy's position, and as if until this is accomplished the whole battle is at a standstill. Both sides try continuously in all sorts of original ways to get information. The German tendency is toward the use of spies, while the French more often employ daring volunteer observers who sacrifice their lives in order successfully to direct fire for even five or ten minutes.

Aeroplanes are used for the same purpose by all nations, but with less and less success as the war progresses, because hostile infantry and artillery are better and better hidden. It has now become almost impossible for an aeroplane to locate hostile artillery except by the flashes. Battery positions are either placed in forests, or artificial woods are built around them. It is almost axiomatic that artillery shall give no signs of life while an enemy's aeroplane is above, and, as the result of this, one well-recognized method of temporarily silencing an enemy's battery is to keep an aeroplane flying over its neighborhood.

Volunteer observers are frequently disguised and sent forward to hunt for a place from which they can observe the hostile trenches or artillery and thus direct and correct the fire of their own batteries. Observers who thus volunteer to go forward are virtually always decorated and made officers if by some fortunate chance they both succeed and survive.

The French artillery officers take advantage of every "assist": for instance, I saw a case where a shell made a groove on the reverse side of a hill and glanced off. The shell exploded, but its fuse was recovered by the French, the setting of the fuse determined, and by means of this and the direction of the groove made in the hill the German battery was located. The French reported that they had destroyed the battery. One of their aeroplanes was sent up before firing was begun and later observed the battery's efforts to escape.

With no artillery of any nationality did I see any gun intrenchment other than a slight mound of earth coming up to the bottom of the shield. All guns that I have seen were in a line except in cases where there was some peculiar rising of terrain. I have several times seen a "group" together in one line at intervals of about twenty yards. In practice the French tend to extend the intervals to about twenty-five yards, while the Germans either decrease them to about fifteen yards or have the guns quite isolated, seventy-five or one hundred yards apart.

The famous French "seventy-five" is declared by Mr. Wood to be the only field-piece which under practical field conditions does not "jump." This gives a huge advantage to the French in such duels as often occur in battles where there is rapid movement. The French pieces can fire twenty-five shots a minute, and in such duels "seem to be able to fire accurately with nearly twice the rapidity of the Germans."

At the beginning of the war the French carried about equal quantities of shell and shrapnel. The shells explode with a time fuse, just as do the shrapnel, and from several sources Wood learned that the French shells are loaded with a new explosive introduced only about three months before the outbreak of the war.

The trenches of the western front are made to fit so perfectly into the landscape that an observer can be within 150 yards of thousands of French and Germans, and yet see nothing whatever unusual about the ground across which he is looking. Mr. Wood says:

There was a little village called Erches to the northwest of these places. Here were the French advance trenches. I was in this village during the height of operations, and was told that we were then only 150 or 200 yards from the German trenches.

Standing behind a house corner in this village of Erches, I could see nothing unusual in any direction. I could see no signs of French or German activity nor of life of any kind, although the French infantry trenches extended to our right and left and the Germans were directly in front of us. The landscape which spread away in all directions looked perfectly normal and unbroken except for a few shell craters. The only manifestations of activity were the distant rumbling of guns and the shrapnel bursting over our heads.

Although I stayed there for more than an hour the only Frenchmen I saw were a few who joined me behind the house; they came from trenches hidden within it, or from an underground trench the opening of which was behind the house.

I recount this to accent the concealment of all troops in this war. Trenches are made to resemble the landscape in which they are placed. If they are in a brown, mowed field, hay is scattered over all fresh earth, and if they are made in pasture land all the earth is carefully carried away or is spread out and sodded over.

In the main body of his book Mr. Wood has a detailed and illuminating analysis of the Battle of the Marne. In summing up that brilliant French victory, the author has this to say:

The French won the battle because their field artillery was superior and because, man for man, they outfought the Germans. Having staked the fate of their families and of their beloved patrie upon a single throw, the French gained one of the most desperate battles in the world's history by the coolness and dogged determination of their chiefs and by the sublime tenacity and self-sacrifice of their soldiers.

On that field a new France was born. Let no German ever again say that she is effete. It was purely a French victory. This is no aspersion upon the Belgians and the British; the slight part which they played in this battle is explained by their small numbers. At Liège and Namur, at Mons and St. Quentin they helped win for France a fighting chance behind the Marne. All hail to them for that!

For the United States this American observer finds one lesson written across Europe in seven letters of blood and flame: Prepare.

THORNTON MEETS THE WAR TEST

American Manager of English Railway Helps in Solving the Problem of Troop Transportation

By Jay F. Durham.

HENRY WORTH THORNTON of New York, a native of Logansport, Ind., imported from the United States to become General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England, to use an American phrase, has "made good," and this means far more than is conveyed in these two words.

Mr. Thornton, on coming to England a year ago last May to take this position, provided a subject for much praise on the American side of the Atlantic and some criticism on the English side. Whatever unpleasant feeling may have existed for a few weeks after the announcement had been made that the Directors of the Great Eastern Road had gone to America for a General Manager was quickly dispelled, following Mr. Thornton's appearance in London, particularly after he had come in personal contact with the staff and the working force of the system and had met the heads of other railways and had formed the acquaintance of the leading business men of London and those of the largest centres of population served by the Great Eastern Road.

Mr. Thornton met almost immediately an unexpected and severe test. The beginning of the European war burst upon England almost in a night, and the one great problem confronting the Government was the transportation of troops from all parts of the United Kingdom to the point of embarkation.

Mr. Thornton and other railway managers were undoubtedly the men of the hour at this critical period. As viewed by the managers of the English railways, England was less prepared for war on the 4th day of last August, when it went to war with Germany, than at any time in its history. The railroads were the first to be called upon, and they responded promptly to the needs of the occasion.

Within less than one hour after their first conference with Lord Kitchener the necessary machinery was set in motion by Mr. Thornton and his associates, representing all the principal railway lines, for the immediate and quick transportation of the troops to Southampton, the place of embarkation.

The Secretary of War gave the railroad managers sixty hours in which to have their equipment in readiness, and, much to the surprise of this official, he was informed at the expiration of forty-eight hours all details had been completed. Mr. Thornton was a potent factor in working out the details for this enterprise, but equal credit also must be given to the managers of other lines. As Mr. Thornton states it, there was at no time a hitch in any of the plans which had been made, and every detail was worked out to the minute, particularly as to the schedules of the trains.

The road upon which fell the greatest burden was that of the London & Southwestern, which is the principal line terminating in Southampton, but the troops were brought from all parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, those from Ireland having landed mostly at Liverpool and Fishguard, where they were quickly picked up and hurried on to Southampton. In the first few days of the war about eighty trains each day arrived at Southampton from all parts of the country, and only about twelve minutes apart, and every train arrived upon schedule time, which Mr. Thornton regards as one of the greatest feats of railroad management that have ever come under his observation.

As soon as one transport was loaded with its complement of soldiers it was taken into deep water, and another transport took its place alongside the quay. It must be borne in mind that the railroads did not carry troops alone, but all the accoutrements of war, including several thousand horses, wagons, omnibuses, artillery guns, and ammunition. Mr. Thornton, in speaking of the great undertaking, expressed some surprise over the ease and promptness with which every detail was carried out, which impressed him much with the splendid system of discipline of English railway management.

"The work alone," said Mr. Thornton, "did not fall upon the shoulders of the General Managers, but on the staff and working force of all the railways. The enthusiasm upon the part of all of the employes was often commented upon, and full appreciation was duly acknowledged by the heads of the different roads to those who contributed so much to the perfection of all the plans laid out. Within less than three days the roads had delivered to Southampton more than 150,000 troops, collected, it must be remembered, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and of the 350 trains traveling at high speed there was not one that did not arrive at the point of destination on time.



"At converging points, such as London, for instance, it is possible to convey trains from one road to another without the necessity of passengers changing cars from one station to another. The trains and locomotives of the Great Eastern Road, of which I am the General Manager, were taken south through to Southampton over the tracks of the London & Southwestern, and the same was done by all of the other roads running from London to the northern and western parts of England.

"It was all done quietly. Every man knew his duty and did it faithfully. It might have first seemed a physical impossibility to comply at once with Lord Kitchener's desires, but when all the General Managers got together it was found a much easier task than one might suppose, yet it was a task that required the best efforts of those engaged in the management of railroads.

"Stranger still, notwithstanding this abnormal demand, there was but little disorganization in the movement of trains for the regular everyday passenger traffic. Unless one had been made acquainted with what the railroads were doing, it was done so well, and with such perfect system, that the movement of this great army would not have been observed by the casual traveler."

When asked his opinion respecting the different methods of operating roads in the United States and England, Mr. Thornton further said:

"Fundamentally, the principles of railway operation and railway management are the same the world over, but there may be wide differences in some of the methods. The system prevailing in England has many meritorious advantages over a large number of those practiced in the United States, and there are many in that country which have their advantages over those that are in use in England. It would be quite impossible to put in force in England many of the customs which are in every-day use in the States, just as it would be disadvantageous to adopt in England some of those in practice on the western side of the Atlantic.

"It must be borne in mind that conditions are different, and in many cases most different, and for this reason it would be the height of unwisdom to attempt to make comparisons, even were I inclined to do so, which I am not, because it would be a foolish thing to attempt, and, besides, 'comparisons are odious.'

"I found existing here a high standard of railway management, and it was my first duty to maintain that, which is the outgrowth of almost three-fourths of a century, created by the best thought of the country identified with the science of transportation, so you see I am confronted with the record of a glorious past. To keep up to that high standard will be an honorable achievement, but if it should lay within my humble efforts to make advances which shall meet with the commendation of the Board of Directors, the many thousands of shareholders, and the millions of patrons, then I shall not have expended my energies in vain, and it should be the goal of every man's ambition to have his work of tomorrow excel that of today.

"The principal source of revenue for the Great Eastern road is derived from passenger traffic. In the United States freight receipts usually exceed passenger.

"The cost of maintaining the passenger service on American roads is far greater than it is in England, or at least on a large number of the American roads, if not all of them. Take as an example the fast express trains which are in service on a large number of American roads. In the first place, there are, ordinarily, a less number of passengers carried on the express trains of the United States than there are in this country, as there the Pullman cars will not accommodate as many passengers per car as can be taken care of in cars of like dimensions on the English roads.

"In many instances American passengers are accommodated with three, and sometimes four, seats. First the seat in sleeping or parlor car, another offered for the same passenger in the club car, and then, again, for between fifty and seventy-five miles, a seat in the dining car, and, as though that is not enough, still another is provided in the observation car, and the cost of drawing all this extra equipment makes great inroads upon the revenues. In England the only extra car is the dining car.

"The club car and the observation car could be dispensed with in the United States, so far as the real comfort and convenience of the passenger are concerned, but the dining, or restaurant, cars, as they are known here, are indispensable. Yet on the English roads they earn a handsome revenue, while in the United States there are few, if any, roads which claim that they earn a profit from their dining cars. A large number of the American roads operate their dining cars without a profit—in fact, many of them do not make operating expenses.

"In speaking generally of the train service in England, and particularly on the Great Eastern system, the one cardinal merit is that of reliability and the promptness with which trains are moved over the line. We have some trains on our line that have not been reported late for years, and when one takes into consideration the number of passengers that are handled on the Great Eastern it can readily be observed that it requires a very large number of trains with which to perform this service. The total number of passengers carried per year, including season tickets, is estimated at about 145,000,000.

"With probably one exception, and that is the St. Lazare Station in Paris, there are more trains in and out of the Liverpool Street Station, which is the London terminus of the Great Eastern system, than any other railway station in the world. The Great Eastern system serves three and part of four counties bordering on the English Channel and the North Sea. The territory served by this road is somewhat larger than the State of Connecticut, but there are other roads also touching this section, which in a sense gives the Great Eastern some competition, but, upon the whole, it has a greater part of the counties quite to itself.

"From 6 o'clock in the morning until 9:30, also of the morning, there are 278 trains arriving in the Liverpool Street Station, and the number of passengers alighting therefrom during these three hours and a half is about 75,000.

"During the entire twenty-four hours there are almost 700 trains arriving in the station, and about the same number departing therefrom, making a grand total of trains in and out of the station every twenty-four hours of about 1,400. So you see it requires the highest efficiency in the staff and the working force of the road to care for so many trains, in such close proximity to one another, to insure safety and promptness.

"It is not fair to say that an Englishman is never in a hurry. It is true it is not the custom of the country to do things in such a hurry that they are badly done, but when it comes to traveling on a railway, my experience teaches me that the Englishman is as anxious to be whirled over the rails at as high a rate of speed as is the American, and ordinarily the Englishman's train is the faster of the two.

"It is not difficult to do business with the English people if one understands them."

HOW U. S. SUPPLIES WAR MUNITIONS

Manner of Conducting This Vast New Business, Which Now Amounts to Over $1,000,000,000

By George Wellington Porter.

WITHIN the last ten months contracts for war supplies estimated to exceed $1,000,000,000 have been placed in the United States.

When war was declared last August this country was suffering from acute industrial depression; many factories shut down, others operating on short time, and labor without employment. After the paralyzing effect of the news that war was declared had worn away, business men here realized the great opportunity about to be afforded them of furnishing war supplies which must soon be in demand. Their expectations were soon fulfilled, as almost immediately most of the Governments sent commissions to the United States. Some had orders to buy, while others were authorized to get prices and submit samples.

It was not long until mills and factories were being operated to capacity, turning out boots and shoes, blankets, sweaters, socks, underwear, &c. The manufacturers of these articles were merely required to secure additional help in order to increase their plants' production.

The situation was different in relation to filling orders for arms and ammunition. At first, as was natural, this business was placed with concerns engaged in the manufacture of these commodities. Shortly they were swamped with orders, and to be able to fill them plants were enlarged, new equipment added, and additional help employed.

More and more orders came pouring in, and, as the arms and munition houses were by this time up to and some over capacity, acceptance by them of further business was impossible. Here, then, was the opportunity for the manufacturers of rails, rivets, electrical and agricultural machinery, locomotives, &c., to secure their share of this enormous business being offered. The manner in which they arose to the occasion is striking testimony of the great resourcefulness, efficiency, ingenuity, and adaptability of the American manufacturer.

The question of labor was of minor importance, due primarily to the fact that many thousands of men were without employment and anxious to secure work, and secondarily for the reason that skilled labor was not an essential factor. Most of the work is done by machinery and in a short period of time a mechanic of ordinary intelligence will become proficient in running a machine. The necessary trained labor could be secured without difficulty. Numbers of highly trained employés at Government arsenals are now with private arms and ammunition concerns. The labor problem therefore was negligible. However, three serious difficulties had yet to be overcome by the manufacturers wishing to engage in this new line of business—the securing of new machinery, raw materials, and capital.

The larger concerns had machinery and apparatus on hand suitable to most of the work, but much new machinery was needed, especially for the manufacture of rifles, and needed in a hurry. Time is the essence of these war supplies contracts, and, as many manufacturers agreed to make early deliveries, it was up to them to secure this new machinery and have it installed without delay; otherwise they could not manufacture and make deliveries as agreed to.

In this event they would suffer the penalty for non-fulfillment, as stipulated in the bond given by them to the purchaser at the time of signing the contract. These bonds are known as "fulfillment bonds" and are issued by responsible surety companies, usually to the amount of 5 per cent. of the total contract price, on behalf of the vendors, guaranteeing their deliveries and fulfillment of the contract.

In the earlier stages of this war supply business the question of his ability to secure raw materials with which to manufacture arms and ammunition or picric acid—this latter being used to manufacture higher explosives—was of no great concern to the manufacturer taking an order; but as orders came pouring in from abroad for ever larger amounts of supplies it was clearly evident that the demand for raw materials would shortly equal, if not exceed, the supply thereof. This condition was soon brought about, and today is one to be most seriously reckoned with by the manufacturer before accepting a contract.

Some of the materials needed with which to manufacture the supplies are mild carbon steel for the barrels, bayonets, bolt, and locks; well-seasoned ash or maple, straight-grained, for the stocks; brass, iron, powder, antimony, benzol or phenol, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and caustic soda, &c. Of these various materials the most difficult to secure are those used in the manufacture of picric acid.

Today it is almost impossible to secure phenol, certainly in any considerable quantities, and it is almost as difficult to secure sulphuric acid and nitric acid. Germany has been the source of supply in the past for picric acid. Before the war it sold around 35 cents to 40 cents per pound, dry basis; recently it has sold at over $2 per pound for spot, that is immediate delivery, and is quoted at from $1.25 to $1.60 per pound for early future deliveries.

Antimony is becoming so scarce, never having been produced in any great quantity in this country, that in the new contracts being submitted for shrapnel shell it is stipulated that some other hardening ingredients may be substituted in the bullets, either totally or partly replacing the antimony.

Brass is essential to the manufacture of cartridges. The term "brass" is commonly understood to mean an alloy of copper and zinc.

Up to a short time ago electrolytic copper was selling at 20½ cents a pound, lead at 7 cents a pound, commercial zinc at 29½ cents a pound. Zinc ore, from which spelter is obtained, reached the price of $112 a ton. American spelter was nearly $500 a ton, compared with $110 a ton before the war. Spelter was almost unobtainable. In England the situation was acute, the metal there being quoted only nominally at around $550 a ton for immediate delivery.

Within the last few days prices have dropped materially, but how long they will remain at these lower levels it is impossible to predict. If the war continues for any length of time the demand for all these metals is certainly bound to increase, and this will automatically again send up prices.

The world's production of spelter in 1913 (the latest authentic figures obtainable) was 1,093,635 short tons. Of this the United States produced 346,676 tons, or 31.7 per cent.; Germany, 312,075 tons, or 28.6 per cent.; Belgium, 217,928 tons, or 19.9 per cent.; France and Spain, 78,289 tons; and Great Britain, 65,197 tons. The world's production of spelter in 1913 exceeded that of 1912 by 25,590 tons, or 2.2 per cent. The greatest increase was contributed by Germany, which exceeded its production of 1912 by 4.4 per cent. The United States made a gain of 2.3 per cent. The excess of the world's production over consumption in 1913 was only 27,316 tons.

As can be seen from the above figures, Germany has control of practically one-half, possibly now over one-half, of the world's production of spelter. Her position with respect to iron and coal is equally strong, the United States not included. In 1913 Germany's production of pig iron was 19,000 tons; Great Britain, 10,500 tons; France, 5,225 tons; Russia, 4,475 tons; Austria and Belgium, over 2,000 tons each; Italy, negligible. She has captured a large proportion of the coal resources of France as well. Her strength is her own plus that of conquered territory.

Before a contract for war supplies is let, more particularly with reference to contracts for arms and ammunition, the manufacturer is requested to "qualify." This means he must show his ability to "make good" on the contract he wishes to secure. If he is now or has been in the past successfully engaged in the manufacture of the particular article in question, this is usually sufficient; if it is out of his regular line, then he must prove to the satisfaction of the War Department or the purchasing agent, as the case may be, that he has the technical knowledge necessary for its production. In either event he must have an efficient organization, suitable plants, with proper equipment and men to operate same; also the necessary raw materials in hand or under option to purchase.

In most instances the manufacturer taking these war orders has been obliged to enlarge his plants, add new machinery and purchase raw materials so as to be able to handle the business. This meant the expenditure of large amounts of money on his part.

He did not have to depend, however, upon his own normal financial resources, as the contracts carry a substantial cash payment in advance, usually 25 per cent. of the total contract price. This advance payment is deposited in some New York bank simultaneously with the manufacturer's depositing a surety bond guaranteeing his deliveries, and upon the manufacturer executing an additional surety bond guaranteeing his responsibility he could draw down all or any part of the cash advance he might wish to use for his immediate needs.

Before issuing these bonds the surety companies make rigid examination as to the ability of the manufacturer to fulfill his contract. The commission charged for issuing these bonds is from 2½ to 5 per cent. on the amount involved. The demand for bonds has been so great during the last six months that it has taxed to the limit the combined resources of all the surety companies in the country.

The remaining part of the contract price is usually guaranteed by bankers' irrevocable letters of credit or deposits made with New York banks, to be drawn against as the goods are delivered, f. o. b. the factory—that is, free on board the cars—or f. a. s. the seaboard—that is, free alongside ship—as the terms may provide.

Banks here are beginning to purchase bank acceptances or bank-accepted bills of exchange, and in this manner payment is also being made to American manufacturers for goods sold to the Allies. For example, when a purchasing agent in Paris places an order for ammunition here he makes arrangements whereby the manufacturer will be authorized to draw on a New York banking institution at a stipulated maturity, and after acceptance of his drafts by such banking institution he could then negotiate these time drafts with his own banker—thus making them, less the discount, equivalent to cash—through whom they could be rediscounted by the Federal Reserve banks. These bank-accepted bills are discounted at a nominal rate of interest.

Before the war we were a debtor nation; today we are rapidly becoming, if we have not already become, a creditor nation. A year ago we were selling abroad only about as much goods as we were buying; now the balance of trade is greatly in our favor, due to the enormous export of foodstuffs and war supplies of all kinds. Monthly our exports are exceeding our imports by many millions of dollars. This indicates that foreign nations are going into debt to us.

At the time of writing this article foreign exchange was quoted as follows: London exchange, sterling, 4.76½; Paris exchange, franc, 5.45¾. By paying dov $4.76½ in New York you can get £1 in London, which on a par gold basis is equivalent to $4.86 in London. By paying down 94½ cents in New York you can get the equivalent to 100 cents in Paris.

We now come to another interesting phase of this war supply business, namely, how some persons thought these war orders could be secured and how they are actually being placed. Almost immediately after the declaration of war, most of the belligerent Governments dispatched "commissions" to the United States. Some had orders to buy, and others were authorized to get prices and submit samples. In an incredibly short period of time it became generally known that foreign Governments were shopping and buying in our markets. The knowledge of this fact brought about a condition unique in our business life.

Men in all walks of life, from porters, barbers, clerks in offices, to doctors, lawyers, real estate agents, merchants, Wall Street brokers and bankers, seemed suddenly imbued with the idea of securing or bringing about the placing of a war order. Self-appointed agents, middlemen and brokers sprang up over night like mushrooms, each and every one claiming he had an order or could get an order for war supplies; or, as the case might be, he personally knew some manufacturer, or he knew a friend who had a friend who knew a manufacturer, who in turn wished to secure a contract. An official in one of our large steel companies told me some weeks ago that among others who had called at his company's offices, asking prices on shrapnel, was an undertaker.

In most instances the lack of salesmanship experience, to say nothing of any knowledge of the business and how the particular articles are manufactured, was of no consequence to the self-appointed agent in his mad desire for business.

The lobbies of our New York hotels were filled with horsemen and would-be horsemen, some months ago, almost every State being represented as far west as California; also with manufacturers and manufacturers' agents, all eager to secure a "war contract," be it for horses, shrapnel, rifles, picric acid, guncotton tuluol, cartridges, boots, shoes, sweaters, blankets, machinery and materials, &c. The very atmosphere of Manhattan Island seems impregnated with "war contractitis." We breathe it, we think it, we see it, we talk it, on our way downtown, at our offices and places of business, at our clubs, on our way home at night, in our homes, and I have been told that some have even slept it, the disease taking the shape of a nightmare.

The day of the broker, if indeed he ever had one in this business, is passed. The original commissions have been withdrawn, or those who have been kept here are now acting as inspectors and have been replaced by purchasing agents. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been acting as purchasing agent for the English Government for some months past, is now acting in like capacity for the French Government, and has also done considerable buying for the Russian Government.

In order properly to handle this vast volume of business a separate department was created, known as the Export Department. Connected with this department are experts in all lines—men who are thoroughly familiar with the various Governments' requirements, who know what prices should be paid, who are in close touch with each market, and who understand fully the materials they are buying.

There are a few more concerns, among which are one or two banks, trust companies, and Wall Street houses, which also have formed separate organizations for the purpose of purchasing war supplies for the Allies. As all these concerns are in close touch with the manufacturers and will only deal directly with them, the brokers and middlemen have very little, if any, chance of doing business.

HILLQUIT ON SOCIALISTS AND WAR

He Answers Apparent Contradiction Between Their Theories and Actions in Present Struggle

By Edward Marshall.

BEFORE the war began I had talked with more than one Socialist who definitely declared that war in Europe was impossible because of the spread of socialism.

Especially in Germany was it declared that the tenets of the Socialist Party had been accepted by so large a number of the people and were so unalterably opposed to war that Germany never could go to war again, in spite of the enormous preparations which she had made for warfare. Yet she went to war and among her fighting men are nearly all the able-bodied members of her Socialist Party.

Therefore I was and am under the impression that socialism needs a lot of explanatory justification in these days. It seemed to me to have failed utterly in that country where it had done most, perhaps, toward gaining political power in the Government, for Germany is that country and Germany plunged all of Europe into war.

It seemed only just, however, before coming to a final conclusion with regard to this apparent failure, to talk the matter over with a Socialist of standing, and I sought out Morris Hillquit as the American Socialist of highest standing.

I wished to have this situation analyzed for me by friendly lips. It seemed that something very useful might be found in a detailed explanation of it by a Socialist.

"The theory of socialism abhors war," he admitted.

"Socialism," he also admitted, "was stronger in Germany than anywhere else in Europe. Yet Germany went to war. Here, truly, seems to be a contradiction difficult of explanation.

"As a matter of fact Socialists do abhor all struggles between man and man—military struggle, industrial struggle, all struggles of whatever kind. The ideal of Socialist society is based upon co-operative effort. It is not to be denied, but is emphatically to be affirmed, that these are the ideals of Socialist thought.

"But while affirming this we must admit that such a social state lies well beyond the present, in the future. Socialists of today, living in the present order, must conform to it. They have tried to change it and are changing it, but not yet is the change an accomplished fact.

"An individual, whatever his ideals, must submit to the conditions of that environment from which he cannot escape, although the worthy man whose ideals are better than those of his environment will endeavor to change what should be changed in his surroundings.

"But the worker must submit to the employer, the citizen to the existing government, for the time being, even though both be uninformed and unworthy or mistaken.

"Thousands of American Socialists annually take part in strikes, for example, although strikes are as far as warfare from the Socialist ideal. Indeed they literally are warfare, as are all class contests, in one sense or another; but the Socialists must participate in them until the better order fully comes.

"All that the war has proved, with regard to socialism, is that the national organization is a distinct unit which may come into conflict with other similar units.

"To those who side with the Allies in general sympathy, Germany seems so clearly to have been the aggressor that the attitude of the German Socialists seems incomprehensible.

"But neutral observers must remember that to the Germans, themselves, the war does not seem to be one of aggression, but one of defense. From their point of view the support of the war seems just as legitimate as similar support of the war on their own part seems to be to the French, the Belgian and the Italian Socialists.

"The seeming contradiction between the Socialist anti-war program and actual Socialist participation in this war is only an application of the contradiction between the Socialist ideal of the future harmonious state and the realities of the actual present competitive system, based on struggle."

"Will the war harm the Socialist movement?" I asked Mr. Hillquit.

"There," said he, "you ask me to embark upon the sea of prophecy. My own conviction is that it will not, but that in the long run it will rather advance the cause of socialism.



Morris Hillquit.

"I have several reasons for this assumption. First, socialism, after all, is not a purely ideological movement, but is one growing out of concrete social and economic conditions and relationships.

"Let us very briefly recapitulate facts. The Socialist movement has developed out of the present industrial, or so-called capitalist, system. It is what many thinkers consider a solution of the various problems raised by modern economic conditions.

"On the one hand there has been an extraordinary development and concentration of wealth, on the other hand has been the growth of wage labor and the relative pauperization of the people. And these conditions of modern society have been accompanied by a number of evils growing out of them.

"Thus the Socialist movement has gained the greatest strength in the centres of the largest economic development, such as Germany, France, England, and the United States, and has been strongest of all in Germany.

"Now, if the war should result in remedying these evil causes it would be reasonable to suppose the Socialist movement, as such, would disappear after the war ends; but the war will not do that.

"Upon the contrary, it probably will be followed by the development of the old faults to a new and very much higher degree, all the conditions and causes which have given rise to Socialism being accentuated.

"After a war of such magnitude the economic conditions in Europe probably will resemble that usually following a great industrial crisis, except that they will be a hundred times more serious.

"The process of readjustment is bound to be long and tedious, and during it it is inevitable that suffering must be acute.

"After the war hundreds of thousands who were competent and strong workers before the conflict will be incapacitated and through this and death countless households will be left without their main support. All of this population will have strong claims upon its Governments.

"It is inevitable that these Governments, all of them, must be forced into the paths of social reform, or, at least, into Government care for the incapacitated, upon a scale hitherto undreamed of by any but the Socialists and actually verging upon socialism."

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SALE OF MORLANDS IN LONDON

Art at Home and Abroad

Interest in Sir Walter Gilbey's Collection Proves the Painter's Popularity Is Increasing--Prices Rising.

THE recent sale in London of Sir Walter Gilbey's pictures surprised those of the public who thought of the art markets as practically closed by the war. The pictures were sold at Elsenham Hall, the home of their late owner, and not at Christie's London rooms. The whole countryside came to the sale, and the London dealers as well, more or less skeptical as to results. The Morlands were propped on a long table in the drawing room, a writer in The Daily Telegraph reports, and their fine array tested Morland's power to move the hearts of connoisseurs among just such scenes as the painter of rural England loved to place on his canvases, greensward and bosky woodlands and the fair rolling meadowlands, which could be seen through the Elsenham windows. The pulse of the connoisseur responded, and nearly all the pictures by Morland brought prices higher than those paid for them in former sales. The rumor went around the room that Americans were awakening to Morland's charm, and it was prophesied that many of the Gilbey group would cross the Atlantic, losing nothing of money value in the transit.

There is every reason to believe that the moment has come for adequate appreciation of Morland's gift, and the fact that his vogue easily may become extravagant is a reflection not upon him but upon the general tendency to pay great prices for objects of art acclaimed by experts. Fortunately, the experts of the present day do not acclaim work of mediocre quality, and Morland's skill as a painter is beyond question.

It is not, however, wholly upon his skill as a painter that his appeal to our modern public rests. Our modern public, like the public of yesterday and of ten centuries before yesterday, asks of an artist more than ability to use his tools with intelligence. That he must be a good workman to please greatly goes, happily, more without saying than was the case a few years ago. But he must give all that he has to give, his way of looking at the life about him, his personal temper toward its inevitable course, his wit and his philosophy, his taste, his subtlety or breadth of vision, his sympathies, his indifferences. All these go into the sum of his work and usually one finds them all in a single picture of his prime which becomes in time recognized as his masterpiece.

Morland's pictures are growing in popularity as our taste moves away from the affected and conventional and toward the natural and simple. They are pictures to be disliked by the cockney and liked by countryman, whether a native rustic or the highly trained golfer and huntsman, whose rusticity is an acquired and developed accomplishment. To both they speak of things seen and felt and consciously or unconsciously enjoyed in the direct moods of nature. Morland sees with a singularly direct vision, uses a straightforward idiom, and, with the instinct of his nationality, avoids sharp contrasts and emotional violence. His brush glides about among the items of his composition as a London cab among the multitudinous details of the town traffic. His corners are rounded, his atmosphere is softly dense, his light golden, his shadows are warm and gray.

His life was filled with incident anything but creditable to his moral sense, although picturesque and vivid enough to delight a writer of popular biography. Irregularities abound from the beginning to the end, which came when he was only 42 years old, with a constitution hopelessly impaired by dissipation.



"The Deserter's Farewell," by George Morland. (In Gilbey Sale.)

His father was a painter, and so also was his French mother, and he began himself to paint while he was a young boy; a fact that accounts for his later facility of hand. By the time he was producing such pictures as "The Blind White Horse," and the Letitia series he used his brush with as much ease as a writer feels in using his pen. Technicalities had ceased to trouble him. Whatever he wished to do his trained hand permitted him, and it was to his immediate advantage that he wished no erudite or over-subtle reading of life in the terms of his craft. He chose his subjects from those familiar to the common people, and it was no trouble to any one to understand that which he came at with the sly magic of his art.

He was not born to low surroundings. Reynolds and Flaxman were guests in his father's house, and he had opportunity enough to profit by their classic teachings. By the time he was 18 his talent was so well known that Romney offered to take him as an apprentice or assistant, with a salary of £300 a year, and he had other offers not less flattering. It is idle to speculate upon the difference a more hospitable temper toward these promising openings would have made in his life and work. There are indications in many of his pictures that he could have rivaled Romney's ideal of feminine loveliness and could have added to it a soundness and vivacity far greater than the elder painter achieved.

But no worldly advantage tempted him to bind himself to a conventional life. He desired liberty for the sake of license, and, finding an unscrupulous picture-dealer who took his paintings for small sums in order to sell them at a great advance, he plunged into a wild career of drinking, horse-racing, pugilism, and other pastimes unworthy of his genius. After his marriage to the beautiful sister of William Ward, the engraver, his habits mended but little. It was during the early years of his married life, however, that he painted the series of child subjects which have proved him so much closer in sympathy to childhood than either Sir Joshua or Romney, and the famous Letitia series for which his wife was the model.

Most of the pictures that follow are records of common people and common manners, and we owe to his scrupulous fidelity and sure observation much of our vivid impression of English country life in its vulgar aspects and in its domestic intimacies during the reign of George III.

He is said never to have painted without models and to have filled his studio with children, pigs, rabbits, and birds, calling in any passerby as well, who might be of a type to serve his immediate purpose, and rewarding his models with such liberality that he had no difficulty in securing their services. His friendliness with drovers, soldiers, jockeys, and tipplers was not wholly without professional sanction. Since these were his subjects, time was not wasted that gave him the closest knowledge of their physiognomies, their characteristic gestures, their habitual manner and aspect. He made sketches that later developed into spirited and truthful pictures, and his fine memory accumulated fruitful impressions upon which he could draw at will. His amazing custom was to pay his debts with these pictures, which were eagerly accepted and sold by his creditors at a handsome profit, the industrious and thriftless painter setting to work upon others as soon as need arose. "The tradesmen of Paddington," says Mr. Bailey, in his monograph on Morland,

Summer Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries Contains Many Fine Works by American Painters.



"Travelers," by George Morland. (In Gilbey Sale.)



"Innocence Alarmed," by George Morland. (In Gilbey Sale.)

"became so many art dealers with a personal and pressing interest in Morland's career."

In spite of his low associations and his delight in playing Lord Bountiful to the hangers-on, who tremendously liked his game, he struck an aristocratic note missed by his contemporaries when he declined to paint for the nobility who wished to commission his works, preferring to sell impersonally through the dealers, although at a heavy loss. He complained that private connoisseurs sent back the work they bought with instructions to change something here or there that would spoil the whole effect. Money had no temptation for him at the cost of such indignity, and he thus proved himself an artist of the purest strain. He is characterized as "a democrat in every fibre" because he refused to apply for a baronetcy to which his friends believed him justly entitled. But in his argument that there is more honor in being a fine painter than a titled gentleman, although he would have "borne the disgrace of a title had there been any income to accompany it," there is something less akin to the democratic ideal than to the high pride of the stubborn masters in art who see no peaks beyond those on which they stand by virtue of their achievement.

His high pride did not, however, extend to all money affairs, and finally he was in debt to a point that forced him to fly from the neighborhood of Paddington to a Lancashire farmhouse, from which he emerged only after a few friends had so arranged matters as to give him a longer tether.

His personal habits are interesting chiefly as they affected his manner of painting. A man who always needed promptly to dispose of his work could not loiter over its execution. His agility kept pace with his assiduity. There are countless stories. One man for whom he had promised to paint a picture came to see it before it had been even begun. Morland told him it would be ready for him that afternoon, and an hour before the time appointed it was completed. In order to fulfill his pledge, however, he had completely altered the composition previously decided upon, had substituted one figure for three or four, and had introduced masses of convenient foliage, which he could paint in rapidly with a sweeping brush.

The picture called "The Benevolent Sportsman," a seventy-guinea affair, he painted in a week, and in one day he could paint a couple of fifteen-guinea pictures. When he at last surrendered to the authorities, after dodging his creditors from place to place for many years, he was permitted to live on license in a furnished lodging outside the prison, and here the poor wretch worked harder than ever, finally becoming the paid servant of his brother at a salary of two guineas a day. During the last eight years of his life he painted nearly 500 pictures for this brother and about 300 for other persons. Many of these were slight character, and his debauchery finally affected his steadiness of hand, so that frequently he was obliged to paint out days of work, his critical quality remaining unimpaired and pointing out relentlessly the feebleness of his handicraft. There are many bad Morlands in existence with the surprisingly large number of good ones, and the collector needs also to beware of canvases on which Hands, Wolstonehelme, and other of the artist's associates have placed their impress.

To the American public Morland is known chiefly by the engravings made from his paintings. During his lifetime over 250 prints were issued, and a list of more than eighty engravers who have worked from his pictures has been made, among them the great Blake, with whom he had little enough in common, while Turner, employed by J. R. Smith, touched up with color the prints made by Smith.

Engravings of Morland subjects were even more popular in France and Germany than in England, and when the four plates of "The Deserter" were first published a single dealer ordered nine dozen sets. This popularity led naturally to forgery and to the exploitation of poor impressions, heavily retouched with color, so that here, also, the collector needs to exercise care and judgment. Fine impressions from rare plates are about as costly as Whistlers, running from £100 to more than £250. The paintings at the Gilbey sale ranged from 1,300 guineas, the highest price, and paid for the lovely "Cottage Door," down to 300 guineas and less, all excellent records for a war season.

Summer Exhibition of Paintings at the Knoedler Galleries.

The collection of paintings by American artists shown at the Knoedler galleries this year reaches a higher level of distinction than any of the seven Summer exhibitions preceding it. The stars are not so conspicuously set in a general dullness, and there are many more canvases that hold the attention long by the sheer force of beauty.

Mr. Dewey's "Early Spring" is one of these. All thought of pigment and vehicle, method and manner, vanishes in the presence of this lovely evocation of the Springtime mood of nature. The most sensitive aspect of the season, delicate and wary, lingers in the tremor of the blue air and the fluttering of the young leaves. The science with which the artist's problems are met seems, as it should seem and is not, unimportant by the side of his extraordinary responsiveness to the idyllic quality in landscape. In contrast with the brusque vivacity of Sargent this painting, one of the finest of Mr. Dewey's works, neither sinks in interest nor flags in conveying the sense of organic power essential to a picture's life.

Robert Henri's "Bridget in Her White Dress" is a dangerous neighbor for any painting of subtly related color values. Whispers are drowned by its joyous shouting. The blue of Bridget's eye adroitly matches the blue of her scarf, and above her white shoulders her lusty little face burns brick color. The character of the painter and the character of the model are easily read in the work which a later generation will see as a much more tender and mellow composition, after the color has lost its raw quality.

George Fuller's "Before the Shrine" was a veiled beauty from the first. The artist has not hesitated to accent the object playing the title rôle in his composition and the lithe young girls slipping in and out of light and shadow under the fixed gaze of the wayside image seem less real in their flitting life than the rudely fashioned effigy above them. Fuller, in such pictures, is not so much the clear-seeing mystic to whose inward eye imagined realities are definite as the dreamer blurring consciously whatever breaks harshly upon the nebulous unity of his vision. It is a beautiful picture and one in which it is possible to live at peace, losing the horrid sense of the world's strife.

Other pictures in the collection are Mr. Tryon's "Autumn Twilight," a worthy companion for Mr. Dewey's "Early Spring;" a nobly planned figure subject by T. W. Dewing; the "Two Sisters," by J. Alden Weir; John S. Sargent's "Trout Stream;" the "Japanese Book," by William M. Chase, and more or less characteristic works by J. Francis Murphy, Guy Pine Du Bois, George de Forest Brush, Walter McEwen, Percival Rosseau, E. W. Deming, George Hitchcock, George Elmer Browne, W. L. Metcalf, F. S. Church, Walter L. Palmer, Leonard Ochtman, F. K. M. Rehn, E. A. Bell, Louis Kronberg, Childe Hassam, Douglas Volk, L. Aston Knight, H. W. Ranger, George Inness, Louis Paul Dessar, R. W. Van Boskerck, and A. Bryan Wall.

Library Books on the Altman Collection.

The list of books just published by the New York Public Library for the benefit of those who wish to increase their enjoyment of the Altman collection at the Metropolitan Museum no doubt will be useful to the public making pilgrimages at home instead of abroad. The museum draws many Summer visitors, and our gallery visitors in a surprising number of instances are built upon the Rosa Dartle plan and "ask for information."



"Wreckers," by George Morland. (In Gilbey Sale.)

Art is assumed to be a universal language, and artists even in their own essays of explanation are inclined to scoff at the notion that it requires explaining. Their scoffing would be justified indeed were any one to assume that the art in question could be improved or made intrinsically more interesting by any amount of explanation however learned or witty. But the public can be improved. It can learn to understand even a universal language in its finer delicacies of meaning the better for giving a certain amount of study to this subject as to any other.

In writing, a style that can be understood by the multitude is the foundation of greatness, but there are many great books that cannot be so understood without study if the readers are accustomed to read chiefly about facts and not about thoughts. In art the same holds true. Millet speaks a universal language and he speaks of peasants at work in the fields and pastures, the simplest subject in the world. Yet even the instructed public of today does not read correctly a picture by Millet unless it has observed peasant life at first hand, has read much in the classics or the Scriptures, and has some knowledge of an artist's manner of working. The picture may communicate even to the uninitiated Millet's feeling about the splendor of nature and the interest of labor. But the student who has read Kenyon Cox on Millet will go to his work with his opportunities of enjoyment indefinitely multiplied. Added to his vague sense of the significance of the picture will be the definite and positive sympathy with the artist due to a degree of understanding. He will see that not merely the generalized burden of hard labor appealed to him, but that the effect of definite tasks on human beings aroused his interpretive energy, that the weight of the buckets filled with water in one of his pictures and of the newborn calf carried on a litter in another had its perfectly clear message for him which he translated gravely and simply as being of the first importance.

It will come as a new idea to many that this tug of a weight on human muscles is that with which the artist has concerned himself most. The public is still apt to think of artists as painting in a very general way the beauty and the significance of the visible world, just as a short time ago it thought of physicians as saving life in a general way, and not with specific attention to details and processes which the public could understand if any one took the trouble to tell it, and in which, once told, it has the deepest interest.

It is therefore an excellent thing to encourage and make easy the reading of lives of painters and criticisms of paintings represented in a collection that has been brought to the public attention and is immediately accessible. The value of the works read will differ greatly as a matter of course, but they will furnish a background against which the character and quality of the work itself will stand out more saliently.

Rembrandt seen through the eyes of Dr. Bode, of Kenyon Cox, of John La Farge, of Emile Michel, will be not the less, but the more, Rembrandt. His message will read clearer, his personality will become more distinct, and the student will be just so much the nearer possessing the master for himself with his own notion of him tested and fortified.



Portrait of Morland by Rowlandson.

Color Legibility.

In London recently more than a thousand persons participated in tests that gave these average comparative distances at which signs of same size and lettering, but of different color combinations, were readable:

	Feet.		Feet.
Black on yellow...	375	Yellow on black..	353
Green on white...	367	Black on white..	351
Red on white....	364	White on red.....	350
Blue on white....	364	White on green..	341
White on blue....	357	White on black...	340

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

No man can force luck by worrying over the fact that he hasn't any.

Some people never seem to realize the difference between their own way and the only way.

The only man who is always sure of a job is the bill collector.

A level-headed man is merely one who always agrees with us.

Even the second-story man has no objection to getting in on the ground floor.

Perhaps the most fed about thing in all the world is the pie mother used to make.



Game Postponed—Wet Grounds.

Many a fellow loses his heart and says nothing who would put up an awful roar if he should lose his money.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but it doesn't go in the Patent Office.

There is plenty of room at the top, but that doesn't influence a man to be a steeple climber.

A man, like a fish, can generally avoid being caught by keeping his mouth shut.

We are all inclined to give a man who agrees with us more credit for wisdom than he probably deserves.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

THE REVOLT OF PHYLLIS.

IN ancient days my lover used to come
And 'neath my lattice window sweetly hum
In tuneful numbers all his passion rare,
The moonlight palely woven in the air,
Whilst I within, enraptured by his lay,
Sate listening till nigh the break of day.

How sweet the sound of that most dulcet voice
Raised high in praises of his Heart's own choice!
What melody crept through that lattice screen
And gave the clinging vines a fresher green,
As down below he played the lover's score
And proved himself a gallant troubadour!

What though the night was chill? He murmured not,
But sang so blithely of his happy lot
That I had looked on him and softly smiled
You would have thought the Springtide had beguiled
The wintry atmosphere! Ah, me! Ah, me!
Those were indeed the days of chivalry!
But now, O Strephon, when I hear from you
'Tis not from Minstrel gay all dipt in dew,
But in a type-writ note, banged out in haste,
Ill-spelt, with here and there a line erased!
You'll ne'er win me with inky phrases, Sir,
Dictated to your new Stenographer!

EXPLAINED.

"Why on earth do you suppose Miss Aftergold jilted young Tommie Gotrox to elope with old Bill Pennypacker's boy?"

"I don't know, unless she thought she needed a change of heir."

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

"Don't be so sad, Daddy, dear," said the blushing Bride, trying to comfort her weeping Father. "You haven't lost a daughter, but gained a son."

"That's just the trouble," wailed the unhappy Father. "I'm blessed if I know how I am going to carry the extra load these hard times."

THE WITTY CASHIER.

"I don't suppose," said Billups to the Cashier, "that you would be willing to lend me a hundred dollars on my face, would you?"

"Certainly," said the Cashier, with a pleasant smile. "Delighted, if you will leave your face here and let me lock it up in the safe with the rest of our collateral."

A MORE EFFECTIVE SCHEME.

"Ya-as," said the Maine Philosopher, as he rolled his corn-silk cigarette, "I've allers agreed with old Pifflicus Hydronicus thet the trouble with thet there flood o' Brother Noah's warn't thet she warn't a fust-class deluge, but thet they turn't her loose in the wrong place. Ef sh'd ha' been sloosed off into the land o' Beelzebub, instid of round them there Airyrat regions, them erternal fires might ha' been squenched and old Nick hisself put out o' business."

HIS SPECIALTY.

"I think well of your hotel, Mr. Landlord," said the prospective visitor to the Squeehawkett Mountain House. "Now, as to your table. Have you any special attractions to offer?"

"We sure have," replied the landlord, with enthusiasm. "We're the only hotel in the United States that furnishes an individual toothbrush and a bottle of molarine with every slice of huckleberry pie."

THE PHILOSOPHIC TRAMP.

"I do not know whether or not dogs reason," said Horatio, the hobo, as the farmer's boy detached the bulldog from his coattails, "but we seem here to have some evidence that they are sometimes very quick to jump at conclusions."

Whereupon the farmer's boy let the dog loose again, and when last seen he and Horatio were speeding up the road together in a highly hyphenated condition.

A PISCATORIAL NOTE.

He went a-fishing "off the Hook"—
His judgment truly up to par,
For, judged by tale and story-book,
That's where the biggest fishes are.

THE EVIDENCE.

"Do you really feel that you have elevated the stage, Mr. Dullpate?" asked the critic.

"Well," said the dramatist, "it looks that way. Every manager who has produced one of my plays has gone up."

Hurrying Up

MELANCHOLY Aunt Clara from the country had the habit of listening to the big clock on the Town Hall in the village where she was visiting and exclaiming, every time it struck:

"Eternity draws one hour nearer."

Clarence was very much impressed with that solemn reflection. One day the big clock got out of order. While repairing it the workmen made it strike every few minutes. Clarence heard it with bulging eyes.

"Oh, Aunt Clara," he said excitedly, "eternity has got a move on today."

The Deadly Tree.

ONCE a man went raging into the office of an electric light company and declared that one of the company's wires had killed a pet tree on his premises.

"That tree," said he, "has been standing there for twenty years, and we regarded it as one of the family. My children played under it when they were babies, and it is associated with some of the pleasantest memories of my life. When it began to die we all mourned, and we could not imagine what ailed it until yesterday, when I noticed that a wire was lying right across a branch. My tree has been killed, and I feel as if murder had been done in my house."

Considerably moved, the agent of the company went to view the scene of the tragedy. When he came to trace the wire, he discovered one end nailed to the roof of an old barn and the other twisted around a discarded pole. It had been cut off for at least two years and forgotten.

The agent made the following report:

"Tree alive, wire dead. Wire evidently killed by tree. Bill inclosed."

Would He?

AT an examination in a school in Cincinnati the teacher was so pleased with his class that he said they could ask him any question they liked.

Some queries were put and answered. Seeing one little boy deep in thought, the teacher asked him for a question. The boy, with a very grave face, put this one:

"If you was in a soft mud-heap up to your neck and I was to throw a brick at your head, would you duck?"

The Fair Submarine.

Stella—Does she dissolve in tears?

Bella—Yes, but she watches her husband through a periscope.

A DILEMMA.

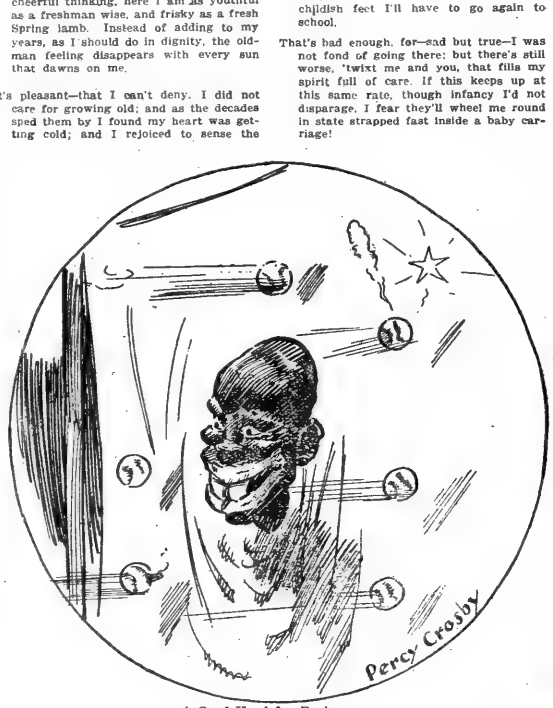
BY Jove, I'm in an awful fix! I'm growing younger every day! The silliest of silly tricks for old man Father Time to play! Last year before I gave up strife, with all its dull sensations flat, I'd covered fifty years of life and felt like sixty-five at that.

But now, thanks be to sunny skies and cheerful thinking, here I am as youthful as a freshman wise, and frisky as a fresh Spring lamb. Instead of adding to my years, as I should do in dignity, the old-man feeling disappears with every sun that dawns on me.

It's pleasant—that I can't deny. I did not care for growing old; and as the decades sped them by I found my heart was getting cold; and I rejoiced to sense the thrill I used to have in days of yore when, blind to trouble and its ills, I'd reached the age of twenty-four.

But all the same I'm much perplexed to know just where it's going to stop; and as to what will happen next I wish the Fates some hint would drop; for, honestly, though youth is sweet it leaves my ardor rather cool to think perhaps on childish feet I'll have to go again to school.

That's bad enough, for—sad but true—I was not fond of going there; but there's still worse, 'twixt me and you, that fills my spirit full of care. If this keeps up at this same rate, though infancy I'd not disparage, I fear they'll wheel me round in state strapped fast inside a baby carriage!



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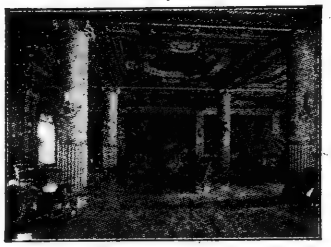


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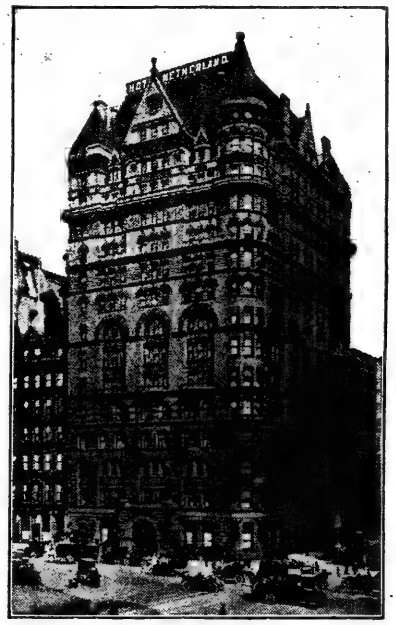
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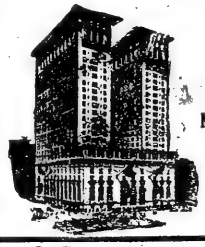
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GERMAN SPIRIT DUE TO KANT, NOT NIETZSCHE

Professor Dewey Traces Prussian Militarism Back to the Famous Philosopher of the Eighteenth Century and His Categorical Imperative

GERMAN PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS. By John Dewey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

NOT Nietzsche but Immanuel Kant is responsible for the spirit of twentieth century Germany. Not belief in the superman but belief in the categorical imperative and the thing-in-itself has sent Germany to war with the world. Not "Thus Spake Zarathustra" but "The Critique of Pure Reason," explains the amazing utterances of Bernhardi, of Treitschke, of Wilhelm himself.

This is the somewhat disquieting thesis developed in a small and inconspicuous volume by Professor Dewey, "German Philosophy and Politics." Even the American reader, with his noble scorn for anything that smells of the Academy, and his justifiable ignorance of the teachings of the little, dried-up Königsberg professor, will view this argument as worthy the attention of the man in the street. For it is a startling assertion. It was astonishing enough to discover a country which not only understood what its philosophers were talking about, but actually put their theories into everyday practice. Yet, Nietzsche was not exactly a philosopher. He often wrote in short sentences. One could understand him.

And now to claim that cavalry officers and Admirals, as well as grocers and cab drivers, Reichstag Deputies and bankers, order not only their mental machinery but their life of deeds and decisions by the books of a man who plans the universe on two *a priori* forms and twelve *a priori* categories, is, on the face of it, preposterously interesting.

"It is a precarious undertaking," writes Professor Dewey, aware of the difficulty of his task, "to single out some one thing in German philosophy as of typical importance in understanding German national life. Yet * * * my conviction is that we have its root idea in the doctrine of Kant concerning the two realms, one outer, physical and necessary, the other inner, ideal and free."

This is the kernel of the argument. It rests on the premise that the chief characteristic of everything German is duality, that the universe appears to the German not as one thing, whole and undivided, but as in two more or less irreconcilable parts. And probably there will be few to combat Professor Dewey's statement that the chief mark of distinctively German civilization is its combination of self-conscious idealism with unsurpassed technical efficiency and organization in all its varied fields of action.

"If this," he writes, "is not a realization in fact of what is found in Kant, I am totally at loss for a name by which to characterize it."

Kant's great contribution to philosophy was this division of the universe into two realms, one of science and one of morals. Each realm has its own laws. This sounds a simple enough discovery, but its effects were far-reaching. Kant settled for science the indubitable fact that all nature "is a scene of the legislative activity of reason in the material of sense." Everything in the world of nature can be brought within the field of man's knowledge, for all things in nature are subject to the same laws. All that is necessary is greater effort on the part of human reason to wrest nature's secrets from her; sooner or later she must yield them up.

This revelation meant a tremendous stimulus to science; for those who accept the teachings of Kant, it is the Magna Charta of scientific work. Says Professor Dewey:

> It is a truism to say that among the Germans as nowhere else has developed a positive reverence for science. In what other land does one find in the organic law mention of Science, and read in its constitution an express provision that "Science and its teachings are free"?

But this is the more unimportant part of Kant's universe from the point of view of present-day Germany. There is another law than the law of reason which operates in the world of nature, the law of moral obligation. This law has nothing to do with the sense world. The fact of duty, the command to act in certain ways regardless of the pressure of physical surroundings, of the demands of fear, hunger, fatigue, of any physical inclination, is just as firmly established as the fact that growing things eat to live. But the two have no connection. What is cannot hint to man what ought to be. He cannot proceed as the Plato-disciple from nature to the absolute, using "the beauties of earth as steps along which one mounts upward for the sake of that other beauty." Reason will not explain his moral decisions; natural laws will teach him nothing about the operations of his conscience.

How does all this express itself in the Germany of to-day? For the development of Germany for the past twenty-five years, to say nothing of her recent action, would seem to indicate a motive anything but idealistic,



Immanuel Kant

an impulse governed by something far more fleshly than the thrilling call of duty. But the German of today is anything but pragmatic. In spite of his much-discussed efficiency, in spite of the strain for stupendous industrial development, he is, perhaps, the most anti-utilitarian of all men. For Kant has put all this mechanism in its proper place. "Obedience, definite subjection and control, detailed organization" is the lesson which the German learns from the world when the merciless law of cause and effect operates. "Unlimited freedom, the heightening of consciousness for its own sake, sheer reveling in noble ideals" is the law of the inner world.

> The more the Germans accomplish in the way of material conquest, the more they are conscious of fulfilling an ideal mission; every external conquest affords the greater warrant for dwelling in an inner region where mechanism does not intrude.

This explains the many seemingly illogical assertions emanating from Germany which have amazed those not initiated in the labyrinth of Kantianism. It was difficult to see, for instance, how the individual German, browbeaten by an iron-fisted Kaiser, tied hand and foot in a system not of his making, represented by a farcical body which was not representative at all, could prate to the rest of the world about his incomparable freedom. But this is only an example of that dual nature of life which the non-Kantian world misapprehends or of which it is ignorant. This is the message which Germany has for the world. Bernhardi's emphasis, Professor Dewey points out, is not on any Nietzschean force, but on freedom. The Germans are not power-imposing supermen, but "the standard bearers of free thought." It is Bernhardi who says, in "Germany and the Next War":

> Two great movements were born from the German intellectual life on which, henceforth, all the intellectual and moral progress of mankind must rest: the Reformation * * * and the Critique of Pure Reason. * * *
>
> The German Nation not only laid the foundations of this great struggle for a harmonious development of humanity, but took the lead in it. We are thus incurring an obligation for the future from which we cannot shrink. * * *
>
> To no nation except the German has it been given to enjoy in its inner self that which is given to mankind as a whole. * * *
>
> It is this quality which especially fits us for leadership in the intellectual domain and imposes upon us the obligation to maintain that position.

For the German to explain this sense of a mission which surges in his breast is unnecessary. One's feeling of duty owes its rise to no cause. It is a fact to be stated, not argued. And it might well be admitted that there are evidences for this belief.

It was to complete Kant's conception of an empty duty that Prussian militarism sprang into being, says Professor Dewey, and presents a somewhat puzzling extract from Bernhardi, who is discussing the French proclamation of rights in opposition to the Prussian gospel of duty:

> The assertion of the rights of the individual leads ultimately to individual irresponsibility and to a repudiation of the State. Immanuel Kant, the founder of the critical philosophy, taught, in opposition to this view, the gospel of moral duty, and Scharnhorst grasped the idea of universal military service.

To separate moral duty from universal military service only by a comma is a little jolting to the American reader, but logical enough to the German, says Professor Dewey.

> I do not mean, of course, that Kant's teaching was the cause of Prussia's adoption of universal military service and of the through-going subordination of individual happiness and liberty of action to that capitalized entity, the State.
>
> But I do mean that when the practical political situation called for universal military service in order to support and expand the existing State, the gospel of a Duty devoid of content naturally lent itself to the consecration and idealization of such specific duties as the existing national order might prescribe.

And to what end the sense of duty was to be applied had, in all logic, to be left by Kant unanswered. His only course was to regard duty as devoid of practical motive, separate from empirical purposes. Although Professor Dewey's endeavor is to be dispassionate and uncritical, he lets slip here a little of his distrust of an ethic which has so fierce a scorn for practical motives.

> When an aggressive and commercial nation carries on commerce and war simply from the motive of obedience to duty, there is awakened an unpleasant suspicion of a suppressed "psychic complex." When Nietzsche says: "Man does not desire happiness; only the Englishman does that," we laugh at the fair hit. But persons who profess no regard for happiness as a test of action have an unfortunate way of living up to their principle by making others unhappy. I should entertain some suspicion of the complete sincerity of those who profess disregard for their own happiness, but I should be quite certain of their sincerity when it comes to a question of my happiness.

Hence can be explained what Heine loved to call the "German eagerness which combats for the joy of the combat itself." There is enough in Kant's teaching to give excuse for combat. The fact that there exist two mutually independent worlds is enough; the world of passions, appetities, and senses is not of itself evil, but it is lower than the high realm of morals, and man must be in constant struggle to keep it subordinated. "Morality is a ceaseless battle to transform all the natural desires of man into willing servants of the law and purpose of reason."

In some curious way not made altogether clear by either Professor Dewey, Kant, or the Germans themselves, the perfecting of the mechanical world strengthens the supersensible kingdom. Never in the grosser sense of the word, claims the writer, has Germany held that might makes right. It is the horrified outside world which has chosen to phrase her philosophy in this brief adage. But the German admittedly believes that it is the business of ideal right and ideal justice and ideal freedom to gather all the might it can in order to keep it from being merely ideal.

The above abstract represents but a small part of Professor Dewey's succinct discussion. It omits his further recognition of the part which Fichte and Hegel played in the carrying out and modifying of the Kantian beliefs, but it presents the chief line of argument—that the principle by which Germany justifies her action in the present war and her preparation for it is essentially a Kantian principle. The whole book, however, which was originally three lectures delivered before the University of North Carolina, is by no means ample enough for Professor Dewey's subject. He has been forced to compress too much, to leave too much unsaid. An expansion of this most interesting thesis, which would take up the counter arguments to it, which would do more than dismiss Nietzsche as a "transitory wave of opinion," would be a valuable addition to our knowledge of that most puzzling mechanism—the German mind.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

Mr. Veblen's Interesting Theory to Account for the Rapidity of Economic Growth in the Empire—Impressions of an English Traveler in Russia

IMPERIAL GERMANY AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. By Thorstein Veblen. The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

THOUGH Mr. Veblen's essay on the sources of German efficiency was begun before the war, many of its points have been elaborated in the light of that event. It is, therefore, altogether timely in its interest, besides being an economic study of permanent value, fully up to the standard of this author's "Theory of the Leisure Class" and "Instinct of Workmanship." Its scope is defined in these words:

> It aims to account for Germany's industrial advance and high efficiency by natural causes, without drawing on the logic of manifest destiny, Providential nepotism, national genius, and the like. It is believed to be the first attempt yet made at an explanation, as distinct from description or eulogy, of this episode in modern economic history.

The underlying source of Germany's great military development, and, therefore, of the war, is that nation's wonderful industrial expansion in the brief space of half a century. Why this rapidity of economic growth?

Mr. Veblen says it is due to the natural law that a borrowed idea or system, if it finds congenial soil, flourishes more luxuriantly in new surroundings than it could in its original habitat, because it is unhampered by the fallen underbrush from which it was evolved.

Germany borrowed her industrial and economic system, her machines, factory methods, steamship models, &c., directly from England, and she did so at a moment when the new Prussianized empire, with its mediæval ideas of royal power and popular service, furnished an especially rich soil for the exotic plant. Her backwardness was actually an advantage. The nation, with its feudal inheritance of obedience, did better team work in shop and factory and Army than England could command with her more modern atmosphere of individual freedom; and the German ruling classes saw to it from the beginning that this expanding economic power should be securely hitched to their military machine.

Mr. Veblen goes back to the stone age to show that the Teutonic tribes around the Baltic Sea were hybrids of three distinct race stocks, and that, probably because of their mixed composition, they have always been facile borrowers. Until late pagan times there was little difference between German and English development. Then England, protected by the sea, slowly forged ahead, and in due time was the first to develop the factory system to its fullest extent. It took her six times as long to do this as it has taken Germany to borrow it, and now she is suffering some of the disadvantages of being a pioneer.

The author finds that the case of Germany is unique among Western nations as regards both the abruptness and the thoroughness with which it has adopted modern industrial methods, and as regards "the archaism of its cultural furniture at the date of its appropriation." Japan is a similar instance in the East. But the thing that counts most is the fact that the German people have been able to reap this heritage of the English without having paid for it in the social weaknesses which the evolving of such a system produces.

Since the Elizabethan age Great Britain has gradually evolved its navy, its industries, its world commerce, its railroads, its mills—and its slums. There has been waste and loss, as in all evolutions. The English railway system, for instance, with its toy freight cars and narrow tracks, is not as efficient as the German system, which was built after better forms had been invented. This typifies a hundred other obsolescent survivals that ought to be "junked," but that are retained by characteristic British conservatism.

> All this does not mean, says Mr. Veblen, that the British have sinned against the canons of technology. It is only that they are paying the penalty for having been thrown into the lead and so having shown the way. At the same time it is not to be imagined that the lead has brought nothing but pains and penalties. The shortcomings of the British industrial situation are visible chiefly by contrast with what the British might be doing if it were not for the restraining dead hand of their past achievement, and by further contrast, latterly, with what the new-come German people are doing by use of the English technological lore.

This pioneering has had its effect for good and ill upon the people and upon the nature of British loyalty. Long development in little shops and independent enterprises has created a spirit of individual freedom which, in a crisis like the present, may be a dynastic weakness. The author states it thus:

> The English fall short in point of self-sacrifice and abnegation for the sake of dynastic politics, and the advancement of the reigning house and its patrician bureaucracy. By contrast with the naïve patriotic solidarity of the German people the allegiance of the English might even be called a mitigated insubordination rather than loyalty tempered with self-interest.

More serious, however, is the penalty of human waste which England is paying for her industrial pioneering. Child labor and long factory hours in the early days of intense competition have left a large heritage of weakened physiques and defective wills, summarized in the slums of Manchester and London. Germany has had the fortune to acquire a modern factory system without—thus far—paying that penalty.

In the same class of national waste Mr. Veblen places England's idle gentry, and he is especially severe upon the waste of national strength in sports. He denounces the "elaborate futilities" and "superfluity of inanities" exemplified in British horse racing, shooting, polo, mountain climbing, as a colossal folly which no sane nation would tolerate unless habituated to it from infancy. His strictures on this point need a good deal of qualification, but on the whole one is inclined to grant his general contention that leisure-class ideas have had a deleterious effect on the whole nation. Here is his own summary:

> It is not so much that this perversion of the British population by sportsmanlike preoccupations wastes the products and the energies of the industrial system as that it perverts the sources from which the efficiency of the industrial system is to come. The high consequence as a means of destruction lies in its burning the candle at both ends.

There is, of course, the German wastage of a great standing army, but Mr. Veblen shows that on the whole the German system, hateful as it is on the side of liberty, has helped rather than hindered industrial efficiency. The imperial statesmen have worked out their own ends with a "singlemindedness obstructed by no consideration of law, equity, or humanity—a dynastic State cannot be set afloat in the milk of human kindness"—but they have a perfect machine, and its dynamo is the nation's flourishing industries.

The net gain, however, is not as large as the Germans themselves have supposed. For one thing, there is the lively ill-will produced by their overbearing attitude toward other nationalities. More important, however, is the rapid industrial gain of neighboring nations, notably France, Russia, and Italy. Apparently the Kaiser and his party have waited a little too long to strike their blow. The author says:

> Relatively to the situation at large, Germany has latterly been gaining, if at all, only at a lessened rate. It is perhaps safe to say that in this relative sense the empire has latterly begun to lose. The best guess of a shrewd outsider not unduly influenced by the clamorous laudation of German achievements would probably be that the date at which Germany ceased to gain in industry and commerce, relatively to the situation at large, came some half a dozen years ago. . . . In any case it would appear that the defensive offense has been delayed beyond the date at which the warlike force of the empire was at its best, relatively to the situation at large.

Whether Germany wins or loses, says Mr. Veblen, a temporary impairment and arrest of Western civilization is inevitable. What the Prussian-Imperial State is contending for is "something in the nature of a reprieve for personal government;" but its situation has this curious anomaly, that if the empire could not get along without machine industry, neither can it ultimately get along with it, "since this industrial system in the long run undermines the foundations of the State."

Though sometimes too wordy and often needlessly technical in its language, this book contains much vigorous, original thinking, and its main conclusions command assent.

RUSSIAN REALITIES

RUSSIAN REALITIES: Being Impressions Gathered During Some Recent Journeys in Russia. By John Hubback. With sixteen illustrations and a map. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

HAVING made eleven journeys from England into Russia in the last five years, Mr. Hubback has undertaken to put his memories of travel into a book. A book written in that way necessarily lacks vividness of detail, but "Russian Realities" contains much information that is worth while. The author wandered all over Southern Russia, from Warsaw to Astrakhan, through the mountains of Caucasia, and about the Caspian and Black Seas.

Despite the defects of Russia's Government, he says, Russians are almost as free in their private lives as Englishmen, and much freer than French men or Germans. Warsaw has flourished under Russian rule, and the proprietor of a factory just outside that city said he found many advantages in working in Poland as compared with Germany or England. If Poland were united under the Czar, Mr. Hubback thinks, it would be a blessing for industrial interests in the German and Austrian portions of that dismembered country. He says:

> Until the German Army devastated Western Poland one might travel in nearly every direction and find one's self always in sight of a factory chimney; indeed, at Lodz they are almost as plentiful as at Manchester. Lodz and Moscow divide between them the cotton spinning of Russia, and are largely supplied from the Central Asiatic plantations.
>
> There seems to be no particular reason why Posen and Galicia should not participate in these manufacturing enterprises, which do so much toward supplying the vast population of Russia. At present both of these Polish lands are shut out from this great market by frontier duties, yet are unable to compete with the great German and Austrian factories. Lodz, in German hands, would be at the same disadvantage.

There are chapters on Kieff and Moscow and one of the harbors of South Russia. At Nicolaieff, on the Black Sea, is a great Russian navy yard, where 12,000 men are building cruisers to overpower the Goeben and the German-Turkish forces on the Bosporus. Some of this work is in charge of British firms, whose employes have organized football elevens among the Russians. It is curious, says the author, to hear the calls at tennis or football, always made in English by people who know next to nothing about our language.

At Rostoff-on-the-Don, in the middle of South Russia, he met with an accident and had to go to a hospital. To his surprise he found the nurses and doctors as scientific and up-to-date as in London or New York. They talked only colloquial Russian, but they belonged to the Red Cross staff and were very efficient.

On the train going to Kharkoff the author met a Russian who talked perfect English—with a touch of Irish brogue—and who declared: "I have always been a member of the Russian Church, and I am a convinced follower of Roosevelt. I think the combination cannot be beat."

This man had a curious history. He had been brought up in Bessarabia, had run away from home at the age of fifteen, traveled across Europe to Hamburg, mostly in cattle cars, and shipped for the United States. Here he found work with an Irishman, learned English from him, and in due time studied medicine and attained an important position in a Chicago hospital. Throat trouble compelled him to give up this post, and he went to Texas, on the Mexican border. There he studied sheep breeding, and he was now returning from a sojourn in Bokhara in pursuit of the same study. He spoke Russian as fluently as English, and two gendarmes were overheard at a station discussing the advisability of watching the "foreigner" who spoke Russian so glibly.

Mr. Hubback asked this ardent Rooseveltian why the Russian peasants were too ignorant to cultivate their land intelligently. He replied that Russians had been well advanced toward self-government when the Tartar invasion swept over them in the thirteenth century. For six centuries the moujik was a serf. Could he be expected to rise to full intelligence in half a century?

As to the laws permitting villages to allot communal lands for individual ownership—

> He said that it would probably take a long time to get the new plan generally adopted, for there are many obstacles and prejudices to be overcome. The peasant, as well as the peasant's wife, prefers society to solitude. Also, if they go out to live miles away on their own farm, what are they to do in case of sickness and how are they to come to church? Besides all this, there is the difficulty of making a fair apportionment of the communal lands.
>
> No doubt in due time the benefits of ownership and residence on the farm will outweigh these prejudices, but my friend thought that not within the lifetime of this generation would the new regulations come universally into practice.

The author was in Russia when the present war began, barely escaping through Berlin and Brussels to London before the train service was stopped. He testifies that the Russian people were enthusiastic over the war, feeling that they had old scores against Germany. They complained that German business methods had been unfair, and then there was the old grievance of German supremacy over Slavic peoples in the Balkans. Extensive strikes in Petrograd were abandoned when Austria sent her ultimatum to Servia. Those who say the Russians are fighting only because they are compelled by law to do so, the author remarks, don't know what they are talking about.

A WOMAN'S WAR SKETCH

THE CUP OF WAR. By the author of "Wayside Lamps." New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 35 cents.

THIS little waif among the war books is from an English Army officer's wife and will find its way at once to feminine hearts. The author was living at Harmouth when a midnight telegram last July called her Colonel out of bed and ended the quiet days of peace. She tells the story of mobilization, partings, news of friends fallen in France; but she tells it in her own very feminine way, with humor, pathos, religion, sentiment, and romance inextricably mingled.

All through the first months she was oppressed by a horrible spiritual darkness which no prayers could relieve. The beauty of nature only recalled the time when, as a child, she had waited through her father's long illness for the blooming of his favorite clematis. One day the end came, and when the kind old gardener tried to comfort her all her grief suddenly burst forth in the simple cry, "Oh, James, James, father's clematis has come out and he is dead! He can't see it!" The same feeling came to her afresh as she stood in the dewy garden at Harmouth and read the first "roll of honor" in The Times.

But "The Cup of War" contains quite as much humor as pathos. There are little motherly anecdotes of the author's children. The family had to move out of their comfortable home to make way for an officers' mess, which the author didn't mind so much as the "mess" there would be in her kitchen. Her five-year-old daughter summed up the exile in a sentence: "Father's a General now, but Muddie is only a refugee."

A likable Mr. Verney, who gave himself and his automobile to the cause, and who was eager to go to the front, yet never reached his Carcassonne, is in a way the hero of this sentimental sketch. The book is very brief, but full of feeling and atmosphere.

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"AMERICA'S GREATEST PROBLEM: THE NEGRO"

Three Students of the Subject View the Racial Question from Different Angles and Offer Suggestions for Its Solution

AMERICA'S GREATEST PROBLEM: THE NEGRO. By R. W. Shufeldt, M. D. Illustrated. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. $2.50.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO PRIOR TO 1861. By Carter Du Bois Woodson, Ph. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

THE NEGRO. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph. D. Home University Library. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

OF these three books on the negro Dr. Shufeldt's is the least satisfactory, but it shall be discussed first because the others refute some of its sensational statements. It has the merit of sincerity, and it is not without substance; but its violence and prejudice destroy its value. The defect of its judgments is seen in statements such as this: "Men like Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois are traitors to their race in this country, and are the worst enemies the negroes in the United States have today."

According to this author the full-blooded negro in this country has never "contributed a single line to literature worth the printing; a single cog in the machine of invention; an idea to any science; or, in short, advanced civilization a single millimeter since the first Congo pair was placed on this soil." A large portion of the book is devoted to trying to prove scientifically that all negroes come of cannibal stock, that they are hopelessly sensual, subject to "sex madness," and incapable of improvement. "It is impossible to improve the morals of a people when they have no morals to improve" is one of his comments. Burke once said that one cannot indict a whole nation, but Dr. Shufeldt would indict a whole race.

The deplorable situation in parts of the South, of course, with the daily terror that it imposes on white women, is discussed at length. The problem is there, and grave enough it is, but it requires a different treatment from that given it by an author who can see nothing but a "seething mass of black bestiality." Dr. Shufeldt asserts that miscegenation is going on in our cities through the lower-class whites, and he jumps at the conclusion that because there is some white blood in 4,000,000 of the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States the whole negro population is going to be absorbed into the white race to our lasting degradation. Our only salvation, he believes, is in "complete and thorough separation" of the two races, and he therefore urges

> the enactment of a Federal law to the effect that all negroes and descendants of negroes within the boundaries of the United States of America shall leave this country for all time within ten years after the passage of said law.

Dr. Shufeldt would send them to the Philippines, South America, Mexico, the West Indies, and Haiti, and he says we could well afford to spend $150,000,000 on the work. He thinks such a law would "entail no hardship whatever," but he would hardly take the same view if the people to be expatriated were white. The book is so intemperate and unjust that it defeats its own ends.

Dr. Woodson's "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861" is a dispassionate monograph, done in the modern scientific spirit, to show the persistent strivings of slaves to learn to read and write. It covers a chapter of American history hitherto almost untouched. Dr. Woodson has gathered his facts from immeasurable sources and assembled them in an orderly mosaic. His method involves a good deal of repetition, but it leaves no room to question the soundness of his conclusions.

This book recalls the half-forgotten fact that in the beginning the negro slaves were taught to read and write as freely as they were taught Christianity. That epoch continued until about 1835, and it produced some brainy persons of color, such as Phyllis Wheatley, the poet, and Benjamin Banneker, who, in 1770, made the first clock manufactured in the United States. Another instance is that of James Durham, who spoke French and Spanish fluently, as well as English, and was a distinguished New Orleans physician. The noted Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia once deigned to converse with him professionally and afterward confessed: "I learned more from him than he could expect from me." Dr. Woodson also tells of a native African who had amazing powers as a mathematician. Many such instances controvert Dr. Shufeldt's sweeping negatives.

About 1835, however, the dark age set in, when it became a crime even for a negro to teach his own children to read and write. The coming of the cotton gin and other modern machinery, coupled with an increasing fear of negro insurrections, caused the slave barons to enact stringent laws forbidding the education of negroes. Dr. Woodson's chapter on "The Reaction" sounds almost incredible, but it is well-authenticated American history.

The policy of keeping the slaves in complete ignorance soon had a deteriorating effect on their minds and characters, and the more thoughtful whites tried to overcome this by teaching them "religion without letters," but even such enlightenment often brought persecution to the teachers. A chapter entitled "Learning in Spite of Oppositions" tells of secret struggles to overcome these obstacles—with pathetically meagre results.

The thirteen chapters of this book cover all the main phases of ante-bellum attempts at negro education in the North as well as in the South. It is a thorough and intelligent study, with just enough sympathetic spirit to humanize its array of well-ordered facts.

Critics on both sides of the Atlantic have long agreed in praising the high average of the compact little volumes in the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. The volume on "The Negro," by Dr. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis, measures up to the standard of the series. It is a brief history of the black race in Africa, of its beginnings of culture, and of the slave trade and its disastrous effects. The author holds—with modern science to support him—that there are no definite lines separating the various human races, and that the comparative backwardness of the black race is due mainly to the fact that the interior of Africa contains no natural barriers such as protected early civilization in the Nile Valley and in Europe. Thus the beginnings of culture on the Niger and Congo were repeatedly wiped out by savage invasions and especially by the slave raids of Mohammedan and Christian nations.

That there was such a thing as negro culture in Africa is abundantly attested. At the time when Columbus was discovering America a full-blooded black, Mohammed Askia, was ruling over an empire as large as all Europe. On his pilgrimage to Mecca he was accompanied by "a brilliant group of scholars and holy men with a small escort of 1,500 soldiers and $9,000,000 in gold. He stopped and consulted with scholars and politicians and studied matters of taxation, weights and measures, trade, religious tolerance, and manners. The University of Sankore became a centre of learning in correspondence with Egypt and North Africa, and had a swarm of black Sudanese students. Law, literature, grammar, geography, and surgery were studied."

In a chapter on "African Culture" Dr. Du Bois tells of the achievements of African negroes as workers in iron, bronze, copper, wood, and pottery, recalling that "Schweinfurth, von Luschan, Boas, and others incline to the belief that the negroes invented the smelting of iron and passed it on to the Egyptians and to modern Europe."

All this was swept away by the slave trade, says the author. He estimates that every slave imported to America cost "five corpses in Africa or on the high seas," and that the American and Arabian raids together meant the death, expatriation, or forcible migration of at least 100,000,000 natives. "And yet people ask today the cause of the stagnation of culture in that land since 1600!"

The last two chapters are devoted to the negro in the United States. The author defends the fifteenth amendment, believing that it alone could have insured his race such measure of freedom as it now has. He holds that in the chaos of reconstruction days "the venality was much greater among whites than negroes," and that "while ignorance was the curse of the negroes, the fault was not theirs, and they took the initiative to correct it." As usual, Dr. Dubois opposes Booker T. Washington's ideas of education, one of the few mistakes that he makes in this book. The whole is written with an intellectual force, a breadth of learning, and a judicial poise that compel respect.

GEORGE MEEK, BLISS—AND H. G. WELLS

Selection from the Literary Remains of George Boon, a Prosperous Novelist, and "an Ambiguous Introduction"

BOON, THE MIND OF THE RACE, THE WILD ASSES OF THE DEVIL, AND THE LAST TRUMP: Being a First Selection from the Literary Remains of George Boon, Appropriate to the Times. Prepared for publication by Reginald Bliss, with an Ambiguous Introduction by H. G. Wells. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

FOR most of us, one of the earliest lessons of childhood was the oft-repeated dictum that it is rude to contradict. And the ideas and beliefs impressed upon the youthful mind have a way of refusing to be effaced. Consequently, when in his "Ambiguous Introduction" to this "First Selection from the Literary Remains of George Boon" Mr. H. G. Wells assures us that the Reginald Bliss whose name appears on the title page is a person as real as George Meek, the well-known bath chairman of Eastbourne, though one with whom he himself has a certain "inseparable intimacy" it is possible only to accept his statement, and that as gracefully as may be. And when he furthermore expresses a hope that "the reader—and by that I mean the reviewer—will be able to see the reasonableness and the necessity of distinguishing between me and Mr. Reginald Bliss," we can but do our humble best to accede to his wishes. Let it be said at once, therefore, and without any arrière pensée, that Mr. Reginald Bliss and Mr. George Boon are two very amusing people, delightful to meet, providing an abundance of entertainment—and something more. If part of this book is shrewd, whimsical, and deliciously funny it ends on a very serious note. For the talk and the projects of these two, talk and projects now curious, now sublime, sometimes subtle and sometimes grotesque, were suddenly and sharply broken into by the great war. And the great war killed George Boon.

His death is a fairly obvious bit of symbolism. George Boon was a prosperous novelist, author of many popular books and plays all written in a style "as perfect and obvious as the gloss upon a new silk hat"; a person whose real self was entirely different from his "output." The device he used to control his innate freakishness is revealed in the first section of the book, "The Back of Miss Bedwick," and here we learn, too, how he visualized these United States, thanks to persistent reading of a certain highly respectable periodical, as "a vain, garrulous and prosperous female of uncertain age and still more uncertain temper" whom he nicknamed "Aunt Dove." One of the volumes he planned in his irregular, undisciplined talks with his friend Bliss was to have been called "Aunt Dove." Another—and the account of this one composes a goodly portion of the present book—was "The Mind of the Race." In this unwritten novel, whose hero, Hallery, was to be convinced that "the thought of a community is the life of a community," George Boon, Esq., gave free rein to his whimsical humor, partly for the sheer fun of the thing, partly to disguise a half shy, wholly serious conviction. The account of the determined "Revival of Letters," with the subsequent conference upon "The Mind of the Race" is quite indescribable. Many eminent persons attended the preliminary meeting, and there is an "improbable" dialogue between Mr. George Moore and Mr. Henry James, which is one of the best bits of burlesque imaginable. Then off goes Boon on a tangent in pursuit of the latter, and several pages of exceedingly clever and exceedingly caustic criticism follow. Henry James—according to George Boon, be it remembered—has "one of the strongest, most abundant minds alive in the whole world, and he has the smallest penetration. * * * He is the culmination of the superficial type." And having dissected Henry James, Boon proceeds to describe the novel he had sketched out in that gentleman's much-discussed manner. No doubt persons exist who can read about "The Spoils of Mr. Blandish" without a smile: they deserve a pitying tear.

There is in fact a good deal of literary criticism in the book, and some large reputations receive but a short shrift and a long rope. Mr. Wells—we beg his pardon!—Mr. Reginald Bliss and his friend, George Boon, have, however, admirations quite as ardent as their dislikes, and a list of the authors mentioned, favorably and unfavorably, would be a lengthy one. At a certain stage in the proceedings a number of them are imagined as crowded into the special train bound for Bâle and the great conference, together with "endless impostors, imitators, editors, raiders of the world of print," all kept in order with great difficulty by the conductor, with the assistance of Mr. Clement K. Shorter, while at the very end of the train was "a horse van containing Mr. Maurice Hewlett's charger * * * and a large, quiet sheep, the inseparable pet of Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson." The chapter concludes with a sketch of Mr. Shaw in "hand-painted pyjamas, over which he was wearing a saffron dressing gown decorated in green and purple scrolls," rushing out for coffee. Then comes a sudden change in tone, and with it Wilkins, who argues with Boon as to whether his fascinating theory of the Mind of the Race, "a thing made of the synthesis of all the individual instances," slowly and painfully coming to self-consciousness, is or is not tenable. "Was the thought process of the world growing, spreading, progressing, or was it going to pieces?" And before either of them can convince or even silence the other, that "Wild Ass of the Devil" which is called militarism breaks loose, trampling the peaceful earth beneath his terrible hoofs.

In his horror and despair Boon writes the story of "The Last Trump," with its picture of a stupendous revelation which bursts upon the world for one tremendous, blinding moment—and next moment the world goes on its accustomed way. Then he died before he could rise again to the assurance that "the mind is immortal and invincible."

The book is a criticism of literature and thought, of the lives of men and their defensive instinct, constantly at war with "all the great de-individualising things, with Faith, with Science, with Truth, with Beauty," which latter idea is "the quintessence of Boon." It is irregular, discursive, witty, crowded with whimsical ideas and quaint or grotesque fancies, illustrated with caricatures. It has parables like that one of Reginald Bliss's extraordinary dream, and it ends with an appeal to writers to do their little best—"the feeblest puppy has to bark at cats and burglars"—to help on the great task of literature, "the task of becoming the thought and the expressed intention of the race." Vivid, brilliant, varied, unusual, this book with the paragraph-long title is one to read, to laugh over, to admire—and to think about quite seriously.

The Aloha Guide

A handbook of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, published by Ferdinand J. H. Schneck, a Honolulu lawyer, is published in a volume entitled "The Aloha Guide." It contains an admirable description of the islands, a concise historical survey, and a variety of information of value to tourists and residents. The handbook is published by the author with the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu and the Hawaii Promotion Committee. (75 cents.)

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Literary Section
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NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1915

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A HOME FOR BOOKS

THERE is no reason why the publishing of books should not be organized and run on a plan that recognizes the supreme importance of business efficiency in the same degree that the latter is cultivated in other great and prosperous industries. Because books are the vehicle for humanity's highest aspirations and emotions, because they are the repository of the thought and culture of the ages from which we create the intellectual empires of the future, affords no reason for depriving them of the practical benefit to be gained from the employment of good business methods in the vital matter of their publication and distribution. Idealist and splendid dreamer though he was, WILLIAM MORRIS realized that to revolutionize the art of his day he needed a practical knowledge of the various industries upon which that art depended for its ultimate expression; hence, he became an expert dyer, carpenter, draughtsman, and landscape gardener before giving to the world the products of his theories in aesthetics. Mr. HUEBSCH'S proposal for a Book Trade or Graphic Arts Building, contained in a letter to The Publisher's Weekly and produced elsewhere in these columns, is in line with the Morris idea. It involves the incontrovertible theory that the more knowledge they have of everything pertaining to their craft, publishers, authors, and dealers will increase their chances of success in the making and handling of books. Other industries in this country have greatly increased their efficiency by the establishment of permanent trade centres in which all their ramifying interests have been brought together. In Europe the principle has been carried out successfully in the case of book publishing, and there is no reason why a similar result should not be achieved here. We have, of course, various associations belonging to the different branches of the business having the production of books for its central object. The Authors' League, the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, the Booksellers' League, and others of the kind are of undoubted practical service; in the co-operation of their several forces contemplated by Mr. HUEBSCH their value should be greatly increased. The mutual interchange of fact and opinion incident to the housing of these organizations under one roof, and the readjustments that would naturally follow would certainly be advantageous to the publishing trade. For the general public there would be "a permanent monument to the glory of the book"—a place in which every possible information regarding books could be furnished—and the resulting stimulus to the cause of good literature should be decisive and far-reaching.

THE death of Lieutenant HORNUNG is one of those tragedies of the war that carries a peculiarly pathetic appeal to the imagination. As a student at Eton he achieved more than ordinary distinction. When he left that institution, at the age of 19, to serve his country in the war, he apparently had a splendid career before him. The son of E. W. HORNUNG, the creator of Raffles, and the nephew of Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, he was one of the finest specimens of young English manhood, a youth whose tastes and inheritance promised an exceptional record in the literature of his country.

IF it were not for the overshadowing importance of the war in the news of the day, we would undoubtedly have had fuller accounts of the International Congress of Authors and Journalists that has been held during the last week in San Francisco. But even the local California papers have been chary of the space allotted to this "convention of writers and thinkers," the arrangements for which, including the "sending out of over 4,000 invitations to the writers and journalists of every country in the universe," have been going on for the last four years. Judging by the actual attendance at the congress, there must have been some of the planets in the solar system that failed to respond to the friendly solicitations. However, in spite of this evidence of stellar inappreciation, there was no dearth of authors at the sessions of the convention, ample discussion was given to a great variety of literary subjects, and finally a Poet Laureate was elected and crowned. Miss INA COOLBRITH, to whose initiative and unflagging exertions the congress owes its existence, was the poet chosen for this honor. An eyewitness, reporting the ceremony for the press, thus describes it:

> The large audience that filled the hall to the doors stood in hushed silence as President WHEELER rose and Miss COOLBRITH was led forward to the platform. President WHEELER'S words were brief, but vibrant with feeling; and his use of the old-time "thee" and "thou" was an inspiration. When he spoke the words, "therefore, upon thee so worthy do I confer this laurel crown and name thee Poet Laureate of California," a wave of emotion swept over the audience. Tears glistened in every eye, and even men wept as the stately poetess, accepting the crown, and bravely mastering her feelings, responded in a low and trembling voice—accepting the tribute. "Anything that I have done," she said, "has been a labor of love."

The occasion was marked, naturally, by various oratorical tributes. Senator PHELAN, for instance, gave "an eloquent review of the intellectual products of the Golden State, and showed how California from her very beginnings has taken her place in the front rank of the world's producers of literature." And then Mr. MARKHAM "gave his magnificent address on 'The Saving Power of Poetry.'" There was no lack of enthusiasm in the crowning of the laureate. To the cold and "effete East" it may even seem a little overwrought at times. That, however, is probably due to envy. New York has no Poet Laureate—and California has.

FOR that difficult problem, Summer reading, there could not be a more comprehensive solution—one satisfying a greater variety of tastes—than the Wayfarer's Library. When the first volumes of this little series of contemporary masterpieces made their appearance in England some months ago, we noted the admirable opportunity that was thus offered to the general reader to make himself familiar with a number of the best books that have appeared during the last few decades—books that are sometimes difficult to procure or that sell at an uncomfortably high price—and we expressed the hope that the library would be published in this country. The first forty volumes have now made their appearance here, under the imprint of E. P. DUTTON & Co., and judging by the excellent selection of titles, the admirable binding, paper, and typography, and the absurdly low price there can be little question as to their instant and permanent popularity. The aim of the publishers has been to furnish in fiction, belles-lettres, romance, travel, humor, and outdoor literature, the best of the modern writers, such as BERNARD SHAW, GEORGE GISSING, F. ANSTEY, W. CLARK RUSSELL, H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON, THOMAS HARDY, RICHARD JEFFRIES, G. W. E. RUSSELL, HUGH WALPOLE, HILAIRE BELLOC, AUSTIN DOBSON, and BARRY PAIN. In other words, the Wayfarer's Library does for the best contemporary literature what Everyman's Library does for the classics of the past.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 14 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE HUDSON RIVER TODAY AND YESTERDAY. By Arthur F. Abbott. 12mo. New York: A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company.

Historical sketch with illustrations arranged in panorama.

COMRADES IN SERVICE. By Margaret E. Burton. 12mo. New York: Young Womens' Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue. 40 cents.

An illustrated collection of papers, biographical in character, by Jacob A. Riis, Clumbra hela, J. A. Burns, Dwight L. Moody and others.

PRIMITIVE AND ANCIENT LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. Compiled by Albert Kocourek and John H. Wigmore. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

A compilation of select readings appearing as the second volume in the series of "Evolution of Law."

A CAPTAIN OF THE VANISHED FLEET. By Benjamin Sharp. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 50 cents.

A Captain of an old New England whaler tells his experiences to the author.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

POEMS OF PURPOSE. By Horace C. Carlisle. 12mo. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company.

A collection of Poems on various subjects of timely interest.

MONOGRAPH ON LEONARDO DA VINCI'S "MONA LISA." By John R. Eyre. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Discusses the theory that the Isleworth Mona Lisa can genuinely be ascribed to Da Vinci.

BARRARIANS. By Robert DeCamp Leland. 12mo. Boston: The Poetry-Drama Company. 25 cents.

A one-act play on an episode of the European war.

SONGS AND POEMS. By Martin Schueltze. 12mo. Chicago: The Laurentian Publishers.

Little lyrics on a variety of subjects.

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHINGS IN GOOD TASTE. By Ekin Wallick. 12mo. New York: Hearst's International Library. $1.25.

Illustrated handbook with many views of rooms and individual furnishings.

MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS. By Lawrence Weaver. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

An illustrated study of English tombs and monuments. Two hundred subjects are chosen from a period covering seven centuries.

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THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE. By Ernest C. Pulbrook. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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THE NEED OF THE HOUR. By Benjamin J. Rosenthal. 12mo. Chicago: 1402 North American Building.

Contains a plan for a merchant marine.

European War Books

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THE HISTORY OF TWELVE DAYS, (from July 24 to Aug. 4, 1914.) By J. W. Headham. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Describes the negotiations preceding the outbreak of war, based on the official publications.

THE WAR AND ITS ISSUES. By John Oman. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Given as "an attempt at a Christian judgment."

INDIA AND THE WAR. By Lord Sudenham of Combe. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Discusses the attitude of the native Indian toward the war and describes the kind of troops provided by India.

SHRAPNEL AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL. 8vo. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

An illustrated reprint of articles presented in the American Machinist from January to June, 1915.

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THE BLACK MONK; THE KISS; THE STEPPE. By Anton Tchekhoff. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25 each.

Of these three volumes of short stories, the first two have been translated before but have been out of print for some time. "The Steppe" is new and has never been translated before.

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THE MUTATION FACTOR EVOLUTION. By R. Ruggles Gates. 8vo. London: The Macmillan Company.

Has particular reference to Oenothera. Published in the series of Macmillan's Science Monograph.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. By G. H. Gerber. 12mo. New York: The New York Book Company.

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THE CRY FOR JUSTICE. Edited by Upton Sinclair. Introduction by Jack London. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $2.

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A HUMAN ANTHOLOGY OF SPOON RIVER

An Entertaining Comedie Humaine of Village Life as One Finds It in the United States Furnished in a Volume of Vers Libre by Edgar Lee Masters

THE SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY. By Edgar Lee Masters. Macmillan Company. $1.25.

NOT the least charm and piquancy of "The Spoon River Anthology" is the frequency with which it compels one to change his mind. One's first reaction to it is distinct from his second, and between this and his final judgment lie as many impressions as there may have been readings. This is to say that the book is provocative, that it repels and attracts, and mixes these qualities so cleverly as to keep one in a perpetual state of change.

Doubtless one's first reaction to it is unpleasant. One questions at the outset whether a community ever existed so in need of moral prophylaxsis as Spoon River. Did a community of so limited an area ever produce so many drunkards, thieves, suicides, murderers, adulterers, not to mention the minor sins of selfishness and hypocrisy? "Here," we said, "is a notebook for Zola; here is the coarseness of Rabelais without his power; here are all the graceless thieves of Villon without his grace to make them lovable; here is a man obsessed by sex, who makes it insistent, paramount, and revels in depicting its subtlest nuances." All this, and more, was embraced in our first reaction to "Spoon River"; yet so different is the work in perspective, so much greater is its total effect than that of its individual sketches, that one would be as unjust to himself as to Mr. Masters to permit this impression to stand as his final one.

It is not, however, that one wholly abandons his first judgment, but that he finds himself constantly modifying it as he progresses in the Anthology, by the fact that Mr. Masters has so arranged the sketches as to bring the finer types of his characters toward the end of the book. When one has despaired of humanity as expressed in Spoon River and has made up his mind that Mr. Masters's conception of the Comédie Humaine is warped, he begins to meet the redeeming minority and to see that Mr. Masters is quite as keen in their behalf as he is relentless in exposing the weakness of the derelicts. Since, however, the weakness of humanity, in its manifold phases, is more dramatic, more picturesque, than its strength, one must confess that from the standpoint of portraiture Mr. Masters's best work is done with the former types.

While the village community presents a microcosm of life and an opportunity to study character impossible to the more hidden and complex life of the city, when degeneracy is found it is likely to be overemphasized by the pitiless exposure which it meets. The weakling or the criminal in a village community has no defenses, no subterfuges; every spring of his action is open to him who can analyze it. In the city the weak and the degenerate tend to segregate; the individual is lost in the class. In the small community the exact opposite obtains; the individual who falls below the community standard or departs from its regularity, stands out with uncompromising distinctness. This is quite as true of the eccentric, the original, or the gifted; their departure from the normal brings them as unsparingly into the light as the defections of the weaker class. The village knows everything, comments upon everything, judges everything; and out of this knowledge Mr. Masters, looking back to his youth in the environs of Spoon River—which is a veritable stream—has reconstructed the life of the neighborhood so as to give us a complete group of portraits of the folk who gave individuality to the community. It is a great creative idea, and if at the outset the weak and criminal aspects of humanity seem to be overemphasized, it is because the village emphasizes them, because they are the first and most obvious facts of the life he has set himself to depict.

In the scheme of Mr. Masters's psychology, however, the novel point is that the subject confesses from the immunity of the grave. The shades of Spoon River rehearse their crimes, sadden us with their little, sordid, futile lives, and now and again hearten us with their dreams and victories. They keep nothing back, not even the aspiration not bold enough to face a philistine world. They reply to each other from the grave, refuting accusations, gibing at hypocrisies, contrasting points of view with delightful humor, satire, and irony.

There is Archibald Higbie, the artist, who could not shake the heavy soil of Spoon River from his feet, and, laboriously working in art school in Rome, persisted in getting a trace of the Lincoln into the face of his Apollo. There is Tennessee Claflin Shope, the laughing-stock of the village, because, in defiance of the Rev. Peet and all authorities of Spoon River, he had presumed to set up his own spiritual standards:

> Before Mary Baker G. Eddy even got started
> With what she called science,
> I had mastered the "Bhagavad Gita"
> And cured my soul, before Mary
> Began to cure bodies with souls—
> Peace to all worlds!

There is Hortense Robbins, at whose doings Spoon River was always agape:

> My name used to be in the papers daily
> As having dined somewhere,
> Or traveled somewhere,
> Or rented a house in Paris
> Where I entertained the nobility.
> I was forever sailing or traveling
> Or taking the cure at Baden-Baden.
> Now I am here to do honor
> To Spoon River, here beside the family
> whence I sprang.
> No one cares now where I dined
> Or lived, or whom I entertained,
> Or how often I took the cure at Baden-Baden.

In the matter of ethics Mr. Masters is quite as keen as in the lighter phases of his work. He never blurs his values, one sees in an instant what made or unmade a character. There has, indeed, been some excellent philosophy garnered on the banks of Spoon River for him who cares to profit by it. The sketches of Henry C. Calhoun, Robert Davidson, and others bear out this assertion.

As to poetry, one comes to a question of disputed boundary. No sooner does one set his careful stakes about the preserve of poetry than some invader strides across and upsets them. Poetry is, indeed, a domain of constantly moving outposts, again and again the stakes are set, again and again the ground is yielded, until he is rash who should predict the final territory.

It seems, however, that one convention remains, one differentiation exists between the arts of prose and poetry—that while both have rhythm, but one has a rhythmic beat, a blending of rhythm and tone, which must be distinct from the rhythm of prose. This beat may not be one of conventional feet, amenable to the laws of scansion, but it is none the less recognizable and definite.

In many of Mr. Masters's sketches the rhythm, if present, is too subtle for gross ears, while the beat has escaped in some overtone. The majority of the sketches could quite as well be set as prose, since the line division is arbitrary and not inherent, but there remains a minority where the rhythm is not only definite, but of distinct beauty, and, coupled with exaltation, the result is a poem about whose credentials there could be no quibbling. One of the finest of these in poetic heightening and ecstasy is that of Caroline Branson singing a canticle of the flesh, or of Thomas Trevelyan "reading in Ovid the sorrowful story of Ilys" and upsealing anew its "little thuribles" of dream and wisdom. Since we have not space for these there is the brief but beautiful summary of the life of Alexander Throckmorton:

> In youth my wings were strong and tireless,
> But I did not know the mountains.
> In age I knew the mountains,
> But my weary wings could not follow my vision—Genius is wisdom and youth.

Or the words of Anne Rutledge, for Spoon River embraces the Lincoln country:

> Out of me unworthy and unknown
> The vibrations of deathless music.
> "With malice toward none, with charity for all."
> Out of me the forgiveness of millions toward millions
> And the beneficent face of a nation
> Shining with justice and truth.
> I am Anne Rutledge who sleeps beneath these weeds,
> Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln,
> Wedded to him, not through union,
> But through separation.
> Bloom forever, O Republic,
> From the dust of my bosom!

Poetry is more than form, and while many of Mr. Masters's characters deliver themselves in unequivocal prose, prose that would gain in effectiveness by freeing itself from a purely arbitrary connection with verse, there is a group whose expression must be measured by other standards. This expression may be satirical, it may be ironical, it may be tender, but whatever form it takes, it has an art of its own—by what name we call it is of small moment.

A. C. BENSON'S MEMOIRS OF HIS BROTHER

An Intimate Record of the Personality of the Late Robert Hugh Benson

HUGH: MEMOIRS OF A BROTHER. By Arthur Christopher Benson. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

WHEN Robert Hugh Benson was 5 years old his godfather, Mr. Penny of Wellington College, gave him a Bible. "Thank you, godpapa, for this beautiful Bible!" said Hugh. "Will you read me some of it?"

Mr. Penny beamed with delight. "And what shall I read about?" he asked.

"The devil!" said Hugh, without the slightest hesitation.

Now, it is unlikely that this entertaining little anecdote will find a place in the official biography of the late Mgr. Benson, which is now in preparation. And it is the inclusion of just such trivialities as this that gives charm and value to Arthur Christopher Benson's book about his brother.

This is by no means a formal biography; it is something rarer and perhaps more important—a record of intimate and sympathetic observation. A. C. Benson gives the world a view of just those aspects of his illustrious brother which have hitherto been hidden; he lets Robert Hugh Benson be seen by all as he was seen in the circle of his own family. Those who knew Mgr. Benson as a brave and faithful priest and as a novelist whose technical skill was put to the service of revealed truth may from these pleasant pages learn to know him also as a schoolboy, a university student, a humorous and friendly gentleman.

I called the book a record of intimate and sympathetic observation: These adjectives require some qualification. Surely Arthur Christopher Benson loved his brother, and surely besides their relationship of blood there was between them the bond of fellowship in idealism and intellectuality. And yet the gentle, accomplished essayist could never be on terms of close intimacy with that militant Christian. The humblest peasant on his knees in Robert Hugh Benson's chapel at Hare Street sympathized with him, was intimate with him, in a way which was unknown to his devoted brother.

There is a sense of this all through the book. Mgr. Benson's death seems to have brought home to his brother a realization of the tremendous difference between the via media and the narrow path upon which Robert Hugh Benson set his feet one Autumn day in 1903. The reader is conscious that the author seems subtly to regret his exclusion from some experience that was his brother's; to ponder upon that exclusion in a manner interesting and suggestive to the student of religious psychology.

But all this is apart from the book's most obvious value, its value as the reflection of a personality. The author's purpose was, he says, "to place on record some of my brother's sayings and doings, to fix scenes and memories before they suffered from any dim obliteration of time, to catch, if I could, for my own comfort and delight the tone and sense of that vivid and animated atmosphere which Hugh always created about him." In this purpose he has succeeded admirably. And his book is much more than a record; it is a distinguished piece of writing.

A. C. Benson has never before expressed his thoughts with such freedom and vigor. This book has a warmth lacking in his polished and leisurely essays; the personality of the author, as well as that of his subject, appears in a new and attractive light.

There are parts of the book which as literature call for special gratitude—the opening chapter, for instance, with its splendid description of the Hare Street house, and the chapter headed "Personal Characteristics." But the passages which show Arthur Christopher Benson at his best are those which deal with his brother's last illness and death. Simple in phrasing, frank, yet nobly reticent, this description of Mgr. Benson's last hours is literature. It is more than affecting, it is inspiring.

But, then, the author had a lofty theme. He witnessed that brave death, he saw his beloved brother, supported by that arm on which he had dared to lean, pass trustfully out of this earthly life. "It was not," he writes, "like an end; it was as though he had turned a corner and was passing on, out of sight but still unquestionably there. It seemed to me like the death of a knight or soldier."

Well, Robert Hugh Benson was a soldier. A Happy Warrior—"he that every man in arms should wish to be."

MONSIGNOR BENSON'S POEMS

POEMS. By Robert Hugh Benson. With Introduction by Wilfred Meynell. New York: Kenedy & Sons.

INTIMATE and heart-searching will be the general characterization of these newly collected "Poems," by Robert Hugh Benson. "Under the cover of poetical convention he is able to bare himself," writes Wilfred Meynell even if he "had not studied the mechanism of poetry as his medium." Indeed, we seem all the more to feel the intensity and consuming energy of the man in this conscious, or unconscious, disregard of the finesse of art.

So possessed by his message that the manner of it is forgotten, he gives himself to the reader as a new human document which must have enthralling interest for all that pursue the devious paths of religious psychology, for in the Poems we see that the ascetical spirit which was so pronounced in their author, did not altogether preclude a marked tendency toward the mystical, so that his poem "The Teresian Contemplative" may be fairly regarded, especially in such a stanza as the following, as possessing autographical significance of importance:

> Her face the awful Face of God
> Brightens and blinds with utter light;
> Her footstep falls where late He trod;
> She sinks in roaring voids of night;
> Cries to her Lord in black despair,
> And knows, yet knows not, He is there.

In his poem "Savonarola Moriturus," the gospel of the martyr and confessor comes forth dramatically, with more comprehension and logic in its few lines than can be found in many pages of George Eliot's "Romola." There are passages in this poem that seem to show the new poet at his best:

> Yea, is it wonder I dreamed that the Saviour could save,
> As I saw in the twilight below
> God's light a-glimmer on faces in transept and nave?
> Who could know, who could know
> Soon—ah! so soon!—that the glimmer would change to a glare
> And the stillness to noisy contempt—
> Nave where they listened would yield to the bellowing square
> And the dream that I dreamt
> Fade in this bitter awakening? Bitter the ban
> Of the Church that I love. Yet I cry
> Mercy of God: for the mercies or curses of man
> Shall be nought by and by.
> Naked I came from Him, naked return I again
> To my God through a fiery door;
> Back, ere to earth, go I through a portal of pain—
> Can friar do more?

A comparison of Father Benson's purely devotional lyrics with those of Keble and Newman and Faber will be general; a place must be hereafter made for him in their ranks, although we find his singing note always yielding to the ardor of sighs and the violence of desire. There is less of the feminine in these newer poems and hymns; they are the work of an intense manly soul broken in love upon the rack of the Divine. The singing of Crashaw, Patmore, and Francis Thompson has given them greater richness and diapason; they are more varied and interesting because of the intervals in their composition before and after the poet declared his submission to the Pope.

The rapid burning out of such a spirit was an easily foreseen event, and his dramatic passing, recalling the ardent days of Avila and Loyola, has all the more profound significance in being publicly enacted before our own generation, which is said to be so alien to the sense of such devotion and self-sacrifice.

THOMAS WALSH.

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday and Friday!

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New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

ROMANCE AND REALITY IN CURRENT FICTION

Novels That Deal with Fact and Character of Every-day Life, and Others That Entertain Through Ingenious Plot and Picturesque Fancy

THE LANDLOPER: The Romance of a Man on Foot. By Holman Day. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

HOLMAN DAY has been known chiefly as a writer of galloping romance, stories of intricate plot and swift action sweetened with plenty of sentiment, and all served up with the sauce of a gallant, rose-hued style. But those who have read and liked his previous novels must be prepared for something very different in this new book. It is the tale of a modern knight-errant who, though not looking for adventure or for any chance to put his lance in rest, presently finds himself drawn into the biggest kind of a fight. The interest of the story is almost as much in how he is led to throw down the gage of battle as in the way in which he afterward proves himself equal to the situation. And it is all, in motive, theme, and style, quite different from the author's previous novels.

Something of a mystery, from the very first page, invests the figure of the hero, Walker Farr, who appears to be just a tramp, young, muscular, and good looking, faring along through the New England countryside. The reader follows him through half a dozen chapters in which he has varied adventures and meets a variety of people of more or less strongly marked individuality. Some of these are cranks of such weird sort that one feels sure Mr. Day must have met their like in actual life and put them bodily into his pages. Walker Farr's wanderings at last bring him to a manufacturing town, and chance, working through a series of curious events, fires in him once more the altruistic spirit which he had believed he had cast out of his soul.

Through all these wanderings, when apparently he is a mere tramp, he shows a quick and caustic tongue, a calm, audacious spirit and, on occasion, a lively flow of language, and these, as well as certain unmistakable characteristics, make the reader sure that both his vagabond appearance and his suggestive name have been assumed for a purpose. In the town he starts and helps carry on to success a crusade against a rich corporation which is furnishing impure water to most of the towns in the State. It draws its supply from polluted rivers and refuses, on the ground that it would cost too much, to tap the pure lakes further back in the hills. And so the children in the mill towns are dying like flies from typhoid and nobody can do anything because the corporation has woven such a net of finance, law and politics around itself that there is left open no point of attack. But the young vagabond succeeds in getting a movement started that finally sweeps on to success. The way he does it is so practical and commonplace that it offers a strong contrast to the more sensational ways in which Mr. Day's heroes have been wont to reach their ends. And, of course, a little love romance develops in the course of the tale. But it plays an unimportant part in the main stream of the story, which is concerned chiefly with the development and portrayal of the character of the hero and the account of his fight with the water company. The picturing of this man is quite the best piece of character work that Mr. Day has ever done, for it is individual, interesting, full of genuine touches.

MILLSTONE

MILLSTONE. By Harold Begbie. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

IN a brief epilogue to this new novel, Mr. Begbie declares that the story therein related is true in all its essential facts, and that of this truth he has himself received "irrefutable evidence." Were it not for this most definite and positive assertion, it would be difficult to believe that the situation which is the very centre of his plot could possibly have been taken from real life, so utterly hideous is it—hideous beyond the power of words to express. He tells us that it is his expectation that the novel will be called sensational, and, indeed, if there be any man or woman who can read of the tragedy of little eight-year-old Antoinette without sensations of disgust and pity and loathing, that person has ceased to deserve the name of human being. As a novel, this book is of no very great importance, though some of its characters are well drawn; as the revelation of a horrible, iniquitous traffic about which the majority of us knew nothing whatever—never even dreamed—it should attract the attention and arouse the indignation of every decent individual.

Several interesting questions of forgiveness and repentance are propounded in the book, and more or less embodied in certain of its characters, especially the fanatic, Hans Reiner, who had committed perhaps the greatest sin of which the mind of man can conceive, and Charles Shennan, who carries forgiveness to a point which some readers will admire, while others will be inclined to echo Baverstock's exclamation: "You make me feel sick." Then there is the wise and kindly Miss Roach, so strong and sane, with her belief that "the very existence of horrible iniquity proves to you that life is conflict. * * * God expects you to interfere." Lucilia, the heroine, is a rather shadowy person, but Baverstock, from whom the story Shennan told while they sat quietly by the fire took "his innocence which was not a merit, his ignorance which was not a virtue," is interesting, and his feelings during Shennan's narration are well depicted. That awful narrative—and, indeed, the greater part of the book—is written with a restraint which we can readily imagine its author found difficult of attainment. The framework of the story is placed in England, but the events which are its crux and have to do with the little Antoinette who died in a "lock hospital" take place in New York and contain an accusation against the New York police force of the worst possible description. The title is, of course, taken from the familiar saying which begins: "Whoever shall offend against one of these little ones."

SIGN OF THE SWORD

AT THE SIGN OF THE SWORD: A Story of Love and War in Belgium. By William Le Queux. New York: Duffy & Mclnteich.

THE particular virtue of this story of love and war in Belgium is its timeliness. A map of the region is an appropriate frontispiece, and the pleasant picture of the valley of the Meuse in the first chapter will recall to many a reader the charm of past pilgrimage. The time is supposed to be the immediate present, and while the title, "At the Sign of the Sword," more or less suggests eighteenth century romance, the first pages reveal the relation of the book to the war that is still in progress.

It seems, however, far less real than many a novel dedicated to the French Revolution or that of our own country. The very precision with which the author dots his every i when a battlefield comes into question militates against the picture as a whole, and the fervor with which he expresses his detestation of the German soldiery detracts from the force of his statements. But it is too soon to expect pictures that make an integral impression, or books that betray no prejudice. Mr. Le Queux will be read for the sake of his subject in spite of the many tons of good paper already weighted with similar accounts of intrigue and bloodshed.

A MAN'S CODE

A MAN'S CODE. By W. B. M. Ferguson. G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

A book that talks technically about the great game of baseball, that has a hero who can be called "Scrappy" Steele of the Badgers," that is built however lightly on the foundation of a perfectly good melodramatic plot, and that puts a question to be discussed at functions when everything else fails—what more do you want for Summer literature unless you are ultra-fastidious in the matter of style and subtlety? There is a psychological point in it, too, something about doing the very thing you have resolved not to do precisely because you have resolved not to do it, but there is nothing else Freudian in the author's equipment. The title means that college men have a code about not telling when something happens to another college man which would bring his reputation down about his ears. It is a pity to have the villain, a very handsome villain with yellow hair that curls like that of a Greek god, it is a pity to have him a newspaper man with the fate of the Badgers' shortstop in his long, nervous hand. Of course, there are villains on newspapers, and, perhaps fortunately for the public, there is no code to prevent the exposure of their villainy, but that very fact makes the expedient of choosing one as a foil for a baseball hero uninteresting.

THE JESTER

THE JESTER. By Leslie Moore. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

The love of the open, the graceful fancy, the poetic style, which gave charm to "The Peacock's Feather," reappear in "The Jester." It is a mediaeval story which has caught well the spirit of the period. Nichol the Jester, dying, his cap and bells descend to his son. But Peregrine wears the motley ill; he is a poet, an adventurer—anything but the technical fool. His mistress, the Lady Isabel, avid of power, perceived his capability of romantic devotion, excites it, plays with it, wearies of it, and throws it and the infatuated jester away, like a broken toy. Ensnared for awhile in the castle of a mediaeval Circe, he finally escapes, and begins his quest of the ideal woman. How he fares and how he succeeds make a fanciful story, with a deeper meaning than lies upon the surface. There could be nothing but praise for the manner of the telling, but for the fatal misuse of "like"—a misuse too often the "dead fly" in the literary ointment of today. To come upon it makes the hapless reviewer one with King Solomon in his opinion of its effect.

Plays of the Pioneers

Six historical pageant-plays written by Constance D'Arcy Mackay are published in a volume entitled "Plays of the Pioneers." They are intended for use at local festivals, and their successful presentations are possible without extensive rehearsing. Almost all of the plays have been acted as single episodes in pageants staged by the author. Full directions are given for music, costumes, and scene setting, and there are a number of helpful illustrations. (Harper & Brothers. $1.)

POPULARITY OF LAWN TENNIS THIS YEAR

Three Experts in the Game Give the American and the English Points of View

TENNIS AS I PLAY IT. By Maurice E. McLoughlin. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

MODERN TENNIS. By P. A. Valle. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS. By James Burns. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 70 cents.

LAWN TENNIS, which is played in every latitude and by more people than any other outdoor game, probably has seen its greatest advance in popularity in the United States. If the fact were not apparent, it would be indicated by the issuance of three books on the sport at the opening of the 1915 season. America has not been prolific heretofore in writings on outdoor games, having left that field of literary effort largely to the English.

A typically American viewpoint is reflected in "Tennis as I Play It," by Maurice E. McLoughlin, former holder of the national championship and still regarded as the world's most dashing, if erratic, tournament player. The preface to the book, written by R. Norris Williams, 2d, the present titleholder, lays stress on the value of McLoughlin's winning experience as distinguished from what the English writers call good form in tennis. Mr. McLoughlin, while he neither derides nor undervalues form, evidently regards brilliant tennis more as the result of native aptitude than slavish pursuance of court traditions.

With the aid of frequent illustrations, most of them showing himself in action characteristically energetic, the ex-champion gives a lot of good advice about racquets, methods of standing for offensive or defensive play, and conduct in tournament contests. He tells of his own famous cannon-ball service and how he learned it, and analyzes the strokes for which his principal opponents have become known. Throughout the author uses a clarity of phrase and displays an openness of mind not always found in the dicta of experts; but the absence of complex technicalities by no means signifies a lack of scientific tennis knowledge. America's premier of the courts knows the theories of his game well without letting them interfere with his skill at telling his story in a way to interest everyday devotees of the sport. Perhaps the writer's modesty, which furnishes a keynote for the volume, aids him most in winning the confidence of the reader. He says in the beginning:

> The thing I wish least of all to do in writing this book is to assume any authority, to lay down the law as one who considers that he knows it all. * * * I offer diffidently what things I have found out by actual personal experience. * * * The more one actually plays the more he will get from reading on the game. But forget your books while you are on the court! * * * Poise, good temper, control of the feelings are even more necessary than science.

Mr. McLoughlin thinks golf a better game than tennis for those who are no longer young. He says:

> If one is 30, or even 35, he is not too old to start a tennis career. He can learn to play a fairly good game and derive a great deal of pleasure from it. One of my best friends started at the age of 35 and plays a very good game. He will never be a "crack," but he plays well enough to beat some good players, and incidentally enjoys himself thoroughly. Tennis is rather too strenuous for old people. Golf is a better game for them. But a fairly active man of middle age, with a good physique, should have no trouble in mastering the game sufficiently to be a factor in rather fast play.

In Mr. Valle's book, "Modern Tennis," good form is dwelt upon with devotion truly English. And Mr. Valle is an authority whom students of form delight to honor. He knows what he is talking about, and no doubt a careful reading of his warnings would cause many a tyro to abandon bad habits that are preventing the development of expert tennis. In writing of McLoughlin, he says:

> McLoughlin's game, despite his brilliant performances, is unbalanced. He has only developed one side of it, the service and the volley. So long as McLoughlin has to deal with the ball in the air he is quite at home and as good as the best, provided it is not too low, but when he has to deal with a ball that comes off the ground, he is another man. Let nobody think there is herein any attempt to depreciate McLoughlin's game. I have a very sincere admiration for that and for America's young athlete himself, but empty flattery is of no use for any one. * * * I happen to know that McLoughlin realizes as well as I do his lamentable weakness on the backhand, and that he will make a vigorous effort to repair that defect before the next championship meeting.

Mr. Valle's book, which is recast from the volume he published in England first in 1904 and then in 1907, contains wonderful photographs showing the world's leading players making their best strokes. The author particularly praises the backhand form of Theodore R. Pell, whom he seems to consider one of America's most finished players.

The season's third tennis volume, Mr. Burns's, is a concise textbook. Along with advice as to such obvious requirements as the need of practice and the advisability of playing against various opponents rather than the same one constantly, the teacher gives many hints from which a beginner might profit.

THE AWAKENING OF WOMAN

AMERICAN WOMEN IN CIVIC WORK. By Helen Christine Bennett. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE AWAKENING OF WOMAN. By Florence Guertin Tuttle. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.

THESE two books travel in opposite directions and both arrive at the same place. Mrs. Tuttle's work is sub-titled "Suggestions from the Psychic Side of Feminism," and is concerned with the theoretical side of the woman movement. "American Women in Civic Work" is no discussion of women's rights or women's awakenings; it lets theory severely alone and contents itself with a series of sketches of some prominent American women.

Mrs. Tuttle endeavors to allay some of the alarm which the women's advance has occasioned. She repudiates the notion that mental creation is incompatible with physical creation, that the freak and the genius will take the place of the fascinating feminine, and she claims that "when the novelty of being allowed a feminine mind with permission to use it has worked off, it is unfortunately not likely that the average woman will develop an ambition much greater than the average man; the residuum of great women, like the residuum of great men, will probably be small." The writer sees in the woman whose mentality is awakening the stirring social sense, the sense of race responsibility. Feminism, as Mrs. Tuttle observes it, is far from being anti-man. In so far as it is a demand for an expression of individual responsibility toward life, it is distinctly pro-man.

There is some excellent analysis in Mrs. Tuttle's book; it bears the stamp of sincerity and careful consideration; it presents a sane and thoughtful point of view. One could wish that her sense of word values had been sharp enough to exclude the emphasis of terms which have come to suggest something other than their original meaning—psychic, for example, is a most unfortunate adjective to underline.

"American Women in Civic Work" is a phrase also misleading. It would seem to imply columns of statistics and annual reports, whereas it is a set of contemporary portraits—line sketches—of considerable picturesqueness. Miss Bennett gives an itemized account of eleven interesting American women. She draws the line underneath the eleven, but she leaves the reader to figure out the sum total obtaining by putting five and six together. For these women are the excuse for feminism. They are feminism. Among them is, for instance, the real Mayor of Philadelphia, Lucretia Blankenburg; the storm centre of Oklahoma, Kate Barnard; the head of Hull House, Jane Addams; the "minister to municipalities," Caroline Bartlett Crane—pioneers in the social and civic work of our time. These eleven sketches are well written, in a frankly journalistic style. They skim the high points, making a lifetime of painstaking, slow work pass in panorama with a pleasing though dizzying swiftness. They serve their purpose well, for they tell the reader what these women have done, and tell it all so well that one cannot put the book down until one has finished the last word of it.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ANNE ABBOTT—Will you kindly tell me something of the lives and works of the English writers, Cecily Sidgwick and E. M. Forster, and whether the latter has published any novel since "A Room with a View."

Cecily Sidgwick was born in London. She is the daughter of David and Wilhelmine Ullman, and in 1883 married Alfred Sidgwick, who is the author of several works on logic and the use of words in reasoning and argument. Mrs. Sidgwick has written a number of novels and books of special interest, among which are "Home Life in Germany," "Scenes of Jewish Life," "Isaac Eller's Money," "Odd Come Shorts," and "Caroline Schlegel," which latter was her first publication.

Edward Morgan Forster was born in 1870, and is the son of Edward M. L. Forster. He was educated at Cambridge. Since publishing "A Room with a View," he has written "Howard's End," "The Celestial Omnibus," and "Introduction and Notes to the Aeneid of Virgil."

J. T. DENNIS, JR.—Will you please give me a list of books bearing on the following questions: The needs of an American merchant marine and the ways and means of upbuilding an American merchant marine?

The books named below will give our correspondent the information he desires: "American Merchant Ships and Sailors," by W. J. Abbot, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York; "Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen," by C. Abbott, two volumes, Little, Brown & Co. of Boston; "American Marine," by W. W. Bates, Houghton Mifflin Company of New York; "Shipping Restoration," Smith-Brooks Co. of Denver, Col.; "How to Build Up Our Merchant Marine Without Subsidies," by E. Kustermann, Green Bay, Wis.; "American Merchant Marine," Charles Scribner's Sons of New York; "Comprehensive Plan for the Creation and Maintenance of an American Merchant Marine," by B. J. Rosenthal, National Business League of America.

J. N. L.—Kindly tell me where I can procure a novel entitled "Guy Livingstone," and give me the name of the author.

The author of Guy Livingstone is G. A. Lawrence. The book was originally published by Harper & Bros. in the Franklin Square Library in 1878, and was subsequently republished in 1880 by Munro & Co. in the Seaside Library. It has been long out of print, but might be found in some old book shop.

ANNIE M. GRIFFITH—I have in my possession four bound volumes of Harper's Weekly, 1861-62-63-64, during the civil war. I would like very much to have you inform me as to the value of these books.

Volumes 5 to 9 brought $46.25 at the Cobb sale and $6.25 at the Hodgkins sale. These numbers cover the years mentioned.

C. S.—Will you please give me the name and author of the poem in which these lines are found: "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke"?

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from the poem of Kipling entitled "The Betrothed," which is printed in a small book of Kipling's poems published by Hurst & Co., 395 Broadway, New York.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GEORGIA ALLEN FIRMAN—In your edition of June 27 a poem is given in reply to the request of "R. E. H. T.," entitled "To Death," and credited to Robert E. Scott Payne. I do not know the date of the appearance of the lines quoted, but I do know that in 1885 the following poem was written and published by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, and was later included in the collection of her poems brought out in 1890, under title of "In the Garden of Dreams." Mrs. Moulton's poem is as follows:

AT END.

At end of Love, at end of Life,
At end of Hope, at end of Strife,
At end of all we cling to so—
The sun is setting—must we go?

At dawn of Love, at dawn of Life,
At dawn of Peace that follows Strife,
At dawn of all we long for so—
The sun is rising—let us go.

L. B.—In reply to the request of Mrs. E. C. Chamberlin in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20 would say that the poem for which she asked is "The Inn That Missed Its Chance," by Amos R. Wells. Inclosed is a copy of the verses.

The poem sent by "L. B." is too long for our space and it has been mailed to Mrs. Chamberlin, who asked for it.

K. F.—The song for which "E. H. B." inquired in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 27 is entitled "Auntie" and was written by F. E. Weatherby, and was set to music by A. H. Behrend. It is printed in Volume 7 of the "World's Best Music," published by the University Society.

Answers to this appeal were also received from John C. Nash, Farnams, Mass.; L. Hughes, Brooklyn; Miss Caroline Bensel, New York; Agnes D. Camp, New York; Miss F. M. Rudkin, Hagerstown, Md.; Emily S. Tisdale, Astoria, N. Y., and E. H. Fairly, Rockville Centre, L. I.

W. VERNON MOORE—In reply to the query of "J. S. M." for the poem, "The Green Eye of the Yellow God," by J. Milton Hayes, I send a copy of the verses. The poem is published as a musical monologue by Reynolds & Co., 13 Berners Street, London, W., for the net price of 60 cents. The music is by Cuthbert Clarke.

APPEALS TO READERS

E. S. P.—Can any of your readers tell the author of a poem printed as a heading to the story "Amici," by Mary R. S. Andrews, published in "The Eternal Masculine"? There are four lines which are something like these:

Who cares for the darkness, the night, and the rain,
And the long, steep, lonely road,
When out of the shadows a voice calls plain,
A light shines clear, and a friend draws rein
With a hand for the stubborn load?

SYLVIA O'D. BURKE—Can any reader find for me the verses entitled "Thy Judgment Waits," published some months ago, and written by George F. Sill? As I recollect it the last verse was nearly as follows:

The slaughtered ones, the ruined lands—
O God enthroned! Thou wilt avenge!
For those who called this monster forth—
Thy judgment waits.

L. W. K.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of a poem entitled "David in Heaven," and where I may find it?

A. M. S.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can obtain the complete poem written about an Indian boy named Strongbow? It appeared in a school reader in use probably sixty or seventy years ago. It began:

There came a sprightly red boy from the woods,
Strongbow was his name.

Mrs. A. R. W.—I would be very pleased to hear from some reader who has the "Vocalist," a song book used in P. S. No. 23, Brooklyn, about twenty years ago. "Would I Were With Thee," "Innesfail," and "Gather Ye Roses" are best remembered as part contents. Would like also to obtain copy of "Barcarole"; this one was used to replace the "Vocalist," same year and school.

SACKETT M. BARCLAY—Can any of your readers kindly tell me the verses that were written about the "Little Church Around the Corner," after George Holland, the actor, was buried from there? I think he died about the year 1868.

ESTHER MARY CLARK—I should like to ask your readers for the whole poem beginning:

What stays
When the fair rose decays?
What, when the grass lies withered on the sod,
What stays?
And the name of the author.

MARTIN SHAW—Will some reader kindly let me know the author of this quotation: "Every man is a fool or a physician at the age of forty"?

M. R. J.—Can any of your readers help me to find a poem in which occurs the following line, or something like it?

Dark clouds reach out long fingers and touch the moon.

I think it is called "A Farewell."

BOOKS WORTH READING

WIDEAWAKE and progressive farmers will be interested in a book by Frederick Irving Anderson entitled "Electricity for the Farm," in which the author shows how light, heat, and power may be obtained by inexpensive methods from the water wheel or the farm engine. Mr. Anderson says that water power is running to waste on thousands of American farms, and he wants the owners to make use of it. He says that a small stream capable of developing from twenty-five to fifty horse power will supply a farmer, at practically no expense beyond the cost of installation, light, heat, and sufficient power for even the heavier farm operations; less than one horse power will light the farmstead; less than five horse power will provide light and small power and take a lot of drudgery out of the kitchen. (Macmillan Company. $1.25.)

Two good biographies have been contributed to the new juvenile series known as "True Stories of Great Americans." In one of them Dr. Rossiter Johnson presents a carefully written and entertaining story of the life of the adventurous Captain John Smith; in the other Bradley Gilman makes an attractive portrayal of the career of General Robert E. Lee. Each of the books is well illustrated. (The Macmillan Company. 50 cents per volume.)

A new edition has been published of "Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General," which had its first publication in 1893. In preparing the biography for its second printing the author, William M. Polk, M. D., Dean of the Medical School of Cornell University, made a number of changes responsive to criticisms passed upon the original edition, and added a certain amount of new matter. General Polk was a remarkably interesting man, and the story of his life is an important item in the literature of the civil war. (Longmans, Green & Co. $4.)

A book by James B. Morman entitled "The Principles of Rural Credit" is published as a volume of the Rural Science Series, of which L. H. Bailey is the editor. The book is in two parts, one of which exhibits the methods of financing farmers that are in use in Europe, while the other presents what the author calls "A constructive credit system for American farmers." The information contained in Part I. may be described as a popular summary of the report of the United States Commission on Rural Credits as set forth in Senate Document No. 214, Sixty-third Congress, First Session. (Macmillan Company. $1.25.)

The second volume has been published of the series of juvenile books on fine arts projected by Charles L. Barstow. It is entitled "Famous Buildings" and is described by its author as a primer of architecture. Like "Famous Pictures," the first volume of Mr. Barstow's series, it has the merit of presenting useful information in a style that will strongly appeal to young readers. There are ninety-eight illustrations and diagrams in the book. (Century Company. 60 cents.)

An enlarged and revised edition has been published of "Canterbury Chimes, or Chaucer Tales Retold for Children," a book by Francis Storr and Hawes Turner, which had its original publication in 1878. The illustrations are reproductions of the woodcuts of the Ellesmere manuscript. (E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.)

An American edition has been published of the Rev. Dr. Percy Dearmer's "Everyman's History of the Prayer Book," the English edition having been revised and edited for American use by Frederic Cook Moorhouse. An interesting story is told in this work of the origin and development of the Book of Common Prayer; it is accompanied by a large number of useful illustrations. (Young Churchman Company. 75 cents.)

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PLANS OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

Important Books Promised for Immediate Publication and Others in Preparation During the Vacation Season

OWEN WISTER'S study of Prussianized Germany and the spirit in which it entered the war, "The Penticost of Calamity," which had recent magazine publication, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Macmillan Company.

Duffield & Co. have ready for publication "In a French Hospital," by M. Eydoux-Demians, a collection of stories of things seen and heard by a nurse in a French hospital, very near the front, during the first five months of the war. Under the title, "Notes d'une Infirmière," it was recently published in Paris.

An important book, carrying the sources from which future historians of the war will draw much material, is ready for immediate issue by the George H. Doran Company. It bears the title, "Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the Great War," and it includes the correspondence between the Chancelleries of Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Germany, and the rest of the nations involved.

"Punch Cartoons of the Great War" is another Doran book to be brought out at once. It includes a selection of the best cartoons that have appeared in Punch since the beginning of the war, particularly those having reference to this country.

Two other books relating to the war and having the Doran imprint that are ready for publication are "The Soul of Germany," by T. F. A. Smith, who has been for twelve years instructor in German in the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, and "India and the War," a study of the present attitude of native Indians toward the empire, by Lord Sydenham and others.

From the Century Company will come in the Autumn a new novel by Bertha Runkle, whose "Helmet of Navarre" will be remembered. It will be called "Straight Down the Crooked Lane," and will deal with people of today in society life in Newport and army life in the Philippines.

On Aug. 3 George H. Doran Company will have ready W. Somerset Maughan's new novel, "Of Human Bondage," said to be a detailed picture of the life of a real man of the present time.

The title of the story by Corra Harris to be published in the Autumn by Hearst's International Library Company is "Justice" and not "In the Valley," as was stated in these columns last week.

"Sunset Balconies" is the attractive title of a new book of poems by Thomas Walsh which the Macmillan Company will bring out in September. As it is five years since the appearance of Mr. Walsh's "Prison Ships and Other Poems," the new volume will include his series of interpretative poems on El Greco, Velasquez, and Goya, some of which have had magazine publication. A new translation of the Anacreon by Judson France Davidson under the title "Anacreontea" will soon be offered by E. P. Dutton & Co., in which the author is said to keep close to the original and to retain its simplicity and vivacity of spirit.

Maxim Gorky's "My Childhood" is scheduled for publication shortly by the Century Company. It is the story of the Russian author's life from his earliest memory to his seventeenth year, when he was pushed out of his grandfather's house to shift for himself.

The Century Company will soon have ready "Me: A Book of Remembrance," which has been having anonymous magazine publication. It is a section of a year or so out of the life of the author, who is said to be a well-known woman novelist, during her later teens, when she was making her precarious and adventurous way in a busy world.

"The Coming Newspaper" is the title of a work which the Holts will publish this week. Its instigator and editor is Professor Merle Thorpe, head of the Department of Journalism in the University of Kansas, and its contents are a series of articles upon the latest developments in the methods and ethics of newspaper making, treating such subjects as news gathering and handling, advertising, circulation, administration and editorial direction. Among the contributors to the symposium are Oswald Garrison Villard, Melville E. Stone, Norman Hapgood, H. J. [illegible], George Fitch and Roy W. Howard.

On the same date the Holts will publish also Barrett H. Clark's "The British and American Drama of Today," which will be a companion volume to his "Continental Drama of Today."

Houghton Mifflin Company has just published a work on "The Dean of Women," by Lois Kimball Mathews, who is dean of women at the University of Wisconsin, which is said to be the first discussion of opportunities and possibilities in this particular field.

"The Practical Conduct of Play," by Henry S. Curtis, is a very recent publication of the Macmillan Company, which aims to provide detailed information concerning playgrounds and organized play for those who are preparing to take up this work or who are interested in it as parents, teachers, directors, or supervisors. The Macmillans have brought out in two volumes Harry Gunnison Brown's "International Trade and Exchange," published last year in one volume. One of the new volumes is concerned with international trade and the economic advantages of commerce, and the other with foreign exchange and the exchange mechanism of commerce.

Of timely interest are two volumes concerning Serbia, by W. H. Petrovitch, which Frederick A. Stokes Company will bring out next month. One is a "History of Serbia" and the other is a collection of "Hero Tales and Legends of the Serbians."

The Foote & Davies Company of Atlanta, Ga., have published "The Master Scientist," described as "an index to the healing power of the Christ and a guide to health, plenty, and peace."

***

DURING the proceedings of the International Congress of Authors and Journalists, held this month at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, Edwin Markham contributed a paper on "The Saving Power of Poetry," and Gertrude Atherton on "Literary Merchandise." Richard Walton Tully spoke on "The Secret of Successful Drama," Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop read a paper on "Hawthorne in Old Concord and Rome," and Charles F. Lummis discussed "What Is the Matter with California Literature?"

Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper are at work upon a book to be called "The Aerial History of the War," which will be an authentic and detailed account of the part airships have played in the struggle. They are keeping it constantly under preparation, and do not intend to publish it until the war is concluded, so that it will be a complete story of the subject from start to finish.

John Masefield, who lately returned from France to England to organise a nursing unit to be used behind the army of the Argonne, offers to sell to American readers manuscripts, typescripts and autograph copies of his books and poems in order to raise funds for this purpose. The money so obtained he will use for the hospital and will apply any surplus there may be to the purchasing of artificial limbs for maimed French soldiers.

A Swedish translation of Dr. van Dyke's "The Story of the Other Wise Man" has just been published in Stockholm.

Jessie B. Rittenhouse, author of "The Little Book of American Verse," has been invited by Columbia University to give a course of lectures on contemporaneous American poetry.

Alice Crary Sutcliffe, author of a recently published biography of Robert Fulton, is a great-granddaughter of the inventor and shipbuilder. The book was published exactly one hundred years after his death.

M. D. Petre, who was referred to in these columns as a man in a recent review of her new volume, "Reflections of a Noncombatant," is Miss Petre of an old English Roman Catholic family, and is the author of a life of Father Tyrrell and editor of his autobiography.

Eden Phillpotts told a recent interviewer that he always selects the setting of a story first and then evolves from it the plot and the characters. When he was preparing to write "Brunel's Tower" he lived among the potters three months before beginning the story.

Sinclair Lewis, author of "Our Mr. Wrenn," is taking a tramping trip, with his wife, on Cape Cod, in the course of which they expect to explore the Cape from end to end.

ARTHUR OSCAR HORNUNG

WORD has reached London of the death of Second Lieutenant Arthur Oscar Hornung while fighting with the English forces in Flanders. Lieutenant Hornung was the only son of E. W. Hornung, the well-known English novelist, creator of Raffles, and a nephew of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Young Hornung had just completed a course at Eton before the outbreak of war, preparatory to entering Cambridge in the Fall. He was a splendid scholar and gave every indication of maintaining the literary prestige of his family. The military training obtained at school qualified him for a commission and he was among the first to offer his services in defense of his country.

A NATIONAL HOME FOR BOOKS

(From The Publishers' Weekly.)

THE following is a plan for a home for the book and allied trades and some reasons for presenting the project. The home would create a centre for authors; publishers of books, pictures and music; booksellers and the trade press. There is no thought of a union of these branches; for the present that would be impractical and inexpedient. But the closer understanding and mutuality that would spring from dwelling under a common roof is implied.

The Book Trade Building, the Graphic Arts Building, or whatever else it may be called, should be the headquarters of the Authors' League, the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, (or such more comprehensive organization as may succeed it,) the Booksellers' League, the American Booksellers' Association, the art, music and book trade organs, the art and music publishers.

The Booksellers' School, now in embryo but certain of permanency, and whose success is vital to the future of the trade, would there find its natural abode.

An adequate bibliographical library should be established there; such a library would be of incalculable value to publishers, booksellers and authors, and, indirectly, to the public.

In the building there should be a gallery for a permanent display of books, music, and the graphic arts. This would be merely for exhibition and would help the public, the publisher, and the retail dealer. It would make unnecessary the hasty and incomplete annual exhibition of the books of the year; it would at all times afford an opportunity to booklovers to examine all the current books—an impossibility at any retail bookstore without fabulous capital and a foolhardy proprietor.

A bureau of book information for the public as well as for authors, booksellers, and publishers, would serve to unite the functions now scattered and imperfectly performed because none can afford to exercise them completely. The bureau would be directed by the Librarian, an expert in whom knowledge of literature, publishing, and bookselling should be combined. There are such men; there will be more.

The building would be an exchange; all of the agencies engaged in the production and distribution of books, pictures, and music would co-operate, preserving their present identity and autonomy but acting as a whole when a temporary union seemed desirable.

The plan is not complex. The various organizations would simply move into this new structure and pay a new landlord. The building would be built and financed after the manner common to real estate owners, who suit prospective tenants upon the guarantee of a stipulated percentage of the cost. The participating organizations might arrange for a lower rate than other tenants; offices in the building would prove attractive to publishers, literary agents, newspaper representatives, paper manufacturers and book manufacturers. There should be a lecture hall and a restaurant and perhaps some club features. It is true that the creation and maintenance of the library, the information bureau, the school and the exhibition would offer difficulties, but they are not insurmountable. They are the pains incident to healthy growth.

The dignity of the trade would demand that if a building be erected it be beautiful; one that would justify the poetic conception of architecture as "frozen music." Thus because of its attractive exterior it would, in itself, become a permanent advertisement, a monument to the glory of the book. An adequate realization by the man in the street of the importance of books and book production to our national life would be one of the results. And the edifice would afford inspiration and a healthy stimulus to the entire book and publishing trade of America.

B. W. HUEBSCH.

New York, July 8.

THE LURE OF THE LAND

THE LURE OF THE LAND. Farming After Fifty. By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D., formerly Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.40.

A GREAT many topics interesting to farmers and to men and women who are trying to determine whether it would be wise for them to give up their present vocations and take up farming are intelligently and instructively discussed by Dr. Wiley in "The Lure of the Land." The distinguished author presents an array of facts and opinions, drawn from his scientific knowledge and from his experience as a successful farmer, to which the perplexed agriculturist or the would-be farmer may turn, confident it will give him help with respect to the problems that worry him.

One great truth that is emphasized in the book is that to be a good farmer one must know how to conduct his farm. This truth the author puts in various ways, as he repeatedly directs attention to it; in one of his brief essays he says:

> Farming is a business which requires the highest business talent; it is a profession which requires the best technical skill. There is no other profession that requires such a variety of learning, such an insight into nature, such skill of a technical kind in order to be successful, as the profession of farming.

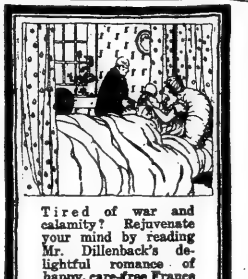
No doubt this is substantially true, especially in those parts of the country where lands are dear and soils are impoverished. The man who knows how can run a hundred-dollar-the-acre farm profitably; the other sort of man may count with certainty upon an annual deficit. For this reason Dr. Wiley protests against the practice that prevails throughout the country of making professional and business men out of the brightest of the farmers' sons, and of turning the old homesteads over to the dull and unambitious boys. He wants bright, clever, and technically educated young men to "run the farms, young men of "courage, industry, tact, knowledge, patience, enthusiasm, and brains." To young men of this class he says:

> Personally, I believe that agriculture is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life, and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages. I cannot escape from the belief that the man who lives in closest touch with nature, other things being equal, will be the best man and have the broadest view of human life and human activity and human destiny.

It is quite logical that, holding the view that farming is a scientific pursuit, Dr. Wiley cautions townfolk not to yield to the "lure of the land" unless they are absolutely convinced they can make good farmers of themselves. Upon this point he remarks:

> My observation is that it is rare for a man who has devoted his more active life to other pursuits in the city to become a successful farmer; I mean by that to live from the products of his farm. Thus at the very outset I may say to those who are suffering from the disease which I call ruralitis that the expected living which is to come from a farm is to a large extent visionary.

One thing Dr. Wiley insists on in this connection is that the titular head of the house shall not succumb to the lure of the land unless he is certain that his wife and children are of the same mind with himself. Another sensible suggestion is that sometimes city men who become obsessed with the belief they wish to become farmers recover from their obsessions if they take fairly long vacations in the country and come into actual contact with the life to which their longing thoughts have aspired.



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SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1915.

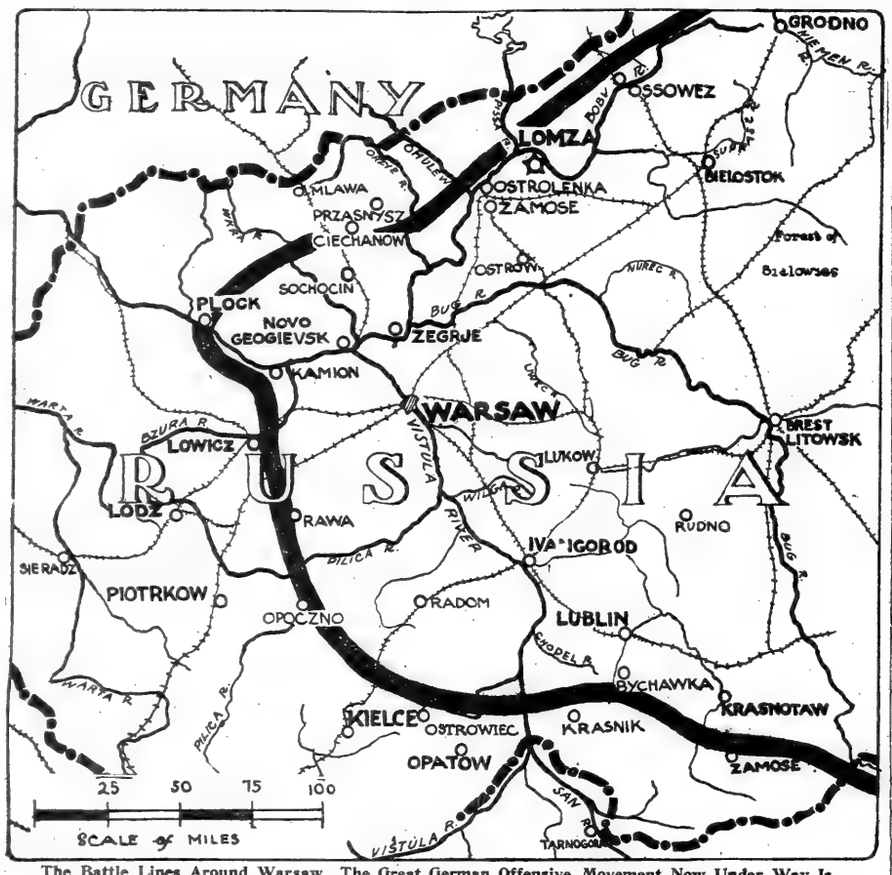
THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Russian Retreat Through Galicia to Present Positions a Remarkable Exhibition of Skillful Handling and Tenacious Fighting—German Offensive Movement About Verdun on Western Front—Important Events Foreshadowed Along Italian-Austrian Frontier—No Decisive Results on Gallipoli Peninsula.

By a Military Expert.

WHEN the history of the war is written, it is certain that the retreat of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas from the line along the Dunajec to its present position along the Zlota Lipa, the Dniester and across the northern boundary of Galicia, will be ranked as one of the world's great masterpieces of military manoeuvres.

Taken in flank and rear, its supply lines not only threatened, but being actually cut one ofter the other, the Russian Army was forced to relax its grip on the Carpathian passes and begin a retreat eastward toward the San. Outnumbered by the combined armies of Germany and Austria, hopelessly outclassed in artillery, in number and in calibre of guns, facing with a limited accumulation of ammunition an apparently inexhaustible reserve, the retreat was at first rapid, and it was during this first period of retreat that most of the losses in men and guns occurred.



The Battle Lines Around Warsaw. The Great German Offensive Movement Now Under Way Is Apparently Directed from the South Against Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk, from the North Against Novo Georgievsk, All Three Strong Fortresses. Its Success Would Seriously Imperil Warsaw.

In the first lull in the attack, occasioned by the necessity for the Teuton Allies to bring up ammunition to the front, the leaders of the Russian Army got it well in hand, all semblance of a rout ceased, and the retreat became much slower, thoroughly well ordered and efficiently protected by excellent rear-guard fighting. That the retirement after the first stage was deliberate and without panic is evidenced by the fact that each defensive line was taken under sound discretion and was not forced as a result of an action.

The further eastward the Russians retired the more stubborn their resistance became. Along the San line and at Przemysl the Teuton advance was held up, in spite of most desperate attacks, for two weeks, and during that time the Russians removed from Przemysl all ammunition and supplies, sending them back to Lemberg, so that when the town was evacuated the Teutons captured nothing of value.

Clinging desperately to the line of the Dniester, the retreat continued, the Russians everywhere on their front keeping in close contact with their opponents and never losing an opportunity to strike back with an effectiveness which proved how thoroughly in hand they were, and which inflicted on their enemies losses as great as their own.

There can be but little doubt that from the Dunajec to the Zlota Lipa the Austro-Germans have been punished as severely as the Russians. The losses on both sides have been staggering. Ten days ago the culmination of the retreat was reached and the Russian line in Galicia reached the position behind the Bug and the Zlota Lipa, breaking east along the Dniester at its confluence with the Lipa, and here Russia has surprised her most sanguine sympathizers.

The foremost military critics of London and Paris, writing ten days ago, when the present line was reached, pointed out the impossibility of a stand on the Lipa line. Further retreat was inevitable. Troops that could not hold the line of the San, with a good lateral railway and numerous feeders from it to the battle line, most assuredly could not hold the Zlota Lipa, a much smaller stream, more readily forded, and with no railway behind it by which its life current of ammunition could be continued. The retreat would have to continue at least to the line of the Sereth River, behind which there would be a lateral railway and at least one feeder—that coming from the east through the junction at Tarnopol. This line may indeed be of great use later, but it is not yet necessary.

Every indication is, notwithstanding the opinion of many friends of Russia to the contrary, that the Russians have definitely stopped the Teutons' easterly advance through Galicia and are still thirty miles from the Sereth line. In view of the attitude of many of Russia's friends, it is not surprising that her enemies should view the situation in the same light. And, as pointed out in last week's review, it was on the expectation of a further Russian retreat that the Germans based their enveloping movement on Warsaw.

Von Linsingen was to clear the Dniester and the Zlota Lipa lines and complete the Galician drive, while Mackensen and the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand were to press north, seize the Ivangorod-Lublin-Rovno Railroad, and with this excellent lateral line in their rear, close in on Warsaw. But the effect of the long retreat on the Russian Army was greatly overestimated, and it was at this juncture that the genius of the Russian leader shone at its brightest. It is one thing to strike a successful blow even against odds with an army accustomed to victory, of high morale, and bountifully supplied with all the necessary materials of war. The advance of such an army is difficult to check. To defeat it is well-nigh impossible. How much more difficult the task becomes when, against this victorious army, troops are led which have been driven for 200 miles from one position after the other by superior numbers and an acknowledged overwhelming superiority in guns and ammunition.

But the apparently impossible happened. Russia's strength had been but little impaired by the long retreat, and she was still capable not only of a powerful defense, but of a sharp and determined counter-attack. Von Linsingen hammered at the Bug-Lipa-Dniester line, and the Austro-German army, feeling certain of his success, advanced north against Lublin and Cholm. Just how the troops were distributed in this advance is, of course, not known, but it is probable, from the reports that Mackensen was on the Austrian right, keeping the contact between it and the German line from Sokal south.

The Austrians advanced on Lublin until their line was well in advance of Mackensen. The Russians then turned suddenly, and before the Austrian Archduke appreciated the full danger of his advanced position with an uncovered flank a part of his army was cut off and the rest of it beaten back. At Zamosc, Krasnik, and Urzedow on the Visnika River the engagements were particularly fierce and the Austrians driven back over almost the entire front between these towns. In a few days' fighting the Austrians lost 25,000 men in prisoners alone. This fact of itself is sufficient indication of the opportuneness and power of the Russian counter-offensive.

The Russians seem to have been content with inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians and with driving them back on a line with Mackensen's troops to the east. To have attempted more would have put them in the same trap that closed on the Austrians when they attempted to drive a wedge through to Lublin without Mackensen's aid. On this section of the front, therefore, Russia's situation is satisfactory to her friends. She seems to have a death grip on the Dniester and Lipa which no amount of pounding can make her relax, and just as long as she retains it Warsaw is perfectly safe from any movement from the south, unless—and of this there seems no likelihood—the Germans can split her line in two on a wide front and then turn on the two fragments in detail.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the railway situation in Southern Poland, and if the more important strategic railway elements are repeated it is only because no other feature is of equal importance. Not only the individual movements but the entire war must be studied with a view to the relation between railways, and particularly lateral railways, and the objective. Railway lines are absolutely essential to a sustained advance. By no other means can an army move its extremely heavy artillery or keep up the necessary flow of ammunition. No army has made more continual or more skilful use of the railways behind it than has the Teuton. It was due to railway strategy that von Hindenburg was victorious in the Masurian Lake fighting; it was due to the same strategical aid that Mackensen drove the Russians from the Dunajec to the Lipa. In fact, all of Germany's successes in the eastern theatre may be ascribed almost directly to the excellence of railroad communications behind her line and the continued use, on a scale hitherto unknown, of the heaviest known artillery—the latter being made possible by the former.

In this connection, as was pointed out last week, the situation in South Poland is full of interest. There is a belt fifty miles wide between the Galician border and the Ivangorod-Lublin-Rovno railway, which belt is not only devoid of any railroad whatever, but possesses but few dirt roads, and even these are extremely poor. Moreover, the season in Galicia has been extremely wet, and almost the whole district is a tangle of marsh and woods. In such a country heavy artillery can be used but little, if at all. This is the most serious handicap under which the Teuton army has to labor. In view of the fact that Germany's large calibre guns have played such an important part in all of her offensive operations, it may, therefore, with good reason be doubted whether, under circumstances which practically prohibit the use of this class of artillery, Germany can continue her offensive with an equal chance of success.

The definite check placed upon the advance against Warsaw from Southern Poland has caused the Germans to redouble their offensive efforts in the north, and from the Niemen to the Rawka there has been, during the period of inactivity in the south, fighting of great violence. It is entirely possible that Germany will abandon her offensive in the south, and after establishing a defensive line along her present position withdraw many of her troops and send them to reinforce the line in front of and to the north of Warsaw. This, indeed, may already have been done and may account for the increased volume of fighting in the north. This fighting, however, while severe, has not yet produced any results of particular value.

The town of Przasnysz, which has been, intermittently, a bone of contention since last February, has fallen to the Germans, but this does not affect the general situation and cannot be said to bring the Germans much nearer to the capture of Warsaw, it is true, but fifty miles away. But the German lines west of the city are only about twenty miles distant, so the danger of Warsaw's fall is not increased by the fall of a town fifty miles distant in another direction.

On the whole the net results of the week's operations must be regarded as favorable to Russia. At the very least calculation, she has gained a much-needed rest, and every day of comparative inactivity is a gain to Russia in ammunition, which she so sadly needs, and is an opportunity to effect such reorganization as her fighting since last February has made necessary.

On the western front the week has brought practically no new developments. There have been bursts of activity from Nieuport to Switzerland, with no important result anywhere. Around the cemetery at Souchez the lines have swayed back and forth without advantage, but with great loss of life.

The most noteworthy incident has been the success of the army of the Crown Prince on the eastern slopes of the Argonne. The German offense in this section has assumed large proportions, and it is evident that a determined effort is under way, the object of which is the isolation of Verdun. The first step to bring this about will naturally be to cut the Chalons-Verdun railroad, the principal road supplying the Verdun fortresses, and it is toward this road that the German drive has been made.

In a measure the Germans have so far met with success and have penetrated the French lines to a depth of about a quarter of a mile. French counter-attacks have recovered part of this; so the net gain is small. Intense fighting is still in progress, however, not only at this point but throughout the entire Verdun sector, and it is not improbable that the next few weeks will bring some interesting developments.

On the Italian front it is a rather remarkable fact that during the last two weeks the official reports emanating from the Italian headquarters have not exceeded twenty lines in length. There has been absolutely nothing official that gives the slightest clue as to what is really happening.

The conclusion would naturally flow from this that the situation is deadlocked were it not for one fact: Information has reached this country from an unimpeachable source—a United States Consul to an Italian port—that the Italians are very close to Trieste; that their cavalry has in fact penetrated to the very outskirts of the city. This fact throws open wide the gates of speculation as to how the Italians got there, what is the condition of the Austrian lines that could allow a body of cavalry to pass through, and what this cavalry will do to the railroad lines feeding not only Trieste but the Austrian defensive line as well. These are interesting questions, the answers to which can be found only in future operations.

Judging solely from such meagre reports as have reached us, there seems reason for the belief that important movements are under way not only along the Isonzo line but further to the north, in the Carnic Alps, where the Italians are particularly active.

On the Gallipoli Peninsula the opposing forces are practically stationary. Small gains at various points are recorded in the official reports, and at intervals rumors reach us that some more or less decisive action has occurred. But the facts are that no advance has been made by the allied troops that would indicate anything like a decision.

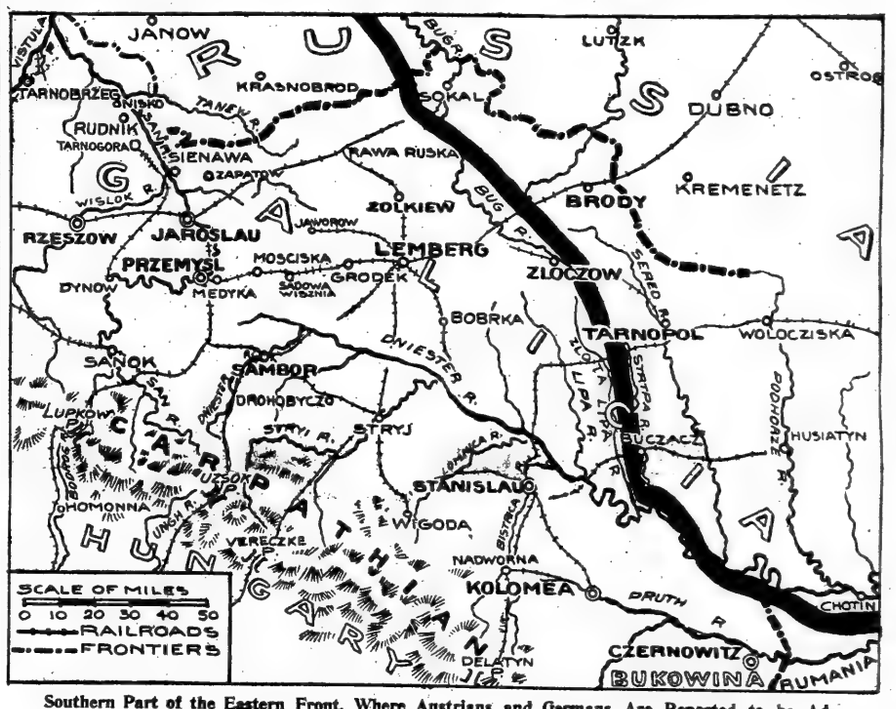
Two months ago the first attack was made on the Achibaba position, and failed utterly. A second attack, made about a month ago, was also a failure; and since then, although the fighting has been incessant, the Turkish defense has not, as far as we can judge by the results obtained, been in the slightest degree shaken.

The conclusion drawn some weeks ago in these reviews is therefore strongly emphasized—new and larger allied forces with their complement of artillery must be sent to the peninsula before a real advance will be recorded. There are simply not enough men or artillery to take the advanced Turkish position on the Achibaba ridge, which must be done before the Allies can attempt an action on the plateau of Pasha Dagh, which guards the Narrows; and, whatever the intermediate steps may be, the control of the Narrows through the possession of Pasha Dagh must be recognized as the ultimate objective.

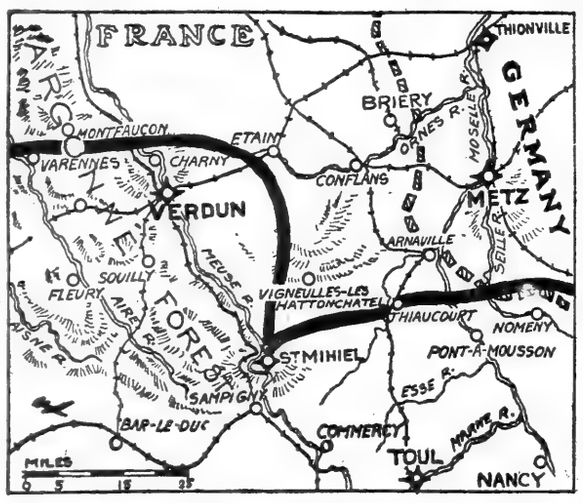
Once holding the Narrows, lack of ability to send up supplies would probably bring the Gallipoli campaign to a fairly rapid conclusion. The Turks must be supplied, as it is, entirely by water, as the land approaches to the Turkish front are entirely controlled by the domination by the allied fleet of the narrow isthmus at Bulair. Supplies therefore must come through the Sea of Marmora and through the strait to the Town of Gallipoli or down the Asiatic shore by land to the Narrows and thence across by boat to the peninsula. The activity of the Allies' submarines can and has made the passage of supply ships through the Sea of Marmora a hazardous operation, and it is not impossible that by operating from Maidos or Kalid Bahr, on the Narrows, such traffic could be definitely stopped.

Therefore, control of the Narrows would mean to the Allies control of all the lifelines on the peninsula and enable them to bring the campaign to a conclusion.

Whether, however, the Allies succeed in the Dardanelles or not, the fighting on Gallipoli cannot but help their cause. As long as there is a possibility of success for them neither Bulgaria nor Greece dare side with the Teutons. Galicia may be cleared of the Russians, Southern Poland may be invaded, but the preponderant factor in the Balkans and in Greece will continue to be Constantinople; and the continued hostile presence of the Allies on Gallipoli will, in the eyes of the Balkans, offset the advantages gained by the Teuton over the Slav further north.



Southern Part of the Eastern Front, Where Austrians and Germans Are Reported to be Advancing Again in Co-operation with Movements Farther North Against Warsaw.



Argonne Region About Verdun, the Great French Fortress Which Germans Have Been Trying to Isolate.

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

ABOUT 38,858 pounds of bombs were dropped one day last week by a French aeroplane squadron of thirty-five machines on and near the railroad station established by the Germans for strategic reasons at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, the station serving the region of the Calonne trenches and that of the Forest of Apremont. The squadron, working in the face of a forty-mile an hour gale, dropped, according to the official report, 171 bombs of 90 kilograms each (about 198 pounds). The Germans have been assembling large quantities of military stores at the station. The bombardment started several fires. All the aeroplanes returned to the French lines.

British troops are now in Serbia fighting with the Serbians against the Austrians, so it was stated at Liverpool on Thursday by Crawford Price, the British eyewitness with the Serbian forces. He said that the British Army authorities now permitted him to make this announcement.

Shells have been dropping into Arras for more than 250 days. When the war began the town had a population of 35,000; in December the population was 4,000; now it is 1,000. A few score of the inhabitants have been killed or wounded, while the rest have left, under persuasion of the military authorities. Those who remain sleep in cellars. The streets are overgrown with grass. A few underground shops are doing business.

American travelers who have reached Greece from Turkey state that the native Christian inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire, the Armenians and Greeks, are being evicted from their homes by tens of thousands, driven to distant places, and given the choice between accepting Islam or being put to the sword. Their houses and property are seized by Turks. Able-bodied men are being drafted into the Turkish Army. Many Armenians, who are faring somewhat worse than the Greeks, have been massacred.

Emperor William, according to reports from Germany via London, recently told a deputation of bankers that "the war will end in October," viewed the sovereign to point out to him the monetary difficulties of the situation and the financial perils of continuing the war through another Winter.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been out of harness since May 31 because of eye trouble, has returned to his desk.

Gold is flowing into the Bank of France from private hoards, in response to the request of the French Government. In two days more than 10,000 persons deposited gold. The certificates given for the gold state that the exchange was made for "national defense."

Cholera is raging in Lemberg, recently captured from the Russians, and the Austrian and German troops have been withdrawn in consequence, so reports from Petrograd state. Civilian refugees are pouring into Russian territory. At Kiev the Lemberg cabmen are plying their trade.

The British Navy League is urging the Government to seize all German, Austrian, and Turkish ships detained in the ports of the British Empire "as a set-off, in some measure, against the destruction of British merchant vessels without warning by German submarines."

Plans are being made in Germany for the formation of a central body, acting under the direction of the Imperial Government, and composed of equal numbers of producers and consumers, to improve the economic war machinery during the next harvest year, especially in regard to the fixing of maximum prices and the control of the food supply. The Government plans to establish a systematic control of prices of all goods necessary to the conduct of the war, taking all matters of this kind out of the hands of the individual States.

Nearly $3,000,000,000 has been subscribed by the people of Great Britain to the war loan, this being, in the words of Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, "by far and away the largest amount subscribed in the history of the world." The total number of subscribers through the Bank of England was 550,000, their subscriptions meters, such as are used in the Zeppelins. The engines are coupled in pairs, each couple driving a propeller, of which there are four. This type of aeroplane is said to be able to carry twenty men. The whole machine is armor-plated. Six of these big machines are declared to have been completed.

Reports from London show that much squabbling is going on in the British Cabinet over the question of responsibility for shortage of high explosive shells. Some of the newspapers are again laying the blame for the trouble on Lord Northcliffe, it being charged that he is trying to force Premier Asquith out of office, so that Lloyd George may take the Premiership. The London reports say that Asquith is keenly annoyed over the squabbling and is doing all he can to bring peace in his official family.

One hundred Indian troops of the British Army have arrived at Kabul, Afghanistan, after a four months' march from Constantinople. The men were captured in Flanders by the Germans and were sent to Turkey in the hope that, being Mohammedans, they might join the Turks. But they remained loyal to Great Britain and finally escaped, heading for Afghanistan. They now intend to join their regimental depot in India, so it is reported.

Large quantities of war munitions have reached Serbia. The Serbian National Assembly has voted a credit of $50,000,000 for continuation of military operations. The Serbians are declared to be planning for an early offensive movement along the Danube-Save sector.

The casualties among the Canadian troops have reached a total of 9,982, which includes 1,709 killed.

On July 14, Bastile Day, the King of Italy conferred on President Poincaré of France a collar of the Order of the Annunziata, as a compliment to the French people on their national fête.

Information which has been received in Rome shows that German Zeppelins have been transported to the Austrian coast of the Adriatic Sea, it being planned, so Italians have heard, to attempt a flight across the Adriatic and the Apennines to Rome. Preparations have been made by the Roman authorities to repel the airships. The Pope has ordered that the lights of the Apostolic Palace be dimmed or extinguished at an early hour.

German Southwest Africa, which has been wrested from the Germans by the Union of South Africa forces, under General Botha, is about 320,000 square miles in area, and has been in German possession since 1883. The territory's chief natural sources of wealth are minerals, pasture land, and agricultural land. The mineral resources are stated to be extensive.

The casualty lists published in Germany show that the Prussian losses alone, up to the end of June, were 1,504,523. Four thousand, nine hundred German national school teachers have been killed in battle out of a total of 40,000 with the colors.

Hundreds of British Columbia mechanics are dissatisfied with the treatment they received from a British commission which has been sitting in Vancouver to examine applicants for jobs in English war munition factories. The men claim that hundreds of them were given no chance at all to be examined, but were rejected without examination, and also say that Americans were given preference over Britishers. The dissatisfied ones further charge that pro-German influences have been at work to prevent their being sent abroad.

Italy has formed a Supreme Committee, which will have charge of supplying arms and munitions.

Marconi, who is a Lieutenant in the Italian Army, has been inspecting the Rome wireless stations. He found them admirably made and equipped.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia has conferred the Cross of St. George upon the officers and crew of the British submarine which recently sank a German battleship in the Baltic Sea.

Achibaba, a Turkish stronghold on the southern part of the Gallipoli Peninsula, is now one of the strongest fortresses in the world, according to newspaper men who are following the Dardanelles campaign.

DOG DAYS IN THEATRE-LAND

DOES A STAR LOSE PRESTIGE BY ACTING FOR THE MOVIES?

THE question of the effect of acting for moving pictures on the reputation and drawing power of an artist of the legitimate stage has long been a moot one. There are those who hold that an actor or actress cheapens his or her art by going in for films and detracts from his or her popularity, while others contend that an artist merely increases his following by becoming a movie player.

Notable among the former group was Charles Frohman before his death. Mr. Frohman always discouraged his stars from acting for the cinema. So last week, as a result of a disagreement over her announced intention of making her début as a movie actress, Billie Burke withdrew from the Frohman company. A few days before that the United Booking Offices had canceled the engagement of Victor Moore in Washington because a film for which he acted the principal part was to be shown simultaneously. On top of these detached incidents came an announcement from A. H. Woods to the effect that hereafter his stars would not be allowed to act for pictures while under his management.

THE TIMES asked Mr. Woods to explain his position, and he has done so in the following article. Also Samuel Goldfish, executive head of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, was asked to give the view of the picture producer. Said Mr. Woods:

"That I, and other managers as well, would ultimately have to take some decided action in the matter was evident long ago, when it became apparent that the cinema people were not only reaping while we were sowing, but reaping to our own disadvantage. We were developing, at our own expense, competitors within ourselves. For instance, while we were advertising Miss So-and-So in her famous success at $2.00, the movie people, capitalizing the reputation Miss So-and-So had made in our play, were billing her next door at ten cents. Miss So-and-So may have had no other merit on the screen than the reputation gained by her work in the legitimate theatre; yet when it became a question of paying $2.00 or ten cents to see her, the dime won. The value of the advertising gained by Miss So-and-So on the screen is almost negligible; often it did her more harm than good.

"I have already spoken of the inability of the actor do both things well. An actor must be physically and mentally alert at all times in order to do justice to his rôle. A day at the movie studio is exacting, and the player cannot at the end of it come to the theatre with the necessary freshness and vigor that his work requires. The result is that he cannot do justice to himself in either capacity.

"What the ultimate solution of the difficulty will be is, of course, hard to forecast. As long as the movies will offer alluring salaries there is no doubt that they are going to get valuable recruits from the stage. The movies are furthermore dependent upon the theatre not only for players, but for ideas. In the end, I suppose, either the moving picture people will all have to become theatrical mangers as well or the theatrical managers will have to become film producers, if for no other reason than to protect themselves."

This is how Mr. Goldfish feels about it:

"In their opposition against the motion picture industry and their efforts to coerce their stars and players with threats of dismissal or cancellation of contract if they appear in photoplays, the legitimate managers are showing themselves in the light of modern day King Canutes. Better their chances to stop the rising ocean tide than to retard an industry that is international in scope, that amuses and entertains millions every day, and that is proving to the artist a stable and profitable field.

"The photoplay versions of great dramas are shown to millions of persons, whereas the original stage versions are reserved for theatregoers in a comparatively few cities that can support extravagant theatres. The photoplay also exhibits a cast of the very finest artists, whereas some of the present-day stars of the legitimate are actually limited in their appearances to New York, Chicago, and a Continental tour once in several years.

"The fact of the matter is that through the medium of the photoplay the fame of stars has increased a thousandfold; persons who never heard of them in great sections of the country—and world, so far as that goes—are now intimate with their art. The United Booking Office last week canceled Victor Moore's vaudeville engagement in Washington because Mr. Moore was in our production of 'Chimmie Fadden,' on exhibition in a photoplay theatre. The truth is that through the medium of two photoplays, 'Snobs' and 'Chimmie Fadden,' Mr. Moore has increased his personal following within six months a hundred times greater than he was able to do in ten years in the legitimate and variety theatres.

"Ten years ago the legitimate managers objected to their players entering vaudeville, because, they said, it lessened their value. Now the vaudeville managers are joining in the same cry against the photoplay."



Eileen Sheridan Behman Players, Columbia

Marguerite Keeler New Brighton Theatre week July 19

Irene Haisman in "Twin Beds." Harris

Claiborne Foster in "A Full House" Longacre

STAR DUST

SPEAKING again of Elsie Janis, as one is quite apt to do, she had a pleasant little adventure with Queen Alexandra recently. The London Daily Sketch tell the first part of the story.

"During the interval," says The Sketch, "Lady Diana Manners and Miss Elsie Janis sold photographs of Mme. Rejane. Queen Alexandra, who was in the stage box and looked exceedingly well in an iridescent cloak and black tulle toque, was with the Princess Victoria, who wore black and white. Both the royal ladies bought photographs from Lady Diana Manners, and afterwards Sir George Holford called to Miss Janis to bring her photographs, as the Queen wished to purchase some, thinking they were pictures of the actress herself. Miss Janis had to promise to send her Majesty one, as she had only Mme. Rejane's for sale."

When she arrived home Miss Janis wrote this note:

"Your Majesty, Queen Alexandra.

"I am so proud and happy that you should want my picture that I am sending two. Will you accept one or both with my love; for if a cat may look at a King, a player may surely love a Queen—when she is loved by all. I take the liberty of sending my little poem, which your Majesty heard today.

"Sincerely, "ELSIE JANIS."

THE inhabitants of the United States are divided into two groups—those who have written the Great American Play and those who have sent Bert Williams "the funniest song you ever heard." Unfortunately for Mr. Williams the quotations are not his.

"Good songs," said Mr. Williams the other day as he washed the black off, for he is not as dark as he paints himself, "are hard to get. In fact, I ain't never had a good one from nobody no time, or at least not recently.

"They are quite as often accidents as anything else. You get an idea and tell it to your friends and it sounds great to them. You work the idea up and maybe you are still enthusiastic when the song is finished. Then you try it, and where you thought there would be laughs there are silences, and, oh! how silent an audience can be sometimes. A song came last week that sounded awfully clever just to read it, so I tried it on a 'Follies' audience. The second rendition I went back to one of my old ones.

"Then there is the song that doesn't seem particularly funny that turns out a classic before you are through. 'Nobody' was that kind. The trombone made 'Nobody.' One Saturday matinée just after I had begun singing it the trombonist as a josh threw in that long slur. It got an immense laugh, and of course we kept it in. The chances are if he had done that at rehearsal I would have objected that he was trying to ruin my act, and as it was he saved it. More often than not it's the 'ands' and 'buts' they laugh at.

"Sometimes it fairly rains songs, and then there will be a drought. I always try to look over all of them sent to me, for you never can tell when you will strike a find. More frequently, however, you can tell after the first few lines. Here is a fair example of what I mean," and Mr. Williams picked up a manuscript from his dressing table.

"'Oh, How It Rained!' is the title. Sounds good on the flash, doesn't it? But listen to the first line:

"Old Noah built an ark of gopherwood,
To sail the mighty sea.

"There you lost the audience at the start. By the time they figured out what gopherwood was you would be through. Just to give you an idea how bad they can be, listen to the chorus:

"Oh, how it rained! Oh, how it rained!
Noah drove the animals cheek by jaw
But he didn't take his mother-in-law.
Oh, how it rained! Oh, how it rained!
Then the dove came back with the olive branch,
And he knew 'twas safe back on the ranch with the bunch.

"If I should sing that it would take more than an olive branch to make me safe with the bunch out front. And yet that composer will probably tell his friends there isn't any excuse for my not having funny songs, for he sent me a peach and I wouldn't use it.

"Know any one with some funny songs? Send 'em along and I'll try them on my piano and maybe on my audience."

LOUIS HIRSCH, who composed some of the most alluring tunes of the "Follies," is a young American musician who is perhaps better known in London than in New York. Not that Mr. Hirsch hasn't done some attractive work here before his current contributions. Before he went to London, three years ago, he was attached to the Winter Garden, and the songs he wrote for the productions there were among the best that institution has ever introduced. It was Mr. Hirsch who composed "The Gaby Glide," "My Sumurun Girl," "The Wedding Glide," "The Bacchanale Rag," "How Do You Do, Miss Ragtime?" and "Was There Ever a Night Like This?"

Mr. Hirsch's first work in London was to compose the score for "Hello, Ragtime," the first of the big revues in the Hippodrome, responsible for the series of revues still being given in the British capital. This was the piece with an American cast of principals that included Ethel Levey, Shirley Kellogg, Lew Hearn, and Bonita. After that he did "Come Over Here" for the London Opera House, "Hullo, Tango," for the Hippodrome, "The Honeymoon Express" for the Oxford, and "Dora's Doze" for the Palladium. Then the war came, and Mr. Hirsch returned home.

Mr. Hirsch has a more solid musical foundation than many young composers. He studied with Joseffy, and subsequently in Berlin.

A PLAY DIRECTORY.

COLUMBIA.—Lew Kelly and the Behman show; an entertainment that proves conclusively burlesque may be clean.

COHAN'S.—"It Pays to Advertise," a flip farce, bright enough in its dialogue to be carried over from last season.

LIBERTY.—"The Birth of a Nation," a motion picture abounding in thrilling scenes and illustrating the high development to which the art of the cinema has been carried.

LONGACRE.—"A Full House," a farce with many merry moments, admirably adapted for a Summer evening's diversion.

NEW AMSTERDAM.—Ziegfeld's "Follies," an Urban, urban show, full of glitter, girls and glee.

Luna's Free Shows.

After one has paid the entrance fee to Luna Park at Coney there are enough attractions that are free to make further expenditure unnecessary, if one is retrenching because of the war. Three orchestras give concerts at various places and intervals, there is a circus with a program of acts of all kinds, and dance halls where the latest steps are performed by professionals. A. F. Plath has taken charge of the large dance hall in the park.

FILM FLASHES

VITAGRAPH—"The Night of the Wedding."

STRAND—"The Fighting Hope."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"The Right of Way."

BROADWAY—"The Running Fight."

THE mystery that surrounds the shooting of a bridegroom on the night of his wedding by a veiled woman is the thread from which the plot of "The Night of the Wedding," the new feature picture that will be shown this week in the Vitagraph Theatre, is woven. Eugene Mullin wrote the scenario and Edith Storye and Antonio Moreno acted the principal rôles. Chapter 11 of "The Goddess" will be released. In this Celestia continues her work of reform, while the striking miners storm the stockade of the coal barons. Three comedy films make up the rest of the program.

The first appearance of Laura Hope Crews in motion pictures will be in the Strand Theatre this week in a picturization of William J. Hurlbut's drama, "The Fighting Hope." George Gebhardt, Thomas Meighan, and Theodore Roberts were in Miss Crews's supporting company. The picture is from the Lasky studios. The third and last installment of the Aylesworth big-game pictures will be shown. As usual, the program will include the topical review and interesting scientific and travel pictures.

William Faversham acted the principal rôle of a photo-dramatic version of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," which will be shown this week in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. The second half of the week "The Earl of Pawtucket," with Lawrance d'Orsay in his original rôle, will be projected.

Violet Hemming, who was seen last season in "The Lie" and "Under Cover," will make her screen début this afternoon in "The Running Fight," which will be shown in the Broadway Theatre. The picture is taken from William Hamilton Osborne's novel of that title. South American travel pictures, colored scenics, and a police dog cartoon by Bray will be other items of the program.

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Company has made an eight-part picture of Hudson Maxim's book, "Defenseless America," and given it the title, "The Battle Cry of Peace." The picture shows a hostile army being landed in New York, the flight of the inhabitants to the interior, how the Woolworth Tower would look in flames, and Washington, D. C., crumbling before the guns of the invaders. Care has been taken in making the picture not to violate neutrality, and the uniforms and names of the invaders were chosen so as not to suggest any foreign country.

One ticket admits to three theatres in the Grand Central Palace, where this week's features will be "The Wishing Ring," with Vivian Martin; "The Lure," with Bernard Baily, and "The Fight," with John Kellerd and Margaret Wycherly.

George C. Shedd's novel, "The Incorrigible Dukane," has been selected by the Famous Players Company for John Barrymore's next screen vehicle. Mr. Barrymore's rôle will be that of an irrepressible young man who meets with a long chain of misadventures before he finally wins the girl and saves the fortune and honor of his father.

When Sarah Bernhardt tours the United States in the Fall motion pictures of the French actress in some of her famous rôles will be shown simultaneously throughout the country.

In one of the photoplay productions of the Reliance-Majestic studios screen audiences are astonished to see a cat stroll into view, approach a fireplace in which there is a fire, stretch, yawn, and then lie down with an air of great comfort.

The cat is the pet of Francelia Billington, one of the leading Reliance-Majestic actresses, and was prepared for the part by Miss Billington. The actress denies that there is either hypnotism or occult suggestion about her training of the pet. "It was very simple in this case," said she. "I merely put Dallas in an icebox five minutes before that particular scene was made. Naturally he wanted to get to a fire as soon as possible after his icy experience."

STOCK COMPANY PLANNED FOR DAINTY MUSICAL COMEDIES

REMEMBER "Adele," "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du?" and "Iole"? More will recall the first than the last two named, for more saw it than saw the others. Well, a company has been formed to present exclusively just such polite musical comedies. It is the Times Producing Corporation, and already the first production is well along in rehearsal.

Ben Teal, one of Broadway's most skillful stage directors of musical comedy, furnished the idea and the enthusiasm for the new organization, and associated with him are a number of men who believe there is a public for just such entertainments. Among these backers are the Pincus brothers, who control the Longacre Theatre, and the stock company hopes to install itself in this playhouse in September.

Mr. Teal is full of the new venture, and the other day he explained what he hoped to accomplish.

"For a number of years," said Mr. Teal, "I have been convinced that Broadway musical comedy was on its, or her, last legs. I am speaking now of that form of entertainment composed principally of worn-out Broadway gags, music cues, and young women who, when they are dressed at all, are abominably dressed. I do not refer to operetta or light opera, but musical comedy in the general acceptance of the term.

"The revue, the type of show represented by the Follies, has sprung up since musical comedy made its first appearance. It has stolen the tricks and done them better than its prototype, so there is now little chance to compete with the revue along the same lines. The revue is in reality glorified variety with a succession of stunning scenes and clever specialties, and it is justly popular.

"But with this type of entertainment doing what it does so well, and with the movies presenting crowds in a way the legitimate stage cannot hope to approximate, there is little room left for old-fashioned musical comedy. Something must come to take the place of it, and it has seemed to me for a number of years that the newcomer would be a reversion to the type of comedy with music that reached such a degree of perfection in the early half of the nineteenth century in France. Of this type was 'Adele' and afterward 'Iole.'

These entertainments are dainty little comedies that tell a story deserving the telling, even without musical embellishment. The songs are incidental to the plot, and serve to develop it. They arise from character and incident, and are not merely interpolated to separate the gags and dances. The lyrics should be good, the music melodic without being heavy, and the whole should be interpreted by a company of smart players and produced with taste and discretion. I see no reason why such an entertainment, combining the best of drama, the best of poetry, and the best of music, interpreted with skill and taste, should not succeed.

"It is the purpose of our company to give such entertainments, and the hope that a discriminating public will show their appreciation with the bestowal of their patronage if we fulfill our purpose. It is our idea to make our organization bear the same relation to the musical comedy stage that Augustin Daly's did to the polite comedy stage. We will have a cast of principals, chosen from the best talent in their respective lines, who will be practically permanent members of the organization. This company will remain in New York, and when one piece has outlived its popularity will appear in a new one. An effort will be made to make the touring companies as well rounded in personnel as the stock company, but it will not be weakened by sending its principals on tour.

"I feel sure that with such an organization talented writers and musicians who have not had the heart to fool with the Broadway brand will be developed, and that some rare evenings are in store for that portion of the New York public that appreciates the artistic done in delightful surroundings in an artistic way."

Coney's Mardi Gras.

Although it is some weeks away preparations have already been begun for the Mardi Gras at Coney. The date for the festivities has been set for Sept. 13 to 18 inclusive. Lewis M. Potter has been re-elected President of the organization in charge.

NEW VARIETY PROGRAMS

FRITZI SCHEFF has recovered from her indisposition of last week and will appear in the Palace Theatre this week. Miss Scheff will sing operatic selections, interspersed with songs she has made popular in light opera. Adelaide and Hughes have been retained for another week, and in addition to some of the best of their old dances will present several new ones. The Avon Comedy Four will give one of their comedy sketches, and Al and Fannie Stedman will offer a piano specialty which they call "Pianocapers." A novelty driven here from Europe by the war is "Mysteria," the exact nature and workings of which are supposed to be shrouded in mystery.

A program in which comedy predominates has been prepared for the New Brighton Theatre. Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler will present a comedy playlet by Porter Emerson Browne, entitled "Married." Lew Dockstader will give his "Teddy" monologue. Charles and Henry Rigoletto will be seen in an act in which they do eight or nine different things reasonably well. "That's Silly" is what Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales call their new skit of song and patter. Mrs. Gene Hughes will present a sketch by Edgar Allan Woolf entitled "Lady Gossip."

A musical comedy in one act entitled "The June Bride" will be performed in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week by Dorothy Davis and company. Miss Davis is the daughter of a former Governor of Wisconsin and she has already been well received on the stage in the West. The Majestic Musical Four will give a program of instrumental music. In "Bobby," a comedy sketch, Rogers, Pollock, and Rogers will be seen.

Lillian Shaw will sing some of her dialect songs in the Bushwick Theatre this week. Miss Shaw adds to the effectiveness of her manner of singing by appearing in characteristic costumes. Craig Campbell will be another soloist on the bill. Mr. Campbell is a tenor and will sing a group of classical and popular songs. Harry Girard and company will be seen in a spectacular novelty called "The Luck of a Totem." James Hussey and Jack Boyle in "The New Chauffeur," and Laurence Wheat in a sketch by Payson Graham entitled "Monday Morning" will be other numbers.

James and Bonnie Thornton, Edwards Davis and company, and the Farber Girls will share headline honors in the Prospect Theatre this week. The Thorntons will sing old and new songs and will do the things that have made them favorites for a generation. Mr. Davis will be seen in an original playlet entitled "The Peace Cry," and this will be its first presentation. Constance and Irene Farber will sing and dance.

A company of juveniles who call themselves the Six American Song Birds will appear the first half of the week on Loew's American Roof. Then there will be George Armstrong, Mattie Choate and company, and Warren and Francis.

ENTER THE VEST-POCKET STAGE

THE Portmanteau Theatre is the name of the newest of novelties in the field of theatres and Stuart Walker is its sponsor. Mr. Walker was general stage manager and play reader for David Belasco for six years, and his entry into the list of the producers is as a stage director familiar with dramatic conditions. Mr. Walker wishes to be considered in the category of other New York producers who offer their wares to the public on their merits, and he lives in dread of being hastily judged a member of the queer and odd school that confuses a stage with pulpits and clinics.

Mr. Walker is not on Broadway. He says that is his misfortune. And he further states that if he had waited until he could produce on Broadway he would have missed a lot of fun. And Mr. Walker may produce on Broadway before the season is over, if any one living on Broadway happens to desire the Portmanteau Theatre in his ballroom. "Bringing the Theatre to Your Home" might well stand as his motto, for he and his company of professional players are preparing for a tour of the Eastern cities in the Autumn, when they will play in clubs, hotels, and even private residences.

Just now the Portmanteau Theatre rests in the gymnasium of the Christodora Settlement house, 147 Avenue B, where Mr. Walker is occupied in directing the activities of an amateur group of settlement workers. It is his plan to teach dramatic art to these beginners by having them watch the work of skilled professionals, and two private performances of the company's first bill were given last week. Another will be given Wednesday night of this week, and after that the tiny playhouse will be folded into its portmanteau and be put on the train for New England, perhaps.

While aiming to make his theatre the most compact in existence, Mr. Walker has not sacrificed the needs of the physical stage. The Portmanteau possesses every contrivance necessary for the production of a four-act play. The stage is twenty-two feet wide, eighteen feet deep, and sixteen feet high. It has no footlights—its inventor has never used footlights—but is equipped with a complete lighting system. The working of this system is one of Mr. Walker's trade secrets and the method is not duplicated in America. The color effects are obtained by the primary system of light combinations. Mr. Walker's hand appears in the gradations and quality of color effects obtained. The most remarkable point of this system is that the current can be obtained by attaching to the ordinary socket that supplies the electric light to an apartment room.

The stage is fitted with a cyclorama, wings, and the usual mechanical arrangements. These, as well as everything connected with the theatre, fold, or telescope, and can be packed into ten large boxes. When the scene is up the boxes placed flat on the floor form the structure for the stage. The stage can be set up in the space of two and one-half hours. It requires about half that time to take it apart and pack it.

The first performances were plays for children. However, the company will not confine itself to this class. The stage is designed to accommodate any type of play from the ultra-imaginative to the ultra-realistic. Twelve plays at present constitute the repertory of the Portmanteau Theatre, and they range from the dream-phantasy to the Grand Guignol thriller. It is Mr. Walkers' aim to produce "Love's Labor's Lost" in New York next Spring. The company of professionals he has assembled will be kept intact for the entire season.



A Scene on the Portmanteau Theatre's Stage.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH TYSON CO.

New Amsterdam WEST 42ND ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced
IN THE WORLD'S COOLEST THEATRE.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show Visit Danse de Follies
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. CHANGE OF BILL.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'WAY & 43 ST. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES WED.(ROB.) & SAT. 2:20
FUNNIEST FARCE EVER WRITTEN
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
368th to 375th Times This Week
Seats Selling Four Weeks in Advance.

HARRIS THEATRE W. 42ND ST.
2ND YEAR IN NEW YORK
SELWYN & CO'S GREAT LAUGH SUCCESS
TWIN BEDS

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE 48 ST. JUST West of B'way Tel. 23 Bryant.
Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed.(Pop.) & Sat., 2.30. Popular 50c to $1.50 Mat. Wednesday.
11th JOYOUS WEEK
H. H. FRAZEE presents
A Full House
By FRED JACKSON
"MAKES YOU HOLD YOUR SIDES AND ROCK WITH LAUGHTER"
—Eve. Telegram.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00
TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
276th to 290th Performances in N. Y.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
GREATEST ART CONQUEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION.
18,000 People
3,000 HORSES
8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE
COST $500,000
TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN."
MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED
Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY & 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00
LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE
FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY
BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., JULY 19
The Brilliant Viennese Prima Donna, FRITZI SCHEFF
America's Representative Dancers, ADELAIDE & J. J. HUGHES
In a New Series of Sparkling Selections. Presenting a New Spectacular Repertoire.
JAS. C. MORTON & FRANK F. MOORE
The Famous Singing and Dancing Comedians.
THE OKLAHOMA COWBOY, WILL ROGERS
Exhibitions of Lariat Throwing.
COURTNEY SISTERS
Singing New Topical Songs.
AVON COMEDY FOUR
Presenting "THE NEW TEACHER."
AL & FANNY STEDMAN
SUPREME EUROPEAN SENSATION OF THE CENTURY, MYSTERIA
Is It Illusion or Reality? Man or Magic?
ALF LOYAL'S CANINES

COLUMBIA BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
CONTINUED STARTLING SUCCESS
133d to 144th PERFORMANCE
Entirely New Edition
THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW
NEW FACES, NEW FUN, NEW MUSIC, NEW DANCES.
Bigger and Better Than Ever!
Re-engagement of LA BERGERE MARBLE VENUS AND HER POSING DOGS.
Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. Smoke If You Like.

NOTE THIS!! IN LONG BRANCH, N. J., AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE TOMORROW (JULY 19TH) NIGHT AT 8.30
MOFFATT & PENNELL WILL PRESENT
SEARCH ME
A New Comedy By AUGUSTIN MacHUGH, Who Wrote "OFFICER 666"
MYSTERY, THRILLS, ADVENTURE AND THE HAPPIEST SORT OF FUN.
NOTE—"SEARCH ME" WILL BE SEEN AT A PROMINENT THEATRE IN NEW YORK IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BRIGHTON MATINEE Daily, 2:30
Brighton Beach—Tel. 900 Coney Island.
TWO CONCERTS TODAY, 2:30 & 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING JULY 19TH.
HOMER B. MASON & MARGUERITE KEELER
LEW DOCKSTADER
RICHARDS & KYLE
DOOLEY & SAYLES
MRS. GENE HUGHES & CO.
McMAHON, DIAMOND & CHAPLOW. McCLOUD & CARP—FORD & HEWITT.
CHAS. & HENRY RIGOLETTO

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10, 15, 25, 50c. Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
To-day and all Week: Jesse L. Lasky in association with David Belasco presents LAURA HOPE CREWS 'THE FIGHTING HOPE'

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
12—Act Vaudeville Show—12
Many Big Stars Cooling Breezes. Delightful Promenade.
EVERY EVE. AT 8:15
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

EDEN MUSEE 55 W. 23rd St. European War Marvels. Kinemacolor Hourly. WORLD IN WAX Admis'n Sunday 25c

VITAGRAPH 44th & B'way. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK.
The Mystery Story ON HER Wedding Night
ANITA STEWART, EARLE WILLIAMS in THE GODDESS Chap. XI Two P'ts
And Three Comedies.
July 25—"MY LOST ONE."
10c 15c 25c 50c

SIENKIEWICZ VOICES POLAND'S GRATITUDE

Novelist Acknowledges Cabled Gift of $31,221 to Relieve War Sufferers.

CLOTHING SERBIA'S NEED

British Association Sends Limousine Car to Belgian Surgeon General.

The National American Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund received yesterday a letter from Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist, acknowledging with profuse thanks the receipt of a cabled money order for $31,221 from the American committee. Mr. Sienkiewicz is the head of the General Polish Relief Committee, the headquarters of which are in Switzerland.

A letter received at the local Red Cross offices tells of trying conditions in Serbia. Among other things it is said that scurvy is prevalent throughout large parts of the country. The most needed of supplies in Serbia, the letter said, was Summer underclothing.

The Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $511,-905.11. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New subscriptions of the past week included the following:

Pilyn Friends	$5,000	Staats-Zeitung	$26
Rubber Club	159	Solomon Attio	25
E. Hecker	168	Caroline B. Burrell	10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $1,046,945.38. Subscriptions should be sent to S-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

E. D. Hawkins	$100	Woman's Impvmt. Club, St. Helena, Cal.	$10
Adeline Wills	100	E. L. Pierce	25
F. S. Smithers	25	J. S. Holzer	10
Mrs. C. Neave	25	S. H. Elmore	10
College, Oberlin, O.	125	Woonsocket, R. I.	100
G. C. Reynolds	100	Mrs. A. C. Blunt	11
Effie Carter	30	Nell Nichol	10
F. H. Churchman	10	John Nicolson	10
Societe Israelite Francaise	10	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	80	Anonymous	10
E. L. Reed	10	Anonymous	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25		

Ambulance Hospital Fund.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris fund exceeds $403,000. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New donations of $10 or more were:

E. D. Hawkins	$100	August Belmont	$60
W. E. Benjamin	953	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75
F. K. Collins	21	Mrs. W. Reid	250
Lulu D. Ester	25	E. Kean, (col.)	30
Jane Wallach	315		

Paris Refugees' Fund.

John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, acknowledges these new gifts for the support of the American Hostels for Refugees in Paris Fund:

Mrs. John Pratt	$500	Mrs. H. C. Frick	$500
L. G. Hammersley	500	G. W. Perkins	1,000
Mrs. W. Straight	500	Mrs. A. Carnegie	100
Mrs. C. Vanderbilt	500	C. W. Harkness	100
Mrs. B. Cutting	500		

Fund for Serbian Farmers.

The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue, announce these new gifts of $10 or more received the past week:

E. S. Richmond	$250	Mrs. M. L. Bostwick	$10
J. W. Jackson	100	Cong. S. S., East Hartford	10
Mrs. G. L. Bradley	25	Miscellaneous	17
Nina Mitchell	20		
J. W. Stetson	10		
Mrs. T. F. Bayard	10		

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's Fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is Treasurer, is now $114,147.63. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. Taynor	$100	Mrs. F. Allen	$375
Eleanor Hague	102	Miss E. M. Little	15
Mrs. G. R. Dyer	30	Anonymous	385
Grace G. Dyer	50	Vacation Com.	15

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, of which Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to $39,191.93. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Women's Presb. Bd. Mis., Northwest	$100	Miss M. L. Roberts	$10
Women's Mis. S., Pres. Ch., Poynette, Wis.	10	Mrs. C. Sudermann	25
Mis. Band, First Pres. Ch., Monrose, Pa.	10	Miss G. F. Bowen	10
Mrs. J. L. Potter	10	Miss M. L. Elder	10
Mrs. E. E. Olcott	25	Mrs. J. S. McCartney	10
Mrs. J. L. Roberts	25	First Pres. Ch., Canton	10
		Smaller donations, aggregating	51

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $88,288.83. New gifts of the past week were:

A. C. Audrain	$100	Mary F. Mellon	$10
Mrs. R. Gambrill	50	R. W. S. Hill	10
T. H. Shkspard	10	Adelaide K. Merrill	10
C. C. Marshall	10	Mrs. A. Vandermark	10
Florence and Katherine Thaw	10	Mrs. F. Dexter	20
Mrs. W. H. Bliss	100	Mrs. Gammell	100
Morris Kinney	10	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair	30
John A. Dix	10	G. Curran	10
M. Storey	100	W. H. Smith	50
Ethel L. Paine	40	Mrs. H. Scoville	100
Mrs. A. A. Blair	25	Mrs. W. B. James	20
Jeanne L. Starling	10	Rose B. Dolan	15
W. M. Emerson	100	Mrs. E. L. B. Gardner	10
Mrs. J. M. Battle	10	Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville	25
Mrs. G. H. Warren	250	Matilda Mellon	10
Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	75		
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	10		

French War Orphans' Fund.

Frederic R. Coudert of 2 Rector Street, Treasurer of the French War Orphans' Fund, acknowledged yesterday these additional subscriptions of $10 or more to that fund:

Westover School	$625	Mary E. Williams	$20
Theodate Pope	100	Gertrude L. Cooney	16
H. W. de Forest	100	Miss E. O. Welgen, Treasurer	27
M. Brieux, lecture	361	G. D. E.	41
Mrs. T. Riggs, Jr.	300	C. C. Burlingham	25
Irene Morris	100	E. L.	10
Delia E. Gurnee	100	R. T. Kelsey	10
R. T. Ernst	50	J. G. Rosengarten	25
J. R. Vanderlip	55	W. E. Ellsworth	10
Mrs. H. W. de Forest	50	Mrs. F. A. Hulsey	10
Mrs. A. O.Goodyear	20	Mrs. D. C. Eaton	25
Mrs. O. O. Baker	10	L. Wullamey	10
Rev. W. Prall	10	W. E. Roosevelt	50
Mrs. A. Torrance	10	G. H. Sullivan	10
Cornelia Cross	27	N. B. Ayer	20
G. D. E.	25	Albany, N. Y.	10
C. G. Savage	25	Stewart Chaplin	10
F. J. Mather	10	Brander Matthews	25

Special Relief Fund.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the head, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. F. Neilson	$130	Mrs. Seth Low	$10
Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller	100	Mrs. J. Pulitzer	80
Edwin C. Kent	10	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	100
John Van Buren	15	Mrs. S. B. Thorne	10
Mrs. A. M. Young	25	Mrs. G. H. Warren	15

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, Room 634, 200 Fifth Avenue, Lady Herbert, President, acknowledges the following:

Mrs. Shaw Safe	$100	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$100
Mrs. C. O. Iselin	118	Mrs. G. G. King	100
Mrs. A. Coats	100	L. S. Lindsay	10
Mrs. C. H. Robbins	10	J. H. Taylor	25
Golden Rod L'ge.	745	Various	25
Grace Scoville	200	Mrs. Coats for Serbian Relief	513
Lady Herbert	125		
J. C. Milburn	100		

Polish Relief Fund.

Within the past week the American Polish Relief Committee, of which Madame Marcella Sembrich is President, has received acknowledgments from the Warsaw, Swiss, and Galician Committees of moneys remitted to them by the American Polish Relief Committee.

The total funds gathered by this committee to the present amount to $72,-304.80. Among the donations the past week were:

B. Van Wagenen	$100	Mrs. F. A. McNutt	$100
Mrs. M. W. Goddard	10	Minneapolis Com.	1,814

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, with offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $234,967.63. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

John Barnesson	$20	D. B. Mills	100
A Friend	10	Mrs. A. H. Scribner	50
C. H. Dickey	10	J. M. Hixon	25
Mrs. H. Richards	200	J. L. Browne	20
Mrs. H. C. Penfield	10	Miss C. D. Irish	50
Pilgrim S. S.	100	B. L. Stowe	10
J. R. McLaren	10	C. K. Al	10
Mrs. J. Benkard	10	B. Stockman	50
G. D. Cochran	15	Mrs. G. Zabriskie	25
G. W. Fisher	25	F. J. Cobbs	25
C. L. Gorrill	10	F. W. Lyman	25
L. R. Eastman, Jr.	50	G. L. Paine	10
Mrs. H. Young, Jr.	25	Frank Boutin	10
Mrs. C. F. Allen	100	Henry F. Pope	25
A. C. Phelps	20	Mrs. C. Johnston	10
James Douglas	25	Irish-Am. Club of Houston	235
Misses Wilson and Lee	10	Fred H. Fay	25
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50	G. W. Fisher	25
A. R. Heywood	25	Mrs. J. S. Watson	500
J. W. Houston	25	Mrs. W. W. Dickinson	25
N. C. Manson, Jr.	25	W. H. Warner & Co.	20
Mrs. W. Longstreth	100		
W. W. Longstreth	100		
Walter See	10		
W. A. Paterson	10		
Mrs. M. N. Goold	10		
Smaller contributions	150		
L. Patterson Co.	30		
E. A. Sheets	10		
W. W. Elsick	100		
J. M. O'Connor	10		
Newton H. S.	25		
Mrs. K. Hooker	50		
J. N. Pew, Jr.	100		
James Gee	10		
Annie E. Trumbull Moeschl-Edwards Co.	187		
W. A. Warnock	25		

British War Relief Fund.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, has sent to Surgeon Gen. de Page of the Belgian Army a seven-passenger limousine automobile on the steamship Gouvenour de Lantsheere. This automobile was given to the association by Mrs. Gustav Stromberg of 540 Park Avenue. Recent donations to the British War Relief Association are:

Mrs. R. M. Thompson	$100	J. W. Webb	$25
C. B. Ponsonby	20	Mrs. S. Swift	10
Mrs. W. H. Bliss	100	Mrs. S. Aldrich	10
Miss Storer	10	Mrs. J. A. Morris	25
St. Andrews, Newark	25	Miss M. C. Codman	100
S. H. Raphael	10	Mrs. L. L. Seaman	15
		Miscellaneous	63

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a personal letter to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, Treasurer of the Secours Nationale, has given his hearty indorsement to the work of sending kits containing clothing to the destitute children in France. Ten large cases containing hundreds of kits for children went forward yesterday on the steamship Rochambeau of the French Line. These kits contain a complete clothing outfit for children ranging from babes in arms to those of 6 and 8 years of age. The cost of each kit is $2.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $10 from Mrs. T. F. Bogart in response to Mrs. Nina L. Duryea's call for fans to be used in several hospitals through France; also $2 from W. Scott for the benefit of Mrs. John McHugh.

PLEA FOR NEEDY MOTHERS.

Two Widows, in Poor Health, Striving to Support Families.

Left a widow at the age of 35, with four children looking to her for support, Mrs. E—— has appealed for aid to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Although in poor health, the mother works hard; but her earnings as a laundress do not amount to $5 a week, while expenses are $9.50. The bureau has moved the family to more desirable quarters and is looking after the health of the mother. It reports that the home is a worthy one and should not be broken up on account of poverty alone. A fund of $120 is being raised, which will give the family $5 a week for six months, the money to be expended for food and rent. Gifts may be marked "For 0216" and sent to the bureau.

Another family in equally dire straits is that of Mrs. B——, whose husband died, leaving no resources. The mother is too ill to work, and the only wage earner is the eldest boy, 15 years old, who has an office job. The bureau is trying to restore the mother to health and keep the oldest girl in school as long as possible. Contributions are requested toward a fund of $135, which will be used to pay for food and rent for six months. Gifts "for 0217" may be mailed to the bureau.

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions from persons who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0214, Cash, A. S. K., $1; 0213, Cash, Anon., $1; 0214 and 0215, Cash, H. H. M., $2; Oleonda Jameson, $2; for Mrs. S. and Mrs. N., $1; for Mrs. S., $1.

Novelties at Columbia.

For the benefit of the regular patrons of the Columbia Theatre, the Behman Show, which has run through eleven weeks, will be revised a bit tomorrow. A new burlesque entitled "At Palm Beach" will be added, with Will J. Kennedy, a popular burlesque comedian, in the principal rôle. New songs will be introduced and Mlle. La Bergere and her posing dogs will play a return engagement.

If in Town Over Sunday

you will enjoy the cool, quiet comfort, the un excelled food and service and the charmingly diverting entertainment at Shanley's.

A concert of carefully selected numbers—evenings seven to one.

Always a delight—our seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

RECTOR'S
It Is Always Cool and Comfortable In America's Most Beautiful Restaurant
Choice foods, cooked as only Rector's can—attentive and skillful service—good company—star entertainers—and delightful cooling breezes from open windows on three sides—so why not Rector's tonight?
All-Star Cabaret In Main Dining Room Ernest Evans and His Dancing Company Every Evening.
Get acquainted with Rector's famous Cold Buffet with its tempting array of cold specialties. Help yourself if you desire.
Grand Ballroom Opens at 8 P. M. Best Music in Town. An Ideal Floor. Free to Rector's Guests.
Avoid Disappointment. Order Your Table Now. Phone Bryant 3200.
BROADWAY 48th St. & 7th Ave.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

The Anderson
102 WEST 80TH STREET
1 Square to Central Park.
FACTS
Cosy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan; meals at fixed prices.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere. Excellent selection of suites now.
Transient summer rates, per day:—Room, with bath, breakfast and dinner, $3.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

HOTEL Continental
"Centre of New York's Activities."
Phone BRYANT 4220
BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
300 Rooms with Private Baths
Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room.
H. S. DUNCAN.
SERVICE

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.
Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00
Dancing Every Evening.
Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.
French, Spanish, German and Italian Spoken.

Jansson wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY
SUNDAY DINNER DE LUXE, $1.00, COMMENCING AT 11:30 A. M.

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price.
SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 3640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner noon to ten, $1.00
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
5 East 45th Street. Maison Arthur
Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees."
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS
59th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prices at lunch, tea, dn.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH V. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET.
Daly's
"Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors.
Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $3 and up.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th.
Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker 23 East 33d Street

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Mr. Gillespie Wilson M.B.
DISTINCTIVELY "ECLAT."
LE DANSE MODERN.
A visit to our attractive studios will more than repay you. Splendid dancing floors, good light and ventilation, plus the best instruction, explains why more than 18,000 discriminating and fashionable people from all over the country have sought and received instruction in dancing from Mr. Wilson.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE
Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.
CENTRAL AVENUE—NEW YORK
Thorley Building—N. W. Cor. 46th St.
Telephone Bryant 9321.
Write for information Teachers' Normal Course

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4597.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
30 E. 34th St. Mar. Hill 2616.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Jones.
Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449.
32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 3627.

Mansfield Studios, 32 W. 44th. Bryant 4874.
All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING.
Broadway, 66th-67th Sts.
All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST.
Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 3543 Greeley.

For other hotel advertisements, see last page of today's Magazine Section.

The Leader

During the first half of 1915 The New York Times published 4,529,220 lines of General Advertising—486,801 lines more (Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.

Classification	TIMES Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shops	1,245,210	1,117,850	1,231,614	954,073	415,124	324,619	190,185
Financial	422,842	62,987	89,851	97,656	169,175	116,424	52,677
Automobiles	286,758	142,505	145,170	246,229	167,554	46,376	13,286
Men's Furnishings	150,758	147,922	86,774	45,729	35,797	55,614	63,973
Steamships and Travel	142,371	67,336	67,998	89,751	102,955	57,597	32,451
Hotels and Restaurants	104,669	23,964	26,774	101,570	18,311	50,735	29,981
Railroads	38,385	22,349	20,403	24,089	29,157	25,220	21,920
Musical Instruments	101,568	76,788	74,734	27,885	42,688	46,496	17,013
Charity and Religious	31,907	22,008	21,487	28,364	21,202	21,082	18,599
Jewelry	31,945	31,628	12,612	26,393	6,465	9,862	6,390
Books	142,618	28,204	13,735	12,023	34,409	37,724	12,842
Tobacco	62,281	41,672	34,538	374	18,919	16,465	17,426
Boots and Shoes	38,510	30,390	21,903	22,638	10,211	23,036	11,942
Druggists' Preparations	39,684	27,972	23,385	35,716	2,420	13,964	6,474
Beverages	56,241	22,882	31,216	18,659	22,461	10,612	8,973
Miscellaneous Display	170,021	97,409	92,458	81,764	133,056	95,460	86,399

The Record for the First Six Months of 1915:

THE NEW YORK TIMES	4,656,772		THE GLOBE	2,635,777	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	127,552	4,529,220	Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,191	2,634,586
THE WORLD	5,096,873		THE EVENING SUN	2,474,346	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,054,454	4,042,419	Less Help and Situation Wanted	10,393	2,463,953
NEW YORK AMERICAN	4,256,538		THE EVENING MAIL	2,277,705	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	384,779	3,871,759	Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,342	2,276,363
NEW YORK JOURNAL	3,608,318		THE SUN	1,863,235	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	334	3,607,984	Less Help and Situation Wanted	4,536	1,858,699
THE NEW YORK HERALD	4,082,780		THE EVENING POST	1,711,203	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	723,793	3,358,987	Less Help and Situation Wanted	14,399	1,696,804
THE EVENING TELEGRAM	3,389,181		NEW YORK TRIBUNE	1,506,910	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	35,447	3,353,734	Less Help and Situation Wanted	17,511	1,489,399
THE EVENING WORLD	2,818,786		THE NEW YORK PRESS	1,015,168	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	124	2,818,662	Less Help and Situation Wanted	12,069	1,003,099

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, far exceeds 300,000. The net paid daily metropolitan district sale of The Times exceeds the combined net paid daily metropolitan district sale of at least four of the seven New York morning newspapers.

The New York Times is the Cheapest, as it is the Best, Newspaper Advertising Medium in the World.

HOTEL HARGRAVE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
110, 112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Subway Express and Elevated Stations on same block.
SPECIAL RATES for SUMMER
Single room, with private bath, $1.50 day up. Larger suites same proportion.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
PRICES MODERATE.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Great Northern Hotel
118 West 57th St., New York.
400 OUTSIDE ROOMS
Room and Bath, $2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $4.00 up
We are now ready for yearly leases. Special reduced prices for leases.
Unexcelled Cuisine and Service. Prices Moderate.
Valet Service Without Charge

Hotel Newton
Broadway, between 94th & 95th Streets
Subway Express Station.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year. Furnished Apartments from $60 per month.
Board per person, $10 per week.
Special transient rates for JULY and AUGUST. European and American plan.

SKIRTS WILL REMAIN WIDE

Jackets to Stay Short, Say Experts—No Danger of Silhouette Change—Polonaise to be Resurrected.



SMART MODELS SKETCHED ON FASHIONABLE SEASIDE PROMENADE.

A white linen skirt and jumper trimmed with blue and white linen is shown at the extreme left. Next to it is a simple but charming model of white taffeta, with bands of green embroidery. The figure in the centre of the group of three wears a white serge military frock with a pleated skirt and a black patent leather belt fastened with a brass buckle, and the figure at the right wears a white coat of jersey silk with a wide band of black velvet at the bottom.

THERE is again the excited talk anent Paris openings, the ability of her people to design, the reason why the American people should attempt to design their own output of clothes for a season, and all the other gossip of that kind.

This kind of conversation has been brought to the forefront of news for the last three years, but was crystallised into a vivid issue when the war started in Europe. At the first of August the new fashions had been created, so all that the model houses had to do was to mobilize a force of people to make the gowns that were ordered by the American buyers.

This is much easier to write about with calmness now than it was then. It looked for a time as though the skies had fallen on the dressmaking world. Panic ensued, and naturally. Millions of dollars were involved. It was quite easy for the theorists to say that Americans should invent new things, but it was like asking a baby to walk when it could not stand.

Well, the "war openings" and their success are history. They smacked of the courage of soldiers.

Then last February came along. Again the agitation was started. Surely there was no need for American buyers to go to Paris, after having had six months in which to try to grow wings. But possibly the wings wouldn't grow; possibly they had not been asked to grow; at any rate, the buyers took their lives in their hands and sailed for the danger zone. They got caught there through the first period of the submarine scare and came near not getting home for several weeks later than business warranted. And now, here's the old story cropping up again. It is July, and gowns will be ready in Paris for the Autumn openings. In June it was common comment that there would be no openings; that the dressmaking houses were paralyzed; that there was no possibility of getting cloth enough to make up model clothes to show the buyers; in short, the reasons for even considering Paris as a centre for new fashions were quite absurd, and the risk was too great.

However, along in June came the usual letters from the great houses, led by Worth, saying that the usual number of new frocks would be ready for inspection. Lo, every one knew by that token that Paris was ready for business, and as long as she delivered the gowns to buyers on the spot, just so long would she set the fashions for the world.

Trade has its heroes—many of them women—as well as peace has its victories, and, submarines or no submarines, the buyers will be there to see what Paris has to offer, not so much because they have faith or lack of faith in America to design its own clothes, but because, being shrewd merchants, they know that our people will ask what Paris has laid down for the Winter; and should they find out that Paris did set the fashions and our merchants were not there to see the act, they will hesitate to buy what is offered. After all, the final verdict always lies with the public.

What One Gleans from Rumors.

Naturally, there is no way of speaking with the voice of one having authority this early. No one but a buyer of merchandise in large quantities is very much agitated, for women don't want new clothes until the last of September; but they like to have their ears to the ground and know all the gossip.

It is comforting, this early gossip. It refuses to preach revolution in any era when revolt is in the air. Skirts will remain full, so the talk goes even in high quarters where the designs are of the greatest importance. Jackets remain about twenty-four inches long, for the world has learned well the lesson that long coats, unless they are exaggerated, do not go well with wide skirts or short skirts.

When a woman who dresses in the top of style, too much so for many followers, but who is recognized as one who exploits the thing that is sure to come—wears a short skirt that floats freely in the air fully sixteen inches from the ground, then is it time to stop, look, and ponder.

It is quite useless to say with an air of superiority that such things must be left for the French mannequin, for time and experience have amply proved that the one especial fashion that the bulk of Americans like to follow is that of the mannequin of the French races. It is the fashion that has the mass of followers. It is in the selling of these eccentricities and caprices that the merchants really make money.

It is the nearest jump from skirts to shoes these days, and there is small doubt that the extra short skirt, this juvenile affair that has become so widely accepted and has upset all our Victorian-civil war atmosphere, is made possible by the comic opera shoes that fashion has launched and women adopted.

If any responsible person had prophesied a few months ago that such high boots in colors would be actually worn on our streets in the full light of day in combination with an everyday frock which was serving its primary intention of being suitable for shopping, one would have said that that responsible person had a brain affected by the war news. Yet here we are, actually facing this deluge of boots and shoes that heretofore only appeared in the Russian ballet or in show windows of theatrical costumers.

People have even ceased to turn around to stare at a respectable looking woman entering a shop or restaurant garbed in a blue Georgette crêpe frock with a hem that made no effort to hide a long stretch of ankle, which was covered by a pair of dark blue kid boots, laced at the sides with white cords and slightly embroidered at the top with a bit of white and gold. Now, I ask you, would you have said in your sober senses three months ago that such things were possible?

Shoes are vulgar, was the bitter statement of a fashionable bootmaker whom I tried to interview on the subject of what we will wear next. He insisted that he had refused to handle any such goods, and that his clientele wouldn't wear them. But who can assert a conviction like this under the evidence before our eyes every day?

Isn't it really amazing that this glorified peasant idea should spring up at the moment that the fashion makers had us all neatly swathed and ruffled and labeled as late Victorian? Well, the shoe subject, with its intensely interesting phases during the last year, and especially its influence on certain kinds of dressing this Summer, is far too long to enter upon here, but let the historian make a note of it.

The Redingote Under Its Own Name.

The one type of long coat that will be worn with the skirt that prevails and which we are told will remain throughout the Autumn is the redingote. There have been tentative reachings out toward this garment for several months, but no one had the courage to launch it until Worth made his princess frock without a waistline, a feature of last Spring's fashions. This princess frock did not have an entirely successful launching, but those on the watch towers saw in it a striking development of style away from what had prevailed for years.

Cheruit saw in the attempted princess frock, which will come into greater prominence with each succeeding month, the chance for the kind of outer garment she is peculiarly fitted to make. To her the Louis XV. period is the most artistic, as the eighteenth century is to Doucet, and in the redingote she had the chance to sweep long, magnificent lines from chin to instep. This she is doing and may be depended upon to continue until the leaves turn red, if not longer.

Whether we call it redingote or polonaise, is immaterial, but the latter name, at the present moment, is more telling. In its origin it was associated with the marriage of a Polish princess to a French king, and then, as now, garments were named after news features. The new kind of polonaise differs somewhat from the original in that it flares from the hips to give the necessary silhouette, but it also gives the appearance of an entire frock. One need only wear with it a petticoat having an ornate hem if one is economically inclined.

One of the dress creators will give a strong effect of a waistline, although there is no belt to mark it, but Mme. Cheruit shapes her garment by this name a trifle away from normal waistline, letting the burden of carrying the garment fall upon the shoulders. It is said that the polonaise will not be worn over a skirt and blouse, but only over a one-piece frock. Yet the woman who prefers long coats to short ones as a part of the tailored suit should not be led into thinking she can have her own way when the Autumn comes for it is announced that these redingotes will be the only divergence from the uniformity of the short jacket.

That fact should comfort every one who has the graceful lines of a woman at heart, because no figure can stand the knee length coat and the six-yard skirt. It was tentatively tried last October by the fashionable dressmakers, but it was soon abandoned.

Stress Laid Upon Princess Frocks.

Each year we hear the cry that the separate blouse is doomed to extinction, yet the decades pass without this ill prophecy proving true. While Summer lasts it is possible that women will wear thin waists with skirts that carry coats, and it is earnestly hoped that the separate white wash blouse will never be banished from the wardrobe, for no garment can really take its place. But, accepting all these facts, still it must be faced as a condition, not a theory, that the one-piece frock will be by far the more fashionable outfit than the three-piece suit.

This Autumn will see it at high tide. That is the news from across the water and there is no reason to doubt that all of the great designers are bending their efforts to secure originality in one-piece frocks that are frankly princess, or have the appearance of a skirt with a short jacket. The latter idea has been worked out rather successfully during the early Summer, but the majority of women passed it by, choosing the regulation coat suit in preference, their reason being the traditional one that one can lift a coat and be cool in a transparent blouse, but the attached waist must remain. This is true when cloth is used for a coat and skirt, but the fashionable materials of this Summer are not cloth, barring the thinnest kind of serge. And blue serge, they tell us, will retain its high position again during the Autumn, which is good news for the most of us.

There does not pass a season that there is not some sort of a struggle when the frock comes to the part of the body which is supposed to mark a dividing line. Cheruit does not want a dividing line marked out definitely on the frock or coat, and Premet and Jenny seem to delight in placing the belt where it was in other days when women boasted of the smallness of their waist far more than they did the largeness of their virtues.

TRENCHES SET NEW PARISIAN STYLES

PARIS, July 9.—In spite of the fact that the Germans have been doing their very best to discredit French trade in America, it appears that they will never succeed in making American women believe that the best fashions are not those that come from Paris.

The American woman has realized that the French capital has always been the great authority concerning modes.

Hence, Paris has a real duty, and even during the sad days of the war, she must pay attention to all the frivolities of women's attire, chiefly to sustain the banner of a world-wide renown.

Couturiers set to work in the Winter, and in February, the Spring and Summer collections were ready. The French Syndicate of Couture, moreover, has decided to blossom forth as usual on the first of August, and on this date, all the first class Parisian couturiers will be prepared to show American buyers their latest creations for both Fall and Winter.

What is the actual mode like? It is a fashion born of the trenches, so short are the skirts! But, all of you, my ladies, have been wearing since early Spring those ample dresses, cut "en forme" and looking like huge bells. To be very modish, these skirts must vary from four to seven meters in width, and must leave the ankles uncovered. Of course they are very sportsman like; a woman can run with them on. Therefore they are in strong contrast to the "entravées" of past seasons.

One effect of these short skirts is to make all-important the question of boots. To be dressed "à la dernière mode" a woman must wear high Russian boots, or else, what we call the "cuirassier" boot. Russian, Cuirassier—all this sounds warlike, and is, in fact, closely connected with the actualities.

In the same line we have the English jacket, the Joffre cravât, the Zouave coatees. In early Spring we were wearing as headgear, the Belgian forage cap, the English cap, and the hat like those worn by Generals in full dress.

This is not all. The choice of colors is also connected with the war. For instance, we have been wearing here Joffre blue, the very blue of the new uniforms of the French soldiers, and khaki, as a tribute to the English Army. The Highlanders gave us several good ideas: first, tartans came into fashion, and the reason of that craze of kilted skirts not far to seek. Also, the sporran, even that sort of fur purse, worn by the Scots in front of their kilts suggested small purse-shaped bags in embroidery, lacework and beads attached to the belt of certain dresses, hanging in front, and swinging to and fro, just like the sporrans.

The colors of the Italian uniforms will probably find a place in Fall models.

Boots, being of such importance this Summer, I must point out two of the most chic shapes:

To wear with tailored dresses, my lady of the fashion must have black, glossy boots, without toe-caps, made all in one piece, laced on the inside of the boot, just the contrary to what we have been accustomed to with our colored gaiters of last season's boots. Or else she must wear dark blue kid boots, also plain, but original as to the way of being fastened—they are buttoned half way up in the ordinary manner, while the upper part is adorned by three or four little buckles just as for regular leggings.

As for the boots for wear with afternoon dresses which are made of light silk or organdy, there is a nice model made of white antelope, with the same plain shape as the varnished boots I have just described, and with the addition of a charming detail at the top, a sort of turned down revers of nearly ten centimeters.

If we look for some more details connected with the soldiers' uniforms, we find that the dressmakers have made nice trimmings out of gold galloons and embroideries; then there is a regular craze for sailor collars and Marceau collars.

Let us return to the best of Parisian couturiers, who are busy at work. If I cannot yet tell you on good authority all about this, what they are doing, I can, at least, say that some models I saw, which will be shown in August to your buyers, are ample ones, showing the use of much velvet and ribbed coarse silks.

There will not be much woolen material employed, because French couturiers are having difficulty in getting it just now. Many of the best wool manufactories were in the north of France. Roubaix was somewhat the centre of the wool industry, and this part of France is still occupied by the Germans, who have taken away all the goods, manufactured or not. It is easy to understand that during a good long time, there will be a sort of penury of woolens, and the result will be a more extensive use of silks. As we say here: "Le malheur des uns fait le bonheur des autres," which can be translated: "Misery on one hand means comfort on the other." And certainly out of this penury of woolens, silk manufacturers will benefit to a great extent.

I know of a first-class house which has made a regular hoop skirt, consisting of three taffetas flounces, very full and outlined at their base by feather-bone circles, making them stand apart. Will it take? Women, and women only, can decide on the subject; at any rate, this advanced model, a regular copy of some of those of the French Second Empire, is a feeler launched to ascertain the chances such a mode would have of pleasing. But it is not in harmony with our sporting habits, and though the French woman will come out of the war graver and quieter, I do not think she will agree to the regular return of the days of hoops and farthingales. At any rate, it is upon this idea that couturiers seem to be working.

In a general way the old French styles are guiding the artists of the needle, and, along with the modes of the Second Empire, those of 1830 have given many inspirations for the nice flowered organdy gowns worn this Summer.

We must wait a moment before we know exactly what material tomorrow will bring forth, and which will be the favored line.

I am sure that most of our readers must wonder where the new Parisian modes are launched, and who are the women who set-off the latest creations.

Of course resources are not so endless as in peace time. First, there are the women of the world who used to give receptions, and go to all fashionable places, theatres, exhibitions, five o'clock teas, and who are now for the most part nurses in hospitals or ambulances, taking care of the wounded soldiers, unless their health does not allow them to do such service. Many of them give up the greater part of their time to good works, helping both soldiers and refugees.

It is the same in the case of well-known actresses, a great many of whom have been promoted to the rank of nurses, and are not in Paris; while others are touring. However, some of the theatres here are open and the stage on one hand and the playhouse on the other are still good fields for the exhibitions of couturiers' new creations. Of course, the opportunity is not so large, but something really new catches the eyes at once—and the fancy.

The tailored dresses may be seen in the morning in the Bois de Boulogne—it has become such a habit to go there for walking exercise that all possible forms of elegance are met there just as before the war. Many a time I have been there to see whether there was a difference between peace and war time, and I noticed only that riders were scarce, but, in the favorite walks, elegant women were in as large a number, for the women of the world are replaced by "mannequins" and pretty dresses are to be seen in as large a proportion as formerly.

There are still in Paris, however, enough actresses and others visible in cafés and luxurious establishments such as the Pré Catelan, Pavillon d'Armenonville, &c., where they appear in original dresses as they used to last year at the races. Many elegant tea rooms are frequented just as before the war, and there are lots of little exhibitions for the benefit of charity where women can show off their new dresses, for not all of our society ladies are away or too much occupied. Some of them, after having nursed the wounded soldiers during six or eight months, are tired out and have taken up their old habits.

But, what is typical of the war time is that the streets and boulevards have become a centre of fashion. It would have, indeed, sounded very strange if, last year, it had been said that new creations would be publicly promenaded anywhere else than on the turf and in the fashionable Bois de Boulogne.

However, it is the truth. The sidewalks have become the field for the latest fashions. For instance, those full, short, bell-like skirts that are all the craze just now were seen on the persons of the mannequins in early Spring during the afternoons in the environs of the Place de l'Opera, Rue de la Paix, Avenue de l'Opera, Rue Royale, and the Grands Boulevards, and it is there they made their first appearance.

Certainly this way of introduction proves successful, for these short skirts took perfectly well. People who are on the lookout for all that deals with modes, if they only keep an eye open, are sure to see soon in our streets a foreshadowing of next Winter's fashions.



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
Final Clearance Sale
25 Hats $2 12 Hats $3

EXQUISITE NAILS



GRAF'S "HYGLO"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
NAIL POLISH POWDER
GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Send for your generous FREE sample of HYGLO. Graf's HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Valuable premium coupon with every package. Retails at 25c.
GRAF BROTHERS,
Dept. E, 812 Broadway, New York.
Sole Agents, Leichner's Toilet Articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Have Perfect Skin Throughout the Summer

These days the face needs special care and attention. Flying dust and dirt, the beating sun, are severe on any skin. Their despoiling effects are best overcome by the application of pure mercolized wax. This keeps skin and pores in a cleanly condition, the complexion beautifully white and spotless. Discolored, freckled and roughened cuticle are actually absorbed by it. One ounce of mercolized wax, obtainable at any drug-store, is sufficient to completely renovate a soiled complexion. It is used like cold cream, allowed to remain on over night, and washed off in the morning.

As the skin tends to expand in warm weather, causing wrinkles to form, a good astringent lotion should be used. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. Bathe the face in this during the heat of the day or before going out for theatre or social affair. It is a remarkable skin tightener and wrinkle eraser.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

More Women's Lovely Summer Frocks added to the great sale

3.00, 3.98, 5.98, 8.98, 10.98 and 15.98

The big July sale of women's summer frocks is at its height. For Monday selling we have added dozens of exquisite models to the assortment, including a variety of colored dresses of surpassing beauty, developed along best mid-summer lines to suit every type of femininity.

Voiles everywhere, plain and embroidered and in the hundred and one stripe effects upon which women are insisting. Also embroidered batistes and organdies, softest crepes and muslins de luxe, all of them visions of beauty and marvels of economy at these record-breaking sale prices.

6.00 & 6.98 values, white and colored voiles..... 3.98
8.98 to 12.98 values, newest stripe effects..... 5.98
12.98 to 17.98 values, exquisite combinations..... 8.98
15.00 to 20.00 values, embroidered net and crepe.....10.98
22.50 to 35.00 values, beautiful beyond words.....15.98

Third Floor, Market Street

July Silk Sale

You know Bamberger silks. Every woman in Newark is familiar with the superb quality of our silks. We have a reputation for the best that is proven very strongly in the present offering, wherein four choice items are put forth for Monday's selling with prices cut down far below regular. New, right in season, beautiful materials are here for selection tomorrow. Come, by all means!

At 69c Yard

REG. 79c SATIN MESSALINE (36 INCH), SPECIAL 69c. A new shipment of this fine material, which includes every light and dark color. Women needing this fabric for waists and trimmings should come here and buy generously. This material is worth 79c a yard in regular stock. Special for this sale at 69c a yard.

At 49c Yard

79c STRIPED MESSALINE (24 INCH), SPECIAL 49c YD. Here is a material in hair line stripes and varied colored grounds, that is exceptional value at the special sale price of 49c a yard. It is a strong, firm material, that is well worth 79c a yard in the regular way. Reduced for this sale

At 1.09 Yard

UP TO 2.50 YD. FANCY DRESS SILKS, SPECIAL 1.09 YD.—This material is 40 inches wide. A splendid lot of high grade domestic silks, in crepe de chines and foulards. This assortment comes in the medium and dark shades, as well as black and white effects. Worth up to 2.50 a yard, special 1.09.

At 79c Yard

REG. 1.50 NATURAL STRIPED PONGEE, SPECIAL 79c YD.—This is 36-inch wide material, pure silk. Ideally appropriate for waists, coats, and men's shirts. It has a pebbly, soft, color stripe, which greatly enhances the value of the material in the finished garment. Will launder well. Special 79c a yard.

Second Floor, Market Street

Please Read This and Help Us

We are going to ask your co-operation and assistance in abating a custom that is rapidly assuming ALARMING PROPORTIONS. We believe the average person to be fair-minded and just, therefore we feel that what we have to say will be received in the same friendly spirit in which it is written. Frankly speaking, we need your help and we believe we will get it.

The subject we desire to lay before you is the tardy return of merchandise for credit, refund or exchange—the "RETURN GOODS EVIL," it is called. Few people realize to what an extent this has grown during the past few years. If they did, there would be no need of this article.

Many people, thoughtlessly, of course, have goods sent out which, for one reason or another, they do not wish to keep. If calls for such things could be issued at once, or if goods so bought were returned to us without unreasonable delay, it would not entail any great loss, but where merchandise—the styles of which change overnight—is kept out for a week or two or three, you can readily see what it means.

Don't misunderstand us. Bamberger's was the first store in Newark to take a decided stand for GREATER LIBERALITY in merchandising, and what we did in this direction twenty years ago we are doing today upon a fifty-fold greater scale. We want you to feel free to buy whatever you wish at our store and return it if you are not satisfied, but we would also ask that such returns be made within a reasonable length of time.

We shall endeavor to show you from time to time hypothetical instances of how the return goods evil works to your disadvantage and ours. In the meantime, won't you analyze the situation yourself and try to help us?

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued)

A Linen Sale of Big Importance

REG. 10c UNION LINEN CRASH TOWELING, AT 8c YD. Of good firm quality, in white with a neat red border. Suitable for hand, roller, or dish towels. Special for this sale, at 8c a yard.

REG. 22c CRASH TOWELING, AT 18c A YARD. Very closely woven, and free from dressing, plain white or with neat red or blue borders. For hand, dish, or roller towels. Special, 18c a yard.

REG. 50c IMPORTED MERCERIZED DAMASK, AT 41c A YARD. This damask has the appearance of linen. It is 64 inches wide. Comes in many handsome designs, with a beautiful satin lustre.

REG. 89c GERMAN SILVER BLEACHED DAMASK, AT 78c A YARD. Fine German silver bleached damask, extra heavy quality, neat designs, will wear and launder well. 68 inches wide. Special, 78c a yard.

REG. 1.89 DOZ. PURE LINEN NAPKINS, AT 1.59 DOZ. Size 20x20, of extra firm quality, in a large range of pretty designs. Very special for this sale at 1.59 a dozen.

REG. 3.00 DOZ. DINNER SIZE NAPKINS, AT 2.69 DOZ. Made of good, clean, all linen yarns, of very close weave, snow white bleached. Reg. 3.00 dozen, special at 2.69 a dozen.

REG. 15c HUCK TOWELS, SPECIAL, 10½c. With neat, hemstitched ends and colored border, extra fine quality in various sizes, ranging from 18x36 to 20x40. Subject to slight imperfections.

REG. 39c TURKISH BATH TOWELS, AT 29c. Extra large size, with neat hemmed ends, very soft, spongy, and absorbent. Regular 39c each, special, this sale, at 29c.

One Lot of Linens at Half and More Off the Regular Prices

In connection with this sale we present an assortment of thousands of odd pieces of linens, both staple and fancy styles, and all perfect, except for slight mussing from handling, or a trifling soil. Included are:

Huck Towels
H. S. Damask Lunch Cloths
Emb. Damask Lunch Cloths
Tray Cloths
Buffet Scarfs
Pillow Shams
Guest Towels
Scal. Damask Lunch Cloths
Colored Luncheon Sets
Centre Pieces
Doilies
Chiffonier Scarfs

This Week---Half Price Sale Bamberger Furniture



Here is the latest feature of the great Bamberger Half Yearly Sale of Furniture. For this week we have assembled an assortment of odd pieces, discontinued patterns and other high grade furniture, and have marked the whole, regardless of cost or previous selling figures, at HALF PRICE. Included will be found furniture for every room in the house:

High-Grade Dining Room Furniture
Furniture of Quality for the Library
Fumed Oak Furniture at Half Price
Living Room Furniture, Half Price
Bed Room Pieces Marked at Half
Parlor Furniture at Half Price

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

German and Dutch Royalty.

READER.—Will you kindly supply information in answer to the following questions?

What caused the death of Prince Alfred, only son of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Edinburgh, (second son of Queen Victoria)? It is said that the Kaiser caused him to commit suicide.

Who were the two sons of the late King of Holland? Why was Wilhelmina considered heiress to the throne, while they lived, some years after she was born? Why were they deprived of the right of succession?

Whom did the late Prince Albert of Prussia (died 1906) marry? What are the names of his children?

How many children has the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg? How many children has the present Duke of Teck?

There is still a great deal of secrecy maintained and mystery existing concerning the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg. Although an attempt was made to hush up the fact at the time, it is now quite generally known that he committed suicide. As the public did not know the cause of the Prince's death, many and varied rumors were naturally circulated. The one you mention, however, that the Kaiser caused him to kill himself, is not known to us; it is possible that it has originated as a part of an inevitable "Kaiser legend" since the outbreak of the war. Prince Alfred's short life was very dissolute—he was a gambler and a frequenter of questionable company. It is supposed that one or the other of these brought about the downfall that led to his suicide, but no actual facts are known.

The late King William III. of Holland was married twice. His first wife was Princess Sophie Mathilde, daughter of King William I. of Württemberg, to whom he was married June 17, 1839. The issue of this marriage was as follows: Prince Wilhelm Nicholas, born Sept. 4, 1840, died in Paris June 11, 1878; Prince Maurice Wilhelm, born Sept. 15, 1843, died in 1850; Prince Alexander Wilhelm, born Aug. 25, 1851, died in Paris June 21, 1884. Queen Sophie of Holland died June 3, 1877, and the King remarried in January, 1879. His second wife was Princess Emma of Waldeck-Reymont. Their only child was Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, the present Queen of Holland.

Prince Wilhelm and Prince Maurice were thus dead before Princess Wilhelmina was born, but Prince Alexander was Crown Prince of Holland until his death in 1884, and Wilhelmina was only second in line to the succession. Her brother was never deprived of his right of succession, although in the later years of his life it became more improbable that he would ever reign over the Dutch people, for his fast and dissolute life, spent almost entirely in Paris, had completely undermined his health, and there was little ground for expectation that he would outlive his father. All three Princes died unmarried.

The late Prince Frederick Nicholas Wilhelm Albert of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick from 1885, born in Berlin May 8, 1837, died in Kamenz Sept. 13, 1906, married at Berlin April 19, 1873, Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, who was born Aug. 2, 1854, and died Oct. 3, 1898. Their children were Prince Frederick Heinrich, born July 15, 1874; Prince Joachim Albert, born Sept. 27, 1876; Prince Frederick Wilhelm, born July 12, 1880. The two oldest sons are unmarried. The youngest married June 8, 1910, Princess Agathe of Ratibon and Corvey; their children are the Princesses Marie, born May 2, 1911; Louise Henriette, born July 21, 1912, and Marianne, born Aug. 23, 1913.

The present Duke of Saxe-Coburg has four children, as follows: Princes Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906, and Dittmar Hubertus, born Aug. 24, 1900; Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 18, 1908, and Caroline Mathilde, born June 22, 1912. The present Duke was the posthumous and only son of the late Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and is a niece of the German Emperor; her husband is, of course, the Kaiser's first cousin. Adolphus, Duke of Teck, eldest brother of Queen Mary of England, also has four children. His wife was a daughter of the house of Grosvenor, of which the Duke of Westminster is the head. Their children are Princes George, born at Grosvenor House, Oct. 11, 1895, and Frederick, born at Vienna, Sept. 23, 1907, while his father was attached to the staff of the British Embassy; and Princesses Victoria, born at White Lodge, June 12, 1897, and Helene, born at Grosvenor House, Oct. 23, 1899.

A War Mystery.

BEWILDERED.—We have enjoyed your answers to questions asked by others, and would appreciate it very much if you would give me some information that I have tried in vain to get elsewhere.

I was traveling in Germany and Austria last Summer, reaching Frankfort-on-Main Aug. 3, and stopped at the Monopole-Metropole, opposite Haupt-Bahnhof. During that night guests of the hotel were very much frightened by the firing of guns which continued at intervals of several hours. Questioning the head porter, the only answer any one could get was "Bombardment." All lights were extinguished in streets and buildings in the neighborhood. The next morning we were told that French airships were trying to destroy Haupt-Bahnhof, the largest railway station in the city.

Was there any account of such bombardment in the New York papers? Although we had seen some excitement in Munich about July 28, when a mob attacked the Deutscher Hof, we had not heard that any nation had declared war. They told us that the roof of Haupt-Bahnhof was covered with soldiers all night long Aug. 3, firing at the airships, and that one came down in a field about a mile from the city. The whole story seems incredible, but that is all any travelers could learn, even those reading and speaking German.

THE TIMES has no record of any such aerial bombardment of Frankfort.

Sarah Bernhardt.

A. C.—Kindly give me some interesting information concerning Sarah Bernhardt's life. It would please me very much to learn when and where she was born, where she obtained her training, when she first appeared on the stage, what some of her experiences were on the stage, and what is the general public opinion of her genius. Also, I should like to know how she is after her operation.

The limited space of the Query Column does not permit a detailed biography of Mme. Bernhardt, but the following will probably supply the information you wish: She was born in Paris, Oct. 23, 1845, and educated at the Grandchamp Convent, near Paris. She took a prize at the Conservatory of Paris in 1862. She appeared at the Comédie Française and at the Odéon, left the Comédie Française in 1880, became Directress of the Théâtre de la Renaissance in 1893, founded the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt in 1899. She is generally considered one of the greatest emotional actresses. She is also a sculptor and painter, having received a silver medal for the former in 1880, and having exhibited paintings at the Paris Salon. She has written several books and plays. Her home is in Brittany. She has rallied excellently from her severe operation.

Germany and France in 1875.

R. D. M.—I have noted in several articles written about the European war reference to the fact that Germany would have forced war upon France in 1875 if the other European powers had not exerted influence to prevent this. Will you give me the facts in this matter, as I have been unable to find them in histories and encyclopedias?

What is known as "the storm cloud of 1875" doubtless grew out of Bismark's plans for the "Dreikaiserbund," (League of the three Emperors,) and actually operated to break up that alliance, to form the Dual Alliance instead, and to begin friendly negotiations between Paris and Petrograd. The Dreikaiserbund was formed between Germany, Austria, and Russia in 1872, but began to disintegrate in 1875 over the first discussion of another war between France and Germany. In February of that year a secret mission was dispatched by Germany to Petrograd to find out whether "in the event of hostilities between Germany and France" Russia would remain neutral. Realizing that the existing balance of power in Europe would be destroyed in Germany's favor if that nation was allowed permanently to weaken France, the Russian government returned an evasive reply. But warlike agitation in the German press continued, and the French Government became thoroughly alarmed. At last the French Ambassador at Petrograd received the assurance that Russia would try to incline Berlin to "moderation and peace." The British Government volunteered to do likewise. Both Governments used persuasion, and the German Emperor and Chancellor both declared publicly that Germany had no intention of attacking France.

The Great '84 Earthquake.

W. F. S.—Will you kindly tell me through your Query Column the date of the earthquake which violently shook New York City? As far back as I can remember it was on a Sunday, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., in the year 1884 or 1885.

The "New York Earthquake" occurred Aug. 10, 1884. It was a terrific earthquake through New England and the Middle States, its centre of intensity being in the villages of Amityville and Jamaica, L. I. The walls of the Presbyterian Sunday School at Jamaica were cracked in two places, one to two inches wide, from the roof to the foundations, and the walls of a house in Amityville were so cracked that it was possible to lay a broomhandle in the openings. New York, like a great part of the country, also felt the great "Charleston Earthquake" of Aug. 31, 1886. New York received this shock at 9:54 in the morning.

British Envoy to the Vatican.

J. D. H.—What is the name of Great Britain's representative appointed in the latter part of 1914 to the Holy See at Rome? When was he accepted?

On Dec. 16, 1914, Sir Edward Grey notified Sir Henry Howard that he had been appointed special envoy to Pope Benedict XV. The envoy arrived in Rome on Dec. 23, and on Dec. 30 he presented to the Pope the official letter accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Holy See. The Pope received the envoy with full ceremonial, after which he accorded him a private audience.

British General Elections.

F. M.—Has a referendum ever been submitted to the British public?

The British "general election," which can be called an appeal to the people and on which the existing Government may be obliged to "go out" is practically a referendum. In case of deadlock or disagreement in Parliament or Cabinet, a general election may be called at any time. Although the vote of the people is not taken directly on a question, but on the representatives whose standing on the question is known, the result is the same as if the bill itself were being voted upon. The most striking recent instance of such action in Great Britain was in the celebrated "Parliament bill" of 1910. The bill, which took practically all actual power away from the House of Lords, was referred by Premier Asquith to the electorate after twenty meetings of the opposing leaders. Parliament was dissolved Nov. 28, and a general election for new representatives was held in December. It resulted in practically no change, and Asquith retained a small majority.

Language and Biology.

M. M.—Will you please explain the following: Pan-Slavism; the Chautauqua Salute; what are the twelve principal modern languages; in the process of hatching an egg, into what does the yolk turn and into what does the white turn?

Pan-Slavism is the name given to the general ideal of a union of the Slavic peoples, in language, literature, and ideals, if not in national allegiance. The movement is very strong in Austria and Bohemia, and had its most notable expression in 1848 in the attempt to hold a Slavic Congress in Prague. The meetings broke up and were followed by serious rioting in the streets of Prague, and the congress was stopped.

The principal languages of the world are listed, in order, as follows: English, spoken by more than 150,000,000 people; German, more than 120,000,000; Russian, more than 90,000,000; French, more than 60,000,000; Spanish, more than 55,000,000; Italian, more than 40,000,000, and Portuguese, more than 30,000,000. These seven are the principal languages of Europe and America. There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world—1,624 in America, 387 in Asia, 587 in Europe, and 276 in Africa. Among other important languages are the Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavian branches, Slavonic speeches and dialects, and the various languages of India, Persia, Arabia, and modern Greece.

In the hatching of the egg both the yelk and the white are but foodstuffs. The tiny nucleus in the egg, which is neither yelk nor white, is the embryo from which the bird evolves.

We shall be glad to hear from readers on the subject of the Chautauqua salute.

The Catholic Church.

Q.—Please enlighten me on the following matters: A says that the Catholic Church has never granted a divorce. B says that it has, notably that of Napoleon and Josephine Which is right? Did the Pope grant a divorce in that case? In "Who's Who," Justin McCarthy's name and date of birth are followed by, "Educated Cork, privately. No Roman Catholic in these islands could receive an academic degree." Is this so, and why?

The Pope did not divorce Napoleon from Josephine. The Pope, to whom alone belongs the adjudication of the marriages of Princes, was not consulted. Napoleon, it is said, was sufficiently well aware that it would be futile to try to gain his point from the man who only officiated at his coronation on condition that his civil marriage to Josephine receive the blessing of the Church. At all events, the decree of dissolution never passed through the Pope's hands, but was pronounced by some French ecclesiastics who were acknowledged tools of the Emperor. Pius VII. uttered a vigorous protest, as the French ecclesiastics had no actual jurisdiction whatever in the matter.

It is true that in consequence of the penal laws enacted at various times between the reign of Elizabeth and that of George III. no Roman Catholic subject of Great Britain was formerly entitled to an education. These laws were especially severe in Ireland, where Catholics were not only denied an education, but were forbidden to go abroad in search of one. For a Catholic to keep a school or to teach in any capacity was a penal offense. In the universities, English and Irish, all candidates for degrees were required to subscribe to the Anglican Articles of Religion (the Thirty-nine Articles) and the Royal Supremacy, and this no Catholic could do. After centuries of agitation and some inadequate measures of relief, these educational disabilities, together with many others, were removed by the Catholic Relief act, which passed the British Parliament in 1829, chiefly through the exertions of Daniel O'Connell.

Gouache.

F. G.—Could you oblige me by giving through your columns some information on the subject of a water-color process of painting known as Gouache, the authors who wrote about it, and the artists who used it?

Gouache is a method of painting in opaque water color. The colors are mixed with or painted in a vehicle of gum or honey, and whereas in true water color the high lights are obtained by leaving blank the surface of the paper or other material used, or by allowing it to show through a translucent wash, in Gouache these are obtained by white or other light color. It is frequently used in miniature painting, but we canot tell you what artists have used the method or what writers have mentioned it.

The Title of Pope.

T. E. H. T.—Kindly tell me who was the first churchman to govern the Latin Church under the title of Pope—St. Peter the Apostle, or Leo the Great?

The title of Pope, which simply means "father," has been variously applied at different periods. In the East it has always been used in reference to simple priests. In the West, however, it was always restricted to Bishops, but it does not seem, so far as churchmen and authorities on church history are able to discover from available records, to have become the distinctive title of the supreme Pontiff of the Church until the fourth century, when it was apparently so used by Pope Siricius. According to the Catholic doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, St. Peter the Apostle was the first to hold the office now held by the Pope, and Gregory VII. (1073-1085) was the first to prescribe that the title of Pope should be reserved to the successors of Peter, thus authorizing what had by that time become a custom consecrated by the usage of centuries.

The Autumn Months.

E. M. G.—I should like to know what the suffix "ber" means, and the literal translation of the same in the words September, October, and November.

The names of the Autumn months, September, October, and November—and December, of course, as well—are simply the Anglicization of the names made from the Latin numerals, septem, octem, novem, decem. September is "the seventh," October "the eighth," &c., according to the old Latin calendar. It is clearer to compare the other forms given by various languages to the same words: October, for example, is Octobre in French, Octubre in Spanish, Outubre in Portuguese, Ottobre in Italian, Oktober in Danish and Swedish. The original Latin is October.

Shipment of Non-Contraband.

JOSEPH BOARDMAN.—In order to avoid confiscation or detention of a cargo of non-contraband goods leaving the United States for a neutral European country, with what regulations should the shipper comply?

Non-contraband goods shipped from the United States to a neutral port are not liable to confiscation by international law. Any ship is liable to detention—that is, any ship may be held up and searched, and taken before a prize court if she is carrying contraband. Non-contraband goods found in her will then be allowed to proceed. There are no extraordinary precautions which can be taken absolutely to insure the safe delivery of goods at present. It is best to refer the matter to a regular shipping agency.

Great Patriots.

F. S. E.—Please inform me of the names of the great patriots of different countries, except Italy, the United States, and Mexico. What great person died of a broken heart?

It would be impossible to give a list of the patriots of the world in the large meaning of the term as lovers or servers of their country. Fortunately for the world, many of its great rulers, statesmen, heroes, and Generals have been patriots in this sense, whatever their faults may have been otherwise. A few of those who deserve the name of patriot in its limited meaning, as one who frees his country from oppression, political or foreign, may be given. It is necessarily incomplete.

In Greek history Cleisthenes, with Harmodius and Aristogeiton, freed Athens in the fifth century B. C. from the Tyrants. Half-legendary patriots of ancient Rome are Lucius Junius Brutus, who overthrew the Tarquins, and Coriolanus. The Gracchi in the evil days of the Republic led the movement to free Rome from the grasping Senate.

Judas Maccabaeus, B. C. 160, the liberator of Judaea, may be mentioned. Others are: Robert Bruce of Scotland, Joan of Arc, the half-mythical William Tell, the Hungarian Huniades, who repulsed the Turks in 1456. Gustavus Vasa, who emancipated Sweden from Denmark; John Sobieski, who saved Europe from the Turks in 1683; William of Orange, the political creator of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century; and Ribeiro of Portugal, who freed his country from Spain and established the Braganza dynasty in 1640.

Then there are the later Polish patriots, beginning with Kosciusko in the latter eighteenth century; Andreas Hofer, the leader of the Tyrolean revolt against Napoleon in 1809-10; Rakoczy, Szecheny, and Kossuth in Hungary.

In Germany, Fichte, the philosopher, earns the title by his services in the awakening of national spirit in Germany. Many of the great names in German literature come under the classification of patriot on this account. Hardenberg and Stein gain it by political labors.

In England may be mentioned Stephen Langton, who led the revolt of Barons, clergy and people, which resulted in the signing of Magna Charta in 1215; Oliver Cromwell; Algernon Sidney; the elder Pitt, and a long list of statesmen, warriors and naval heroes might be added.

The Cid is the hero and patriot par excellence of Spain, whose patriotic exploits are half-mythical, like those of Roland of France or the Knights of the Round Table. Henry IV. of France did much to deserve the name, as did also some of the leaders of the French Revolution, although their fame is sullied in many cases by excesses. Still Lafayette, Mirabeau and Danton may at least be cited as having put the welfare of their country before all other considerations.

Irishmen would include Daniel O'Connell. Generals Bolivar and San Martin are the principal patriotic heroes of South America.

The phrase "died of a broken heart," is one which is used by older historians. Modern ones usually attribute the death of historical characters to other causes. Mary I. of England was said to have died of a broken heart at the loss of Calais, but as a matter of fact, she was a helpless and hysterical invalid for some time after its loss before her death. Musa, the Arab invader of Spain, is also said to have died of a broken heart. Henry II. of England is said to have died of the same cause at discovering that his favorite son John had turned against him.

Boris Godounov.

SARAH L. JAMES.—Please tell me something of the real history of Boris Goudounov with special reference to the opera of that name.

After the death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 the crown fell to his son, Feodor, who was so feeble in mind and body that all real power came into the hands of his brother-in-law, Boris Godounov. Between this ambitious man and the throne were only the sickly Feodor and his young brother, Dimitri. Suddenly the child was found dead, and Boris fell under suspicion of having caused his murder. He labored to strengthen his country against invading Mongols, and at the death of Feodor he was offered the crown.

He at first refused it, and this is the first scene of the opera. He retired to a monastery and kept the people waiting six weeks for his answer. The third scene shows his coronation.

In 1601 a famine broke out, and in the midst of it rumors arose of the reappearance of Dimitri. Boris issued a proclamation that the pretender was really Gregory, an escaped monk. No one really knows the truth.

In the opera, the story of his being really the Monk Gregory is accepted. Scene 2, Act I. shows him in his cell, and Scene 1, Act. II. shows his escape from the soldiers. The false Dimitri found believers in his tale, who established him in Poland and betrothed him to Marina. Scene 1, Act III. shows him urged on in his schemes by her ambition.

Dimitri entered Russia from Poland with many followers; this is shown in Scene 2, Act III. Several fortresses surrendered to him. Boris was too ill to proceed in person against him. Dimitri was at first defeated by the Russian troops under Prince Schuiski, Boris, however, was near his end, although his actual death is said to have been so sudden as to be hardly natural. He is represented in the last scene of the opera as presenting his young son to the Boyars as the future Czar, in accordance with the Russian custom.

Dimitri advanced on Moscow. Feodor and his mother were murdered. Dimitri was accepted as Czar and crowned. A rebellion broke out and the Czar, finding himself surrounded by enemies in the night, jumped from a window thirty feet to the ground and broke his leg. He was found and killed. The Boyars massacred the Poles in Moscow and elected Schuiski as sovereign.

Farnum Brothers.

INTERESTED and Mrs F. S. L.—Please let me know through your columns something of the careers of Messrs. Dustin and William Farnum?

Dustin Farnum was born in Hampton Beach, N. H., in 1876. William is somewhat older. They are sons of George D. and Clara A. Farnum.

Dustin made his début with Ethel Tucker in 1897, later he played with Margaret Mather, but his great success was as the Virginian in the play of that name. Later he starred in "Cameo Kirby."

William played in stock, and had a leading rôle in "Ben Hur." Both the brothers appeared in "The Littlest Rebel," in 1911-1913.

Hospitals in the War With Spain.

ANNA G. GROSS.—Please give me the names and places of the military hospitals where the wounded soldiers, coming from the front, were treated in the Spanish-American War. Were the principal battles on land or sea?

The annual reports of the War Department for the year 1898 give the hospitals as follows: Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga, Ga.; General Hospital, Key West, Fla.; General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Thomas, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Josiah Simpson Hospital, Monroe, Va.; Sternberg and Hanger Hospitals in Chickamauga Park; Ponce General Hospital, Porto Rico; six post hospitals—Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Honolulu. Eight civil hospitals—Charleston, S. C.; the City Hospital, Charleston; St. Francis Xavier, Key West, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New York Civil Hospital; Philadelphia Hospital; San Francisco Marine Hospital; Stapleton, N. Y., Marine Hospital.

The principal engagements of the war were naval, the battle of Santiago and the battle of Manila Bay both resulting in the destruction of the enemy's naval force.

Government Lands.

MARIA LYNNE.—Please give me information necessary to inquiries as to Government lands for settlers in the States of Minnesota and California.

Vacant public lands in the United States are under the care of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. Application to that office will bring you the information you desire.

Officers and Men.

L. DEBER.—Can you explain the disproportion between the number of officers and men made prisoners by the German and Austrian Armies? For example, one report gives 108 Russian officers against 122,300 men.

It is difficult to explain so great a discrepancy if the figures are accurate. But the number of officers in any army is small compared with the number of enlisted men. In the United States Army, for example, in fifteen regiments of cavalry there are 765 commissioned officers and 14,148 enlisted men; in thirty regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 34,128 men. The total number of officers in our army, including medical men, is 4,823, as against a total of 85,965 enlisted men.

"Jitney."

S. ALEXANDER.—Will you kindly give me the meaning and origin of the word "jitney"?

The meaning of the word is recognized as a synonym for a nickel, but its origin is wrapped in mystery. Various derivations have been suggested—that it is a Japanese word, jitne meaning road cost; that it is thieves' slang for a Mexican coin; circus man's slang for the small change taken in side shows; Hindu, and Russian.

It has been suggested that the term originated in a prison from the name of a turnkey Jedney, who used to smuggle tobacco in small quantities to the prisoners. Perhaps the best surmise is its derivation from the French "jeton," a counter used in games of chance, &c. It is said that the word has been in use among the colored people in New Orleans for some time, and that there is a well-known jingle which contains the word "jetnée."

Our Youngest President.

G. K. BROWNE—Who was the youngest President of the United States?

Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 years of age at the time he became President.

Balaklava.

A RUSSIAN—Can you inform me whether it is a fact that 600 English charged and took prisoners 60,000 Russians at Balaklava.

The total Russian forces, infantry, cavalry, and artillery at Balaklava, has been variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men, while the English force was much smaller in numbers. The two famous charges of that day were that of the Heavy Brigade of about 900 men against 3,000 Russians, and the still more renowned charge of the Light Brigade of about 600 men against the Russian guns. No accurate figures seem to be recorded, as those given by various authorities differ greatly. The result of the first charge was the break of the Russian cavalry, which fled back to the protection of their artillery and was not pursued very far by the British. The second charge was unsuccessful as a military measure, for though the Russian gunners were momentarily driven from their guns, they returned and fired upon friend and foe alike, while a superior force of cavalry enraged the British. It is said that evening parade saw only ten men mounted out of the 600 who had ridden in the charge.

Italian Declaration of War.

ABRAHAM BRODY and EMILE SLEDGE.—Germany has not formally declared war on Italy.

Century Artists.

H. H.—Will you publish where the leading members of the Century Opera are now appearing, or where they have recently appeared, and the professional plans of Miss Ewell, Miss Howard, Messrs. Bergman, Harrold, Kingston, Kaufman, Kreidler, and Chalmers?

Miss Ewell is planning a concert tour. Miss Howard is creating the leading rôle in Professor Parker's opera "Fairyland" in Los Angeles, Mr. Bergman is in Germany and has appeared recently in the Royal Opera in Berlin. Mr. Harrold is in vaudeville. Messrs. Kingston, Kaufman, Kreidler, and Chalmers have all appeared in the Aborn Spring season, and are scheduled, with the exception of Mr. Chalmers, to appear at Ratina Park this Summer.

Society for Thrift.

IDA A. FOOTE.—Can you furnish me with any data in regard to the American Society for Thrift?

The address of the society is 1,002 Straus Building, Chicago. S. W. Straus is the Chairman of the Organization Committee. The object of the society is "to promote thrift by inquiry, education, and discussion." A bulletin is issued with notices of prize competitions, &c. Many associations have promised their aid. There is an advisory council upon which are the names of the Governors of several States. A general congress is planned for next year.

German Foreign Affairs.

DANIEL LEMBECK—Who has charge of foreign affairs in Germany? A claims that Minister von Jagow has charge, B that the Kaiser is in complete control.

Von Jagow is certainly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Germany, but in the German Empire the Imperial Ministers do not form a Ministry proper, but act independently of each other under the general supervision of the Imperial Chancellor, who, in turn, is appointed by the Emperor, and is directly responsible to him.

Austrian Empire.

J. REED—Kindly tell me whether Austria is a despotic or a constitutional State.

The administration of the monarchy as a whole is directed by the Emperor, acting through three Ministers, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War. The Ministers are responsible to two delegations. These bodies, sixty members in each, are elected by the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments respectively, and convene alternately in Vienna and Budapest. They advise the Parliaments. Both Austria and Hungary have a representative Parliament of two Houses and a responsible Ministry.

June 4, 1858.

READER—Kindly let me know on what days of the week the 4th of June, 1858, and the 27th of June, 1859, fell.

The 4th of June, 1858, was Friday, and the 27th of June, 1859, Monday.

Death of Stanford White.

ARTHUR ABRAHAM.—Harry Thaw shot Stanford White on June 25, 1906.

German-Americans.

W. A. D.—Please give me the number of German-Americans in the United States.

According to the latest available figures, there are 2,501,383 Germans of foreign birth in the United States, 8,282,618 persons having Germany as their country of origin, 3,911,847 having both parents born in Germany, 1,869,590 born in this country with one parent born in Germany, 212,524 persons with fathers born in Germany and mothers in some other foreign country, and 216,855 with mothers born in Germany and fathers in some other foreign country.

Poster Stamps.

LEO H. WALDEMAR.—Frequently of late I have seen in various places "poster stamps," and should much appreciate any information as to their origin and use.

Is some TIMES reader able to answer this question?

Lord Kitchener.

M. F. M.—Lord Kitchener has never married.

Pronunciation of Goethe.

J. C.—Please give the sound of oe in names like Goethe, Koenigsberg. What is the sound of the French eu, as in fleur-de-lis, chauffeur?

The sounds oe and eu are similar and occur in several European languages. We have no sound like them in English. The nearest is e in her, u in fur, with no sound of r attached to the vowel.

Zabern Incident.

ANTHONY GROSS.—Please give me a history of the Zabern affair.

In the Fall of 1913 a young Lieutenant, von Forstner, remarked that he would give 10 marks to any soldier who would run an Alsatian through with his bayonet. He was upheld by his superior officers, and the consequence was that the soldiers were hooted at in the streets by the inhabitants of the Alsatian town of Zabern. The Lieutenant then struck a lame shoemaker with his sword, and the trouble came to the notice of all Germany.

In the Reichstag the Social Democrats became agitated. The Emperor gave instructions to uphold the army in any action. The Reichstag joined in a vote of no confidence, 293 to 34. It was then announced that the offending officers would be court-martialled. The regiment was removed from Zabern and Lieutenant von Forstner sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment, while two others were acquitted.

The superior court-martial then acquitted the Lieutenant. He was transferred to another regiment, but the Ninety-ninth Infantry came back in triumph to Zabern. This was looked upon as a great victory for the military aristocracy.

Day of the Week.

READER and F. PILLAR.—Aug. 30, 1865, was a Wednesday; March 5, 1868, was a Thursday.

The Stuyvesant Tree.

Referring to an answer printed in these columns recently, we have received the following from "M. M. M.":

"Among the goodly company of antiques displayed in the Governors' Room at the New York City Hall is one that serves as a connecting link between the Dutch town of Amsterdam in New Netherland and the present proud Borough of Manhattan. This is a branch of the Stuyvesant pear tree, planted by him on his farm on 'Bouwerie' in 1667, and it stood for 200 years on the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street until 1867, when it was blown down in a severe snow storm of that year. Today, clothed in a fine new overcoat of shellac mounted artistically on brass brackets, it claims superiority in being the oldest relic in the Governors' Room.

"For its history we go back 250 years to 1664, when Captain Richard Nicholls, in the name of the King of England, sailed into the harbor and demanded the surrender of Fort Amsterdam. The obstinate and irascible Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, with the hot temper and wooden leg, stamped around the ramparts of his little fort, swearing deep and mighty oaths, with tears of indignant wrath streaming down his rugged face, that he "would rather be carried out dead than yield the fort to the English." But surrender he had to and give up the little town he had brought to the rights and dignity of a municipality, and for this surrender he was recalled to Holland to make explanation.

"His old heart yearned for his peaceful, prosperous 'Bouwerie,' (hence our 'Bowery.') Extending from Sixth to Sixteenth Street and from Fourth Avenue to the East River, it was, indeed, a goodly heritage. So in 1667 he returned, bringing with him seedlings, among them this historic pear tree, and planted them in his orchard.

"On the building on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street is this tablet:

"On this corner grew
Petrus Stuyvesant's Pear Tree.
Recalled to Holland in 1664,
On his return
He brought the Pear Tree
and planted it
as his Memorial,
'By which,' said he, 'My name
May be Remembered.'
The Pear Tree flourished
And bore fruit for over
Two hundred years.

"The bones of 'Peter the Headstrong' lie in the churchyard of St. Mark's, Second Avenue and Tenth Street.

"A valiant, weather-beaten, mettlesome, obstinate, leathern-sided, kind-hearted old Governor."

Mareau

258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Half Price on All Photographs
From now until we move into our new uptown studio next Fall.
FIFTH AV. AND FIFTIETH ST.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.
Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

Women's Summer Dresses
At 98c., $1.98, $5.75, $7.98, $12.98 and $14.98.
THE EXTREME limit of value giving, even for this season of wonderful offerings.
In many respects this is the greatest sale of its kind we ever announced.
For example—this season the designs have outdone themselves in the daintiness and fascinating types of dresses they have produced—and in addition we are offering for Monday's selling a greater variety of styles of these dainty Dresses than ever before in a clearance.
All are fresh, crisp and new, in quite the most likable materials of the season.
Because we must prepare for Autumn business you get these charming Dresses for very much less than they are worth.
Second floor, Central Building.

$3.00 Untrimmed Satin Hats at $1.49
Sailors and Pert Little Turbans.
SATIN HATS—soft effects, all satin or with Lyons velvet underbrims, in smart styles. Colors are all white, white and black, all black. Fabric Hats are the vogue in Paris now, and well dressed women are wearing them everywhere in this part of the East.
Panama Hats, 59c., 79c. and $1.95.
Another Fortunate Purchase.
At 79c. Fine Panamas, all smart outing styles and sailors, with plain or telescoped crowns. Hats that would sell ordinarily at $2.00.
At $1.95. Panama Hats, high class genuine Adamba; with soft floppy brims, telescope crowns, in mannish styles and sailors; very fine weave and worth $3.50.
At 59c. Panama Hats, all soft bodies that can be folded and put into your travel bag. Natural white and genuine Japanese Panamas.
Have Your Hat Blocked While You Wait.
We have installed a vacuum blocking machine that blocks your Hats in any of four styles while you wait and right before your eyes. Thousands of women have taken advantage of this service, as it entails an additional charge of just 15c. for the blocking and you have an extremely stylish and low priced Panama Hat.

$2.95 Trimmed Felt Outing Hats, $1.39
The upper part of these Hats is of white felt, with colored facing and grosgrain bands to match the facings. The Hats have slight imperfections.
$4.00 Trimmed Hats, $2.95. Jaunty styles in satins, velvets and maline combinations; a wide variety of styles in dress and street shapes.
Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, $1.00. Almost every Summer Hat, hundreds and hundreds of styles.
Children's Trimmed Hats, 39c. Final clearance of all our children's trimmed Hats.
Street and Mezzanine floors. East Building.

Women's $3.95 Two-Button Low Shoes, $2.95
Gun metal and patent leather, two-button style with fawn and gray buck back, turn soles and Cuban Louise heels.
Second floor, West Building.

$1.00 Palm Beach Suitings, 79c Yard
54 inches wide—one of the fashionable weaves. Excellent for auto coats, suits and separate skirts. Will not crush easily.
$1.25 Navy Blue Storm Serge, 89c. Yard.
Sponged, shrunk and spotproof. All wool. Closely woven. Two shades. Full 54 inches wide.
50-Inch Navy Blue Mohair Sicilian, 44c. Yard.
This is much below our regular selling price. This quality is lustrous and suitable for bathing suits and Summer dresses.
Street floor, West Building.

98c. Waist Patterns at 39c. Each.
Hand Embroidered Japanese Crepe.
NOT IN YEARS have we had the good fortune to offer such an elegant lot of Waist Patterns. They are all handsome designs, beautifully worked on a good quality of Japanese Cotton Crepe. They consist of three yards of 30-inch material. Pink, blue and helio.
12c. to 59c. Cotton Carrickmacross Laces, 8c. to 39c. Yard.
We purchased this lot from a large manufacturer at a great concession. The designs are most pleasing and edges and insertions in both white and cream, will be found to match exactly in widths from 3½ to 10 inches.
A very desirable Lace for both dress and waist trimming.
15c. to 25c. Camisole Laces, 10c. a Yard.
WE EXPECT THIS PRICE to sell a record quantity of these Laces—they might well have been priced much higher. Each piece a bargain for corset covers, fancy work, bureau scarfs and children's dresses.
25c. to $1.00 Shadow Lace Flouncings, 12c to 59c. Yard.
Good selection of dainty shadow laces. 17 to 36 inches wide, for draping waists and skirts; in white only.
$4.25 to $5.00 Hand-Embroidered Japanese Crepe Robes, $1.98 and $2.25.
In workmanship and design these are unusually pleasing, and will sell in a jiffy at the prices we quote. A Robe consists of 9½ yards of cotton crepe in five elaborately embroidered panels for the skirt and a handsomely embroidered front for the waist, in white.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Misses' Beach & Motoring Coats
Stylish and Serviceable
$6.95
The Coat with a smart look to it—the right Coat for a miss to wear when motoring or engaged in any outdoor sport. In this splendid assortment is a Coat that we desire to draw particular attention to—a Coat with a black and white chalk line, pouch pockets and with a full English back, belted. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Misses' Chinchilla Coats, $10.98 and $12.98.
In either all white or plaid. Smart Coats in a variety of styles. Some are bound with braid, some have convertible belts that can be worn either front or back. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Girls' Afternoon Dresses, $1.50.
Smart little Afternoon Dresses for the girl that mother claims is so hard to fit. YOU will not find this the case in our Girls' Shop. It would be hard to find a more girlish Dress than these at this price. Made in the candy stripe and combination of stripe and allover embroidery. A few linenes in the lot. Sizes 12, 13 and 15 years.
Misses' Cotton Dresses, $1.98, $3.98 and $5.98.
A large assortment of misses' cotton Dresses of dainty dotted, striped and novelty voiles, and dainty white Dresses in a wide variety of styles.
Girls' $1.00 Dresses at 55c.
Of gingham, percale and dainty flowered material—720 in all and over seven different styles to select from. These Dresses are so modestly priced that this sale presents an opportunity for you to secure two Dresses at a price which you would ordinarily pay for one. Made with yokes; pleated and gored skirts, or the style most favored at the present time—the Oliver Twist. Sizes 6 to 14 years.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $29.75 to $49.75 Suits
Best Models and Best Materials
$15
High grade reproductions—Suits that any woman would be proud to wear. If you are going away for a water trip you could not do better than to purchase one of these high grade Suits. Stylish, serviceable and especially low priced. One of the splendid opportunities which midseason brings. Take advantage of it.
In all the fashionable materials, such as serges, gabardines, stripes, checks, pongees, taffetas, linens, white

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

WASHINGTON NOW HUB FOR MANY MOTOR TRIPS

Roads in Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware Have Been Much Improved of Late—Points of Historic Interest Abound.

No section of the United States combines in equal area more historic interest, diversified scenery and excellent road conditions than that shown in a map embracing Maryland, the District of Columbia and parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. This part of America is bound up intimately with the ideals for which one's fathers and forefathers fought valiantly for the freedom of America and the preservation of the Union.

The description given below of this section has been prepared from the latest available information by the Touring Information Bureau of the American Automobile Association, in co-operation with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and should be of value to any one contemplating a tour in this section. The National Capital, which is becoming more and more a centre for automobile tourists, as well as for tourists by train and boat, is the natural hub of this region. Roads radiate from it to Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley, Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and Cumberland. The roads have been greatly improved in the last two or three years, so that touring by motor is comfortable and enjoyable.

West and south of Washington are many of the battlefields of the civil war. Near by is the town of Fairfax Court House, where a monument stands to Captain John Quincy Marr, the first soldier killed in action. In the clerk's office is the original will of George Washington, in his own handwriting. Only a few miles away may yet be seen part of the earthworks of the first and second battles of Bull Run.

Across the river from the city is the Arlington National Cemetery, now open to automobiles. The mansion overlooking the Potomac River and City of Washington was once the residence of George Washington Parke Custis, a step-grandson of Washington, and was afterward occupied by Robert E. Lee, who married Miss Custis. South of Arlington is Alexandria, which hoped at one time to be the nation's capital. Here occurred the scene of the flag episode in the early days of the war. This is one of the few cities that retains its street nomenclature of prerevolutionary days with names of royalty.

The trip may be continued to Mount Vernon, but the roads are such that it is generally advisable to make the trip by boat or rail. Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, was inherited by him from his brother, Lawrence. The original name of the estate was Hunting Creek, but was changed by Lawrence to Mount Vernon in honor of his former commander, General Vernon. The house has been restored to its former condition and contains many relics of interest. The property is now owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Near the house is the tomb of General Washington and his wife.

The battlefield of Gettysburg lies southwest of the city, covering about twenty-five square miles. The important points have been marked with nearly 500 monuments in bronze, marble, and granite. Over $7,000,000 has been expended in monuments, improved roads, &c., and this battlefield is better topographically and artistically than any other in the world. The grounds, comprising about 850 acres, belong to the national Government and are one of the national parks. There are five steel observatories that afford advantageous views of the famous strategic points.

Maryland has been one of the very notable States in road work in the last few years, its State roads system being particularly embracive and mostly made up of bituminous or concrete highway. Frederick, the centre of many military operations during the civil war, is the scene of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie," and here also is buried Francis Scott Key. Less than 20 miles away is Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's raid on the night of Sept. 6, 1859. The old engine house, where the last stand of the abolitionists was made, has been removed to a small park on the Shenandoah River. Frederick was also the home of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of the State and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Cumberland is on the route of the old National Turnpike, which has recently been greatly improved. It was through this section and over an old inland trail that Gist made explorations for the Ohio Company. To the west of Cumberland is the old Braddock Road, cut for Braddock by George Washington, and the scene of many operations in the French and Indian war.

Hagerstown, four miles south of the Mason and Dixon line, was the centre of many advances and retreats during the civil war. It is but 28 miles from the battlefield of Gettysburg. Twelve miles further south is Antietam, and ten miles away is the field of South Mountain, with Bloody Lane, Dunkard Church, and Burnside Bridge near by.

At Winchester, on the Shenandoah Valley Pike, still stand the headquarters of Washington and of Stonewall Jackson. This city changed hands seventy times during the civil war. On one of its main streets is an old hotel that was captured and recaptured five times in one day as army headquarters. Sheridan's ride was made along this famous pike to Cedar Creek. Fourteen miles east of the pike are the Luray Caverns, discovered in 1878.

Baltimore, with a history dating back to 1655, is one of the five important cities of the Atlantic Seaboard and has had a most important part in the development of the country. The city was one of the first to export tobacco, wheat, and corn; is the metropolis of one of the original thirteen States and the home of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Edgar Allan Poe died there and his tomb is visited by many tourists.

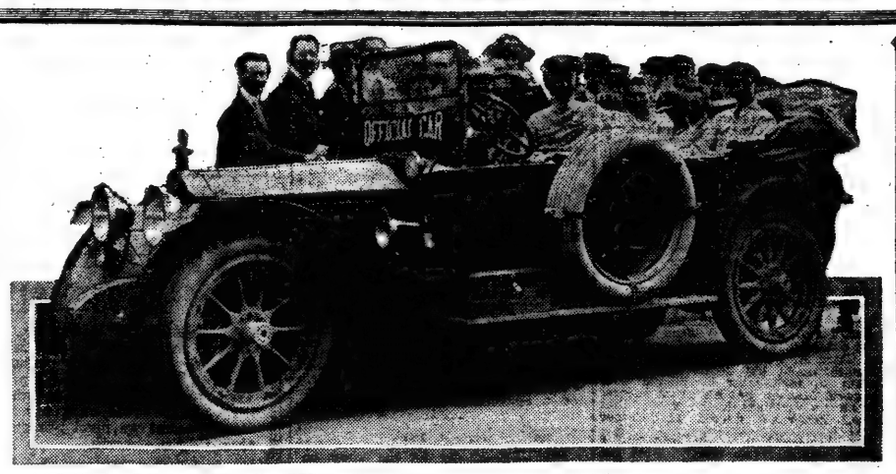
The city was the first to erect a monument to George Washington—a heroic figure of the father of his country surmounting an imposing shaft. Fort McHenry, the bombardment of which by the British gave Key inspiration to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" a century ago, has recently been acquired by the city as a public park. The use of illuminating gas originated in Baltimore; the first railway was built by the city; the first Morse telegram was sent from there to Washington; the first electric car was run in Baltimore, and Bennett's linotype, which revolutionized printing, was first used there.

Annapolis, on the Severn River, best known as the site of the United States Naval Academy, also has much of historical interest. This quaint capital of Maryland holds the earliest city charter in the United States, dating from 1708. Washington surrendered his commission in its State House in 1783. On the ground of St. George College is the famed Tree of Liberty, said to be 700 years old.

The entire peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean is dotted with charming old towns, flourishing broad acres, and many beautiful estates. The "Eastern Shore" of the bay, as it is known locally, is a series of inlets and a paradise of hunters and fishermen, who find here the canvas-back duck, diamond-back terrapin, and Lynhaven oyster.

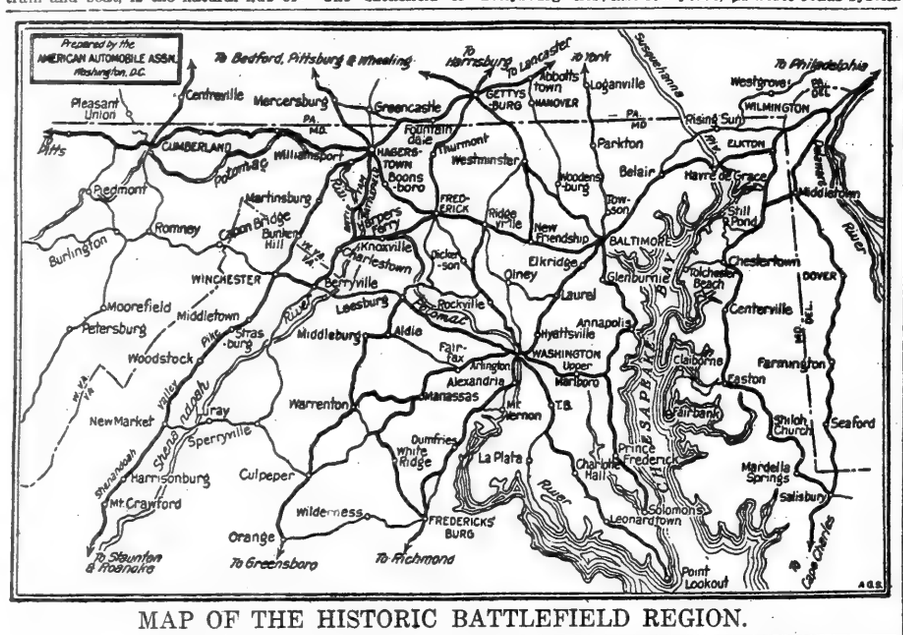
The northeastern section of the peninsula comprises the State of Delaware, which is rapidly improving its roads. Dover, the capital, was founded in 1700 by William Penn. Buried here are John M. Clayton, author of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Caesar Rodney, who made the famous ride to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence, and Richard Watchcoat, one of the founders of the Methodist Church. In Dover is the old historic "House of the Entailed Hat."

South of Dover the continuation of the roadway through immense fruit orchards to Maryland brings one to Cape Charles, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, and Virginia Beach. Well down the peninsula, between Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, on the way to Point Lookout, where the huge Confederate prisoners' camp was maintained during the war, is St. Mary's. This was the first settlement of the white race in Maryland and was the site of the first capital of that State.



AFTER BREAKING THE RECORD FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

E. C. Patterson of Chicago is here shown at the end of his non-motor-stop run from that city to New York in his Packard "3-38," with which he made the 1,020 miles in 35 hours and 43 minutes last week. Five persons rode in the car all the way, J. H. Cattel and J. R. Williams acting as official observers from the Chicago Automobile Club.



MAP OF THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD REGION.

ELECTRIC TRUCKS FOR CANAL

Terminal Docks at Cristobal to Have a Number for Freight.

In order to expedite the handling of cargo on the piers at Cristobal, the Panama Railroad Company has placed an order for electric trucks, in the expectation of increasing the use of such equipment if the results from their operation and the developments of traffic warrant. The order placed was for four electric tractor trucks, each equipped with three trailers, to be furnished by a Chicago company; and in addition eight trucks of a different type are to be selected by the New York office of the company and sent to the Isthmus.

Each of the tractor trucks ordered is 6 feet long over all by 40 inches wide, has a wheel base of 42 inches and wheel gauge of 32 inches, four wheels 16 inches in diameter, and a clearance of its working parts of 6 inches above the floor. Equipped with two sets of storage batteries, each weighs approximately 2,500 pounds. The steering radius is 5 feet and the speed is from 1 to 7 miles per hour. Each tractor is rated to haul 20,000 pounds on trailers.

It is proposed in the selection of additional trucks to experiment with types equipped with small cranes, making a unit capable of lifting cargo in a sling, transporting it, and delivering it, with a minimum of dependence on human labor.

THE STANDARDIZED COLE 8

Multiple Cylinder Dominance

THESE are multiple cylinder days. This is the era of multiple cylinder motors. Theoretically logical, mechanically correct, and proven by 20,000 users of Eights to be practical, the multiple cylinder motor surmounts every obstacle that heretofore has handicapped the motorist—it advances motoring to the ultimate state of complete satisfaction.

And in the field of multiple cylinder motor construction, no car has demonstrated its utter dependability more convincingly than has the 1916, Series Twelve, Cole Eight.

Eliminates gear shifting—sticks to the road at any speed—accelerates quickly—throttles down to a crawl—gives you better than sixty miles an hour if you desire it—transforms every drop of gasoline into delivered power—and takes the hills and rugged roads easily—comfortably.

$1785—f. o. b. Factory

COLE MOTOR CAR CO., INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.



Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine Pantasote

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
Sensation After Sensation!

We have put through successively the deals with "Mutual Auto Accessories Co.," "Wyckoff, Church & Partridge," and fifty other stocks, including the recent "Fenstermacher, Minneapolis, stock," and the "$50,000 Kansas City stock." We now have to offer the entire stock of the

MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.

one of the cleanest and most up-to-date lots of goods ever offered for sale! Fortunately for the public and trade the assignee had to have spot cash!

THEIR LOSS YOUR GAIN!

$1.60 Bobe Rails	35c	$1.00 Sponges	39c
$1.35 Auto Brushes	49c	Hose Clamps	5c
$1.25 Ford Mats	69c	$2.00 Reliners	98c
"Whiz" Polish, ½ gallon, 49c.; pint			$ .18
$1.00 Carbon Scrapers, per set			.19
25c. Spark Plug Wrenches			.07
75c. Ford "Anti Rattlers"			.27
Ford Moulding Assembly			.59
$2.00 Radiator Ornaments			.25
$2.50 Rear Axle Trusses			.89
60c. Front License Brackets			.09
75c. Rear License Brackets			.19
Ford Rear Tire Holders			1.98
Ford "R. B." Tire Holders			1.19
75c. Leather Top Dressing			.29
75c. Mohair Top Dressing			.29
75c. Ford Valve Grinders			.14
75c. Ford Beet Holders			.15
$1.00 for "Cut Outs"			.45
Speedometer, Pinion Gears			.09
75c. Piston Rings			.14
$6.50 Acme Running Boards, for Fords			3.49
$5.00 Acme "Footboard" Moulding, for Fords			2.49

During This Sale We Will Offer 1,000

NEW HAVEN HOUSE CLOCKS
IN ORMOLU GOLD, AT $1.25.

900 Raincoats and Balmacaans, $1.25, $2.00, $3.50 and $4.50 each. Retail values $10 to $20. All sizes, including Youths' and Extra Large.

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
1657 Broadway, near 52d St.
ANNEX STORE, 1,659 BROADWAY.
Telephone, Circle 646-647.

1916 Studebaker Cars

40 Horse Power
FOUR
7-PASSENGER
$885

—the BEST value in 4-cylinder cars ever offered.
—has 40-45 h. p.
—has 112-inch wheelbase.
—carries 7 passengers in COMFORT.
—upholstered with finest, genuine, hand-buffed leather.

—MORE POWER
—MORE ROOM
—MORE QUALITY
and
Lower Prices

—not "little cars" built for a price, but QUALITY cars, built with the sole object of making them as good as cars can be made—and priced LOW solely because Studebaker's resources and manufacturing experience make possible economies in the manufacturing that few other makers can approach.

50 Horse Power
SIX
7-PASSENGER
$1050

—the most powerful SIX for its weight.
—develops 50-55 h. p.
—increased to 122-inch wheelbase.
—full-sized, 7-passenger body.
—the ONLY big Six on the market of high quality at a reasonable price.

The 1916 Studebaker Cars are the *Best Values* on the market today. We make no exceptions. And we make no qualifications. We are not saying that they are the best at less than such-and-such a price. But we *are* saying that they are the *best* values at *any* price. That they give more for each dollar you pay. That they give you quality in every detail. And all we want is the opportunity to show you the cars. The cars will do all the talking that's necessary.

Other Studebaker Prices

	FOUR	SIX
Roadster, 2-passenger	$ 885	$1050
Landau-Roadster, 2-passenger	1185	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger		1350
Limousine, 7-passenger		1350

Prices are F. O. B. Detroit

Come in today, or send for catalog illustrating all models and giving full specifications

STUDEBAKER
South Bend, Ind. Walkerville, Ont. Detroit, Mich.
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO DETROIT

New York Showrooms—56th St. and B'way

Brooklyn Retail Headquarters—1495 Bedford Avenue

N. P. No. 13

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

It was our expectation, from the first, that this car would play a large part in determining motor car values.

We said as much in our advertisements almost a year ago.

We expected it to set up in the public mind a model and a pattern of what a car of moderate price should be.

We expected that it would encourage buyers to judge motor cars by the standard of quality—not by price.

Surely the results have more than realized our expectations.

Surely you can see that the car is considered a criterion of what constitutes real worth.

Once a man has driven the car, even for a few miles, nothing can distract his mind from its performance and its quality.

He thinks of the price only in relation to the remarkable value it buys.

That is why the first 20,000 fell so far short of supplying the demand.

That is why the second 20,000 are being absorbed with equal eagerness.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

The price of the car complete is $785 f.o.b. Detroit

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th Street

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

QUALITIES OF TRUCKS FOR WAR ANALYZED

Essential Features Brought Out by Actual Service in Field —Four-Wheel-Drive Type Described to Automobile Engineers.

In a paper presented at the recent semi-annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers on the type of truck for war, Jerry W. De Cou, a member of the society, said in part:

"The ideal motor truck for army service has been defined by the United States Army officials as a motor truck that will go anywhere a four-mule team will go. The first Balkan war of the two immediately preceding the great European war witnessed the first serious attempt to use motor trucks in actual warfare. Out of the experience of this war, Captain A. H. Trapman, war correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, gave the following essential features of the successful army motor truck:

"Good ground clearance. A strong hook or ring in front and rear for towing purposes. (Captain Trapman adds that this is especially desirable when a river has to be crossed and the bridge over it has been destroyed.) Sprags to hold the vehicle on steep, slippery grades. Quickly applied non-skid chains.

"A couple of months after the present war had started the experience of the armies at the front discovered a good many undesirable features in the ordinary motor car of commerce as regards its applicability for active military service. A well-known motor truck writer at the front sent home a number of articles criticising the construction of motor trucks and adding to Captain Trapman's recommendations other features, including the desirability of four-speed transmission, a differential lock, a relatively small high-speed motor, a large and easily filled gasoline tank, interchangeable carburetor and magneto, drain cocks on the radiator and on the water jacket of the motor, &c.

"Everybody knows that for some years the various European nations have subsidized commercial motor trucks for army service. It was only to be expected that the leading army authorities should favor certain types of construction and design that lend themselves to more efficient service of the trucks in active use. Thus the British Government placed the official ban on motor trucks with double side-chain drive and required a certain amount of interchangeability and also a standardized control, so that a driver would find himself equally efficient on any and all makes of trucks to which he might be assigned. The British also required uniform construction on such items as fuel tank, radiator, starting crank, brake connections, speed control, engine timing, draft hooks, &c.

"The 1913 trials of subvention type motor trucks, held by the French War Office, showed some interesting prevailing design features. No less than 70 vehicles, of 35 different models, representing 17 manufacturers, were entered. The motors were all of the small-bore, long-stroke type, ranging from 2.8-inch to 4.3-inch bore and 5.1-inch to 6.5-inch stroke. The average of all the motors was 3.8-inch by 5.7-inch. The average speed was 1,132 revolutions per minute. In 55 per cent. of the motors the forced system of cooling water circulation was used. Without exception, the tires were of the continuous base type, averaging 36.6-inch by 4.6-inch in front and 38.1-inch by 4.8-inch in the rear.

"Very little is known about the design and construction demanded by the German and Austrian army authorities in the motor trucks subsidized for army service, but if one is to judge by the rapidity in advance displayed by the Germans in certain recent actions, there is not very much wrong with their military motor transport system.

"In the army transportation service in the European war, at least on the western front, there are two different phases—transportation on good roads up to within a few miles of the firing line and transportation on bad roads in the territory traversed several times by the opposing armies and more or less badly rutted by thousands of vehicles and possibly damaged by artillery fire. There is also a fair amount of transportation across fields and open country to the firing line. The first kind of transportation, over good roads, is little, if any, different from the haulage in the commercial world in times of peace; so this phase of the subject can be dismissed.

"It is on the bad roads, damaged by heavy vehicles of all kinds and sometimes by shell fire, that most of the troubles of motor trucks in the war have occurred. Vehicles of English manufacture, which on the beautiful roads and boulevards of London averaged anywhere from 20,000 to 60,000 miles on their original tires, have needed new tires after from 2,000 to 4,000 miles of travel near the army depots near the front.

"A type of motor truck peculiarly fitted to the operating conditions that arise in active army service has been developed in America. The truck referred to drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels. Its ground clearance is unusually large. The advantage in traction of the four-wheel-drive is well known. The truck with power applied at all four wheels can climb grades and pull through mud, sand, or snow that would stall a two-wheel-drive truck. Obviously a truck with brakes on all four wheels can be brought to a standstill more easily than one which brakes on only two wheels. A truck with both front and rear wheel steering can turn in half the distance required by the ordinary front-steer type.

"Another feature of the truck is the automatic locking differentials which put the power into any wheel or wheels that can get traction when the others cannot. These differentials, of which there are two, one in the front power axle and one in the rear, have spiral gears that are irreversible. The action is such that none of the road wheels of the truck can lag in speed behind the motor. The two outermost wheels can overrun the others in turning a corner, but as soon as any wheel tends to lag behind the motor, the differential locks automatically and the driving-shaft is virtually solid from wheel to wheel. If one wheel does not get traction and the other does, the latter immediately takes all the power that previously was shared between the two wheels, and as long as it can get traction it will pull the vehicle out of the hole, provided the motor has the power to move the truck at all.

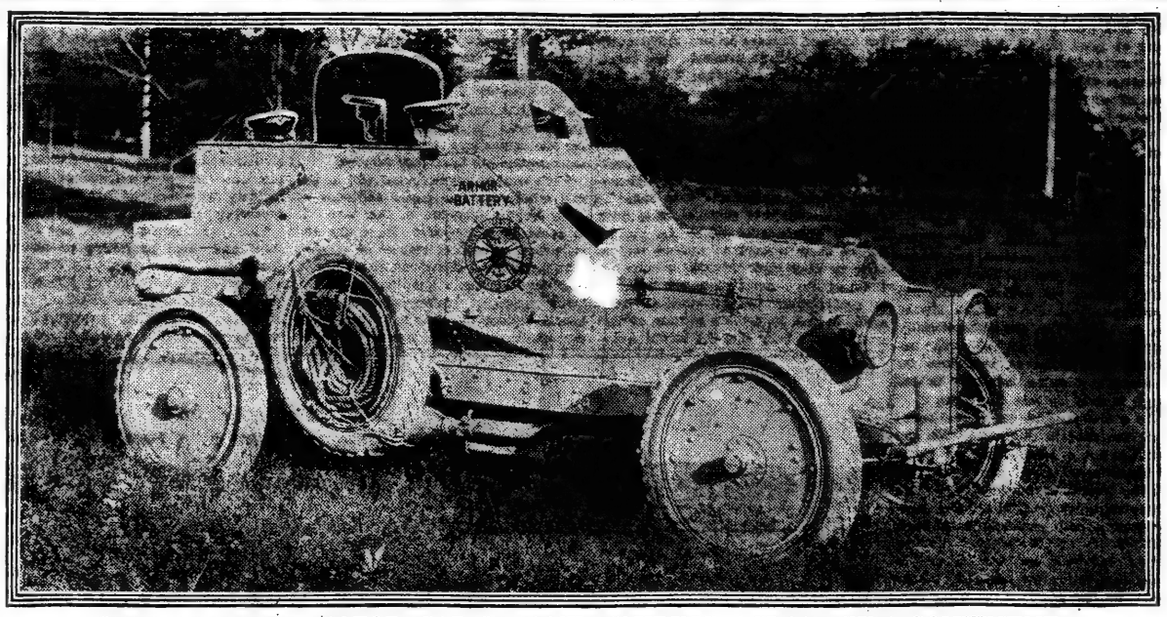
"The motor is situated partly under the floor-boards and partly under a hood in front of the driver, to the right. The motor drives through a dry-disk clutch and a longitudinal shaft to a four-speed transmission situated about the middle of the chassis. This four-speed transmission is of the selective type with the forward-speed gears constantly in mesh. The speed changing is effected by dog clutches. A broad silent chain drives from the intermediate spindle of the transmission to a shaft which runs right through the transmission, so that power can be taken from both ends. At each end of this shaft is connected a propeller-shaft (with universal joints at each end) which drives the power axle through a pair of bevel gears and the differential that has already been mentioned. Each differential casing is bolted firmly to its respective dead axle, as the weight of the vehicle is supported on two dead axles, and not carried, even in part, by the power axles.

"The final drive is by internal gear in each of the four wheels. The power axles, which emerge one from each end of the differential, connect through a universal (ball and socket) joint with a pinion that meshes with an internal gear fixed firmly in an opening on the inside face of the road wheel. The ball and socket connection between the power axle and the driving pinion in each wheel permits the wheel to be turned at an angle to the live and dead axles.

"All through the machine, wherever it is possible, standardized details have been used. The result is that fewer different parts enter into the construction, notwithstanding the apparent complexity involved in the four-wheel drive, brake and steer features.

"It will be interesting to compare the leading dimensions of the truck under discussion with those of the trucks that before the war were accepted under the French Army subsidy plan, and which during the war have proved out so successfully. The average French Army truck motor has 3.8-inch bore and 5.7-inch stroke, as compared with 3.75-inch and 5.25-inch. The average speed of the French motors is 1,132 revolutions per minute, as against 1,112. The average French truck tires are 36.6-inch by 4.6-inch front and 38.1-inch by 4.8-inch rear, as compared with 36-inch by 5-inch front and rear. The water-cooling system is by centrifugal pump and the lubrication is a combination force feed and splash system, both of which are the prevailing practice in the French Army trucks. Many other similarities could be noted.

"The reversible type of four-wheel-drive truck is important from the army standpoint. This machine can be driven from either end and has four speeds forward and four reverse. It was designed for carrying a machine gun mounted in a revolving turret. The truck can run up to the enemy's trench and, if necessary, retreat without having to turn around. This is a great advantage under any circumstances, and especially so on narrow country lanes. Such a truck can turn in a circle of from 38 to 50 feet diameter, which is about one-half the space required by the ordinary rear-drive truck. The double-end control is made possible by rigging up a steering gear at the rear end and interconnecting it with the front steering gear. This is all that is required, as the truck is steered equally on all four wheels. The rear-end driver is provided with clutch and brake pedals also, but is dependent on the front-end driver for the control and operation of the motor."



THIS ARMORED MOTOR CAR IS NOW TOURING ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

This is one of a fleet of eight Cadillac cars which left Chicago recently. They are under the command of Colonel R. P. Davidson, head of the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy. Five of the cars are of the eight-cylinder type. The column includes an officers' reconnoissance car, equipped with special military rifles, map tables, and instruments for making road and contour maps, a dictating machine, a periscope for observations from behind walls or other defenses, altitude indicators, range and elevation finders; in fact, every instrument helpful in making a reconnoissance report.

A wireless car has a telescopic mast mounted on the running board, and is equipped with a special electric generator capable of producing a current of 110 volts. A second car carries, in addition to its wireless outfit, a Colt automatic rapid-fire gun and a powerful electric searchlight with heliograph shutter. The field kitchen and the hospital are mounted on eight-cylinder chassis of 145-inch wheelbase. Cooking is done by means of a fireless cooker operated by electricity; there is also a general kitchen equipment. Special operating tables, surgical instruments, and an X-ray apparatus make up the equipment of the hospital car.

A complete armor of bullet-proof steel, with openings for rifle fire, is fitted for the car shown above, which also mounts a Colt automatic rapid firer. This car carries a simple rope and windlass arrangement which would be found useful in actual warfare in extricating the car from a ditch, or dragging it up a steep embankment. Another car is designated as a Quartermaster's car, carrying a Colt automatic gun, while there is one balloon destroyer armed with a Colt rapid firer.

CAR EXPORTS INCREASE 68 PER CENT. IN A YEAR

Amounted to More Than $36,000,000 in Last Ten Months—Average Rate Exceeds $1,000,000 Increase a Month.

While sales of automobiles at home have been phenomenal this season, exceeding expectations of the manufacturers and breaking all previous records in the history of the industry, the foreign sales, although relatively small by comparison, have increased in greater proportion, being more than 68 per cent. greater for the ten months ended April, 1915, than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The exports for nine months ended with March last almost equaled in value the exports for the entire year 1914. This means that in the first three months of 1915 sales almost equaled those of the first half of 1914, as shown by comparison of government reports made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

So far this year the exports have increased at a rate of more than $1,000,000 a month. In April last, 2,267 commercial cars, valued at $5,240,481, and 3,078 passenger cars, valued at $2,804,741, were exported, making a total of $8,045,222 for the month. This compares with a total of $2,833,154 in April, 1914.

During the ten months ended with April there were exported 8,580 commercial vehicles, worth $23,977,968, and 14,641 passenger cars, worth $12,356,472, making a total of $36,334,440, as against $21,598,810 for the corresponding ten months a year ago. For the first time since the war broke out the exports of passenger cars have overtaken and passed those of last year, the foreign shipments in April being $44,263 in excess of the same month last year.

New Ferry to Atlantic Highlands.

Automobilists intending to take trips to Atlantic Coast resorts will be interested to know that the new steamer Castleton, now running between the Battery and the Atlantic Highlands, eliminates the double ferrying necessary when running by way of Staten Island. Time is saved by the new route and poor roads are avoided, as the roads from Atlantic Highlands to such resorts as Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Long Branch, &c., are excellent. The new ferry makes twe trips daily, one at 10 A. M. and the other at 2 P. M. Ferriage charges for machines vary from $2.50 to $3, according to size.

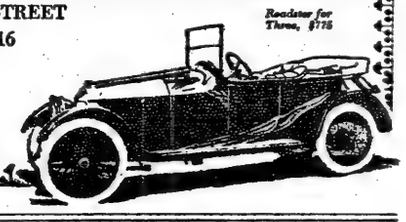
A Privilege, Become a Right

DEMAND has until now made *Scripps-Booth* ownership a privilege, governed by sequence of orders. Production has come astride with the broadening uses and pleasures for which this car is found peculiarly desirable, and deliveries can be made promptly.

Trial by appointment involves only the obligation which your desire for ownership will impose.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57th STREET
'Phone Plaza 7816

Newport
Salesroom
Now Open



How, and Why,——

—the GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda now saves Car-Owners, yearly, over $25,000,000 on Tires

THERE are 1,923,951 Automobiles now State-licensed, and running in the United States.

Of these, 1,803,951 are Pleasure Cars—i. e., exclusive of Trucks, etc.

More than 90% of them, or about 1,623,555, use ***Pneumatic*** Tires.

Each car will wear out and replace, on average, about one Set of Four Tires per year.

Therefore, the interests of each Car-***Owner*** as well as each Car-***Manufacturer,*** each Car-***Dealer,*** and ***Salesman,*** is vitally and personally affected by the ***price*** of ***Tires*** to Consumers.

Because,—Tires and Gasoline are the two ***big*** items of consumption in the ***operation*** of Motor Cars.

The Owner who used his Car 1,000 Miles ***less*** per year, than he ***would*** have done, ***because*** of "the high-price of Tires and Gasoline," received that much ***less return*** from his entire investment in the ***Car*** proper.

The potential, or prospective, Car-Owner who fails to ***buy*** a Car ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline,"—he who sells his Car and does not buy again ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline"—or he who, for the same reason, stores his Car and does not run it during a considerable part of the year, is a direct loss to

—1st—Automobile Manufacturers, as a class.
—2d —Automobile Dealers, as a class.
—3d —Garage Owners, as a class.
—4th—Lubrication & Gasoline Manufacturers, as a class.

But,—he is a ***greater*** loss to TIRE ***Manufacturers,*** and ***Dealers,*** as a class, than to any others.

Because,—

—Gasoline and Lubricants, for instance, can be sold to the Owners of Motor Boats, Stationary, and other Motors.

But,—Automobile Tires can ***only*** be sold, in the ultimate, to ***the man who*** OWNS ***a Car,*** and ***who wears out Tires*** through ***using*** it.

★ ★ ★

EVERY ***mile*** that each Automobile ***runs,*** means an ***automatic Sale of Tires*** to replace that mileage with new Tires.

But, all the Salesmanship, and all the Advertising, under the Sun, could not increase, by a single Tire, the ***total sales of Tires*** beyond the ***number*** of Cars owned by Consumers, and the number of ***Miles*** each Consumer runs his Car yearly.

The Market for Tires is therefore ***limited*** inflexibly, to the number of Cars ***running,*** and the Mileage which each Owner is ***induced*** to ***run*** yearly.

Therefore, we opine that to promote greater ***Sales,*** and greater ***use,*** of Automobiles, few better incentives can be offered than ***markedly-lowered cost,*** TO CONSUMERS, for ***Tires*** and Gasoline.

Just as we recognize that the ***only*** legitimate expansion open to the ***Tire Industry,*** as a whole, would be due to the Sale of ***more Automobiles each year*** to Consumers, with a ***greater average Mileage*** USE, per year, of ***each*** Car by ***each*** Owner.

That is why we favor the ***lowest possible price*** for Tires,—to Consumers, consistent with maintenance of ***high*** quality and a ***fair*** profit to Dealer and Mfr.

So this, then, is a leading reason why WE initiated, and propagated, that Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement which we publicly announced in the press on ***Jan. 31, 1915,*** and which caused practically every Pneumatic Tire Manufacturer in this Country to ***follow our lead*** and bring his prices down to a ***fairer*** level.

★ ★ ★

THIS is also the reason why ***some*** Tire Manufacturers, who ***could*** not, or ***would*** not, "meet" our BASIC prices for Pneumatic Tires (even though our "Fair-List" Propaganda obliged them to make heavy reductions off their former Lists) might erroneously suppose that "Goodrich" Tires have been cheapened in ***Quality,*** as well as in price.

Hence this explanation (to the Public, to Car-Manufacturers, Dealers, Car-Salesmen, Garages, and ***Tire Dealers*** generally) that ***we*** deem it "good business" to sell the ***best*** Goodrich Tires (of fabric construction) we have ever made, at the ***fairest*** price possible for such quality.

Hence, too, the following TEST offer to Consumers.

—We will cheerfully pay for ***any*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" Tire, sold since our "Fair-List" price-reduction (announced on January 31, 1915), which ***when cut open*** shows ***any reduction in quality,*** in ***number*** of layers of Canvas, in ***thickness,*** or ***quality*** of Rubber, when compared with any ***other*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" made by us, and sold at our higher prices current ***before*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement.

And,—this is further to ***authorize*** any Tire-User to extend this Offer (at our expense) to ***any*** Tire Dealer, or Manufacturer.

We ask Car-Owners, and Tire Consumers, in ***their own*** interest, to see that no "implication" of lowered quality in Goodrich Tires goes ***unchallenged***—just as we have protected ***their*** interests, for our own sake, through our "Fair-List" Propaganda.

★ ★ ★

BECAUSE of that GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda, every Car-Owner who ***now*** buys ***any*** make of Tire sized 37 x 5, now ***saves*** on each set of 4 Tires, an average of about $46.27.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 34 x 4 Tires, of ***any*** make, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda*** an average of about $26.15 per Set of 4 Tires.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 30x3½ Tires, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda,*** an average of about $14.70 per Set of 4 Tires.

Other sizes in proportion.

Made as always——

—The same reliable Construction.
—The same dependable Service.
—Nothing whatever taken out of materials or Quality, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

The 1,623,555 State-licensed Car-Owners who use Pneumatic Tires now save about 20% of what they last year paid for ANY make and size, whether they be Goodrich or competing brands,—equal to more than $25,000,000 per year.

And, don't forget that this giant ***saving to Car-Owners*** was ***never mentioned*** to the Public by ***other*** Tire Manufacturering Concerns ***until*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda made it imperative that they extend the Saving to Consumers on ***their*** Tires, or lose business to the Goodrich Co.

But, notwithstanding all this,—the fact which should loom ***largest*** to TIRE-USERS is the contrast of 10% to 40%, in prices, that ***still*** exists between the low price of the ***best*** Non-Skid Tires (of fabric construction) that money can buy, or the largest Rubber Factory in the World produce,—(to wit, GOODRICH Non-Skid Tires) and all ***other*** "responsible" Tires in the field.

Compare prices and see!

Then, if ***you*** are not already a Goodrich User, do yourself (and us), the justice to buy at least ***one*** GOODRICH "Non-Skid" Tire.

Test ***that*** out for Quality, Mileage and Resilience against ***any*** other Tire, at ***any*** price, which you are now using.

The ***result*** of such Test will cause you to wonder why you ever paid ***more*** for Maximum Quality, Mileage, and Resilience than the ***Basic*** price of Goodrich Non-Skid Tires?

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

ITALY WILL FIND WIDE USE FOR MOTORS IN WAR

Her Difficult Coast Line and Frontier Make Cars of Value —Her Entry Aids Allies in Motor Transport Equipment.

Important advantages to the Allies in the matter of motor equipment are expected to accrue from the entrance of Italy into the war, says M. Massac Buist, the motor authority of The London Morning Post.

"But a few weeks ago Italy was the only European nation with a motor-manufacturing industry," he writes, "which was not engaged in the war and which had been freely supplying British buyers with motor vehicles. The appreciable trade done in this country in German and Austrian cars ceased with the outbreak of hostilities; the Belgian industry has fallen into the hands of our enemies, who are making every use of its resources, and the French and British industries have been almost exclusively engaged in supplying their own and Russia's military and naval needs, so that today the minimum of such makes of cars are available to the private buyer.

"It is evident that the part the motor vehicle is already playing in European warfare is little or not at all appreciated by those not actively concerned with the movement. For instance, the other day a well-known military authority, writing after more than nine months of war on the subject of the amount of equipment necessary to maintain armies in the field on the Continent, and taking as his unit of calculation a force of about 165,000 men, gave out that the motor transport service necessary to their needs would be ninety vehicles 'if they could be obtained.'

"When we bear in mind that at least two years ago the British motor industry had attained the scale of producing at least 20,000 complete vehicles a year, and that four-fifths of that production certainly issues from the works of not more than ten firms, also that practically all those leading firms are wholly, or for the most part, engaged exclusively on war work, the layman will probably have no difficulty in believing that it is quite a while since the number of our motor vehicles engaged in campaign work on the Continent reached the 10,000 mark. Indeed, the problem, fortunately, is not to put into the field the necessary number of vehicles, allowing proportionately a short useful life to each, on account of the exceptionally heavy wear and tear, as well as the occasional destruction of machines by the enemy's missiles, but how to get enough trained drivers for them.

"We are expanding our motor service all the time in due ratio with the growth of our armies. The need for it will increase when we begin to push back the enemy, because we shall then be traversing ground where the railway systems will certainly have been destroyed. It is therefore a matter of duty to point out that a nation which can count its trained motor drivers by the hundred thousand has evidently no lack of men with the necessary qualifications, but that the need for trained drivers is not sufficiently widely realized at present. We must, of course, make allowance for the fact that large numbers of motor drivers were reservists who rejoined the colors immediately on the outbreak of war.

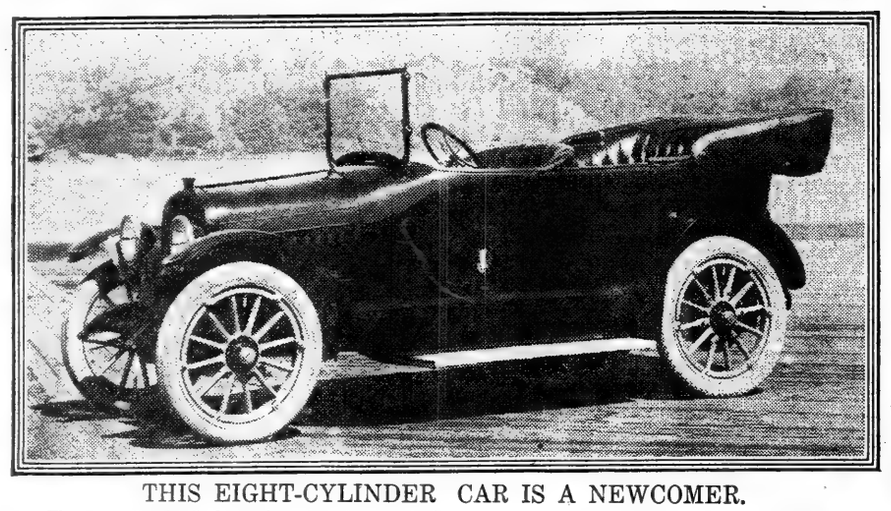
"What is wanted particularly is the man who knows how to drive a motor vehicle without abusing it. Therefore, owners of private cars may be reminded that it is their national duty at this juncture to place the matter before their motormen and to undertake to keep their situations open for them at the conclusion of the war. It is particularly unjustifiable to keep suitable men in private service of this sort when a body like the Royal Automobile Club undertakes to see to it that the owner releasing a suitable man for the transport section of the army shall have him replaced by a man, possibly less experienced, yet quite sufficiently trained for private work, who is himself not suitable for the immediate requirements of our ever-expanding transport service.

"We cannot yet tell what will be the full effects on her motor industry of Italy having engaged in this war. It is some time, however, since the exportation of certain classes of chassis was forbidden. Moreover, there are in this country fairly good stocks of the latest types of Italian chassis, since special efforts were made by the Italian manufacturers, in the face of the move that has now materialized, as well as of the fact that the private British buyer has been perforce deprived of his usual wide choice of home-built machines for prompt delivery, owing to our manufacturers having concentrated on war work. This at least is certain, that Italy has need of a very elaborate and large motor service for this war. She is, moreover, practically entirely dependent on her own manufacturing resources for supplying it.

"Motor making has been one of the chief and most profitable of her industries in peace time. At Turin, in particular, as well as at Milan, she has a number of factories of sufficient collective capacity to supply all her war needs. She has excellent frontier roadway systems, suitable for motor traction by reason of their having been graded according to true engineering principles, as distinct from our happy-go-lucky, irregularly graded roads in this country, according to the principle planned by nature. Military motor services will therefore enormously assist the frontier mountain railway services of Italy at the present juncture. But this is not her only need.

"Our new ally in this campaign has proportionately a vast extent of coast line open to attack at a very wide variety of points, hence she has to include in her preparations the means of concentrating large bodies of troops at any threatened point in the minimum of time. For this a large motor service is invaluable, as was manifest from the very opening phases of this war by the temporary mobility lent to German infantry by motor transports. The Allies have also repeatedly made good use of such equipment and tactics.

"Italy's motor industry is, besides, extremely valuable to her for supplying her aircraft service and for equipping her submarines and naval motor boats. It will have been observed that one of Italy's first acts of war was to attack and destroy a number of Austrian motor boats, which are, of course, invaluable for scouting work at sea. From these considerations, it will be appreciated that Italy's motor industry is invaluable to her in the present crisis."



THIS EIGHT-CYLINDER CAR IS A NEWCOMER.

The Ross "eight" shown here has just made its bow to the public. Its motor is of the V type, of course, but has unusual features. The car has a wheelbase of 115 inches, and sells for $1,350.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The Willys-Knight announcement offers two radical changes—one in motor design, the other in price. The price of $1,095 is the lowest at which a car with a Knight type motor has been offered to the public. The price is made possible only by the great manufacturing facilities of the Overland plant and the fact that the car will be produced in larger quantities than any Knight type motored car was ever before produced. Model 84, as this latest production of John N. Willys is known, is a large five-passenger touring car. In it are embodied those little comforts and conveniences that go to make up the quality car. The four cylinders, with a bore of 4¼ inches and stroke of 4½ inches, are cast in one block. The car is of streamline design. The car is finished in royal blue with ivory striping. The wheels are gray and the trimmings of nickel and polished aluminium. The wheelbase is 114 inches.

On Oct. 1 the Reo Motor Car Company, now at 19 West Sixty-second Street, will occupy a new building which is being erected solely for its use at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. The building will have 13,000 square feet of floor space, with a frontage of fifty-two feet on Broadway and ninety-four feet on Fifty-fourth Street. R. E. Ingersoll, Manager of the Eastern branches of the company, said last week that the building would afford ample space for service station and used car department under one roof.

Announcement comes from the Nordyke & Marmon factory of a new series of Marmon "41" cars, the same model which has been the standard product of the Indianapolis plant for the past season. There is very little change in the new cars. Only the bodies have been refined in details to bring their appointments up to the minute.

Ralph De Palma, driving a Packard Twin Six, with top and windshield folded, carrying one passenger besides himself, on Saturday, July 10, traveled ten miles in 8:14 seconds, an average speed of 72.8 miles per hour. On the same day, on the Chicago Speedway, he covered ten miles in 8:38 1-5 with the car's top and windshield up and six passengers besides himself. This was an average speed of 69.5 miles per hour. The trials were held under the supervision of F. E. Edwards, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the American Automobile Association, and a committee consisting of E. A. Turner, Darwin Hatch, and E. G. Westlake. J. G. Vincent, Packard Vice President of engineering, conducted an economy test during which the Twin Six traveled fifty miles at thirty-five miles an hour, averaging thirteen and one-third miles to the gallon of fuel.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held last week Albert Russel Erskine was elected President of the Studebaker Corporation. F. S. Fish, who relinquishes the Presidency, becomes Chairman of the board, the Executive and Finance Committees. C. C. Hanch becomes Treasurer.

A "standard four" model at $985, a "light four" at $650, and a "De Luxe eight" at $1,200, will form the 1916 line, according to Webster, MacGowan, Inc., local representative for the Regal Motor Car Company of Detroit.

The Autocar Company of Ardmore, Penn., has just published a list of business concerns using its trucks. There are over two thousand business houses that own Autocars, using from 1 to 291 trucks each. This classification shows that the car is used in 203 distinct kinds of work besides a long list of miscellaneous users.

In Dodge Brothers' foundry, over 90,000 pounds of gray iron alone is cast daily to keep pace with the schedule of production. Approximately 250 cylinder castings are turned out every twenty-four hours, and hundreds of other smaller parts used in the motor are being manufactured simultaneously.

During the first half of 1915 the Cadillac Motor Car Company manufactured and shipped a total of 11,895 eight-cylinder cars.

Dario Resta, the race driver, asked his mechanician, Fred McCarthy, recently to scout around and pick himself out an automobile. He bought a Chalmers Six.

An assembling plant will be erected in Calgary by the Ford Motor Company, Limited, of Canada at a cost of from $250,000 to $300,000. The factory will employ 300 men. The City Council of Calgary has given the company privilege to run a spur track across a city street to the prospective plant site.

The Interstate 1916 "Four," although of the same quality as last season, is to sell for $850 instead of $1,000. Quantity production is said to have made the cut possible.

As the result of a contract made by the Van Sickles Company of Aurora, Ill., and the Elgin National Watch Company, the latter organization soon will devote a considerable portion of its big plant at Elgin, Ill., to the manufacture of the Van Sicklen speed meter, taking over all machinery, including jigs, dies, tools, stamps, &c., of the Aurora factory for a period of five years. N. H. Van Sicklen heads a company capitalized at $250,000, and has closed contracts with a number of automobile manufacturers providing the speed meter as regular equipment of their output. Included in this list are the Jeffrey, Apperson, King, Hercules, Jackson, Hupmobile, and pilot cars, and several concerns handling Ford equipment.

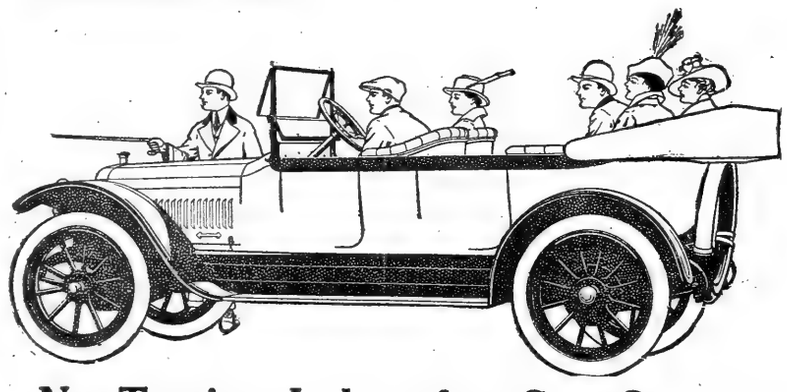
The Du Pont, a new car of the $600 class, is built in Reading, Penn., by the Du Pont Motor Car Company, of standard parts. S. S. Shears, Vice President of the company, is the Eastern manager. His headquarters will be at the showrooms of the factory branch at 226 West Fifty-second Street.

R. H. Spear, General Manager of the Scripps-Booth Company of Detroit, and Mrs. Spear decided that they would like to spend Sunday of last week with Harry Newman, their representative at Chicago. So they hopped into their lightweight car on Saturday morning, and Saturday evening sat down to dine in Chicago. Mr. Spear did the same trick over again Monday, driving back home, from Chicago to Detroit, 353 miles.

I. B. Meers has rejoined the King Motor Car Company of Detroit as Assistant Sales Manager.

Russell Huff, consulting engineer of the Packard Motor Car Company, is nominated for the Presidency of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

WINTON SIX



No Testing Labor for Car Owner

Half the enjoyment of a motor car comes from freedom from mechanical troubles. And we are able to assure you that freedom because the Winton Six has undergone a straightforward development covering eight consecutive years, and is today a wonderfully perfected mechanism. It is free from all those experimental risks that make the car owner an unpaid factory tester.

Then, too, the Winton Six gives its owner a satisfaction that most car buyers have never known—that is the satisfaction of possessing a car that is distinctly the owner's individual property. We finish your car to please your personal taste, and, wherever the car goes, it is representative of yourself, and can never be mistaken for a ready-made.

Two models, both sixes. 33 H. P. $2285. 48 H. P. $3250.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th St. Telephone Columbus 3580.
Newark—380 Central Ave. Telephone Mulberry 900.

PATHFINDER
Twin Six-$1975

This new Pathfinder "12" —Continental Twin-Six Motor sets the pace for the next two years

Ask anyone who knows motors—

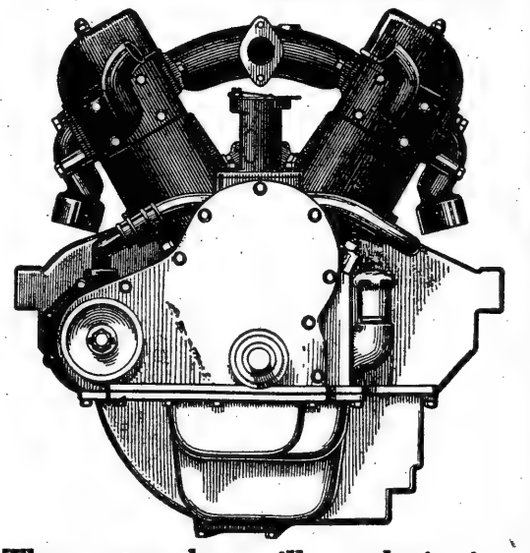
what type of motor delivers the most power and he will immediately say—"The Valve-in-head type." Ask him what independent motor is the best built, and the most dependable, and he will say—"Continental." Ask him what chassis is most nearly perfect from an engineering standpoint, and he will very likely say—"Pathfinder." Ask him how many cylinders a motor should possess to insure the utmost smoothness, power and reliability, and he will not hesitate—"Twelve cylinders" will be his verdict—always.

Just a word to dealers

The Pathfinder with its Continental Twin-Six is going to be a big factor in the dealer situation. We are obtaining dealers on a selective basis—and now with increased facilities we are going to add *greatly* to our dealer list—and if you are the right party, you are INVITED.

Ask us about our new Selling Plan—we don't build cars on *your* money or tie up *your* capital. Ask us about the fifteen distinct and unique Sales Supports that is a part of our legal contract. Ask us to prove to you how we help you to make money during the dull times *between* seasons. Make us PROVE this—even out of idle curiosity.

W. E. Stalnaker
Vice-President and Director of Sales.



The motor that will revolutionize the automobile industry
Pathfinder
Continental Twin-Six Motor

Now—what more could anybody ask in a motor car than—

a Valve-in-head, Continental Twelve Cylinder Motor in the dependable Pathfinder chassis, which is known wherever motor cars are understood as the one chassis of accepted design and uniformly evenly engineered—the chassis in which every feature is uniformly good.

This combination will start a stampede

No other car at any price is better looking, has a roomier, wider body, a better supported frame, a better spring construction, is better engineered or more uniformly high grade throughout, better cushioned or better finished—than the Pathfinder Twin-Six.

The Six has shown its superiority over the Four—just as the Pathfinder Twelve will give you an added smoothness, flexibility and hill climbing power over any Eight. The Pathfinder Twin-Six opens up a new world of motoring pleasure for you—at a price you did not believe could be attained—$1975.

The new added cylinders development has jumped ahead of and stampeded a great many car makers—but not so with the Pathfinder organization. Right *now*—ahead of the 1916 season—a new selling pace has been set by the new Pathfinder Twin-Six—and we are in a position to meet this extraordinary demand.

To own a Pathfinder Single-Six or Twin-Six from this minute on will be recognized as a distinction—from now on it will be the Pathfinder that sets the pace in motor car construction and development.

Not a car of parts—but a UNIT

The Pathfinder is a perfect whole—a complete unit in which everything is the accepted best—there is nothing below the standard in the whole chassis—it is truly the classical motor car chassis from radiator to rear axle. The Pathfinder Twin-Six is just another example of engineering for which all Pathfinder models have been famous. The Pathfinder Single-Six and Twin-Six are not on trial. The Pathfinder has established an enviable reputation for everyday service under all road conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Luxury resplendent

The graceful lines of the body, the wonderful high polish finish—the beauty and luxuriousness—the soft, deep cushions that are the last word in comfort—will cause you to exclaim—"There is a REAL CAR."

And the price—$1975—for the Pathfinder Twin-Six will also meet with your full approval.

And in considering the Pathfinder Twin-Six, do not overlook the new Pathfinder Single-Six at $1695. As your choice will lie between a Six and a Twelve, don't decide on any car till you see and ride in these two really wonderful Pathfinder cars—and you can get a Single-Six immediately, if you should decide on it now.

Talk to your own dealer today

Perhaps you have a preference in dealers—you favor some particular dealer whom you know to be absolutely reliable and dependable. See him at once—and simply tell him you are interested in the new Pathfinder Twelve or Six, or both. You may be doing him a great favor by putting him in touch with us. Cut this announcement out and show it to him. We will arrange for him to visit our factory and actually ride in the Pathfinder Twelve and Six. After he investigates he can give you his judgement—we will abide by his decision—that's fair to both of us.

If you do not care to do it in this way, you at least want to know more about these wonderful cars FOR YOURSELF.

The coupon is for your convenience—send it today and we will place in your hands by return mail a full and complete detailed description of the Pathfinders—the cars that are absolutely going to make you feel differently toward all motor cars you have ever owned or known—the motor action is beyond description.

Send Coupon now Remember—all we ask is to place the EVIDENCE in your hands without any obligation on your part. Then if you so decide—we will arrange for you to see and ride in the new Pathfinders—so fill out the Coupon today—FOR YOUR OWN SAKE

The Pathfinder Company
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Mail this Coupon today

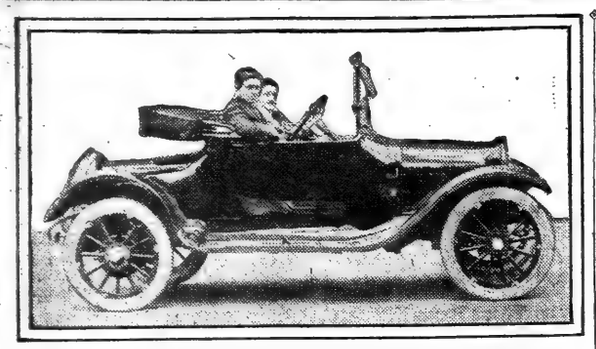
The Pathfinder Co.,
Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Without obligation on my part send me full details of both Pathfinder Twin-Six and and Single-Six

☐ I have no choice of dealers
☐ Prefer _____ as dealer

Name _____
Address _____

NEW THINGS THAT AFFECT AUTOMOBILES



ONE OF THE NEW ROADSTER MODELS.

This is the Dodge Brothers' new runabout or roadster model which has just been announced. The long lines and the position of the seat in relation to the axles are noteworthy.

TO DISCUSS HIGHWAYS.

New York State Auto Association to Hold Meeting July 19.

How to obtain one hundred cents' worth of road for every dollar expended will form the topic for many of the speakers at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Automobile Association which is to take place in Niagara Falls July 19, according to an announcement which has been made from the association headquarters. The association has taken the position that because of the constant changes in the Highway Department there has been a terrible waste of money in the building of roads, and it has been asserted by the officials of the association that one of the main purposes of the midsummer meeting at the Falls is to focus public attention upon the general situation of the Highway Department.

The Executive Committee, which is in direct charge of the plans of the meeting, has received information to the effect that about 75 per cent. of the motorists who will attend the meeting at the Falls will tour from various parts of the State. Because of the fact that a large number will arrive Sunday night an informal reception will be held that evening. The meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning and an adjournment for lunch will be taken at 1 o'clock. The afternoon will be used for a sightseeing trip around the Falls, and automobiles will be provided for those who have not come in their own machines.

Honduras Company Wants Trucks.

An American Consular officer in Honduras reports that a company in his district desires to purchase two five-ton trucks for freighting purposes. It is desired that the motors be geared to fore as well as rear wheels. It is stated that this company has already purchased a number of American-made automobiles.

THIS IS BIGGEST TOURING SEASON

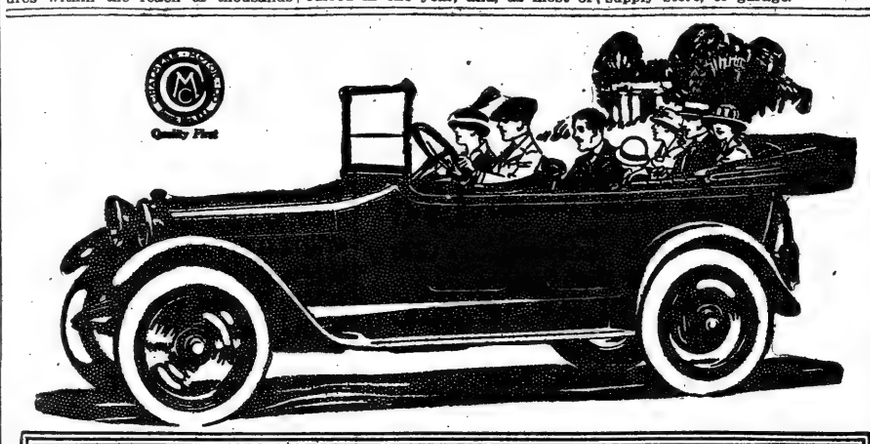
General Cut in Car Prices, Tires, and Gasoline Combine with War as Cause.

There has been a notable increase in automobile touring this year. Cars with number plates of many different States can be observed almost any day in cities located on main through roads, especially in front of leading hotels. A number of important circumstances combine to make touring popular and bring its pleasures within the reach of thousands who have not heretofore enjoyed them.

There has been a larger relative reduction in prices of motor cars than in any previous twelve-months, gasoline prices have been cut to half what they were only a few years ago, cost of tires and accessories have been lowered, and cars require fewer costly repairs than formerly, all combining to make touring less expensive than ever before. The European war and the California Exposition have turned the thoughts of all American travelers to their own country, and the great wave of highway improvement that is sweeping from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf has removed the one great drawback to the desire to see America first.

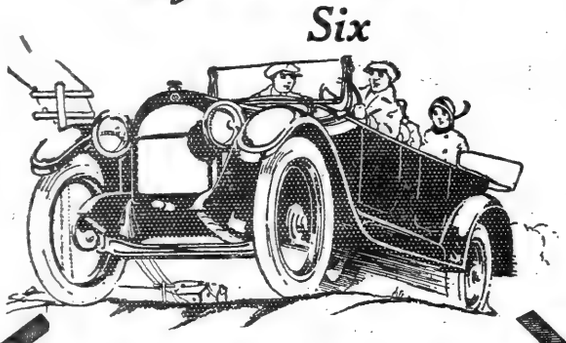
State registrations throughout the country show the biggest increase in new car owners that has ever occurred in one year, and, as most of the new owners will want to enjoy to the utmost the delights of touring for the first time, the interstate movement of motor cars during the remaining Summer and Fall months will certainly exceed all expectations, contributing to the prosperity of every community where good roads exist as well as to the health, happiness, and knowledge of tourists themselves.

Road maps, driving directions, and interesting descriptions of favorite touring sections are liberally supplied free of cost, or at nominal expense through the co-operation of the daily newspapers with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the American Automobile Association, the Automobile Club of America, and local automobile clubs, and by various tire companies, hotel associations, and publishers of road maps and guide books. These are available at almost every automobile clubhouse, supply store, or garage.



Here It Comes!

The **Westcott** *Six*



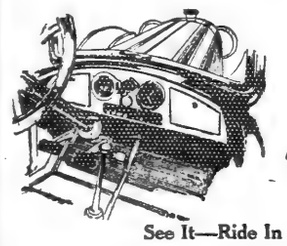
Now $1295

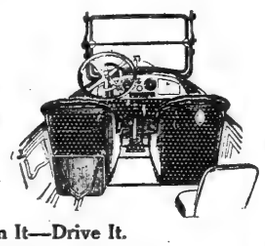
A $300 Reduction

Immediate Deliveries Guaranteed

Buy now. Own a WESTCOTT and be assured that in a year from now it will be the same powerful, speedy, silent, easy-riding, non-rattling and sturdy WESTCOTT that it was on the day when you first admired its distinguished elegance and honest construction.

50 h. p. six-cylinder motor, 5 to 7 passengers. Timken axles and bearings throughout. Master Delco lighting and starting. 52 in. 10 ply cantilever rear springs.





See It—Ride In It—Drive It.

A. L. M. MOTOR SALES CO.

1862 Broadway, near 61st St., New York

Telephone 5865 Col.

Distributors for New York and Connecticut.

Dealers in open territory get 1916 proposition.

CROSS SECTION. OLD WAY OF BUILDING TIRE TREADS

CROSS SECTION. THE NEW WAY



How Long Are You Going to Continue to Use Tires with a Tread That Wears Like This?

See New Way.

5,000 MILES GUARANTEED

BUT AVERAGE IS 10,000 The tread of this tire is made of layers of canvas impregnated with rubber, which binds the tread together, so that it cannot split, peel off or come apart, as in other tires. It also prevents stone bruises, blowouts and punctures.

Each layer is NON-SKID—no chains necessary. DON'T BUY ANY TIRES UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THIS TIRE. Write for free booklet describing other important features and attractive agents' proposition.

THE CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO., 72 GENESEE ST., UTICA, NEW YORK

Is This Car Too Good to Sell For $1550

THIS is a strange story but a true one. Last winter we were approached by representatives of foreign governments with reference to purchasing the Chalmers Six-48 chasses for ambulance use abroad.

Knowing that we could not build all the motors in our own shops and take care of our regular production in addition, we went to one of the largest builders of motors in this country and asked them for a bid on these motors.

In submitting the bid their representative said, "We want it distinctly understood that this is not for the same quality of motor because we do not work to such close standards or limits as you do."

Quality Not Only a Slogan

This gentleman went on to say "The motor you delivered to us to bid on surprises us. It is good enough to go into any $4000 or $5000 car."

"It is the finest motor in material and workmanship we have ever seen."

"We are frank to say that we have never turned out a better motor even for higher priced cars, and we know of no company in your price class that is turning out a motor with such high-class workmanship."

"The wonder to us is that you can sell the car at your price (then $1725 and now only $1550 for exactly the same car) and spend so much money on making it."

Quality a Business Principle

Understand this concern is a thoroughly reliable concern and builds good motors.

They upheld their own workmanship and material against any other motor builder—us included.

But they were honest and stated to us at once that our standards were higher than they thought necessary.

Without the slightest reflection on these friends, we tell this exactly true story to illustrate what we have always contended, and that is that "Chalmers Quality is not only an Advertising Slogan; it is a *Business Principle*."

We believe that it will pay to keep it up.

We Sell All Who See

And that is also probably the reason why we can proudly boast that we have never failed to sell a prospective purchaser who went through the Chalmers factory and saw our cars made.

Examining the surface of a motor car or even the chassis means little even to the expert.

But when he goes through the factory and watches the processes of making, even the layman can see the difference which this motor manufacturer referred to.

Ask yourself, prospective buyer, if these are not considerations worthy to be carefully weighed in buying your car?

Why Not Beauty Too?

Then the Chalmers Motor Car has as distinct a reputation for "Beauty First" as if it had not surpassed all others in "Quality First."

No car at any price has more beautiful lines or finish. Its molded oval fenders are the most beautiful on any car and the only ones like them.

There is nothing more beautiful, Madam, than a Chalmers in dark blue body with red wheels and its distinctive body lines and molded oval fenders.

Add to this the Performance the husband demands and there's nothing left to desire in a motor car.

Let us show it today.

Special Features—Chalmers Six-48

Full 48 h. p. motor—Big 7-passenger Body. 126 wheel base—34x4½ tires. Nobby treads on rear wheels. Entz non-stallable starter. 48" vanadium steel rear springs—extra strong torque tube. Equipment very complete even to Yale lock to prevent theft of car.

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, *Inc.*

Broadway and 50th Street — *Phone 2980 Circle*

Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. — *Phone 3700 Bedford*

Jersey City—2527 Boulevard — *Phone 1643 Bergen*

Paddock-Zust Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.

Chalmers Motor Company

Detroit, U. S. A.

"Let your next car be a Chalmers"

$1065 Velie Six

The Name Insures The Quality

HAS JUST ARRIVED

For years the Velie name has insured quality. Thousands of Velie cars are giving the kind of service to which owners proudly call attention, in every part of the country.

Read the features of this new Velie—*at $1065.* Why be satisfied with less? A demonstration is a revelation, and is convincing.

Velie Features

115-inch wheel base—standard tread
Velie Continental motor 40 h. p.
Unit power plant
Spur gears in motor—no chains
Multiple dry disc clutch
Automatic ignition system
Hotchkiss type of drive
No noisy strut rods or torque arm
Spiral gears in rear axle
44-inch underslung rear springs
Velie Stewart vacuum feed
All electric wiring enclosed
Push button starting device
Two-unit Remy electric system
Expanding tire iron—no straps
Velie mirror finish 20 operations
Fine leather deep tufted upholstery
Headlights with dimmers
Curved radiator blending with hood
Windshield ventilating top and bottom
15-gallon tank with gauge at rear
Simple rocking gear shift lever
Quick adjustable side curtains
Heavy steel-crowned fenders
Cowl light shows if tail light is going
Weight 2500 lbs. ready for the road

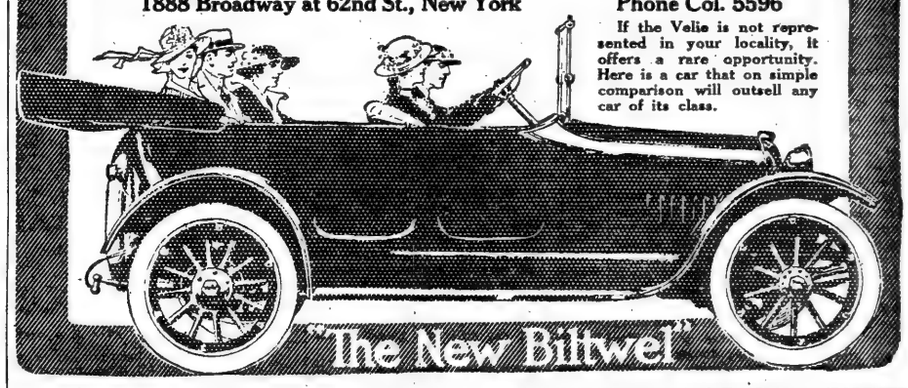
Equipment

One man top, speedometer, dash light, portable light, coat rail, foot rail, electric horn under hood, 32x4 in. tires front and rear (Non-Skids on rear), 5 single-piece demountable rims and full tool equipment.

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE CO., Eastern Distributors

1888 Broadway at 62nd St., New York — Phone Col. 5596

If the Velie is not represented in your locality, it offers a rare opportunity. Here is a car that on simple comparison will outsell any car of its class.



COAL DEALERS

Now is the time to think about your fall and winter delivery equipment.

Send for our special coal literature. We can show you obvious reasons why you should have INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY trucks.

We have supplied the following NewYork companies with large and growing fleets of

MACK *and* SAURER TRUCKS

Burns Brothers
M. L. Bird
Cramer-Meyer Company
Coal Boulet Company
John S. Conabeer
R. Gordon & Son
Heneken & Wellenbrock
Hudson Fuel Company
Jeremiah Skidmore Sons
Olin J. Stephens
Jagels & Bellis
Marco Brothers
McConnell Coal & Ice Company
Henry Meyer & Company
Weber McLoughlin Company
G. Robitzek & Brother
Weber Bunke-Lange Coal Company

If coal dealers derive advantage and profit from the use of our trucks, you can do the same in your business, whatever your requirements may be.

Capacities 1 to 7½-tons—5 to 15-ton Tractor Trailers.

Write—Phone—or Call and see us

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY

WEST END AVENUE & 64TH STREET
NEW YORK

THE BIOLOGICAL WOMAN

She Is a Good Deal of a Myth and Science Is Fickle Authority.

By CHARLES A. BEARD,
Associate Professor of Politics, Columbia University.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When doctors of high standing and recognized ability disagree about purely scientific matters, the layman will hesitate to venture an opinion, but Dr. Simon Baruch, in his letter in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 4, makes a number of generalizations in history and sociology which are not convincing. One of these is that women are "biologically" unfitted for original and inventive work. In support of this statement he claims that women have made no inventions in the field of domestic labor, while men have made thousands of inventions which lighten household and farm drudgery. Although I cannot admit the truth of this allegation, in view of woman's contribution to primitive culture and in view of the plain records of the Patent Office, I will assume that Dr. Baruch is correct for the sake of argument. What of it? What bearing has it on any of the problems of modern life? Shall women be denied admission to all or any fields of human endeavor, even if none of them has yet risen above the average of the common run of men?

If Dr. Baruch should take his stand back at the opening of the eighteenth century he would find all of the human race—men and women alike—"biologically unfitted" for invention and original work. Millions of men had worked in fields and workshops for ten thousand years without producing any substantial improvement over primitive implements. The plow used then in the English agriculture was almost identical with the plow used there in Agricola's day. In the universities where Aristotle was read, the superior learned persons taught that practical science and the arts of industry were beneath the contempt of the wise. What deep, unexpressed power of invention lay hidden in humanity no one had discovered. No one could foresee what the future had in store. The Arkwrights, the Cromptons, the Cartwrights, and the Whitneys, then potential in the race, were hidden to the human eye—the best doctor of theology or science could not have unearthed the power that was to be. Dr. Baruch would then have written a lament upon the "biological laws" which denied originality and initiative to the whole human race—men and women. In other words, originality and initiative, in the inventive sense, are modern, not masculine.

The world is not yet at an end, and no one knows what women may do under the larger opportunities and newer stimuli of our age. It was not until long after the abolition of serfdom that the peasant began to invent. It was but yesterday in the course of history that women were admitted to the study of medicine, and it is too soon to make sweeping generalizations about them. Moreover, they have many handicaps in rising in their profession which are not due to biological laws! But, assuming that no woman can ever rise to the greatest heights, is that any reason why all or any gateways should be closed to all of them and that their capacities should be belittled?

It is trite to say that generalizations are dangerous, but in view of the number of scientific men today who are sweeping women off the face of the earth with dogmas and assertions, it is pertinent to remark that special perils beset those who smite women with "biological laws," particularly in view of the fact that scientific men of standing equal to that of Dr. Dana or Dr. Baruch refuse to commit themselves or take directly opposite grounds as to the innate capacities of women. Indeed, Dr. Baruch contradicts himself in his own brief article. He tells us that "originality, logic, initiative, and courage" are distinctly "masculine qualities," and yet in the same breath he speaks of women giving the "initiative" to trained nursing and making a "revolution" in hospital management. Evidently the capacity for originality and revolution is not "distinctly masculine," even according to Dr. Baruch. But he fain would safeguard himself by saying that women show these faculties only in their sphere. Pray, what is their sphere? Who shall set the metes and bounds to it? One by one the old bounds have been broken down and new frontiers marked out. If women have capacity for original work or initiative in any sphere, then initiative and courage are not "distinctly masculine" virtues. By the way, it makes me laugh to hear a comfortable, protected New York citizen speak of "courage" as a masculine virtue, when I recall my own pioneer grandmother, who often drove howling wolves away from the front door with flaming firebrands and on more than one stormy, black night rode on horseback ten or twenty miles along blazed forest trails to do errands of mercy for distant neighbors—and incidentally bore fourteen children.

To return. The time has come to beware of generalizations about races or sexes. It was but yesterday that the Jew was an outlaw in Western civilization—a biological outlaw, if you please—so that Shakespeare had to affirm that the Jew had hands, organs, dimensions, sense, affections and passions like those of other men. Educational institutions, professions, suffrage, and citizenship were closed to him as in Russia. On what ground? On the cock-sure generalization that the Jew was inherently inferior to the Gentile. The whole race was indicted on biological grounds, just as Dr. Baruch indicts the whole female sex today.

Those of us who study social history can discover plenty of "biological necessities," such as these:

1. Kings are called "by God and nature" to rule, and ordinary subjects should not pry into the "mysteries" of State which are open only to the initiated.

2. The bourgeois, being adapted by nature to the vulgar arts of trade only, is unfitted for government.

3. The Jew is inferior to the Gentile; therefore, blast him wherever you can and close to him every opportunity—social, educational, political, civic, and economic.

4. The workingmen and peasants are of inferior clay; therefore, deny them the ballot and keep them under.

5. The negro is inferior to the white man; therefore, slavery is the only condition to which he is "biologically" fitted. There is in the Library of Columbia University a pamphlet which "demonstrates" from natural history and biological sciences that slavery is the "natural" condition for the black man.

These fine old generalizations of former times, which are on all fours with Dr. Baruch's generalizations about women as a sex, will be recognized by the student who has followed the long and painful struggle of common humanity for freedom, justice, and equal rights. All of them have been fortified by science, learning, logic, and inventive ingenuity.

Now that the anathemas of biology, psychology, anthropolgy, zoology, and, for aught I know, conchology, are being employed against the woman movement by men of science with as much firm assurance as theological anathemas were formerly used against heretics, it is time to say one or two things with emphasis. The first is that when a man of natural science begins to apply "biological laws" in the field of social science he can speak with no more authority than a layman of equal judgment and discrimination. He may speak with authority on how an amoeba digests its food, but on the question as to whether women should vote or enjoy educational opportunities his authority is about equal to that of the rest of us—the famous "man in the street." The second is, that there is not a single biological "law" which, in its applications to broad civic and ethical questions, is not controverted by scientists of standing equal to that of its proponents—a fact that reduces "biological" laws to mere probabilities of uncertain degree.

Indeed, I am almost tempted to say that the major portion of learned and scientific men in the United States are against the position taken by Dr. Sedgwick, Dr. Dana, and Dr. Baruch. My evidence is this. I am reliably informed that the Men's Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which recently sent out a questionaire to college professors, discovered that a large majority of those who replied were in favor of equal franchise. Naturally the association did not give this fact to the press, but if I am mistaken as to the results of the inquiry I shall be glad to be corrected. The voters at all events will do well not to pay too much attention to the new high priests of the absolute—the proponents of mighty "biological laws."

The fact is—and it should be repeated again and again in such controversies—science, logic, ethics, sociology have no conclusions on the question of "feminism," which have the validity of physical "law." Those learned in these several disciplines are divided on votes for women and every other social question from rate regulation to the tariff. Most of all, logic is the servant of every cause and the master of none. It is an instrument which can be used with equal power by Catholic or Protestant—Thomas Aquinas or John Knox. That great master of logic, Justice Holmes, who is daily called upon to make decisions of the utmost moment to the people of the United States, has wisely and truly said: "General propositions do not decide concrete cases. The decision will depend upon a judgment or intuition more subtle than any articulate major premise."

Let us be frank and honest with ourselves and admit that this question of woman suffrage is not one which biology, anthropology, sociology, psychology, zoology, or any of the other "ologies" can settle. Our decision rests upon a judgment or intuition more subtle than any articulate major premise—upon our experiences, our sympathies, our associations, our interests, our lines of reading and thought, our notions of justice, and a thousand other considerations.

In view of the fact that science is divided as is theology on this woman question, I am inclined to hold that a little democracy and humility will get us further along the paths of justice and wisdom than all the dogmas of the high priests, old or new. The great qualities of human nature—courage, industry, patience, wisdom, endurance, virtue, honor, originality, and sympathy—are not the mononoly or even the "distinct characteristics" of any race or sex or class. That is why, as Mr. Bryce points out, the common people of Europe have generally been right and the superior classes wrong. That is why so many popular victories have been won in spite of clerical and scientific anathemas. That is why those of us who sympathize with the modern woman movement—even "blatant feminism"—have confidence in its essential soundness.

CHARLES A. BEARD.

FARM LIFE WAS NOT FOR HIM!

THE following note from my brother definitely decided me as to where I should spend my vacation. Parenthetically I add that hereafter I shall reach my decisions uninfluenced by others. However, I shall always keep this note of Dick's. It is such a calm, assuring, restful epistle:

Dear Bill: Come to us for your vacation. The country air, pine-laden, will do you the world of good. We have a porch just built for a hammock, and it is SO quiet here. Don't forget to drop me a line and I will be at the station with a good horse and a hearty welcome. Yours,

DICK.

Just a word about Dick.

He had a nice, cozy little desk tucked away in a corner of the fifth floor of a big printing plant, and his work was to keep the other chaps busy while he looked out of the window and dreamed of farms. But the more of it he did the less he liked it. I mean the dreaming. Dick just naturally couldn't be content to raise four tons of hay to the acre in his mind. He had to actually do it. So he resigned his position and bought a farm in Connecticut.

Now, for my part, I'm perfectly contented to—but I'm going to tell about my vacation.

Well, Dick met me at the station, helped me put my trunk aboard the wagon, and then we started off toward the farm. All one has to do under such conditions is to sit still and let the embryonic farmer do the talking. Consequently I sat still and gazed at the scenery.

Dick told me about everything he could think of, but he dwelt on Jersey the longest. Now, Jersey is the name of a cow he owns, and—take it from Dick and yours truly—she is some cow. Of course, we look at her from widely different viewpoints, but the results are the same. I reiterate, she is some cow.

Shortly after we reached the house, or, to be exact, about 4 o'clock, a shower came along. All the cows came up to the barnyard gate but Jersey, so Dick let the cows in and I watched him hitch 'em in the barn. Dick says it's wrong to say "hitch," and that stanchion is correct. Anyway, be that as it may, they were all in but Jersey.

After the shower passed we went out in the pasture and tried to locate her. If only I could reproduce on paper the various intonations, inflections, pleadings, and numerous other things Dick infused into his "Come, Boss," I'd earn my everlasting fame as a writer.

But Jersey evidently wasn't as much impressed as I was. After roaming around a while and being careful to avoid the wet brush, we spotted Jersey.

She stood under an old apple tree at the edge of a swamp looking at us.

"Sometimes she acts like that," Dick said. I refrained from saying anything, but I did a lot of thinking as to my course of conduct if she had been mine. However, Dick is very patient. He told me to stand still while he walked up to her and snapped the halter rope around her neck.

I stood still. It seemed best.

Dick, concealing the halter rope behind him, and with the other hand extended in a "glad to see you" position, advanced toward Jersey. She kept perfectly still, looking at him calmly till he was within three feet of her, when she suddenly wheeled and, with tail in air waving defiantly, trotted off into the swamp, with Dick in hot pursuit and yelling to me to head her off.

You may have been out in downpours or you may have fallen overboard, but if you want really to get wet try running through underbrush just after a rain. Of course, after Jersey was sure we were thoroughly wet and mad clear through she stood still and allowed Dick to put the rope around her neck.

Then we all ambled off to the barn. Dick didn't bother to take off his wet clothes till he'd finished his chores, but I went straight to my room. My sister-in-law looked at me in a rather peculiar way for walking through the house with those wet things on. Still, one really couldn't strip out doors. Anyway Jersey was in the barn and I had started to have my nice, quiet, restful vacation.

After supper I went out on the porch. Sure enough, there was the hammock. So, also, were the mosqitoes. To add to my comfort and peace of mind, about a million frogs, who inhabit the swamp, began to tune up. Then, when they had tested their pipes and strings and gotten everything in good working order, they went at it in grand shape. I recalled the nice, quiet noise of Coney Island, where every one tries to make more noise than his neighbor, and in consequence the visitor, after his first trip, doesn't really hear any of it.

Then, to help me enjoy myself, along came a whippoorwill. He came just after I had crawled into bed. He came every night I was there. I got to waiting for him. I rather admired that bird—he was so persistent. Evidently he wanted to bring forth an even dozen calls with one breath. Several times he reached eleven, and once he even started the twelfth; but his wind gave out. Still he tried hard, and I feel sure that eventually he'll succeed.

The next day we spent berrying. Gathering blueberries with the thermometer up to 90 degrees in the shade is very restful. You have a pail tied or belted to you and pick berries with one hand, while with the other one you fight flies and mosquitoes. When your pail is very nearly full you catch your foot in a bull-brier, sprawl full length, and spill all but a handful of the berries.

When we reached the house my sister-in-law asked me if I wouldn't please help pick the berries over. I know that sounds silly, but it is what she said. So she put an apron on me and we went at it. Sorted the good ones from the bad. While busy at this hard-on-the-back-of-the-neck job Dick sails in and wants to know if I'll lead the horse tomorrow. He said, "I've got to cultivate."

Oh, we cultivated all right. Dick guided the cultivator and I guided Sue. That's the name they gave the horse when they bought her. We cultivated corn. Sue took special pains to step on mine about every so often. A perfectly good horse will pull a cultivator without guidance, but Sue didn't belong to that class. She refused to follow the straight and narrow path.

That night, just a little while after my friend the whippoorwill had finished practicing, Dick woke me up to say that Sue had the colic. Dick is bigger and stronger than I am, so I got up, partially dressed myself, and went to the barn.

Well, we decided to give Sue some medicine. Acting under instructions, I placed my thumb in between her jaws, way up where the bit goes, raised her head up, and held her while Richard poured the medicine down her throat.

About that time I remarked to my farmer-brother that I should have been much warmer if I'd put on my underwear. "Gee!" he exclaimed, "just think of those poor boobs in New York sweltering now. Why, Bill, I'll bet there's lots of 'em who are loath to go to bed because of the heat, even if it is almost 1 o'clock. Just breathe this air." And he drew in a tankful of it; but just the same if I ever have to get up again in the middle of the night to doctor a sick horse, I shall dress fully, and maybe then some.

The next day Dick wanted to teach me how to hoe. I tried it a while, but suddenly remembered I hadn't written a line to the folks at home, so excused myself.

That afternoon I walked about three miles to see a ball game. It was the one bright spot in my vacation. The centre-fielder, who stood a little over six feet, wore overalls. A high fly came to him. The sun bothered him and the ball passed through his hands, entered the bib of his overalls, and lodged there. While he was regaining it the batter made a home run. I said two words explosively, and a little girl seated near me whispered to her mother, "That man said something naughty."

I reached the house in time for supper. That night a skunk came around, and directly under my window the family dog fell upon it. As I lay there I recalled what Dick had written in his note concerning pine-laden air, and when dawn came I had formulated my plans for an early departure.

They were extremely sorry to have me go, still they could easily see that I was favorably impressed with the country, for I told them I was going clear up into New Hampshire by trolley. I told them I'd like to see more of the country and that was the best way to do it.

When I struck New London I went into an ice cream place and cooled off. You see, I'd had nothing to drink at Dick's but water, and from my boyhood ice cream sodas have been to me as gladsome as floods. It took more than one to satisfy me on that occasion, but after I'd dispatched the last one I walked briskly to the station and called out happily, "One to New York, please."

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most effective in clearing the skin of pimples.

Sample each free by mail. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

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Sale . . . $1
These are French filled pearls. Wonderful variety of sizes, shapes and lengths. Fancy or gold filled clasps.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware
$3.50 to $4.50 Pieces
Sale . . . $1.95
These are beautifully pierced; Guernsey linings.
CASSEROLES, PIE PLATES, BEAN POTS.

TRUSTEES' SALES
(*By Order of the United States District Court*)

Because of the Crowds in Attendance We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items.

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Year's Greatest Bargains in Tomorrow's Sales of
Towels, Pillow Cases, Sheets, White Goods

The limited number of items printed here and the hundreds of others that will be displayed in these sections tomorrow will prove highly interesting to those who appreciate economies of the best kind.

17c to 19c Crash Towelings — Irish linen; Barnsley weave; also all-linen glass towelings; sale, yard. **12½c**

"Odd" Huck Towels—domestic and foreign makes; formerly 24c; each. **17c**

50c Turkish Towels—sale, each. 29c

49c and 59c Turkish Bath Mats—slightly imperfect; light and dark colors; sale, each. **29c**

$1 Mercerized Table Cloths—64 inches; your choice of square, hemstitched or round scalloped cloths; each. **69c**

75c to $1.25 Renaissance Centerpieces—Japanese hand-made; 29 and 35 inches; round or square; choice of 20 different patterns; sale, each. **49c**

35c to 45c Centerpieces — odd pieces; 29 inches round; scalloped and lace edges; sale, each, **19c**

White Goods — Formerly 19c to 29c; sale, yd. **12½c**

White Tub Voile—striped and checked; 36 inches wide.
White India Linens—36 inches wide.
White French Lawns—45 inches wide.
White Corded Voiles—39 inches wide.
White Chiffon Voiles—39 inches wide.
Woven Dotted Ratine—27 inches wide.
White Woven Dotted Crepes—27 inches wide.

Bed Sheets — "Dreamland" Brand full size; torn size, 81x90; sale, each. **49c**

39c Mercerized Table Damask—58 inches, heavy weight; many choice patterns; sale, yard. **24c**

75c and $1 Renaissance Scarfs—Japanese; many different styles; sale, each. **49c**

$1 to $1.50 Renaissance Scarfs & Table Covers—extra fine with heavy button work; sale, each. . **59c**

$4 Scotch Linen Damask Napkins—24 inches; heavy full bleached; sale, dozen **2.95**

7c and 8c Muslins—bleached and unbleached; manufacturer's short lengths of 5 to 12 yards; sale, yard. **5c**

10c and 12½c "Old Glory" Quality Long Cloth—36 inches wide; manufacturer's short lengths of 5 to 9½ yards; perfect goods; sale, yard, **7c**

14c to 18c "Odd" Pillow Cases—made of good quality bleached muslin; sale, each. **11c**

Most Exceptional Bargain of the Season
Charming White Voile Blouses
Sale Monday at . . . 39c

Only one way to appreciate the full importance of this offering: SEE THE BLOUSES. New, fresh, clean—in 4 very effective styles. Beautifully designed; nicely elaborated with embroidery, hemstitching and lace insertion. All sizes from 36 to 44 bust measure.

Women's & Misses' $4.50 to $6.75 Dresses, at $2.95

Coatee and vestee styles, also numerous other favorites. Many dresses with embroidered and lace trimmed collars, silk girdles, novelty pockets, suspenders and effective triple flounce, ruffled and fold-trimmed skirts.

THE MATERIALS:—FRENCH LINENS, WHITE CREPE WITH COLORED RATINE STRIPES, AWNING AND NOVELTY STRIPED VOILES, SQUARE DIAMOND AND PIN CHECK, also FIGURED VOILES, RAMIE LINEN.

$60 Diamond Cluster Rings—Sale, $32
Set with 9 cut diamonds, so cleverly mounted that they give the appearance of a 2-kt. stone; 14-kt. gold ring; cluster is mounted high on prongs.

25c and 29c Scotch Ginghams, 32 inches wide, yard. 12½c

25c Organdies—27 and 28 in. wide; yard. . 15c
8c Beauty Crepes—Yard. 5c
Standard Percales—advance Fall patterns; light and dark grounds; stripes, fancy figures, dots and checks, etc.; sale, yd., **11c**
39c Shepherd Check—42 in. wide; yard. . . 29c
59c Gabardine—36 inches; yard. 39c
59c Mohair Sicilian—50 inches wide; yard. . 39c

400 Men's Fine Auto Dusters—$1.85, $2.75, $3.75 and $5

Boys' 39c Overalls. 25c
Boys 50c and 75c Blouses—sizes 6 to 16 years 39c
Boys' 50c and 75c Khaki Trousers—sizes 7 to 17 years. . . . . **39 and 49c**
Boys' $4.50 to $6 Blue Serge Suits—with lined Knickerbocker trousers; sizes 7 to 17 years. . . . . **$3.45 and $4.65**

Women's Perfect $3.50 & $4 "Walk-Over" Novelty Pumps; Sale. **$1.49**
Gunmetal Calf and Patent Leather; fancy cloth inlays. Sizes 2½ to 6; AA to D widths.
Come early, for tomorrow will be a day of unusual activity in the shoe store.

Sale of Refrigerators

$10.25 Lift Cover Style—41 in. high; ice capacity about 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale. **$8**
$14.75 Apartment House Style—53¾ in. high; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; sale **$11**
$21.50 Side Icer Style—45 in. high; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale **$17**
$30 Side Icer Style—47 in. high; ice capacity about 105 lbs.; porcelain lined provision chamber; sale **$24.75**

A Clean-Up of Rag Rugs

$14.50 Rugs—size 9x12, sale	$12.75	$5.75 Rugs—size 6x9, sale	$4.65
9.75 Rugs—size 9x12, sale	7.75	5.25 Rugs—size 6x9, sale	3.85
8.50 Rugs—size 9x12, sale	6.25	3.50 Rugs—size 4x7, sale	2.95
11.50 Rugs—size 7.6x10.6, sale	7.95	2.75 Rugs—size 4x7, sale	2.25
7.50 Rugs—size 8x10, sale	6.50	1.95 Rugs—size 4x7, sale	1.59
6.50 Rugs—size 8x10, sale	5.25	2.25 Rugs—size 3x6, sale	1.98
6.75 Rugs—size 6x 9, sale	5.75	1.95 Rugs—size 3x6, sale	1.59

200 Seamless Velvet Rugs—9x12 ft. choicest designs in attractive colorings; former price $22.50; sale. **$16.75**

Rogers "R. C." Brand Silver-Plated Tableware
Good quality plate; new patterns.

65c Tea Spoons—½ doz.	49c
75c Berry Spoons—each	50c
$1.30 Table Spoons—½ doz.	98c
$1.30 Dinner Forks—½ doz.	98c
$1.39 Oyster Forks—½ doz.	98c
$1.50 Butter Spreaders—½ doz.	98c
$1.50 Dinner Knives—½ doz.	$1.25

19c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 in. wide; yard. **12½c**
45c Voile and Crepe Allovers and Crepe Flouncings—36 to 40 in. wide; yd. . . . **29c**
75c Voile and Crepe Flouncings—36 to 40 in. wide; yard. **39c**

$3 to $7 Corsets *Sale* **$1.49**
INCLUDED ARE
Smart Set — R. & G.
Nemo — American Lady
C\B a la Spirite

$1 Crepe de Plisse Petticoats *Sale* **50c**

59c & 75c Muslin Underwear *Sale* **39c**

Porcelain Dinner Sets *at Lowered Prices*
Dainty and attractive spray and border designs. All 100-piece dinner sets; complete for 12 persons.

$7.95 Sets—sale	$5.95	$8.95 Sets—sale	$6.95
8.50 Sets—sale	6.25	11.95 Sets—sale	8.95

Special Prices on Water Coolers, Glass Pitchers, Iced Tea Glasses, Lemon Squeezers, Punch Sets, Etc.

Upholsteries
15c to 25c Scrim—6,000 yards; sale, yard, 10c, 12c and 15c
75c to $1.25 Scrim Curtains—500 pairs; sale, 45c, 69c and 79c

Unusual Furniture Specials

$10 "Simplex" Couches—complete with mattresses (called "Simplex" because of the simple manner in which it is operated—with the foot lever); sale **$6.45**
$7 Roll-Edge Cotton Mattresses—50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; sale. . . **$3.65**
$60 Three-Piece Library Suites—mahogany finish frames; upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; consisting of settee, arm chair and arm rocker; sale, **$37.50**

Order Your Table Supplies at Greenhut's

The very best of everything for the table for less than you are charged in your local grocery.
We ship groceries everywhere and prepay freight charges to all railroad stations in the 15 states nearest New York.
Free wagon delivery service to suburban and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles.
Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Hazel Jam Gooseberry and apple, damson and apple, peach and apple, green gage and apple; dozen, $1.39; 3 reg. 15c jars. **35c**

LAUNDRY SOAP—Swift's Pride; box 100 bars, $3.45; 10 reg. 4c bars. **35c**

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle. **12c**

Fresh Fruits
LARGE JUICY LEMONS—doz **12c**
WATERMELONS — ripe, sweet melons; the kind we are noted for; special for Monday. **29c**
CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES — sweet, juicy, delicious melons 4 for. **25c**
NEW GREENING APPLES—for pies, apple sauce, etc.; 5-qt. basket. . . **49c**

Smoked Meats
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. **16c**
DANAHY'S MILD SUGAR-CURED BACON—lb. **22c**
CANVASED HAMS—Premium, Supreme, Dold's or Star; lb. **21c**
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. **18c**
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb **20c**
PYRAMID STICKY FLY CATCHER—doz., 29c; 2 for. . . **5c**

Lamb
Legs of fancy city-dressed spring; lb. **20c**

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.75; bushel 60-lb. bag, 80c; peck, 15 lbs. **20c**
BEST OLD POTATOES—bushel. **89c**
MACLAREN'S PEANUT BUTTER—6 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar. **5c**

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 5-lb. carton, 32c; 25-lb. cotton bag. **$1.59**
Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FAMILY PATENT—bbl., $7.95; ½-bbl., $4.25; ¼-bbl. bag, $1.05; 7-lb. bag. **35c**
EDDY'S QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY—6 jars, 70c; reg. 15c jar. **12c**
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3 lb. can, $1; ½-lb. can. . . **17c**

Mothers' Oatmeal
Freshly rolled oatmeal; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs. **10c**

FRENCH WHOLE MARRONS—reg. 45c can. **25c**
IMPORTED SWISS CREAM — rich, heavy cream for whipping, desserts, etc.; doz., $1.40; reg. 18c can. **12c**
TABLE SALT—Fountain free running salt; 6 boxes, 47c; reg. 10c box. **8c**
CRISCO—for frying, cooking, shortening; pail, $1.45 95c 47c and. **24c**

Advertised Cereals
QUAKER PEARL HOMINY—6 pkgs., 29c; reg. 10c pkg. . . . **5c**
QUAKER OLD-FASHIONED PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 pkgs., 57c; reg. 14c pkg. . . **10c**

RITTER'S JAM—cherry, raspberry and other popular flavors; doz., 79c; 3 reg. 10c jars. **20c**
SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can. **10c**
TOMATO SOUP — Van Camp's or Snider's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can. **8c**
EASY JELL—lemon, cherry, raspberry, strawberry, orange, 6 pkgs., 29c; reg. 10c pkg. **5c**
WHOLE HEAD RICE—10 lbs., 69c; 5 lbs. **35c**

Pure Grape Juice
CALWA BRAND California White grape juice; case 3 doz., $1.60; doz., 55c; 3 reg. 10c ½-pint bottles. **15c**

Fresh Vegetables
NEW YOUNG BEETS—5-quart basket. **23c**
NEW GREEN CABBAGE—large, hard heads; each **5c**
NEW YELLOW TURNIPS, new white turnips; peck, 25c; 5-quart basket. . **20c**
GREEN CUCUMBERS—hard and crisp; 2 for. **5c**
LETTUCE—hard, crisp heads, white centers; 2 for. . **5c**
SWEET GREEN PEAS, fancy wax beans, fancy green beans, peck, 37c; 4 qts. **19c**

Onion Sale
NEW WHITE ONIONS, new yellow onions, new red onions; large hamper basket, $1.95; peck, 29c; 5-quart basket. **24c**

Teas
For icing or serving hot.
TETLEY'S TEAS — Formosa Oolong or mixed teas, usually 60c and 65c a lb.; special ¼ or ½-lb. packets; lb. . . . **49c**
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. **35c**
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black, blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb. . . . **25c**

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; case 2 doz., $1.20; 5 reg. 10c cans. **25c**

Coffee
Come and see our coffee roaster in daily operation.
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5¼ lbs., $1; lb. **19c**
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. **18c**
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. . . **35c**

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S&H Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

School for Girls Leases the $500,000 Estate of Eugene S. Reynal at Scarsdale.

500-YEAR LEASE TRANSFER

West Side Garage Sale—Bronx Apartment in Trade—Dwelling and Business Rentals.

The realty week, which showed considerable activity in many sections of the city, closed moderately quiet yesterday. A suburban deal of special interest was the leasing of the large Eugene S. Reynal estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, to the Misses Tewksbury of New Milford, Conn., who have conducted for many years there the Tewksbury School for Girls known as Ingleside.

The lease was made through Fish & Marvin and is for a term of years with an option to purchase. The lease itself will aggregate about $100,000. The Reynal estate, which is in one of the best localities of Westchester County, is valued at $500,000. It contains a large stone residence with fifty rooms, twenty baths, a swimming pool, and a squash court. There are also numerous outbuildings. It will be the new home of the school. Extensive alterations will be made at once, including the remodeling of a stable into a gymnasium.

500-Year Lease Transfer.

An interesting transfer was recorded yesterday of property at 149 and 151 East Fortieth Street, west of Third Avenue, from Myra V. T. Kerr to the 149 East Fortieth Street Company, which includes the unexpired term of a 500-year lease to the City of New York of two gore lots in the rear of the properties, the leases bearing date Nov. 8, 1843.

Garage Sold and Leased.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have sold for William B. Thom the four-story garage at 207-9 West Ninety-sixth Street, on a plot 32 by 100 feet, to Abraham Singer, who buys for investment. The same brokers leased the garage for a long term to the Broadway Taxicab Company.

Bronx Apartment in Trade.

The six-story apartment house at 654 East 158th Street, on lot 37.6 by 109, has been sold by Joseph A. Blackner for John H. Green. The buyer, William H. Tinsley, gave in exchange six acres on Wittmore Avenue, Pine Lawn, L. I., adjoining the Pine Lawn Cemetery.

Lauter-Lodes, Inc., sold for Wehnes Brothers the four-story store and apartment house 3,200 Third Avenue, opposite 161st Street, to Frederick M. Semes for cash.

$200,000 Apartment House Lease.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased from Edgar N. Newman The Hudson, situated at the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive, a seven-story apartment house on a plot 75 by 100, for a period of ten years at a gross rental of about $200,000.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, 440 feet east of Twenty-second Avenue, for J. G. Hagar to the Peerless Land Company.

Buys Estate Near Stamford.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Benjamin Harris an estate at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., to Clarence F. Underwood.

Commercial Leases.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased the store at 999 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to William B. Montgomery, druggist.

The Duross Company has leased the corner store at 55 Greenwich Avenue to Haig & Dishlan.

The quarters occupied for over sixty years by the Nassau Bank, in the Temple Court Building, southwest corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, comprising 100 feet frontage on Nassau Street, have been subdivided into seven stores, all of which have been rented, with one exception. The new tenants are THE NEW YORK TIMES, Emerson Shoe Company, Kline Candy Stores, Incorporated; Boemerwald & Greenfeld, Jacob Goldstein, and Jacob Nicolus.

Pease & Elliman have leased for F. H. Mattiage the three-story house 351 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fortieth Street, to the H. W. Covert Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

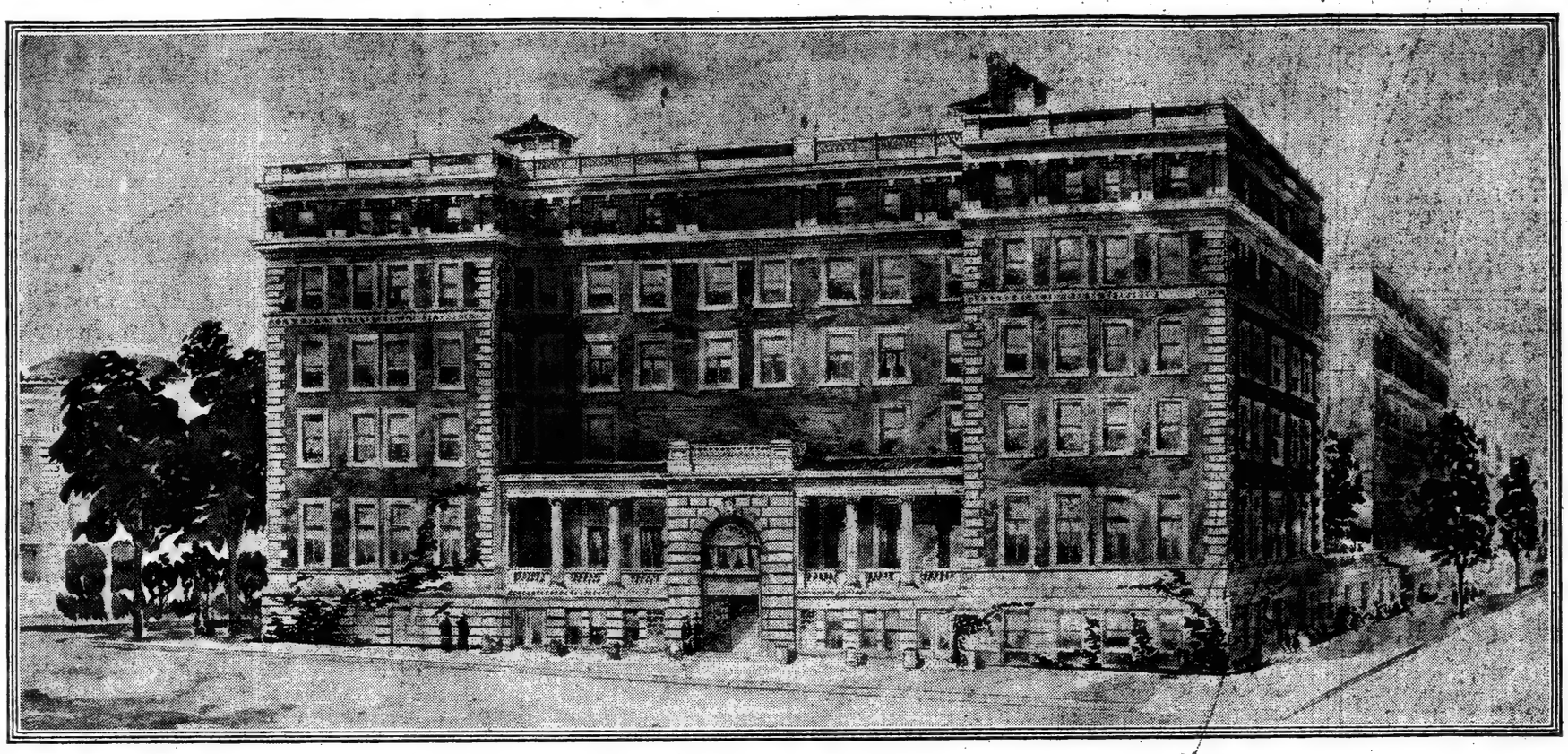
Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years for Mrs. Trowbridge Calloway, 161 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, to Dr. Alfred T. Osgood.

William B. May & Co. have concluded negotiations with Henry A. C. Taylor for the rental of his property at 8 East Seventy-second Street for a term of years to Frederic Allen.

Innes & Center have leased the four-story dwelling at 139 East Thirty-eighth Street for Cornelius Gallagher, and for the estate of Matilda O. Rhinelander the four-story house at 111 East Nineteenth Street to Miss Kate W. Le Roy.

NEW HALL FOR BARNARD COLLEGE ON MILBANK QUADRANGLE WILL BE THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FOR MANY STUDENT ACTIVITIES

A Noteworthy Addition to Columbia University's Group of Buildings on Morningside Heights—Cost Placed at $600,000—Will Contain Large Gymnasium and Swimming Pool for Women Students—Site Is on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Between Broadway and Claremont Avenue.



$600,000 New Barnard College Hall on South Side of 119th Street. Charles A. Rich and Frederic Mathesuis, Jr., Architects.

ANOTHER imposing building will soon be added to the magnificent structures on Morningside Heights in the Columbia University and Barnard College group. According to the plans as filed last week by the architects, Charles A. Rich and Frederic Mathesuis, Jr., a new hall, to be known as the Students' Building, will be erected on the upper portion of the large plot known as the Milbank Quadrangle, which extends from 116th to 119th Street, Broadway, and Claremont Avenue. At present only the lower section, being the 116th Street frontage, is occupied by a college building, the Brooks Hall dormitory, put up several years ago.

The new building will cost $600,000, and in general architectural type it will conform with the neighboring Columbia and Barnard structures. The need for additional room has been very noticeable in the last few years, for, with an enrollment of over 800 students, Barnard needs more buildings for its proper work, and the present structure is the result of the Trustees' action just before the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary last April.

The building will have a frontage of 200 feet on the south side of 119th Street, with a depth of 176.8 feet on both Broadway and Claremont Avenue.

The northerly entrance on the ground floor will lead to a hallway giving access to the gymnasium, with a swimming pool 30 by 60 feet. The gymnasium will be 110 by 100 feet, with openings to the east and west into locker and dressing rooms, and to the south, flanked by three windows, with three entrances to the Milbank Quadrangle gardens. It is designed in a Greek type and so arranged that Greek plays may be given with proper surroundings. Around the room will be a cantilever running track, with openings east and west to a columnated cloister. The whole first floor will be devoted to students' reception needs. Above is a two-story lecture hall and a library 50 by 75, with study rooms along the south front.

From the second story are hallways which lead to the roof of the gymnasium, 100 by 125 feet, giving an unobstructed deck roof for tennis and other games.

The fourth floor will be a double story in height, and will contain the refectory; along the whole southern end will be kitchen and service equipments and two elevators, besides the service elevator, running from the gymnasium to the roof. In the attic will be rest cubicles, infirmary, and quarters for a resident doctor and nurse.

The building as designed is one of a comprehensive scheme laid out several years ago through the generosity of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who gave Barnard College the land from 116th to 119th Street.

Of this comprehensive scheme, Milbank, Brinckerhoff, and Fiske Halls form the northerly quadrangle, on 120th Street and Broadway, opposite the building just planned. It is planned to cover the centre axis of this quadrangle by the auditorium and adjacent musical and dramatic quarters, with a large library and proper quarters for study.

On either side will be buildings for the future needs of the college as they may be required. The whole system will extend along Claremont Avenue, and will be flanked by a connecting cloister system throughout its entire length.

CLEARS TITLE TO CHAPIN HOME PLOT

No Evidence of Gift in $5,000 Sale by the City, Says Justice Lehman.

OPERATORS LOSE DEPOSIT

Prospective Buyers, However, Are Relieved from Fulfilling Their Contract.

An interesting decision affecting the title of the property formerly occupied by the Chapin Home for the Aged, in Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, between Third and Lexington Avenues, has just been handed down by Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court. The decision removes all possible question of any cloud to the title, and as the plot is one of the largest in the Upper Lexington Avenue centre it will doubtless be disposed of at an early date for improvement.

In the suit, which has now been decided in favor of the Chapin Home, the Akron Building Company, (Bing & Bing,) which contracted in June, 1914, to buy the Sixty-sixth Street half, fronting 150 feet, for $175,000, questioned the validity of the title, and also sued to recover the amount of the deposit money. While from the decision it is evident that the Chapin Home Trustees could hold the contracting buyers to the specific performance of their contract, it was ascertained yesterday from Stoddard & Mark, the lawyers for Bing & Bing, that they have been relieved from fulfilling their contract, and only sacrifice the sum deposited to bind the sale.

The validity of the title to the property was attacked on the ground that when the Chapin Home bought the property from the city in 1909, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature authorizing such a sale, the sum of $5,000 was paid. The value of the property was estimated at about $400,000, and the contention was made that the sale was virtually in the nature of a gift, and thereby a violation of the constitutional provision that public property cannot be disposed of in that manner.

The Chapin Home plot has a frontage of 150 feet on both Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, occupying the greater part of the middle of the block, being 100 feet west of Third Avenue. The large Lexington Avenue frontage is covered by two eleven-story apartments, that being the former site of Mount Sinai Hospital.

The property is part of the common lands of the city, and forms a portion of the old Hamilton Square, which appears on the early maps of the city as laid out by the Commissioners in 1807. The city eventually sold the westerly section, and the easterly portion, from Third to Park Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth Streets, was allotted on long leases to different charitable and educational institutions, including Normal College, the New York Foundling Asylum, the Seventh Regiment and the Hahnemann Hospital, which still remain there under long leaseholds.

In 1871 the Chapin Home obtained the use of its plot on a ninety-nine-year rental for $1 per year. Desiring to move and erect better buildings a few years ago, the arrangement was made with the city to purchase, and in addition to paying $5,000 it was also agreed by the Trustees to give 5,475 free days' treatment and maintenance each year in perpetuity to patients in its new home at Jamaica, within the limits of the city. This offer was accepted.

Justice Lehman, in deciding in favor of the home in that $5,000 was a fair amount and not in the nature of a gift, held that the city was in a position to benefit greatly in an indirect way by selling, both through opening up the property to improvement and by enabling the Chapin Home to obtain funds to purchase more suitable grounds for the erection of better buildings for the care of aged wards of the city.

"Of course," said Justice Lehman, "the substitution of a fee for a non-assignable leasehold interest gave the Chapin Home a property of large market value in place of an interest without market value, but it must be remembered that the Chapin Home is a benevolent corporation; that its property can be used only for its benevolent purpose, and that if it was obliged to pay any large amount for the city's grant in order to be in a position to sell its buildings erected upon land leased for sixty years it might not find it expedient to sell and erect other buildings for its purposes elsewhere. In other words, we have here a situation where the city possessed a property without any market value and which, in all probability, could be sold only to the defendant, which was then in possession.

"There can be no question that under these circumstances the Legislature had power to authorize the city, in its discretion, to sell its rights to the defendant at private sale for such consideration as its officers might deem proper. Such a bargain constitutes a sale and not a gift. Under the circumstances I think it cannot be said that this price was inadequate or that the city has given to the defendant any of its property."

NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

City Appropriates $875,000 for Necessary Work.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has been granted an appropriation of $875,000 for a complete new fire alarm system throughout Manhattan Island, an improvement which has been urged by fire officials, business men, and insurance interests for eleven years, but which, until now, has failed to go through.

Commissioner Adamson took up the matter soon after taking office and has continually urged that the appropriation be made.

A small and isolated section of the new system has been constructed and a new central station has been built, but this station cannot be occupied until the entire new system has been completed. The cables and boxes of the fire alarm system throughout nine-tenths of the area of Manhattan are in a state of advanced decay. It will take about two years to complete the new system.

SUBWAY TRAFFIC COUNT.

Traffic Rapidly Increasing on New Queens Borough Subway.

That the new Queens Borough Subway from Long Island City to Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is growing in popularity was illustrated Tuesday when the statement was made by Inspectors placed at the subway entrance to count the number of passengers that the average number of travelers had now reached 1,100 daily.

Ever since the subway was opened a month ago there has been a steady increase from 500 on the first day until this number has been reached.

This daily average does not include those who come from Greenpoint, but only those who come by way of the New York & Queens County Railway lines.

There are between 300 and 400 daily tube travelers from the Greenpoint district.

Woodhaven Avenue Route.

The Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Queens has completed a map showing the route of the proposed boulevard between Atlantic Avenue and the Rockaway Boulevard. If carried through it will be known as Woodhaven Avenue and will be 100 feet wide.

As now planned the boulevard will cross the Long Island Railroad at about the point where Woodhaven Avenue does and will follow the route of that avenue south to Chichester Avenue until it intersects Hopkinton Avenue.

PROPERTY OWNERS FAVOR BUILDING NEW TUNNELS

Big Delegation to Attend Special Meeting of the Board of Estimate Next Wednesday Morning.

In view of the fact that the Board of Estimate has found it necessary on two occasions this week to postpone the special meeting to decide the question of bringing the B. R. T. trains from Fifty-ninth Street across the East River to the Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City, the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has sent a copy of the brief prepared by its counsel, Clarence Edwards, to every member of the Board of Estimate, with the request that they consider the arguments contained in same favoring an immediate decision for the construction of tunnels, so that the special meeting of the Board can be given entirely to specific recommendations that will be made by the business men of Queens at that time.

The special meeting of the Board of Estimate to consider this important subject will be held on Wednesday morning, July 21, and it is expected that a delegation from the commercial organizations and civic bodies of not only the Borough of Queens, but all parts of New York City, will be present to urge that the Board of Estimate adhere to the plan adopted by it in February, approving of the construction of tunnels, rather than the reconstruction of the Queensboro Bridge for the operation of the B. R. T. subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line.

Clarence Edwards, counsel for the Queens Chamber of Commerce, points out in his brief that the city can actually show a gain of $780,000 by building the tunnel now rather than reconstructing the bridge and ten years later destroying it and building a tunnel. This saving is based upon the proposal of the Degnon Contracting Company to build the tunnel for $4,500,000, and to credit the city with $500,000 for the change of plans on Fifty-ninth Street.

The brief also states: "The choice is in fact between an exceedingly ingenious adaptation of a structure to use essentially inappropriate, as a temporary makeshift for supposed immediate exigencies, and the building of another structure distinctly suited to the purpose and capable of continued advantageous use in the course of the larger development of the system of which it is part.

"The error in the plan of diminishing the capacity of the bridge for vehicles is found (1) in that thereby is destroyed a means of communication already established, and valuable, and necessary, in order to create a different kind of communication, which does not result in advance of the public interests unless the preference is justified by the facts, which is not the case here; and (2) error also exists in losing sight of the fact that the bridge requires as highway all the present area as well as all that can by proper change be made available for use as such highway.

"The Queensboro Bridge is already part of one of the greatest highways of the city, connecting by Jackson Avenue and other ways with the north side of Queens, and continuing as Queens Boulevard, 200 feet in width, eight miles eastward. The boulevard justifies the large expense of its creation by its prospective usefulness.

"Already currents of travel proceed upon it in enormous volume, and large and rapid increase of this use is certain. Constantly appreciating also is the value of the bridge as way for the carriage of merchandise, products of the manufactories developing and operating in the area near its eastern end.

"To choke this travel into two narrow roadways each twenty-six feet wide, on the bridge, would necessarily result in difficult and dangerous congestion, and in serious deterioration if not destruction, not only of the value of the bridge in this essential use but consequently also of the great highway of which it is part, and in the crippling, and perhaps departure, of the manufacturing industries already largely developed in Long Island City and the surrounding region, and full of promise of growth and prosperity not to Queens alone, but to the entire city.

"Queens has been found by the home seeker, the merchant, and the manufacturer, because of its adaptability to their use, resulting from natural conditions and facilities already supplied. It is absolutely necessary for the healthy growth of the city and its transcendent importance to the entire city that broadest intelligence be exercised in affording all possible aid in promoting its usefulness."

CLUB FOR NURSES.

Fourteen-Story Building for Y. W. C. A. in East 45th Street.

Work has just been started on another large building for the Young Women's Christian Association—the Central Club for Nurses, which will occupy the plot at 132 to 138 East Forty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, fronting about 67 feet. It will be fourteen stories high and will contain, besides its general club features, sleeping accommodations for 254 nurses. The architects are Parish & Schroeder.

The façade will be of Italian design with a base course of granite, with red brick, trimmed with limestone and terra cotta above. It will be fireproof throughout. On the first floor will be the office, public sitting rooms, restaurant, cafeteria, and serving room. On the second floor will be the library, rest room, committee rooms, and a large assembly and living room. A garden for recreation purposes will be on the roof. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy in May, 1916.

ALTERING OLD DODGE HOME

In marked contrast to the usual method of treating old residences in the Murray Hill section, an interesting object lesson is now presented on Madison Avenue in the elaborate alterations being made to bring an old dwelling up to the best modern requirements. The house is the former William E. Dodge home, and in more recent years the residence of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge. It was purchased a short time ago by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, daughter of George F. Baker, who occupies the house at 258 Madison Avenue, in the middle of the block on the west side, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. The Loew house was at 260, adjoining, while the Dodge residence occupied a large plot on the corner of Thirty-ninth Street.

Walker & Gillette, the architects, who have erected a number of attractive city and suburban residences, have prepared the plans for the alterations, and when finished in the Fall it will be the new Loew home. The chief change will be in removing the old high-stoop entrance and providing one of the American basement type. In the interior most of the changes will be on the ground floor, where the large rooms will be redecorated, but no radical change made in the general arrangement.

Most of the Madison Avenue homes in the Murray Hill district outside of the closely restricted zone have hitherto been torn down for commercial structure, and the latest example of this business growth may be seen just one block north of the Baker block, where the two fine old homes on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, being 278 and 280 Madison Avenue, are in the wreckers' hands to prepare the site for another towering building to be erected by interests identified with the Scranton Correspondence School activities.

In the Forty-second Street vicinity, where the trade invasion has virtually eliminated all vestiges of the old-time residential days, housewreckers are tearing down the buildings adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, where August Heckscher has had plans drawn for a tall building, including the corner plot.

SALE OF BELLE TERRE.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company Takes Charge of Property.

By a judgment of foreclosure and sale filed in the County Clerk's office at Riverhead, L. I., last week against the Belle Terre Estates at Port Jefferson, the last remaining legal obstacle to the sale of the property in foreclosure proceedings has been removed, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, trustee under the first mortgage bonds, may give notice of the sale now at any time. It is not believed that this will be done until the Summer is over.

The amount involved in the foreclosure proceedings is $308,057.96, according to the transcript of the judgment. This represents the $280,000 of first mortgage Belle Terre bonds outstanding and the interest installments that have been defaulted. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company filed its complaint in the foreclosure proceedings here on June 8.

Belle Terre Estates went into the hands of Edward Lyons of 531 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, as receiver, in January, 1913, about six years after Dean Alvord had launched the enterprise as a suburban development.

EDGEMERE CREST SALE.

Four Hundred Lots and Seven Houses to be Disposed Of.

The realty holdings of Edgemere Crest, Incorporated, at Edgemere, L. I., consisting of 400 lots and seven modern dwellings, will be disposed of at public auction on Saturday next by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

This property, which is located in one of the most attractive sections of the Rockaway peninsula, has been extensively developed by the Edgemere Crest Company. Streets and broad avenues have been laid out and a large number of dwellings built.

With the more recent development of the locality there has followed a demand for hotel accommodations, of which the three foremost in the locality are the Edgemere Club, the Lorraine, and Lyndemon Hotels, all located close to the beach and ocean front, with the cottage colony forming an appropriate background, extending practically all the way north to Atlantic Avenue, the Long Island Railroad and Rockaway Beach Boulevard trolley lines, with two official stops on the Edgemere Crest holdings.

The lots and houses to be sold next Saturday are all located between the Long Island Railroad and Bay Avenue, with the largest number concentrated along the lines of Lincoln and Cedar Avenues, Cheever and Wave Crest Avenues, McKinley Avenue and the line of the Long Island Railroad, between Beach Thirty-second Street (three blocks south of the Edgemere Station) and Beach Twenty-second Street, an extension of Cheever Avenue, east and north of Watjen Hill.

Fitz-James E. Browne of Montreal has been engaged by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company to conduct the sale, which will take place in a large tent on the premises, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing the following Monday evening, and each evening thereafter until every lot and house has been sold to the highest bidder.

L. I. Towns Want County Borough.

A proposition is being broached to form a county borough of Baldwin, Baldwin Harbor, Freeport, Rockville Centre, Lynbrook, Oceanside, East Rockaway, Garden City, Hempstead, and Roosevelt, the last named being a development on the line of the trolley road between Freeport and Hempstead. With a borough government all of the villages proposed for the merger would have a common interest in a great suburban section of Nassau County.

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679 Lots

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Saturday, JULY 31st, 1915, at 2 P. M.
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Are you following the daily story on the Business Page of this newspaper addressed specially to business men? Buyers at former Edgemere auctions have made substantial profits during the last few years. *Have you?*

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400 LOTS—7 NEW HOUSES
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NEXT SATURDAY,
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Continuing nights, following Monday, 7.30

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Only 10% down—balance very easy payments.

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88.10 FT. NORTH OF 23D ST.,
the four-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 19.8 4-5 x 80.
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60% ON MTGE., 1-3 YEARS, AT 5%.
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Lawrence Property
Riverdale Ave. and Valentine Lane
South Yonkers
One of the most desirable residential districts adjoining New York City.



On this basis your average annual cost for the first 5 years will be less than $1,000 and in this 5-year period you will save $2,500 ordinarily wasted in rent.
Go out today and visit this delightful residential district.
"Where Yonkers Meets New York"
To reach the Lawrence Property:— Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Valentine Lane, or, take New York Central main line trains to Ludlow station (30 minutes).
Send for Illustrated Booklet "How to Buy a Home"
American Real Estate Company
Room 532 527 Fifth Ave. New York
Office on property open every day.

Philipse Manor
Community Spirit
Fifty-five minutes from the Grand Central Terminal to a community delightfully located, commanding a sweeping panorama of the Tappan Zee. Country Club, Yacht Club, Bathing Beach, Tennis Courts, Bridle Paths.
AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD TIMES.
Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc.
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., and on property.
Or, Phone Tarrytown 820.

FOR QUICK SALE.
Will sacrifice ten-room, medium size modern home, half acre or more; garage, fruit, shade, high ground; superb view, golf, tennis; "Ingleside," Paulding Manor, near White Plains Road, Bronxville; mile to station; five minutes to trolleys; see and you'll buy; $8,000; easy terms, but cash talks. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 24 Plaza.

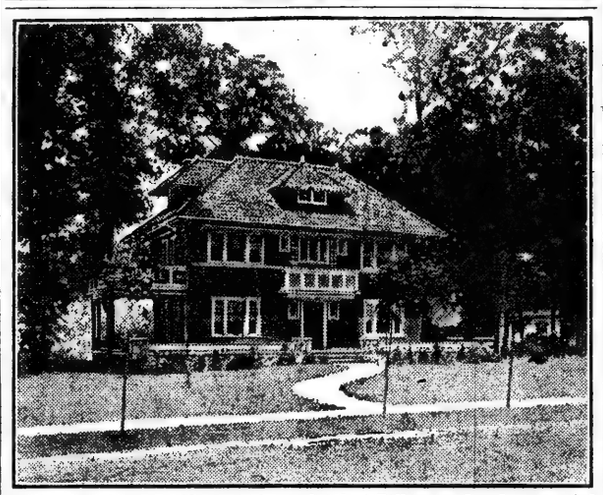
MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.
FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME, 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, gas and electric lights, large verandas; excellent views; good macadam roads; 10 minutes from railroad station; high elevation; garage and stable; all buildings nearly new. CHARLES H. BANKS, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome Colonial Brick House—Georgian Period
Price, $30,000



Four family and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, billiard room; unusually spacious, well designed and appointed halls, living room, library, dining room, veranda and balcony; also a large brick garage.
Other Beautiful Homes from $11,000 up
PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson
Yonkers, N. Y.
If you prefer we will build a house to cover your requirements and finance its purchase on terms equivalent to your present rent. A number of attractive plots are now offered.
To Reach Park Hill
Take Subway to 242d Street then trolley direct to Park Hill. Elevated to 155th Street and Putnam division to Park Hill. Continuous service. Go out today or write for booklet and photographs, office on property open daily.
American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, New York
Room 532



This handsome residence just completed at Pelhamwood and unoccupied, 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, and 20 minutes from 125th St., is offered for sale to a quick buyer; owners intend living in California. Contains 9 rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, hot water heating system, and the very best of plumbing, &c. Plot 75x150, in a restricted residential neighborhood, 3 minutes from station. Over $500 worth of shrubbery just been planted. Must be seen to be appreciated; in the most beautiful wooded section. FERDINAND FLEISCHMAN, 500 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

At Pelham Manor

SELL $9,000—$10,000 or **LEASE** $900—$1,000 per Annum.
SIX MODERN HOMES
ALL DIFFERENT. NEARLY COMPLETED.
CAN BE FINISHED TO SUIT.
On Plots 75x150.
8, 9 and 10 Rooms—3 Tiled Baths (With Shower)
Master's Chamber, Dressing Room and Bath en suite.
LARGE Rooms, Closets, Verandas — Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, Open Fireplaces.
Inquire of your own broker, or
JOHN T. BROOK CO., 120 West 42d Street, New York
Tel. Pelham 4755. Tel. Bryant 2456.

Fieldston
Riverdale-on-Hudson, 242d St. & Broadway
Between Van Cortlandt Park and the Hudson River
COMBINES THE ADVANTAGES OF ACCESSIBILITY ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH.
Here are plots with individuality, amid picturesque hills and woodlands, right in New York City.
Send for Folder "T."



DELAFIELD ESTATE
25 Cedar St., *Tel. 277 John*, New York. Residence, Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, Author.

BARGAIN.
Remodelled Colonial farmhouse, 7 sleeping rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors; hot water heat, electricity; SEVEN ACRES of high ground; quantities of fruit, asparagus bed, shade trees; fine view of Sound.
PRICE ONLY $25,000.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE
For Rent Furnished for Two or Three Months
House of 10 rooms, bath, and all improvements. High elevation; shade; garden, etc. 10 minutes' walk from station. For further particulars apply H—338
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
A California bungalow, picturesque setting, overlooking brook; large trees; beautiful entrance from road; built of rubble stone; living room, dining room, kitchen, guest room, conservatory, artistic fireplace, four large chambers, two bathrooms; also garage; splendid opportunity to get unique home at low figure on terms like rent; ready for occupancy July 15. LARCHMONT, 39 West 31st St. 'Phone 9861 Madison Square.

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity
Unusual **BARGAIN** Opportunities
HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited.
O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

Summer Estate—Easy Terms.
Beautiful, retired Summer home; magnificent Italian bungalow; garage, farmhouse, and outbuildings; 85 acres; shore frontage; exceptional opportunity for increasing investment; Summer home, club, or week-end resort; cost $40,000; sell at tremendous sacrifice for cash; easy terms; might rent or exchange. Details of Mr. Gage, 1,476 Broadway. Telephone 7885 Bryant.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.
"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME
To Rent—Exquisitely Furnished—for Two Years.
$2,700 PER ANNUM.
Located in the choicest section New Rochelle; 1-acre lawn and gardens; large stone and frame constructed house, 14 rooms, 3 bathrooms, embodies all latest improvements. Garage near to nature; easy access to station and Sound. Never offered before.
O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY
221 Huguenot Street. Tel. 594 New Rochelle.

Overlooking Hudson River
BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.
W. F. Donnelly,
99 Nassau St. 'Phone, 4535—Cortlandt.

PELHAM MANOR
FOR SALE New stucco house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors, open fireplaces; plot 75x100. **Rent $1,000 per year.**
CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1655W. Pelham, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN
Hollow tile stucco dwelling, two-car garage; handsome grounds, shade, shrubbery; extensive country views; 40 minutes out; convenient to trolley, station and country club.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
23 EAST 42D ST.

Sale, $12,000—Rent, $1,000
Stucco house, 10 rooms, several baths, strictly modern; large grounds, beautiful neighborhood.
James D. McCann
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

ALONG THE HUDSON, ALONG THE SOUND, AMONG THE HILLS.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. 6037 Murray Hill.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST BE SOLD.
I have been authorized to dispose of the choice Plot situated on the north side of Nelson Ave., 75 feet south of West 169th St.; size, 126.2x70 irregular; no reasonable offer refused; no exchanges will be considered.
THOS. J. O'REILLY, Sole Agent, Broadway & 169th St.

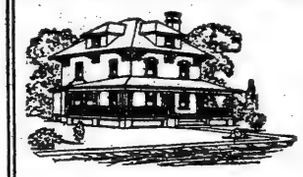
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Homeseeker's Paradise

Brightwaters is a modern wonderland of natural advantages and architectural splendor. Here woodland, lakes and sea combine to make an enchanting residential community.

Bathing, yachting, canoeing, tennis, and all forms of recreation abound here, and the healthful air, pure water and beautiful homes make this an irresistible place to locate.

Brightwaters is a comfortable hour's ride from New York—it enjoys all of the privileges of good schools, stores, churches, theatres, casino and excellent roads YOU should investigate the superior advantages of BRIGHTWATERS.



$6,500
Eight rooms, handsomely decorated; tiled bath, extra lavatory. Bright kitchen, with enameled sink, laundry, large closets, spacious porch; electric and gas. Hardwood floors, steam heat. Beautifully wooded plot, 100x140; six minutes' walk to station. Small amount cash; balance like rent.

Brightwaters
BAYSHORE, L. I.

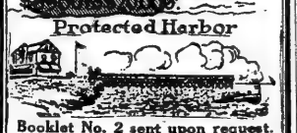
$4,200
Six large rooms and tiled bath, up-to-date kitchen, roomy closets, brick fireplace, large veranda. Beautifully decorated, electric fixtures, shades, screens. Everything complete. Small amount cash; balance like rent. Plot 100x130.



There are other houses at Brightwaters that will also interest you.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
Ask for Booklet No. 3. **1 West 34th St.**

MALBA ON THE SOUND

The nearest refined water-front community on Long Island's high North Shore, in Queens County, opposite 130th St., [illegible] minutes from Penn. Station, at 34th Ave. and [illegible] minutes by automobile from 59th St. via Queensboro Bridge, Madison and [illegible] Aves. Golf, Bathing, fishing [illegible] Country Club. [illegible] year homes with waterfront or water view [illegible]



Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.
Also Photos and Floor Plans.
MALBA ESTATES,
60 Liberty St. N.Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

Secure This Bargain.
I shall sell this charming house to somebody regardless of price. A practically fireproof house, with Spanish tile roof. Entrance hall, living and dining rooms, pantries and kitchen, six bedrooms, 2 baths, extra lavatories and toilets. Enclosed porch. On beautiful shaded parkway overlooking Little Neck Bay. Near station, only 23 minutes to Herald Square. Cost $16,000. Want offer. Photo.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PLANDOME BARGAIN
Near the Water
A complete stucco and tile house, 9 rooms and 3 baths. Ready to move in. Buyer will not have to spend a cent on place. Decorated, shades, screens, and planting all complete. Nice plot of ground. 3 minutes to station.
L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St., N. Y.

REMODELLED FARMHOUSE
PIPING ROCK CLUB BARGAIN.
14 acres; shade, fruit and old-fashioned flower garden; Colonial house and outbuildings, painted white; perfect condition; every latest improvement; photographs.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 Fifth Ave., New York.

A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE
ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Eight rooms and tile bath; high elevation; beautiful grounds; fine view of Manhasset Bay and the Sound; bathing beach rights; 35 minutes to Penn. Station; see it before you buy. F. C. Franke, 47 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 563. Bargain.

A NEW COLONIAL HOUSE
AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
Nine rooms, two baths; garage; 35 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; bathing beach in walking distance; price $9,750 if sold in next 10 days; terms to suit. C. E. Vethy, Room 1,126, Marbridge Building. Phone Greeley 563.

A BRENTWOOD BUNGALOW
For rent, $50.00 per month. Just completed; 7 rooms and bath, 2 sleeping porches; electricity, water, hot water heat; cement cellar; 2 blocks from station; plot, 100x174; pine trees; excellent all-year home.
E. H. McWHORTER,
1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

AN ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW
Splendidly built, 2 stories, 7 rooms and bath; 2 sleeping porches, cement cellar; hardwood trim; electric light, hot water heat. Plot 100x194; 5 minutes' walk from express station and trolley to beautiful harbor, boating and fishing. One hour from city. B. JONES, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

DOUGLAS MANOR.
The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco house, 10 rooms, 8 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

A PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES BARGAIN.
Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges. 16c. per sq. ft.
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Ave.

GARDEN CITY
Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.
Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.
GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS
for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
35 minutes by electric service.
GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT NECK
House of 13 rooms, 3 baths, large plot, close to station. Price $12,000.
At KENSINGTON, plot 200x200, two corners, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, 3 machine garage. Price $37,500.
Eighteen acres, fine shrubbery, garage, dog kennel, fast tennis court, house of 12 rooms, 8 baths. Price $75,000.
Your ideal home ranging in price from $7,500 to $200,000, can be obtained from
FRANK CROWELL,
Tel. Great Neck 174. Great Neck Station, L. I.

POULTRY FARM.
$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, full cellar, range, tubs, &c. In kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor, boating and fishing. One hour from city. B. JONES, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BUNGALOW, NEEDS REPAIRS.
$75 will put it in good condition, located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. D. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM.
Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown

3 Acres Good Farm Land $750
In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. City. You can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash; balance $5 month; title guaranteed. ACREAGE, BOX 189 Times.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

AT LAWRENCE
Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 540, Lawrence, L. I.

WHY NOT OWN
an attractive 5-room, improved bungalow on the south shore of Long Island, 43 minutes out; refined surroundings, good soil; boating, bathing and fishing; only $3,000, on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, Box 84 Times.

SEA GATE.
Will exchange exceptionally well built hollow tile and stucco cottage at Sea Gate for lots at Sea Gate. FRED. J. PEACOCKE, 143 Lawrence St., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

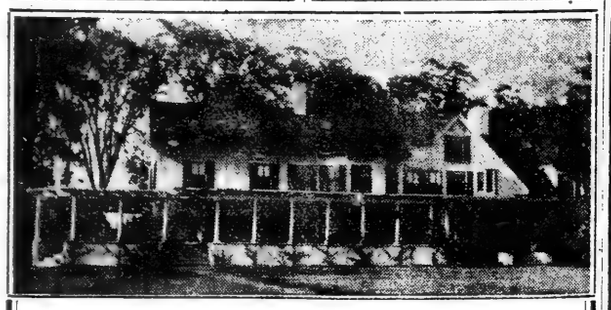
Lake View Farm
215 Acres, 20 Cows, Tools.
Owner, forced to sell, has just reduced price $1,000 to move it at once; remarkable bargain; delightfully situated near all conveniences, overlooks large, beautiful lake; rolling fields cut 75 tons hay besides other crops; spring and brook-watered pasture for 25 cows, 10 acres wood; fine buildings, 10-room house, running water, 70-ft. basement barn, big horse barn, tool house; maple shade; if taken now you get 20 cows, two 3-year-old heifers, 3 yearling heifers, lot of machinery, for only $7,700; easy terms; full details and traveling directions, page 30, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38," write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St., New York

Throwing Away the Farm.
A rich man has had for ten years this beautiful farm home of 125 acres. The 15-room house has all modern conveniences. The Equipment, Crops, Horses, Cows, are included. The price is nominal and terms arranged. I certify this as a Big, Big Bargain. Come and see me immediately. REV. G. J. NEWTON, Claverack, New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Within 18 miles of Burlington, consisting of 250 acres, with extensive shore front, attractive remodeled farmhouse, with three baths; steam heat, best plumbing, hardwood floors, etc. Magnificent views of the Lake and Adirondacks from the house. The farm buildings are numerous, modern and complete. The property includes an island and small cottage. Will sell, including furniture and farm tools, for half the cost.
Edw. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins,
Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 680.

VERMONT—For Sale. | VERMONT—For Sale.



In the Vermont Hills

OPPOSITE PRESIDENT WILSON'S SUMMER HOME

WINDSOR, VT.

This ideal country estate of about 135 acres, wood, pasture and farm land; modern house, 17 rooms and 3 baths, hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat, city and spring water; piazzas 20 feet wide. Tennis courts; outdoor swimming pool; casino containing billiard room, two bedrooms and bath. Can be utilized as a summer hotel or clubhouse.

Included in property is also a modern house of 12 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, etc.; stable suitable for garage, and other outbuildings.

Property is located on main road to White Mountains, and is one mile from railroad station. Surrounded by mountain scenery and commands magnificent views.

Owner desires quick sale and will sacrifice.
Address Box C 247 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We Offer an Unusual Farm Bargain in Beautiful

Sussex Co., N. J.

Farm No. 1 consists of 282 acres; about 125 acres good, tillable land; well adapted to the growing of corn, small grain, hay and truck; 20 acres of hillside pastures, 70 acres in orchards; 8,000 apple trees, 3,000 peach trees; 40 acres of magnificent meadow, which when drainage is completed will be capable of producing at least three tons of hay per acre; about two miles of ditches have already been excavated; it will require but little additional ditching to thoroughly drain and underdrain it; 15 acres of this meadow is of the quality known as Black Onion land.

There are 3,000 peach trees of the prominent varieties—Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Carman, Champion, Fox Seedling, Hieley, Niagara, Salway, Iron Mountain and Krummel's October; 8,000 apple trees of the following varieties:—Gravenstein, Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenburg, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Stayman's Winesap, Yellow Transparent, Liveland Raspberry.

These orchards were planted in 1911 and have been well cultivated and sprayed and are in splendid growth; there was a fair sprinkling of peaches last year; it is not an unfair estimate to suppose that this year there will be over 6,000 baskets gathered; nearly $5,000 has been spent for fertilizer for these orchards since they were planted in 1911.

There is a fine growth of sugar maples; the balance of the land is in good timber—walnut, oak, chestnut; there is a "stream of living water" running through the land.

Large marl bed officially testing about 60% carbonate of lime—over 100,000 tons of it.

The improvements consist of eight houses and ample barns, stables, tool houses, and sheds.

On Farm No. 1 there are:—

Owner's house. New large stone house. First floor contains larg. living rooms, hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. Second floor has seven bedrooms and two bath rooms. It is equipped with steam heat, hot and cold water, splendid big open fireplaces. Built in 1913.

Two superintendents' houses, with steam heat, hot water and bath. Built in 1911.

Four cottages for farm help. They are all good; two are new, the others in thorough repair.

New garage and private stable. Concrete construction. Near owner's house.

Old-fashioned stone spring house.

Large cow barn—50 stanchions, maternity and calf stalls and storage for hay.

Two new silos—capacity 225 tons.

Creamery and ice house. Creamery completely equipped with machinery—separator, steam boiler and engine, churns, &c. Capacity of ice house, 125 tons. Steady market for butter at 5c. over New York wholesale price.

New horse barn—ten ordinary stalls and two large box stalls. Harness room, feed bins, &c. Built in 1913.

Large barn for hay, storage of fertilizer and machinery.

Large tool house, large wagon sheds, bull barn and chicken houses.

Most of the buildings have slate roofs.

The farm buildings, creamery, farm house, owner's house and garage have running water supplied by a spring up on the hillside to a large reservoir.

Farm No. 2 consists of 118 acres, 45 in timber, 20 in hillside pasture, the balance fertile and a large meadow on the celebrated Flatbrook. This meadow cut three tons of hay per acre last year and furnished abundance of fall pasturage.

The improvements on Farm No. 2 are:—Neat farmhouse, good barn, wagon and tool house.

These two farms are capable of supporting a herd of 40 milch cows, producing sufficient feed for the necessary horses, leaving the fruit for surplus. Dairying should yield a profitable return on the price at which the farms will be sold, to say nothing of the fruit.

These farms are fully stocked and equipped. The herd of Jersey cattle is choice. Judged by their breeding, by their performances at the pail and in the show ring, the individuals stand in the first rank.

The herd is held separate from the farms, but will be priced with them upon request.

The same is true of the six horses and two mules on the farms—all young and splendid workers.

Nothing is needed in the way of machinery. There are a big, heavy gasoline engine; silo cutter, two manure spreaders, planting and cultivating implements, incubators, harness, wagons, mowing and harvesting machines, &c.

If the purchaser of these farms buys also the stock and equipment, he will find himself at once in control of a well organized and thoroughly equipped farm that will not call for further expenditures. Everything is ready for the new owner to issue his orders.

There is telephone connection.

The celebrated Flatbrook, the best trout stream in New Jersey, runs through the farm. School, church, and country store are within half a mile. It is only a mile to the best part of the Delaware River for bass fishing.

These farms are for sale because the owner finds that he cannot give the necessary time and thought to their development. Will price the farms separately, or with the herd and all equipment.

It is seldom that such a property comes on the market. The head work and money have been spent. We can sell it for much less than it has cost.

J. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."

FALL RENTALS

Attractive residences for rental, unfurnished, at prices ranging from $65 per month upwards. We handle the finest residences offered for *Rental or Sale* in Montclair.

THE TRUTH
About Montclair
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent* for a year *before* Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm, Modern Dwelling—High Elevation—Beautiful View—Fine Orchards.

SEND FOR PHOTO AND FULL DETAILS of this handsome property. High elevation, commanding view; State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawns; winding drives; new, modern dwelling, 10 large rooms, 2 complete baths, hardwood floors, open fireplace; every city convenience; large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry houses and runs; 5 acres fertile land, fruited with nearly 500 full bearing peach and pear trees now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern, complete and up to date. Anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. PRICE $5,500, part can remain on mortgage. BRAY & MacGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1,017 DREXEL BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details. also our HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza. Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation. This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,
Room 518, 1328 Broadway.

NOTICE TO ALL.

Yearly commuters; thirty-five minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad; new eight-room house, including bath; large closets; butler's pantry; hardwood finish; all one-panel doors; sleeping porch; beam ceiling; large cobblestone fireplace; veranda, 10x25; steam heat; running water; half acre of ground; more if desired; large shade trees; high elevation; mountain air; scenery, for 25 miles, finest around New York; so beautiful people motoring by take snapshots; near station, school; best canoeing in State; sacrifice $4,250; suitable for all-year-round home; easy terms.

William Markham Coyle, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR NEW ARTISTIC RESIDENCES

$7,000 New modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; every appointment.

$9,000 Artistic brick veneer residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor; every appointment.

$15,000 Artistic brick veneer; 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room; every appointment; large plot; fine shade. All finely located; tiled kitchens and baths; All up to date.

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situated in the country, near New York; a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,500; terms arranged.

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A 30-ACRE FARM, $4900.

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ERIE; absolutely new house; steam; hardwood floors; chestnut trim; tile bath, electric, gas; beam ceiling, paneled walls; entirely decorated. Unusual bargain, $4,950. Payments & terms to suit. SINSABAUGH, 20 Park Av., Rutherford. Tel. 1133-J.

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Homes, $5,000 to $50,000; Farms and two-family Houses; APARTMENTS; Sale, rent, exchange, 55-acre farm; bid Colonial home; large trees, rich soil, all outbuildings, $7,000.

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See this unusually attractive property before looking elsewhere.

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IF YOU HAVE $100



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UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

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435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.

Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.

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With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.

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4-5-6-7 Rooms; 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

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Just North of 116th St.
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4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
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Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE

At a rental materially under actual value.

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ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.

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An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.

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182 WEST 58TH ST.

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EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

505-507 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

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3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

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57th St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

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Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

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Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
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Eight rooms, bath; rents, $1,200 to $1,300; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated. Apply Superintendent on premises.

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Furs
46th St. CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
STORE WITH FIXTURES
LOW RENTAL
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COMPANY,
18 EAST 41st STREET
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Only One Floor Left

11,100 Square Feet

Heaviest Loft Building on Manhattan

Monahan Express Company Building

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We will lease part, or the entire, third floor of the Cameron Building, containing 4,000 square feet; has excellent light and advertising facilities, and is in a location second to none in the city, situated midway between Vanderbilt and Waldorf; the right spot for suit, cloak or jobbing house. Will pay full commission to broker.

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Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
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Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
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Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.

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Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

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SPENCER ARMS,
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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
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APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.

Superintendent on Premises.

203 W. 81st St.

Near Broadway.

3-4-5-6

extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

76 WEST 86TH STREET AND 77 WEST 85TH STREET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF 6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths.

All Large Outside Rooms.

Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.

One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Suitable for Physician or Dentist.

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8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Now Open for Inspection

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Southwest Corner 88th Street

5, 6, and 7 Room Apartments
At West End Avenue and Overlooking Riverside Drive

Rentals from $1000 to $2300

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Apartment No. 61—7 Rooms, $1200
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Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st

4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths

Rental $800 to $2,000

CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION

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SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
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Selection of
Highest Class Apartments
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5 ROOMS
R 360 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av. $1,500
O 315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr. 840
O 508 W. 110 ST., near Broadway. 900
S 620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr. 780

6 ROOMS
R 315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr. 1,100
O 515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub. 1,150
O 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway. 1,300
M 15 CLAREMONT AV..... 1,300
S near 116 St. & B'way.
315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Drive. 1,200
515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub. 1,500

7 ROOMS
R 431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor 115 St. 1,400
O 445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St. 1,400
O 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway. 1,600
M 616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway. 1,200
S 620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr. 1,250
15 CLAREMONT AV..... 1,400
near 116 St. & B'way.

8 ROOMS
R 174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av. 1,600
O 509 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway. 1,600
O 515 WEST 110 ST..... 1,800
M 431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St. 1,600
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Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.

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Apply to superintendents or

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Broadway and 72d St.
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170 West 74th St.

APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
FROM $600.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

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Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
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Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1.700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.

SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

FRANCIS,

2 WEST 83D ST.,
CORNER HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE (overlooking Central Park).
Seven rooms and bath; rents $75 to $100.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Asking & Getting

Since we have only one price, our asking price is our getting price.

We know what the rent of an apartment should be—and we get it.

We serve our tenants best by this policy. It means confidence, time saving, and absolute satisfaction for them.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.,
Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.

THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

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Representatives on Premises.

"The Dorchester"

131 Riverside Drive

North Corner 85th Street

12-Story Fireproof Building

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
7th Floor - - - - Rental $2,500

9 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
3 Rooms overlooking Riverside.
9th Floor - - - - Rental $2,100

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
6th Floor - - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
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241 West 101st St.

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8 Large Rooms
2 Baths, $1,400 - $1,600

414-416 West 118th St.,

Near Morningside Drive.

6 Large Rooms, $45-$60.

All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

Inquire Superintendents on Premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER,
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6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Now, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.

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PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.

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Skylight Studios
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$20 to $40

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West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.

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Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms,
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Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

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CENTRAL PARK WEST

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8 Room Apartments,
$75 Per Month.

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10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments,
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These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.

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North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

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252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.



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The two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

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Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium with needle baths, for adults, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

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Efficient Management

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A 17.6x28x8 ft. living room, flooded with sunlight. This is one room in a Belnord suite. The others are just as inviting. The elegance of Belnord interior decoration is worthy of the views from Belnord windows.

7 to 11 bright, outside Rooms. 2 to 4 baths.

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Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

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NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

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KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30 to $80. Furnished. $37.50 to $95.
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Superintendent on Premises at Each House.
Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of

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Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

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72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

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204 West 110th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS $1,700 TO
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STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Av.
4-5-7 ROOMS $900 TO
1-2 BATHS $1,500
Under the Management of
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Tel. Bryant—6410.
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79th St. & Riverside Drive,
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An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

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203 West 107th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave., 6 rooms, bath; large and light, select elevator apartment; efficient service; $68 to $80. Hall & Bloodgood, 543 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7652.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 West 127th St.
4 & 5 rooms, $35 & $42.50; 50 East 123th St.

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At 103d St.
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

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324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,000 to $2,600.

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322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

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210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Ave.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
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ETON HALL—RUGBY HALL
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

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600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
1,200 to $1,800.

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562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
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One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900.

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320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
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235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
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THE GLENHAM
2626 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AVE., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$660 to $1,100.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
5-6-8 Rooms and Bath
$1,200 to $1,800.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96TH ST.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,000.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

Enquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

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310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

YOU could not have more privacy in a private house than is given by each of these apartments, but no private house offers the convenience, light, airiness and other advantages of these apartments.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

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344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

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The Roxborough

251 West 92d Street, N. W. Cor. Broadway

A modern apartment building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and sound-proof construction with every possible convenience.

Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths

Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1600 to $2100.
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Telephone 7475 Cort.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Why Not Live in

THE BELLGUARD

(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house of real homes in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to subway, elevated and surface lines.

Suites of
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets in abundance. Every facility of modern equipment and service. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 95th Street.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

---

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Eight-room studio apartment. Studio double height. Three master's bedrooms, two servants' rooms. Southern exposure.
Rent, $2,800. Superintendent.

THE WEST POINT
886 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. Romaine Brown Co.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
5-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO
2-3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d Street

TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK.
$1,300 TO $2,300	**Terrace Court** 202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. SOUTH COR. 93D ST.	9 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,900 TO $2,400	**Cliff Haven** 417 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTH COR. 114TH ST.	8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 TO $1,500	**304 West 92d St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,500 TO $2,400	**498 West End Av.** SOUTHEAST CORNER 84TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. CORNER BUILDING. ALL ROOMS LIGHT.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,000 TO $1,400	**Catherine** CENTRAL PARK WEST NORTH COR. 69TH ST.	6 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF CORNER APARTMENTS.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
$840 TO $1,100	**The Veronique** 524-526 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEAR 127TH ST.	6 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. Overlooking Grant's Tomb RIVERSIDE PARK AND CLAREMONT
$660 TO $1,500	**Bradford** & BRADFORD ANNEX. 841-843-845 WEST END AVE. NORTHWEST COR. 101ST ST.	7-8-10 ROOMS & BATH 10 ROOM APT. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
$540 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$90C AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$660 TO $840	**West Park** 421 WEST 57TH ST. NEAR 9TH AVE.	7 ROOMS & BATH. EXTRA LARGE, ELEVATOR, &c.
$600 TO $900	**165 West 83 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVES.	4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. NEW. FIREPROOF.
$300 TO $540	**57 West 84 St.** NORTHEAST CORNER COLUMBUS AVE.	4 & 6 ROOMS & BATH. STEAM HEAT. HOT WATER.
$600 AND $660	**208&212 W. 85 St** NEAR BROADWAY.	7 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION at 86th.
$21 TO $40 PER MO.	**2 Arden St.** 21 & 23 NAGLE AVE., NEAR DYCKMAN ST. SUBWAY STATION.	3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH. ELECTRIC LIGHTS & TELEPHONES.

$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 430 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**Manchester** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 108TH ST.	6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**Della Robbia** 740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.	4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF, READY AUG. 1.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$630 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	4-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $1,320	**Wesley** 158 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.
$900 AND $1,000	**The Idlewild** 1854 SEVENTH AVE. NEAR 112TH ST.	8 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION.
$420 AND $600	**3 West 108 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST.	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. Corner Apartment House. Rooms Large and Light.
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 105TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$420 AND $432	**Kishawana** 554 TO 558 WEST 181 ST. NR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.	6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO SUBWAY STATION.
$600	**182 West 88 St.** SOUTHEAST CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.	7 ROOMS AND BATH. COR. APARTMENT.

List of West Side Apartment Houses in which apartments are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

Our Annual Booklet containing further descriptions of these apartments will be forwarded upon request; and in most instances we can furnish floor plans.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

WEST END

AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.

High class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.

Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chuts and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.

Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

Bermuda Apartment—Elevator

608 and 610 West 150th St.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Under Management of New Owner. Entirely Renovated. 4-5-6-7 Rooms.

$36 to $65.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

6 to 9 Rooms

with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



Telephone 7817 Morningside.

Chas. E. Hames
Resident Manager

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200.
Sub-Lease
$75 Apartment for $50 month to October.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $900.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1000.
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or

W. Alanson Alexander,
506 8th Ave. Telephone, 2713 Murray Hill.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE EDGEWOOD,
601 WEST 137TH ST.
AT MANHATTAN ST. SUBWAY.
Three and four rooms; all large and light; elevator, all improvements; $32.50 to $40.

THE LAFAYETTE,
320 MANHATTAN AVE.
Southeast corner 114th St.—Beautiful Apartment, facing Morningside Park; six and seven large rooms; elevator and all improvements; rents $55 to $75.

THE CYNTHIUS,
2,126 BROADWAY,
CORNER 125TH ST.
Elevator, all improvements; six and eight large, light rooms and bath; rents $45 and $55.
Apply on premises, or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

Free Rent

until

Oct. 1st.

Elevator Apartments
6, 7 and 8 Rooms

Every modern improvement. All large, outside rooms on aristocratic Fort Washington Ave., and overlooking Hudson River. Rents $55 to $75. Address

OWNER, 590 West 174th St.

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, all large, outside; high-class elevator; every improvement; $80.00 up; upper Manhattan; most refined avenue. Resident owner's management. Westwood & Cliftwood Courts, Fort Washington Avenue, West 180th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Absolutely fireproof.

Every Modern Convenience.

6,7,8 & 9 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths.

Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

ELMORE COURT, 541 W. 124th St. East of B'way.
Seven rooms; elegant, large, light; every modern improvement, night-day elevator, electric light and 'phone service.
RENT $45-$60.

---

608 W. 140th St.— New Riverside Drive.
Six elegant, large, light rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, 'phone service each apartment. Apply premises.
RENT $43-$44.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park. Large Rooms and Closets.

Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. INC.

9 East 44th Street Telephone Murray Hill 8300

Offer for rent from October 1st or earlier apartments in the following buildings under their own management:

WE also have rental particulars of all the better class apartments on the East and West Sides, from Washington Square to 86th St., floor plans of which we will be pleased to show prospective tenants.

925 PARK AVENUE
N. E. Cor. of 80th St.

TRIPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms and four baths, with private entrance from street. Servants' sitting room and private laundry. Rents $4,000 and $4,250.

SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath, top floor. Rent $1,200. Vacuum cleaner. House water filter. Open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Adj. N. E. Cor. West End Ave.

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT of eight rooms and two baths. Studio 23x29, with 18-foot ceiling. Rent $2,750.

SINGLE STUDIO APARTMENT with north light, of studio, bedroom, kitchenette & bath. Rents $900 & $1,000, including service. Park street. Mail chute. House water filter. Sub. station at Broadway.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
Between Madison and Park Aves.

DOCTORS' OFFICES, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $1,000 and $1,200.

APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $800 and $1,400, including service.

All meals served in apartments. Day and night hall and elevator service. Valet. Vacuum cleaner.

62 WASHINGTON SQ.

STUDIO APARTMENTS of two and three large rooms and bath. Large studio with high ceiling and unobstructed north light. Rents $840 and $900. Open fireplaces. Breakfasts.

823 PARK AVENUE
Adj. Corner 76th Street.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms & 4 baths. Rents $3,800 and $4,500.

DUPLEX APARTMENT of ten rooms and four baths. Rent $2,600.

Only one apartment on a floor. Servants' dining room and three servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartments. Private laundries. Open fireplaces. House filter. Unobstructed southern, western and eastern exposures.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 6th and 7th Aves.

DUPLEX APARTMENT to sub-rent, ten rooms and four baths, with studio 21x28. Rent $4,000.

SINGLE APARTMENTS of three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200, including service.

SINGLE STUDIOS with north light. Rents $720 to $840. Vacuum Cleaner. Mail chute.

112 WEST 47TH ST.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms and bath. Rent $720.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900, including service.

Day and night hall and elevator service. Breakfasts. Valet.

1192-94 PARK AVENUE
S. W. Cor. 94th St.

APARTMENTS of six and seven rooms and bath. Rents $300 to $540.

21 WEST 30TH ST.

APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $456 and $720.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bonny Castle

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
St. Nicholas Av., 191st-192d Sts.
Opposite Subway Express Station.
Highest and coolest point in Manhattan. Every convenience.

Rooms...	3	4	5	7	8
Rents....	$30	$36	$45	$65	$70

Warrington Hall

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
90 Pinehurst Av., Cor. 181st St.
Near 181st St. Subway Station. New building; spacious rooms, richly finished.

Rooms.....	4	5	6	7
Rents.....	$42	$53	$65	$80

McDowell & McMahon, Agts.
1429 St. Nicholas Av.

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.

Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.

Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350

ONE SPLENDID DOCTOR'S SUITE, 8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.

New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157 St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

Edmund Francis Court

N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 120th St.

New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.

ALL OUTSIDE.

Rents Reasonable.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

THE PHAETON

539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable
Choice apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

LIDO HALL

Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1000 to $1700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus lines.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1623.

VERSAILLES PALACE

606 W. 113TH, B'WAY & RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 80 Church St.

Fort Washington Avenue.

4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; high-class, refined elevator apartments, every improvement, restricted avenue. Owner on premises. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Streets.

RIVERVIEW COURT

611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive. 4 and 5 rooms, large and light, $35 to $45; select tenants; references required. Subway station 137th St. and Broadway.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
342 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Bryant 7682.

NEW HOUSES

3 to 6 rooms, $30 upwards; every known modern improvement; beautiful houses, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Avenue.

PARTHENON and HESPERUS

118th to 119th St. and Manhattan Ave.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 5 rooms, rents $30 to $45; restaurant, moderate prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $38 to $55.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 552. Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested cut this out for future references.

Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive

Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent, on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 400 Manhattan Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

LENOX COURT

114 East 71st St.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
$1,400 AND $1,600.
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

Corner Elevator Apartment

8 outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; remodel to suit; advantageous terms. 1,350 Madison Av., S. W. corner 96th.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Efficient Management

The First Edition of our 1915 Booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of these and many other properties, now ready for distribution, may be secured at any of our offices.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.;
Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

In this list, including the choicest apartment houses on the west side and Washington Heights, there are in many instances no vacancies, but in most of the properties an apartment may be inspected for rental from October 1st.

THE CLIFDEN
S. E. Cor. 99th St. and Riverside Drive.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
Apartment 4 Rooms, $1,000
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
585 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive.
North corner 93d St.
One Apartment Left. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
Two Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
9-Story Fireproof. Near Columbia College and Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St.
Cor. Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $960.

VICTOR HALL
632 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light included.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Extra Large Rooms.
Rents $660 to $1,300.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St.
One block from "L" Station. Near Subway.
North corner Central Park West.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Corner. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths. Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures. Parquet Floors Throughout.

ADELINE COURT
605 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $840.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Ground Floor, For Doctor.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
12-Story. Two Elevators.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,000.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
7-Story Fireproof. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Corner Apartment, Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
One block from Subway Express Station.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 108th St.
12-Story Fireproof.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

HAZELTON COURT
3,090 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.
Corner. 6 Rooms. All Southern Exposure.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Brockton
661 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, Top Floor, All Front.....$50
5 Rooms.....$50

"The Annadale"
885 Ft. Washington Ave., Corner 177th St.
ELEVATOR.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms ....$42 to $45
6 Rooms $65
7 Rooms ....$70 to $75
8 Rooms $91.67

542 West 179th Street
NON-ELEVATOR.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Front Rooms....$35

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $45 to $50
6 Rooms, $52 to $60
7 Rooms, $60 to $70

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms, $38
6 Rooms, $60 to $65
7 Rooms, $70
8 Rooms, $100

Rodney
555 West 170th St.
ELEVATOR.
Beautifully arranged, conveniently located; delightful front apartment.
3 Rooms, $27 to $28
4 Rooms, $35 to $40

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
3759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 870—Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $3,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av.
Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $1,050 TO $1,250.

THE BRENDA
120 East 85th St., Near Park Ave.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, RENT $600

Superintendents on premises will show Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair

Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

61-69 East 86th St.

Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt. on premises.

NEW APARTMENTS

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-11-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Building.

1,155 PARK AVE.,
S. E. Corner 92d St.
Ready for Occupancy August 1
Apartments of

18 ROOMS	$4,800
6 BATHS	$5,350

For Rent from October 1.
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant 6410.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE SUSSEX

15 EAST 64TH ST.
From October; seven or eight room Suites, $1,200-$1,600; six sunny rooms, two baths, $1,050; extra maids' rooms.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50

Janitors in charge will show premises.

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms

Rent $1,800 and $2,200.
NO. 59 EAST 65TH STREET,
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.
Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms. Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,

39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

610 West 116th St.

2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. 'Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

121 Madison Avenue

CORNER 30TH STREET.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

APARTMENT HOTELS. | APARTMENT HOTELS.

UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF EDMUND H. CHATILLON.

Hotel Le Marquis,

12-16 East 31st St.

Suites Furnished or Unfurnished. Transient or on Lease.

Cheerful Rooms. High Class Patronage. Excellent Restaurant at Moderate Prices.

Special Summer Rates Now in Force.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath, on Ground Floor.

The Langdon,

5th Av. & 56th St.

Attractive Hotel Apartments, Unfurnished, on Lease Only.

One Magnificently Appointed Suite of Ten Rooms to Let.

Arrangements Now Being Made for the Fall.

Superior Restaurant a Feature.

Inspection Invited.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

Bainbridge Ave. and 200th St.

4-5-6 ROOMS.
$30-$40-$42. All Improvements.
Class of Tenants Absolutely Restricted.
Apply Premises. Phone 3030 Fordham

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of two rooms and bath.

38 WEST 59TH STREET

FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

San Jacinto,

15 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet apartments two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

BRONX.

THE
HUNTS POINT

Elevator Apartments
163d & Simpson Sts.
1 Block from Subway Station.
All Night Elevator Service.
Private Park with Tennis Courts for exclusive use of tenants.

Rooms:	3	4	5	6	7
Rents:	$30	$38	$45	$55	$65

THE LOREM

Elevator Apartments
E. W. Cor. 163d & Fox Sts.
Near Simpson St. Subway Station.
All Night Service. Exceptionally Large, Light, Airy Rooms.

Rooms:	4	5	6	7
Rents:	$30	$35	$45	$50

A. ARENT CO., Agents,
1014 East 163d St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 187th st, 107.5x100; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 186th St, 107.5x100; 111th Street Construction Corporation to Eliza Guggenheimer, 923 5th Av, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, July 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE A, 184, e s, 51.9 ft s of 12th St, 25.9x95.6, (foreclosure July 22;) Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Rosa Gentlinger, 316 2d Av executrix of Hy Gentzlinger, (mtg $16,000).....$6,000

DIVISION ST, 233, s s, 23x— to n s of East Broadway, (foreclosure July 13;) Denis O'L. Cohalan, referee, to Trustees of Leaks & Watts Orphan Home, 61 Broadway, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

GREENWICH ST, w s, 26.1 ft s of Rector St, 25.2x70.11; Hyman Mendelson to Patrick McCarthy, 840 West End Av, July 16, (mtg $23,000,) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

MADISON AV, 1,009, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th st, 25.6x95; County Holding Co. to Ritz Realty Corporation, 14 East 46th St, (mtg $85,000,) all liens, July 16; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 116th St, 100.11x90; Arthur A. Alexander and another, trustees, to Arthur A. Alexander, 215 West 101st St, June 28; attorneys, Alexander, C. & S., 51 Chambers St.....$15,000

WALKER ST, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106; Eliza Guggenheimer to 111th Street Construction Corporation, 309 Broadway, July 14, (mtg $95,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Franklin St, 100.6x81.8; Washington T. Romaine to Louis T. Romaine and another, Lakewood, N. J., quitclaim, Nov. 15, 1911; attorney, C. E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.....$1

5TH ST, 811 East, n e s, 135 ft s e of Avenue D, 25.8x87; Rosie Schoendorf to Mortimer, 298 4th St, Jersey City, all liens, July 6; attorney, Hiram M. Kirk, 130 Fulton St.....$1

60TH ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x78.4x31.11x64.10; also unexpired term of 500 years of lease, dated Nov. 8, 1843, executed by City of New York of gore lot as follows: Begins 100 ft w of 3d Av x 64.10 ft 40th St, runs n 33.11x n w 29x s w 20.6x s e 31.11 to beginning; 40th St, 349 East, n s, 129 ft n w of 3d Av, 21x88x23.1x78.3; also similar lease as second parcel to gore, begins 129 ft w of 3d Av, x78.8 n 40th St, runs n 20.6x n w 21x s w 10.8x s e 23.1 to beginning; Myra T. Kerr to 149 East Fortieth Street Co., 2 Rector St, March 9; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

46TH ST, 33 and 35 West, n s, 383.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.2x100.5; William Carr to Rich Realty Corporation, 14 East 46th St, (mtg $390,000,) July 16; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

85TH ST, 234-36 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Metropolitan Savings Bank to John H. Keatinge, 57 Madison St, Brooklyn, B. & S. and C. A. G., July 16; attorney, Francis B. Robert, 150 Broadway.....$100

91ST ST, n s, 111.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7x104.4, Jacob H. Rubin to Stephen D. Marshall, 121 East 81st St, July 16, (mtg $17,250,) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

123d St, (mtg $145,000,) July 15; same attorney.....$100

LOTS 301-302, map Van Cortlandt Estate; John B. Nugent and ano. to Chas. Edwards, 360 W. 58th St, April 26; attorney, A. J. Wolff, 115 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 21 to 24, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Herman Menaker et al., to 238th Street Const. Corp., 1,936 Crotona Parkway, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 76 and 77, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Mary A. Burns, individually and as executrix, to John G. Nees, 436 East 146th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 71 and 72, map Penfield Prop.; Edward Keegan to Morris Wetzler, 657 E 222d St, (mtg. $1,000,) July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,143, w s, 50x100; William Sinnott Co. to Amanda F. Buttner, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $33,000,) July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of Magenta St, 25x100; Alphonso J. Doncourt et al. to Simra Macias, 2175 South Oak Drive, July 16; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

PURDY ST, 1,318; Fannie Newman to Mary E. Essenwanger, 1,318 Purdy St, July 16; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 170th St, 50.2x96.10; Lena Levi to Lillian S. Fell, 1,365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, O., all right, title and interest, (mtg $29,500,) March 22; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, same to Theresa S. Rosewater, 1365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ¼ right, title, and interest, (mtg $39,500,) March 22; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, same to Alfred W. Levi, 60 W. 129th St, (mtg. $39,500,) March 22, ¼ right, title, and interest; attorney, same.....$100

TIFFANY ST, 1,059, w s, 45x100; Alfred W. Levi to Lillian S. Fell, 1,365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ¼ right, title, (mtg $31,000,) Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 250.9 ft s of 183d St, 18.7x74.10; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Edna A. A. Patterson and Wm. Webb Ely, attorney, H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St...$4,500

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 128 ft e of Bergen Av, 100x152.4, also Gerard St, n s, 203.9 ft e of Bergen Av, 101.9x irregular, also 149th St, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100, also 149th St, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x—, also Robbins Av, e s, being lot 279 and part 276, map Wilton & Co., 50x155, (mtg $60,000,) July 15; Annucio Santini to Santini Realty Co., 149th St; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av & 148th St.....$1

135TH ST, 594 East, s s, 16.8x100; William Moller et al, (trustee) to Kabee Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg. $5,000,) April 30; attorney, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$977

230TH ST, s e corner Johnson Av, 59.2x98.4; Edgehill Terraces Co. to Frederic Felix, 140 W 4th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LOTS 37 and 38, map of estate of Susan B. Ward, (No. 1,549;) Morris Franklin to Catherine L. Walgrove, 265 Port Washington Place, July 16, due Nov. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Rufus L. Scott, 93 Nassau St.....$3,000

MADISON AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x95; Ritz Realty Corp. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, July 16, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$45,000

NORTHERN AV, n e corner of 161st St, 97.4x112.10; Utility Realty Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$140,000

46TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.2x100.5; Ritz Realty Corp. to William Carr, 35 West 46th St, July 16, prior mtg $225,000, 3 years after completion of building, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Purrington, 76 W. St.....$25,000

55TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; John H. Keatinge to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, July 16, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 32 Wall St.....$30,000

61ST ST, s s, 110.4 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Katherine Gallaher to Oscar Heinberg, 475 Ralph Av, Brooklyn, July 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon G. Segall, 32 Nassau St.....$5,000

81ST ST, s s, 111.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7 x104.4; Stephen D. Marshall to Jacob H. Rubin, 150 East 81st St, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,250

94TH ST, n s, 465 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Irene F. Beck to Julius J. Hertz, 1,215 Madison Av, July 13, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,250

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Louis Stern to Joseph Englander, 440 Columbus Av, July 1, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, Milton M. Blumenthal, 27 Cedar St.....$3,500

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Alfred B. Booth to James W. Halleck, Marion Av, July 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hy. G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St.....$500

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 95.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Ida M. Anderson to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.$500

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 28 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Annie Booth to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.....$500

CITY ISLAND ST, n e corner Scofield St, 28x100; same et al. to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.....$3.64

CROTONA AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 2 lots, each 50x90, 2 mtgs, each $24,000; Cosenza Building Co. to James G. Wenzel, 335 West End Av, July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$48,000

ELTON AV, 675, w s, 25x100; Rudolph Erler to Anton Schumacher, 62 E. 126th St, July 16, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$4,000

ELTON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 48.5x100.6; Benenson Realty Co. to Edwin Robitzek, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $45,000,) July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Robitzek to Edw. Robitzek and another, executors, 72 Locust Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, 675, w s, 25x100; Frank J. Kensler to Anton Schumacher, 62 East 125th St, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, Anton Schumacher to Rudolph Erler, 434 East 153d St, (mtg $4,000,) July 16; same attorney.....$100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, n s, 42.8 ft e of Walker Av, 25x irregular, John J. Freel, referee, to William H. Jeffers, 107 Bidwell Av, Jersey City, N. J., July 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,331, w s, 50x206; Mary A. Robitzek and another, executors, to Edwin Robitzek, 47 South 11th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Robitzek to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, (mtg $5,000,) July 16; attorney, same.....$100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 97.4 ft w of Bryant Av, 39.4x118.9; Mendel Ackerman to Lena Baumgarten, 62 Hamilton Terrace, (mtg. $34,000,) July 16; attorneys, Marnson & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 40.8 ft n of prolongation of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x101.10; same to same, March 21; attorney, same.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x101.3; same to same, March 21; attorney, same.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 81 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x100.10; Pouch Realty Co. to George E. Murphy, 197 Winfield Av, Jersey City, N. J., March 21; attorney, Joseph T. Ryan, 149 Broadway.....$100

HOME ST, 975 to 985, n e corner of Hoe Av, 108.8x irregular; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to Herman Heinrich, 828 Madison Av, Paterson, N. J., (mtg $148,900,) July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Heinrich to Braveman-Zellman Realty Co., 570 West 123d St, (mtg $145,000,) July 15; same attorney.....$100

LOTS 301-302, map Van Cortlandt Estate; John B. Nugent and ano. to Chas. Edwards, 360 W. 58th St, April 26; attorney, A. J. Wolff, 115 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 21 to 24, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Herman Menaker et al., to 238th Street Const. Corp., 1,936 Crotona Parkway, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 76 and 77, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Mary A. Burns, individually and as executrix, to John G. Nees, 436 East 146th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 71 and 72, map Penfield Prop.; Edward Keegan to Morris Wetzler, 657 E 222d St, (mtg. $1,000,) July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,143, w s, 50x100; William Sinnott Co. to Amanda F. Buttner, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $33,000,) July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of Magenta St, 25x100; Alphonso J. Doncourt et al. to Simra Macias, 2175 South Oak Drive, July 16; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

PURDY ST, 1,318; Fannie Newman to Mary E. Essenwanger, 1,318 Purdy St, July 16; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 170th St, 50.2x96.10; Lena Levi to Lillian S. Fell, 1,365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, O., all right, title and interest, (mtg $29,500,) March 22; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, same to Theresa S. Rosewater, 1365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ¼ right, title, and interest, (mtg $39,500,) March 22; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, same to Alfred W. Levi, 60 W. 129th St, (mtg. $39,500,) March 22, ¼ right, title, and interest; attorney, same.....$100

TIFFANY ST, 1,059, w s, 45x100; Alfred W. Levi to Lillian S. Fell, 1,365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ¼ right, title, (mtg $31,000,) Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 250.9 ft s of 183d St, 18.7x74.10; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Edna A. A. Patterson and Wm. Webb Ely, attorney, H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St...$4,500

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 128 ft e of Bergen Av, 100x152.4, also Gerard St, n s, 203.9 ft e of Bergen Av, 101.9x irregular, also 149th St, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100, also 149th St, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x—, also Robbins Av, e s, being lot 279 and part 276, map Wilton & Co., 50x155, (mtg $60,000,) July 15; Annucio Santini to Santini Realty Co., 149th St; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av & 148th St.....$1

135TH ST, 594 East, s s, 16.8x100; William Moller et al, (trustee) to Kabee Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg. $5,000,) April 30; attorney, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$977

230TH ST, s e corner Johnson Av, 59.2x98.4; Edgehill Terraces Co. to Frederic Felix, 140 W 4th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LOTS 37 and 38, map of estate of Susan B. Ward, (No. 1,549;) Morris Franklin to Catherine L. Walgrove, 265 Port Washington Place, July 16, due Nov. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Rufus L. Scott, 93 Nassau St.....$3,000

MADISON AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x95; Ritz Realty Corp. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, July 16, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$45,000

NORTHERN AV, n e corner of 161st St, 97.4x112.10; Utility Realty Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av....$140,000

46TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.2x100.5; Ritz Realty Corp. to William Carr, 35 West 46th St, July 16, prior mtg $225,000, 3 years after completion of building, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Purrington, 76 W. St.....$25,000

55TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; John H. Keatinge to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, July 16, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 32 Wall St.....$30,000

61ST ST, s s, 110.4 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Katherine Gallaher to Oscar Heinberg, 475 Ralph Av, Brooklyn, July 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon G. Segall, 32 Nassau St.....$5,000

81ST ST, s s, 111.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7 x104.4; Stephen D. Marshall to Jacob H. Rubin, 150 East 81st St, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,250

94TH ST, n s, 465 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Irene F. Beck to Julius J. Hertz, 1,215 Madison Av, July 13, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,250

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Louis Stern to Joseph Englander, 440 Columbus Av, July 1, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, Milton M. Blumenthal, 27 Cedar St.....$3,500

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Alfred B. Booth to James W. Halleck, Marion Av, July 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hy. G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St.....$500

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 95.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Ida M. Anderson to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.$500

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 28 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Annie Booth to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.....$500

CITY ISLAND ST, n e corner Scofield St, 28x100; same et al. to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.....$3.64

CROTONA AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 2 lots, each 50x90, 2 mtgs, each $24,000; Cosenza Building Co. to James G. Wenzel, 335 West End Av, July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$48,000

ELTON AV, 675, w s, 25x100; Rudolph Erler to Anton Schumacher, 62 E. 126th St, July 16, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$4,000

ELTON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 48.5x100.6; Benenson Realty Co. to Edwin Robitzek, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $45,000,) July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Robitzek to Edw. Robitzek and another, executors, 72 Locust Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, 675, w s, 25x100; Frank J. Kensler to Anton Schumacher, 62 East 125th St, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, Anton Schumacher to Rudolph Erler, 434 East 153d St, (mtg $4,000,) July 16; same attorney.....$100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, n s, 42.8 ft e of Walker Av, 25x irregular, John J. Freel, referee, to William H. Jeffers, 107 Bidwell Av, Jersey City, N. J., July 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,331, w s, 50x206; Mary A. Robitzek and another, executors, to Edwin Robitzek, 47 South 11th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Robitzek to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, (mtg $5,000,) July 16; attorney, same.....$100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 97.4 ft w of Bryant Av, 39.4x118.9; Mendel Ackerman to Lena Baumgarten, 62 Hamilton Terrace, (mtg. $34,000,) July 16; attorneys, Marnson & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 40.8 ft n of prolongation of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x101.10; same to same, March 21; attorney, same.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x101.3; same to same, March 21; attorney, same.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 81 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x100.10; Pouch Realty Co. to George E. Murphy, 197 Winfield Av, Jersey City, N. J., March 21; attorney, Joseph T. Ryan, 149 Broadway.....$100

HOME ST, 975 to 985, n e corner of Hoe Av, 108.8x irregular; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to Herman Heinrich, 828 Madison Av, Paterson, N. J., (mtg $148,900,) July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Heinrich to Braveman-Zellman Realty Co., 570 West

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

BROOKLYN.

THREE ROOMS.

Livingston St., 35, Colonial. $960.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

FOUR ROOMS.

St. Mark's Av., 906, Victor Court. $336-$442.
De Poix & Von G.,Inc., 1090 Fulton St.,B'n
Classon Av., 492. $312 to $430.
De Poix & Von G.,Inc., 1090 Fulton St.,B'n
Dean St., 1,155. Grandelen. $420 to $510.
Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av.
Schermerhorn St., 11. Montang. $840.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

FIVE ROOMS.

St. Mark's Av., 906, Victor Court. $336-$442.
De Poix & Von G.,Inc., 1090 Fulton St.,B'n
Dean St., 1,155. Grandelen. $420 to $510.
Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av.
St. John's Place, 440. The Gilbert. $360-$456.
De Poix & Von G.,Inc., 1090 Fulton St.,B'n

SIX ROOMS.

St. James's Place, 280. Golden Realty. $480.
Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James's Place.

SEVEN ROOMS.

5th St., 553. $625 to $650.
George F. Klein, 734 Macon St., B'klyn.
8th St., 563. $800.
George F. Klein, 734 Macon St., B'klyn.
Bergen St., 1,050. $420 to $444.
Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av.
Dean St., 1,293. $510 and $570.
Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av.
Brooklyn Av., 71. $900.
Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av.
Park Place, 652. $540.
Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av.
St. James's Place, 230. Golden Realty. $576.
Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James's Place.

EIGHT ROOMS.

Bergen St., 1,041. $442.
De Poix & Von G.,Inc., 1090 Fulton St.,B'n

NINE ROOMS.

Schermerhorn St., 11. Montang. $1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

15th St., 105 East. $420.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 439-443 East. $120.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 137 East. $480.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Madison Av., 812. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $720
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
41st St., 46 and 48 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $410.
Owner on premises.
53d St., 1 East. $900-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $500-$780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

15th St., 105 East. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
32d St., Madison Av., 136. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
41st St., 46 and 48 East. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
43d St., 148 East. $820-$960.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., 20 East. $1,000-$1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 815. $780-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

15th St., 207 East. $480.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
17th St., 144 East. $312-$360.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
18th St., 336 East. $264-$300.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
27th St., 39 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
27th St., 230 East. $312-$336.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
47th St., 9 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
49th St., 146 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
62d St., 27 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.

FIVE ROOMS.

8th St., St. Mark's Av., 55. $336-$432.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St
10th St., 15 East. $1,050.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.
15th St., 105 East. $660-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
15th St., 207 East. $420-$504.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
17th St., 144 East. $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
27th St., 3 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
27th St., 230 East. $336-$432.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
31st St., Lexington Av., 175-177. $780.
David H. Hyman, 51 East 42d St.
40th St., 104 East. $1,600-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
50th St., 316 East. $420-$552.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
53d St., 226 East. $360-$444.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., Madison Av., 640. $1,500.
Regent Realty Co., 32 West 42d St.
65th St., 55 East. $1,450.
On premises.
68th St., 11 East. $1,700-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 18 East. $1,600-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St.
81st St., 157 East. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

SEVEN ROOMS.

27th St., 43 East. $950-$1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. $1,200.
On premises.
75th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 56 East. $1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
76th St., 122 East. $2,100.
Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St.
77th St., 29 East. $1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,800-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. Three baths. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
85th St., 120-2 East. $600.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
86th St., 53 East. $900.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
90th St., Lexington Av., 1,364. $624.
Froman & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,326. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th.
124th St., 29 East. $780.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. $1,800.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
81st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
87th St., Lexington Av., 695. $660.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
58th St., 116 East. $2,300-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
62d St., Park Av., 865. $2,900-$3,000.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

EIGHT ROOMS.

Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
63d St., 116 East. 3 baths. $2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
65th St., 55 East. $1,800.
On premises.
65th St., 59 East. 2 baths. $1,700-$2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
71st St., 114 East. 3 baths. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
75th St., Park Av., 828. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
76th St., 122 East. $2,150.
Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St.
77th St., Park Av., 863. 3 baths. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
83d St., Park Av., 970. 3 baths. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
86th St., 120-122 East. $720-$816.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
86th St., Madison Av., 1,182. $780.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.

NINE ROOMS.

30th St., 35 East. 3 baths. $2,000-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
81st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
58th St., Park Av., 471. 3 baths. $4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
60th St., Park Av., 525. $3,700-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $4,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
66th St., Madison Av., 780. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
74th St., 63 East. 2 baths. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900-$3,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
80th St., Park Av., 929. 3 baths. $3,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.
90th St., 72 East. $1,800.
Strauss Bldg. and R'ty Co., 73 E. 90th St.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,100-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.

TEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

58th St., 471 Park Av., 4 baths. $5,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 525. $5,800-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Madison Av., 967. $5,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
92d St., 1155 Park Av., 4 baths. $3,000-$3,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 830 Park Av., 4 baths. $4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

87th St., 12 East. $6,500-$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

TWO ROOMS.

28th St., 9 West. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
39th St., 60 West. $360-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $480.
Owner on premises.
59th St., 24 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 167 West. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., 2,128 Broadway. $540.
M. H. Gaman & Co., 2,299, B'way,cor.83d.
110th St., 214 West. $600.
Bateno Investing Corpn., 272 W. 84th St.
116th St., 610 West. $480-$600.
Mrs. Larkin T. Thompson.
122d St., 530 Manhattan Av. $360-$384.
Superintendent on premises.
122d St., 420 West. $384-$420..
Apply on premises.
158th St., 15 Ft. Wash. Av. $360-$420.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.
164th St., 601 West. $300.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St

SUMMER DAYS AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

NEWPORT FILLING UP.

Plans for Charity Fete—Many Summer Colonists Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York arrived yesterday, joining Mrs. Whitman and their daughter for the week-end. He came on the naval militia ship Gloucester, of Spanish War fame, passing Jamestown en route, which is the Summer home of the Gloucester's commander in that war, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.

Last Monday night Mrs. George Peabody Eustis and Mr. Hendy, organist of Emmanuel Church, rendered Mozart's Allegro and Romanza and Beethoven's Allegro and Largo.

Selections followed by Miss Alice Preston and others.

All is ready for the charity fête, Fashion's Passing Show, to be given next Saturday afternoon and evening at Rose Cliff, the residence of Mrs. Oelrichs, who is being assisted by a committee including Mrs. Whitney Warren as Chairman, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Conde Nast, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

Miss Anne Swinburne will present a fashion play and Miss Gertrude Hoffman is expected to dance.

There will be dancing, a supper, and other features, all for the relief of sufferers from the war.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is not only adding largely to the ranks of women suffrage from the Summer colony, including Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, and Mrs. James H. Kidder, but she has perfected plans for an afternoon dance at Marble House for July 31 for the benefit of suffrage and for the war sufferers.

The ladies started their season's tennis matches at the Casino this week in handicap doubles for trophies arranged by the Ladies' Tennis Committee, consisting of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Barger Wallach. Among those playing are Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Margaret H. Busk, Miss Sophie L. Mott, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Miss Ruth V. Twombly, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mrs. E. S. Reynal, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Miss Anna Sands.

There is no end to the recruits to golf. Every Saturday afternoon the matches at the Newport Golf Club recruit a larger number of contestants, as for instance last Saturday, when the mixed foursomes for cups offered by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney brought thirty couples into the tournament, which was won by Miss Anna Sands and Oliver Perrin.

Mrs. W. Earl Dodge and J. Gordon Douglas were tied with Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin.

July 31 will see a very interesting tournament handicap against bogey, in which ladies and gentlemen will compete for prizes offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Governor R. Livingston Beeckman will give cups next month for a special tournament.

Mrs. George D. Widener will give a dinner dance on the evening of Aug. 20 for the formal opening of her new residence on Bellevue Avenue.

The Summer and naval colonies attended in large number the lawn reception given Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher by Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at Twin Oaks yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco added to her series of luncheons and dinner parties with a dinner Thursday night.

Miss Louise B. Scott will return from Isleboro, Me., next week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, who have been in London and Porto Rico, are again at Sunnyfields Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have the latter's mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, with them for the Summer, are giving their usual series of dinner parties.

William R. Stewart and William R. Stewart, Jr., have concluded a stay with Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Willard of New York have concluded a stay with Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, who entertained with an informal dinner in their honor.

One of the prettiest dinners of the season was that given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney Saturday night, when their guests included the Russian Ambassador, Mr. George Bakhmeteff and Mme. Bakhmeteff; the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano and Mme. Riano; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin.

Miss Lucille Carter, daughter of Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia, has become a clever tennis player. During the week Miss Carter gave several luncheons for her young friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., and Miss Winthrop are with Egerton L. Winthrop for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie were among the arrivals for the Summer this week.

Mrs. Frederick Jennings Parsons is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stuart Duncan at Bonnie Crest, where Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have Alexander Hutchinson of Boston as their week-end guest. A luncheon is being given there tomorrow.

William Spencer, Secretary of the American Embassy at Panama, is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, who like many of the other Summer residents will remain here very late. In fact, Mr. Spencer built his house so that it might be used either Winter or Summer.

Miss Kate Cary of New York is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary.

Mrs. Joseph E. Davis of Roslyn is the guest of Mrs. George S. Scott, who entertained informally for her guest with a dinner this evening.

Miss Marguerite Shonts of New York has rented the Marvin cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson gave a luncheon last Monday for a large party of ladies at Hilltop Inn, where Mrs. Horatio N. Draper will also give a large dinner on July 24.

Mrs. A. Butler Duncan of Hempstead, who has not visited Newport in some years, is the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Preston Gibson of Washington, who has the Kane cottage, gave his second dinner of the season last Sunday night for Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox Prepares for Annual Exhibition Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 17.—Lenox's greatest interest at the present time is in the annual exhibition of garden flowers, which will be held on July 27-28, under the auspices of the Lenox Horticultural Society. The growers believe the show will be the most important ever held in the State outside of Boston. Intense rivalry exists in the division for sweet peas. The leading exhibitors in this class are to be Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Giraud Foster, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Miss Adele Kneeland, William Hall Walker, Warren M. Salisbury, and Arthur N. Cooley. Giraud Foster sent fifteen varieties of sweet peas to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's sweet pea show this week and won fifteen first awards in competition with every big resort along the North Shore, which indicates the quality of the Lenox blooms. There will be awards in the Lenox show for the best collections of annuals, perennials, gladioli, delphinium, and other favorite garden blooms. Also there will be a department for early fruits.

Mrs. Edith Wharton has written from Paris asking her Lenox and Berkshire friends to raise $1,000 for the purchase of an ambulance for the French Red Cross Formation to be known as "The Berkshire." Mrs. George Wintrop Foison in Lenox, Miss Emily Tuckerman in Stockbridge, and Mrs. Brace W. Paddock in Pittsfield have agreed to receive funds. Mrs. Wharton was a member of the Lenox colony for many years, the builder of the villa now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck. In Lenox she wrote four of her best known novels.

Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield Wednesday. Mr. Delafield arranged a dinner for Mr. Cushing at the Lenox Club, where he met the clubmen who are resident voters. Afterwards there was a public reception in the Town Hall.

Another interesting visitor to the Berkshires was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffrage leader, who was a guest of Miss Gertrude Watson at Onota Farm, Pittsfield. Dr. Shaw spoke at various places in the Berkshires. Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. W. Merriam Crane, Miss Marion Hague, Miss Amy Hutton, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, and Miss Eleanor Nassau were members of Dr. Shaw's committee. Miss Watson gave a garden party for the leader and Miss Meyer a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a dinner Monday night for Ambassador and Madam Constantin T. Dumba. The table decorations were royal purple sweet peas. Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a series of dinners to entertain her guests, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Renshaw. Miss Clementina Furniss entertained for Mrs. Samuel Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia have given valuable trophies for golf competitions at the Lenox Club. For the best medal score of eighteen holes by men made in competition in the season and the best nine-hole score by women trophies will be awarded. William B. Osgood Field has given a cup for a competition.

The junior tennis competitions began this week at the club, a big entry starting for the championship cups Stockbridge tennis competitions will begin the second week in August and the Berkshire County championships will be played in Pittsfield in September.

Mrs. Arthur Perry of Boston came to Berkshire this week to give instructions in making articles for the French emergency hospitals. She was in Stockbridge Monday, when Mrs. Henry McBurney's sewing class of fifty women began a month's daily sewing. The class met at the Sedgwick mansion, where Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick has given the use of the drawing room for the club. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Edward B. Owen, Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, and Mrs. Thomas N. Southworth assisted Mrs. McBurney in the organization of the club. Mrs. McBurney is a daughter of Colonel Lionel Montagu of the British Army.

Miss Emily Tuckerman has invited the Lenox Garden Club Council to meet with her Monday, when she will exhibit garden flowers. The second specialized flower show by the Stockbridge cottagers will be held next week with sweet peas as the leading exhibit.

A series of meetings by members of the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association to decide the championships in water sports began Wednesday with canoe races and swimming. Other meetings will be held July 28 and August 11. The awards will be challenge cups, which will have to be defended or surrendered. George E. Turnure, Jr., Sheldon R. Smith, Robert M. Ware, W. Roscoe Bonsal, Samuel Frothingham, Jr. Donald Frothingham, Wirt D. Walker, Arthur Walker, Frank Stoddard, and Giraud Foster, Jr., are in the young men's events. The Misses Katherine, Madeline, and Ulrica Dahlgren, Alma, and Josephine De Gersdorff, Anita Penfield, Anna R. Alexandre, Grace Bristed, Helen Frothingham, Edith Bonsal, Irene Turnure, Helen Rice, Celestine and Anna Goddard have entered in the young women's events.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Lawrence Wood of New York are expected in Lenox next week. The rectory is being put in repair for their occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bedford, Mrs. John Berkley Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Roche, Mrs. Francis Masters, Dr. V. H. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Wylie have been traveling in the Berkshire Hills this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew arrived early in the week at Lenox for the remainder of the season. Justice Edward Gavegan and family of New York are also there, having taken a cottage.

W. Averell Harriman is passing each week-end at Allen Winden as a guest of Charles Lanier. Mr. Harriman and his fiancée, Miss Lawrence, were in the congregation in Trinity Episcopal Church last Sunday. Miss Lawrence will go to New York within a short time to begin preparations for her trousseau. The prominence of Miss Lawrence and Mr. Harriman in society is sure to make their wedding a very important Autumn event.

Among the prominent arrivals in the resorts are Mrs. Samuel Abbott of Rome, who is now visiting with Miss Clementina Furniss at Edgecomb; Mme. Emma Eames, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field; Miss Emily Betts, visiting with Mrs. H. Tileston Wells in Stockbridge; Mrs. George A. Adee, who is a guest of Mrs. Maurice D. Collier, Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

No feature of country life in the Berkshire surpasses the interest in the afternoons "at home," which are fixtures of the season. Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, the wives of artists, receive on Thursdays, and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, wife of the sculptor, and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, wife of the eminent art expert and collector, on Fridays. There are beautiful gardens and studios at the French and Clarke estates, where tea is served.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker, who are giving exceptionally attractive musicales at Brookfield, in Great Barrington, will have Harry Rowe Shelley, the organist, and a New York orchestra, for the second program, to be given Wednesday afternoon, July 21.

BAR HARBOR WAR RELIEF.

Summer Colonists Organize Committee to Raise Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17. — Bar Harbor's Summer guests this season, in addition to amusing themselves with the usual routine of dances, dinners and concerts, have decided to organize a war relief committee, composed of some of the most prominent Summer residents, and including names well known all over the country. Over a thousand dollars has been subscribed already. Some seventy-five members of the Summer colony were present at the meeting for organization. Mrs. Alfred M. Coates of Providence was elected President, Mrs. Ernest Schelling of Brooklyn Chairman, Miss Belle Gurnee of New York Vice Chairman, Miss Perkins Secretary, and Samuel W. Bates of Boston Treasurer.

A number of sub-committees have been appointed, and will put in one day a week to receive subscriptions and do other work. These committees are made up as follows:

Mondays—Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Fannie Norris, Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson, Miss Riggs, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Augustus Thorndike and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman.

Tuesdays—Mrs. Matilda S. Markoe of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hunt Slater of Washington, Mrs. W. C. Cushman of Newport, Mrs. Howard O. Sturges of Providence, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Dorothy Sturges and Mrs. Victor N. Cushman of Washington.

Wednesdays: Mrs. Alfred M. Coates, Mrs. Karrick Riggs of New York, Miss Lauder, Miss Wurtz of Pittsburgh, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. M. R. Johnson, Mrs. A. Murray Young of New York, Mrs. H. W. Auchincloss of New York, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of Brooklyn, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Forsyd of New York, Mrs. G. S. Robbins of Philadelphia.

Thursdays: Mrs. Harry Thorndike of Boston, Mrs. F. Hoppin of New York, Mrs. Ernest Schelling of Brooklyn, Miss Eloise Derby of Boston, Miss Cramer, Miss Susan Dabney, Mrs. Harold Williams of Boston, Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth of New York.

Fridays: Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri of New York, Mrs. Heckscher, Mrs. R. W. Chandler, Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Sr., Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr.

The School Board of the town has granted the committee the use of the High School Building during the Summer, and daily meetings will be held there.

Prominent guests during the Summer will be Mr. and Mrs. Ignace J. Paderewski, who are to come some time in August as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their Summer home. This is the first season for some time that the Schellings have spent in the United States, as they have of recent years passed much of their time in Switzerland.

Others prominent in the musical world who are already here, are Josef Hoffman, the pianist, who has a Summer home at Northeast Harbor, and Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, who is busily engaged in composing at his Summer home at Seal Harbor. He may be induced to give a concert at the Building of Arts some time in August.

Among the entertainers here Saturday and Sunday were Mrs. Arnold Wood, who entertained a party of eighteen at dinner Sunday night; Charles H. Luddington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, and a yachting party which included Admiral Fletcher of the Atlantic Fleet and Captain Eaton.

Other entertainers of the past few days have been Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. Mason Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton.

The first dance of the season at the Swimming Club took place Saturday night, and some two hundred guests were present. Among those who entertained at dinner before the dance were Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. Thomas Denny, Reginald Davis, and A. E. Gallatin.

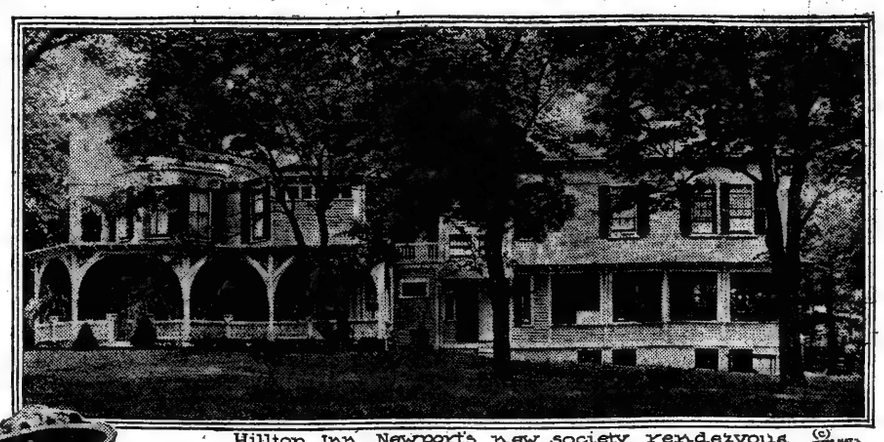
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of New York has returned from a visit to New York to see Mr. Morris off for Europe. Mrs. Morris and children and her father, J. M. Waterbury, will spend the rest of the Summer here.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained a party of eighteen at dinner on Wednesday evening at her Summer home, Mizzentop.

Mrs. William Camac of Philadelphia entertained a party of sixteen at luncheon on Wednesday.



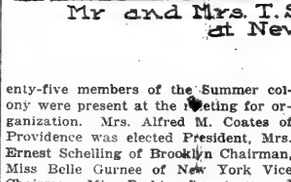
Morgan Belmont and his fiance Miss Margaret Andrews at Newport. © INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE



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Evening dances at "Hilltop Inn" Newport. (INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)



Mr and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at Newport. © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

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REORGANIZERS GET BONDHOLDERS' AID

Steps to Rehabilitate Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Winning Support.

ANOTHER ROAD AFFECTED

Settlement of Wheeling & Lake Erie Troubles May Require Still Another Assessment.

The reorganization managers of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway are expressing satisfaction with the deposits of first mortgage bonds of the railway under the reorganization plan recently announced which calls for an assessment of $300 on each $1,000 bond. The campaign to get all of the first mortgage bonds deposited before Sept. 1 is under way, but no figures are available now. Deposits are being made also of the second mortgage bonds, holders of which may subscribe to the plan after the first mortgage bondholders have had their opportunity to subscribe.

Of immediate importance is the bearing which the reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway has on the reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, also in receivership. Under the terms of the Terminal Railway plan the controlling interest, 51.7 per cent., of the Wheeling & Lake Erie will be divided among the Terminal Railway bondholders who pay the assessment. One of the reorganization managers pointed out that it would be impossible to look for a settlement of the Wheeling & Lake Erie's troubles unless the Wabash-Pittsburgh were lifted out of receivership. He admitted at the same time that it might require still another assessment to free the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

To offer to an assessed bondholder a share of stock which in turn will be assessed is one of the objections which has been raised against the Terminal Railway reorganization plan. It is contended by the managers, however, that the restoration to a good financial condition of the Terminal Railway will easily make amends for a second assessment. They hope that the Terminal Railway will pay dividend on its preferred stock before a Wheeling & Lake Erie stock assessment becomes necessary.

Remaining Working Capital.

"There have been some misrepresentations of the plan to reorganize the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway," said a representative of the Reorganization Committee yesterday. "It has appeared, for instance, that the new company would have no working capital. There will be working capital after all expenses are paid. Out of the $9,000,000 to be raised by assessment there will remain an estimated $500,000 after all claims are met, and this will be the working capital. I am conservative when I say $500,000.

"But there are other considerations which will help to give the company a high banking credit. Thus the new company, exclusive of its subsidiaries, will have its sixty miles of main track near Pittsburgh absolutely free of encumbrances. It will have its extensive terminal in the heart of Pittsburgh, with adjoining property, with only $795,000 of mortgage encumbrances. The cash cost of the acquisition and construction of this terminal property to the time of the receivership in 1909 was $26,821,706. Since that time the receivers have expended $2,358,940 additional, making a cash cost to date of $28,680,737.

"The company's terminal property in Pittsburgh is concededly of great value. It consists of a large station and office building, train sheds and freight houses covering four city blocks, and six acres of land designed for freight terminals. This land is contiguous to the Philadelphia & Lake Erie freight terminal. Receiver Baker has estimated the value of these buildings and real estate over all underlying mortgages at $6,500,000.

"Including this value with that over and above the mortgage indebtedness of the railway company's two subsidiaries, the West Side Belt Line and the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, the total break-up value of the entire property has been conservatively estimated at $17,000,000 to $18,000,000. A company in such circumstances, it would seem, would possess the highest credit, which, if desirable, could be used in commanding money for any future corporated purpose."

First Mortgage Bonds.

It is not the intention, it was explained, immediately to float first mortgage main line bonds. The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, if the plan goes through, will have the unique position of having not a dollar's worth of bonded indebtedness.

"According to the receivers' estimates," continued the advocate of the reorganization plan, "the new preferred stock to be issued in the place of the first mortgage bonds on the payment of the 30 per cent. assessment under normal conditions will probably earn $850,000, or more than 7 per cent., in the first year after reorganization. The receiver points out that one source of loss of revenue during the past fiscal year arose from the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Industrial Railway case, April, 1914, as a result of which all terminal allowances were canceled. Under this ruling the property lost practically all interstate freight running over terminal lines. This matter has since been adjusted, and a new schedule of terminal allowances became effective last April. Therefore a resumption of revenues from this source alone amounting to 40 to 45 per cent. of the general freight earnings before the change is confidently expected. The rapid revival of activity in the Pittsburgh ore district has further greatly improved the prospect of earnings."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Twenty-one corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $702,500 were incorporated today. They include:

Portsmouth Estates, raise live stock, farm products, $500,000; E. W. Bolling, Wm. E. Barousch, H. Barnard, 167 East 50th St.

Finance Adjustment Co., loan money or credit to corporations, realty, $50,000; W. E. and I. L. Ernst, G. Lawyer, 13 Summit St., East Orange, N. J.

Bounard Specialty Co., Brooklyn, cloth from angora and other yarns, wearing apparel, $25,000; H. S. Renaud, L. and G. M. C. Bonnard, 112 Berriman St., Brooklyn.

Epfurth Hotel and Cafe Co., hotel, cafe, provisions, wines, tobacco, $15,000; A. Rabbels, G. F. Epp, C. Furtgnan, 200 West 58th St.

Pyro Boiler Cleaning Co., machinery, acquire inventions pertaining to motors, engines, vehicles, $20,000; A. Schron, A. Voight, M. Ahlers, 200 Martense St., Brooklyn.

S. and A. Building Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, materials, $10,000; L. Schuldenfrei, E. M. Behyl, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Manhattan Exhibition Co., theatrical motion pictures, $10,000; A. Brody, C. Rudy, M. Goldman, 853 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Robert Berach Co., cloaks, suits, $10,000; S. Gutman, S. Weinstein, R. Berach, 875 East Second St., Brooklyn.

Master Exposition Corpn., theatrical, amusement parks, carnivals, fairs, advertising, $10,000; A. D. V. Storey, A. M. and G. F. Kerr, Hotel Biltmore.

Bergen Silk Mills, raw silk, products, $10,000; F. L. Cramer, S. Schatzburg, A. Balthasar, 125 West 74th St.

Ampoule Drug Co., $10,000; H. and M. Dimin, H. J. Novack, 595 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Kenmore Development Corpn., Kenmore, realty, construction, $10,000; C. C. Miller, R. M. Cramer, R. A. Tours, Kenmore.

J. T. Construction Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; W. J. Molinari, B. and J. Theles, 584 East 169th St.

Authorization: Kings Farms Dairy, Dover, Del., $5,000; repres., Lester W. Smith, 674 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, $500,000 to $1,500,000; The Crystal Film Co., Bronx, $150,000 to $300,000; Mohawk Electrical Supply Co., Schenectady, $25,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Baltimore Realty Co., Manhattan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol, 4 P. M., July 19, J. J. Mooney, 149, to 11 Insp. Dist.; B. M. Dolan, 156, to 11 Insp. Dist.; 8 A. M., July 20, R. Jenkins, 37 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. B; H. Dettmer, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to 21.

Temporary assignments: Capt. F. A. Tierney, commanding 10 Insp. Dist., in command 8 Insp. Dist. in addition to his own, 19 days, 12:01 A. M., July 20; Sergt. H. Wunsche, 161, to 8, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19; Mtd. Patrol. C. McTernan, 83, to C. O. duty as messenger in office of Fifth Deputy Commr., 30 days, noon, July 16; Patrol. T. Boland and R. J. Hoerr, 15, to duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M., July 19; T. A. Lavin, 148, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 1 P. M., July 19; Matron Margaret Whitehurst, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 20.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Inspector J. Daly, 8 I. D., 19 days, 12.01 A. M. July 20, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Sergt. R. Hamilton, 157, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; Patrol. H. J. Platt, 35, 8 days, 10 P. M. July 28; J. A. Cody, 148, 1 day, noon July 18; F. P. Ruddy, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 19; H. Frost, 158, 1 day, 12.01 A. M. July 28; S. Rosenfeld, 163, 3 days, 4 P. M. July 20.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 161, c. s., as temporarily assigns Sergt. R. C. Benedict, 99, to Tr. S., and Patrol. A. Rossner, Traffic A, to 278, for 10 days, 8 A. M. July 19, amended to read: Sergt. M. J. Glynn, 99, and Patrol F. W. Voelbel, Traffic A, respectively.

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The Bellevue — BETHLEHEM JUNCTION, N. H. — CAPACITY 200
The Mount Pleasant — BRETTON WOODS, N. H. — CAPACITY 250
The Sinclair — BETHLEHEM, N. H. — CAPACITY 200
Mountain View House — WHITEFIELD, N. H. — CAPACITY 200
The Kearsarge — NO. CONWAY, N. H. — CAPACITY 175
Twin Mountain House — TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. — CAPACITY 150
Arlington Hotel — BETHLEHEM, N. H. — CAPACITY 80
Intervale House — INTERVALE, N. H. — CAPACITY 125

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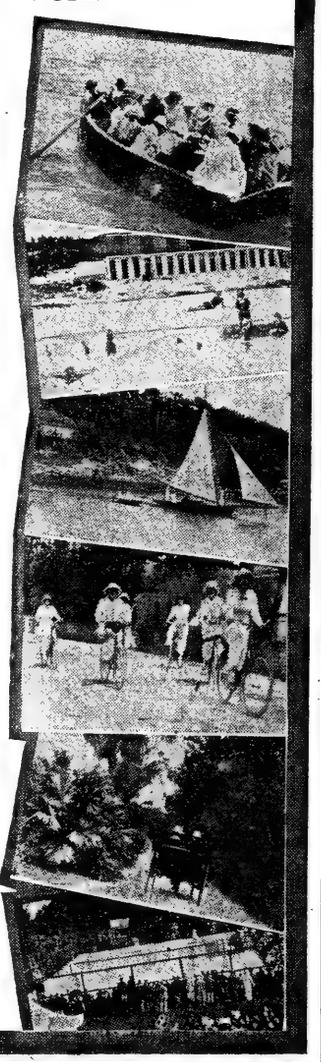
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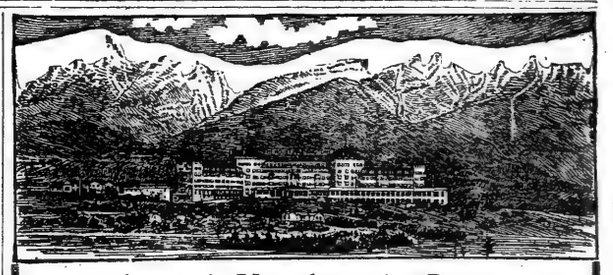
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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The Weakness of Foodstuffs Was One Feature Last Week.

Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices showed 78 changes last week against 101 in the week before. Of this number, 41 changes were upward, but on the whole the tone of the list was not so strong as in the previous week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 16, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding period last year:

Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.80	$7.50	$4.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07⅞	.07⅞	.08⅝
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Sugar, brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.03⅞	.03⅞	.04⅞
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.27	.27⅜	.27¼
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15	.15½	.14⅜
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.19½	.18	.21
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07⅜	.07⅜	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¾	.04¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅜
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	*5.75	6.65	4.35
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.70	5.70	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.43½	1.36	.87¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.87⅛	.85	.79
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.61⅛	.57¼	.44½
Oatmeal, mid. uplands, lb.	.09	.093	.1325
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.40	1.25	1.15
Hides, Chi., pk. No. 1, lb.	.26	.25¾	.20
Hides, Chi., cows, n., lb.	.28	.25¾	.19
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.43	.43
Iron, pig, F., No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	21.00	20.50	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22	.22⅛	.13⅞
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.19⅝	.19⅝	.13⅜
Lead, New York, lb.	.056	.05⅞	.039
Tin, New York, lb.	.37⅜	.38⅞	.315
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.70	7.00	7.70
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.80	7.30	8.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.60	5.65	6.25
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	7.97½	8.62½	10.27½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.37½	9.75	12.10
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	22.77½
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06¼	.05½	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River Fine, lb	.62	.63	.70
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19½	.19½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.23	.23	.14
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	.90	1.00	2.50
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.325	.325	.276

*New crop.

One of the features of the week's fluctuations was the weakness shown in the foodstuffs markets. In fact, the declines in this part of the list outnumbered the advances by nearly three to one. In spite of the continued rise in the price of wheat, flour prices remained stationary generally for the first time in several weeks. There were no advances shown among the major provisions at Chicago, but declines were indicated on live beef, hogs, and sheep, as well as on short ribs and prime lard. Hams and bacon showed no change at this city.

Marked irregularity prevailed in the dairy products because of heavy receipts that were due to unusually active production and the seasonable falling off in the local demand. The better grades of butter and cheese were especially affected. Both near-by fancy and Western eggs, on the other hand, advanced as a result of a shortage in supply. The fruit markets showed no especial change, while the tendency in vegetables was slightly upward. There was a slight weakness in the spice market, and the principal grades of raw sugar again declined. Coffee showed no change at all, but low Hyson tea advanced.

In the grain markets the advance was more or less solid. Malt and long rye straw, which did not change, were the only items in this part of the list that did not show a price increase. The hide market reflected this condition to considerable extent, eight out of the ten grades listed showing advances. There were no declines. The leather market showed no declines either, while there were five advances. Hemp eased off a little here, and the price situation in burlaps was not so strong as it was. However, heavy goods are comparatively firmer than lightweights. Jute advanced for the second time since the announcement of the British embargo on it.

The improvement in the iron and steel markets was reflected in hardening quotations on both raw and finished products and a growing tendency on the part of many producers to refuse future contracts at the prices which now prevail. Most of the minor metals showed reductions, moderate declines having taken place on copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

Twenty-four of the week's changes, which were evenly divided up and down, took place in the drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils markets. One of the features of this part of the list was the complete withdrawal of quotations on aniline salt, not even a nominal figure being ventured. The remaining changes consisted of declines on the best Brazilian rubber and on turpentine and an advance on commercial whiting in 100-pound lots.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish and, after an early advance of ⅞ to 1c, prices declined sharply and closed with a moderate rally, which left final quotations ⅞ to 2½c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.39¾ and No. 2 hard $1.48¾, cost, insurance and freight New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.49¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.45¾, cost, insurance and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.18	1.16¾	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.16⅜	1.13¼	1.13⅜	1.15⅞	79¼
September	1.09⅞	1.07½	1.07⅞	1.08⅞	78¾
December	1.11⅛	1.09⅜	1.10⅜	1.11	81¾

CORN.

The corn market was irregular, with July showing a steady undertone, while later months were easier, the close being ⅛c higher to ¼c lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c and a cargo of Argentine corn was said to have been sold at 78c cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77¼	76¼	77	76⅞	63¾
September	72⅛	72	72⅜	73⅞	66⅝
December	68	62¾	62⅞	63¼	56

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and the undertone was a little easier, prices closing ¼@⅜c net lower. July shorts showed some nervousness at times but the buying movement was moderate.

The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63½c; No. 2 white 64c; No. 3 white 63c; No. 4 white 62½c; fancy clipped, 64@65c; ordinary clipped white 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	49¾	49	49¼	49¾	36¼
Sept.	38½	37¾	37⅞	38¼	34¾
Dec.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅝	36¼

COFFEE.

The volume of trading on Saturday was very small, consisting of sales of 2,750 bags and in absence of demand prices were a little easier, closing at 1 to 5 points net decline.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.10@7.15	7.13
August	..	..	7.00@7.02	7.03
September	6.89	6.85	6.87@6.89	6.89
October	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.92
November	..	..	6.93@6.94	6.94
December	6.97	6.95	6.95@6.96	6.96
January	..	..	6.98@7.00	7.01
February	..	..	7.03@7.04	7.05
March	..	..	7.06@7.07	7.09
April	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.14
May	7.16	7.16	7.16@7.17	7.20
June	..	..	7.20@7.21	7.25

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm early as a result of an advance of 10 points in the price of live hogs, but selling orders appeared and prices eased off, in some cases to below the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 8,000, estimated for Monday 33,000, and for next week 170,000; Kansas City received 700 and Omaha 8,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.42	8.35	8.37	8.37	10.30
October	..	..	8.50	8.47	10.35
Ribs—					
September	10.17	10.02	10.07	10.15	12.05
October	10.17	10.12	10.17	10.20	11.62
Pork—					
September	15.37	15.05	15.15	15.25	..
October	15.40	15.15	15.27	15.40	21.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes were narrow and somewhat irregular, and the undertone was barely steady. The late decline in lard caused a renewal of bearish ideas, and it was said that offerings of new crop crude were again more liberal at the slightly reduced prices. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.99	5.95
July	..	..	6.00@6.10	5.99
August	..	..	6.04@6.05	6.02
September	..	..	6.09@6.10	6.07
October	6.11	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.07
November	6.02	6.02	6.00@6.02	6.00
December	..	..	6.05@6.07	6.04
January	6.11	6.11	6.11@6.12	6.11
February	..	..	6.15@6.19	6.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,372 packages. Most buyers seemed to be well supplied and there was very little call for any class of stock. Feeling steady on the finest grades of creamery, but weak on all other qualities. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27c; higher scoring, 27¼@28c; firsts, 24¾@25¼c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds, 22@23½c; State dairy, finest, 26¼c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 21@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18¼@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,000 cases. Trade was quiet yesterday, as usual, on a Summer Saturday, but the market is better cleared than for some time past, although there is still some medium and undergrade stock unsold. Values continue irregular, but the market is firm on the medium to choice qualities, which are most wanted and of which the supply is the lightest. Near-by white eggs steady to firm; qualities irregular. Strictly fancy goods are none too plenty. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State, and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

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Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

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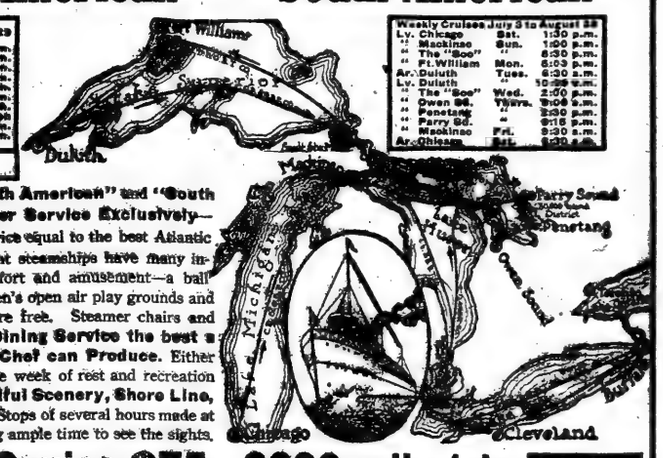
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*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia	Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.

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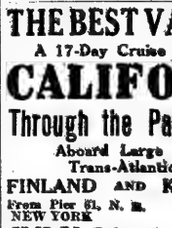
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*America..July 31, noon |

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Leads Further Advance—Trading on a Broad Scale—Favorable Bank Statement.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was carried on on a larger scale than on any other day of the week. The market reflected the selling which is usual at the end of a week which brings large advances, but a number of stocks with several of the war order issues in the lead showed big net gains notwithstanding the considerable extent of the week-end sales.

The advance which attracted most attention was not the further rise in some of the war stocks, but the net gain of more than a point in United States Steel. That is an issue less volatile than the war stocks have shown themselves to be, and it is also an issue in which more people are interested than in any other stock. That is one reason why a forward movement in Steel is looked upon as particularly significant. Its rise yesterday to a price a full point above the best figure touched after the handing down of the decision in favor of the company in the Government's anti-trust suit reflected very clearly the present optimistic tendencies in the stock market. It reflected more than these general considerations, however, for the recent news from the steel trade has been exceptionally favorable. With increased demand for the output of the steel mills has come a rise in prices and steel men have now much less hesitation in agreeing to the view expressed by some of their number several months ago that conditions suggested full employment for the steel mills of the country at no very remote period. This sort of news has proved an important factor in furthering the rise in United States Steel. Its advance was accompanied by a further gain in Republic Iron & Steel, which was based on the same general influences.

The bank statement has begun to reflect the return movement of the cash which went out at the end of June and which in connection with an expansion in loans and deposits brought about a reduction of close to $40,000,000 in the surplus reserve of the Clearing House institutions. That was a large sum, but it represented only about 20 per cent. of the great surplus which had been built up by a succession of large cash gains. Loans and deposits increased last week, but cash increased greatly in excess of the enlargement in reserve requirements, and over $6,700,000 was added to the surplus reserve. The banks at the close of the week held $8,400,000 more cash in their own vaults than they had reported in the previous week's statement. One explanation of the gain in cash is found in the changes which came about last week in the position of the United States Treasury. The cash held in the general fund reached its maximum on July 7, when it amounted to $232,600,000, thanks to large additions through the paying in of the income tax. Between July 7 and July 15 there was a decrease of over $13,000,000 in the Treasury's cash holdings. During the first fifteen days of the new fiscal year the Government's disbursements exceeded its receipts by $10,800,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	424,952
Same day last year	107,613
Year to date	67,958,273
Same period last year	41,115,795
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.53 — .03
Same day last year	66.63 + .19

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅜	35⅜	35	35¼	— ⅛
22½	22¾	40,610	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15⅝	12¾	18½	22¾	+4
62½	63	6,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	58	63	57⅜	63	+6⅜
74⅛	74½	1,900	Amalgamated Cop	73⅞	74	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	50½	50½	50¾	50¾	...
48½	48¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	48½	49	48½	48½	— ⅜
106	106¾	100	Am. B. S. & F.t. r	106	106	106	106	— ½
164	166	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r	162	162	162	162	—8
51⅞	52	9,700	Am. Can	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
105	105½	200	Am. Can. pf	105½	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅝
57⅝	58⅛	8,800	Am. Car & Fdry	57½	58⅝	57½	58	+ ⅝
114	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114	114	114	114	...
136	138	1,150	Am. Coal Products	139	140	133	136	—2
43½	47	300	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅜
6¾	6⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
33⅜	34½	600	Am. H. & Leath.pf	34	34	33¾	34	...
23¼	25¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅜	...
10	10⅞	300	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	...
51½	51⅝	6,900	Am. Locomotive	51¼	52¼	51¼	51½	+ ¼
5½	5¾	300	Am. Malt	6	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
25	27	100	Am. Malt pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
79⅜	80	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	...
42	42⅜	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	42¾	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
113½	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
121	121½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅜	121½	121⅜	121½	+ ½
5½	7	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	1,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅜	35½	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	— ⅛
97¼	98	40	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97½	+ ½
73⅛	73⅜	15,450	Baldwin Loco	73	73⅞	73	73⅞	+ ½
102¼	103	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅜
76⅜	77	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	77⅜	76½	76½	— ⅞
187	189	3,300	Bethlehem Steel	188	191	187	187⅞	— ⅞
120½	123	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	120¼	120¾	120	120	— ⅞
87	88	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	...
5	6¼	100	Brun. Ter. & Ry.S	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
71	71¼	400	Butte & Superior	71⅛	71⅝	70¾	71	— ⅛
11½	13	200	California Petrol	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
34	34	400	California Pet. pf	33	33	33	33	—2
143¼	144	700	Canadian Pacific	143½	143⅝	143¼	143¼	...
42½	42⅝	7,300	Central Leather Co	42⅜	42¾	42¼	42⅞	...
37¼	38	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37⅝	+ ½
81⅛	81½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81	81¾	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅛
124	125	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
12	12¼	2,500	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	12	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	46	500	Chino Copper	46⅜	46⅝	45¾	45¾	— ⅝
35⅜	36	14,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅞	36⅛	34⅞	35⅞	+1½
128	129	200	Consolidated Gas	127⅞	128	127⅞	128	+ ⅞
99¼	100⅜	100	Continental Can pf	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	2,650	Corn Products Ref	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
79½	80¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	48	77,600	Crucible Steel	44¾	51	44	47⅝	+3⅜
39⅜	39⅝	3,400	Crucible Steel pf	39½	40	39⅜	39⅝	+1⅛
10..	103	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	102½	102½	102	102	— ¼
140	144	160	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	—5¾
7	8	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	—1
23	25¾	700	Distillers' Secur	24¾	25½	24¾	25½	+ ⅝
23⅜	23⅞	1,900	Dome Mines	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
99	...	200	Dupont Powder pf	99	99	99	90	+14
25⅜	25¼	400	Erie	25¼	25¼	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
39	39⅞	100	Erie 1st pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
50	53¾	300	Federal M. & S. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	168	900	General Electric	167⅞	168	167	167	— ⅜
187	189	600	General Motors	186	189½	186	188½	+3¾
104⅜	106	100	General Motors pf	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
104¾	106	50	do. odd lot	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅞	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	51⅝	50⅜	50⅝	— ¼
115½	116	200	Great Northern pf	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
37⅞	38	7,100	Guggenheim Explor	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
61¼	62⅛	500	Guggenheim Explor.	62	62⅝	61¾	62⅛	+ ⅛
119	...	12	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	...
101	102	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	— ¾
30⅝	30⅞	600	Inspiration Copper	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
19¼	19½	1,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19½	20	19	19¼	— ¼
72½	73½	200	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
71	72	200	Interboro Consol pf	71	71	71	71	...
9⅝	9⅞	800	Int. Paper	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	600	Kansas City South	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
48¼	48⅝	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	49⅛	49½	49	49	+ ¼
142	142½	400	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	...
36½	37¼	400	Maxwell Motors	37⅜	37¼	37	37	+ ⅛
84	84½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	84½	83½	84	—1
32	34	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	34⅜	34⅜	33	33	—1¾
73	73¼	200	Mexican Petroleum	74	74¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
27½	27¾	800	Miami Copper	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	5½	800	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
14	15	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	13⅞	14	13½	14	...
3¼	3⅜	556	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼	...
18¾	19¼	8,600	Nat. Enam. & St	19⅛	19⅝	18⅞	19	+½
63⅜	63½	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	65	63½	62½	63½	+ ½
109	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109	109	109	109	+1½
14½	14⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
102½	103	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	104	104¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
85⅜	86	300	N. Y. Central	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
25⅞	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
73½	75	300	North American	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
103½	104	425	Northern Pacific	104	104	103½	103½	+ ⅛
35¼	36	6,100	Pacific Mail	37	37¾	35¾	36	—1
105⅜	106	700	Pennsylvania R. R.	106	106	106½	106½	...
116½	118	100	People's Gas, Chic.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	—1½
70	75	300	Pet., Mul. & Co	75	75	70	70	...
70	75	60	Do, odd lot	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	...
23	23⅛	700	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	51	5,800	Pressed Steel Car	51⅝	51⅝	50¼	50½	— ⅝
3	3¼	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
33⅞	34½	1,600	Rwy. Steel Spring	34	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	...
23½	23¾	2,200	Ray Cons. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ¼
140⅝	146¾	2,000	Reading	146⅞	146⅞	146¼	146⅝	...
34½	34½	26,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	33	35¼	33	34⅝	+1⅝
90½	90¾	1,200	Rep. I. & S. pf	91	91	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	1	300	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4⅜	5	500	St. L. & S. F.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅜	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
13	16½	100	St. L. S. W. s 80 f	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
32⅜	32¾	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	32½	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
38⅜	39½	3,000	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co	37⅜	39⅜	38	39	+2
89	90	100	Sl.-Sh.,S. & I. Co.pf	86	86	86	86	+1
82⅞	88	7,000	So. Pacific	83	83¼	82¼	82⅞	— ⅜
14¼	14⅜	100	So. Railway	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
81⅜	82	3,700	Studebaker Co	82¼	82¼	81	82	— ⅜
38½	38⅝	1,900	Tennessee Copper	39⅛	39⅜	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
132¼	135	1,200	Texas Co	130	132¼	130	132¼	+2½
126	...	100	Do sub rcts. f. p.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ¾
51¼	51½	900	Third Avenue	50¼	51½	50½	51⅝	+ ⅞
61¼	61⅞	2,700	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
25⅜	26	100	U. S. C. P. Co. pf	25	25	25	25	+2
124¼	126½	2,800	Union Pacific	126¼	126½	125⅝	126½	— ⅝
80	80½	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ¼
...	...	100	Do s 10	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	...
46	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	46	46	46	46	+1
105⅜	20	1,500	United Rys. Inv.	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅞	...
36⅜	37	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf	36⅜	37	36	37	+ ⅜
15	16	100	U. S. C. P. & Fy	16	16	16	16	—1
40	43	200	U.S.C.I.P. & Fy. pf	42	42	41	41	+ ½
45⅜	46	2,200	U. S. Rubber	47⅜	47⅝	45⅜	45⅜	—2⅛
103	105	200	U. S Rubber 1st pf	104	104	104	104	—1
64⅜	64⅞	66,500	U. S. Steel	63⅞	65	63⅜	64⅞	+1⅛
111	111¼	500	U. S. Steel pf	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	3,050	Utah Copper	67⅛	67¼	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	38½	33½	32⅜	33	— ⅛
96	98	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	96½	97	96½	97	+1
44½	45	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	44	44	...
⅞	⅞	600	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
93	96¼	100	Wells Fargo Exp	95	95	95	95	—1¾
22¼	24	100	Western Md.	23	23	23	23	—1
69½	70	600	Western Un. Tel	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	— ¼
103½	103⅝	16,000	Westing. E. & M.	104½	104½	103½	103½	— ⅞
⅞	⅞	200	Wheeling & L. E.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
137½	138	700	Willys-Overland	137	138	137	138	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Contempt for Small Things.

Familiarity with big figures has bred contempt for little ones in the Wall Street district since war orders began to spring up over night. The man beside the ticker who estimates that the Bethlehem Steel Company ought to earn 50 per cent. on its common stock this year is looked at with pitying eyes. Ninety per cent. is the very least that can be considered by the traders who look the wisest. And as for Crucible, well, there is no way at all of reckoning what this company can do after is new construction work is completed. This sort of thing brings in commissions to the brokerage houses. No one may say, of course, that considerable of fact does not underlie the extravagant stories that go about the Street these days. The holders of war contracts have stated that they expect to make from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. on the business. The process of building upward from this basis is easily accomplished, and the tipster and purveyor of colorful information find a vast field to work upon. To many conservative seekers of facts the present confusion of extraordinary rumors, clothed with seeming evidences of veracity, is approaching the riot stage.

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Old-Time Favorite Appears.

Allis-Chalmers, which was a favorite with traders years ago before the company was reorganized, again stepped into the limelight yesterday, both common and preferred. So impetuous was the advance of the shares and so extensive the buying that the chances looked good for the rehabilitation of the erstwhile nickname of "Sweet Alice" for the common. War orders, of course, bore a prominent part in thrusting the stocks into popularity, but increased business of a more permanent sort was also given credit for the uplift. The expansion of mining operations, it was said in the Street, had brought many orders to the company for heavy machinery, in which the concern specializes. The common stock gained 4 and the preferred 6½ points.

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Waiting for the Railroads.

Even with the prolonged activity of the industrial stocks and evidences that money has been made in them, there are some market followers who hesitate to buy them. These are men who found their best success among the railroad issues, and they are hoping for a renewal of interest in the carriers in order to find an outlet for their speculative ardor.

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To Encourage Trade Acceptances.

By a new regulation just issued the Federal Reserve Board hopes to encourage the use in this country of trade acceptance, a form of commercial paper commonly used in Europe. These acceptances, bearing the name of the seller and the purchaser of a bill of goods, which in effect will be two-name paper, will hereafter be acceptable for discount at the Reserve banks at a lower rate than is ordinarily given on other commercial paper offered for discount. In this way the board hopes that a market for two-name paper may be built up. The term "trade acceptance" is defined as a bill of exchange drawn to order, having a definite maturity and payable in dollars in the United States, the obligation to pay which has been accepted by an acknowledgment, signed across the face of the instrument by the company, firm, corporation or individual upon whom it is drawn; such agreement to be to the effect that the acceptor will pay at maturity such draft or bill without qualifying conditions.

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New National Banks.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by bankers about the greater attractiveness of a State charter, in view of the obligations of member banks in the Reserve system, the number of National banks continues to increase. In the month of June five applications for conversion of State banks or reorganization of State and private banks, and thirteen formal applications to organize National banks were filed. During the same month fifteen applications were approved, three of which were for conversion of State institutions. On June 30 the total number of National banks organized was 10,752, of which 7,614 were still in business.

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Pennsylvania Stockholders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on June 30, had 93,332 stockholders, an increase of 3,218 over June 30, 1914. The Pennsylvania Company had 32,599 stockholders, an increase of 1,982 over last year.

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Western Maryland.

It is reported from Baltimore that the Western Maryland contemplates issuing $100,000,000 bonds and thus fund most of its outstanding obligations under a blanket mortgage. This had not been suggested before. In any event, it is believed, a more favorable market would be awaited. While the Western Maryland is in a class with other roads which will undergo voluntary financial readjustment, it is in a class by itself in that a very few interests, notably the Rockefellers, control the road and hold the securities which are most likely to cause trouble for the railroad. A $100,000,000 mortgage bond issue would not suffice by 20 per cent. to cover all the indebtedness of the road, but it would suffice to cover the underlying bonds. It is not supposed that the holders of the $16,000,000 short-term notes, which matured on July 1, would readily accept bonds for their holdings. It was assumed that cash would be provided. The New York bankers for the Western Maryland, however, never seemed perturbed over the situation. A road backed by such powerful interests, it was pointed out, would not be forsaken in a crisis.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

Dealers Are Awaiting Permission to Trade in New War Loan.

LONDON, July 17.—Money and discount rates were firm today and the market continues to borrow from the Bank of England.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting, as dealers are awaiting permission to trade in the new war loan which, it is expected, will be issued early next week. The old war loan was steadier.

American securities were quietly good. Anaigamated Copper and United States Steel were the most active shares, but the markings generally were under parity. The closing was steady.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 99,466 shares of stock and $110,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,005; oils, 146, and mining, 73,315. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Am. Zinc	58	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1,970	Can. Nat. G. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	*Car. L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	*Central Fdy.	8½	9	8½	9
150	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	18	18	17¾	17¾
900	*Cramp Shipb.	67½	68¾	67½	67½
500	*Electric Boat	197	198	193	194
350	*Elec. Boat pf.	196	196	192	196
250	Emer. Phon	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
2,500	*Hendee Mfg.	40	42	39½	41½
120	*Inter. Motor	18½	19	15½	15½
250	*Int. Mot. pf.	44	44½	43	43½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	160	160	160	160
4,500	Marc. of Am.	3	3¼	3	3¼
100	Cor. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,500	*Stand. Mot.	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝
600	Sterling Gum	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	*St. Joseph L.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
100	United P. S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	*Worida Film	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Chge.
13	Atlantic Ref	550	546	546	— 9
1	Ill. Pipe Line	136	136	136	+ 2
5	Ohio Oil	134½	134½	134½	+ ⅜
25	Prairie P. L.	160	158	160	+ 9
10	S. O. of Ind.	401	401	401	...
10	S. O. of N. J.	401	401	401	+ 1
72	S. O. of N. Y.	185	183	185	+ 2

MINING STOCKS.

400	*Alaska Juneau	13	13	12½	12⅝
500	*Alta-Consol	88	88	88	88
4,300	†Atlanta	37	38	37	37
2,000	†Big Cwood	6	6	6	6
1,280	*Big Ledge D.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Booth	56	56	56	56
200	Braden Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	*Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
25,000	†Dome Ext	25	32	25	30
1,500	†Emma Cop	37	38	37	38
400	†Genesee Cop	42	42	42	42
250	Goldfield Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	†Goldfield Mr.	25	26	25	25
450	Greene-Can.	43	43	41	42
1,530	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	Kennecott C.	84½	84½	84	84½
500	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	†Kewanas	14½	14½	14½	14½
500	Magma Copper	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1,100	†McK.-Dar.	21	23	21	23
700	†Majestic M.	77	79	72	73
1,100	*Montana Con.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
6,000	*Mother Lode	28½	29½	28½	29
300	New U. Eng.	3	3	3	3
5,000	†Oro	8½	8	8	8½
900	†Sells	25	26	25	25
700	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Stewart	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	†Success Min.	87	88	87	88
1,830	†Super Mining	24	24½	24	24½
335	Ton. Exten.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	†Ton. Merger	40	41	40	40
2,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	†W. E. Con.	75	75	75	75
50	*W. Kn Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$110,000	*W.E. cv. 5s.	106⅝	107¼	103¼ 107

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

Note.—Friday's high sale in Westinghouse Electric 5s was 106⅛.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 17. Bid.	Asked.	July 16. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Br.-A.T.Co.,ord.bear.	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Int. Nickel	160	162	160	162
Int. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump pf.	10	14	12	15
Inter. Petroleum	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf.	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

LOSS IN GOLD STOCK OF RESERVE BANKS

Decrease of $5,000,000 in Total Reserve Reported for Week—Large Withdrawals Here.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

$25,000 of This Class of Paper Purchased and $500,000 of Municipal Warrants—Deposits Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a decrease of $4,600,000 in their amount of gold in vault and a still larger decrease of $5,000,000 in the total gold reserve. Owing to the gain of about $4,000,000 in other cash, the loss in total reserve is reduced to about $1,000,000. The large net withdrawals of gold are reported by New York, $3,700,000; Chicago, $2,200,000, and Philadelphia, $900,000, while Cleveland and Dallas report gains in gold of about $700,000 and $600,000, respectively.

The amount of rediscounted notes held by the banks, shows an increase of about $1,600,000. The largest gains are reported by the three Southern banks, which continue to hold about 70 per cent. of this class of paper. The amount of acceptances held is about $600,000, less than at the end of the previous week, New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco reporting the largest decreases under this head.

Of the combined total of commercial paper and acceptances, the latter constitute at present less than 24 per cent., as against 38 per cent. shown in the last April statement. Over 32 per cent. of the paper held matures within thirty days, and over 64 per cent. within sixty days. The holdings of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days show an increase for the week of about $250,000, the Dallas figures accounting for practically the entire gain.

An additional purchase of $25,000 of United States bonds is reported by the Cleveland bank. Municipal warrants held increased about $500,000, the New York and Philadelphia banks reporting the largest gains for the week.

The increase in the amount of capital reported this week is due in the first place to the shifting of accounts as the result of transfers of certain banks from the Dallas to the Kansas district, also to minor adjustments in capital account reported by other banks. Net deposits increased about $1,800,000, the New York and St. Louis banks reporting the largest gains. The item "other liabilities" is made up largely of amounts due to other reserve banks by the New York bank on account of investments.

Federal Reserve agents report an increase of $4,230,000 in the amount of reserve notes issued to the banks. The latter shows $1,416,000 of notes on hand and $81,945,000 in circulation. The net liability of the banks on their note circulation is given as $14,242,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$213,472,000
Gold settlement fund	46,680,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,036,000
Total gold reserve	261,188,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	26,492,000
Total reserve	287,680,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 30 days	12,146,000
Maturities within 60 days	12,103,000
Maturities within 90 days	9,309,000
Maturities over 90 days, first	3,992,000
Total	$37,640,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	$7,923,000
Municipal warrants	14,391,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	5,855,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,953,000
All other resources	4,436,000
Total	$367,878,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,135,000
Reserve deposits, net	297,616,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,242,000
All other liabilities	1,885,000
Total	$367,878,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	85.3%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	94.9%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	96.6%

The following is a detailed statement by districts:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$16,245,000
Gold	10,077,000
Bills bought and sold	2,012,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,093,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$138,913,000
Gold	119,312,000
Bills bought and sold	5,206,000
Reserve deposits, net	132,850,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$18,283,000
Gold	15,730,000
Bills bought and sold	2,030,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,978,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$18,353,000
Gold	17,379,000
Bills bought and sold	850,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,788,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$8,208,000
Gold	8,057,000
Bills bought and sold	8,050,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,896,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,568,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,444,000
Gold	5,237,000
Bills bought and sold	4,757,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,245,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,883,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$38,324,000
Gold	35,893,000
Bills bought and sold	1,752,000
Reserve deposits, net	44,378,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$9,919,000
Gold	8,946,000
Bills bought and sold	1,062,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,164,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$8,119,000
Gold	8,115,000
Bills bought and sold	1,619,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,033,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserves	$10,519,000
Gold	10,029,000
Bills bought and sold	1,390,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,008,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	286,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$10,670,000
Gold	7,106,000
Bills bought and sold	6,624,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,264,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,700,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$9,683,000
Gold	9,672,000
Bills bought and sold	2,936,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,205,000

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.80	4.45
Balt., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.12	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5		7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.30	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55	4.15
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.00	4.65
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4.62	4.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5		5.05	4.80
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½		4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'26	5		5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Fygt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.45	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5		5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.10	4.80

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 17, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,921,000	$2,102,000	$723,000	$777,000	$5,000	$2,190,000	$29,534,000	$1,616,000	$900,000
Merchants' National	27,262,000	945,000	485,000	1,530,000	31,000	1,905,000	26,265,000	.....	1,940,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	95,809,000	11,536,000	12,396,000	6,190,000	155,000	7,928,000	109,586,000	5,139,000	4,954,000
National City	253,067,000	51,514,000	4,437,000	3,556,000	288,000	27,694,000	302,587,000	947,000	3,240,000
Chemical National	31,126,000	6,631,000	649,000	1,511,000	70,000	2,817,000	31,348,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,390,000	585,000	154,000	397,000	13,000	858,000	10,251,000	27,000	427,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,004,000	41,000	31,000	124,000	10,000	132,000	1,709,000	119,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	80,592,000	6,076,000	1,834,000	2,447,000	227,000	6,384,000	80,106,000	2,758,000	4,590,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	179,904,000	12,419,000	6,177,000	6,431,000	99,000	14,304,000	174,215,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	26,678,000	1,640,000	400,000	924,000	217,000	2,048,000	26,649,000	574,000	1,187,000
Hanover National	100,871,000	19,795,000	1,483,000	2,087,000	66,000	8,740,000	114,494,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,922,000	1,253,000	105,000	1,254,000	119,000	2,136,000	27,767,000	371,000	1,640,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,938,000	885,000	704,000	669,000	171,000	928,000	9,382,000	.....	96,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	31,687,000	2,185,000	1,120,000	879,000	82,000	2,284,000	21,042,000	.....	50,000
National Park	123,851,000	8,412,000	1,949,000	3,218,000	461,000	9,822,000	122,892,000	484,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,810,000	108,000	45,000	156,000	11,000	157,000	1,948,000	.....	50,000
Second National	16,255,000	1,106,000	211,000	502,000	76,000	1,037,000	12,585,000	.....	685,000
First National	138,541,000	10,988,000	4,155,000	4,554,000	188,000	9,698,000	130,580,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,560,000	5,922,000	2,541,000	3,771,000	9,000	4,400,000	60,692,060	177,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,795,000	459,000	78,000	408,000	208,000	682,000	9,675,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	120,796,000	12,959,000	5,919,000	4,814,000	151,000	11,542,000	129,801,000	630,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,602,000	1,354,000	771,000	904,000	142,000	1,338,000	16,480,000	82,000	300,000
Garfield National	8,545,000	860,000	437,000	900,000	73,000	757,000	9,156,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,348,000	135,000	103,000	280,000	6,000	325,000	4,440,000	53,000	246,000
Seaboard National	30,078,000	2,627,000	908,000	1,595,000	64,000	3,174,000	34,542,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,594,000	1,944,000	709,000	1,568,000	30,000	2,743,000	37,208,000	3,111,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,601,000	531,000	223,000	291,000	27,000	545,000	7,662,000	.....	400,000
Union Exch. National	10,523,000	261,000	263,000	494,000	18,000	773,000	9,926,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,822,000	303,000	148,000	415,000	37,000	574,000	8,059,000	11,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	36,625,000	10,705,000	3,161,000	940,000	163,000	.....	45,335,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,586,000	8,864,000	1,339,000	731,000	58,000	.....	30,098,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,333,000	1,190,000	142,000	461,000	324,000	482,000	11,193,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,813,000	346,000	394,000	91,000	193,000	.....	4,961,000	.....	.....
People's	2,019,000	169,000	43,000	137,000	21,000	144,000	2,402,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	11,704,000	912,000	524,000	626,000	57,000	.....	9,735,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	77,346,000	7,560,000	3,022,000	3,988,000	1,672,000	4,000,000	88,274,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,552,000	311,000	24,000	58,000	50,000	191,000	3,184,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,522,000	466,000	146,000	91,000	12,000	200,000	4,313,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	13,937,000	1,611,000	1,216,000	1,304,000	48,000	.....	15,462,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,670,000	489,000	105,000	139,000	72,000	217,000	3,910,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,275,000	573,000	99,000	130,000	100,000	242,000	5,867,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,710,000	1,338,000	567,000	1,134,000	234,000	.....	13,768,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,724,000	302,000	276,000	118,000	30,000	120,000	4,136,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,545,000	2,295,000	686,000	573,000	119,000	.....	13,347,000	.....	.....
State	19,349,000	1,294,000	261,000	517,000	517,000	1,191,000	20,352,000	26,000	.....
Security	10,213,000	617,000	85,000	347,000	150,000	530,000	8,830,000	3,208,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,635,000	1,838,000	178,000	202,000	186,000	1,131,000	22,624,000	7,568,000	.....
Bankers Trust	170,017,000	14,323,000	417,000	143,000	19,000	7,404,000	148,074,000	27,585,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	52,042,000	8,023,000	191,000	558,000	197,000	1,948,000	38,962,000	12,541,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,202,000	1,450,000	9,000	151,000	114,000	824,000	17,025,000	5,247,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,641,000	1,880,000	123,000	217,000	216,000	1,179,000	23,588,000	552,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	215,168,000	18,884,000	983,000	1,656,000	477,000	5,677,000	183,686,000	27,712,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	6,974,000	618,000	59,000	87,000	24,000	387,000	7,790,000	39,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,008,000	1,097,000	289,000	105,000	31,000	665,000	13,706,000	343,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,218,000	4,104,000	113,000	612,000	276,000	2,531,000	50,628,000	13,985,000	.....
People's Trust	17,324,000	1,110,000	73,000	269,000	179,000	812,000	16,266,000	1,020,000	.....
New York Trust	47,606,000	3,152,000	1,194,000	1,565,000	12,000	1,354,000	35,343,000	5,756,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,430,000	824,000	96,000	129,000	91,000	537,000	10,737,000	3,135,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,831,000	598,000	20,000	277,000	30,000	459,000	9,176,000	1,063,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	41,432,000	3,272,000	2,652,000	843,000	279,000	1,861,000	37,210,000	5,015,000	.....
Broadway Trust	13,198,000	1,589,000	219,000	537,000	383,000	815,000	16,234,000	37,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,511,812,000	$195,874,000	$48,768,000	$52,076,000	†$3,123,000	$127,413,000	$1,594,156,000	$16,548,000	$37,957,000
State banks	265,621,000	34,042,000	12,757,000	11,400,000	3,840,000	7,317,000	285,307,000	3,274,000	.....
Trust companies	772,621,000	57,742,000	6,616,000	7,644,000	2,443,000	28,084,000	630,971,060	113,765,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,550,054,000	$287,658,000	$68,141,000	$71,120,000	$9,406,000	$162,814,000	$2,510,484,000	$133,587,000	$37,957,000
Change	+1,896,000	+8,268,000	+921,000	—444,000	+1,823,000	+1,333,000	+14,474,000	—310,000	+53,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,507,656,000	$198,885,000	$51,023,000	$58,029,000	†$3,078,000	$127,450,000	$1,600,679,000	$16,461,000	$37,915,000
State banks	267,143,000	33,094,000	10,004,000	11,181,000	3,744,000	7,361,000	283,135,000	3,286,000	.....
Trust companies	778,196,000	56,303,000	6,877,000	6,045,000	2,450,000	30,805,000	636,414,000	114,103,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,552,995,000	$289,282,000	$68,504,000	$75,255,000	$9,252,000	$165,616,000	$2,520,248,000	$133,830,000	$37,915,000
Change	+4,943,000	+9,717,000	—1,093,000	—719,000	+1,478,000	+469,000	+12,791,000	+288,000	—70,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

Reserve required on:			Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits	$286,948,080			
Net time deposits	827,400			
	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$296,718,000	$127,413,000	Net demand and time dep. $287,775,480	$136,855,520 + $7,784,180
State banks	62,039,000	7,317,000	Net demand deposits	51,355,260 18,690,740 + 1,956,120
Trust companies	74,445,000	28,084,000	Net demand deposits	94,645,650 7,883,350 + 2,389,350
Total	$433,202,000	$162,814,000	Total net deposits	$433,776,390 $162,289,610 + $8,167,410

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$286,122,220
			Net time deposits	823,050
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$308,937,000	$127,450,000	Net demand and time dep.	$288,945,270 $147,441,730 +$10,570,710
State banks	58,623,000	7,361,000	Net demand deposits	50,967,900 15,016,100 — 8,372,100
Trust companies	71,655,000	30,805,000	Net demand deposits	96,462,100 6,997,900 — 454,200
Total	$439,215,000	$165,616,000	Total net deposits	$435,375,270 $160,455,730 + $6,744,410

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 17, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. H'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. Pk. Nat	$2,037,900	$185,500	$54,100	$758,700	$257,000	$3,501,400
Century	3,133,000	416,900	524,700	1,286,100	543,400	10,455,600
Colonial	7,369,800	507,000	602,000	690,600	898,200	8,715,900
Columbia	6,650,000	699,000	171,000	897,000	13,000	7,855,000
Fidelity	1,190,000	93,500	42,700	199,100	.....	1,392,000
Mutual	3,803,000	773,000	84,000	1,739,000	25,000	6,580,000
New Neth.	3,228,000	300,000	100,000	446,000	416,000	4,231,000
Sherman	1,883,500	448,000	52,200	.....	351,500	2,237,000
23d Ward	1,983,200	171,100	64,200	154,200	15,600	2,334,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,672,000	147,000	55,000	177,000	.....	7,618,000
Yorkville	5,296,300	568,000	170,900	267,200	284,500	6,286,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,501,000	244,000	42,000	828,000	243,000	4,810,000
Mechanics'	14,635,600	1,519,400	689,500	1,033,100	2,607,500	21,896,500
North Side	2,853,968	179,736	188,391	468,357	81,193	3,734,069
Nat. City	4,994,000	312,000	56,000	633,000	717,000	6,428,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,529,000	299,000	804,000	1,574,000	1,370,000	7,272,000
Hudson Co.	3,592,750	157,875	11,790	888,329	150,494	3,764,986
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,145,800	204,200	62,200	560,700	497,300	5,587,600
Second Nat.	2,755,332	157,863	57,410	613,075	76,632	4,586,492

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,433,000	$494,000	$2,087,000	$1,310,000	$7,626,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,928,622	260,398	845,695	2,155,389	2,657,564

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. H'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,670,900	$189,300	$68,100	$158,600	$25,600	$2,173,600
B'way Cent.	720,300	48,300	38,200	103,200	35,700	830,200
Bronx Boro.	1,681,755	36,413	111,761	39,375	46,528	1,906,243
Bryant Park	1,319,300	73,500	79,900	167,300	.....	1,315,400
Chel. Exch.	2,487,000	130,000	145,000	89,000	283,000	2,884,000
Gotham Nat.	2,360,000	349,200	95,600	.....	584,300	3,471,600
Harriman N.	12,386,700	1,256,100	808,900	.....	1,189,800	18,250,800
Inter. Bank.	2,027,400	260,600	29,000	394,100	144,900	2,413,900
Public	8,176,300	623,300	385,800	1,082,700	486,800	9,556,700
W'chester Av	880,900	45,100	32,900	31,100	47,800	906,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	628,400	50,000	64,200	76,100	.....	676,200
Bk. Fl'bush.	884,700	45,000	56,800	86,600	.....	900,000
Homestead	662,300	45,800	32,100	67,600	.....	635,100
Montauk	956,500	40,600	25,000	44,800	.....	641,500
Peoples Nat.	1,115,830	17,235	181,250	223,698	67,890	1,777,890

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,549,400	$1,562,600	$8,096,700	$2,889,700	$26,897,800
Central	105,984,850	10,858,340	22,719,347	26,404,191	121,823,052
Equitable	70,951,000	3,428,900	24,433,000	11,620,000	97,489,000
Farm. Loan.	93,969,000	8,021,100	42,069,100	29,332,700	142,438,900
Fulton	7,854,100	700,400	1,862,500	1,063,600	8,815,300
Hudson	3,382,900	308,800	1,470,200	248,100	4,164,600
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,049,900	2,907,000	7,777,000	2,818,200	35,907,100
Transatlantic	3,071,600	68,400	596,100	1,789,000	3,499,500
Union	60,192,502	6,238,859	15,643,608	5,319,887	77,118,223
United States	69,182,400	4,500,000	8,590,100	16,172,600	67,045,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,226,271	1,409,184	5,376,828	1,546,300	20,228,448
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,272,300	1,036,300	1,351,200	581,500	11,832,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,196,500	167,400	185,000	182,000	2,161,600

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$25,446,000	Lincoln	$12,164,400
Bankers	186,229,000	Metropolitan	45,952,200
Broadway	19,990,300	New York	51,173,500
Brooklyn	32,575,000	Peoples	20,153,900
Columbia	71,110,855	Title Guarantee	32,779,600
Fidelity	10,374,000	United States Mortgage	66,897,000
Franklin	18,881,000	Total	$882,181,355
Guaranty	273,230,000	Change	+8,356,096
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,672,600		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 16, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:			
Gold settlement fund	$7,125,000.00		
Held in vault	112,187,422.50		
Total gold reserve	$119,312,422.50		
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	17,600,750.80		
Total reserve	$136,918,172.80		
Bills discounted and bought:			
Commercial paper. $562,748.77			
Bank acceptances. 4,613,323.01	5,206,071.78		
Investments:			
Municipal warrants	4,936,244.81		
Federal reserve notes (net)	5,474,400.00		
All other resources	183,482.09		
Total resources	$152,713,371.48		

LIABILITIES

Capital	$10,554,600.00		
Reserve deposits (net)	136,629,956.81		
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	3,818,868.99		
All other liabilities	1,709,944.69		
Total liabilities	$152,713,371.48		
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$45,320,000.00		
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:			
Commercial paper	200,000.00		
Gold and lawful money	45,120,000.00		

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

			Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,550,054,000	+	$1,896,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	488,202,000	+	9,873,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,413,000	+	1,563,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	35,401,000	—	230,000
Net demand dep.	2,510,484,000	+	14,474,000
Net time deposits	133,587,000	—	310,000
Circulation	37,957,000	+	53,000

(a) Of which $358,778,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $596,016,000; excess reserve, $162,239,610; increase, $8,167,410.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,552,995,000	+	$4,943,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	439,215,000	+	8,447,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,450,000	+	927,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	38,166,000	—	458,000
Net demand dep.	2,520,248,000	+	12,791,000
Net time deposits	133,830,000	+	288,000
Circulation	37,915,000	+	70,000

(b) Of which $364,537,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $604,831,000; excess reserve, $169,455,730; increase, $6,744,410.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

			Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$595,340,300	—	$1,029,900
Gold	48,696,400	—	353,500
Currency and bank notes	9,741,200	—	38,100
Total deposits	740,697,000	+	3,614,800
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges	613,662,800	+	15,847,900
Reserve on deposits	181,157,800	+	124,800
Percentage of reserve, 31.7.			

RESERVE—STATE BANKS. P.C.

Cash in vault	$11,488,000	11.60
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,262,200	16.50
Total	$27,700,200	28.10

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$46,999,600	09.95
Deposits in banks and trust companies	106,458,000	22.55
Total	$158,457,000	32.50
Aggregate reserve on deposits,	$181,157,800; increase, $124,800; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.70.	

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK Loans and invest'ts. $345,842,000 +$1,329,100

Gold	48,216,400	—	1,319,000
Currency and bank notes	25,259,700	—	324,600
Deposits	452,287,400	—	97,900
Reserve on deposits.	106,813,600	—	2,326,200
Percentage of reserve, 28.9.			

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invest'ts.	$1,259,451,000	—	$908,900
Gold	102,651,000	+	2,071,800
Cur. and bk. bills	19,217,700	+	447,200
Deposits	1,531,103,800	+	3,880,800
Reserve on deposits.	331,237,500	+	3,688,000
Percentage of reserve, 28.5.			

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
July 17	$1,902

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Jobbers and buyers for the larger stores in different parts of the country are beginning to reach the city, and they will be largely represented here during the present week. Many different lines are represented in these visitors, and there is considerable curiosity as to how much immediate purchasing will be done by them. If they buy according to their real needs for the future the aggregate of their purchases will be very large, because stocks in almost every line, and especially those of things to wear, are at a low ebb, due to the cautious, hand-to-mouth buying so much in vogue lately. The buyers have an added incentive to do business just now because conditions in the different localities from which they come are constantly bettering. Each succeeding week shows an improvement and an extension of the wave of prosperity which at first only reached certain occupations. Even the menace of foreign complications is becoming less with the lapse of time, and, what is more to the purpose, is regarded as hardly worth taking into account as a business factor. Dislocations of the foreign trade, however, are still much in evidence. Importers, especially those whose business has been with the Teutonic nations, are in serious straits because of their inability to get their customary supplies of goods. Certain classes of exporters have also a just grievance because of the closing of some of their foreign markets. That there will be some adjustment of these difficulties in the near future is the general belief.

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Exports of Raw Cotton.

In connection with the grievances of exporters, the position of the Southern cotton growers promises to be in the foreground in the very near future. To them, with a large carryover from last season's crop and the promise of a good yield from the new one, the prospect of a continued exclusion from Germany and the Dual Monarchy is not alluring. The worst of it is that, now that Italy is at war and Great Britain is assuming to restrict the quantity that may go to the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries to their normal demands, there seems no further hope of getting cotton in surreptitiously, as was the case until recently. An organized movement not wholly divorced from politics is now in progress to overcome the difficulties. The Government is expected to take up the matter and expostulate with Great Britain, with a view to letting down the bars. Whatever the result of the agitation may be, it is generally recognized that the cotton growers are not in such bad plight as they were toward the end of last year. For one thing, they have learned not to take counsel of their fears so much. Another circumstance that encourages is that it will be easier to finance the holding of the crop and prevent the inundation of the market with "destress" cotton. In consequence of these things, among others, the price of the staple has been quite well upheld, with a corresponding stability in the prices of fabrics into which it enters. It is true there has been some shading of prices in printcloths in certain cases, but not for late delivery. In the finer sheer weaves, however, where the cost of manufacture counts for so much more than that of the raw material, there has been no sign of weakening, and the business has been so good that there was no occasion for it.

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The Sales of Wool.

Nothing very conclusive can be drawn from the results so far of the auction trade sales of wool now in progress in London. The offerings each day are restricted to about 8,400 bales. This restriction seems to be due to the inability to handle more because of congested freight conditions. Americans have shown up very little in the bidding, presumably because their wants have been supplied. They cannot bid for crossbreds, since this kind of wool is not exportable. Inferior grades of wool at the London sales have shown weakness, but prices have been well maintained on the better sorts. It is recognized, however, that sooner or later a market will be found for all kinds of wool, irrespective of the duration of the war. There is a continuing demand in this country for the domestic product. Territory wools now bring between 65 and 67 cents on a scoured basis, and the indications are for an advance before long. South American and other foreign wools are still coming in in quantity. A curious circumstance is told of a batch of crossbred wool now being held in Buenos Aires. This is said to consist of from 40,000 to 50,000 bales, which were bought by German spinners who were unable to ship it. They have received offers for the wool, but have declined to sell it, believing that it will come in handy after the war is over. The price originally paid for it was a low one, and it will undoubtedly prove a good investment even if the war is protracted long beyond the date which the most pessimistic set as its conclusion. It will be a long time before wool will again get down to the level of 1913 prices.

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Woolen and Worsted Goods.

The situation in woolens and worsteds for both men's and women's wear continues a little uncertain as yet. Orders for the Fall on men's wear have not so far come up to expectations, though no great apprehension is shown by the mills as to the final outcome. The openings for next Spring are scheduled for the present week, and the promise is of higher prices, to correspond to the added cost of wool and dyestuffs. A serious matter is the guaranteeing of colors. In this respect domestic manufacturers are in no worse position than are those of Great Britain. Some of them, in fact, are in a much better position. The threatened strikes in the coat and suit and clothing industries introduced a disturbing element in the trade, but these seem now in a fair way of settlement. Evidences now point to a good volume of business, although the initial orders may not come up to the level of some former years. Imported cloths will cut very little figure. Some importers are now buyers of domestic fabrics of the better kind which the domestic mills have shown their ability to make. It is interesting to note, also, that some of these cloths of American manufacture are now finding a market abroad, even in Great Britain and France. Only recently an order came by cable to a Western mill for 2,000 pieces of worsted serge dress goods for immediate shipment. Coupled with this was a provisional order for 3,000 pieces more of similar goods.

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Makeshifts as to Dyes.

Time is gradually bringing some relief in the matter of the dyestuffs scarcity, but the establishment of the industry in this country will of necessity be a slow process. Makeshifts of various kinds and a large resort to vegetable colors are a present means of bridging the gap. The Commerce Department has suggested that the so-called intermediates, which are now being produced in great quantities from coal tar in this country, be sent to Switzerland, where they have factories for making the finished dyes. As has been stated in these columns, this is what the British have been doing, and it is a question whether the Swiss have the facilities for doing as much work of this kind as will be required of them. Under normal conditions, only a small percentage of these dyes has come to this country from Switzerland, where it was the practice to use German intermediates. Conceding, however, that the Swiss will be able, by the use of American intermediates, to supply this country's needs, their doing so can only be temporary, since the cost of shipping and reshipping will be too expensive in peaceful times. Ultimately, if the users of dyes here are to be assured of adequate supplies, all the work must be done in this country. The Trade Commission is studying out methods of preventing the Germans, after the war is over, from "dumping" their dyes on this market, for the purpose of putting out of business American makers of similar materials. This may not be as simple as it seems. Certain German dyemakers now have installations in this country which they use when it suits their purpose. In these factories, however, as in those which they had in Great Britain, they use intermediates made in Germany, and it is possible, therefore, for them to masquerade in the future as real domestic manufacturers while engaged in the business of throttling those who are actually so.

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Doing Pretty Well, Thank You.

In the knit-goods industry reports are almost without exception of an optimistic character. Many mills are running overtime, and some even night and day. New mills have been started and established ones have been adding to their equipment. The use of fibre or artificial silk, in combination with cotton or without, is showing a very marked increase. A gratifying feature is the growth of the export trade in knit goods, particularly hosiery. The orders are coming in from all parts of the globe—from Great Britain, Spain, and other European countries, from the South American republics and the West Indies, from Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. In these different and widespread localities American goods are taking the place of those formerly obtained from Germany. They are bound to create a good impression, because they look and wear better than those which they are displacing, and there is a general impression that much of the trade now being secured will stay after the war is over. These circumstances are viewed with great disgust by the spokesman for the political committee of the knit-goods industry, who has been getting up monthly reports of importations of hosiery and who has been obliged to show that these are constantly dwindling. He desists from giving any figures of exports, because the constant increase of these tends to destroy any argument that may be advanced calling for a raising of the tariff rate for the protection of the domestic manufacturer. It is hard to show that one who can hold his own abroad in competition with foreigners needs any bulwark at home against the latter.

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No Deductions Here.

It will be a bold or a very careless man who, in the years to come, will try to draw inferences from the trade statistics of the present. The second fiscal year has begun with both foreign and domestic trade going on under abnormal conditions. In the domestic field a lowered tariff had not had time to show its effect. Prior to its going into operation there was a decided lull in importations, which was followed by a very marked rise in the same so soon as the new tariff was in force. Before, however, domestic manufacturers had had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions, the war broke out, and, by restricting importations, put them back to where they started, or even a little behind that point. No deductions of any value can be drawn from the figures of imports under such circumstances. In the export field the abnormalities are even more marked. Shipments to countries with which there had been a large trade had either to be discontinued altogether or else curtailed to a surprising extent. To offset the losses in this direction came a large demand for foodstuffs from countries many of which used to obtain their supplies of such articles elsewhere. Besides this, there have been sent out hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of articles which are only needed for war purposes, and which will not figure in the exports after peace is declared. In dealing with statistics of this kind there is no way of making comparisons, since only similar things can be compared. This will not, however, prevent political stump speakers in next year's Presidential and Congressional campaigns from twisting figures to serve their purpose. They are of the class who rush in where angels fear to tread.

ADDED DUTY FOR BRITISH SPIRITS

Liquors Exported from the United Kingdom Are Declared to Receive a Bounty.

The importing trade in British spirits received a hard blow yesterday when Board 3 of the General Appraisers decided unanimously that Great Britain gives or bestows a bounty upon the exportation of spirits, within the meaning of Paragraph E, Section 4, of the Tariff act of 1913. The effect of the decision is to affirm the collection of an additional or countervailing duty on all importations of British spirits made into this country. The decision made yesterday is held by tariff experts to rank in importance with the notable ruling made by the board about a decade ago in the case of Robert E. Downs in which it was held that Russia pays a bounty upon the exportation of sugar. The Supreme Court later affirmed the board upholding the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar.

The entire British whisky import business in this country, amounting in the last full fiscal year for which statistics are available to 1,150,360 proof gallons, valued at $2,357,911, as well as British champagne and other spirituous beverages, are directly affected. The question whether the British Government gives a bounty upon exported spirits has proved a perplexing one during several years' investigation. The Treasury Department itself has issued conflicting orders in the attempt to solve the problem. Finally, however, after the passage of the present tariff law, the Government having made up its mind that a bounty was paid, started in to collect the additional duty.

This action led to protests from handlers of British spirits in all sections of the United States. When the case came before the board, however, the importing trade practically pooled its interests in order to make a comprehensive judicial test of the question. The importers' attorneys, Albert H. Washburn, Francis E. Hamilton, and W. P. Preble, as well as John J. Mulvaney, counsel for the Government, gathered a great mass of documentary evidence in support of their respective positions, as well as an impressive array of witnesses to back up their arguments.

Judge Hay, who wrote the decision, which is approved by Judges Somerville and Waite, summarizes the conclusions of the board under five separate headings. It is first held that Great Britain makes an allowance to the exporter of 3 pence on plain spirits and 5 pence on compound spirits upon their exportation. This action is according to the board a bounty or grant within the meaning of those words as used in Paragraph E of Section 4 of the present American tariff law.

In the second finding the board rules it is only the effect, and not the purpose, of a foreign statute that may be inquired into by the courts of the United States. If the effect of any such law is to bestow a bounty or grant upon the exporter of merchandise to the United States, it must be so held under the provisions of the tariff law cited above. The third point made is that in construing a local law the courts will look to the history of the times and the national policy in determining the purpose of the law. In harmony with this, the board holds that the purpose of Paragraph E, Section 4, was to prevent the unequal competition in the domestic market with the products of other countries.

Relative to the fourth point, the decision said that while it is true that words, the meaning of which have been definitely settled by judicial decision, should, when used in a statute, be given the meaning thus settled, the board should not give to words used in a statute a narrow or technical meaning if such would defeat the very purpose of the law when a broader and more liberal definition would effect that purpose. Lastly, it is held that Congress in re-enacting a pre-existing statute will be held to have intended that it should have the meaning given it by courts rather than that given it by the Treasury Department where the same may be in conflict.

"So far as the decision of this case is concerned," says the decision, "it seems to us only necessary to state that under the English law and its administration spirits of the kind here under consideration are subject to an excise duty of 14 shillings 9 pence per gallon; that such spirits when exported from England are not only relieved of this duty but in addition there is an allowance made of 3 pence per gallon upon plain spirits and 5 pence upon compound spirits. It is also provided that where, under certain circumstances, spirits may be used in the arts, or manufacture, or in universities or colleges, and when used as naval or ships' stores, they shall be exempt from duty and that in some of these cases an allowance of 3 pence or 5 pence may also be made.

"It seems quite clear to us that if the spirits in question may be sold in the United States at a less price, or at a greater profit, than they can in England, the very purpose of paragraph E is defeated. If the manufacturer of these spirits can sell them for consumption in England only after payment of an excise tax of 14 shillings 9 pence, and can sell them in the United States without paying this tax, and receive the additional allowance of 3 pence or 5 pence per gallon, he can sell them in the United States for a less price than he can in England, or if he sells them at the same price he will derive a larger profit."

In levying the countervailing duty provided for in paragraph E the Collector treated only the allowance of 3 pence and 5 pence per gallon as a bounty or grant. The domestic excise tax of 14 shillings 9 pence per gallon is not treated by the Collector as constituting a bounty, doubtless, the decision says, for the reason that the rule in United States vs. Passavant was applied in finding the value of these spirits for duty purposes and the amount of the domestic tax was added to make market value.

"We are not entirely certain," said the decision, "that this takes the excise tax out of the provisions of paragraph E, but as the question is not before us we leave it undecided. As to the allowance of 3 pence and 5 pence made upon export and which the Collector has added in levying countervailing duty, there is no question in our mind but what it brings the case within the purview of paragraph E. The protests are overruled."

It was said yesterday that the issue will be appealed to the Customs Court and may eventually be heard by the Supreme Court. Among the importing firms appearing as protestants in the test case are G. S. Nicholas & Co., E. Montagne's Sons, Mumm Champagne and Importation Company, E. J. Burke, Ltd., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, all of this city; the S. S. Pierce Company, and F. L. Roberts of Boston; the Sibley Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago, and Francis Draz & Co., Los Angeles.

Big Exports Delay Reports.

The big export movement at this port has been delaying the prompt publication by the Custom House force of outward manifests. The pressure upon the clerks has been such that it is impossible to keep up with the stream of documents being filed by ship masters. While additional clerks are needed Collector Malone so far, it is said, has been unable to assign extra men from other divisions to help in the compilation. Out of fifteen vessels reported in Friday's daily report of outgoing manifests all but one were for June 9, 10, 11, 14, or 15, or just one month behind the usual practice in returning manifests. The single exception was the case of the steamship Minnehaha sailing July 3. Even that report was almost a fortnight late.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Government's Power to Tax Cannot Be Contracted Awa

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, were justified when making entry of merchandise to deduct certain items from the invoiced value. Among these was an item of "freight charges from country to steamer." The Collector, in liquidating the entries, added back this item to make what he deemed correct market value, and assessed duty accordingly. The board sustained the importers' claim that the item was properly no part of the dutiable value, since it was included in the value of the goods.

The W. H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, protested the Collector's method of liquidating entries of cotton yarn. This was entered under bond for warehousing on Jan. 16, 1913, and four cases out of the shipment remained in warehouse until after the enactment of the tariff act of 1913. Upon the making of the warehouse entry the merchandise was lawfully appraised and its entered value was advanced by the Appraiser. A reappraisement was had, and General Appraiser Fischer sustained an advance of 6 per cent. over the entered value of the yarn. An appeal for a re-reappraisement before a board of three general Appraisers was not filed.

Under the Tariff act of 1909, which was in force at the time of appraisement and reappraisement, the goods were not subject to an additional or penal duty on account of undervaluation for the reason that such merchandise was subject to duty at a specific rate. The Tariff act of 1913, however, imposes duty on cotton yarn at an ad valorem rate, and, because the appraised value exceeded the entered value, the Collector, by virtue of Paragraph 1 of Section 3, collected an additional duty of 6 per cent. ad valorem on the yarn withdrawn from warehouse after the enactment of the present law.

Counsel for the importers contended that the provision under which the Collector took action was not retroactive and was intended to apply only to importations and entries made under the act of 1913; that it was the intention of Congress to levy duties on goods remaining in bonded warehouses after Oct. 3, 1913, at the rate fixed by the act, and the provision applying a penalty was to apply to goods imported after Oct. 3, 1913; that by virtue of law the importer had a contract with the Government and a vested right. It was further contended that this alleged contract has been impaired and the importers' property about to be taken without due process of law, and that a provision which would change the method of imposing duties on merchandise already appraised would penalize an importer without due process of law and would be expost facto and unconstitutional.

Judge Cooper held the claims of the importers to be without merit. After an exhaustive enumeration of authorities the General Appraiser concluded:

"In levying and collecting taxes Congress exercises the power of sovereignty, and the Government cannot enter into a contract with an individual by which its sovereignty as a State is destroyed or impaired. The United States has no contractual relations with the importer, the relations are governmental and sovereign, and its power to tax and collect taxes cannot be contracted away. The importation of dutiable merchandise is not complete, as between the Government and the importer, as long as the goods remain in the control or custody of the officers of the Government, and when imported merchandise is placed in a bonded warehouse and not entered for consumption, it is subject to the same duties and penalties as if it was on the high seas, three leagues from shore, when the law was enacted that levied the duties and penalties upon such importation. While in the present case apparently a hardship and a pecuniary loss is placed on the importer, nevertheless such hardship and loss cannot justify the court in dispensing with the requirements of the statutes. The meaning and effect of the tariff law can not be made to yield to the hardships or benefits arising in isolated cases. The protest is overruled."

ACTIVITY IN GRAY GOODS.

Yesterday's Sales the Largest for a Saturday in Weeks.

The long-expected revival of the gray goods market is apparently at hand, and, following the improved buying on Friday that resulted from a firmer cotton market, trading was the largest yesterday it has been on Saturday for many weeks. The activity of buyers naturally had the effect of strengthening the views of sellers, and a general improvement in the price position of the market, at least as far as printcloths are concerned, was the result.

Bids for contract deliveries at current figures were refused, and in some cases bids which showed an advance of a sixteenth of a cent over recent figures were also turned down. For instance, bids of 3 13-16c were refused on 38½-inch 64-60s, as were offers of 3 5-16c on 60-48s in that width for delivery in the last three months of the year. There were sales of both at those figures, however, for delivery through October, as well as business on 60-52s in that same width for the same delivery at 3 7-16c. Spot and near-by sales of 38½-inch 64-64s were reported at 4c.

While in practically all cases it is still possible to obtain limited quantities of spot goods at the figures given below, there is no question of their being limited, and these prices are not expected to stand much longer. In several cases, particularly on the more popular constructions, an advance of a sixteenth is already being asked for prompt shipment. Business was put through on 39-inch 80-80s and 39-inch 72-76s, but the bulk of yesterday's trading on the whole, high-count goods was on 39-inch 68-72s. They sold for spot at 4¾c, and for late shipment from 4 7-16c to 4½c, according to the delivery. Narrow goods were none too active, and there was no unusual movement to sheetings and drills. Spot printcloth prices were

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4 27-inch, 64-64s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Manufacturers Are Not Eager to Sell at Current Prices.

FALL RIVER, July 17.—Another quiet week was experienced in the printcloth markets. Buyers were seeking business extending through the Fall months, and the mills displayed indifference about future business at prevailing prices. The margin of profit, the manufacturers declare, is small enough as it is, for spot or nearby delivery and they claim that they stand to lose if the contract far ahead, so that no great eagerness was manifested to trade under present quotations.

Fair inquiry was noted during the week for 38½- and 36-inch goods and a moderate amount of trading was done in these styles. No change in the general apathetic condition of the narrow goods markets was apparent during the week, the bulk of the business being done in wide and medium wide goods. The mills are looking for better prices. Before Fall they hope the demand will bring a more brisk inquiry and that this will mean larger profits out of the sales.

The usual amount of Summer curtailment is now on and some mills have cut down their weekly production. The Barnaby Manufacturing Company is still closed and will doubtless remain idle till plans for complete reorganization are consummated. The cotton yarn markets are quiet and reports from various quarters are to the effect that business is slow and prices are irregular and weak. Cotton went off a little during the week, but in the opinion of some manufacturers the desirable kinds are not easily gotten. The weekly sales amounted to about 180,000 pieces of which about 35,000 were spots.

Good Prices for Good Wool.

LONDON, July 17.—Offerings at the wool auction sales today were 8,300 bales. This was another good selection. There was a brisk demand and the market was firm, scoured merinos realizing 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d for the Russian and home trade. Low crossbreds are still irregular.

TO EDUCATE THE JEWELRY WEARERS

Campaign Under Way to Teach Right Use of Articles of Personal Adornment.

A campaign is under way in the jewelry trade to educate the American people in regard to the proper function of jewelry as a necessary and essential feature of dress adornment, and to develop the taste of the American women in the wearing of jewelry along the lines of appropriateness and harmony, especially the latter.

One of the men most familiar with the plan is T. Edgar Wilson of this city, who has been well known to the trade for a number of years as editor of The Jewelers' Circular. Outlining the campaign to a TIMES reporter yesterday, he said:

"Jewelry has become so universally worn that it is almost impossible today to find a girl or woman, properly clothed, who is not wearing jewelry of some kind, either for the sake of utility or for a decorative purpose. It is now almost as impossible to conceive a woman wearing a dress without jewelry as it is to conceive her wearing jewelry without a dress.

"Many women show natural taste in wearing their jewelry, but by many others the ornament is used irrespective of its appropriateness to the gown or the occasion. With some women the jewelry worn plays a necessary part in the effect of their costumes, setting them off and completing the picture; with others the jewelry worn produces a jarring and even discordant note. In other words, jewelry may make or mar a woman's appearance, be she dressed in shirtwaist and skirt or in the finest of evening gowns.

"The relation of jewelry to dress has been seriously discussed of late by members of the jewelry organizations of the country, and members of the manufacturing associations of the various producing centres have gone so far as to appoint special committees to aid in a movement for educating the American jewelry wearer to the underlying principles of the proper use of jewelry. The fashion magazines and the press have been appealed to to help in this campaign.

"The whole trouble is that few women have given much thought to the appropriateness of the various kinds of jewelry. They do not realize that in addition to jewelry for evening wear there is jewelry distinctly the thing for use with traveling costumes, as well as for wear with sport clothes, and morning and afternoon costumes; that there is jewelry appropriate alone for the elderly matron and other jewelry suitable only for the debutante. Neither do they realize that there is jewelry made especially for use on heavy fabrics and materials of solid texture, such as lapis lazuli, turquoise, and various gem minerals and kinds of matrix, and that these ornaments are distinctly unappropriate for wear with dresses of the lighter materials, such as chiffons, voiles, nets, &c. They do not realize that the garments of these materials require jewelry which utilizes pearls of delicate color, tourmaline, aquamarine, and other semi-precious stones, in addition to the rare precious gems of more general use.

"All sorts of factors must be taken into consideration in determining the proper note to be sounded in the wearing jewelry, and the more fastidious woman will now consider the age, coloring, and general build of the wearer in addition to the material, color, and cut of the garment to be adorned. The occasion for which it is to be used is also a vital element in the choice of a particular bit of jewelry by one who knows the whys and wherefores.

"The question is a large one, but the principles underlying it apply to the wearing of the cheapest, as well as the most expensive, jewelry. If properly guided, the woman of taste, no matter what her means, will soon learn to have her jewelry suit the costume she wears, regardless of the quality of either. The woman of fashion, who can afford the fine products in gems, gold and platinum, that are being turned out by the American artists of today has an unlimited field in which to show her discriminating taste for beauty and art and, to a certain extent, express her individuality in every costume she wears.

"Paris, unfortunately, is no longer the centre of jewelry fashions, owing to the fact that new kinds of regular jewelry are not being made or worn there to the extent they were once. The war has brought mourning effects into fashion that would not do for this country. The American manufacturers, as a result, have had to determine the style tendencies themselves in all forms of new jewelry that they manufacture. With the retailers, they practically put the final mark of acceptance on what will be featured in the coming season's lines.

"The Newark manufacturers have been especially active in this way, and the Styles Committee of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of that city has recently submitted a series of opinions regarding styles for the coming Fall season. The most important conclusions are as follows:

"The prevailing styles in jewelry for Fall, 1915, will be platinum and gold in their natural colors, without artificial finishes. Platinum displays to a marked degree the beauty of diamonds, and this metal will be used where diamonds are called for, either alone or in combination with other stones, but this will not prevent the use of the various colors of gold or the combination of enamel, especially where colored stones are to be shown.

"Diminutive designs will be the rule in all classes of jewelry.

"Brooches are assuming prominence again.

"Rings will be made with an inclination to designs running across the finger and with various stones cut in shapes out of the ordinary. The reason for calling for odd-shaped stones is the increasing difficulty in securing regular sizes.

"Bracelets of flexible type and bangles in narrow widths, jeweled with diamonds and with semi-precious stones, will be the vogue, and for evening wear elbow styles will be particularly favored.

"The tendency of design in necklaces will be toward narrow, tight-fitting effects, with jeweled ornaments worked into the chin.

"Watches will continue to be worn in bracelets and will also hang pendent from the neck, the main ornament in the chain being placed next to the watch.

"Gold belt buckles mounted on leather and on material similar to that of the costume worn will continue to be fashionable.

"Hatpins of small design will continue in favor.

"Lorgnettes for all occasions will be shown from the elaborately jeweled platinum for full dress to the simple gold for shopping.

"The trend in fashion for sleeve links will be toward loose links with the short connections to set well in soft cuffs.

"Waldemar chains will be shown with a ring, to which a charm, seal, or locket may be attached to hang near the pocket.

"The whole subject is one which will probably be gone into thoroughly at the convention of jewelers that will be held in this city in the week beginning Aug. 23, during which an exhibition of jewelry, silverware, and kindred lines will be made at the Grand Central Palace. At this time the retail jewelers will probably meet with committees from the manufacturers and wholesalers to discuss the question of jewelry styles and to give added impetus to the movement to make the American women show greater taste in the wearing of the artistic products of the goldsmith and lapidary than is shown by the women of any other nation in the world."

RUST AND MILD STEEL.

Former Causing a Return to the Use of Wrought Iron.

Although mild steel, Bessemer and open-hearth, has largely taken the place of wrought iron, it is so only because of cheapness and not because of superior quality or durability. No sooner had mild steel been in use a short time than it unexpectedly developed great susceptibility to rust. So serious was the trouble and so entirely incapable of remedy that in some minor matters wrought iron has "come back" into its own again.

In roofing nails made of mild steel the heads rusted so badly after comparatively brief exposure to the weather that the shingles came loose; nor did galvanizing help matters very much. For there developed the curious fact, alike in nails, barbed wire, and galvanized sheets, that the mild steel surface refused to take more than a certain plating of the galvanizing material, no matter how long or persistently the attempt was made to give a heavy coating. Evidently there was some inherent difference, either mechanically or chemically in the make-up of wrought iron and mild steel—apparently it is somewhat of both—especially as relates to the greater amount of carbon in wrought iron, which gives it superior resistance to oxidization.

As a result, not only has wrought iron come back into use in some small measure where length of service rather than price is desired, but there have likewise come upon the market various composition metals, claiming to embody the virtues of both forms of metal. Some have been successes, some have not, but it is too soon yet to say whether the new composition metals will show the long-lived endurance and resistance to rust that characterized the old-fashioned wrought iron hardware. Meanwhile in general mild steel maintains its popularity because it is cheap, and this is an age of opportunism.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.: H. C. Taylor, upholstery goods, carpets; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Massachusetts Shirt Co.: A. Falk, mfrs. shirts; Endicott.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery, basement; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, ready-to-wear, (wholesale); 232 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Friedlander, Brody & Co.; H. Brody, mfrs. hosiery; Grand.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. Browning, victrolas; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Pashek & Co.; F. Pashek, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, mfrs. pants, overalls, clothing; Broadway Central.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wunsburg D. G. Co.; E. H. Dickinson, women's, children's shoes; 106 Grand.
HICKORY, N. C.—G. W. Hall & Co.; G. W. Hall, genl. mdse.; Imperial.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. G. Co.; H. Levy, genl. mdse.; 140 West 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Stephens, furs; G. P. Meier, tailoring dept.; 1107 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; M. Zander, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—S. L. Brock D. G. Co.; M. W. Little, dry goods, notions, laces, millinery, ready-to-wear, house furn. goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Deal-Anderson Co.; A. H. Anderson, decorations, furnishings; Grenoble.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Reed's Sons; J. Bailey, trimmings; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Wachs, Share & Co.; A. Ritner, mfrs. women's, misses' skirts; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—H. L. Leksynsky & Co.; E. Leszynsky, women's ready-to-wear; 35 West 31st.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; 71 West 23d.
YORK, Penn.—Weist's Sons; J. M. Rodgers, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; Gregorian.
ST. LOUIS—Hecht Bros. & Co.; M. Hecht, clothing, mfrs. men's, boys' clothing; 53 West 14th.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—BY LOCAL ST. LOUIS REPRESENTATIVE FOR ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, SOPHISTICATED TRADE; GOOD LINE $8.50 AND $9.00 WAISTS; ALSO SILK AND LINGERIE WAISTS, $12.00 TO $42.00 DOZEN. COMMAND BIG FOLLOWING AND WILL DO JUSTICE TO GOOD LINE. C 9 TIMES ANNEX.

WANT FROM 100 TO 500 men's genuine Palm Beach suits with Palm Beach label, light and dark colors, all sizes; immediate delivery; will pay cash; wire what you have. Altheimer Dry Goods Co., Little Rock, Ark.

$150,000.00 worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at wholesale. Bargain prices; immediate shipment, terms, etc. Get to know us. A. SCHAAF & SONS, 394 Broadway. Phone Franklin 42.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—A DESIGNER

who can produce waists at $9.00 per dozen. Must have knowledge of manufacturing. Will not consider applications unless highly recommended. Salary no object for the right party. Communicate at once with KRAMER & SAUBER, 113 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURER of a high-grade Athletic Underwear, Pajamas, and Nightrobes will place the line with salesmen or agents having experience and acquaintance with the gross trade; commission basis; state territory and all other particulars. Address A. Austin, 39 South Gay St., Baltimore.

SALESMAN wanted, cloak, suit trade; invest $3,000; good paying proposition. T 28 Times.

WHO WILL CARRY COTTON?

Japanese Fears In Case Pacific Mail Boats Cease Running.

Considerable anxiety exists among Japanese importers of American cotton over the possibility of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line being withdrawn from the Pacific after Nov. 4, as reported. According to a translation from a Japanese newspaper that has been received from Kobe by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is feared that the withdrawal of the ships of this company from the Pacific will become a serious handicap to the continuance of the Japanese cotton-spinning industry.

It is pointed out in the translated article that the Pacific Mail Line has for some time been handling fully 60 per cent. of American shipments of cotton to Japan. Thirty per cent. of the remainder has been handled by the three Japanese steamship lines and the remaining 10 per cent. by the ships of the Great Northern Railroad. With American cotton exports to Japan totaling about 400,000 bales annually, the Japanese interested in the subject are wondering who is going to carry the approximately 240,000 bales that are now carried by the Pacific Mail Line. It is shown that, by increasing the number of steamers and other boats operated, the Japanese lines can take care of part of this amount, but it is not thought that all of it could be handled, even with the resources of the Japanese lines taxed to their limits.

As a last resort, it is pointed out that a certain amount of aid may be obtained from the Panama and Suez Canal boats, but, in view of the conditions in Europe and the present high rates charged on ocean freights, it is said that not much aid can be expected from that source.

Openings This Week.

Openings of lightweight men's wear piece goods are scheduled for this week. Is is understood that the leading factor in the market will name prices on Wednesday. Everything points to a strong market, with advances on staple numbers of from 10 to 15 cents per yard. While trouble is being experienced in many quarters through lack of suitable dyes, the major mill organizations are thought to be sufficiently well supplied with color stuffs to last them through the major portion of the coming season.

ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $30. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories.
U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER MATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Pelties of all kinds at Jos. Steinel & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES.
Newest Novelties at Stote & Schaffer, "The Petit House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS
At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEON F. STURM, 48 W. 25. Greeley 877-876.

HATS.
VELVET HATS } Milton S. Rosmarkie,
SATIN HATS } 40 W. 32d St.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.75-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

SWEATERS AND KNIT NOVELTIES.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1858.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2566 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric
DAHLIA
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 3-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange. 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4200.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'k 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 562 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions. Cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. S. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 4256.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers, somewhat lower temperature Monday; probably fair Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,995. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' WON THAW JUROR

"We Never Thought He Had Been Insane," Declares David Robinson, Foreman.

TALKS AFTER SEEING HARRY

Arbiter Says "We" Considered He Had a Right to Kill Stanford White.

THAW NOW IN PHILADELPHIA

Takes Another Surf Bath at Atlantic City Before Resuming His Journey to Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Harry K. Thaw left here for Philadelphia today, saying he would spend the night there and probably go on to Pittsburgh, where his mother is awaiting him, tomorrow. Interest in Thaw's movements was overshadowed, however, by a statement made after a conference with him by David Robinson, foreman of the jury which returned a verdict before Justice Hendrick in New York that Thaw was sane.

Mr. Robinson said that the "unwritten" or "natural" law had influenced the finding in favor of Stanford White's slayer, and that the jury in that latest sanity hearing had thought Thaw never had been insane. He said also that he knew all about the Thaw case when he became a juror, as he had read about former proceedings carefully in the newspapers.

Mr. Robinson's disclosures were significant in comparison with two points in Justice Hendrick's charge. The Justice instructed the jurors: "I want you to exclude any feeling of sympathy for this man or any feeling that may have been caused by emotion shown by his mother."

Justice Hendrick's Charge.

The Justice also directed that the jury must assume that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, as he had been so adjudged, and that Thaw was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus proceedings, after which he was returned to Matteawan.

The interview was given this morning, when newspaper men sought out Mr. Robinson at Thaw's request. The ex-foreman did not pretend to speak officially for all the jurymen, but he frequently used the collective "we."

Mr. Robinson took exception to editorials in THE TIMES and The Sun published the day following Thaw's release. He said that he was going to call the jury together soon, and that resolutions probably would be adopted condemning these comments. He didn't think that the editorial writers had any grounds for calling Thaw a murderer, as he had been acquitted of that charge.

"Was it the view of the jury that Thaw had never been insane?" he was asked.

"Yes, we thought he had never been insane."

"Then, if he never was crazy, doesn't it follow that he was guilty of murder?"

Cites Thaw Case Parallel.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Robinson. "I have served on juries before. I was on a jury in the Smith-Rushton case in Savannah, back in the eighties, which was a good bit more famous than the Frank case. Smith killed Rushton because of the latter's relations with Smith's wife, and we acquitted Smith. It seemed to us, considering all circumstances, that that was the idea in the Thaw case."

"Did they know when you were polled as a juryman in this case that you had served in the Smith-Rushton case?"

"I told them I had served in a murder case in another State."

"And in reaching your verdict in the Thaw case, you were guided by the same considerations which caused you to declare Smith not guilty of murder?"

"Precisely so."

"If Thaw should kill another man, whether under the influence of liquor or not, would you as a juror consider yourself responsible?"

"No. I would consider Thaw on the same basis as any man who kills under aggravating circumstances. Thaw would only kill for a woman."

"Would not you even consider that you had made a mistake in considering him sane?"

"No, we would not."

Questioned about the part that the "unwritten" law played in the deliberations of the jury, Mr. Robinson said: "There is no question about the unwritten law. I don't believe much in it. But we all know that in cases where a man kills another in defense of his honor juries acquit him, not only in the South, but also in the North, and right in New York."

"You think, then, do you, that Thaw had a right to kill Stanford White?"

"All things considered, we did," Mr. Robinson replied. "I don't call this the unwritten law. I call it the natural law."

"And it doesn't necessarily imply that a man is crazy under such circumstances?"

"Certainly not. Lots of sane men commit murder."

"Insanity the Only Defense."

"And all the jurors thought the same way about it?"

"I understand so. We all understood that insanity was the only defense that Thaw could put in."

It developed also that the Smith-Rushton case had been one of the subjects discussed in the jury room while the jurors were considering evidence as to Thaw's sanity. Mr. Robinson said that such questions formed part of the deliberations.

Mr. Robinson was asked about the charge by Justice Hendrick.

"You say that you didn't consider Thaw insane at any time?" a reporter asked. "Does that mean that you did not hold yourselves bound by the Justice's charge that as a matter of law you had to assume that Thaw was insane at the time he killed Mr. White, and also that he was insane as late

Continued on Page 5.

HOPE FOR COMPROMISE IN WELSH COAL STRIKE

Employers May Make Immediate Concessions of Most of the Men's Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—Hopeful developments in the Welsh coal mining dispute are forecast by the Cardiff correspondent of The Daily News, who telegraphs as follows:

"This evening there is a slight rift in the lowering clouds, and a slender streak of sunshine illumines the gloom. A new and simple path to peace has been pointed out and seems to be acceptable in quarters that vitally matter. Necessarily there is a good deal of reticence about the matter in quarters that are likely to know, but I should not be surprised if it took the form of conceding immediately all the men's terms except stipulating for a three years' agreement; that then the matters now in dispute should be referred to a tribunal under the Munitions act, which tribunal would decide as to the marginal differences between the award of Mr. Runciman and the full demands of the men; that the men would be ordered back and go at once with an honorable undertaking to abide the result of the tribunal's decision. If this confirmed the full demands, all well and good; if it decided something short, then the balance would be taken back from the men. In the meantime the Government, ordering or awarding full concessions, would guarantee the employers against any loss caused by that part of the demands which the tribunal should ultimately award.

"Upon lines of this sort, I am told, a settlement can be obtained. It would be a compromise. The men would get the immediate concession of their demands, except the three years' agreement, but subject to the arbitration of the tribunal upon those points now already conceded. The employers would get the guarantee of the Government to cover a temporary loss upon the points not finally adjudged by the tribunal. The Government would secure the inestimable advantage of an immediate resumption of work."

A Cardiff dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The normal output of the Welsh coalfield, affected by the strike, is well over 100,000 tons a day, or roughly 1,000,000 tons a week. It seems now impossible to get the men back to work before Wednesday even if the strike finishes then, by which time 1,000,000 tons of the finest coal will have been lost.

"But the loss is greater than this. Already important industrial concerns are closing down through lack of coal. These concerns, counting on the nearness of the pits, had little storing room and depended virtually on day to day supplies. The greatest of them is the Ebby vale steel, coal and iron works, where the shortage of coal has caused the damping down of coke ovens and blast furnaces of the plant, upon which other plants, employing 6,000 men, are directly dependent.

"Another big concern, the Graigola Patent Fuel Works at Swansea, employing 2,000 men, besides its own collieries is stopped, also the Crown Preserved Coal Company, the Anchor Patent Fuel Company, and the Star Patent Fuel Company.

"There are many other Welsh concerns, such for instance as the Atlantic and Pacific Fuel Company and many of the South Wales steel and tinplate concerns, which cannot run much longer without fresh supplies. The coal and iron railways are stopped and by Wednesday the coal dockers will be idle."

BOMB FOR A CUNARDER HIDDEN IN HER COAL

Unexpected Transfer of Fuel in Transit, Due to Damaged Car, Leads to Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—An accident to a coal car on the Pennsylvania Railroad was responsible for the discovery today at Morrisville, near here, of what is believed to be a high explosive bomb intended to destroy a Cunard Line steamship. The coal was consigned to the Cunard Steamship Company at New York.

The car which was damaged had been loaded with coal in the mining region of Pennsylvania. To prevent the loss of coal in transit the car was left in the Morrisville railroad yard so that its load could be transferred to another car, and the transfer was begun today.

While the coal was passing from the damaged car through a chute to another car, a workman saw a dark object about twenty inches long and tapering down from ten to six inches in diameter, as it slid down the coal chute.

It was quickly dug out and examined by James G. Ashborn, a former navy man, who is employed as a machinist at the yard. Mr. Ashborn found the object to be of tin and to contain a black substance, which he believed to be a mixture containing gun powder and some other explosive. He said he was sure the contents were highly explosive. The supposed bomb will be sent to an expert for examination.

There was great excitement among employes in the yard when the bomb was discovered, and the engineer of the train moved the car a safe distance away for fear of an explosion. It is believed that the bomb was intended to explode when thrown into a furnace aboard a Cunard ship.

Captain D. J. Roberts, marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night:

"We order coal for our ships from the Berwind White depot at Communipaw as it is required for them, and no one can tell which lighter is going to a Cunard steamer until the barge Captain gets his instructions from the Superintendent of the depot

"We have thought of the possibility of secreting explosives in the coal, and have an inspector on every lighter watching the coal as it is conveyed to the ship. It is handled again by the firemen working in the bunkers and finally by the coal trimmers and firemen on the voyage before the coal reaches the furnaces. By these means it would be difficult for a bomb to pass without being detected.

"No precaution is neglected in watching out for safety. The Orduna only takes on 1,000 tons of coal in New York, and it is ready alongside for the men to start work at 6 o'clock in the morning."

HINTS THAT SWEDEN MIGHT ENTER WAR

Premier Says She Wishes to Remain at Peace, but Not at Any Price.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Copenhagen says:

"That it is not impossible that Sweden will enter the war was indicated by a speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjold, in replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg. The Premier said:

"'The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as to believe that she favors peace at any price.'"

Continued on Page 4.

SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH. $5 for 3. 364 5th Av. (34th St.)—Advt.

FRANK SURVIVES ASSASSIN'S KNIFE

Jugular Vein Partly Severed by Convict's Attack, but He Is Expected to Recover.

SLASHED WHILE HE SLEPT

Assailant, the Murderer of Two Men, Asserts That He Was Not Prompted to the Act.

FRANK BRAVE IN CRISIS

Not Afraid to Die, and Begs That Assailant Be Forgiven—Governor Plans Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 18.—Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut by William Creen, a fellow-convict at the Georgia Prison Farm here, late last night, the jugular vein being partly severed, is believed to have a good chance for recovery. It was feared for a time that he would die from loss of blood, but the hemorrhage was checked in quick time, and now the attending physicians says the wounded man has something more than a fighting chance for his life.

Frank was reported late tonight as resting well. He had regained his normal pulse. Two trained nurses have been employed to care for him.

The attack on the famous life prisoner was sudden, savage and unprovoked. The assailant, a murderer who has killed two men, also is serving a life sentence.

Frank was quartered at night in a dormitory with about one hundred other prisoners, and occupied a bunk about forty feet from one of the two doors to the large room. Creen's bunk was the fourth from his. No prisoner is allowed to leave his place without permission from one of the two guards stationed at the dormitory at night.

Seized Frank by the Hair.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Creen called out for permission to get up, and it was granted. He started down the line of bunks toward the one occupied by Frank. As he reached it he seized Frank by the hair and delivered one blow with a butcher knife, which he had concealed. A guard rushed to the bunk and prevented Creen from striking again.

Among the prisoners who rushed to Frank's aid were two physicians, one of whom also was serving a life term for murder. They gave first aid and treated the wound until Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, was summoned from his home, half a mile away. The three men took twenty-five stitches in Frank's neck. Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, arrived from Atlanta today with two nurses. He said that while the patient's condition was serious, he had a good chance for life.

Mrs. Frank was in Milledgeville at the home of J. M. Burns. She was not told of the attack until after the physicians had finished their work. She became hysterical, but later was calmed and was taken to the prison hospital.

The cut extends from the front of the neck around the left side to almost the middle of the back of the neck. Neither the windpipe nor the spinal cord is hurt, but the jugular vein is partly severed. The physicians' greatest fear tonight was that some of the stitches might slip. There is danger, also, of a new rupture from a coughing spell.

In trying to fight off his assailant Frank got gashes in both hands from the knife, but these wounds are not serious.

After his wounds had been dressed Frank turned to the physicians and asked: "I am I going to die?"

"We don't know," replied Dr. Compton. "You are in a serious condition and will have to be quiet."

Not Afraid to Die.

"If I am going to die," replied Frank, "I am not afraid. Nothing stands between me and God. I hope that the man who attacked me will be forgiven."

Frank knew of the demonstrations against the action of Governor Slaton in commuting his sentence and also of threats to take him from the prison farm by force. Those who reached his side first after he was wounded believe he had all this in mind when he said: "I guess they have got me now."

Everybody who has been at Frank's bedside has commented on his calmness and fortitude. For some time he thought he was going to die, but throughout he maintained marked courage, never uttering any complaint.

Frank's constitution, which stood him in such good stead throughout his fight for life in the courts, seems unimpaired. He was somewhat worn down when brought to the State Farm, being probably sixty pounds lighter than when arrested, accused of the murder of Mary Phagan, but he had taken on flesh since his arrival here and was getting strong and robust through working much of the time in the open air with other convicts, hence the great loss of blood that he has suffered has not caused a complete collapse. He is weak, but has nerve.

Frank asked the prison doctors again today if they thought he would live.

"You have a good chance," he was told. Frank smiled.

"Don't punish the man who attacked me," he said. "I have nothing to fear. I will be able to prove to the world that I am innocent of the crime of which they accuse me if they give me a chance."

"Doctor," he said later, "I am going to live. I must live. I must vindicate myself."

Life Saved by Murderer.

Dr. Rosenberg, Frank's Atlanta physician, complimented the prison doctors, saying their prompt action saved Frank's life. Dr. J. M. McNaughton, who is serving a life term for murder, is being congratulated for the part he played. It was he who rendered the first aid, clamping the gushing vein and stopping the hemorrhage. Dr. McNaughton says Frank surely would have died to death in five minutes. He is much pleased over saving the life of his fellow prisoner.

Creen, Frank assailant, appears composed as he lies on a cot in the big dormitory with his legs chained to a concrete post. The report that he had been placed in a dungeon is untrue; there are no cells in this prison.

According to Creen's own statement he has killed two men. One of these was Tobe Reese, whom he killed eight years ago. Of that crime he was acquitted on a plea of self-defense. He killed O. S. Kitchens three years ago, and for that crime received a life sentence.

Continued on Page 4.

To Take the Tariff Out of Politics

A strong organization has been formed to work for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, and it will shortly begin a nation-wide campaign. An article will tell of the project

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

DELAY ARMS STRIKE; MAY AVERT TROUBLE

Leaders Consent to Wait 48 Hours Before Calling Out Machinists at Bridgeport Plants

AT NEW YORKER'S REQUEST

Who Is Financially Interested—Manufacturers Skeptical—Labor View of Bridgeport's War Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—After J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, had issued formal order this afternoon for the machinists to strike at the Remington Arms plant tomorrow at Noon, John A. Johnson, Vice President of the Structural Iron Workers, came to this city from New York and announced that, in response to a personal appeal from a New Yorker financially interested in Bridgeport factories, he had agreed to delay calling the walkout for forty-eight hours.

Mr. Johnson refused to reveal the name of the man. He did say that he was connected with neither the Remington Company nor the Stewart Construction Company. This man, said Mr. Johnson, realized what a calamity a general strike throughout New England would be at this time.

"I left Bridgeport yesterday afternoon, and went to New York," said Mr. Johnson. "As soon as I reached my office there I found a telephone message from this man, a friend of mine, who is not connected with any labor organization. He told me that he believed he could do something to settle the difficulty."

Mr. Johnson said he understood an effort would be made to have Major W. G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company, enter into conference with the labor representatives.

It was pointed out to Mr. Johnson that the two days' delay would give the machinists time to strengthen their organization, which is not over strong in the Remington cartridge plant. He scoffed at the intimation that the union men had shown the white feather.

Mr. Keppler said that it was planned to call out first the men in the Remington Arms plant, next those in the cartridge factory and then those in all factories having sub-contracts from the Remington Company. He insisted that any material delay in granting the demands would result in a general strike throughout New England.

The strike fever seems to be in the air. The workmen are prosperous and have money in bank. The pleayune question of proper union affiliation of the millwrights has faded into insignificance; it is now one of a general demand for better hours and closed shops.

At Bridgeport breathed easier when the news came that the strike would not be declared. The men ordered to walk out of the Remington arms plant were 150 machinists, 200 hod carriers, 50 riggers, 50 sheet-metal workers, and 50 die sinkers and drop forgers. It had been planned to have these men make a demonstration in front of the Remington U. M. C. plant and in parade through the city.

Guards Threaten to Strike, Too.

In addition the 700 guards at the Remington plants agreed that they would not risk their lives in a strike for $15.10 a week, and had planned to walk out when the machinists struck. The Remington people say that most of these guards are retired United States soldiers. The labor officials deny this.

"I have agreed to Mr. Johnson's request to delay the strike for one or two days," said Mr. Keppler, "but this does not mean that either the machinists or the Remington people have backed down. It means simply that organized labor agrees with the interested New Yorker that a strike would be a body blow to Bridgeport, and we are opposed to the needless destruction of the city's prosperity. If this mediator can obtain a conference for us with the Remington people he will have done something. I hope the delay will bring about a settlement."

Manufacturers of Bridgeport were tonight inclined to be skeptical as to the assigned reason for the delay. They maintain that the machinists are not well enough organized in Bridgeport to conduct a successful strike. On the other hand, the labor leaders are firm in their declaration that they will insist on nothing less than the original demands—a permanent eight-hour day in all the Remington plants, recognition of millwrights as metal workers and a minimum scale of wages.

There was much sub-surface discontent among the machinists over the delay. The men are anxious to start the fight for a strictly "closed" New England with an eight-hour day in all shops.

A new grievance was added by the peremptory dismissal of thirty-five union machinists from the plant of the Bullard Manufacturing Company. Union officials demand that any settlement shall include the reinstatement of these men.

Leaders Angry at Gompers.

Strike leaders here did not conceal their anger today at a published statement of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that offers of money had been made to labor men in Bridgeport to force the strike. This recalled vividly the charge by Major Penfield that pro-German money was back of the move to tie up the manufacture of arms for the Allies. The Major is said to have the affidavits of several labor men, including that of Ernest O'Brien, ex-business agent of the Carpenters' Union, that twice he was offered $200 to call his men off the arms plant construction work.

Simon Lake, the inventor, head of the Lake Torpedo Boat Construction Company, at whose plant the patternmakers struck yesterday, and which would be tied up by a strike of the machinists, was asked today what he thought of the talk of outside influences.

"I have no direct evidence," he replied. "But if I were a German and wanted to tie up the manufacture of arms for enemies I would not hesitate to approach some of these labor agitators. As for the patternmakers, I am a patternmaker myself, and I know that some patternmakers are worth more than others. They have struck on the demand that all receive the same pay. I regard that as opposed to the American Constitution, which gives a man a right to advance himself. I shall

Continued on Page 4.

TALK IN HUNGARY OF OUTBREAK HERE

London Hears Count Tisza Would "Mobilize" Austrians and Hungarians in America

TO CLOSE ARMS FACTORIES

Gossip in Premier's Club About Using Force to Stop American Sales to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent says:

"It is stated that the Government contemplates the mobilization of the American Austrians and Hungarians, of whom there are some 6,000,000 in the United States, so as to interfere with the manufacture of war material, if the American Government will not meet the demands of the central empires. One of the members of Count Tisza's club said:

"'It is a great mistake on the part of America to believe that we are utterly powerless, for if the worst comes to the worst, we have more than 15,000,000 men, mostly in the Eastern States—Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians—who are ready to menace the business of the munition manufacturers.'

"It is not quite clear what all this means unless it refers to the bombs and revolvers of Mr. Morgan's assailant, Muenter, who is feted in Vienna and Munich as a German martyr. There are 3,000 Hungarian societies in America which can create trouble and foment strikes, but for such an undertaking a central organization or body is necessary, and the American authorities may have something to say on that subject. Underground agitation, on the other hand, would be of very little use. Moreover, though there are many thousands of Hungarians employed in factories in America, turning out war material for England and the Allies, and, though the agents of the German organizations are doing their best to impress them with their ideas, these people pay little or no heed to them.

"Count Tisza, in giving his followers some idea of his policy, is reported to have said something to this effect: 'We have been at war almost a year now, and have tried to behave rapidly, as every great military power should behave. We have worked hard and shed our blood and spent our money until we have achieved a position in the war which justifies our taking into consideration the unfriendly attitude and pretensions of certain neutrals, who interpret neutrality entirely in defiance of the spirit of the word and in accordance with their own interests and sentiments. We think the time has arrived when we should take a stand, and in the name of right and justice raise a protest against the menacing and disloyal attitude of certain neutral States.'

"These general phrases are said to relate partly to Rumania and partly to America, but the Premier did not give any indication as to the precise steps he would take."

8,983,891 Teutons Here in 1910.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The census of 1910 showed that there were then in the United States 2,501,333 natives of Germany, 1,174,973 natives of Austria, and 495,609 natives of Hungary. This makes a total of 4,171,915 natives of the central empires in the United States. In addition there were 709,070 American born persons both of whose parents were natives of Austria; 3,911,847 native born persons both of whose parents were born in Germany, and 191,095 native born persons both of whose parents were born in Hungary. There were also in the United States at the time of the 1910 census 117,565 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Austria, 1,869,590 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Germany, and 12,565 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Hungary.

The total number of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians and native born persons both of whose parents were born in Germany, Austria or Hungary was 8,983,891. Even allowing for any increase in this Austrian, German and Hungarian population due to natural increase and immigration the estimate of 15,000,000 male Germans, Austrians and Hungarians made by "one of the members of Count Tisza's club" is plainly a great exaggeration. The figures given above include women and children whose numbers must be subtracted to get at the total number of men who might be employed in munitions factories and the exaggeration is little modified if to the total is added the 2,000,723 native born persons, one of whose parents was of German, Austrian or Hungarian birth.

Of the 2,501,333 natives of Germany who were in the United States in 1910, 436,911 were in New York, 319,190 were in Illinois, 233,384 in Wisconsin, 196,202 in Pennsylvania, 131,586 in Michigan, 109,628 in Minnesota, 175,006 in Ohio, and 122,880 in New Jersey. These are the only States that had persons of German birth numbering more than 100,000. There were 76,307 Germans in California, 62,179 in Indiana, 98,759 in Iowa, 88,226 in Missouri, 57,302 in Nebraska, and 44,929 in Texas.

Of the 1,174,973 natives of Austria who were in the United States in 1910, 163,625 were in Illinois, 35,455 in Massachusetts, 31,034 in Michigan, 37,121 in Minnesota, 24,362 in Nebraska, 56,779 in New Jersey, 245,004 in New York, 72,887 in Ohio, 251,774 in Pennsylvania, and 38,692 in Wisconsin.

Of the 495,609 natives of Hungary in the United States in 1910, 39,859 were in Illinois, 47,610 in New Jersey, 96,843 in New York, 85,881 in Ohio, and 123,488 in Pennsylvania. No other State had more than 15,000 natives of Hungary in its population.

The London Morning Post dispatch from Budapest quotes the member of Count Tisza's Club as saying that more than 15,000,000 Austrian, German, and Hungarian men in the United States were "mostly in the Eastern States." By geographical divisions the natives of Germany, Austria, and Hungary were distributed in the United States in 1910 as follows:

	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.
New England	70,207	86,499
Middle Atlantic	754,993	821,498
East North Central	921,443	479,730
West North Central	426,539	140,553
South Atlantic	63,237	30,884
East South Central	28,528	4,782
West South Central	69,760	29,287
Mountain	42,808	36,624
Pacific	123,633	40,775

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 6, 11, 15 and 16 today.—Advt.

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO CAPITAL; MAY TELL BERLIN ANOTHER ATTACK WILL FORCE US TO MEANS OF REDRESS

Throngs Greet the President on Way to Washington; Guarded by Many Federal and Railway Detectives

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRAIN, New Haven, Conn., July 18.—President Wilson today brought to a close the longest vacation he has had since entering the White House. He left Cornish, N. H., this afternoon, and will arrive in Washington early tomorrow morning, prepared to give immediate consideration to the German situation and other diplomatic problems.

The President has given careful and detailed study to the last German note on submarine warfare, and is fully prepared to discuss all its phases with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet. Definite action is expected by the President's friends in the near future.

Despite the fact that no details of the President's return trip were given out in advance, he was greeted by large crowds at every stop this afternoon. At several places he stepped out on the rear platform of his car and shook hands with as many persons as time permitted.

The President was greeted here by Secretary Houston of the Agricultural Department, who was returning to Washington after a visit to the north shore of Massachusetts, where he talked with Colonel E. M. House several times.

The President was more closely guarded on the present trip than ever before. He was accompanied by a personal escort of Secret Service men and train detectives provided by the New Haven Railway, Lehigh Valley & Hudson Railroad detectives will accompany him after he leaves the New Haven system. His car was switched from the White Mountain train to the Washington express at this place.

GERMANS PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES

Teutonic Legions Make Terrific Attacks Along the Whole Front of 1,000 Miles.

MACKENSEN PUSHING NORTH

Hindenburg's Fourth Drive at Warsaw Rolling Defenders Back Toward Narew River.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Russian front, running from the Baltic in the north to Bessarabia in the south, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is being subjected to violent attacks by the Germans and Austrians, and in places has, according to the German official report, been pierced.

In the Baltic provinces General von Bülow, who is using large forces of cavalry, has crossed the Windau River and is moving toward Riga. In the Przasnysz district Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is making his fourth attempt to reach Warsaw, has twice broken the Russian lines and compelled the defenders to retire toward the Narew River.

In southern Poland, after a period of inactivity, Field Marshal von Mackensen is again on the move and claims to have captured some Russian advance positions, which stood between him and his objective, the Lublin-Cholm railway.

Simultaneously with these attacks, which are the main ones, the Austro-German armies are on the offensive west of the Vistula River, in central Poland, and along the Dniester River in Galicia. As was the case in the drive through western Galicia, the Russians are fighting stubbornly, and on occasion are turning and delivering vicious blows at their opponents. But whether they will be able to hold their present lines is problematical.

The probability of the Russians having to evacuate Warsaw, which is threatened by von Hindenburg in the north and von Mackensen in the south, is being seriously discussed. The possibility of a further retreat, however, is being calmly considered in Russia, where the old theory that the further the enemy is drawn into the country the worse it is for him buoys up their hopes of final victory.

For the present Berlin is the only capital celebrating, and again Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whose success in the Przasnysz is the cause of it, is being lauded.

Main Movement Still in South.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—With active fighting progressing along five distinct Russian fronts, the renewed German operations between the Vistula and the Bug assume primary importance.

The German tentative objectives in the Baltic, Narew and Suwalki districts, in which military observers say, the Germans have gained some ground without real advantage, owing to the great strength and defensibility of the secondary Russian positions, are merely repetitions of former assaults which, though energetically conducted, never have had a more serious purpose than diverting the Russian troops away from the main theatre.

But the movement toward Lublin and Cholm stands out from the northern attack as a distinct military venture, and it is their opinion that on it the Teutons have decided to rest the entire fate of their Galician and Polish campaign.

Here, without railroads or any facilities for transportation such as are afforded along the northern front, the Austro-Germans apparently are ignoring the possibility of weak rear communications, and, conducting their large operations seemingly without a suitable base, have redoubled their efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm line. Military observers coming from this front say that the lack of railroad communications has been met by the Germans with new and specially designed auto transports.

The advancing Austro-German line toward Cholm and Lublin has reached the apex of the left bank of the Wieprz River, near Krastnostav, eight miles from an important railroad line connecting Cholm and Lublin. Their present endeavor seems to be to bring up the flanks bent back toward the Vistula

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TURKS' COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

London and Athens Hear End Is Imminent Because of Lack of Ammunition.

PRESSURE ON RUMANIA

Teuton Troops Mass on Border to Back Impending Ultimatum to Save Turkish Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—Reports which have reached England during the last few days regarding the Dardanelles operations, and particularly the Turkish means of defense, have led to the prediction that a victory, which will place Constantinople at the Allies' mercy, will be reached within six weeks.

Generally speaking, this confident expectation is regarded as ultra-optimistic, but it originates in a quarter which deserves attention.

In this connection the following dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from its Athens correspondent is significant:

"The great scarcity of munitions in Turkey is about to lead the Governments of Germany and Austria to take extremely serious steps. It has been already reported that consignments of munitions of war from Germany for Turkey have been held up in Rumania. The Russian newspaper Russko Slovo states that the Governments of the central empires are preparing a note to Rumania on this question, which is one of life and death to Austro-German hopes in Turkey.

"Inquiries in diplomatic circles here today tend to show that the Russko Slovo's statement is quite correct. I learned that the note will take a form akin to an ultimatum. Austro-German troops are now being concentrated on the Rumanian frontier as a means of exerting pressure on the Bucharest Government before the note is handed to it.

"The whole position of Turkey's army in the Gallipoli Peninsula is in the balance. Unless Turkey can obtain immediately large consignments of ammunition I am informed that the stubborn defense of her army in the Peninsula is doomed to crumble dramatically, and that at an early date. A very reliable informant tells me that information received from Constantinople is to the effect that the present available supplies will be exhausted in little over a fortnight.

"Germany lately has been speeding up work at the two arsenals which Turkey has. The output of shells has been raised from a few scores per day to 500, but even such an increased supply is hopelessly inadequate for the gigantic needs of the campaign."

One week ago it became known that large concessions of territory—including Bessarabia, which is Russian and has not yet been conquered—had been offered by Austria to Rumania either to remain neutral for the remainder of the war or to join the central empires against the entente allies, and that one month had been given to the Bucharest Government in which to make up its mind.

About the same time the Austrian and German newspapers began to publish articles complaining of the action of Rumania in holding up war munitions which had been consigned to Turkey by way of the Rumanian railroad system, and making the open threat that unless the munitions were allowed to pass the independence of the little kingdom would be seriously jeopardized. It was hinted also that it would be the part of wisdom to accept Austria's invitation to take an active part in the war as an ally of the Germanic powers.

It was assumed from this that it was a serious shortage of ammunition in Turkey which had decided Germany to force the situation in the Balkans to a head and if it be true that an ultimatum is to be delivered to Rumania over the munitions question before the time allotted in which to disclose her position toward the Central Empires, it would appear that the position of Turkey has become desperate, and that Germany has information that the proposal of neutrality or alliance will be rejected by Rumania.

BULGARS REBUFF TURKS.

Said to Have Stopped Railway Communication, Ending Negotiations.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—"A Ministerial order was issued today," says The Times's Sofia correspondent under date of Thursday, "definitely suspending railway communication with Turkey. The step appears to have been

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NEXT NOTE TO BE SHORT

President and Lansing Believed to Have Agreed on German Policy.

READY TO END DISCUSSION

Likely to Notify Kaiser's Government That We Stand Firmly on Original Demands.

ORDUNA CASE A FACTOR

Washington Takes Serious View of Incident—Officials Await Full Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With President Wilson's return to Washington tomorrow the Government will enter upon what is expected to be one of the most important weeks in the history of the Wilson Administration. The chief problem involved is the character of the response to be made to Germany's virtual refusal to acknowledge the justice of the principles laid down by the President in his protests against the sinking of the Lusitania and the German submarine warfare generally. This must be settled, and beyond it the President and his advisers must determine what shall be the action of the United States if German submarines continue to attack vessels carrying Americans.

The submarine attack on the British steamer Orduna, with twenty-one Americans aboard, has served to intensify a situation already full of danger. It is realized here that the President and his advisors have confronting them an exceedingly delicate problem. It is believed, however, that in the minds of all of them there is already practical agreement as to what course the Government will adopt in dealing with Germany.

While the President's view of the matter has not been disclosed, it is believed that he is ready to inform Germany that further discussion of the controversy over the submarine warfare is useless and that this Government intends to maintain its guaranteed rights under well-established principles of international law. This will be equivalent to saying that if there are any further submarine attacks on American merchant vessels or the lives of Americans are placed in peril by submarines this Government will adopt measures of redress. In these circumstances the responsibility for a break in friendly relations would be placed on Germany.

President Arrives Today.

The President is scheduled to reach Washington early tomorrow morning. He is understood to be bringing with him a rough draft of a tentative outline of the note that will be sent to the German Government. As the President has had a week for the consideration of the German communication and has exchanged views with Secretary Lansing, it is the belief here that the response will be drafted at once and sent promptly. That its text will be brief and to the point there is little room for doubt.

The attention of Secretary Lansing has not been called officially to the Orduna attack. This was announced at the State Department and was regarded as meaning that no action would be taken until full information of the attack had been secured. The circumstances connected with the Orduna attack have impressed Washington with the serious aspect that the incident may give to the present disquieting situation between Germany and the United States. One of these is that the submarine appears to have fired a torpedo at the Orduna without any warning. This is directly contrary to the requirement of international law, upon the observance of which this Government has insisted in its several notes to Germany. The other circumstance is that the Orduna was west-bound and the commander of the submarine must have known that she was going away from instead of toward England, and therefore could not have been carrying contraband of war to Germany's enemies.

Wants All the Facts.

The United States Government will seek all the facts connected with the attack from the most reliable sources. The main fact to be determined is whether the British passenger steamer was warned to halt before she tried to escape from the submarine. It is conceded that an effort to escape after a warning to halt has been given releases the attacking vessel from obligation to show any consideration.

The accounts of the Captain and passengers of the Orduna agree, however, that no one aboard the steamer knew a submarine was near until a torpedo swished near her stern.

ORDUNA'S PASSENGERS COOL.

Lifeboat Drill Believed to Have Prepared Them for Attack.

The Rev. William J. Archer of Belfast, who was a passenger on the Orduna with his wife, said yesterday that the only persons who saw the torpedo were the two lookout men and two second-cabin passengers. They were standing on deck aft and looking over the taffrail at the time. However, many other persons saw the oily trail of the missile afterward.

"I think that the calmness of the passengers under the stress of the great excitement," the Rev. Mr. Archer said, "was largely due to the lifeboat drill the passengers were put through on Thursday evening after the Orduna left Liverpool. In my opinion it would be a good plan to have a similar drill on every ship leaving port no matter whether there is peace or war.

"I had an idea that something might happen and neither my wife nor I undressed on Thursday night. We came on deck at 5 o'clock Friday morning

because that was the hour at which I considered the ship would be in the centre of the danger zone.

"I did not see the torpedo and knew nothing of the attack until the low boom of a gun sounded on the still morning air. My wife and I went aft and through my glasses I saw the German submarine right astern with five men in her bow working the gun. One shot fell astern, another went over our heads and fell into the water near the bridge, while a third passed about thirty yards to starboard. I saw the shell quite distinctly and estimated that it was a twelve-pounder or three-inch shell. It was the able manner in which Captain Taylor kept his ship stern on to the submarine that prevented the German gunner from disabling the Orduna. I counted six shots. The submarine was about three miles off at first and fully four and a half when the last shot was fired at us."

The clergyman said that the Adriatic passed the Orduna under the escort of three torpedo boat destroyers, but the Government evidently did not think it necessary to protect an outward-bound vessel.

The 112 passengers in the second cabin drew up a testimonial to Captain Taylor and the crew.

Dr. James Pointon, the surgeon of the Orduna, who was on the Lusitania until the trip before she was torpedoed, said yesterday that he never saw passengers behave more courageously in face of danger than those of the Orduna.

"I did not have a single case of nervousness or hysteria to attend to after the attack of the submarine was over," he added, "which I think was remarkable, considering that we had eighty women and forty children among the 227 passengers on board. The drill on Thursday night seemed to have given the passengers perfect faith in the skill and ability of Captain Taylor and his crew."

The officers of the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, said that they did not see anything of the submarine which attacked the Orduna. The wireless operator on the Cymric picked up the message sent out by the Orduna and heard the vessels answering her, so Captain F. E. Beadnell decided not to turn the Cymric back. She had left Liverpool on July 7, a day ahead of the Orduna, and at 6 o'clock Friday morning she was fifty miles southwest of the Cunarder's position. On Saturday the Orduna passed the Cymric and wirelessed the message that she had been fired at and escaped injury, which was placed on the bulletin board for the passengers to read.

UPSETS LUSITANIA EXCUSES.

London Press Comment on the Attack on the Orduna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The Orduna case makes mincemeat of the German official excuses for the sinking of the Lusitania. The German Foreign Office told the United States that the Lusitania was sunk because she was alleged to be armed and because she was bringing munitions to England. The pretexts were very flimsy, but they were official.

"Yet while President Wilson is still considering a further reply the Orduna steams into New York with a story wholly destructive of them.

"She was attacked by a German submarine, first by torpedo, and then by shell fire. She could not have been supposed to be bringing munitions to Great Britain, for at the time she was engaged on an outward journey from England to United States. She could not have been supposed to be armed, for the submarine pursued her on the surface with heavy shell fire, to which she made no reply.

"There is no conceivable explanation of the attack except that it was deliberately intended to expose the non-combatant and neutral passengers to the fate of those carried by the Lusitania and the Falaba. Speed and good navigation alone preserved them from it."

The Daily Telegraph regards the attack on the Orduna as a confession that in spite of all protests on the part of neutral countries and protestations on its part in the case of the Lusitania, Germany is unrepentant. The Telegraph says:

"These crimes against humanity are to continue; unprotected men, defenseless women and innocent children are deliberately to be done to death irrespective of their nationality. Germany has advertised yet once more that she recognizes no law of God or man. She is as fixed in her lawless purposes as she was before the 1,200 souls on board the Lusitania had been murdered and the American Government had lodged its solemn protest in the name of the whole human family."

LONDON, July 19. — Commenting on the attack by a German submarine on the Orduna, The Daily Graphic says:

"This latest outrage may help convince the American people that the German Government attaches no more weight to President Wilson's dispatches than to any other scraps of paper."

EDITORS SEE DANGER IN ORDUNA INCIDENT

Newspaper Comment Deals With Its Effect on Negotiations With Germany.

Editorial comment on the Orduna incident, as gathered by THE NEW YORK TIMES from the press of the country, goes generally upon the assumption that the Cunarder was attacked without warning, and the writers for the most part recognize the gravity of the attack as affecting future negotiations with Germany. Following are excerpts from the editorials of New York and out-of-town newspapers of today's date:

"Folly Almost Inconceivable."

From The New York World.

But for folly almost inconceivable somewhere in the German service conditions would today be favorable for drawing American attention to wrongs inflicted by the Entente powers, chiefly Great Britain, upon American commerce.

Meat shippers clamor because cargoes are held for months without redress. Cotton planters are justly wroth at Lord Crewe's announcement that the British Cabinet hopes to limit the cotton imports of neutrals to their domestic needs, though cotton is not contraband, and no proper blockade checks its free export. As to prize court innovations, Secretary Lansing has warned England that we will not respect restraints "in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

Yet the very newspapers that print this frank and friendly, but final, word tell also of the torpedo attack on the Orduna; and once more neutral trade is forgotten in the peril of neutral lives, once more one nation's tort and trespass drop out of sight in the bigger grievance, as we see another nation, apparently with deliberate purpose, resuming against our citizens at sea upon lawful errands the policy of murder.

The Orduna carried neither arms for defense nor munitions for offense. She was attacked, like the Falaba, when leaving England, not while nearing it. For her destruction, had the torpedo reached its mark, not even the lawless plea of military necessity could have been made.

For a time there had been reason to suppose that the German Government had seen a great light upon the folly of thus offending a powerful neutral nation. The evidence of wiser counsels in the German naval control had been sufficient in recent weeks to justify the hope that this new outbreak of "frightfulness" was an error of an overzealous commander. If it proves to be a calculated act emanating from a naval control which submits to no restraint of statesmanship or policy it must gravely increase the difficulties of reaching an agreement with Germany upon the questions at issue between the two Governments.

Was the Orduna Warned?

From The New York Sun.

In the matter of the Orduna, the question of vital moment is whether she was hailed by her assailant and ordered to stop for visitation and search before the attack was made. If the challenge was given, and the merchantman, seeking to escape, disregarded it, the commander of the war vessel may cite those facts in explaining and defending his subsequent conduct.

The testimony of the Orduna's Captain is that his ship was not challenged; that the first evidence given of the presence of an enemy warship was the appearance of a torpedo; and that thereafter nine shells were fired at his vessel. If this course was followed by the undersea boat the attack was in violation of the laws of marine war.

"Disavowal Would Be Futile."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The attempt to sink the Cunard steamship Orduna is an emphatic and conclusive answer to the demand that Germany conduct her submarine warfare with some regard to "the sacred principles of justice and humanity." It explains completely what the German Ambassador had the impudence to call the "unintentional" omission to express any regret for the American lives lost by the sinking of the Lusitania. It exposes the sickening hypocrisy of the pleas of justification of that act. It confesses that the policy of "frightfulness" is not to be abated, but followed in the first degree. The crime is just as unpardonable and inexplable in this case as in the other; even more unpardonable and inexplable when the assertions of the note are considered.

This was no "unfortunate accident." Not one of the excuses hitherto put forward for acts of piracy will serve in this case. Even if Germany were willing to disavow this commander's act, the disavowal would be futile. There is but one conclusion to be drawn. Germany will not discontinue her submarine warfare; she will not make it more humane. All the notes from Washington might as well not have been written. The issue between Germany and the United States remains precisely what it has been from the beginning. And that issue is one that concerns the honor, welfare, and safety of these dominions.

Typical of Submarine Abuses.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The most deeply significant fact with regard to the attempted torpedoing of the Orduna, a British cargo and passenger ship carrying American citizens, is that she was attacked on her westward journey. It was impossible that she should have carried munitions or any other contraband of war, since she was traveling away from the zone of conflict. The case, therefore, presents in the most typical form just those aspects of the submarine blockade against which the United States has most vigorously and most specifically protested.

"Sharp Shock to Optimism."

From The Cleveland Leader.

In the narrow escape of the Cunard steamship Orduna from the fate of the Lusitania there is a sharp shock to the rising optimism of the American people and their chosen official representatives in regard to German submarine warfare. It had been felt by many that the methods of German submarines would afford better ground than the latest German Government note furnished for expecting friendly relations with Germany to continue through the war. That hope is faint in the light of the story told by passengers and officers of the Orduna. German deeds are as harsh as German notes are unyielding. The responsibility for the final issue rests upon the German Government.

Makes the Situation Graver.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The shelling of the passenger steamship Orduna, after the failure to torpedo it, will not tend to lessen the difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Germany. In the light of all that has transpired there will be no lack of Americans who will view the attack as an answer to the American demand more forceful and direct than reams of written correspondence. It will be a rude shock to those Americans whose friendship for Germany and sympathy with her cause led them to persist in the faith that she would vindicate her humanity, justify confidence, and live up to the traditions she professes, and to hope that her attitude toward the demand America made in the name of civilization and humanity would be their final justification. An added gravity is given the situation beyond all denial.

Question of Warning Vital.

From The New York Press.

This case, very vital to us as to the Germans, must be decided on the fact of whether the Orduna ran before or after the launching of the torpedo and the firing of the shells. That is the whole question—not whether the submarine attacked the Orduna, but whether the Orduna was rightfully attacked.

Before we can take final judgment on that question we must carry our examination beyond the reports of the Orduna. It is admitted that there were very few persons awake in the ship when the excitement first began. They were mainly, if not entirely, members of the Orduna's crew, with the officers determined to cut and run for it, warned or not warned. Others who came hurrying on deck got their information as to the primary attack—the ship was then being shelled in the secondary attack—from the Orduna's officers, obviously not impartial witnesses, naturally willing to make the whole affair appear a wanton and wicked violation of the rules of warfare and the laws of civilization.

Let us not spare our condemnation of the act of the submarine which pursued the Orduna and our horror of the lawless policy in which the German Admiralty persists, if the facts bear out the reports given us by those in the Orduna. But let us make sure of the facts. We must make absolutely sure of them, for they can too desperately affect the destiny of our nation no less than of the German nation to permit us to weigh them lightly or to judge from them mistakenly.

Ends Theory of Safety.

From The Boston Herald.

That the Orduna escaped the fate of the Lusitania, by however narrow a margin, greatly separates the affair from that tragedy in its effect on public opinion. While we must await the results of investigation, present evidence tends strongly to discredit the view, (from which we have been deriving unmistakable comfort,) that Germany, whatever her words, had decided to respect American rights on the seas.

SAYS NOTE WAS SUPPRESSED.

German Editor Accuses Wilson of Stifling Austria's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Amerika, a German Democratic daily, says editorially, apropos of the Austrian note:

"Mr. Wilson and his counselors do not appear to be quite so sure of themselves any more. For more than two weeks they concealed from this country a note directed to Washington from Vienna.

"Only an uneasy conscience, a Lady Macbeth disposition, the sight of hands which cannot be washed clean, can have influenced the responsible parties in Washington to suppress the Austrian note. What has occurred cannot be considered in any other light, and it is only a new evidence of the fact that Mr. Wilson and his counselors have only their own political interests in view in everything they do."

In an Associated Press interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday a high official of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office said that the text of the Vienna note had been given to the press after it had been learned that the Washington Government had no objection to its publication.

SAYS KAISER FORESAW RAIDS BY SUBMARINES

Germans Planned Offensive Undersea Warfare Back in 1905, Asserts Simon Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, said today that in 1905, when he was in Germany after making submarines for the Austrian Government, Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German Admiralty, told him that the Kaiser wanted offensive weapons of warfare. Captain Lake submitted to Admiral von Tirpitz specifications for two models, one of a small craft intended for defensive use and a second larger boat for offensive warfare.

"I am not interested in your small boat," he said Admiral von Tirpitz told him. "I am more interested in your larger boat, for that is for offensive purposes."

Captain Lake quoted the German Admiral as showing that Germany's wonderful efficiency in submarine warfare was due to nothing else than preparation. He said he did not discuss Admiral von Tirpitz's statement in its relation to Germany's avowal that the Kaiser was fighting a defensive fight forced on him by the Allies.

"In Germany's latest submarines she has nothing that was not perfected outside of Germany," said the inventor.

"She was just ready, that's all."

"Do you think, in view of the recent accidents in manoeuvres, American submarines are at present a success?" he was asked.

"There have been failures," was the reply, "because too many demands for surface speed have been made. Now, surface speed is a good thing to have, but the ironclad specifications of the Navy Department disregard the circumstance that we have not developed a submarine engine for the great speed demanded.

"The result has been the necessary weight of engines has been sacrificed and failures resulted. The submarine itself is a perfect machine, and has been for years. The engine we have makes it easy to get eleven knots, but when the demand comes for fourteen and sixteen knots the engine development is lacking. It is the big question of making submarines that has not been solved. Our engine now is all right for the slow boat for defensive purposes."

Asked how he would get the engine for the freight carrying submarine he suggested for England's use in evading the German undersea patrol, Captain Lake said: "Oh, those boats would be slow and the present engine would drive a 2,500-ton boat fast enough. That's different from the 25-knot proposition."

"Have you been asked to serve on the Naval Invention Board?" Captain Lake was asked.

"No."

"Would you serve if asked?"

"Any true American would be glad to do what he could to serve his country," replied the inventor.

PREDICTS WARSAW'S FALL.

Germans Will Take Polish Capital in 30 Days, Says Ridder.

"Warsaw will fall within thirty days, and with Warsaw will fall Russia," asserts Herman Ridder in his war comment in the Staats-Zeitung this morning.

In giving his reasons for this prophecy, Mr. Ridder says:

"The strategy of the German General Staff is one of those inconceivable things which have worried military experts throughout the war.

"A report from Petrograd says that the drive toward Riga is nothing more than a 'demonstration.' I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this Russian estimate. To close the port of Riga would be to close the second most important port of Russia, and it is apparently the intention of the Germans to close it. They are within its immediate neighborhood already.

"While Riga is being isolated, the German armies that took Prasnysz, to the north of Warsaw, are gradually working their way around to meet the armies coming up from the south. Another few days and Warsaw will be cut off from the east and then surrender will be inevitable.

"With Warsaw in its hands the German Government can well talk peace with Russia."

6,000,000 TROOPS WAITING.

Russia Has Them Drilled, but They Lack Equipment, Dr. Shellito Says.

Dr. John A. Shellito of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, who is a representative of the International Steel Corporation, returned last night on the American liner New York from Russia, where he had spent four months on business for his firm. He said that not more than 25 per cent. of the Russian forces had been out in the field, owing to lack of uniforms and equipment, and that the full complement would not be ready until Spring.

"There are 6,000,000 troops in Siberia," Dr. Shilleto went on to say, "who have been perfectly drilled and are only waiting for arms and uniforms to take the field. After that, Russia will be Germany's superior in strength.

"The Russian Government is not worrying about whether the Germans will capture Warsaw or not, because in the original plans made by the Grand Duke Nicholas, his main line of defense was laid 125 miles north of the Polish capital."

GERMANS PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

on one side and the Bug on the other, even with their extended centre, which is resulting in a general battle along the whole front, the outcome of which has not yet been decided.

GREAT BATTLES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Russians Say They Repulsed Huge Masses, But Admit Falling Back in North.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—This official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The battle between the Vistula and Bug Rivers attained a character of extreme intensity yesterday. Our troops are repulsing the enemy's onset with valor and tenacity.

In the direction of Lublin the enemy delivered attacks on the whole front, chiefly concentrating his efforts on the Wilkolaz District, where we repulsed during the course of the day more than ten attacks.

Great masses of German troops during the day attacked our forces on the left bank of the Wieprz. The enemy succeeded in making progress northward in the Isdevno district, near Krasnostav. Notwithstanding the losses they suffered our troops heroically repulsed the furious attacks which were continued until late in the evening.

On the right bank of the Wieprz the enemy on July 16 suffered very great losses in the course of an attack on our positions on the River Volitza, where they left heaps of bodies in front of our trenches. There was a very violent cannonade in this region yesterday.

On the front of the villages of Grabovetz and Berestie the enemy delivered desperate attacks on the 16th and 17th, and after repeated bayonet charges succeeded only in capturing trenches held by two of our companies.

Between the Gutchva and the Bug we repulsed numerous attacks and dislodged the enemy from Metchlin Forest. On the Bug, near Ilkovitze, Tzelontze, and Konotopy, the enemy yesterday attempted to cross to the right bank, but was repulsed by successful counter attacks.

Cavalry Battle in North.

In the Riga-Shavli region the enemy's offensive against Takkum and Autz continues. In those directions yesterday there were actions in which large bodies of cavalry, as well as infantry, were engaged on both sides.

East of Popeliany a successful attack resulted in our capture of 500 Germans, including nine officers. Seven machine guns also were taken. An enemy attack north of Shavli was repulsed.

The enemy's offensive in the direction of Przasnysz, which is being conducted on a wide front, has forced us to concentrate on positions nearer the Narew, and this necessitates the regrouping of our forces to the left of the Vistula—a movement which we are carrying out without molestation.

On the Dniester Friday we gained a rather important success against enemy troops, who had crossed the river, taking during the course of the day about 2,000 Austrian prisoners and seven machine guns.

An earlier statement issued last night says:

On the Goldingen-Mouravievo front the enemy retained his positions on the right banks of the rivers Windau and Venta, and continued his advance in the direction of Tekum, thirty-eight miles west of Riga, and Autz. The enemy's infantry were repulsed in the Popeliany district.

Fierce fighting continued July 15 on the extension of the front on the right bank of the Orzyc. Three enemy regiments attacked the village of Podosze, and captured it. They crossed the river, capturing five of our guns. The enemy was attacked, however, by our troops with bayonets and suffered severely. The guns were recaptured, and the enemy was driven out of the village. Siberian detachments from Przasnysz, fighting against enemy forces double their number, showed high courage.

Northwest of Radom a brigade of Cossacks attacked the Austrian vanguard near the village of Morksetz, capturing three officers, 2,580 men and three machine guns.

We retired south of Isekunoff in the direction of Mlawa on account of large enemy reinforcements having come up.

The enemy assumed a general offensive between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers on the night of the 16th. Enemy attacks at Podlifie, Wilkolas, and Bikhova (east of Krasnik) were repulsed.

On the left bank of the Wieprz the enemy advanced after desperate fighting. Our troops held their ground on the evening of the 16th on the Isdevno-Krasnostav front, (south of Lublin.) Enemy attacks on Volitza, on the right bank of the Wieprz, were repulsed.

East of Grabovetz Friday night and the following day the enemy penetrated our wire entanglements several times, but was repulsed on each occasion by our fire and bayonet attacks. South of Grabovetz, between Gosheva and the Bug, the enemy is obstinately attacking the front Medelin-Maclomenone. We made successful counter-attacks in this district.

Attacks on the Bug near Krilov, Sokol, and Kolossov were repulsed and hundreds of prisoners taken by us.

Between the Dniester and the Bug, in the vicinity of the Dniester, the fighting continues without substantial change.

Our submarine, the Nerpa, sank a coal steamer in the Black Sea.

Berlin Rejoices at Victories.

BERLIN, July 18 (Via London).—The news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's newest surprise for the Russians, which the War Office announces has resulted in important victories, was made known late yesterday, causing general rejoicing and the appearance of flags all over the city.

Military critics attach great significance to the breaking of the Russian lines and the consequent Russian retreat toward the Narew River, particularly as the German advance between the Pissa and Vistula rivers threatens to crumple the right flank positions of the Russians.

With Field Marshal von Mackensen proceeding against the other flank, the maintenance of communications offers a serious problem for the Russians. The breaking of the Russian line near Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, brings the Germans dangerously near Cholm and Lublin, both of which points are of the highest importance for the Russians in maintaining their position in the Vistula region.

The following official bulletin concerning the operations was issued tonight by the War Office:

Portions of the army of General von Buelow have defeated the Russian forces near Autz, where 3,620 men and six guns and three machine guns were captured. They are pursuing the enemy in an easterly direction.

Other portions of this army are fighting to the northeast of Kurshany. East of that town an enemy advance position has been stormed.

On the southeastern front the offensive was taken by the army under General von Woyrich, which made successful progress under the heavy fire of the enemy.

Our troops on Saturday morning took a narrow point in the wire entanglements of a strongly fortified enemy main position, through this opening stormed an enemy trench on a front of 2,000 meters, (about a mile and a third.) In the course of the day the wedge was widened and pushed forward, with tenacious hand-to-hand fighting, far into the enemy's position.

In the evening the enemy's Moscow Grenadier Corps was defeated by our landwehr and reserve troops. The enemy retreated during the night behind the Iljanka River to the district south of Zwolen, suffering heavy losses in their retirement.

Between the Pissa and Vistula Rivers the Russian troops are retreating and the troops of General von Schaltz and von Gallwitz are close behind them.

The enemy is attacked and driven back where he offers resistance in prepared positions.

Reserve troops and a levy of troops of General von Schaltz have stormed the towns of Poremky and Wykplock, and regiments of General von Gallwitz have broken through the extended positions of Mlodzi, Nome, and Kanlewo. The number of prisoners was considerably increased and four guns were captured.

From the north of the Vistula to the Pilica the Russians also have begun to retreat. Our troops in a short engagement during the pursuit made 620 prisoners.

Between the Upper Vistula and the Bug fighting continues under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The Russians have been driven by the German troops from the hills of Biclaczkowice, south of Piaski, as far as Krosnoskow, and both these places have been taken by storm. The fire of the Siberian army corps could not ward off defeat. We made more than 1,000 prisoners.

An earlier bulletin, dated July 17, was issued as follows:

The offensive movement begun a few days ago in the eastern theatre of war, under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has led to great results. The army of General von Bülow, which on July 14 crossed the Windau River near and north of Kurshany, continued its victorious advance. Eleven officers and 2,450 men were taken prisoners, and three cannon and five machine guns were captured.

The army of General von Gallwitz proceeded against the Russian positions in the district south and southeast of Olawa. After a brilliant attack three Russian lines, situated behind each other northwest and northeast of Przasnysz, were pierced. Dzielin was captured and Lipa was reached and attacked by pressure exerted from both these directions. The Russians retreated, after the evacuation of Przasnysz on the 14th, to their line of defense from Ciechanow to Krasnosielo, lying behind them. On the 15th German troops also took these enemy positions by storm, and pierced the position south of Zielona, over a front of seven kilometers, forcing their opponents to retreat. They were supported by troops under General von Scholtz, which are occupied with a pursuit from the direction of Kolno. Since yesterday the Russians have been retreating on the centre front, between the Pissa and Vistula Rivers, in the direction of Narew.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—After the Teutonic allies had taken during the last few days a series of Russian positions on the River Bug and between the Bug and the Vistula, important battles developed yesterday on this entire front under the leadership of Field Marshal von Mackensen. West of the Vierpz, in the district southwest of Krasnostav, German troops broke through the enemy's line. So far 28 officers and 6,380 men have fallen into our hands, and 9 machine guns have been captured.

West of the Upper Vistula the offensive has again been begun by the army of General von Woyrich.

Vienna Reports Successes.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—An official statement issued by general headquarters today says:

On the Bug River, in the region of Sokol, our troops drove the enemy from a series of stubbornly defended places. To the northeast of Sienvno we broke through the Russian front.

The enemy is evacuating his positions between the Vistula and the Kielce-Radom Railway.

An earlier bulletin, dated July 17, read as follows:

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers important battles have developed favorably for the allied troops. Some Austro-Hungarians, operating closely with the Germans west of Grabovetz, took an important enemy point of support after storming it several times, and pressed forward into the enemy's main position.

Southwest of Krasnostav the Germans broke through the enemy's lines.

On the Upper Bystrcz and north of Krasnik our troops took advanced positions of the enemy. The offensive also was resumed successfully west of the Vistula.

LUBLIN-CHOLM LINE MAIN POINT OF ATTACK

British Observer Says Success or Failure of Teutonic Campaign Is Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The London Times correspondent, Stanley Washburn, in a dispatch dated Warsaw, July 14, tells of a three weeks' trip made by him covering practically the entire Russian line from the Bukowina army on the Dniester to the army protecting Warsaw, as a result of which he feels "a greater sense of security as to the ultimate outcome than at any time since the Galician movement started."

In all he visited six armies, covering nearly 1,400 miles, and talked with probably 200 officers of all ranks. "The impression I formed," he says, "is that with the exception of the army which received the first stroke of the German attacks in Galicia and a small portion of its left neighbor, these armies cannot be considered demoralized or defeated armies."

He deals with the armies seriatim and says:

"The focus of the entire situation falls on the army which extends from a point southwest of Cholm to slightly southeast of Lublin. This bears the number of the army which was the shattered Russian centre in the Galician attack, but it has been practically rebuilt and reorganized and is commanded by a different General. Its former units, fragments of which were undeniably shattered and demoralized, have been largely transferred to other less important points, where they are now recuperating and refitting after their experience, which for destructiveness, has probably been unequaled in war.

"From the time I left the Bukowina front I received reports at practically every front I visited that the hostile forces were disappearing piecemeal and were believed to be headed against this army, which is protecting Cholm, and the neighboring army to the west of Lublin. It has now become pretty obvious that the enemy is reaching the real point of his aim in this whole campaign, on which must rest the success or failure of the entire operation. This is apparently the seizure of the Lublin railway in the centre, paralyzing the whole southern front and breaking in between the two groups in order to endeavor to force the evacuation of Warsaw.

"On reaching this army I realized immediately that the troops disappearing from other points were coming here, and there is no doubt that the most decisive action of the war on the Russian front is pending in this very sector. This army impresses me as the best that Russia has ever placed in the field in this war. The new General, whose name I cannot now mention, is one of the most remarkable individuals I have met in this or in any other war. His name is practically unknown outside Russia today, but within a month he will be famous, whatever the outcome. I have never seen a man who impresses one more as being able to deliver the goods than he. He knows already every detail of his army, and his men worship him.

"Many factors which resulted in the destruction of the army on the Dunajec had been foreseen here, and whether Russians win or lose, there will be no repetition of that disaster. I estimate that the Russians here can put up three times as good a fight as they did in the early stages of the Galician retreat. With increased efficiency in every respect, it will be possible for them to defend at least three positions here in case of early failures.

"The Germans, I believe, are facing the most serious and hazardous task of their entire campaign under conditions which render success absolutely essential to attack. Even during their success the Austrians were with difficulty kept from surrendering, and I believe that one really decisive blow against the Germans, whose main strength is grouped with the Prussian Guards in the centre south of Cholm, would completely demoralize the whole of the Austrians from the Vistula to the Dniester, and would leave isolated groups of detached Germans but feebly supported against all the attacks of the Eastern Russian armies, which in such conditions would be undoubtedly able to advance everywhere.

"In view of the incredible strength of the enemy, his bravery and determination, a terrific battle is to be expected, the outcome of which it is impossible to foretell. One can only express the opinion that the Russians have never been in better shape to meet this attack, compared with the condition of the enemy, than now, and that even in the event of the Russians being driven from these lines to others further in the rear the cost to the Germans would be incommensurate with their gains."

NO CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

Officials Deny That Physicians Are Being Recalled from Front.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—Statements having appeared in the German press that physicians are being recalled from the front to check epidemics in Petrograd, official denial was made here today of these reports.

It was said there was no case of cholera in the city, and that statistics showed the amount of typhoid and dysentery throughout Russia was less than in preceding years.

60,989 CAPTIVES IN KIEV.

Austro-German Prisoners Taken by Russians During June.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—During the month of June, 1,141 German and Austrian officers and 60,848 men arrived at Kiev as prisoners of war, according to a dispatch from that city to the Novoe Vremya.

Of the men, more than 10,000 were Germans.

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YANKEE NURSES AT MALTA.

Ten Who Served In Serbia Had Started Home with Lipton.

Dr. Samuel H. Hodge of Knoxville, Tenn., who went to Serbia last November with Dr. James Donnelly to serve with the American Red Cross, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric from Liverpool for a rest. He left Saloniki with ten American nurses for Marseilles on board Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and called at Malta on the way.

"While the Erin was anchored in the harbor," Dr. Hodge said, "the chief of the army medical corps came off and appealed to Sir Thomas for aid to nurse the wounded British soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles. Although the ten American nurses had just served through a six months epidemic of typhus and two-thirds of them had been attacked by the disease, they immediately volunteered their services to the British authorities. Sir Thomas thanked them for their kindness to his wounded countrymen and offered to send the Erin for them when they were ready to continue their journey to England. Among those who stayed at Malta were: Miss Fry and Miss Tetrault of Kansas City, Miss Watson of Chicago, and Miss Gardner, who comes from California."

Dr. Hodge said that typhus was now well under control in Serbia and when he left there were only 1,000 cases. There were 48,000 cases in March. Dr. Hodge contracted typhus on Feb. 28 and was laid up for twenty-six days. After he recovered he went to Belgrade and had 800 cases of typhus under his care at the Red Cross Hospital.

BRITISH BUYER MENACED.

Earl of Orkney, in Chicago After Horses, Gets Death Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Federal officials have begun an investigation which it is thought will show who sent threatening letters to the Earl of Orkney while he was recently in Chicago buying horses for the British Government. With the Earl of Orkney was Foxhall Keene of New York.

The first letter was received the day of the Earl's arrival. It was postmarked "Canal Station," Chicago. Another letter was received the following day, and the Earl of Orkney was informed that his days were numbered. Three letters and one postal card were turned over to the Federal authorities.

Chief of Detectives O'Brien was notified and Detective Sergeants Egan and O'Connor were assigned to the Earl as a bodyguard, with orders to keep close to him day and night. Closed taxicabs were used when either the Earl or Mr. Keene left their hotel. The Earl canceled his social engagements and would not accept any invitations.

The letters were turned over to Hinton, G. Clabaugh, local Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. The Earl, with Mr. Keene, then left secretly for Canada. A letter was received the last day of their stay here, informing the Earl that his plans were known and that he would be assassinated in Canada.



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ATTACKS ARE FUTILE ON WESTERN FRONT

French Forces Checked Near Souchez and Germans on the Meuse Heights.

LIQUID FIRE AGAIN USED

Severe Fighting Continues in the Argonne, but the Gains on Either Side Are Slight.

LONDON, July 18.—Repulses of enemy attacks at various points are recorded in the official reports from Paris and Berlin, but actual gains are reported from only two localities, the Germans asserting that they have achieved some minor successes in the Argonne and the French telling of the recapture of a trench on the Meuse heights. An artillery duel of some violence was the feature of the day's fighting near Souchez.

The night report of the French War Office follows:

In Artois there was a somewhat violent artillery duel around Souchez. About ten shells of large calibre were fired into Arras.

On the heights of the Meuse sharp infantry actions have occurred. By a counter-attack this morning we recaptured a trench section which the enemy had occupied yesterday on the ridge south of the Sonvaux Ravine. In the course of the day a new German attack, in which burning liquid was employed, was repulsed. We inflicted on the enemy in these attacks very heavy losses and captured two officers and 200 men belonging to three different regiments.

There is nothing of importance on the rest of the front to report.

This is the French afternoon report:

The night was relatively calm, and there is nothing to report except some artillery actions in Belgium, near St. Georges, and in Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez.

The attack made on the 16th against the positions which we carried at Fontenelle was led by two battalions which, as was shown by an examination of the ground, sustained heavy losses.

Following is the text of a British communication, given out this evening:

Since the last communiqué of the 9th, there has been no change on our front. Although there has been no engagement calling for a special report, there has been considerable activity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front having been subjected at times to heavy bombardment.

On the 10th the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately recaptured what we had lost. On the 13th the enemy rushed an advance post on the Ypres-Menin road, but were immediately driven back again. Further north, on the same night, our line was heavily shelled, and we lost a trench held by one company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing parties, and the trench was reoccupied. A feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells.

The official communication issued by the War Office in Berlin reads:

A French attack against the churchyard and hill at Souchez was repulsed.

In the Argonne the captured lines have been reformed by some minor successes.

Fighting continued on the heights near Les Eparges.

In Lorraine enemy attacks near Embermenil, east of Louéville, and in the region of Ban-de-Sapt were repulsed.

ADVANCING IN KAMERUN.

French Statement Says Germans in West Africa Are Being Encircled.

PARIS, July 18.—Additional details regarding the capture by Franco-British troops of Garua and Ngaundere, in the Kamerun, a German colony in West Africa, are contained in a statement issued last night by the Ministry of Colonies. The assertion is made that the movement to encircle the German forces also is progressing favorably nearer the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. The communication follows:

"The allied troops recently captured the post of Garua, in the Kamerun, forcing the garrison to surrender unconditionally, and continued their victorious march to Ngaundere, (125 miles south,) which was captured June 29.

"Ngaundere, owing to its situation, climate, and the number of roads diverging from it, appears to have been the centre of the Germans' resistance, and its loss is a serious blow to them.

"After a vain attempt to retake Ngaundere, the Germans retreated in the direction of Tibati, (110 miles southwest.)

"Near the coast Franco-British troops captured Dehane and Tjahe on July 14, thus extending the movement to encircle the German forces."

The British Governor General of Nigeria in telegrams to the Colonial Office had already announced the capture of Garua and Ngaundere. The former was taken June 11 and the latter June 29.

PROXY MARRIAGES LIMITED.

French Prisoners Not Eligible for Long-Distance Weddings.

PARIS, July 18.—The Minister of Justice has decided that the proxy marriage law of April does not apply to Frenchmen who are held prisoners of war in other countries.

Gaston Pine, a cavalry quartermaster now at the front, was married by proxy today to Eugenie Viellard. The ceremony was performed at Corbel by the Mayor. Paul Grisel acted as proxy for the absent bridegroom.

AUSTRALIA PREPARING TO SUPPLY MUNITIONS

Hopes to Deliver High Explosive Shells in England Before Christmas.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 19.—That the British Government would welcome help in the way of munitions from Australia; that the Federal Government is bestirring itself in this direction, and that the resources of the Commonwealth are under process of investigation and organization for supplying the enormous wants of the War Office are facts which are receiving considerable publicity at the present time. The question is, Can Australia, with its comparatively limited manufacturing facilities, adequately help to meet the demand for shells, ammunition, and other things needed by the Allies? Very likely it can—at least, mining and other concerns say so—and, meantime, the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, has appointed a committee to deal with the matter, and he has been making statements in and out of Parliament relative to the making of shells for Great Britain's cause. It is likely, too, that the State Governments will co-operate with the Federal Government, but as yet it remains to be seen just what Australia can and cannot do.

The Special Munitions Committee, just appointed by Mr. Pearce, consists of Captain G. Smith of the Naval Board, Captain Thring, Director of Naval Ordnance; Colonel Dangar, Chief of Ordnance; M. Bell, chemical adviser to the Defense Department; S. McKay, a partner in the Sunshine Harvester Works of this city, and a member of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited. The two last named members of the committee will act only in a consultative way.

The committee will be almost a departmental body, but it will co-operate with the committees which are to be appointed by commercial bodies throughout the Commonwealth.

"We have asked the Chamber of Manufactures," the Minister explained in announcing the personnel of the committee, "to appoint a committee of experts to go into the question of organizing the various trades and collecting information regarding the plant and capacity of each factory. As regards the departmental committee, its members will go into the following questions: The supply of material to this Government by Australian manufacturers, the Government manufacture of war material, and contracts between the War Office and Australian manufacturers."

Speaking in Parliament recently the Minister said that delay in the manufacture of shells had not been due to lack of machinery, but to uncertainty as to the quality of steel required. About the same time some pretty severe criticisms were leveled at him by a section of the press on the ground that he had for several months been dawdling over the question of Australia's providing munitions, and had turned a cold shoulder to suggestions by steel manufacturers; but he refuted these charges by producing documentary evidence that the Commonwealth Government had broached the matter of eighteen-pounder ammunition to the imperial authorities as far back as last September, and that there had been considerable correspondence about it since then.

Inquiry seems to show that, if no hitch occurs, Australian-made munitions should be in process of delivery in England in considerable quantities before Christmas. What the Defense Department hopes to do is to supply high explosive and shrapnel shells such as are in use by the British field artillery. But, of course, this and kindred questions will best be answered when the special committee has got well down to its work. Meantime, offers of plants, men, and material are being made by many firms.

WAR PROPHET PUT IN JAIL.

French Punish a Belgian for Saying the Germans Would Win.

PARIS, July 18.—Under the press law of 1881 against the propagation of false news, a Belgian refugee, Emile Housiaux, was sentenced yesterday to a month's imprisonment. His offense consisted of saying: "The official war reports are a pack of lies. When they wish, the Germans will beat you."

NORWEGIAN SHIP SAVED.

The Bellglade, Torpedoed a Month Ago, Is Towed to Port.

LONDON, July 18.—The Norwegian bark Bellgrade, which was torpedoed by the German submarine U-35 on June 13, was towed into Milford Haven by a salvage steamer today.

The Bellgrade was timber laden.

Americans on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—An official casualty list, made public tonight, reports Alfred E. Diver of New York as wounded and missing and Thomas Maxwell of Philadelphia as wounded and a prisoner in Dortmund.

ITALIANS BEGIN ADVANCE IN CADORE

Attack Ring of Powerful Fortifications at Great Height in Mountains.

CAPTURE OUTER POSITIONS

Shell Goritz from Land and Air—Austrians Prepare Offensive on the Isonzo.

ROME, July 18.—The Austrians now have sufficient troops at their disposal to construct three lines of defenses from Trent, Bozen, Brixen, Bruneck, and Toblach. This line runs fifty miles northeast, and then fifty miles more eastward.

An Italian offensive movement has begun in Cadore from encampments on Mounts Averau, Busella, and Pore, at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The fighting is slow and difficult, as the passes in this section are protected by a modern ring of fortifications. At Paneveggio, San Pelegrino, Monet, Livinallongo, and Tressassi these fortifications are constructed of cement and have steel cupolas. The batteries communicate with one another by proctected corridors, which are wide enough to allow the Austrians to move troops rapidly to any threatened position.

The mountain fighting, however, is resulting in substantial, if necessarily slow, progress by the Italian Army, as announced in the latest official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff, which reads:

Our troops, continuing the offensive begun auspiciously some days ago against the groups of forts near Falzarego and Val Livinallongo, (Cadore,) now are engaged in capturing the high and difficult region situated between them. Surmounting yesterday grave difficulties of terrain and the desperate resistance of the enemy, we reached the line which stretches from Bois Pass and Falzarego summit as far as the slopes of Lana Pass.

Especially brilliant was the action of our infantry in fighting for the possession of the slopes which descend from the Lana Pass to Salesi and Agai in the Andras Valley. Under a murderous fire they stormed with the bayonet the enemy's advanced entrenchments and now are strengthening the ground.

In the Isonzo zone the enemy shows increasing activity around Plezzo. They made numerous weak assaults on the evening of July 15 against our positions on the heights forming the bridgehead of Plava, but without result.

On the night of July 16 two of our airships bombarded enemy works around Goritz and camps on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele in Carso with satisfactory results. The airships, which were constantly lighted up by flares and severely cannonaded, returned safely at dawn.

Another official communication issued tonight says:

Small encounters favorable to the Italians are reported in the Tyrol, Trentino, and Carnia districts. The fire of our heavy artillery has caused explosions and a serious conflagration in the enemy works in Predil Pass.

No change has occurred on the Isonzo front.

GENEVA, July 18.—A dispatch from Laibach to the Tribune says that Archduke Eugene, Commander in Chief of the Austrian forces operating against the Italians, arrived at Goritz yesterday, accompanied by General Dankl, and distributed decorations.

The Austrians are reported to be preparing to take the offensive on the Isonzo front. The Italians, according to this dispatch, have made an advance of a mile in the direction of the plateau of Tarnova, from which point they are bombarding the railway communications with Goritz. A number of supply trains have been destroyed.

Fighting on the heights of Venerocola, the altitude of which is 10,000 feet, has been severe, particularly around the Garibaldi Hut. Some of the wounded were frozen before the red cross workers could get to them.

Goritz has been bombarded by the Italians from the north, and is said also to have suffered considerably from an attack by two Italian airships that dropped bombs on the fortifications.

ZURICH, (via Paris,) July 18.—La Correspondenza publishes an estimate of the Austrian losses since Italy's entrance in the war. It fixes the number of officers at 1,200. These include three Generals.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the Italian theatre several Italian attacks against the Doberdo plateau were repulsed on the night of the 16th-17th. Artillery fighting occurred on all fronts.

POPE APPEALED IN VAIN.

Asker Austria Not to Shell Undefended Adriatic Coast Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is pointed out that in bombarding Bari from aeroplanes and killing six persons in that town the Austrians have acted in direct opposition to the Pope's wishes, for on July 12 Cardinal Gasparri wrote at the Pope's request to the Bishop of Remini a letter protesting against the bombardment of Adriatic coast towns.

In this document, which is published today and had been elicited by appeals from Bishops of Adriatic dioceses for protection against these attacks, Cardinal Gasparri says that when Italy went to war the Pope was specially anxious to save that part of his beloved country which was most closely bound to successors of St. Peter, and which possessed such famous religious monuments, from the horrors of war. This alluded to the historical fact that a large strip of the Adriatic coast formed part of the Papal States till 1860.

Consequently the Pope made representations to the Austrian Emperor and Government expressing a keen desire that they should conduct the war according to the dictates of international law and humanity respecting open, undefended cities, artistic and religious monuments, and especially the sanctuary of Loreto.

Cardinal Gasparri admits that the Pope's object has not yet been fully accomplished.

D'ANNUNZIO TO DEPICT WAR.

Poet Is Made Official Chronicler by the Italian Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio has been appointed official chronicler of the war.

He is spending a few days in Venice before proceeding to the front.

NAVY INVENTION BOARD NAMED FOR ENGLAND

Crookes, Lodge and Parsons Among the Eminent Men Who Will Advise Fisher.

LONDON, July 18.—A number of eminent scientists and inventors have been appointed to assist Admiral Lord Fisher, who was recently selected as Chairman of the Invention Board, the duties of which will be to co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

The board will consist of a central committee and a number of consultants who will advise the main committee on questions referred to them. The central committee will be composed of Admiral Fisher, Sir Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University; Sir Charles A. Parsons, an expert on turbines, and George T. Beilby, Chairman of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow.

The consulting panel will comprise the following and will be added to from time to time, as such action becomes necessary:

Professor Herbert B. Baker, Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; William H. Bragg, Cavendish Professor of Physics, University of Leeds; H. C. H. Carpenter, Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines; Percy F. Frankland, Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Birmingham; Bertram Hopkinson, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Cambridge University; William Jackson Pope, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University; the Hon. Robert J. Strutt, Professor of Physics, Imperial College of Science; Sir William Crookes, eminent in chemistry and physics; William Duddell, electrical engineer; Sir Oliver J. Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham; Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor of Physics, University of Manchester, and George Gerald Stoney, well known as a consulting engineer.

Sir William Crookes, who is 83 years old, is one of the most distinguished of English scientists. He is a past President of the Chemical Society, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, of the Society of Chemical Industry, and many other scientific bodies. He is famous as the discoverer of the solenocyanides, of the element thallium, and for various advances in the application of electricity. In an interview cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 3 he said:

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that the war will be won, not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on the longest will win."

Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, President of the British Association and other scientific bodies, is known most widely in this country for his occult researches. He contributed to developing wireless telegraphy. He was, with J. W. Clark, the discoverer of the power of electricity to coagulate or condense suspended particles of matter in the atmosphere.

Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, proprietor of the electrical and engineering works of C. A. Parsons & Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of numerous other large machine and shipbuilding companies, is the man who developed the steam turbine, and made it suitable for the generation of electricity.

George Thomas Beilby is scientific director of chemical works in Great Britain and other countries. One of his special studies has been fuel economy and smoke prevention in connection with coal consumption in England. He is a member of the Royal Commission on Fuel and Engines for the Navy and Chairman of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, 58 years old, is Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution of London. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1906. His greatest works have been researches in electricity and magnetism. In 1913 he announced to the Royal Institution the discovery of a new gas resembling hydrogen, which was absorbed by metals, but could be extracted from them only with great difficulty.

U.S. OFFICIAL TO ARCHANGEL

Commercial Attache Prepares for Renewal of Russia's Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Transportation facilities through the Russian port of Archangel, on the White Sea, are being investigated by Henry D. Baker, United States commercial attaché at Petrograd, in connection with the prospective resumption of Russia's export trade to America. Mr. Baker advised the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today of his departure on a trip to the northern port.

Negotiations now are almost concluded for the modification of the Russian embargo on exports to this country, under an arrangement by which the Department of Commerce virtually will guarantee that the goods will not reach Russia's enemies.

FOOD PRICES ABROAD ARE STILL MOUNTING

Increases Due to War, from a Level Already High, a Tremendous Hardship.

WHEAT AND BREAD SOARING

But Meat In Many Places Has Advanced Only Slightly, While Potatoes Are Actually Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—How the cost of living has been increased in Europe by the war is shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from information gathered through the Consular Service, covering more than one hundred cities, towns, and districts in eighteen European countries. A summary issued by the bureau says:

"The first effect of the war was a sharp rise in prices, due mainly to panic and uncertainty. In some countries legislative measures were at once taken to check this rise. Within a fortnight the first panic was over, and except in the actual war zone prices began to fall. In most places, however, prices did not drop to the July level, and after an interval again took an upward turn, which probably has not yet reached its climax.

"Potatoes were among the few articles which showed a fall in price in most of the more important countries. Meat also was another important article which in many places increased but little in price.

"Flour showed decided changes. Russia is the greatest wheat exporting country of Europe, and the war practically shut off its foreign markets. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the price of wheat flour had actually fallen in Moscow. In Germany and Austria the rise was marked, prices, compared with the July level in Germany, showing an increase of 25 per cent. by December and 34 per cent. by January. In Vienna the increase by December was 73 per cent., and by January 82 per cent. In Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Great Britain flour prices in December were 13 or 14 per cent. above the July level; later figures show a continued increase in February, reaching 24 per cent. in the Netherlands and 33 per cent. in Great Britain. Bread prices in most cases followed those of wheat flour. In Germany and Austria, however, the increases in the prices of bread were somewhat less than those in the price of wheat flour.

"Sugar prices also showed marked differences in different localities. In France the best sugar beet fields lie in the northern parts, which were early invaded, and as a result the price of sugar rose sharply. Germany and Russia are sugar exporting countries, and in Berlin and Moscow sugar showed little change in price. England imports its entire supply, and in London the price rose 70 per cent. Turkey usually imports her sugar from Russia and Austria. The Russian supply was cut off altogether when Turkey entered the war, and the Austrian supply was reduced to what could be brought by rail, a very uncertain dependence.

"Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all food stuffs. France, Norway, and Sweden listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese.

"Fixing maximum prices, especially for foodstuffs, by some Government agency, was a very common measure. To some extent it was used by every country included in the bureau's report, although in Great Britain and Sweden so little of the sort was done that these countries might almost be excepted.

"The increased cost of living for several years has been a question of serious concern in practically all of the European countries. An inquiry of the British Board of Trade in 1912 showed increases in food prices in various countries over prices in 1900 ranging from 15 per cent. in Great Britain and France, to 16 per cent. in Australia, to 30 per cent. in Germany, to 32 per cent. in Belgium, and 35 per cent. in Austria. In Canada and in the United States the increase shown was even greater than the highest of these figures. Thus it will be seen that the increased prices directly due to the war, coming as the culmination of a long period of increases, are much more serious to the masses than the mere figures indicate. It is obvious, too, that the increases of the first four to six months represented only the beginning of the war's effect on the cost of living."

BRITISH BAR TREATING.

Credit for Liquor Also Forbidden in Munition-Making Areas.

LONDON, July 18.—Besides limiting the hours during which liquor may be sold in towns where the Government has taken over control of the sale of liquors, the Board of Control appointed to deal with the munitions areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor.

The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 P. M. and between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 P. M. on other days.

The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

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Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

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$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes are reduced to $4.85

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Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes. **Fifth Floor.**

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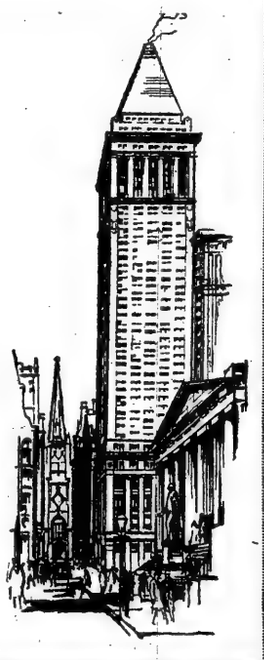
On June 23 the capital, surplus and profits of the Bankers Trust Company amounted to $23,173,007.02; resources were $218,540,416.58.

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
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1

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—what is it?

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The following are Individual Trust Functions:

1—Executor under Will
2—Administrator
3—Trustee under Will or Agreement
4—Guardian
5—Committee—for care of Incompetent
6—Depositary for Escrows
7—Custodian of Will
8—Custodian of Securities
9—Custodian of other Property

Corporate Trust Functions Comprise:

Trustee for Bondholders
Trustee under Agreement
Agent for Re-organizations
Trustee under Voting Agreement
Transfer Agent
Registrar of Securities
Fiscal Agent

Later in this series of explanations we will treat more fully both Banking functions and Trust functions.

In the meantime, if you are interested in services under any of the above heads please ask for the Secretary at our 60 Broadway Office, or the Manager at any one of our up-town offices.

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¶ The advertising man of a prominent store said the other day: *"If there is a clothing establishment in this city whose clothing sales really mean something, it is Saks! They are the only sales of clothes that I pay any attention to."* We thank the gentleman for that expression of opinion. He is right. A clothing sale at Saks' really means something. It is not a common everyday occurrence, but a semi-annual event, and for that reason we are able to make the reductions substantial in the extreme.

¶ Every solitary garment in this important sale today sold formerly at one of the former figures named. And more were at the higher figures than at the lower! In addition to which, the models and fabrics are a revelation of variety, obviously thinned out a little by now, but still good, still representative, still diversified enough to insure your finding the suit you want. *A small charge for alterations.*

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Broadway at 34th Street

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VILLISTAS NOW SEEK WASHINGTON FAVOR

Conference Presents "Program of Reforms"—Against "Former Privileged Classes."

TO RESPECT LAND TITLES

Amnesty for Hostile Faction—Carranza Reports Arrival of Food in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — General Felipe Angeles, who has been the principal military supporter of General Villa in the Mexican revolution, and the latter's Secretary of State, Manuel Diaz Lombardo, are tonight on their way from Washington to Chihuahua after having completed their special mission to Washington. In Washington Angeles and Lombardo have been in conference for nearly two weeks with Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's Washington representative, and Manuel Bonilla, former member of the Madero Cabinet, who came to Washington nearly a month ago with General Villa's reply to President Wilson's warning note of June 2 to the Mexican factions to get together.

The result of these conferences has been the preparation of a "Program of Reforms," which, it is announced tonight, the Villa Government will observe. The text of this program was delivered to the United States Government yesterday, and was made public by Señor Llorente tonight after the departure of Lombardo and Angeles. Nothing was disclosed concerning the plans of General Angeles, except that he was en route to Chihuahua to join General Villa, and report on the results of his personal observations while in the United States.

The Villa "Program of Reforms" follows:

The Confidential Agency deems it opportune to declare in refutation of certain charges that have been made to the effect that the Provisional Government is disposed to embrace various reactionary principles in its program of political, social and economic reform, that this program is adjusted to the common good and in harmony with the aspirations of the Mexican people and the necessities of the times. It provides for:

Recognition of the civil power as supreme, and the consequent subordination of the military authority to it.

Adherence to the constitutional precept, prohibiting the re-election of the Chief Executive, the Vice President and the Governors of the States and the ineligibility of the Chief Executive for such offices.

Development of a true democracy in order to guarantee the enjoyment of life and property, as well as the political rights of the people, regardless of social status.

Reform of the agrarian laws in order that every citizen may be afforded opportunity to own his own home.

Establishment of an independent judiciary system.

Just and equitable resolution of the Indian problem.

Rapid extension of education among the masses.

Development of all natural resources, free from monopoly.

Safeguard against political domination by the former privileged classes.

The Provisional Government is pledged also to accomplish within the shortest possible time, the following:

1. Elections for Senators and members of the House of Deputies.

2. To name, provisionally, Justices of the Supreme Court, such to be done for the reason that the constitutional term of the majority of those Justices holding office at the time of the coup d'etat has lapsed by limitation, while others have since died.

3. To convoke elections, as required by the Constitution, to fill the vacancies among the Justices of the Supreme Court and to succeed the temporary appointees mentioned in the above paragraph.

4. To fill vacancies in the courts of inferior jurisdiction.

5. To call elections for President and Vice President of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Chief Executive, at the time the elections are called, to be ineligible as a candidate, thus insuring a freer ballot.

6. The Minister of War, appointed by the President, to have supreme control of the army, and to immediately begin its reorganization.

7. The legislative body to resolve, without delay, the agrarian, social, and economic problems affecting the Indians on the following basis:

(A.) The Government shall acquire lands by purchase in the Yaqui territory, to be returned to the tribe.

(B.) The Government shall procure by purchase lands in the State of Morelos, to be divided equitably among the Indians of that State.

(C.) Laws similar to those proposed by the State of Chihuahua for the partition of lands and water rights shall be enacted by other States.

(D.) Present owners of lands, possessing legitimate titles thereto, shall receive full guarantee for their property, the same to be extended likewise to properties the owners of which are protected by the law of limitations, unless the previous owners, through denial or miscarriage of justice, have been unable to recover their lands.

8. A general decree granting amnesty to all political offenders, excepting those responsible for the overthrow of the constituted Government and the assassination of the President and Vice President and other public officials.

9. The National Railways to be placed under the direction of the most capable officials obtainable, and to be provided with all necessary funds for the restoration of the rolling stock, so that traffic may be resumed as soon as possible throughout the Republic.

10. To resolve the financial problem in this manner:

(A.) The national debt, prior to Feb. 18, 1913, to be recognized and guaranteed.

(B.) The coupons payable subsequent to that date to be paid in cash or by means of an arrangement acceptable to the bondholders.

(C.) Obligations incurred by the Government of Huerta in the payment of the lawful expenses of the nation, or of the National Railways, to be recognized.

(D.) The paper currency issued by the various Constitutionalist factions to be retired from circulation, the rate of exchange being fixed in proportion to the value of the different issues.

(E.) The national debt to be amply guaranteed by a reasonable share of the Government receipts as soon as an agreement can be reached with the creditors.

The Villa agency gave out this telegram from General Villa, at Torreon, under today's date:

It is not true that the Carranzistas have recovered Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi. All these cities have been abandoned by the enemy, and Obregon is cut off from his base of operations as he has no communication either with Guadalajara or Mexico City, where our column commanded by Generals Canuto Reyes and Rodolfo Fierro, will soon arrive.

Eliseo Arredondo of the Carranza Agency announced tonight that the Carranza authorities had established agencies for the distribution of money in Mexico City.

Trains are now being operated on a regular schedule between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, both for passenger and freight traffic, according to a telegram received by Señor Arredondo, which, continues in part, as follows:

"In the capital large quantities of food are being distributed among the needy by the Constitutionalist authorities acting in co-operation with the International Relief Committee. Already the initial consignment of foodstuffs amounting to 7,000 tons, which were conveyed to the city just behind the triumphant army of General Gonzales, have been placed through the several agencies of distribution at the disposal of the poor, and 6,000 tons of additional food supplies arrived there yesterday. From depots of easy access distribution is being made to all sections of the city. Additional supplies, from all directions, are being hurried to Mexico City to relieve distress."

ZAPATA CARRIES OFF WOMEN.

Prepares to Harass Carranza Government in Mexico City.

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 15, (via Havana, July 18.)—The Zapata troops, which dynamited a train loaded with Government officials and killed thirty-five persons, most of them members of prosperous families, carried to the mountains a number of women and the Post Office employes aboard the train.

After evacuating Mexico City General Zapata announced that he would continue his campaign against General Carranza. He has established a powder and cartridge factory near Cuernavaca and it is expected that he will surround the capital and harass the Constitutionalist Government by blowing up other trains and also bridges between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

"Our evacuation of Mexico City," General Zapata is reported to have said, "leaves us free to take the offensive. We regard Carranza as an ambitious dictator. The republic will never be peaceful until he is eliminated."

General Carranza's reoccupation of Mexico City has aroused little enthusiasm among the troops, the feeling prevailing that it enables Zapata to become more active. Already bands of followers of Zapata have appeared between Puebla and Vera Cruz, destroying trains and railway stations.

General Carranza is expected to remain in Vera Cruz indefinitely, it being considered unsafe for him to go into the interior.

The merchants in Constitutionalist territory are much exercised over the recent decree annulling 100,000,000 pesos of Constitutionalist paper. General Carranza is reported to have said that the money had not been authorized. It had been in circulation for months.

VILLA DEFEAT IN SONORA.

His Force Reported Routed West of Agua Prieta.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 18.—After a six-hour battle in Anavacachi Pass, west of Agua Prieta, General Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, it was reported late today, has decisively defeated Villa troops under General José Maria Acosta. The Calles force was said to number 3,000, while Acosta's was reported as half that number.

In a message received here by the Consul for Carranza from General Calles at Lamorita, twenty miles west of Agua Prieta, the Villa troops were reported fleeing in all directions.

During the fighting 300 of Acosta's men deserted to Calles, according to the report, which estimated the Villa dead, wounded, and captured at 500. Calles did not report his own casualties, though they were said to be relatively small by officials in Agua Prieta. According to the Consul, General Calles intended to press forward to Cananea as soon as he received ammunition which left Agua Prieta today.

Villa representatives here refused to admit defeat, saying that the battle still continued near Lamorita, and that a large contingent of Yaqui Indians were making a flank attack.

NACO, Ariz., July 18.—Reports received here today stated that General Calles administered a severe defeat to Villa forces under Acosta and Trujillo. Calles was said to be pursuing the Villa soldiers toward Del Rio, Sonora, a small town on the Nogales branch of the Southern Pacific.

In Naco, Sonora, it was feared that Calles might attack that town. Communication with Cananea was severed today.

DEL RIO, Texas, July 18.—Three hundred Villa soldiers today recaptured Las Vacas, Mexico, across the Rio Grande from this place. There was no fighting, the small Carranza garrison left there ten days ago, scattering upon the approach of the larger force.

FRANK SURVIVES ASSASSIN'S KNIFE

Continued from Page 1.

tence. Before that trial he was examined by a lunacy commission, which pronounced him sane.

The man is 45 years old. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., but has lived in Georgia for twenty-five years. He was sentenced from Columbus, Ga., and has a wife there.

Creen asserted that there was no conspiracy. He said that he had an inspiration to kill Frank, and plotted alone to kill him. He told of aiding in the butchering of hogs Saturday morning, of hiding in his clothing a butcher knife made out of a file, and of carrying it to bed with him. It was with this weapon that he attacked Frank.

The assailant admitted that he had talked with other convicts about the Frank case, but said that they had not influenced him in any way. He took all the blame for the crime on his own shoulders and said that while he thought at the time that he was doing right he now regretted his act.

Read Only the Bible.

Supt. Smith said that Creen had not been permitted to read newspapers or anti-Frank literature. He read only the Bible, said the Superintendent.

"The Bible was furnished to him at the library," said Mr. Smith. "He studied it whenever he had an odd moment. He seemed to be getting religion. I knew that Creen was a bad man, but I never dreamed that he would attack a fellow-convict. I had instructed the guards not to pick a quarrel with him, as it might result seriously."

"Did Creen have any quarrel with Frank?" he was asked.

"No; absolutely not," said the Superintendent. "They appeared to be friends. That is why the attack is all the more shocking."

Superintendent Smith deeply regrets the attack. He has been on a great strain since Frank was placed under his care. He says the attack emphasizes the need of a place for dangerous convicts at the prison farm. He has several such prisoners now, and these he has to keep chained to prevent them from commiting acts of violence.

An investigation of the attack probably will be conducted by the Georgia Prison Commission, the same body that refused to recommend that Frank's death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Appeal for Pardon for Creen.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18.—Governor Nat E. Harris will urge a thorough investigation of the attempt to murder Leo M. Frank in order to determine whether Creen acted on his own initiative or was the tool of confederates. Many rumors of threatened violence to Frank have come to the Executive's attention.

"I tried today to get into touch with members of the Prison Commission, but failed to reach any of them," he said.

Governor Harris received this afternoon an appeal to pardon Creen from a body of citizens of a small city near Columbus. The appeal was made by wire, the message reading:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully appeal to you to pardon William Creen, now serving a life sentence in the State Penitentiary."

The telegram was signed with a dozen names.

Two Atlanta pastors in sermons today deplored the attack on Frank.

"The incident is greatly to be deplored," said the Rev. Dr. H. M. Dubose in the First Methodist Church, "but I do not construe the occurrence as in any way reflecting upon Georgia or her people."

Similar sentiments were expressed by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Daniel of the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Frank Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—Mrs. Leo M. Frank was reached by long distance telephone at the home of Captain Burke, Superintendent of the State Prison Farm, at 11 o'clock tonight. She said:

"The condition of Mr. Frank is favorable at this hour. We are encouraged."

Mrs. Frank had just left the bedside of her husband, where she had been constantly watching.

Doctors at the State Prison Hospital said that probably it would be three days before the crisis would be passed. By the third day, they figure, Frank will have passed the danger of infection of his wound. Frank had a temperature of 99 at 11 o'clock and his pulse was good.

10,000 CITIZENS SEE MILITIA IN CAMP

5,000 New York Guardsmen March in Review Before Enthusiastic Visitors.

HEAT OVERCOMES A SCORE

Soldiers Make Fine Showing in Parade at Fishkill Plains—General O'Ryan Bars Ice Cream.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 18.—It was estimated tonight that the number of visitors to the camp of the First Brigade of the National Guard this afternoon was 10,000, and that the automobiles, jammed in a confused, chugging mass in the narrow roadways that lead to the camp, numbered more than 1,500. Never before had this particular section of the State witnessed such a scene, and one thing that every officer—regular as well as militia—commented upon, was the apparent fact that the people were much more interested, than in former years, in the military organizations that would form the backbone of the land defense in the event of a national crisis.

The crowd represented cities and towns from Albany to New York, and it came early and stayed late. The Hudson Valley never had a fog any thicker than was the great blanket of dust that hovered over Fishkill Plains this afternoon. The stream of motor-driven and horse-drawn vehicles was continuous from noon until nearly 6 o'clock, and at times it was almost impossible to even make headway on foot, so closely packed were the vehicles that figured in the pilgrimage to Camp Whitman.

The weather was broiling hot and the average temperature in the shade was away up in the nineties, a fact that accounted for the prostrations of perhaps a score of soldiers and half as many civilians.

Special Review Decided Upon.

Because of the presence of so many enthusiastic citizens, it was decided to have a review of the 5,000 National Guardsmen in the camp. The site of the review was two miles from the headquarters of Major General O'Ryan, on a splendid plateau at the foot of Chestnut Hill.

The reviewing officers were General O'Ryan, Colonel Joseph J. Dyckman, U. S. A.; Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. Mcloskry Burt, Brig. Gen. Johnston, U. S. A., and Major H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A. Others in the reviewing party were Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Captain Joseph H. Herron, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, the division Adjutant General.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock the Seventh Regiment, which was to lead the column, left its camp opposite headquarters. Colonel Appleton rode at its head, and just behind came the Seventh's famous band.

The other regiments of infantry—the Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth, in the order named—trailed the Seventh, and after them came the troopers of Squadron A, with the First Field Artillery bringing up the rear. The line of march was nearly two miles long.

Right behind the troops came a long line of automobiles, while along the banks of the road old folks and children hurried along. By 4:30 o'clock the Seventh had reached the reviewing grounds, and immediately afterward the review started. The faces of the soldiers were black with dust and dirt, but they paraded to the cheers of the spectators with all the vigor and dash of a Decoration Day march along Riverside Drive.

Real Work Begins This Morning.

Bright and early tomorrow morning the real field work, in which intrenching, reconnoitring, scouting, bridge building, advance and rear guard work, retreating, advancing in the face of artillery fire, and other features of warfare will be featured, will begin in earnest. First off there will be company, battalion, and regimental drills, which will be made just strenuous enough to keep everybody busy, and the purpose of which will be a "tuning up," so to speak, preliminary to the big war problems that begin on Tuesday and will continue up to the moment of departure next Saturday, when the First Brigade will be replaced by the Second from Brooklyn.

On Tuesday the problem will involve the actual crossing of a stream by practically the entire brigade of infantrymen on a bridge built under fire. In the working out of that problem the guardsmen will be opposed by the regular cavalrymen under Colonel Dyckman, who for that day will represent an enemy that has previously occupied New York City and is working his way northward to Albany. The job of the guardsmen who will be commanded by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer will be to frustrate that advance.

The working out of this problem will mark an entirely new innovation in manoeuvre exercises in this country. For the first tiem the enlisted men, as well as the officers, will be acquainted in advance with the nature and seriousness of the problem to be tackled. Under the old system only the officers were familiar with the situations involved. A copy of the problem will be posted on every regimental and company bulletin board in the camp tomorrow afternoon.

The problem of Tuesday will be followed by one still more complicated on Wednesday and on Thursday will come one that will call into action every guardsman and regular in the camp. The action Thursday will be witnessed by Governor Whitman, who is coming Thursday morning to remain until Friday, and who will live under canvas during his stay.

An ice cream peddler applied to General O'Ryan for a permit to sell ice cream blocks on the grounds this afternoon. The application was denied. "I don't believe in 'ice cream' soldiers," said General O'Ryan. Furthermore, General O'Ryan let it be known that this was a "dry" camp, and that it was going to remain so.

It was 7 o'clock this morning before the supply wagons of Squadron A and of the artillery arrived. Squadron A had gone nearly twenty hours without food when the regulars of the Second Cavalry came to their rescue with food for the half-famished New Yorkers.

Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, U. S. A., Commandant of the cadets at West Point, was a visitor this afternoon. He said he had never seen a finer looking body of men or a better-equipped camp.

AVIATOR FOR MANOEUVRES.

George A. Gray Will Help Solve Problems at Camp Whitman.

Aviator George A. Gray, with a Wright biplane, will go to Camp Whitman at Fishkill Plains to enable the militia to have the services of an aviator and to manoeuvre under conditions closely approximating modern warfare, according to an announcement yesterday by the Aero Club of America. W. S. Luckey had offered the services of himself and a Curtiss machine, but after the offer had been accepted by the Adjutant General, he found his engagements in the South would prevent his filling the engagement. Mr. Gray then volunteered to take Mr. Luckey's place. Mr. Gray is one of the veteran Wright pilots with 1,500 flights to his credit, and no accidents.

After the Fishkill Plains encampment Mr. Gray is scheduled to fly for the Vermont National Guard from Aug. 2 to 11, upon the request of Captain Le Roy A. Hall of the Vermont militia.

Cole May Succeed McCormack.

Mayor Mitchel has called on Aldermen Cole, Fink, and O'Rourke of Richmond Borough to meet at the City Hall at noon today, and choose a Borough President to succeed Charles J. McCormack. Alderman Charles P. Cole has been selected for the place by State Banking Supt. Eugene L. Richards, Democratic leader of Staten Island.

SAYS GERMAN AUTOS HAD WAR FIXTURES

American Mechanic Tells of Secret Installation in All Recent Mercedes Models.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following:

"That German preparations for war went even to the length of secretly building private motor cars so that they could speedily be converted into vehicles mounting guns and searchlights is vouched for by Charles B. Pray, an American motor mechanic. Pray, who has just arrived in England after eight months in a German internment camp, is a resident of Dover, N. H., and was under contract as an engineer at the motor car works in Zossen, outside of Berlin. On Oct. 7, under suspicion of being a British subject, he was interned. From Zossen he was transferred to a camp in Württemberg, from which he contrived to escape May 18. He has spent the interval in France, and hopes to sail for America on Wednesday.

"'My work up to the time of my arrest,' said Pray to a Mail representative, 'brought me into daily contact with the German Mercedes car. The chassis of every car of the 1912, 1913 or 1914 models was perforated at the sides with two sets of four holes each, at equal distances from the front and rear, for the purpose of riveting over the chassis frame a plate heavy enough to bear a weight of 1,000 kilograms.

"'In May and June, 1914, cars were called in for inspection and returned with the plates mentioned duly affixed without the owners' knowledge of what had been done. When the cars were requisitioned for war only the tops had to be ripped off and guns and searchlights mounted in their places.'

"Pray says another American motor workman named Wyman of Reading, Mass., is still in German captivity."

MORE TALK OF PEACE

And Embargo on War Supplies—Of German-American Origin.

The "Friends of Peace," whose letterhead announces that they represent the German-American Alliance of Greater New York, the American Truth Society, American Independence Union, and American Humanity League, three other organizations of German-American origin; the "American Women of German Descent," the German-American Peace Society, the German-Catholic Federation of New York, the United Irish-American Societies, and the United Austrian and Hungarian American Societies, announced yesterday that a call had been issued for a National Peace Convention to be held in Chicago for two days, ending on Labor Day.

The announcement declares the belief of the organization in the existence of a preconceived plot to involve the United States in the European war," and goes on to say that "on account of the Japanese menace in California" that State is expected to be an important participant in the convention.

"The immediate object of the convention," it is stated, "will be to protest against America's entry into the war, to appoint committees to visit the belligerent nations in the hope of bringing the war to an early termination, and to urge a special session of Congress to consider the advisability of placing an embargo on all war supplies."

John Brisben Walker and John Ford, editor of The Irish World, sign the call for the convention. Among those invited to make addresses are William Jennings Bryan, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Works of California, Senators Hitchcock and Clapp, and Miss Jane Addams.

GUARDS FOR SPRING-RICE.

U. S. Secret Service Men Picket Embassy Grounds at Beverly.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18.—Acting on the theory that cranks might make attempts to injure Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to this country, the Government has placed Secret Service men on guard at the Summer Embassy residence at Beverly. It has also detailed men to guard the Italian Ambassador at Beverly Farms.

The British Embassy is reached by winding avenues, and all approaches were protected today. No one is allowed on the grounds except those who can prove that their errands are legitimate.

TURKS' COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

taken in consequence of continued Turkish interference with traffic and may probably be regarded as marking the collapse of the negotiations for the cession to Bulgaria of the Dedeaghatch Railway."

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies.

German officials decline to discuss the Austro-Hungarian proposals to Rumania, which have as their object assurance of Rumania's friendly neutrality, and perhaps even participation in the war against the entente powers.

No denial is uttered that such proposals have been made, but Germany's knowledge of the nature of the territorial and other concessions offered by her ally is regarded as confidential, and inquirers are referred to Austro-Hungarian sources for details.

It is an open secret that one phase of the negotiations has to do with shipments of munitions to Turkey passing through Rumania. These negotiations have not reached a decisive point, and it is considered certain that a negative answer from Rumania has not been received.

SAYS GERMANS RULE TURKS.

Constantinople Under Sway of General von der Goltz, Says American.

Hugh Nettle, a Baltimore business man, who arrived last night from Rotterdam on the Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, said that when he left Constantinople three weeks ago the city was completely under the sway of General von der Goltz, and the Turks had nothing else to do but wear their fezzes over their eyes, smoke cigarettes, and look gloomy.

"There was not much excitement in the Turkish capital," he said, "except on May 27, when a British submarine suddenly popped up in the Bosporus, close to the bridge leading from Fera to Stamboul, and fired a torpedo at three Turkish transports filled with troops which were anchored there. The torpedo missed the transports, which immediately opened fire on the submarine."

Mr. Nettle said that he visited the two former German warships, Breslau and Goeben, and found them under command of German commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who gave orders in French to the Turkish seamen and marines. If it had not been for the presence of these two ships he believed the Russians would have been in Constantinople two months ago. The Turkish War Office looked like a German Government bureau, and was filled with German, Austrian, and Hungarian officers all day long.

On his way to Rotterdam Mr. Nettle passed through Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria, and Germany, spending a few hours in Sofia, Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin. In all these countries the privations and misery patiently endured by the people was appalling, he said.

C. A. Tencock and A. F. Hoog, two Dutch officers who came on the Nieuw Amsterdam on a mission for their Government, were asked if there was any truth in the report that Holland was going to enter the conflict. Mr. Hoog said, "No, no, not at all. Holland is far too prudent."

Colonel John Biddle of the United States Engineer Corps and Captain B. Enochs of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, who were sent to Europe to observe the war last August, returned on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Captain J. Baron, the commander of the Nieuw Amsterdam, said that he had been detained by the Dutch officials from noon July 8 to noon July 9 by the British authorities. One second cabin passenger, an Austrian salesman named Abraham Kofler, on his way to South America, was taken ashore.

VENIZELOS AGAIN LEADER.

Ex-Premier of Greece Heads Liberals Once More to Fight Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—An Athens dispatch to the Central News says:

"At a meeting held today 180 members of the Chamber of Deputies requested Eleutherios Venizelos to resume the leadership of the Liberal Party. The ex-Premier, in accepting, said it was his duty to obey the call of the people, as 'the wavering policy of the present Government constitutes a grave national danger.'

"M. Venizelos attacked the Government for remaining in power against the wishes of the people, and expressed the opinion that, with the recovery of King Constantine, affairs would resume their normal state.

"The reopening of the Greek Parliament has been postponed until Aug. 16."

BRITISH WARNING IN EGYPT.

Martial Law for All Persons Who Fail to Report Conspiracies.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—That the Government is determined to deal promptly and effectually with any attempts to assist the Germans, Austrians or Turks, is made evident by a proclamation which has been issued at Cairo, as follows:

"Every person having knowledge of the existence of any plot against established order or the identity of persons guilty of any offense against the Government, must communicate, without delay, to the nearest authority. Failure to comply will render a person liable to martial law."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Turkish Government has issued a communication to neutral governments explaining that the Turkish General Staff is removing Armenians from all places where they are considered to be endangering Turkish safety.

ALLIES IN STRONG ATTACKS.

Fierce Assaults Are Being Made Along the Whole Front.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens, dated Sunday, says:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Allies are attacking vehemently along the whole front. Each attack is preceded by a bombardment from heavy French artillery and the guns of the warships. All the attacks are reported to have been successful, but there is no definite news concerning them."

OLD CHURCH FRIENDS BREAK WITH BRYAN

The Rev. Dr. Broughton Tells of a Quarrel with the ex-Secretary.

HIGH WORDS IN A HOTEL

Weak-Kneed Peace Far Less Desirable Than Settlement of Four Great Questions, Preacher Says.

Old friendships with William Jennings Bryan have been broken since his abrupt resignation from President Wilson's Cabinet. Presbyterian, Baptist and other denominational friends have quarreled with him. The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of Knoxville, formerly of Atlanta and still later of London, told yesterday after his sermon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church about a meeting with the former Secretary of State in Asheville.

Secretary Bryan had only recently resigned and, seeing Dr. Broughton in a hotel dining room in Asheville, he crossed to his table and at once brought on the subject of what this nation ought to do to secure and preserve world peace. He had seen reports of a sermon on the war preached by Dr. Broughton in Chattanooga the Sunday previous. He took exception to it.

Although in a public dining room, Dr. Broughton admitted that the altercation that followed was none too dignified. It was a war of words. Dr. Broughton professed friendship for the former Secretary, although he told him he had never voted for him, but he added that that friendship must cease if Mr. Bryan persisted.

Other Ministers Leave Bryan.

It was learned from other sources yesterday that Mr. Bryan had received similar treatment from many other ministers.

Dr. Broughton said yesterday that the sermon to which Mr. Bryan took such strong exception would be repeated in the Fifth Avenue Church here next Sunday afternoon. He hinted that Germans might take the same view of it that Mr. Bryan did.

"I was in the very heart of the English strike and shock for six months, and I know some inside matters," said Dr. Broughton. He was pastor of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, London. "Some of the leaders in the British Government are members of my church. From them I know something of the strain of those months, in some respects worse than the strain today, when the worst is beginning to be realized. I knew to a certainty that Italy would enter the war, and when it would do so. She came in within a fortnight of the time predicted by English officials six months before. I know that England has had something to do with money affairs in Rumania, and you can put it down that at a given time Rumania will come in.

"This militarism has got to be ended or it will end us, America and all. You ask if England, France, and Italy are democratic? I answer that they are. You may say that Russia is not. Perhaps so, but Russia will not be the country after the war is over that it used to be. It is a democracy fast enough for our purposes.

What the War Will Settle.

"I look to see four great questions settled by this war. They are an end to Prussian imperialism, and to all unchristian culture such as the Germans put forth. This spirit must end, and Americans do great wrong when they follow Bryan, if any do, in counseling a week-kneed peace. They are to end the wrongs of one nation, speaking one language, keeping in control another nation speaking another language, and having other national ambitions. They are to end the Balkan question once and for all. It was this question that served as an excuse to Germany. The foundations for a permanent peace for Europe and the world are to be laid. The test of the world will not have peace till Europe has it, and Europe will not have it until the people and not kings rule. Lastly, they are to end the Jewish question. Christian peoples so-called, cannot be Christians and ill treat and persecute Jews or anybody else.

"I know something about the inside workings of this war. I intend to set them forth next Sunday afternoon. It is time the American people knew these things. The German position is well illustrated by its persistence in firing on the Orduna without warning. It was no fault of the Kaiser that more Americans are not dead. That is the German spirit. It must be crushed. I am a Christian man of peace. I have always been. But now there is war, and it is war to the end, that peace may come to stay."

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN OFFICERS 12,642

Losses in Fortnight Ending July 5 Were 254 Killed, 489 Wounded.

LONDON, July 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended July 5 show that the British Army lost 254 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776.

Since the beginning of the war 3,685 officers have been killed, 7,662 wounded, and 1,115 are reported as missing, a total of 12,642.

In the fortnight in question the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded, the Manchesters lost 15 killed and 12 wounded, the Scots Fusiliers 12 killed and 22 wounded, the Yorkshires 10 killed and 15 wounded, and the Cameron Highlanders 11 killed and 16 wounded. In the overseas contingent the Indians lost 22 killed and 28 wounded, the Australians 8 killed and 18 wounded, and the Canadians 15 killed and 30 wounded.

PREDICTS A NEW GERMANY.

Hohenzollern Defeat Will Mean Birth of Democracy, Says Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In an article prepared for The Seven Seas, the magazine of the Navy League of the United States, Perry Belmont predicts the downfall of the German Imperial Government, which he describes as "modernized feudalism, heir in form and spirit to the despotism of the iniquitous Holy Alliance." The title of the article is "The Monroe Doctrine." This notable policy, Mr. Belmont declares, has become the universal expression of the aspirations of all free Governments.

Mr. Belmont characterizes the German Empire as "a federated union of States, in form only self-governing, of which the economic system is in form only democratic." He continues:

"The whole industrial, intellectual, and commercial life of the German people is subordinate to the reactionary influence of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the military autocracy, whose feudalism is modernized only in so far as is necessary to maintain its authority and enable it to mold all Germany into an efficient war machine. A successful war might prolong the existence of such a system. Unsuccessful war will mean a downfall. It will also mean a triumphant liberation of the spirit and genius of the German people from the yoke of Prussian absolutism.

"When millions of men returning from battles and disastrous campaigns realize the futility of the efforts into which they have been led against liberty-loving nations, institutions and the republicanism of Europe, they will be found in revolt against a Government based upon the theory of the Divine right."

The Monroe Doctrine, says Mr. Belmont, was democracy's answer to the challenge of absolutism of the Holy Alliance. The doctrine, he says, is one of the most vital issues before the American people. He adds that, as the world is constantly growing smaller in a political sense, the enforcement of our traditional policy is more essential today than when first proclaimed.

WANTS PEACE PARLEYS NOW

Jane Addams Tells Bar Harbor Europe Is Ripe for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—That now, after the European war has dragged on almost a year without making any satisfactory progress toward decisive victory for any nation, is the time for peace negotiations to end it, was the central theme of an address given here today by Miss Jane Addams in the presence of nearly a thousand visitors from the countries now at war, she said, would welcome peace negotiations if they could come through a neutral country and without effort on the part of the warring nations, for a country at war has not choice but to fight or to be considered as suing for peace.

She said that in every one of the seven countries she had visited she had been told that now was the time for peace negotiations, and that they were being put off only by the hope of a big victory for one side or the other.

Miss Addams left Bar Harbor this afternoon for New York, where she will attend a conference, and will go from that to her home in Chicago.

TIGHTEN VISITING RULES.

State, War, and Navy Departments Limit Public's Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A regulation similar to that in operation during the Spanish-American war governing admissions to the building occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments went into effect today, under which no person not connected officially with those departments will be admitted without a pass on Sundays and holidays, or after 2 P. M. or before 9 A. M. on week days.

The main reason given for the order is that official papers have been missed from desks of officials in the State and Navy Departments and are believed to have been stolen. The regulation, it was said, was an echo of the agitation caused more than two years ago, when it was discovered that blue print plans for the electrical wiring of the dreadnought Pennsylvania had been stolen from the drafting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

WAR AIDS WOMEN DOCTORS.

British Statesmen Direct Attention to Their Increased Oportunities.

LONDON, July 18.—A statement signed by Premier Asquith, Earl Curzon, and Arthur J. Balfour directs the attention of the public to the work in London of the School of Medicine for Women, which is now doubling its plant in an effort to cope with the wartime increase in opportunities for women doctors. The school is a pet idea of the Duchess of Marlborough, who heads the committee for assisting the school.

The statement begins: "The war constitutes the turning point in the position of medical women, for whom there are new openings and new opportunities in many directions."

INDIA LOAN AT 4 PER CENT.

Rate Lower Than That of the British Home Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—That the Indian Government expects to secure money at a lower rate of interest than the home Government is indicated by a dispatch to The Morning Post from Calcutta, which says that India has decided to issue an internal loan of $15,000,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The issue will be at par and redeemable in from five to eight years.

Fire Destroys $100,000 Steel Mill.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 18.—The Cambridge plant of the Interstate Iron and Steel Company of Chicago was destroyed by fire of unknown origin here today. The loss is estimated at $100,000.



BEAT MAN THEY ROBBED.

School Teacher Aroused from Slumber by Blows on the Head.

Charles A. Ricker, a teacher in Public School 39, was awakened just at dawn yesterday morning in his flat at 20 West 129th Street, by a terrific blow on the head. He found two men belaboring him, one with the pendulum of a clock and the other with a blackjack, and though he fought them off as well as he could, they had administered a severe beating before his outcries began to have any effect.

Many other tenants in the house were awakeful on account of the heat and, hearing Ricker's shouts, they called for the police and blew police whistles with such vigor that the intruders stopped beating Ricker, took a pocketbook containing $300 from a dresser, and escaped into the corridor. They ran down to the street, pursued by a dozen half dressed neighbors and, rounding the corner into Lenox Avenue, got away. Those who chased them downstairs said they were young men in gray suits, and other tenants remembered seeing a negro, apparently a lookout, across the street.

Ricker went to Harlem Hospital where he was treated for a cut on the left eye, three others on his head, and three on his chest.

Mexican Bandits Kill American.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, July 18.—Mexican bandits killed Bryan Doyle, 18 years old, of Tampa, Fla., in a raid on the Gano Ranch near Raymondsville last night. First reports said a Texas ranger was killed. A posse is pursuing the outlaws.

DELAY ARMS STRIKE; MAY AVERT TROUBLE

Continued from Page 1.

stand on that platform, and, strike or no strike, I shall pay my men what I think they are worth."

Bridgeport is overrun with detectives, some working for the labor faction, some for the employers. Gumshoe men are numerous in the saloons and hotel lobbies. There was a fracas in the lobby of the Stratfield Hotel today when one detective who had seen another taking notes on the backs of match boxes picked his rival's pocket to get the information. Detectives have been put to work in the Remington plants. There are women detectives among the girl workers.

The union officials have had printed copies of a published interview with Fred Fowler, Treasurer of the Columbia Bolt and Nut Company, in which he declared that long hours and little money were the best condition for the workingmen. Agitators plan to use this as strike propaganda.

"The more work and the less money they have, the better off they are," Mr. Atkinson is quoted as saying in the interview. "To reduce their working hours from ten to eight would simply give them more time to loaf around corner saloons."

Talk of Immense War Orders.

Those among the labor leaders who emphasize the assertion that now is the psychological time for a successful strike, point out that, according to a generally accepted estimate, Connecticut concerns have more than $500,000,000 in war orders, which have been pouring in for the last six months. Every factory is said to have enough orders on hand to keep it going at capacity for two or three years. Bridgeport alone, these labor leaders say, has more people making munitions of war than the great Krupp works of Germany. There are no houses for rent here, boarding houses are crowded with floating workmen, and there is serious talk of erecting a tent city for 300 families which have sought in vain for quarters, the families of men expecting to work among the 16,000 persons to be employed in the new

SING SING PREPARES FOR BECKER'S DEATH

Official Notes to 19 Persons Who Will Witness Execution Will Be Mailed Tomorrow.

OSBORNE NOT TO BE THERE

Two Others Condemned to Die the Same Day Will Precede Former Policeman to the Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 18.—While former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers are devoting themselves to the consideration of eleventh hour plans to keep him from the electric chair, the Sing Sing authorities are making final arrangements for the execution. The official notes authorizing certain persons to be present on the date set for the carrying out of the death sentence ten days from today will be sent out Tuesday. There will be nineteen of these, most of them going to physicians and county officials. In this list are included representatives of The Associated Press and four other news services.

Mrs. Becker paid her regular Sunday visit to her husband in the death house today and found him bearing up well under the prolonged strain. She was dressed in a white suit with black trimmings, and she spent about three hours in the death house with her husband.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, who is opposed to capital punishment, will not be present when Becker is put to death. He has notified Deputy Warden Johnson that he will be out of town and that Mr. Johnson will be in charge of the prison. Mr. Osborne, after a talk with Becker, expressed himself as confident that the condemned man would not attempt to commit suicide. Becker was not of the temperament which drove men to take their own lives, he said, and so he considered it useless to take special precautions to prevent such an attempt. In some cases new shoes have been refused to condemned men for fear they might use the steel support from the arch in an attempt to cut their throats, but Warden Osborne does not intend to take any such precaution with Becker, on the ground that, if the prisoner wanted to commit suicide, he could attempt to do so with strips of a torn shirt or other garment as well as with the steel support from his shoe.

It is believed that, unless Becker's lawyers are successful in their final efforts to save their client, he will be led to the electric chair by Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Catholic Church, Manhattan, whom Becker came to know well while he was imprisoned in the Tombs. Two other prisoners are condemned to die in the chair on the same day set for Becker's death, and, on account of what has been termed his "iron nerve," it is thought probable that the harrowing lot of waiting until the other men have been led away, and of being the last to go to the chair, will fall to Becker. The other two men are Samuel Haines, who was convicted of killing a woman in Putnam County, and Carl Dranewicz of Manhattan, who was convicted on May 27 of the murder of Ivan Martyewitz, whose body was found in a trunk in Pitt Street on Dec. 27, 1913.

None of Becker's lawyers visited him in Sing Sing today, and Becker said that he did not know what plans his lawyers had.

FIVE HURT IN TROLLEY PANIC

Broken Feed Wire Sputters Flame and Scares Passengers.

Five persons were injured in a panic on an open car of the New York & Queens Railway in Borden Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, when the overhead feed wire broke and one end fell on the dashboard of the car, sputtering and flashing, while blue flames darted about the iron work and the passengers felt the thrill of the escaping electricity. At the sight of the flames the passengers pushed and jammed their way off, many of them tumbling into the avenue. In a few seconds the car was cleared, when the motorman got control of the live wire.

Miss Agnes Dugan, 24 years old, a cashier, of 211 East Fifty-seventh Street, who received an injury to her left knee, and David Brodsky, 22 years old, a grocer, of 218 West 112th Street, whose leg was cut, went home after having their injuries dressed. John Nicopolus, 32 years old, of 253 East Thirty-fifth Street, a tailor; Madeline Villore, 35 years old, of 231 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Thomas Barlise, 24 years old, of 174 Sixth Avenue, a furrier, were sent to St. John's Hospital. They all had scalp wounds received by falling or being pushed off the car.

CHURCH TO TRY GARY PLAN.

Episcopalians Arrange to Start Training School for Teachers.

Episcopalians are getting ready to cooperate this Fall with the Gary plan. The Rev. J. W. Suter, Jr., of Lowell, Mass., has just been elected by them a secretary for religious education, with the States of New York and New Jersey as his field. A demonstration school connected with St. Mary's Church in Lawrence Street has been established, where teachers and Sunday school leaders will be shown how to conduct schools.

Bronx Episcopal churches preparing to co-operate with the new plans of the Board of Education of the city include St. James's, Holy Nativity, the Advocate, St. Alban's and St. Paul's. Clergymen who are leading in the movement include the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, the Rev. W. B. Stevens, the Rev. F. A. Brown, and the Rev. Pascal Harrower.

FOUND DEAD IN CANAL.

Man Who Brooded Over Killing Intruder May Have Met Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 18.—The body of Robert Nellis, 30 years old, was taken from the Erie Canal this morning. He was seen alive for the last time last night about 11 o'clock. The body was somewhat bruised, the clothing torn, and the trousers pockets were turned inside out. Foul play was suspected, but later his money and valuables were found at home.

Nellis had brooded over a fatality of several years back, when he killed an unknown man by shooting. At that time Nellis lived in an isolated place a few miles from here, and about midnight discovered a man trying to get into the house. Nellis shot and killed him instantly. He was completely exonerated, but immediately left his farm and never seemed to forget the affair.

MAY TRY CITY COMMISSION.

Montclair Saloon Keepers Join Agitation for New Departure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—A movement has been started in Montclair having for its object commission government for the town. While this has been discussed for a long time it did not come forward seriously until the question of licenses for liquor selling was denied for a period of thirteen days and renewed for five months preceeding a vote of the citizens in November.

Previous to that agitation saloon men were luke warm toward commission government, but it is now said that they favor the change, believing they will stand a better show than under a vote of a Town Council, which has this year shifted the responsibility from its shoulders to the voters.

Under commission government the liquor men believe the question will be decided as a square business proposition.

6,000 A DAY NOW USE TUNNEL

Queens Residents Already Moving for Better Facilities.

From 1,100 a day, passenger traffic in less sthan a month has increased to more than 6,000 a day through the new Queens Borough subway between Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City, and Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, and in answer to an appeal from local civic bodies along the north shore of Queens, the Long Island City Business Men's Association is now negotiating with President William O. Wood of the New York & Queens County Electric Railway for direct trolley service to the subway entrance in Jackson Avenue.

At present the direct trolley lines from Steinway, Astoria, College Point, Flushing, Corona, Winfield, Woodside, Elmhurst, and Jamaica run across the Queensboro Bridge into Second Avenue, Manhattan, while a shuttle service is maintained between the bridge plaza in Long Island City and the subway entrance.

Thousands of residents of Queens want direct service to the subwar station. Hhey do not want the inconvenience of getting off the direct car at the plaza and wait for the uncertain shuttle car service. Furthermore, the shuttle cars are always crowded and they are to be avoided, if possible, by women with children or tired business men and workmen.

Every day increases the traffic through the Queensboro subway so that at the homecoming rush hours in the evening the present shuttle service is inadequate to accommodate the passengers, many of whom are compelled to stand in the street and wait until they can find room on a car. Pressure is to be brought to bear both on the trolley company and the Public Service Commission to obtain a through service from the subway at least during the morning and evening rush hours.

VISIT WANAQUE WATERSHED.

Jersey Officials Approve Plans Made by the State.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—A hearing will be held next Monday by the State Water Supply Commission on the application to develop the Wanaque watersheds, in which Montclair, Glen Ridge, Paterson, Passaic, Orange, East Orange, Nutley, Harrison, Jersey City, Kearny, Elizabeth, and Newark are interested, as each of these places will purchase their potable supply of water from the State if the plan is developed. An inspection of the watershed was made yesterday by representatives of the cities under the guidance of the State Commission.

The territory, which is to be flooded by a lake six miles long and in places a mile wide, was gone over thoroughly. It is proposed to build a dam 1,400 feet long and 48 feet high at Midvale. The cost of the reservoir is estimated at $6,000,000. Approximately 11,000,000,000 gallons of water will be impounded, and a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons for the municipalities entering the project will be guaranteed by the State.

TIED UP GIRL BY WRISTS.

Father Convicted of Cruelty to His 13-Year-Old Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18.—Pasquale Bornassisi of Ridgewood was fined $10 today by Recorder Watson for cruelty to Cochetta, his thirteen-year-old daughter. It was said at the hearing that he had tied the girl's hands behind her with a rope and then fastened the rope to the bedpost, so that the child had to stand all night. When she fell asleep and her body swayed forward the ropes on her wrists would tighten and cause great pain. She was also whipped while tied because she cried.

This morning, after her father had gone to work, her mother, who appeared to be in great fear of her husband, released the girl, who ran away from the house to the residence of Mrs. Huttemeyer, near by, where she was found sleeping on the porch. Bornassisi admitted punishing the girl, but said she deserved it.

"If I hear that you repeat this treatment to your daughter you may expect a term in State prison," announced the Recorder.

BALTIMORE VEXES LOVERS.

Makes Them Wait All Day for a License and a Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The Saturday half holiday interfered very seriously yesterday with the plans of George W. Cross of East Orange, N. J., and Grace Wagley of Washington, who had come here to be married. When they found that the License Bureau was closed they went to Police Headquarters. They informed Marshal Carter that his town was "horrid and disgusting." He advised them to go to a moving picture show, promising to arrange meanwhile for Clerk Claypoole to come to the Court House and give them the license.

Finally at 7 o'clock they got their precious paper and then began a chase for a minister. Here there was more trouble, and it was not until nearly midnight that they found one in South Baltimore, who married them.

TOWEL SEWED UP IN WOUND.

Seven Months Later Patient's Wife Finds It and Pulls It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., July 18.—An unusual condition has been discovered as the cause of an unaccountable illness of Dr. J. Edgar Todd. On December 7 he was operated on for kidney trouble at the hospital of the Long Island Medical College, his alma mater. Yesterday Mrs. Todd was dressing the wound that had never healed, and she saw something white projecting. She took hold of it with a pair of forceps and after working on it for an hour and a half, she succeeded in extracting a surgeon's towel, about ten inches square. It had been left in the wound at the time of the operation.

Dr. Todd had several setbacks since the operation, but since the towel has been removed he shows signs of improvement.

TWO DIE IN COLLISION.

Railway Motor Car and Switch Engine Crash in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 18.—Two men were killed and five others seriously injured in a collision between a railway motor car and a switch engine near Boone Grove, this county, early today. The dead are Walter Morse of Stoughton, Mass., and Ross Brady of Boone Grove.

The injured are John Horn and Henry Wiseman of Huntington, Ind., and James Boring, Lawrence Boring, and Dan Brennan of Kouts, Ind.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' WON THAW JUROR

Continued from Page 1.

as the habeas corpus proceedings in 1912?"

"We never considered him insane at any time of his life," was the reply.

"But did you have to take this part of the charge of the Justice into consideration in reaching a verdict?"

"We may have been supposed to. I for one did not. You can bore a hole in a man's head, but you can't force an idea into it. Why, I knew all about the Thaw case before. I read about it in the newspapers."

"Then you went into that jury with your mind made up that Thaw was sane?"

"I was willing to hear the testimony and see what they had to offer."

"Were you not largely influenced by Mr. Stanchfield's reference in his summing up to previous cases of the unwritten law?"

"Oh, I knew all about that. I could have made the same speech myself," the ex-foreman returned.

"In other words, Mr. Stanchfield was expressing the same thought you had in your mind in the jury box?"

"Yes."

"When was it that the jury was first convinced that Thaw was sane?"

"After we had heard the testimony of the New Hampshire witnesses and Dr. Bancroft, the Thaw alienist."

Mr. Robinson was asked if the contemplated action against newspapers for libelous editorials involved libel suits.

"Oh, no," he said. "I can't tell what we will do until I can see the rest of the boys, but I should think we would pass resolutions condemning the editorials."

Objects to Editorials.

The interview was given in the presence of five newspaper correspondents at the Dennis Hotel. Mr. Robinson came here last night and stopped at the Dennis where Thaw has quarters. One of the first things he did was to hunt up Daniel W. Dean, one of Thaw's detectives, and get into communication with Thaw.

His trip to Atlantic City, he said, was made partly to discuss with Thaw editorials which he considered as reflecting on the probity of the jury and libelous to Thaw. He brought the pen with which all of the jurymen signed the Thaw verdict and displayed it proudly saying that he intended to keep it always.

Thaw left Atlantic City at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. He was up at 4 o'clock in the morning and went out for a long stroll along the Boardwalk and through the streets. As usual, he was prompt to keep his breakfast engagement. He was joined in Atlantic City in the morning by his secretary, S. J. Rice, who had been hurried from New York at Thaw's request. They held a conference, and then Mr. Rice took a train for Philadelphia to wait there for Thaw's arrival.

Early in the day the Chief of Police of Atlantic City received a message from Chief Matthews of Pittsburgh, asking about the hour at which Thaw would arrive home. After breakfast Thaw had the talk with Mr. Robinson. As he was standing in the lobby he was greeted by James Mullins, 90 years old, a former Pennsylvania Railroad man and manufacturer, who asked him to go to church.

Thaw said he knew Mr. Mullins well and that he was earning $500,000 every three months manufacturing supplies for the Allies. They selected the First Presbyterian Church, which was filled when they arrived. Two seats were found in the front row and Thaw had to march the full length of the centre aisle. He listened to a very good sermon, he said, on patience and charity, but he couldn't remember the text.

After a late midday dinner Thaw insisted on taking a last dip in the ocean. He packed up and started for the beach forty-five minutes before train time. The crowds flocked about him and for a time it was feared he would miss his train, but he appeared in the hotel in good time to get an automobile and go to the station. There was no demonstration.

Jurors Here Reticent.

Of the jurors who found Harry Thaw sane only three, Ignatz Spitzer, William Newman, and Adolph Frisch, could be reached yesterday. They had little comment to make on Mr. Robinson's interview at Atlantic City.

"I didn't even know that Mr. Robinson was in Atlantic City," said Mr. Spitzer. "Whatever he said was merely his personal opinion, for he was talking entirely on his own authority. I am through with the Thaw case, and I hope I don't hear of it again."

Mr. Frisch said that he had formed no opinions whatsoever of Thaw's sanity before he was called to the jury.

"That's why I was chosen," declared Mr. Frisch. "I had never followed the case in the papers and was only prepared to judge Thaw as he appeared before me."

Mr. Frisch also said that he didn't know anything of "the application of the "natural law" to Thaw's crime.

Mr. Newman refused to comment on the Robinson statements.

THAW REACHES PHILADELPHIA

Runs from Crowd in Station—Issues Another Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Harry K. Thaw reached Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this evening and went to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, where quarters had been engaged for him by his secretary, H. J. Rice. He expects to start for Pittsburgh tomorrow morning at 8:40 o'clock.

Thaw was greatly worried by the fear that his arrival at the Broad Street Station today would attract a crowd and for that reason he refused to pose for his picture, although a dozen photographers pleaded with him to pose. When he jumped off the train he started down the long station platform at a rapid stride. A crowd of 200 curious persons followed him and, with a show of great annoyance, he broke into a run.

In this way Thaw avoided the camera men, who were soon puffing far behind, but he attracted considerable attention. He dashed through the station, head bent forward and eyes straight ahead, and was in a taxicab before any of the curious could stop him. The cab whirled away, followed only by the correspondents in another automobile.

The arrangements to have him stop at the Bellevue had been made so quietly that no one knew where Thaw was to stop. He entered the hotel unnoticed and was taken immediately to his room, where he remained until he went to the restaurant on the roof at 7:15 o'clock for dinner.

Thaw's rooms here consist of bed room and elaborately decorated parlor in which there is a piano. The parlor is done in pink, and when he was first led into it by his secretary, he backed out again. Then he looked around the corner of the doorway and exclaimed with a smile:

"I haven't seen anything like that in a long time. It is altogether too saucy for me. The trouble is with Rice," he continued with a laugh, "he drinks too much coffee. This is the effect it has on him."

Statement on His Haste.

Thaw said that he ran through the station simply because he desired to avoid any demonstration and he was afraid the presence of the camera men would attract a crowd. He considered issuing a statement to the people of Philadelphia explaining that he had not wished to appear undignified on entering the city.

The issuance of this statement was withheld for some time, but late at night the Bellevue's guest issued this formal pronouncement, his second of the day:

I wish to explain my haste in the Broad Street Station. By the enforced hurry I lost much of the pleasure I should have felt on returning to Philadelphia.

Had I not rushed, the camera men would have attracted undue notice, and a crowd would have gathered.

My desire was to reach a hotel without attracting attention.

There were no demonstrations here tonight, and except for the small crowd at the station Thaw succeeded in avoiding anything of this kind. Some curiosity was shown while he was dining, but his presence did not attract many guests.

With keen interest Thaw read an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today concerning opinions expressed by members of the jury at his 1908 trial for the killing of Stanford White. Later in the evening he gave out this signed statement, which he prepared with great care:

According to an article in today's NEW YORK TIMES, the jury of 1908 was "surprised" when Judge Dowling misinterpreted the meaning of their verdict, and did not then render the liberty which he had charged the jury was in their hands. It quoted William Burch, one of the jurors, as saying that evidence was brought from the four corners of the earth to prove that Thaw was liable to fits of nervousness. While the jury was not sure what would happen, it felt that Thaw would be freed by the verdict.

W. H. McHugh, another juror, said he thought Thaw irresponsible when the tragedy occurred, but when tried was rational, therefore he was found to be innocent. He held that if it took Judges and lawyers seven years to decide Thaw sane it was no wonder that the former jury was puzzled. He said one of the jurors held out on the ground that he did not know if he voted with the other eleven Thaw would be sent to Matteawan.

The juror alluded to above as being the only one to stand out for a conviction in 1908 was John H. Holbert. Mr. McHugh was mistaken. Mr. Holbert was "surprised," and he considered the practical annuling of the jury's verdict incorrect. Only two weeks ago he testified before Judge Hendrick of his unqualified opinion that I was sane.

Francis Duval not only was "surprised" by Judge Dowling's action, but greatly shocked. He had heard Judge Dowling charge the jury "the defendant's life or liberty" was in their hands, and when they rendered the verdict of acquittal in the only words permitted by the same Judge in his charge, he believed I would be freed.

Mr. Duval expected this, not only because of Judge Dowling's own charge, but for the reason that the commission appointed by Judge Fitzgerald had declared me sane.

Juror "Very Conscientious."

James A. Hooper's case awakens more sympathy. He is very conscientious, and when he found that owing to the Judge's mistake his vote had got a sane man into Matteawan—something far worse than death—Mr. Hooper's health suffered for some years. He also testified to Thaw's sanity before Judge Hendrick.

Of the twelve jurors every man believed me sane in 1908, as Jerome himself had told them and Judge Dowling.

It may interest many to again hear the words of the big Southern member of the jury, Major George Cary, after the verdict which he could not believe could be twisted into more than a temporary detention in Matteawan—his idea being the same as the late Mr. Justice Gaynor's. Cary, referring to the civil war, stated: "In my days I caused the death of many Northern men, but I am glad that before my own death I have saved this Northerner."

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party of New York has passed resolutions commending Health Commissioner Goldwater for having inaugurated a campaign against the use of alcoholic liquors.

WOODBURY TO INVESTIGATE.

Attorney General May Use Robinson Statement in Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The statement made at Atlantic City by the foreman of the Thaw jury, David Robinson, was presented to Attorney General Egburt G. Woodbury this evening, and he was asked if it would give the State good grounds for appeal. The Attorney General answered that the State already had taken an appeal from the decision of Justice Hendrick and any matter which might be irregular could be presented under that appeal. As to the statement made by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Woodbury said:

"I shall thoroughly investigate the stories which I have heard and that you have just communicated to me, and if I find them to be true then I shall decide upon the course I shall pursue. You know that under the appeal which the State has taken all such matters may be used in our contention that the decision of Justice Hendrick should be set aside."

BATTLE NEAR IN HAITI.

Government Troops Reported Advancing Upon the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Rear Admiral aperton cabled the Navy Department from Cape Haitien today that The Haitian Government troops were advancing upon the revolutionists near Le Trou, and that a battle was in prospect. The message said:

"Government troops are advancing toward Le Trou, where revolutionists may make a stand. General Blot states he has granted amnesty to all revolutionists."

Admiral Caperton is at Cape Haitien with his flagship, the armored cruiser Washington, to protect foreign interests.

CITY BREVITIES.

Gilbert Friedman, 11 years old, of 70 West 118th Street, was killed yesterday when he fell from a fourth story window at his home.

Edward Keevan, 27 years old, a chauffeur of 43 West Fifty-first Street, was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days in the West Side Court yesterday on the complaint of Margaret Roberts, 16 years old, of 704 Ninth Avenue, who said he attacked her in the hallway.

George Drakos, 22, a fruit dealer of 55 Avenue A, was held in $2,000 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination tomorrow. He is suspected of having acted in concert with J. P. Ferrick, a fireman now out on bail, to commit burglary during a fire at 149 Mercer Street, after which silks valued at $5,000 were missing.

John V. Cooney of 1,348 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who said he was a member of fire engine company 33, and Samuel Strauss of 49 Third Avenue, were held in $2,000 bail in Yorkville Court yesterday for examination today on a charge of robbing Richard Prinkle, a carpenter of Kenvil, N. J.

While shooting at a fugitive yesterday Policeman Meyer of the East Eighty-eighth Street police station, accidentally shot Ignatz Sellinger, 58 years old, of 224 East Eighty-fifth Street, in the left leg.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party of New York has passed resolutions commending Health Commissioner Goldwater for having inaugurated a campaign against the use of alcoholic liquors.

$1,000,000 STUDENT CLUB.

University of Michigan Alumni Plan Campaign for Funds.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 18.—Formal announcement was made at the University of Michigan today of a campaign to be started in October among the 35,000 alumni of the institution to raise $1,000,000 to erect, equip and endow a building for the Michigan Union—an organization composed of practically all of the students attending the university. The announcement stated that the purpose of the student union is "to democratize the undergraduates, to give them chances for self-education by mingling with one another and to develop the community spirit among the students." The proposed new building is to be a common meeting ground for all Michigan students and alumni.

Committees are being formed in 183 cities in America to carry on the work of collecting the funds for the union building, and at least 2,000 former students of the university are to be engaged in making a canvass of their fellow-alumni during October. It is planned to obtain the necessary funds before Nov. 1. The cornerstone of the proposed building is to be laid by President Emeritus James B. Angell.

HELD FOR LEATHER THEFTS.

Two Men Arrested After Shoe Factories Lose Much Costly Material.

LYNN, Mass., July 18.—An investigation by the police of a long series of leather thefts at shoe factories here resulted in the arrest today of Mathew Connell, President of the Mathew Connell Company, dealers in leather remnants, and Edward Dillon. The latter is alleged to have had in his possession a bag of leather taken from one of the factories. He was locked up on a charge of breaking, entering, and larceny. Connell was charged with larceny, and was released under bonds.

The police say that within the last few months leather valued at thousands of dollars has disappeared from the factories.

Meal Refused, He Wrecks Cafe.

Patrick Gallagher, who said he was a pressman living at 504 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, went into a restaurant at 19 Greenpoint Avenue early yesterday and demanded a meal. When he was refused he became boisterous and hurled catsup and vinegar bottles around the room, breaking windows and doing damage to the extent of $150. He was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief and held for a further examination.

Don't assume, because your Title has been insured by another Company, that we cannot do as well for you. Call and get our rates.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

CONSIDER THIS

In all the years we have been doing business we have never defaulted on a contract promise.

We do not submit this as a virtue, for it is our duty to keep whatever promises we make.

But any owner who knows the complex character of building construction will concede that the claim made in that first paragraph is a highly creditable achievement.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Women's Silk Sweater Suits
of superior quality
at $58.00

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34th and 35th Streets New York

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

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FINALS for MEN

Every HIGH-GRADE SUIT *in Stock*

Formerly Priced $22.00 to $35.00

$17.50

AND when we say "high-grade suits" we mean such suits as men wear who are accustomed to pay more for them than our original selling prices were for these suits.

All are finely tailored and finished. The materials include Woolens, Serges, Homespuns and Tweeds.

Every man will want two or three of these snappy suits, so we say Come Early and make your selections. *Fourth Floor*

400 Pairs of MEN'S LOW SHOES

Were $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00

$3.25

SELECTED from the regular stock to make room for the Autumn styles. The sizes are incomplete.

Ground Floor

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Imported Bath Robes, of plain Terry cloth; broken lot. Regular price, $7.50. Special at **$4.95.**

Go-Away Bath Robes, of mercerized material, madras and silk mixtures; broken lot. Regular price, $3.50 to 6.00. Special at **$2.95.**

Sleeping Suits, of plain colored mercerized materials. Regular price, $1.50. Special at **$1.10.**

Cool Underwear—Athletic Shirts and Drawers, of cotton crepe or nainsook. Regular price, 50c a garment. **35c** a garment; three for **$1.00.**

Half Hose, in a wide variety of clock, stripes, fancy and plain colors. **35c** a pair; three pairs for **$1.00.**

Summer Gloves, of silk and washable fabrics, in grays and white. Usually $1.00 a pair. Special at **50c.**

Men's Oxford Bags, light weight; tan cowhide leather lined and finely made. Formerly $19.00 to 23.00. Now **$15.00.**

Men's Auto Dusters—$2.25. Linen and gray mercerized; double breasted.

Tan Mohair and Gabardine Dusters, finely tailored; sizes 34 to 36. Regular price, $13.50. To clear, **$9.00.**

105 Golf and Sport Caps for Men, light weight, knit materials and fancy weaves. To clear, **$1.00.**

100 Pairs of Goggles. Regular price, $1.00. To clear, **50c.**

Men's Straw Hats; sizes 6 5-8 to 7. The $2.00 and 3.00 kind, **75c.**

Ground Floor *Fourth Floor*

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CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER RUGS

These Rugs are from our regular stock, comprising the most attractive patterns and colorings produced this year, and are offered at the following substantial reductions in prices to provide space for new Fall goods. *Sale for this week only.*

"Willow" and "Dixie" Grass Rugs

PLAIN

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$1.25	$1.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.15	1.75
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	3.85	3.10
8 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	5.85	4.70
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	7.75	6.20

FANCY BORDERS

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$1.35	$1.10
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.50	2.15
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	4.50	3.60
8 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	6.75	5.40
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	9.00	7.20

Imported Fibre Rugs

The well-known "Algerian" and "Mourzouk" Rugs.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	$13.50	$10.75
7 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	15.50	12.50
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	27.00	21.75

Cotton Rag Rugs

Our entire stock, which includes many exclusive novelties.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 0 in.	$1.75 to $5.50	$1.40 to $4.40
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	2.75 " 7.50	2.20 " 6.00
4 ft. 0 in. x 7 ft. 0 in.	3.25 " 12.25	2.60 " 9.80
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	12.50 " 37.50	10.00 " 30.00

Colonial Hand-braided Wool Rugs

The best made. Unusual colorings in various sizes of these attractive oval Rugs. Cannot be bought at these reduced prices after this Sale.

Sizes	Regularly	Reduced to
from 4 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 7 in. to 9 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$11.00 to 60.00	$8.75 to 48.00

Japanese "Gemal" Jute Rugs

A variety of artistic Oriental designs.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$11.00	$8.75
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	15.00	12.00

Seamless Axminster Rugs

A special offering of new Fall styles in the 9 x 12 ft. size of these quality Rugs. Regularly $33.00, for this Sale only.....at **$23.50**

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ANDREW ALEXANDER
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ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET

Summer Sale of Shoes

for men and women, in both high and low cut models at the new prices of $4.75 and $5.75; also about 600 pairs of women's low shoes and slippers, the balance of a number of last season's lines.

at Half Original Price

The Loss You Don't Expect

Naturally you don't expect defalcation by one of your employees. Nevertheless defalcations by employees who are apparently as trustworthy as yours are by no means infrequent. This is exactly the kind of loss against which you should have the fullest possible protection—not merely a Surety Bond, but the Bond of a Company whose ability and willingness to pay just claims are unquestionable—

American Surety Company
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BLOOMINGDALE'S.



So Cool!

THESE *cool* and *dainty* undergarments of glove-silk in pink, white or blue should be quite irresistible to Milady, in these warm days of midsummer.

¶ "Kayser" glove-silk undergarments are here—vests, knickers, corset covers, and combinations at.
From $1.49 to $3.75

¶ P. S.—Please note above the accent on—*cool* and *dainty*!

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

"No. 6"
is the story of two faces—the face of the *Saviour* and the face of *Judas*—and of a great painting that never was finished. Told in a Play by STEPHEN PHILLIPS, in the

August Fiction Number
Scribners
Published July 23d
All Newsstands



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Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
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BABY SMITH IS BORN ON CONEY'S SANDS

Thousands of Bathers Saw Mother Led from Surf by Anxious Husband.

PHYSICIAN JUST IN TIME

Record-Breaking Crowd of 350,000 Included 150 Lost Children—Fifty Had Feet Cut on Beach.

A baby was born on the beach at Coney Island yesterday. This was the most remarkable event of the season so far and by all odds the most sensational happening of a record-breaking Sunday when 350,000 persons crowded the resort and 15,000 took advantage of the Municipal Baths.

Thousands were in the water when near the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street they saw a young man assisting a young woman out of the surf. She could not walk unaided and when the beach was reached the man tenderly laid her on the sand and ran to the nearest telephone booth. He was James Smith of 310 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, and the woman was his wife Helen who was about to have her first baby.

Dr. Wensch came rushing down to the beach in an ambulance from the Coney Island Hospital. The crowd of bathers was kept at a respectful distance and soon the ambulance drove back to the hospital, carrying mother and child. Then the crowd of bathers gave one long cheer.

Before the day ended, 150 lost children had been picked up and given into the care of police matrons, later to be restored to anxious parents. One of them, eight-year-old Arthur Leavy, of 1,553 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was found by Mounted Policeman John Cramer with his left foot caught in a switch lock on Railroad Avenue. Traffic was held up for half an hour while B. R. T. laborers took the switch off.

John Doyle of 521 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan, a B. R. T. machinist, was repairing one of the new steel Fourth Avenue Subway cars at Kings Highway and West Eighth Street, this morning when the jacks which supported the car slipped and the weight came down on two fingers, crushing them. It took firemen of Engine Company 253 twenty minutes to get the car off his hand.

George Robinson, owner of the New Brighton Theatre on Ocean Parkway, who lives at 210 Maple Avenue, Flatbush, was arrested by Mounted Policeman Frederick Hahn. Hahn served a summons on James Mapleton, Robinson's chauffeur, for leaving a car standing at the curb in front of the theatre. Robinson interfered, Hahn said. He was bailed out by Louis Fischer of the Hotel Shelburne.

Last week the police and the Park Department issued a notice that hereafter they would arrest anybody throwing refuse on the beach. Yesterday a good many people were warned but nobody was arrested. The Coney Island Hospital treated about fifty bathers whose feet were cut by broken glass.

SIX DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA.

One of the Heat Victims Kills Himself While Insane.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Five deaths were reported here today as due to the heat and a sixth man committed suicide while temporarily insane from the oppressive weather conditions.

The maximum temperature for the day was 90 at 3 o'clock. This was three degrees less than the maximum of yesterday, when the majority of those who died today were overcome.

PLEA FOR VOTES JAMS PARK.

Suffragists Draw Crowd with Band and Opera Singer.

The suffragists who planned the open-air meeting in Seward Park, at Hester and Essex Streets, last night knew how to attract a crowd. There was a concert by a large orchestra, which started the meeting, and before the opening tune had been finished standing room in the park was at a premium. Then Mme. Alise Kutchera, a concert and opera singer, who came to America after the outbreak of the war, appeared as the Goddess of Liberty and sang selections from "Tannhäuser" and other operas, and the crowd increased.

The Socialist Congressman, Meyer London, addressed the throng and made a point which seemed to impress his auditors when he told them that the last persons to oppose granting suffrage to American-born women should be the foreign-born men who had fled the political oppression of their own countries and had received full American citizenship and suffrage after being in this country only a few years.

FELL DEAD BESIDE HIS BRIDE

Jersey City Man Died of Heart Failure After a Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 18.—Watched by his bride, to whom he had been married a week, and many other persons, Horace Comstock of 51 Sunset Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., enjoyed the afternoon bathing in the waters of Cauterskill Creek, near Catskill. After tiring of bathing Comstock climbed back into the boat in which his wife was sitting and collapsed, dying in a few minutes.

Mr. Comstock and his bride, who was Miss Emily Gieger of Jersey City, had spent several seasons in the Catskills, and after their marriage a week ago came here for their honeymoon.

GUARD VANDERBILT HEIRS.

Mrs. Alfred G. Fears Her Two Sons May Be Kidnapped.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—Guards have been placed at the entrances to Shadowbrook, the estate leased by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, three miles west of here. A report in Lenox is that Mrs. Vanderbilt fears that some one may kidnap her sons, George and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Tradesmen are required to enter the park north of the villa and away from the lawns, where the children with a corps of nurses and attendants pass most of the warm days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Allen's Foot Ease for the Troops.

Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to Shake into your Shoes or dissolve in the foot-bath, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction of the shoe and gives instant relief to swollen, tired, hot feet. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

Several Overcome in Streets—Showers Expected Today.

Several heat prostrations were reported yesterday, although the temperature was several degrees lower than on Saturday and the humidity much less. It was hottest at 2 P. M., when the thermometer registered eighty-four degrees, as compared with eighty-nine at 2 P. M. on Saturday. The greatest humidity yesterday was sixty-five at 8 A. M., as against eighty-one at 8 A. M. on Saturday.

The forecast yesterday was for a lower temperature today and probable showers. Tomorrow, according to the Weather Bureau, it will be fair with variable winds of light to moderate intensity.

Charles Baker, 30 years old, of 333 West Sixtieth Street, was taken from the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue to Bellevue Hospital suffering from heat prostration.

Nathan Gudinsky, 48 years old, of 290 Madison Avenue, was overcome by heat at Delancey and Essex Streets and went home after being attended.

John Amato, 5 years old, tried to cool off in the afternoon by climbing out upon the fire escape at the rear of his apartment on the third floor at 233 East Seventy-third Street. He was overcome by the heat and fell to the courtyard. He was taken to Reception Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Genevieve Huntington, 24 years old, of 123 East 120th Street, was overcome when riding on the rear of a motor cycle in Pelham Parkway with Frank Ross of 618 Crescent Avenue, Brooklyn. She fell off and was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

Marceline Rodriquez, 33 years old, of 106 Washington Street, who was helping to unload the United Fruit Company's liner Sarnia, suddenly became enraged and rushed at those near him with a butcher's cleaver. As Rodriquez had been one of the best men in the employ of the company and had not been drinking, his action was laid to the heat. Nevertheless, he was locked up at the Old Slip Station on a charge of felonious assault.

Patrick Messer, 35 years old, a laborer of 315 Fourth Street, Jersey City, was stricken in front of 105 Horatio Street early in the evening and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Louis Mantaro, 45 years old, of 69 Prospect Street, Jamaica, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital last night a victim of the heat. He was overcome in his fruit store at 270 Fulton Street, Jamaica, in the afternoon.

Jean Berry, 26 years old, of 51 Central Avenue, Corona, Queens Borough, was overcome in the park at Broadway and Main Street, Flushing. She was taken to the Flushing Hospital.

An unidentified woman was prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

NO TRACE OF YOUNG HOOD.

Hound and Searchers Fail to Find Boy Lost in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 18.—George C. Kincaid of Fair Haven returned this morning from Poko Moonshine Camp in the Adirondacks, in the vicinity of Willsboro, N. Y., where with Red Panther, the noted bloodhound, owned by J. L. Winchell, he has been assisting in the search for John Mitchlin Hood, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchlin Hood, of Baltimore, who disappeared from the camp on Thursday of last week. It is believed that he was either drowned accidentally or was kidnapped.

The bloodhound first took the searchers to the sands on the shore of Long Pond. A diver was summoned from Burlington, and he worked in the pond today, while two detectives and a score of men employed by Mr. and Mrs. Hood hurried to Willsboro by special train from New York City, aided in the search.

The dog led the way to the pond three times. He was then carried to the opposite shore, and here again he struck a trail which led to a log cabin occupied by a fisherman and guide with his wife and two children. The man said he heard a child crying on Thursday night but he did not know then of the disappearance of young Hood. Here the trail was lost.

WANT LARGER LAND TAX.

Society to Lower Rents Sends Its Views to Labor Congress.

Frederic C. Leubuscher and Benjamin C. Marsh, President and Executive Secretary, respectively, of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxation on Homes, have written to the Congress of Commissioners of Labor, now in session at San Francisco, to urge consideration of a system for taxing land values to replace the State tax systems. The letter stated:

"May we urge that the Congress of Commissioners of Labor avoid the folly of private charity and the stupidity of superficial public action in considering the growing menace of unemployment? We regret deeply the failure of the Congress of Labor Commissioners to include in its program the consideration of the extermination of land monopoly, by taxing land into use, as the obvious fundamental method to relieve and prevent unemployment.

"For the Federal Government to purchase land for agricultural laborers at the present low rate of taxation on land values will benefit land speculators chiefly. It is intended to help the unemployed; it will actually increase profits of the land monopolist, and upon these profits he will exact a heavy tribute from the worker."

CHINESE ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

Brings Young Countrymen Who Will Study Shipbuilding Here.

Rear Admiral Tsah Ling Se of the Chinese Navy arrived last night on the American liner New York with sixteen Chinese who have been studying naval shipbuilding at the Armstrong Whitworth yards at Newcastle, England. He said that on account of the war the students had been forced to abandon their studies, and he had brought them to this country, where they will spend three or four years at one of the big shipbuilding yards.

Also on the New York were the six sons of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, who have been at school in England and will visit the San Francisco Exposition on their way back to India. Their ages range from 14 to 19 years. The eldest son is the Rajkumar Jaysingrao Bhosle, and the second son is Rajkumar Shivaji Bhosle, and the names of the younger sons are much longer in Hindustani. The bedroom steward of the New York solved the problem by calling the young Indian Princes Rajah No. 1, 2, 3, and so on until the sixth. They all speak English and French fluently.

CITY EMPLOYES LEAD BORROWERS

With Government Workers, They Head Morris Plan Company's List of Patrons.

MORE THAN 2,400 LOANS

Made in Six Months, Ranging from $25 to $2,000—Plan's System of Operation.

Employes of the city, in point of numbers at least, were the largest borrowers from the Morris Plan Company of New York in the six months ended June 30. Next to them came employes of the Government. Employes of mercantile establishments came third, and after them workers in the manufacturing trades. The figures are contained in the report of the company covering the first half-year of operation of its loan department.

Men prominent in New York are connected with the Morris plan branch here, Henry R. Towne of Yale & Towne being President. Herbert L. Satterlee and Clark Williams, head of the Industrial Finance Corporation and ex-State Controller, are the Vice Presidents, and Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is Treasurer. Twenty-six men make up the Board of Directors.

The objects of the company are to lend money to persons in moderate circumstances at reasonable rates of interest and to provide sound investments for small funds. Loans are made on the basis of the character of the applicant and his indorsers, with proper consideration for the earning power of each. In its first six months of operation the company loaned $296,315 in sums ranging from $25 to $2,000. In January and February the loans totaled $61,780; in March and April they increased to $111,300, and they mounted to $123,235 in May and June. There were 2,444 borrowers, of whom 553 were city employes and 353 were Government workers, and the average loan made for the six months' period was $121.24.

The report further shows that of the total of 2,444 borrowers only 122 were women. The average weekly income of the borrowers was $25.83. Only 620 of the borrowers were unmarried, with nine unaccounted for. The number of children affected by the loans was 3,932. Borrowers owning real estate numbered 859. The largest number of loans of any one amount was 1,037 of $100 each, followed by 681 loans of $50 each. There was one loan of $2,000, five of $1,000, twenty-five of $500, seventy of $300, 242 of $200, and 243 of $150.

Under the head of reasons for borrowing, the report shows that 172 loans were requested in order to repay loan sharks, while 72 were needed to repay loans on pawns and chattels. There were 670 borrowers who wanted money to clean up small miscellaneous debts. Illness and births accounted for 409 loans, deaths for 59, and business expansion for 272. To offset increased household expenses there were 121 loans sought. Fifty-five persons borrowed money to pay tuition, and 35 to begin business. Twenty-one borrowed to purchase homes, and 74 to pay taxes; 28 needed money to pay their rent. There were sixteen borrowers who wanted to get married, and 15 married persons who wanted to begin housekeeping. Insurance premiums accounted for 43, while 61 borrowed to help relatives.

The figures of the report indicate under the head of positions or occupations of borrowers, that proprietors and partners lead with 344. Following them come clerks, 247; Post Office employes, 245; miscellaneous, 222; Fire Department, 198; city department and court employes, 177; Police Department, 114; salesmen, 113; pressmen, compositors, &c., 108, and Government employes other than Post Office workers, 95. Seventeen other occupations or jobs contributed the other borrowers.

This is the way the loans are made: The prospective borrower calls at the application department of the company, which is located temporarily at 37-39 Liberty Street, and files an application for a loan. If the applicant holds one or more "B" certificates of investment issued by the company, which are sold in multiples of $50, or other acceptable collateral, no other security is required. Otherwise the person desiring to borrow has to offer the names of two other persons, in making application for the loan, who will sign his note with him as co-makers. The standing and responsibility of the applicant and co-makers are then investigated, and if the committee passes favorably on the application, the applicant is told that the loan will be made.

If the loan is made, but under no other circumstances, a charge toward the cost of investigation is made at the rate of $1 on each $50 loaned. In no case, however, does this charge exceed $5. After the application has been considered and accepted the applicant, together with his co-makers, signs a collateral note provided by the company. This note is payable a year after date in a sum equal to the amount of the loan required. Six per cent. interest on this amount is deducted in advance by the company for the period for which the loan is made, which is usually for one year. For every $50 or part thereof that is loaned the borrower subscribes to one Class C installment certificate of investment. When the note is executed this certificate is assigned to the company, and thus becomes security for the note and a protection for the co-makers.

The borrower pays $1 a week for fifty weeks on each Class C certificate that is subscribed for in this way. At the end of fifty weeks his payments on Class C certificates will equal the amount of his loan. Two weeks later, when the loan is due, the borrower can cash his C certificate and repay his loan, or he may accept options offered by the company that will provide otherwise for the payment of the loan and afford him the opportunity of becoming an investor in the interesting-bearing certificates of Class B that are issued by the company.

The company is under the supervision of the State Banking Department and is authorized by it. It loans money on notes as described, and permits the making of weekly payments. In this way it avoids the lump payment of loans that proved a stumbling block for many victims of loan sharks. No assignment of wages or giving of chattel mortgages is required of the borrower, and one of the strongest features of the system is said to be that it permits the concentration of debt. In other words, it is possible to borrow a sum sufficient to clear up any minor debts there may be and then square off by making a small weekly payment at one place.

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WHISKEY
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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

KENTUCKY GIRLS DISARM.

Visitors Hear of Sullivan Law and Drop Their Revolvers into Hudson.

A faint splash in the North River, about 118th Street last night, drew the attention of a policeman on duty in Riverside Park, who pushed his way through the bushes and saw three girls sneaking away from the water's edge, where wide circling ripples showed that they had just dropped something.

"How about it?" he demanded. The girls, badly frightened, stopped and it was evident that they were visitors from out of town. The patrolman's benevolent countenance quieted their fears, and then they told him the story.

They were three school teachers from Kentucky who had come on for the Summer session of the Teachers College of Columbia University. All of them had brought big, large automatic pistols with them, for they had had occasion to use weapons of this sort sometimes when teaching school in the mountains of Kentucky, and they had heard so much about the wild, wicked city of New York that they were confident that they would be unable to go unarmed on the streets.

Before they had had a chance to use their revolvers or even to display them a maid in Whittier Hall, the Teachers College dormitory, happened to see one of the revolvers lying on a chiffonier and reported it to the Superintendent. The matter was referred to the House Committee, which, not knowing if it might not have a belligerent lady to deal with, approached with some trepidation and asked the fair Kentuckian why she was equipped with heavy artillery. When she had explained they told her gently but firmly that guns were not only unnecessary but positively burdensome in New York and she ran a risk of prosecution for having it in her possession without a license.

This alarmed the girl from the Blue Grass. A caucus of the Kentuckians in the dormitories was hastily called, and all those who had arms were requested to make the matter known. Two other girls admitted that they carried them, and then the three, fearing the Sullivan law and deciding that it would be safe to walk around Morningside Heights unarmed, took their guns down to the North River at dead of night and dropped them in for fear that some timorous resident of Whittier Hall would turn informant.

ECKERT WILL SUIT DROPPED.

Sons Reported to Have Agreed in Contest Over Big Estate.

The fight over the will of General Thomas T. Eckert has been compromised out of court, according to a report circulated yesterday, and the General's two sons, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., and James Clendenin Eckert, are to share about equally in the estate, which is said to be worth more than $2,500,000.

General Eckert died in 1910 and by his will his younger son, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., would have received approximately $1,470,000. Although the will provided that any beneficiary who contested should be automatically cut off, the elder son started litigation and charged that the testament had been made under undue influence on the part of his younger brother, and this contention was twice upheld. The younger son entered an appeal, but is reported to have withdrawn it now and to have agreed to the equal distribution.

Henry M. Earle, who represented James Clendenin Eckert in his contest, was reported yesterday to have confirmed the fact that the sons had come to an agreement to divide equally, but did not comment on the bearing this would have on other bequests. James Clendenin Eckert's home is in Chicago. The Eckert estate includes a large amount of Western Union stock and considerable valuable coal land in Pennsylvania.

Robbed Those Needing Work.

Thomas Murphy of 418 Broad Street, who the police say is the "meanest crook" they have encountered, was arrested in Newark yesterday. According to the police the prisoner would watch advertisements in the newspapers of persons looking for work. He would tell them he knew where a job could be had, and would borrow a small amount with which to telephone to the prospective employer. Then he would disappear. He was captured through a decoy advertisement.

LAW BARS SOLDIER'S BABY.

Daughter of Wounded Canadian Awaits Immigration Decision.

Charmian de Crespigny, the six-months-old daughter of Captain Vierville de Crespigny of the Canadian forces, and granddaughter of Sir Claud de Crespigny, was held up last night by the immigration authorities on the American liner New York.

The baby came in charge of her grandmother, Mrs. J. A. McSloy of St. Catherine's, Ont., and a nurse, but Mrs. McSloy had no papers to show that she was the legal guardian of the baby, so the law prohibiting any alien child under sixteen to land prevented Charmian from going ashore.

The grandfather on the maternal side was at the pier to meet his wife and grandchild, but could do nothing. The ship's surgeon said it would not be well to keep the baby on the New York all night in the heat without proper milk and other comforts, and finally the Immigration Inspector telephoned to Deputy Commissioner Byron H. Uhl at Rutherford, who gave permission for Charmian to accompany her grandmother to the Waldorf for the night. He said he would settle the case at Ellis Island today.

Captain de Crespigny was seriously wounded at Neuve Chapelle and was taken to the military hospital at Harwich, England, where his wife is staying to nurse him, Mrs. McSloy said. The de Crespignys are one of the oldest families in England who came over with William of Normandy and have always been known as great Sportsmen and famous fighters from the days of the Crusaders. Mr. and Mrs. McSloy will leave for their home in Ontario in a few days, they said.

TO WED FUGITIVE PATRIOT.

Fiancee Arrives Here to Marry Lawrence de Lacy.

The arrival of Miss Moira J. Hayes of Dublin on the American liner New York last night marked the end of a romance that started over a year ago. She was met at the pier by Lawrence de Lacy, journalist and Irish patriot, whom she was to have married last April.

De Lacy was an assistant editor of The Wexford Echo at the beginning of the volunteer movement in Ireland over a year ago, and later became the publisher of a paper called The Irish Volunteer. This paper was suppressed by the Government for sedition and de Lacy received a warning. Not long after this a post office official named Haggerty was arrested in de Lacy's house and when the posse searched the premises they found dynamite, rifles, ammunition and thousands of pamphlets evidently printed in Germany. A warrant was issued for de Lacy, but he escaped to this country.

The Irish patriot and Miss Hayes will be married next week. In the meantime, she will live with her aunt, Mrs. John Doyle of 231 West Sixteenth Street, while de Lacy furnishes their home, to be at 2,008 Byse Avenue, Bronx.

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Nujol, used in conjunction with a return to regular habits of eating and exercise, tends to bring *lasting* relief. It facilitates *normal* movements and restores the bowels to natural action, thus removing the *cause* of constipation.

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL



Standard Oil Company
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Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents in stamps for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E

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Edgemere Crest

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As a matter of fact none better has ever been offered at any auction sale on the coast.

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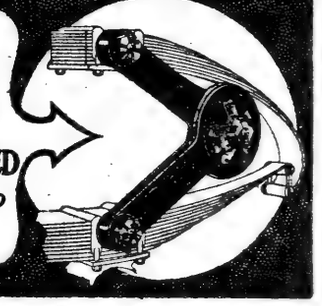
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Seven-passenger Touring Car at $1550

The plant is working on a production four times greater than ever before, consequently Chalmers "Quality First" Cars are now available at quantity prices.
This is the best value we've ever offered and the sales for the past week prove that the wise motor car buyers in this neighborhood realize it.
Stop in and see the car they are all talking about.

Chalmers Motor Co. *of* New York, Inc.
Broadway and 50th Street 'Phone 2980 Circle
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. 'Phone 3700 Bedford
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard 'Phone 1543 Bergen
Paddock-Zusi Motor Co., Newark, N. J.

Stearns-Knight

Highest Measure of Quality in Motor Cars. Why be satisfied with less?

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.
Wholesale Distributors
1690 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Phone Circle 1616
Live Distributors Wanted in Brooklyn and on Long Island

TAX 'ARTISTIC COST' OF MUSIC RECORDS

Appraisers Decide Money Paid to Singers Shall Determine Amount of Duty on Discs.

MAY APPLY TO MOVIE FILMS

Phonograph Makers Contend Government Should Have Considered Only Manufactured Value.

Under a ruling made on Saturday by the Board of United States General Appraisers, importers of phonograph records will hereafter be obliged to pay duty on the so-called "artistic costs" involved in obtaining the records in foreign countries. While no case of the kind has yet arisen at the Custom House, officials are inclined to the belief that it will be only a question of a short time before the Board's ruling in the phonograph case will be applied to moving picture films.

The test case before the Board was that of the Victor Talking Machine Company, which exported to Colombia, South America, blank wax discs. An agent of the talking machine company visited the cities of the southern republic and engaged prominent South American singers and musical organizations to transfer their art to the records. The records thus obtained were shipped back to this country, being entered at Philadelphia in the care of Austin, Baldwin & Co., custom house brokers.

In this condition the records were entered as having a market value of $3 apiece, but as there is no market for the articles in a customs sense in Colombia, the appraiser reported he was unable to appraise the goods in the usual way provided for in the tariff law. He accordingly proceeded to make a valuation under the provisions of Paragraph L, Section 3 of the Act of 1913. This required the ascertaining of the cost of production of the records as merchandise which is not actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the country of exportation to all purchasers." This process of appraisal, a complicated one at best, resulted in the fixing a value on the records many times in excess of the invoiced rate of $3 per record.

The case was appealed and Judge Howell's decision in part was as follows:

"We do not think that the statute justifies the distinction for which counsel contend. We can not conceive of any good reason why the amount paid to the artist for his or her artistic production, whether such production be by means of the voice or otherwise, which causes the recording machine to make certain impressions on the disc, should not be included as a part of the cost of production of the record, just as much as would be the wages paid to an operator for operating any machine in producing some other article. In the one case the human voice or other talent is used, in conjunction with the recording machine, to give to the wax disc a new and peculiar character and use., while in the other case the hands or the feet of the operator may be used to operate the machine which changes the character of the article on which it is employed.

"We are of the opinion that in ascertaining the cost of production of an imported article under the provisions of paragraph L, no distinction may be made between compensation paid to an artist and compensation paid to an artisan in producing the imported article. The statute plainly contemplates that all expenses, of whatsoever nature, incident to the production of the article, should be included in ascertaining the 'cost of production' of such article.

"If it became necessary to find the cost of production of a hand-engraved steel or copper plate, we think it would hardly be seriously contended that the compensation paid to the expert engraver who engraved the plate should not be included as an item in the cost of production of such article. In that case it would be the trained hand of the expert that would give the value to the plate, and the compensation paid for his expert services would undoubtedly be part of the cost of producing the plate.

"In the case at bar, the trained voice or other talent of the artist has given the value to the record, resulting in changing its character so as to adapt it to a particular use, and we think the compensation paid to the artist for the services rendered is as much a part of the cost of production of the record as would be the compensation paid to the engraver in the case of the engraved plate. It is the 'cost of production,' not intrinsic value, which is to be ascertained.

SCHNEIDER HAS CANDIDATE.

County Clerk Talks of Fusion on District Attorney.

Word has been sent out from Tammany Hall, it was said yesterday, that no man need hope to get the Democratic nomination for District Attorney unless he can show that his nomination would win the support of all of the various Democratic factions. Ever since the giving out of this word, some three weeks ago, pilgrims from the homes and offices of candidates for the nomination have been calling upon County Clerk William F. Schneider, the leader of the Cleveland Democracy. On two occasions candidates themselves have called at Mr. Schneider's office and have asked him for his support.

Unqualified support was promised to one of these callers, and the hope was expressed that he would be the candidate. Mr. Schneider was asked to give the name of this successful applicant, but he declined on the ground that it would be doing the man a bad service.

"Every other candidate," said Mr. Schneider, "would begin to put stumbling blocks in his way. I want him to win, and so I told him that he could say to Mr. Murphy, Tammany's leader, that the Cleveland Democracy would support him loyally and would not enter a fusion unless he was the fusion's candidate."

The Cleveland Democracy met on Saturday night at its headquarters in the Hawthorne Building in 125th Street and appointed a Conference Committee to talk over the situation with other independent organizations. Representatives from a number of these organizations were present.

NO CLAIMANTS FOR $36.848.

Trust Funds in Municipal Courts Are Accumulating.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel, saying his office has completed an investigation of the "trust fund accounts" of the twenty-four branches of the Municipal Court, and recommended that all such funds received prior to Jan. 1, 1915, by the clerks of these courts be turned over to the City Chamberlain's office.

The report shows that in the thirteen years up to Dec. 31, 1914, the accumulated funds amounted to $38,848, of which $25,333 represented deposits with the clerks in 2,690 actions that have been disposed of and for which litigants have failed to file any claim.

The law fails to prescribe what disposition the clerks of these courts shall make of these funds. The Commissioner suggests that hereafter the court clerks make monthly reports to the Chamberlain's office.

Street Car Rowdies Punished.

Five men were arraigned yesterday for disorderly conduct on Bronx street cars before Magistrate House in the Morrisania Court. Carl Walz, 20, of 1849 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and Raphael Scalzio, 23, of 416 East 124th Street, were charged with fighting on a Westchester Avenue car and breaking two windows. Magistrate House sentenced them to fifteen days each in the workhouse. Edward Gardner, 28, of 48 West 118th Street; Murray Goldman, 19, of 31 West 118th Street, and Charles Hess, 17, of 24 West 118th Street, were fined $10 each after they had pleaded guilty to disorderly actions on a Clason Point car.

CITY SALARIES AS BEFORE.

Mr. Bullock Wants Standardization Bureau Abolished.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, yesterday made public a statement in which he criticises the Bureau of Standards, which was organized for the avowed purpose of standardizing the salaries of the 80,000 city employes. Mr. Bullock recommends that the Bureau be abolished and its functions turned over to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The statement says:

After three years' work and the expenditure of approximately $300,000 salary standardization of the 80,000 city employes, which members of the present city administration promised would save the taxpayers $20,000,000 a year, is as far from completion as the day it was started, while the only material result has been the establishment of a permanent bureau adding $100,000 a year to the city's payroll.

All the city of New York has had in return for three years of standardization is a series of indefinite reports stating that sooner or later something will be done, but each report in turn postponing the date of achievement. In 1912 records for standardization were taken from the Civil Service employes in all the city departments. On these records salaries were to be standardized. But delay has made the records valueless, and now new records are being taken. All the costly work is being done a second time, with the result standardization is back where it started, and with the taxpayers put to a loss of $300,000.

The big promises and the small returns from standardization are revealed in the approved minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Standardization had its start on Oct. 31, 1910, in a resolution presented to the board by George McAneny, then President of the Borough of Manhattan. In 1912 the actual work of standardization began, the cost being paid from the board's contingency account. On June 27 of that year a resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Standardization "to report as soon as possible." This resolution also provided that standardization was to cost "a sum not exceeding $25,000." The resolution was offered by John Purroy Mitchel, then President of the Board of Aldermen.

The first report of the Committee on Standardization was made on Oct. 17, 1912. The committee stated it was of the opinion "that urgent need for standardization existed; that standardization was feasible; and that the necessary work could be accomplished in from seven to eight months."

By this report standardization should have been completed in June, 1913, or two years ago. The promise has not been fulfilled, while the $25,000 standardization was to cost has been exceeded twelve times over.

A temporary standardization bureau was organized in 1912, with new furniture and separate quarters. On April 3, 1914, the temporary bureau was made permanent, and attached to the Board of Estimate. On Nov. 24, 1914, a report to the board recommended that the Director of the bureau "be instructed to proceed with the work of standardization." On Jan. 22, 1915, an appendix to this report was submitted to the board. Since then no action on either report or appendix has been taken, Mr. Bullock says.

WIFE SUES R. H. HAMILTON.

Shows 'Cellist Hoped for a "Quiet, Sensible Parting."

Mrs. Grace P. Hamilton, who was a school teacher before she was married to Raymond H. Hamilton in June, 1912, has sued for a separation. Mr. Hamilton is a 'cellist. His wife said that he induced her to sign a separation agreement when they were at Ormond Beach last year, and that he was to pay her $6 a week.

The plaintiff believed she could earn a living at her profession, as she was graduated from Bates College in Maine, and had taught in the Trinity School and in the Erasmus Hall High School. Later she found that she could not earn enough to maintain herself. Justice Philbin made her an allowance of $8 a week alimony pending trial of the suit.

Accompanying the affidavit in the case is a letter written by the defendant to a friend on Nov. 16, 1914, which reads in part:

Remembering what Grace has told me, I feel you know that our search for happiness hasn't been very successful. Things are going from bad to worse. In the past few weeks I noticed her health isn't what it should be. Her nerves are giving out under the strain, and it isn't right. She seems to get nothing but agony out of all our time together. It is really heart breaking to see her and live with her. I don't blame her for all this. I am no angel by any means, but I have been true to her and don't think I have fallen short of being a gentleman to her and for her. She is one of the best and truest girls that ever lived.

I wish you would help her to make up her mind to divorce me. It will be the only way our lives will go on without disgrace. I'm afraid for her health and can't stand the strain much longer. I won't stand in her way and hope for a quiet and sensible parting.

In an answering affidavit Mr. Hamilton said his wife abandoned him on Nov. 10 last without any provocation from him and that the reason she left him was because he did not have money enough to satisfy her.

AEROPLANE FUND GROWING.

Emerson McMillin's $1,000 Helps Swell Total to $10,039.

A contribution of $1,000 was received yesterday by the Aero Club of America for the National Aeroplane Fund from Emerson McMillin, a broker of this city, who is interested in national defense and the giving of aviation corps to the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States.

Contributions to the fund now aggregate $10,039. Of this amount $1,570 has been received within the last few days, as follows: Emerson McMillin, $1,000; James Deering and Felix M. Warburg, $100 each; Mrs. Emma F. Slauson, $50; A. L. Judson, Walter D. Denegre, O. J. Gude, Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Alfred T. Stanley, George I. Scott, William C. Muschenheim, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Philip H. McMillin, and Thomas R. Proctor, $25 each; Major Frederick C. Thomas, $15; George J. Dyer, Randolph Stalnaker, Miss Margaret H. Garrard, William T. Weitling, and Harold C. Bullard, $10 each, and Herbert F. Schwarz, $5.

Aeroplanes have been obtained for the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Ohio, and Illinois.

MORE MUSIC FOR PARKS.

League of America to Give Three Concerts in Brooklyn.

In keeping with its plan to provide free park concerts to offset the decreased appropriation of the city, the Park Music Committee of the Music League of America, consisting of Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer, Ernest Schelling, and Josef Stransky, announces three musical events. Opera selections will be the feature, and besides singing, there will be a piano recital.

The parks selected are Sunset, Winthrop and Tompkins Parks in Brooklyn. The concert in Sunset Park will be given tomorrow evening. Alfred Ilma, an Arabian baritone who has appeared in opera in Europe and America, will sing.

At Winthrop Park, Brooklyn, on the evening of July 27 David Sapirstein, the pianist who last Winter gave a number of recitals at Aeolian Hall, will play. Mr. Ilma will also appear.

A concert has been scheduled at Tompkins Park, Brooklyn, for the evening of Aug. 3.

SETTLEMENT WORKERS WIN.

Court Upholds Tax Exemption of Property Used by Them.

The property owned and used by associations for social settlement work is recognized by the courts as exempt from taxation. The judicial view was set forth recently by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in the case of the City Mission, which asked a writ to compel the Water Department to cancel certain charges against the property at 34-40 Charlton Street.

The petition set forth that the premises were used for prayer, library, gymnasium and similar purposes. In granting the petition, Justice Greenbaum cited instances of similar organizations and quoted authorities.

CHARGES EVASION OF DEBT BY TRICK

Attorney for Judgment Creditor Asks for Investigation by Grand Jury.

FIRM CHANGED OWNERSHIP

Action of Counsel for Defendant, the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service, Challenged.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has asked Ex-Justice John J. Freedman, referee, to inquire into the reasons why Mrs. Mary Golden has not succeeded in collecting a judgment of $1,250 against the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service. The case was referred because of a suspicion that the ownership of the defendant company had changed hands for the sole purpose of evading payment.

The plaintiff was injured by one of the taxis of the defendant company. Her attorney, Edward A. Scott, brought suit for damages, and won a verdict for $1,250. When efforts to collect the judgment failed, Mr. Scott asked the Court to take action against Honnecker, Roth & Davis, attorneys for the defendants, for contempt.

A petition filed by Mr. Scott said that "equity and justice demand that the matter be sent to the District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury, and the matter of the attorneys be laid before the Appellate Division." Justice Greenbaum said he would send the matter to a referee and withhold further action until the latter had submitted his report. The petition of Mr. Scott stated that the plaintiff got judgment on Dec. 3, 1914, and supplementary proceedings were begun. The managing agent of the defendant company, Morris S. Schwartz, was examined on Feb. 18, 1915.

An adjournment was taken until Feb. 23, when Mr. Scott learned that the taxi company, through Herman Roth, its attorney, had begun proceedings to dissolve the corporation and that a referee had been named to hear the case on April 29. At the same time an injunction was obtained restraining judgment creditors from taking any further steps to collect. Then the action to dissolve the corporation was dropped. Mr. Scott said that there was no doubt the order restraining the creditors was "used for the sole purpose of ending the inquiry so that the rights of Mary Golden would be seriously impaired and lost to her." He also said that the testimony of Mr. Schwartz "revealed a startling situation." It was to the effect that nine days after the plaintiff got her judgment the men who controlled the defendant company created a new organization known as the Harlem Taxi Company, Inc., and that it submitted applications to the Secretary of State for eight licenses.

To show that the new company was in the same hands as the old, Mr. Scott said that Raymond S. Schwartz, who had been Secretary and Treasurer of the old concern, was the President of the new company, and that he was the son of Morris Schwartz. When Morris Schwartz was examined he made no mention of any transfer of taxis to another company.

The testimony given by Mr. Schwartz was submitted to the Court. It contained the statement that the witness knew nothing about the taxicab company, but that "it didn't seem to be in business," which had been conducted at a loss. He had frequently to lend money to the company to keep it going, according to the testimony.

"They owe me a pile of money," he said.

It came out in the examination that Mr. Roth was the Secretary of the company. He answered the accusations made against the company by saying that the action to dissolve the corporation was dropped because the concern had no funds to pay the expense. He denied that any transfer of property had been made. The company's taxis were sold on June 23, 1914, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, and then were rented to the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service.

Mr. Scott filed an affidavit saying that pursuant to an authorization from Justice Greenbaum an investigation had been made, and that the statements of Roth, Schwartz, and others were found to be false, except that Mrs. Pauline Schwartz, wife of Morris, held chattel mortgages on the autos, and that these mortgages were not valid. In his affidavit Mr. Scott said:

"It must be apparent that any lawyer and any individual who would concoct the schemes herein disclosed to befog, muddle up, and hide the property of the judgment debtor would also, in the lapse of time between Feb. 26 and the present date, get rid of the property."

Y. M. C. A. GUARANTEES JOBS.

Opens a Class for Lead Burners, Who Get $4 to $7 a Day.

Positions are guaranteed to graduates of a course in lead burning just opened by the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, according to a statement sent out by the association, which says:

"There is a demand for lead burners, according to chemical companies in New York, and the course has been started to meet that demand. Lead burning is used in making, repairing, patching, and piping vats, retainers, and conductors of every kind where chemicals are used. It is a trade in itself. Skillful lead burners can weld two pieces of lead in such a manner that the seam cannot be located.

Lead burners make from $4 to $7 a day, according to the ability of the worker. After consultation with chemical companies the Y. M. C. A. is able to guarantee positions to graduates. Only men with mechanical tendencies will be taken into the classes. Instruction will be given in the daytime. According to chemical companies, they have positions waiting for graduates.

STATE'S FOREST LANDS RICH

New York Among the Leaders in the Lumber Industry.

As a result of investigations carried on since 1912 by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University both in connection with the wood using industries of the State and with forest conditions in various counties, it finds that New York leads many of the other States in the amount of its forest capital. New York is at the head of the thickly populated States of the East in amount of land better adapted to timber growth than to any other purpose.

The potential forest lands of New York, which amount to approximately 12,000,000 of acres, are capable of yielding forty-eight times as much as the same character of lands in Rhode Island, thirty-three times as much as those in Delaware, fifteen times as much as in Nebraska, twelve times as much as in Kansas, five and one-half times as much as those in Massachusetts and New Jersey combined, five times as much as Illinois, Vermont and Maryland.

Worked out pasture lands and eroded hills in the southern counties of the State and burnt-over woodlots and forest lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills, sandy lands such as those near Schenectady and elsewhere throughout the State, are now practically idle and unproductive. The College of Forestry at Syracuse believes that all of this land is capable of producing good timber.

Besides excellent forest soils, New York has special advantages in land and water transportation facilities and a market within her borders not excelled in any other State in the Union. The timber and wood markets in New York will be able not only to use the whole product from the forest lands of the State but must eventually call upon surrounding States and forest States to the South and West for timber necessary in her manufacturing industries.

When the forest lands of New York outside of the Forest Preserve are again covered with forests, not only will there be large benefits derived from the lumber and other products produced, but the water storage capacity of the State will be increased greatly and there will be much more wild game than now exists in the State, is the contention of the College of Forestry.

GAMBLING RAID AT HEWLETT

Hempstead Officials Break Into Cottage and Arrest Two New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 18.—Three men, who gave their names as Charles Williams of the Hotel Normandie, New York; Charles Burke of the Hotel Longacre, and Joseph White of Hewlett, L. I., were brought before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones at daybreak this morning, together with enough gambling paraphernalia to fill a van. They had been surprised in a gambling raid brought about by District Attorney Smith and County Detective Phineas Seaman.

District Attorney Smith went to Hewlett accompanied by four automobiles filled with deputies. They entered the front door of what is known as the King cottage and made the arrests. The officials confiscated four roulette wheels, poker chips, and faro tables. Williams and Burke pleaded not guilty before Justice Jones and were released on $1,000 bail each. White was released on $500 bail.

Reports that many women escaped from the house when the District Attorney and his raiders arrived were circulated here, but these were denied by the officials.

WILSON'S SUFFRAGE VIEWS.

Secretary Tumulty Says President Will Issue Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—President Wilson will probably make public his views on the question of Woman Suffrage within the next few weeks, so his Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, said when he made a brief stop here while en route from Washington to Avon.

The President will go to New Jersey to cast his ballot on the suffrage and other constitutional amendments at the special election in October, Tumulty said. The Secretary made a hurried trip to the shore to establish his family in their Summer home.

He said that President Wilson will probably issue a statement setting forth his views on the question of suffrage before he returned to New Jersey to vote at the special election. Mr. Tumulty refused to discuss State politics, the Presidential election in 1916, and the reply to Germany.

LYNCHINGS UP 60 PER C[illegible]

Thirty-four Killed by Mobs in First Half of This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 18.—According to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number for the same period last year.

Of those lynched twenty-four were negroes and ten were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty negroes and one white. Eight lynchings occurred in Georgia.

Only seven—six negroes and one white—of those put to death were charged with assault on women. Among the causes of lynchings were stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, and a charge of stealing a cow.

Male Flirt Gets Six Months.

Joseph Daly, 30, a clerk, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the fortieth man to be convicted of flirting in Central Park. Magistrate Ten Eyck of Yorkville Court sent him to Blackwell's Island yesterday for six months on complaint of Detective McDermott. Daly was arrested Saturday afternoon.

SUFFRAGE CARTOONS FOR STREET CROWDS

Lou Rogers, Woman Caricaturist, Argues with Her Pencil for the Ballot.

ALWAYS GETS ATTENTION

Works at Night Under Street Lamps and Carries Easel and Platform in an Auto.

The Woman Suffrage Party has added a new feature to outdoor meetings that holds a crowd for the greater part of forty minutes. This is Lou Rogers, the caricaturist. At Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, at 137th Street and Willis Avenue, and at Columbus Circle, Miss Rogers has made several appearances and exhibitions.

A large automobile appears, laden with a bulky cargo that resolves itself into a wooden platform, an easel, big rolls of paper, a small, smiling woman; a chauffeur, and a suffrage handmaid or two. After all this is whirled up to the curb there follows the business of unloading, while all thoughts in the brains of the gaping spectators immediately take shapes only adequately represented by these—"?" "?" "?" "?"

When the platform is set up, the easel in place, the artist discards her picture hat for a fez cap with tassel, slips over her Summer gown a long, brown apron, mounts the platform, and is ready for work. As the meetings are at night, she must stand where the street is light.

With her paper in place, Miss Rogers makes her pictures, which are meant to be suffrage sermons in lines. There is the one "Butting Up Against Hard Facts," in which the anti-suffrage goat is ramming his head against an uncompromising wall of suffrage arguments. Another shows the difference between the workingman and the workingwoman in regard to politics. The politician is on his knees asking for the man's vote, but he haughtily ignores the plea of the woman who begs favors. Another one, which might be entitled "All Pay and No Say," shows the courtesy extended to the woman taxpayer when she goes to pay her taxes, and how haughtily she is waved aside when she approaches the ballot box with a vote.

The contrast between conditions in the Western equal suffrage States and New York is shown in a picture of the Western citizen and his wife going happily to the polls together, while the wife in New York is depicted helpless and drawn along by her burly husband.

The effect on those who watch her work is interesting. Mouths as well as eyes are open, and the policeman is so anxious to see that he discards his air of authority and crowds up to get it all. The children form a bareheaded circle of appreciation, and their comments come free and frank. If a homely face appears an urchin is apt to cry out:

"Oh, there's the delicatessen man."

And if a woman whose features are more striking than beautiful grows into shape under the artist's skillful fingers another youngster will shout:

"It's Mrs. Burchy, ain't it, Jimmy? She lives on our block."

They are quite to see fancied resemblances, and add interest to the meetings with their unconscious humor. In every crowd there is the admiring masculine soul who whispers hoarsely to his nearest neighbor: "Gee, ain't she a smart un!" He is flanked by another type of man common at street gatherings who says grandly and magnanimously:

"I'd believe in giving 'em all the vote if they was all like her—but you see they ain't."

On Tuesday of next week Miss Rogers goes on a tour through the State. She will appear at county fairs as well as at street meetings, and draw for the crowds.

PAGEANTS TO BOOM NAVY.

Women to Rouse a Nation-Wide Sentiment for Stronger Defenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The women's section of the Navy League of the United States is planning a nation-wide movement to impress upon Congress the need of improved defenses. All the women's patriotic societies have been asked to co-operate, and many enthusiastic promises of assistance have been received. The section hopes that before Congress reassembles 100,000 women will have been enrolled for the work.

To arouse sentiment for national defense, the women purpose to give great patriotic pageants in the Fall. The first of these will probably be presented in Washington, and prizes will be offered for suitable scenarios. Submitted scenarios will be passed on by a committee of judges consisting of David Belasco, Miss Julia Marlowe, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Among the founders of the women's section of the Navy League are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. George Ladder Carnegie, Miss Christine and Miss Marianne Biddle, Miss Mabel Boardman, and Mrs. Molly Elliott Seawell.

DIVES TO MAKE AN ARREST.

Detective Finds Wexler in Swimming and Goes in After Him.

Detective Sergeant Patrick Sheridan and Detective Edward Finn of the First Branch yesterday afternoon arrested at North Beach, opposite the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street, Irving Wexler, alias Waxy Gordon, alias Joseph Fein, Harry Burns, and Benjamin Lustig, who, according to the police, was one of the chief lieutenants of Dopey Benny Fein, the East Side gang leader, whose confessions threw so much light on the use of gangsters in labor troubles.

Wexler, who has a long police record, was arrested on an indictment charging him with first degree robbery. It is alleged that on the night of Feb. 20 he and three other men invaded the store of Joseph Slotopolsky, who runs a merchants' exchange and wholesale house at 383 Grand Street, covering Slotopolsky and other men present with their revolvers, and stealing $400 in money and jewelry worth several hundred dollars.

Yesterday Sheridan and Finn were among the men sent out to the various bathing beaches to keep an eye open for pickpockets. At North Beach they came upon a swimming pool, where they found Wexler disporting himself. Sheridan took off his coat and shoes, and plunged into the pool, coming up beside Wexler with a cheerful, "Hello, Waxy." The prisoner was brought down to Police Headquarters and locked up there.

The police say that Wexler was arrested on Jan. 15, 1914, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Frederick Strauss, who was shot and killed in St. Mark's Place during a gang fight, in which some of Dopey Benny's adherents were implicated. He was discharged on that occasion, as upon several others.

Sergeant Sheridan was once amateur lightweight boxing champion of the country, and won his promotion about two years ago by beating up Dopey Benny Fein, who had been complained against for annoying patrons of the Forsythe Street Baths.

JACKETMAKERS TO STRIKE.

Union Will Order Out 10,000 Employed by Independents.

The Committee on Immediate Adjustment will hold another session today, which will probably result in a decision as to whether all the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in this city will strike or will remain on peaceful terms with the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held a meeting yesterday at their headquarters, 32 Union Square, and decided upon their minimum demands, which they would place before the Committee on Immediate Adjustment today. The union officials would not disclose what their minimum demands were, but they concern the regulation of the contractors by the manufacturing clothiers and an agreement upon the time and manner in which the question of the standardization of piece work would be settled.

President Hillman of the union said yesterday that on some day during the week all of the children's jacketmakers who are working for independent employers would be called out on strike. The jacketmakers employed by members of the manufacturers' association will continue at work. As many independent employers have recently joined the association, the number of workmen who would be called out by this strike would probably be 10,000 or 12,000, instead of 16,000, as was at first announced.

ABANDON STOLEN AUTO.

Police Tow It to Station and Notify the Owner.

A seven-passenger touring car stood for three-quarters of an hour at Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street last night while Patrolman Lamb of the East 104th Street Police Station paced back and forth on his post before it, wondering why the owner didn't come for it. The patrolman made inquiries in all the surrounding buildings, but could learn of no one who seemed to own it.

The automobile was towed to the East 104th Street Police Station, and there Lieutenant Ayres found that the license number corresponded with that of the automobile owned by David Rosen, a waist manufacturer, of 762 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Police of the Parkville station, Brooklyn, found the door of Rosen's garage open and the automobile missing. They learned the Rosens had been away from home for nearly a month. The automobile was stored last night in a Parkville garage.

GIVES THANKS FOR CURE.

Philadelphian First to Approach Sacrament at St. Jean's Novena.

A man from Philadelphia, who had a burned hand and was cured, was the first yesterday to approach the sacrament at the opening of the novena at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. For the fifth year since his remarkable recovery he has come to New York to render thanks.

The second person, who also had been cured, was Mrs. Joseph Ott of Williamsburg. The novena will continue until the festival of the Saint, next Monday.

This novena at St. Jean's is in memory of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, and therefore the grandmother of Jesus. St. Jean's has a relic in two parts, and yesterday one part was exposed near the altar of St. Anne, which was decorated with white azaleas and hydrangeas, and the other in a private chapel, to which many came.

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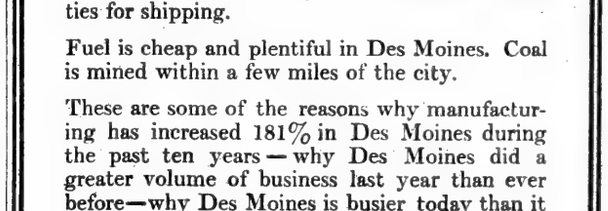
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIALS.

The securities of the railways and industrials represent the great bulk of financial operations, and they have undergone a change indicating a financial revolution. Both classes reached their maximum in 1906, the industrials averaging 103 and the railways averaging 138. Now the industrials are worth more than the railways. It might be thought that the abnormal rise in the "war stocks," or munitions stocks, explains the change, and no doubt it is contributory. But the munitions trade is beneficial to the railways as well as to the war stocks, and the change in the relative values of the two classes is not chiefly due to the rise in the industrials. The fall in the railways is more responsible for the change than the rise in the industrials. The railways have fallen 48 points, while the industrials have fallen 12, making comparison with 1905. The railways have in more recent years recovered almost nothing of their great fall, being almost pegged around 90 since 1914. The industrials have risen 12 points within about a year. The two classes have come together through the larger fall of the railways and the inability of the railways to rise with the industrials in recent months.

It is an interesting question how much longer the industrials can continue to thrive without the railways participating. The reason why the railways are irresponsive lies on the surface. The industrials are making bonanza dividends, several individual securities rising in a single day as much as the class rises in months. But there is no buoyancy in the best of the railways, for a reason equally clear and as well worth remarking for the lesson it contains. The latest railway returns are for May. They show that the railways took in a trifle more money than in 1914, indicating that there is no depression in the income. The net revenue is $10,000,000 above last year, showing again no depression. But on closer examination it appears that the "profits" are all in the reduction of expenses, which were $140,000,000 last year and $130,000,000 this year. For the eleven months, including May, the figures are different, but the showing is similar. The profits of the railways are all made by the knife, by cutting expenses. The profits of the industrials are made by expansion and are new money.

The industrials are growing, the railways are shrinking. There is a limit in both directions. With peace the war stocks would recede to more normal prosperity. The limit to the increase of the railways' profits by reduction of expenses is reached when the knife reaches a vital point. One-eighth of the railway mileage is in receivership and their collective troubles are transferred to their shareholders individually. In more than one case they have the alternative of paying assessments of $50 a share or admitting a total loss.

The difficulties of the railways are felt far beyond their shareholders. At the close of the last fiscal year the average number of railway employés was 1,695,483, against 1,815,239 for the previous year. More than 100,000 lost their places before the era of profit through economy shown in the figures above. The railways have skimped their maintenance and bought less equipment than they would like. Only the very strongest railways have been able to make betterments. Of new mileage construction there is substantially none. With the industry in this depressed state the increase of taxes has been burdensome. Since the year when railways were 35 points above the industrials the increase of taxes has been 69 per cent. The increase of investment has been 25 per cent. and the decrease of operating income the same. Thus while the railways were working harder they were unable to get their wages raised. At the same time they were ordered to pay higher wages themselves and the State took two-thirds more taxes.

There is no secret about what is the matter with the railways. It has been a permanently depressing force for eight years and will be for an indefinitely longer period unless the railways are allowed to have their share of prosperity. They are the premier industry, outranking the industrials. They are entitled to their old favorite place much better than the industrials are entitled to their moment of intoxication. The industrials would do better with stability of purchases from the railway industry than with the war purchases, alluring though they are for the moment. The trials of the railways really are the trials of the country, purchasing its education in the dear school of experience. Regulation has cured many evils and has produced others. It is a poor defense that the regulators did not intend to produce the evils which are so much in evidence. Neither were the evils of the previous system intentional. The regulators must be judged by the results they have produced, good and bad together, and not by their intentions. It would seem as though the distress of the railways was too evident to need emphasis, but if it is not yet sufficiently demonstrated it must go as much further as the country requires until the railways are allowed to live. The prosperity of the railways is a bread and butter, everyday matter. The exhilaration of the war stocks is a financial spree, and no reliance for a steady stimulus. The meaning of the comparison of the averages of the two classes of securities is unmistakable.

THE ORDUNA.

The unwarranted attack by a German submarine on the passenger steamship Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York, obviously carrying no munitions of war or other contraband and having 21 Americans among her 227 passengers, increases the gravity of the situation arising from the destruction of the Lusitania. The news of this savage action, coming at a time when the President is preparing his note in reply to the evasive German message of July 9, must exert a sinister influence. It is impossible to reconcile this attempt to destroy 492 lives with the professions of the German Government in the recent apology for the attack on the American ship Nebraskan, also bound westward and carrying no contraband.

That act has been characterized by Germany as "an unfortunate accident." Clearly, the attempted destruction of the Orduna was no accident. She was absolutely free from suspicion, and that she was carrying American passengers was inevitable. Statements have been permitted to come from Berlin that merchant vessels would not be torpedoed without due warning, or until the passengers and crew had a fair chance to escape. We can see now how misleading was this announcement of a change in the German policy. The Orduna was attacked without warning, and, the torpedo failing, the vessel was pursued and shelled. Only good seamanship and courage saved her from the Lusitania's fate. The attempt to destroy her, with her passengers and crew, was deliberately planned and persisted in until the submarine was left far behind.

It is impossible to account for this newest outrage, in view of the strained relations between Germany and the United States, except on the hypothesis that, no matter what complications may ensue, Germany intends to continue her submarine warfare on the plan announced last February. Though the Orduna escaped uninjured, the attack upon her, from the German point of view which has been so often expressed lately, was actually a worse outrage than the sinking of the Lusitania. The German view of that act is not accepted by Americans. But no attempt can be made to complicate this case by asserting that the Orduna was carrying materials for the destruction of German soldiers.

The international situation created by the latest German note in relation to the massacre of more than 100 Americans in the destruction of the Lusitania was sufficiently grave; it is aggravated by this wanton attempt to sink the Orduna. In spite of the already protracted diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, American citizens are not immune from danger on the high seas from which all neutrals have hitherto been protected by international law.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE MYTHS.

In an address before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on "Trade Possibilities in South America," ex-Senator THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio, who has lately made a tour of the Latin-American republics, attacked two of the prevailing notions which have done much to prevent Americans from embarking in trade with the nations south of us. Long credits, Mr. BURTON insisted, are not essential to successful commercial intercourse with South America, and he declared also that South American merchants do not insist that goods shall "conform to their style," that they must be packed in certain ways, and the prejudices of the customer considered in every sale. On the contrary, he believes that the South American is quick to buy new things when they are properly brought to his attention. That is to say, trade in South America is like trade everywhere else. Good salesmanship is essential and the goods must be worth buying.

English is not commonly spoken in South America. No matter how expert a salesman may be, if he has not a command of both the Spanish and Portuguese languages, he should remain at home. Mr. BURTON'S observations in South America led him to infer that "we have not bothered ourselves about foreign trade except in "articles that are sold with ease." In other words, we have not as yet bothered about it at all, and it is well worth bothering about. Combination of interests is necessary to the upbuilding of export trade. Small manufacturers cannot often gain success in strange markets. South American trade is a big thing and we must go after it with large ideas and the means to carry them out.

CARRANZA'S FAIR WORDS.

General CARRANZA uses fair words in his obvious bid for the recognition of his Government by the United States. To transform Mexico City into a peaceful, orderly, and businesslike city will be to make it more habitable than it has been for more than four years. To win the confidence of all foreign residents, call an election for Congress, and issue an order for a general election as soon as possible would be to establish law and order at short notice. If General CARRANZA can show his ability to do these things, he may be sure that recognition will not be long withheld. But he must be more explicit touching his treatment of foreign investors. He declares his purpose to "protect foreign capital in all its lawful claims," but it will be necessary for him to convince the Washington Government that the legality of the claims is not to be decided in accordance with any strange new laws he has in mind.

That the claims must be carefully scrutinized is obvious. Many may have no legal standing. But the danger that is apprehended by persons interested in Mexican affairs who have followed CARRANZA'S course and know some of his advisers is his possible intention to confiscate certain large properties in Mexico. In that case there will be trouble with European Governments of which the United States will have to take notice, and the edifice CARRANZA intends to erect on the ruins caused by the protracted revolution may crumble like a house of cards.

THE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER.

July had half finished its course before the weather awoke to the traditional requirements of the month. We have had a few hot days, but no real Summer until now. It may last, or the April weather of June and half the present month may return. But we shall get our Summer in full measure before Autumn sets in. Much as we yearned for Summer, its advent caught us unawares. There was an unusually long list of cases of prostration by the heat Friday and Saturday, and yesterday morning the temperature was hard to bear even at the seaside resorts. The afternoon breezes revived the spirits of the multitude of sufferers and somewhat checked the flow of expletives.

Yet the temperature has not been very high. We have all endured 98 degrees in the shade as cheerfully as we endured the 88 degrees of Saturday and the 84 of yesterday. If the normal average is to be maintained, we must prepare ourselves for hotter days and nights. The climate is not really changing. It is the same old climate of our grandfathers, and the record of temperature for the seasons is about the same from year to year. We may even hear complaints from the farmers of drought before the end of the Summer, though the feelings of the average man in regard to drought at present must be similar to NOAH'S.

WHAT WORRIES WASHINGTON.

"Washington sick with worry" is the newspaper heading over a Washington dispatch describing the daily additions to the debit of the bills which were to create an American merchant marine by making its expenses impossible to endure. It is the politics of the matter which now is said to worry Washington. FURUSETH and LA FOLLETTE are in the mood of a dog which sees itself about to be deprived of a bone. Originally the bone might have been kept away without grievance, but to give and take back is to invite a fight. The politics of the case is that the very bills which were designed to strengthen the Administration with labor now threaten to create a breach between them. "There's the devil to pay," according to the words put into the mouth of one official. And there's worse than politics. It's just one thing after another, day after day.

Just fancy the Chinese buying Pacific Mail, because of Pacific Mail's retirement on account of the law in aid of an American merchant marine! This is unofficial intelligence, but the Department of Commerce is authority for the news that the Chinese are proposing to establish cross Pacific lines without regard to the Pacific Mail. The Department of Commerce is also to the fore with a list of thirty-six treaties affected by the seamen's act, with a specific reference to the article and clause in each case. That is adding insult to injury. If the American merchant marine were established by the bills in question there would be less for it to do if the commercial relations of the United States were by the same laws disarranged. But the case is that the commercial friction is without any offset in benefit to the marine.

Perhaps the worst blow of all is dealt by Mr. JAMES J. HILL. He has had as much experience as any one man, and has been thwarted more than any other. He put the biggest boats ever built in the United States upon the Pacific Ocean, without the aid of any subsidy or of any seamen's bill, and he might put others on if he were allowed to make a profit. He asks no Government help, and wants only to be let alone. He urges the repeal of the Furuseth-La Follette law and of every restriction by law "on "construction, ownership, registry, or "operation of ships under the American flag, beyond a minimum of "regulation prescribed by any other "country with which we shall have to "compete."

Everybody who would like to make a profit out of the Government, or of somebody else with Government assistance, can see how preposterous such a proposal is. Dear ships, compelled to be built in American shipyards; dear wages, compelled to be paid by American law—that is the stuff to build up a marine by other nations. China and Japan are the immediate beneficiaries of such laws, and the American flag is as rare on the seas as the dodo on land. The politics may worry Washington. It is the economics which worries everybody else interested in the subject. That is, all except FURUSETH and LA FOLLETTE. The more Washington worries the more they like it, and they never cared for the economics of the question. Benevolence is their strong point.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Oleomargarine Frauds.

The Treasury scatters the awful news that the people have consumed 200,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine which they thought was butter. The fact is printed as of interest particularly to the Revenue Bureau, which is short some $27,000,000. It is at this point that the sweet simplicity of the case becomes complicated. Nobody is reported as any the worse for eating the oleomargarine, therefore there is nothing heartless in asking whether the eaters of the colored "butter" would not have been $27,000,000 worse off if the tax had been paid and the difference added to the price. The Government has been defrauded of $27,000,000, of course, but have not the farmers been defrauded more? The tax was not designed for revenue, but to maintain the price of butter in the interest of the farmers, who, it appears, have been undersold on 200,000,000 pounds. Besides, there is created the universal horrid doubt that anything is certainly butter.

It appears to be an all-around fraud, on the butter sellers, the butter eaters, and the butter taxers. But not for that reason will the fraud law be repealed. The Treasury is going to collect its tax hereafter, and then we shall see what we shall see. Will there be two prices and two colors, one for butter and one for oleo? Will those who have eaten oleo at the price of butter, and been none the worse, stop eating it when it flies its true colors, and can be had cheaply? If they deny themselves the cheap fat, which was both edible and wholesome when colored, will they not defraud themselves worse than the butter imitators defrauded both them and the Government? The law certainly has not proved its wisdom during the time when it was evaded, but will it prove its wisdom any the better if it frightens people out of eating oleo? The butter makers are farmers, and the oleo makers are the packers. If oleo is made too cheap and unattractive for the fastidious, will not the farmers be benefited at the cost of the packers, and will not the net benefit to the entire country—farmers, packers, butter eaters, oleo eaters—be doubtful, what is gained on one point being sacrificed on another?

The old-fashioned way would have been to send to prison those who sold oleo for butter, and to have allowed the two things to stand each on its own merits. The new way was an attempt to control the trade by a tax, not intended for revenue, and to prohibit to oleo a color which often is imitated in butter. The law has not worked well, and, paradoxically, it may be doubted whether it will work any better when it is worked better.

This War's Devices Are Not All New.

It has become a truism to say that this war is so totally different from all preceding wars that comparison is out of the question. Yet much of what today seems a novelty in the methods of destruction was not new in the time of ELIZABETH, to say nothing of HOMER'S word for it that the Greek gods used asphyxiating gas. Trench fighting, for example, is not a twentieth century or even a nineteenth century device of war. At the siege of Haarlem, in 1572, Don FREDERIC, son of the infamous ALVA, thought to outwit the Netherlanders by mining his way close to the walls of the city. But the Haarlemites forestalled him with countermines, and one historian records how "ere long deadly combats began beneath the surface, Spaniards and Netherlanders meeting within trenches so narrow that only the dagger could be used as a weapon. Mines were frequently laid and exploded, a shower of the mangled remains of human beings being hurled up into the air."

Similarly the National Registry instituted by England has been hailed as a novel measure, instead of which it is of frequent occurrence in English history. Tudor and Elizabethan Commissioners of Array not only impressed men for service on the fighting line; they made careful record of all who could produce munitions of war, classifying them as smiths, laborers and pioneers, wheelwrights and carpenters. And even in 1588 England had troubles with a press which was evidently quite as nervous and quite as panicky as at the present day, for the Commission of Array found it necessary just before the Armada to rule "that a Provost Marshal be appointed for the punyshinge of Roges vacabondes and Spreders of Newes and to be assisted by the Justices of the peace and their officers."

Too Amiable.

Miss CAROLYN WELLS, according to an interview in yesterday's TIMES Sunday Magazine, thinks Americans are not humorous but witty—thinks they are not humorous because they are not serious, and thinks that only a serious people like the English can be humorous. If that is so we are in a sad case, but we need not despair so long as we have WHISTLER to pit against MARK TWAIN as a representative humorist. It was WHISTLER who replied to a wealthy collector asking for a price on his total work, "Five millions, my posthumous prices." It was WHISTLER who said, "You will, OSCAR, you will," when WILDE mourned that he had not made one of WHISTLER'S mots. It was WHISTLER who said to the lady praising one of his landscapes as reminding her of the original scene, "Indeed, then Nature is looking up." Wit, if you like, but serious wit, based on swift perception of true relations. It is in precisely the same class as SYDNEY SMITH'S reply to a politician who complained that some one had treated him as if he were a fool, "Never mind, my dear fellow, he thought you knew it."

Perhaps the truest American humorist is the negro. There is something suave in his humor, and it is the expression of an unconscious habit of mind, the soothing habit of letting you down easily. A perfect example is found in the anecdote of the hotel guest who asked his waiter to bring him some rice pudding. The waiter replied, "Boss, I can't jess recommend de rice pudding today." "What's the matter with it?" "Nuffin', 'cept dar ain't none." In spite of our WHISTLER, the real defect at the root of American humor is horrid indisposition to hurt people's feelings.

"UNTIL I LEARN."

Pregnant Phrases from a Statement on Army Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who wonder why our army is unprepared may find a possible explanation in this statement by Chairman Hay of the House Committee. It appears in the current Army and Navy Journal:

> I recognize the need of some military legislation during the next session of Congress, and I intend to co-operate with the War Department if its recommendation meets the situation. Until the department announces its policy I intend to refrain from the discussion of what I think we should do. If the recommendations from the War Department are feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented, I will take great pleasure in supporting them. Of course, if the department does not formulate a policy which is practicable I intend to introduce a bill of my own. In my opinion we should do something to strengthen the army and pass some sort of a militia pay bill, but I do not intend to make up my mind on these matters until I learn what the department has to offer.

In this brief statement the following words are especially illuminating:

"I recognize."
"I intend."
"I intend."
"What I think."
"I will take."
"I intend."
"A bill of my own."
"My opinion."
"I do not intend."
"My mind."
"Until I learn."

Until Chairman Hay learns must the army remain unprepared?

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Mount Kisco, N. Y., July 18, 1915.

'WARE THE TAX REDUCER!

Authority Warns Those Who Are Tempted to Engage His Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Taxes and Assessments wishes to direct public attention to the menace of the increasing activities of the professional "tax reducer." It is the practice of some of these persons to procure fees for alleged "services" which are never rendered. One of their methods is to select properties in districts in which values are receding, and where they know the Tax Department will make reductions of its own motion in the ordinary course of its work. The property owner is then approached and is often given to understand, mostly by insinuation, that the "reducer," either because of some special ability or through some acquaintance or influence with the tax authorities, will be able to obtain a reduction in the assessed valuation for a contingent fee.

The board has been doing its utmost to convince realty owners that they are throwing their money away by employing these "reducers," and that the Commissioners are not only willing at all times to receive taxpayers and hear their complaints and criticisms, but that they invite them.

The property owner rarely needs any technical assistance in the presentation of his protest. It is the common experience of the board that the most intelligent and convincing arguments are made by the owners themselves or their managing agents. The owner who appears before the board is given its best attention and receives the help of the Commissioners who hear his case, while, on the other hand, the board has so often had ground for suspecting the good faith of the professional "reducer" that it is naturally skeptical of his statements of fact and arguments.

It has been found difficult to get the taxpayer to realize that the Tax Board is as anxious to avoid overassessment as the taxpayer can be, and that the owner's co-operation and criticism are at all times welcome. It is only through the press that this information can be spread, and the board requests that as much publicity as possible be given to this matter by your newspaper.

BOARD OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary for the Board.
New York, July 14, 1915.

A Canadian's Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Canadian born and bred and have never been in England or the British Isles, but I want to tell Mr. Mandel and his misinformed friends that we Canadians, forming a part of the British Empire in North America, are in this war "heart and soul" and to the last man and the last dollar no matter how long the conflict lasts. We have sent 70,000 Canadian volunteers (not conscripts) to the war already and have 70,000 more in training in Canada and will send ten times that number before we will lie down to German "kultur." Our 10,000 killed and wounded on the fields of Belgium and northern France should be some witness of whether or not our "hearts and souls" are with the great empire of which we are proud to form a part. If Mr. Mandel will read of what Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the British dominions have done I believe he will revise his judgment. T. C. WRIGHT.
Hamilton, Ont., July 14, 1915.

What Makes a Hero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Technicalities of Heroism" in THE TIMES, the very fact that a man is killed at the front or anywhere where an army is assembled, if he is a member of that army, shows that he has "done his duty" and he should be given credit for it regardless of petty details as to how, where, and why. Any man who enlists is "doing his duty," whether he is accidentally killed in a concentration camp, dies from injuries received in the field kitchen, or is shot on the firing line. His very presence in uniform should win approval for duty willingly and well done. Shame on quibblers—who are not in the lines. JUSTICE.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Misplaced Credit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg space in your valuable paper to correct the statement that Newark Suffragists have donated $400 for a fence around the playground in Green Village, N. J.

This is erroneous. The fence was donated by Mr. George C. Sleeth of Belleville, N. J., to the women of the Green Village Civic League. Mrs. GERALD W. HOPKINS,
President Green Village Civic League.
Green Village, N. J., July 14, 1915.

OUR DESTINY WAITS.

In This Hour We Determine Our Place in a Post-Bellum World.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not since Lincoln and the civil war has a President of the United States been charged with such responsibilities as those now laid by fate upon Mr. Wilson. His decision will not only profoundly affect the course of the present war, but will largely determine the place which our country shall take for generations to come in the community of nations.

It is fortunate that President Wilson is fitted by nature and training for the burden he must bear. His studies in history give him wide and accurate knowledge of those forces which determine the destiny of nations. Unlike Mr. Bryan, his mind is capable of grasping the principles of world politics which form the larger background of all international relations. His sympathy and moral force are equaled only by his sense of justice and profound understanding of the minor realities of life. This is truly a great equipment for a great task. But we must not ask too much even of one so richly endowed. The issues of the hour are so complex and, as yet, so obscure, that it might well lie beyond the capacity of any man to fully meet the situation now confronting not only America, but mankind.

In his various notes to Germany, Mr. Wilson has expressed in simple words the instructive moral attitude of the American people. He makes his appeal to the "principles of humanity." Granted that the submarine is a new invention and creates new conditions in warfare, its use must nevertheless be limited by principles of humanity. In a letter to THE TIMES some time before the sinking of the Lusitania, I ventured to assert that one task which America would have to face in this war would be the determining of laws to govern submarine warfare. The necessity for such determination came sooner and in a different way than we had thought, but it has come and we must face it.

If the submarine cannot be used against an enemy's shipping without the wanton destruction of noncombatant lives, then by the principle of humanity such use of submarines must be prohibited. Moreover, we must keep at any cost such rules and laws as the nations have already agreed upon for their guidance and control in warfare. We are not willing as a people to allow any nation to ignore or destroy these laws under the plea that new inventions cannot be used in accord with "the principles of humanity." Nor are we willing to surrender for an instant, or even to discuss the inalienable right of our citizens to go about their lawful business anywhere in the world. But we would above all fail in our most sacred duty and forfeit the respect of mankind, were we to allow any Government with whom we are at peace to inflict the death penalty upon our citizens for doing what they have a perfect right to do.

This is high and safe ground. But we are confronted with the sinister fact that Germany refuses to occupy its height and enjoy its safety with us. The Imperial German Government does not admit the justice of our position and proposes to continue its submarine warfare under rules of its own making—rules not only in callous violation of recognized international law, but absolutely alien to the principles of humanity.

Under these dangerous and difficult conditions what can our President do? He cannot retreat from his position so wisely and nobly taken in his previous notes to Germany. He must, therefore, endeavor to bring the German Government to our point of view by further argument and appeal. Failing this, he must take such steps, short of actual declaration of war, as are usual in such cases, to express the opposition of our people to the German views and practice. And failing thus to win assent, it would be the duty of America, at any cost, to secure protection for her citizens and reparation for their wrongs.

This is the hour of destiny for our nation, equally with the nations now at war. We have taken our stand for the principles of humanity. We could not have done otherwise without treason to our past. And we know what we mean when we speak of principles of humanity. We mean the obedience of all nations, including ourselves, to such international law as civilization has already achieved; fair obedience of those rules which the nations have agreed upon as distinguishing civilized from uncivilized warfare; and, above all, constant and strict regard for the sacredness of human rights and human life.

For these principles we ought to stand at any cost—even that of war. Indeed, it would be better for us to be defeated in defending them than to live in ignoble peace denying them. When the war is over we shall be living in a new world, demanding new adjustments in all departments of life—individual, social, national, and international. We shall see the creation of a new relationship among the nations, amounting practically to a federation. The supreme sovereignty will pass from the State to the race, and will find its sanction not in brute force, but in the moral sense of mankind. International leadership will pass to the people whose character and intelligence shall command the confidence of the world, rather than to those nations most expert in terrorism. America is now making the place which she must hold in the new adjustment. The world is waiting for us to demonstrate the reality of our moral foundations. If we believe in those principles of humanity whose authority through our President we have invoked, we must be ready to make good our belief by sacrifice. This and this alone will give us a place of leadership in the new age, for the world will believe in America just so far as America believes in herself. CHARLES A. EATON,
Pastor Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

A New Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES a correspondent asserts that "the national flag of Ireland is a blue field supporting a golden harp." Anticipating the discussion this statement will doubtless arouse, I beg to propose a new flag for Ireland—a flag I have long had in mind, the adoption of which would be appropriate and opportune at this time. Four stripes, orange and green alternating, with a blue field bearing a golden harp. The four stripes to represent the four provinces, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught, the orange and green to typify the union of Protestants and Catholics in the new nationalism of the country, and the blue field and golden harp the union of past and present. A. N. PRESTON.
New Haven, Conn., July 10, 1915.

Consult Etta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any law or society for the suppression of neighbors' parrots? The people two doors from us own a parrot, and put it out on the fire escape every day in the Summer time. It repeats a name or a word over and over until one nearly goes mad. Then it squawks and makes all sorts of discordant noises and then returns to the repetition of the word. At present it calls "Etta" incessantly. Is there no relief?
G. K.
New York, July 17, 1915.

The Devil's Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A.," confuses God and the Evil One when he says that only God is capable of damning. God is good, and does no damning. His name is not profaned by a liberal use of the word damn. One is likely, however, to have a poor opinion of the culture of a man who cannot refrain from a too liberal use of that or any other expletive. J. E. H.
New York, July 13, 1915.

The Way to Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A.," places entirely too restricted a meaning on the word "damn." Are not the words "damn" and "condemn" synonomous? Surely a man may condemn that which does not meet his approval. Doesn't Shakespeare make one of his characters "damn with faint praise" something which does not suit him?
M. J. R.
Trenton, N. J., July 13, 1915.

COMPETITIVE EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

A Defense of the Ettinger Plan, and a Suggestion that the Gary Plan Be Required to Prove Itself.

By WILLIAM E. GRADY,
Principal Public School 64, Manhattan.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Publicists of various degrees of eminence and ability occasionally discover the New York City public school system. Whether or not they find our schools to be characterized by great virtues or by grievous faults depends upon their social ideals, their personal interests, or, mayhap, the condition of their digestive apparatus. Thus scarcely had we begun to appreciate a brief spell of quiet following the Hanus investigators, none of whom, curiously enough, seemed to have discovered Superintendent Wirt and the Gary plan, than certain enthusiastic laymen and professional journalists began to proclaim the plan of organization developed in Gary, Ind., as a panacea for all educational and social ills. At the present time there is being carried on in several daily papers a most interesting publicity campaign intended to make it appear that not only is our school system unduly expensive and hopelessly out of touch with the needs of our city, but that the proper procedure for the school authorities is to adopt as extensively as possible the Gary plan in toto.

Inasmuch as Superintendent Wirt offers for the same or smaller budget a longer school year, a longer school day, vocational training, better teaching, and a co-ordination of social agencies, it is not surprising that the layman, (with nebulous educational standards,) whether he be journalist or business man, characterizes him an educational and financial genius. The panegyrics showered upon Superintendent Wirt by many of his admirers remind those who are familiar with the history of education in this city of De Witt Clinton's eulogy of Lancaster, in which he said: "I confess that I recognize in Lancaster a benefactor of the human race. I consider his system as creating a new era in education, as a blessing sent down from heaven to redeem the poor and distressed of the world from the power and dominion of ignorance."

No one read with a more sympathetic and appreciative interest than I the series of brilliant articles which appeared in The New Republic and which succeeded admirably in throwing into high relief the most characteristic features of the several schools of Gary, organized on the duplicate school plan. But the editorial in your issue of June 26, 1915, leads me to raise several points for discussion, inasmuch as it specifically urges the adoption by the city of the Gary plan as a means of providing vocational training; while at the same time it makes certain characterizations of the Ettinger plan which are neither fair nor accurate.

Superintendent Wirt's plan is working in only two New York schools, Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn. In each of these schools the organization is woefully incomplete, because as yet the additional facilities for a duplicate school have not been supplied.

For the past term and a half, however, the Ettinger plan has been in complete operation in the following schools: Public Schools 64 and 95, Manhattan; Public Schools 5 and 158, Brooklyn, and Public School 85, Queens. No immediate extension of the work is contemplated, inasmuch as it is deemed proper to await a proper evaluation of the results obtained in the schools already organized.

The Ettinger plan and program make definite provision for the prevocational training of adolescent pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth school years and for a duplicate school affording proper alternation of work, study, and play, whether the facilities for the special activities be provided by the social agencies adjacent to the school or by the enrichment of the school plan through the introduction of such features as auditorium, bath, library, gymnasium, or rooms with special equipment for drawing and science. Obviously any duplicate school program helps to solve the part-time problem. At times Superintendent Wirt has confessed that he conceives his function in this city to be that of an efficiency expert on school accommodations who disclaims responsibility for the curriculum, the teaching or the administration of the school organized to conform to the duplicate school program which he provides.

In Superintendent Wirt's plans for the equipment of Public School 45, Bronx, he has provided for the installation of the following shops: Woodworking, machine foundry, forge, printing, pottery, and painting. In the proposed plan for the thirteen Bronx schools recommended for reorganization under the Gary plan, sixty-six shops are projected.

Moreover, the work of the said shops will not be limited to, nor will it be based upon, the repair and maintenance of the school plant. Therefore, under his reorganization, the shop equipment will be as expensive as that in the schools organized on the Ettinger plan. The salaries will be a fixed charge with practically no offset. No doubt these schools, when organized, will be able to reduce the cost, as we have done, by making repairs and constructions; but the financing of the shop work will not and should not depend upon the value of the maintenance work done by the artisan teacher.

As distinguished from the work done in the shops in Gary, the work done in the shops in our schools substitutes organized, sequential instruction of groups of fifteen to twenty pupils for the unorganized, non-sequential, casual, pick experiences of small groups of five and six pupils acting as helpers or apprentices to an artisan whose main problem is the maintenance job on which he is employed rather than the pupil he is supposed to have under his instruction.

Dr. Ettinger has never claimed that vocational training could be given without paying for it. He has never tried to economize through the reduction of the teacher group. This is done in the case of Public School 45, Bronx, where some classes either have no official teachers or, during certain parts of the day, are supervised by older pupils.

Emphasis should be laid upon the fact that Dr. Ettinger's problem, as outlined by him to the Mayor and the President of the board, was not to reconstruct certain schools in accordance with a relatively novel and theoretical organization used in but two of the five or more schools in Gary, Ind., but to provide for the initiation of industrial training for those upper-grade pupils who, despite their practical inclinations, were practically restricted to a bookish curriculum during the last two years of the course. Within the space of a few months his sterling ability as an organizer and administrator made it possible for him to extend the desired training to approximately 2,500 pupils for three hours a day during five days a week. That the equipment has been well planned, the work successfully organized, and the results, both material and educational, highly satisfactory have been attested by the unanimous approval of visiting Principals, Superintendents, and Boards of Education. Nor is such general commendation surprising when one considers the fact that the provisions made are in general accord with the experiences of the best educational system throughout the country.

Though the Ettinger scheme has been in complete operation during practically a term and a half and its success has been sufficient to warrant confidence in its high educational value, Dr. Ettinger and his associates have deemed it improper to attempt to exploit either the scheme or themselves through enlisting the aid of professional journalists. The Ettinger plan is not proclaimed to be a "cure-all" for social ills, and, moreover, perhaps unfortunately, is certainly no scheme by which certain agencies or individuals can secure placement upon the city payroll.

The impropriety of the extravagant claims made on behalf of the Gary scheme as illustrated in the organization of Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, lies in the fact that in neither case does Superintendent Wirt or the Principal claim that the work has been organized in anything more than a tentative way because of the absence of swimming pools, gymnasium, and various shops such as are essential to the profitable conduct of any duplicate school.

The Board of Superintendents, in my opinion, has acted wisely in recommending that provision be made for a thorough try-out of the Wirt scheme of organization in a group of schools in the Bronx under the supervision of a sympathetic Superintendent and a number of competent Principals. Wisdom suggests the delimitation of the experiment to a definite area in order that after proper interval there may be an evaluation of the results obtained under both the Ettinger and the Gary plans by competent impartial educators rather than by special pleaders. I do not doubt that all that Superintendent Wirt asks is just such an opportunity. His overwhelming modesty must make him long to be delivered from the hands of those zealous advocates whose loud demands that our present organization and practices be broken with a rod of iron, and dashed into pieces like a potter's vessel, strongly remind one of the Biblical analogy of the sound of thorns crackling under a pot. WILLIAM E. GRADY.

TRIALS OF THE GUARD.

No Inducement to Join, No Compensation, and No Favors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your editorial on "National Guard Complaints." I cannot agree with you that a member of the National Guard who has served the State honorably and faithfully should not have a preference both in examination and appointment to the civil service list in this State. What incentive is offered either by the National or State Government to encourage enlistment in the National Guard? None that I am aware of except the measly privilege of exemption from jury duty. The National Government does recognize the merit of an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular army and navy in civil appointment to office both in preferment and examination. The District of Columbia is national territory. No one can be appointed to the police or fire department of the District of Columbia unless he is an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular service, and there is no reason why the State of New York should not give a preference in examination and appointments to civil office to all honorably discharged National Guardsmen or Naval Militiamen.

There has been time and, again such legislation proposed in the Legislature, but the Civil Service Association of the State of New York always strongly opposed the passage of such a law. You will never be able to enlist young men in the National Guard of this State or any other State unless the State or National Government offers some inducement in that direction. Hence the national pay bill was introduced in Congress to pay the National Guardsman a small sum for each drill he attended, which, in my opinion, was an admirable plan. Congress thought more of the pork barrel than of national defense. The voters of this country have at last opened their eyes.

I have suggested and I believe in time it will be adopted in every State in this Union that each and every public school boy between the ages of 14 and 16 be instructed in the art and duties of a soldier by competent retired army officers, as well as National Guard officers, which will not only be a stimulus to the mental improvement of the boy, but will develop his physical body. The

$65,000,000 WANTED TO PENSION PASTORS

Planned to Retire Incompetent and Unsuccessful as Well as Aged Preachers.

CONGRESS OF FUND RAISERS

Men Who Get the Money for Protestant Denominations to Meet at Panama Fair.

Almost every Protestant religious body in America is pushing, nearly all of them with special campaigns, pension funds for their ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. Ministers alone in America number 175,000, and their dependents run into many more thousands. The sums that all the Protestant bodies seek total $50,000,000, but it is said by experts that at least $15,000,000 more will be required, or a total of $65,000,000, if worthy ministers and their families are to be cared for properly. The leaders in these pension plans will hold a conference on July 21 in the California Building on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds.

Into this pension business most of the religious bodies are putting the same scientific principles that railroad and industrial companies have put into their systems, and are bringing to an end the haphazard plans that have heretofore obtained. Leaders in these pension system reforms include the Methodist, the Disciples, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians. Practically all bodies have long had pension systems of some sort, and many of them possess large funds. The present movement, which is new, contemplates the better management of funds, and their increase in amount.

Methodists lead all in the sum now asked for, $15,000,000. Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians want $10,000,000 each. Disciples, Methodists South and Lutherans $5,000,000 each and Congregationalists $2,000,000. Not all campaigns announce these large sums, but leaders estimate that they will be required before systems now being set up are adequately provided.

In their literature these pension fund raisers plead the value to America and the world of the preacher of the Gospel, and point out the growing appreciation of ministers on the part of laymen.

They also say in their appeals for gifts that when pensions are provided it will be possible to retire aged and even incompetent and unsuccessful preachers, and so allow success to come into fields that are now stagnant or worse. The "Pension Congress" at San Francisco brings forward this last named rather frank argument in its literature urging attendance and interest in ministerial pension matters. The number of Protestant ministers increases by a few more than 3,000 a year.

GOV. WHITMAN AT NEWPORT.

Friends Entertain Him During Week-End Holiday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Governor Charles S. Whitman, who is spending the week end here with Mrs. Whitman at their Summer home on Price's Neck, enjoyed his brief holiday. He played a few games of tennis this morning, and this afternoon was the luncheon guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, and tonight was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave an informal luncheon at Bonnie Crest today, and Mrs. Earl Dodge and Mrs. James Laurens Vanalen were among the dinner entertainers this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a dinner at their Pinelawn cottage this evening, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt entertained a small dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie arrived today, and are at their Bellevue Avenue home for the remainder of the Summer.

Former Commodore C. Ledyard Blair and Mrs. Blair, with a party of guests, arrived Saturday night on the steam yacht Diana, and they left again this afternoon for New York.

BISHOP DAVIES INDISPOSED.

Unable to Conduct Service at Lenox —Sunday Evening Picnics.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—Bishop Thomas F. Davies, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts, was not able to preach in Trinity Episcopal Church this morning because of heat prostration he suffered as the effect of his sitting in the sun with his hat off while at the Lenox Club last Friday. The symptoms were said to have been those of slight sunstroke, but there will be no serious results and the Bishop will be able to be out again tomorrow.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes preached in Trinity Church this morning. Next Sunday, the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of New York will preach for the first time as rector of Trinity Church. The Rev. and Mrs. Wood will be entertained on their arrival in Lenox by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Bellefountaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave a picnic this evening at Mahkeenac Boating Club, entertaining there for Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderson, who are their guests at Brookhurst.

A party of forty of the younger set motored to Bash Bish Falls in the mountains, between New York and Massachusetts, for a picnic this afternoon.

Sturgis—Slater.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 18.—Miss Marion Isabel Slater, daughter of Mrs. Slater, and Carl Jean Sturgis, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Farrand Sturgis of Early Street, were married at noon today at the bride's home in Western Avenue, by the Rev. Theodore D. Walker, assistant pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church. Both the bride and bridegroom were unattended. Because of the recent death of the bride's father, only members of the immediate families were present. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis will live in this town.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss Anne M. Bauer, Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tenbrock, W. G. Colon, A. F. Doux, Captain B. Enochs, J. T. Gallois, Miss Elizabeth Gay, G. F. Glover, Miss E. Gurtler, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hoag, Richard Lang, Hugh Nettle, F. R. H. Rigter, L. L. Smith, Mrs. D. Welch, Miss Olga C. Welch, Miss R. E. Wilson, and Miss Marion B. Wilson.

CYMRIC, (Liverpool.)—W. W. Adam, Mrs. D. Adcock, Daniel Bidwell, Mrs. Kate Bradley, Mrs. K. Bradley, Jr., Mrs. A. Brown, James Colman, Andrew Douglas, C. S. Field, Miss D. M. Gibbs, E. J. Gill, Dr. S. H. Hodge, P. S. Lemon, L. Lockman, Ernest Lockwood, Miss A. Mervin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris, Thomas O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plant, Miss Plant, Miss Dorothy Ratcliffe, C. F. Todd, Miss B. M. Wallis, and T. H. Young.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Muriel Allison, Miss G. E. Auffray, N. E. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Coley, Miss Charmion de Crespigny, Henry Davison, T. F. J. Flynn, J. W. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hopkins, R. E. Humphreys, W. C. Jones, C. R. Kellow, Miss I. F. Lusk, Robert Mawson, Miss Honora Mawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Minot, A. Napper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ormsby, Cecil Paget, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pelham, R. H. Phillips, Admiral Tsah Ting Se, Chinese Navy; M. F. Tray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Wright.

JUSTICE FALLON DEAD.

Member of Municipal Court Bench Expires in Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—Joseph P. Fallon, Justice of the Eighth Municipal Court District of New York City, died early this morning of heart disease at the Poughkeepsie Hospital, where he was brought from his Summer home in Bangall, N. Y. His body will be sent to Bangall this afternoon.

He was 71 years old and first came into prominence when elected as Justice of the Ninth District Court in 1887. At the end of his six-year term he was re-elected. Justice Fallon was born in Ireland and came to this country when 5 years old. He was a graduate of De La Salle Institute, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1866.

From 1873 until 1875 he was School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward and resigned this place to enter the State Legislature, where he served until 1877.

Justice Fallon became prominent in 1909 and 1910 through the bitter fight for the position he held at the time of his death. In the election in 1909, he was opposed by John J. Dwyer, a son-in-law of Percival F. Nagle, then known as "The Boss of Harlem." Judge Fallon lost in the election and started a contest which was taken to the Supreme Court. It was alleged that Dwyer had won by thirty-six votes, but the Supreme Court reduced this number to five. Justice Fallon continued his contest and a later recount, held in December, 1910, gave him the Justiceship by eighteen votes.

His home in this city was at 51 East 122d Street. He was a member of the Catholic, Harlem, National Democratic, and Sagamore Clubs. His widow and several children survive him.

HERRICK AT HOT SPRINGS.

Former Ambassador Entertained by Mme. Christian Hauge.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 18.—Myron T. Herrick, formerly U. S. Ambassador to France, was entertained at luncheon the last of the week at Barton Lodge by Mme. Christian Hauge. Among her other guests were Dr. George N. Poulieff, Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington, and Felix Yturbe, Miss Gladys Ingalls of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd.

Dr. Poulieff gave a dinner at the Homestead Hotel the same evening, after which Mr. Herrick left for his home in Cleveland, where he will entertain this week friends from France who are returning from the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Mrs. Jeanne Wilkie and Miss Marguerite Wilkie of New York are here for a stay of some weeks. They intend building several bungalows on property bought from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, who motored here from New York last week, will return by way of White Sulphur Springs after a fortnight's visit.

Joseph Eddy has arrived from Morristown, N. J., by automobile and New York arrivals include Miss Margaret Kiebs and George B. Swayne, who are here for the rest of the Summer.

Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes of Cincinnati will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fay Ingalls, on Long Island this week. Her daughter, Mrs. George Warrington of Cincinnati will occupy the Pillars with her family until her return.

General E. A. McAlpin has cut short his course of baths here and returned to New York, called back by the death of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. George Neave of New York have arrived and taken Fearn Cottage on the Seth Barton French estate for the rest of the Summer.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Many Motor Parties from Hot Springs Visit Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 18.—After spending a month at the Greenbriar, Mme. Calve Gasparri and M. Gasparri, left tonight for New York.

Motor parties from the Hot today included Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Dennis, Mr. Alfred J. Thriver, and Mr. T. N. Tingsley of Baltimore.

J. A. Blair, Jr., had as dinner guests the Misses Hancock, and Miss French of New York.

Mrs. Allen Lewis entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. C. I. Cragin of New York.

Having tea on the lawn were Mr. Frederick A. Juillard and party, Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rice, the Baroness von Frowein Pardee, Howard Pardee, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Roebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell and Master Coppell arrived in their private car to take the cure.

Prominent among the arrivals are Colonel C. W. Symonds, U. S. A.; Mrs. Symonds, and Mrs. Frank Robertson of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams of Quincy, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Beltzhoover, Miss Beltzhoover, and Miss Florence Clendenin of Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS PAGE-BROWN TO WED.

Will Form a Partnership with Her Husband After Marirage.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Page-Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Page-Brown and a granddaughter of Justice Roger A. Pryor, to Harry McAfee, a son of Mrs. C. William McAfee of San Francisco, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 4, at Beaulieu, in the Santa Clara Valley, Cal. Their engagement was announced in March.

Miss Page-Brown is an architect and so is Mr. McAfee. They will form a partnership in San Francisco after their marriage.

UMBRELLA 140 FEET HIGH.

Luna Plans New Device Which Will Shade an Acre.

Plans have been submitted and are being considered by the management of Luna Park for the erection of an umbrella of enormous size, which will cover more than an acre of ground and afford ample shade during the hot days and provide shelter when it rains for several thousand persons.

The plan under consideration calls for a steel shaft, 140 feet high, with ten strong steel ribs, each 120 feet long, the ribs when lifted to cover an area of 240 feet in diameter. The covering of the structure will be light waterproof canvas, such as is now used for circus tents. At night the mast and ribs will be lighted with thousands of colored electric bulbs. Two proposals have been made for the masthead, one a powerful revolving searchlight, operated from the ground, and the other an intermittent flashlight, which will answer for a beacon to incoming ships on the coast, as it is possible to see such a light thirty miles at sea.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cyril Maude's representative has received a cable message from the English actor announcing that his only contract with the Frohman company was one made with Charles Frohman before his death for a four weeks' engagement in the Empire Theatre in "Grumpy," beginning Sept. 13.

Eleanor Painter returned yesterday from South Hero, Vt., where she has been resting for several weeks, to begin rehearsals in the new Herbert-Blossom operetta, "Princess Pat," which John Cort will produce next month.

Daniel Frohman sailed on Saturday for Bermuda for a ten days' rest before beginning the work of the new season.

A cable message received on Saturday from Serge de Diaghilew, director of the Imperial Ballet Russe, stated that the repertoire of the company for its engagement at the Metropolitan next season would include twelve ballets. Among them will be "Scherherazade."

Gustav von Seyffertitz left yesterday for California, where he will direct the performances Margaret Anglin will give of "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Medea" in the Greek Theatre of the University of California at Berkeley.

ZOO GOOSE KIDNAPS BROOD OF ANOTHER

Dame Canada, Mother of Five, Is Jealous of Alberta's Seven and Steals Them.

PROUD OF INCREASED FAMILY

Keeper Snyder Says the Foster-Mother's Goslings Aided in the Theft.

The troubles of the Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe are nothing as compared with those of Dame Canada since she kidnapped the brood of Madam Alberta. This is a tragedy of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, as told by Charley Snyder, keeper and assistant to Raymond Ditmars, the Curator. Dame Canada is a Canadian wild goose, a big, sturdy bird, and one of the best specimens of her kind in the park. Madam Alberta is also a Canadian goose.

A large number of Canadian geese are reared each year in the Zoo, and the flock there now numbers about fifty birds. During the Spring the usual number of pairs nested and hatched their goslings. Among them was Dame Canada, and it was early in April when she proudly led into the wild duck inclosure five long-necked, ungainly offspring. Three days later Madam Alberta made her appearance with seven goslings.

From the first the larger goose showed a great interest in the Alberta family. She spent much of the time marching her own five around and around the others. At times when the other goslings became separated from the mother bird, Canada would rush between them, as if to cut off their return to their maternal wing. The little birds developed remarkable speed in returning to their mother. Besides, the attempted kidnapper was handicapped because she had her own family to look after.

It was Samuel Stacey, head keeper in the bird department, who first noticed that the larger bird had designs upon the family of the other. He watched, and then figured out that Canada was simply overwrought with jealousy because the other goose had the larger family. She was not jealous of the personal appearance of the other brood, for her own goslings, Stacey said, were better looking than those she had her eye on.

Stacey, after several days' watching, called Snyder into consultation. They agreed that Dame Canada had simply become imbued with the Rooseveltian theory that the more in the family the better. So they determined in the interest of ornithology to watch the strange behavior of the goose.

For some time Alberta did not deign to notice Dame Canada. Finally it seemed to dawn upon her that the other goose was trying to kidnap her young. Then she gave less time to watching her own brood and more time to watching the movements of her enemy.

Canada, noticing this, changed her tactics. She became aggressive and, when it came to a personal encounter, as it often did, she had the advantage of weight and invariably, after putting up a brave fight, Alberta had to gather her goslings about her and retreat. When she took her brood down to the water for a swim, Canada would be ever near and ever ready to browbeat the other bird.

"It soon became apparent to us that Canada was putting into operation a deliberately planned scheme for separating Alberta from her young," said Stacey. "Day after day we saw the working of the plan until success crowned her efforts and she became possessed of six of the seven goslings hatched by Alberta.

"Every day Canada dogged the life out of Alberta and every day her kind attention to the other's goslings became more marked. Canada's goslings also seemed to sense what was going on and to be perfectly willing to welcome the Alberta family. Snyder says they actually assisted the mother and constantly had a sort of 'come-on-in-the-water's-fine attitude toward the other goslings, but Snyder is blessed with an imagination.

"Sure it's so," said Snyder. "I remember how the five welcomed the first of the six goslings into the family circle. Canada worked it in the usual way. She succeeded in 'cutting out' one of the Alberta tribe that had strayed from its mother's side. The poor little gosling was frightened to death, but Canada soon allayed its fears and with the assistance of her own little ones succeeded in keeping the stranger in the family. She took special care of the adopted one and always had choice morsels of food for it. That was the first break in the Alberta family, and by the pursuit of the same methods she got six of Alberta's seven. The efforts of the mother bird to prevent her goslings from being taken would have been laughable had they not been pathetic. She could not use force, for Canada was more than a match for her, but she did try counter persuasion and sought by guile to win them back, without success."

MEMORIAL TO LUCY STONE.

Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell Will Assist in Unveiling Tablet.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 18.—Plans for a fitting observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone, the pioneer advocate of woman suffrage in New Jersey, have been made by suffrage workers of Montclair, Glen Ridge, and the Oranges. Lucy Stone was born on Aug. 18, 1815, in the house still standing at 16 Hurlbut Street, Orange. The centenary will see a bronze tablet placed on the dwelling.

Mrs. Stone attracted national attention, when she was arrested with arrest for refusing to pay her taxes. She protested that she had no voice in the Government, and that it was taxation without representation. Her goods were sold by the town. With her infant daughter on her knee she sat down and wrote out a formal protest against unfair taxation, and insisted that women have the right to vote. Her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, will be one of the principal speakers at the unveiling of the tablet.

On Aug. 12 a conference of the Executive Committees of the four suffrage campaign States, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, will be held, and in the evening there will be a reception and supper. Suffrage workers from all parts of the State will make a pilgrimage to Orange on Aug. 13, and each county will be represented by an automobile delegation at the unveiling of the tablet. An automobile parade through the Oranges, Newark, and Montclair will follow.

J. L. WARD DIES IN HIS BATH.

Lawyer Stricken with Apoplexy in His Home Here.

J. Langdon Ward, for many years a prominent lawyer of this city and a member of the firm of Ward, Wilson & Hayden of 16 Exchange Place, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his seventy-first year. A servant found him dead in the bathtub, and Dr. William Valentine of 115 West Seventy-fourth Street said that death was due to apoplexy.

He had intended to leave today to join his wife at their Summer home at Old Orchard, Me., and had been living alone with the servants. His son, Mr. Marion Ward, was notified at his Summer home in Easthampton, L. I.

Mr. Ward was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1862. He immediately joined the army as a member of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was brevetted a Major for gallantry in action. After the war Mr. Ward came to this city and opened his law office. He was active in Republican politics years ago, and was nominated in 1891 for Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Ward was a member of the Bar Association and the Union League and University Clubs.

MRS. A. M. THACKARA DEAD.

Wife of American Consul General in Paris Active in War Relief.

PARIS, July 18.—Eleanor Sherman Thackara, wife of Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General at Paris, died this morning. Mrs. Thackara was a daughter of General William T. Sherman, the civil war leader.

She had been working hard for six months, especially at Serbian relief, until she was taken ill three months ago. During her illness she received a letter of appreciation from the King of Serbia, in which he thanked her deeply for her efforts. Mrs. Thackara was very active in the work of the Red Cross, and was in charge of a large part of the work being done in and from Paris. Not long before her death she received a decoration from the Red Cross.

Mrs. Thackara had given much aid to needy Americans wherever her husband was stationed. When he was Consul General in Berlin, she was elected President of the American Women's Club, which is the premier American social organization. When the election took place it was regarded as a rebuff to Mrs. Hill, the wife of Ambassador David Jayne Hill, who had recently been appointed. The custom had always been that the wife of the Ambassador was selected as President.

Besides her husband, her two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor, were with her at the time of death. Of her two sons, Sherman Thackara is now in Buenos Aires, while Rex Thackara is in New York.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, for twenty-three years rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in State Street, near Bond, in Brooklyn, until retired on account of ill-health in October, 1909, died on Saturday at his home in St. John, New Brunswick.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when a young man. After graduating from New York University Dr. Parker became a Methodist minister, and was successively rector of the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the Carroll Park Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he changed from the Methodist to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the late Bishop Potter made him a Deacon in 1883, raising him to the priesthood a year later. In 1886 he became rector of St. Peter's, from which ill-health forced him to resign, although the Trustees of the church and his congregation begged him to remain. Dr. Parker was chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard for fifteen years, and resigned at the same time he left his church.

Miss Agatha Schurz.

Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of the late Carl Schurz, died last night at Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., in her sixty-fourth year. She was operated on recently and had gone there with her relatives several weeks ago to recuperate. Miss Schurz was the oldest child, and her mother dying while she was very young, she took care of the younger children until they grew up. She edited her father's memoirs and was well known in Washington society while he was stationed at the Capital. Of recent years she had taken an active interest in German kindergarten work, which was started in this country by her mother. A brother, Carl L. Schurz, and a sister, Miss Marianne Schurz, survive her.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK CORNISH, General Sales Manager of the Consolidated Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at his home, 18 Beverley Street, Newark, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. He was born in this city, but had lived in New Jersey for many years. Mr. Cornish was a member of the Elks and of Corinthian Temple of the Royal Arcanum. His widow and two sons survive him.

FREDERICK J. WOLFF, a hardware merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 1,086 Park Avenue, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city and was a member of the Royal Arcanum. His widow, one daughter, and his father, one of the oldest men in the hardware business, survive him.

SAMUEL WALLACH, a retired real estate agent, died on Saturday at his home, 50 West 112th Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Cassel, Germany, and had lived in this city for more than forty years. Mr. Wallach was a member of Aryeh Lodge, No. 6, of the Free Sons of Israel. Four daughters and one son survive him.

PHILIP WEHLING, who received the Iron Cross for bravery in the Franco-Prussian War, died on Saturday at his home, 81 First Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was one of the most prominent Germans of that city and came to this country thirty-five years ago. Mr. Wehling had conducted a hotel for many years.

JEREMIAH J. KING, the inventor of a bird shooting trap and widely known among sportsmen, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Farley, at 159 East Fifty-fifth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Ireland and came here when a boy. Mr. King was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. At one time he was a member of the old Metropolitan police. Mr. King is survived by a son and six daughters.

MOSES MORITZ, a retired hardware dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Germany and came here forty-eight years ago. Mr. Moritz started in the tobacco business in Norfolk, Va., later coming to this city. He retired fifteen years ago. He was a member of Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Mount Moreh Lodge, No. 61, I. O. F. S., and Columbus Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M. His widow, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

W. CLYDER SPENCER, an artist and cartoonist, died on Saturday at his home, 380 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his forty-first year. He was born in Peoria, Ill., and came here six years ago. For fourteen years he was cartoonist of The Denver Republican, and was a member of the Denver Press Club. He did cartoons for a number of papers in this city. His widow survives him.

Dr. CARL F. KREMER, for thirty-three years a member of the staff of the German Hospital in this city, died on Saturday at his country home, Hanlon Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany and was graduated from Griefswald in 1867. Forty-seven years ago he came to this country and was in active practice here until his death. Dr. Kremer was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. His widow survives him. His city home was at 112 East Fifty-seventh Street.

JAMES F. McKEON, a retired metal merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 268 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. He was born in this city, but moved to Brooklyn at an early age. Mr. McKeon was a member of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and two sons.

FRANK X. NAEDER, a member of Local No. 41, Federation of Musicians, died yesterday at his home, 288 Troutman Street, Williamsburg, in his twenty-ninth year. He is survived by his widow and mother.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McELLIGOTT died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael McKeown, at 1,822 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters, one of whom is Sister Mary Nativitas of the Order of St. Joseph.

JOHN DENMAN, 90 years old, said to be the oldest active fireman in the State of New Jersey, died at his home on Mount Kimble Avenue, Morristown, yesterday. For more than fifty years Mr. Denman was a member of Washington Engine Company of that place. He was a civil war veteran, was born in Newark and leaves a wife and five children.

WILLIAM H. EVERETT, a grocer, of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 107 Court Street, yesterday. He had a store at 679 Washington Street for more than forty years. He was born in Newton, N. J., March 12, 1848. His great grandfather was John Everett, the founder of Goshen, N. Y., the site of which he purchased from the Indians in 1721.

CHARLES C. ROSE, for fifteen years general Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, died on Saturday at his home in Scranton, Penn., in his seventieth year. He lived in this city until thirty years ago, leaving here to become engineer of properties belonging to the Delaware & Hudson and Erie and Lackawanna Companies.

Mrs. MARGARET GORMAN, widow of John Gorman, died on Saturday at her home, 142 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, of which city she had been a resident for more than fifty years. She was born in Ireland and is survived by a son and daughter.

DR. DAWBARN DEAD; NOTED AS A SURGEON

Fordham University Professor Was Connected with New York and Polyclinic Hospitals.

MADE OVER A YOUTH'S HAND

Skin Grafting to Aid Him Own Son Also Attracted Praise from Medical Men of That Day.

Robert Hugh MacKay Dawbarn; M. D., Professor of Surgery at the Fordham University Medical School, senior surgeon of the New York Hospital, and visiting surgeon at the Polyclinic Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and was a son of the late Charles Dawbarn of Inverness, Scotland, and Mrs. Mary E. MacKay Dawbarn. After his graduation from the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy, Dr. Dawbarn studied for two years at home under private tutors. He then spent a year at the Long Island City Hospital, following this by several years spent abroad in London and Paris, where he "walked the hospitals."

On his return to this country he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with high honors, being the "Harsen Honor Man," in 1881. He then served at Mount Sinai and the Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and in 1884 began general practice. Of more recent years he devoted himself exclusively to surgery, and performed a number of operations that attracted wide comment.

In 1908 he performed an operation that physicians of this city then considered one of the most remarkable that had ever been done. He saved the life of his son, Waring L. Dawbarn, by grafting on his abdomen seven square inches of his own skin. Young Dawbarn was recovering from appendicitis when the wound became infected and gangrene developed, which eventually ate away the skin. After conquering the gangrene Dr. Dawbarn found that his son's life could only be saved by supplying the missing cuticle. He then removed strips of skin from his thigh and grafted them to the wound and saved the boy's life.

Dr. Dawbarn performed a more remarkable operation in April, 1913, when he saved the hand of La Four Raymond, the son of Dr. J. U. Raymond of Washington, D. C. The hand, which had become withered through a burn, was useless, and the doctors decided that it would never be normal again. Dr. Dawbarn removed pieces of flesh from the young man's back and grafted them upon the hand. Dr. Raymond, in speaking of the operation shortly after it had been performed, said:

> My son burned his hands in infancy. The right hand recovered, but a number of operations failed to relieve the left hand and finally it was decided to take him to Dr. Dawbarn. He was 22 years old then, and Dr. Dawbarn decided that a "flap" of flesh should be taken from his body to form a new palm. He dissected the scar tissue from the palm and fingers and placed the thumb and fingers in a natural position. The tendons were lengthened by inserting new tissues in the palm.
>
> Then a strip of flesh on my boy's back, slightly above the hip, was raised, and the hand was slipped under it. The "flap" was sewed to the palm, after which the trunk, hand and arm were placed in plaster of paris. In this way the hand was carried behind the back for four weeks. Then the upper end of the "flap" was cut loose and stitched to the border of the hand. One week later the hand and the "flap" were released entirely from the back and the "flap" shaped to the hand.
>
> After this the hand stayed open without any tendency to contraction. The extension and flexion of the fingers and thumb were excellent. the grasp was strong and the palm was all right. The success of the operation is most remarkable and the hand is daily improving in strength and usefulness, and a year there will be very little evidence of the scars and irregularities.

In the early days of his practice in this city, Dr. Dawbarn became interested in the civil service and took the first examination ever given for the place of Police Surgeon. He passed with a rating of 100 per cent., but was never able to obtain an appointment. After four years waiting he published his experiences in this matter in the Medical Record in an article entitled "Physicians and Politicians."

For eighteen years of his practice he conducted a private school for surgeons who desired to pass the examination for the Army and Navy Medical Services. It is said that nearly half of those now in the service attended his school. In 1885 he was appointed instructor in minor surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and stayed there for two years, when he became Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the New York Polyclinic School.

Dr. Dawbarn wrote extensively on surgical subjects. He was the author of "Aid to Materia Medica" and the "Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of External Carotids," and a frequent contributor to the New York Medical Journal, the Medical Record, the Brooklyn Medical Journal, the Annals of Surgery, the Polyclinic Medical Journal, the International Journal of Surgery, the American Journal of Obstetrics, the Atlanta Medical Journal, and others.

In 1902 the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine gave him the Samuel E. Gross Prize of $1,000 for the best original work in surgery during the previous six years.

Dr. Dawbarn was a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the West End Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Physicians Mutual Aid Association and the American Association of Anatomists. He was also a member of the Quill Club and a former president of the fraternity of Chi Zeta Chi.

He was twice married, his first wife, who died in 1890, being Miss Ethel Gordon, a daughter of Charles Stuart Sussex Lennox of Brooklyn. She was the mother of his son, Waring L. Dawbarn. In 1893 he married Miss Carolyn M. Holmes, a daughter of Edward L. Holmes of Chicago, who with a son, Robert H., and a daughter, Ethel G. Dawbarn, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FUCHS.—July 11, 1,317 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Fuchs, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—July 15, 1,197 Carroll St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Goldstein, a daughter.

GOTTLIEB.—July 13, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Gottlieb, a son.

LIBERMAN.—July 15, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Liberman, a daughter.

MARCUS.—July 13, 1,425 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Marcus, a son.

MEYER.—July 15, 46 East 94th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Meyer, a son.

MILLER.—July 11, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, a daughter.

Engaged

BERMAN—SOFFER.—Sadie Soffer to Louis Berman.

BERNSTEIN—STADLER.—Delia D. Stadler to Dr. Luis P. Bernstein.

BROWN—BORNSTEIN.—Rose Bernstein to Maxwell Brown.

COHN—BAUER.—Camille Bauer to Arthur Cohn.

Engaged

EDER—GRANT.—Clara Grant to Morris Eder.

EPSTEIN—ROSE.—Adele V. Rose to Harry A. Epstein.

FRANK—MEYER.—Elsie Meyer to Alfred Frank.

FREEDMAN—SCHILLER.—Evelyn Schiller to Irving M. Freedman.

HIRSCHHEIM—TANZER.—Lillian Tanzer to Al. Hirschheim.

JACOBS—GUMBINER.—Belle Gumbiner to Samuel B. Jacobs.

KOPPEL—HAMMERSTEIN.—Edna Hammerstein to Dr. Joseph Koppel.

LEVINE—LEWONTIN.—S. Helen Lewontin to Maxwell S. Levine.

PELTZ—DANA.—Beatrice Dana to Robert Peltz.

REHBOCK—PELZ.—Caryl Pelz to Al. Rehbock.

ROSENWASSER — KEMPNER. — Leonore Kempner to Dr. B. Rosenwasser.

SCHAUZER—JACOBY.—Harriet Jacoby to Benjamin Schauzer.

SCHWARTZ—BRENNER.—Bella Brenner to Adolph Schwartz.

Married

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—July 18, at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Elisabeth A. Rosencrantz to Fritz Berlston.

LEARNED—GAY.—At Waterford, Conn., on July 17, 1915, by the Rev. P. F. Wolfenden, Helen Kilduff Gay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gay of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Walter Learned of New London, Conn.

GIROD—BAYEN.—July 14, Louise Bayen to Albert L. Girod.

HANOVER—BECKER.—July 12, Sadie Becker to Irving Hanover.

LIPMAN—GLASSMAN.—July 11, Nancy Glassman to Leon H. Lipman.

ROBBINS—LOWY.—July 11, Mildred Lowy to Ira B. Robbins.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, July 15, 1915, suddenly, of heart failure, Edward Maitland Armstrong, son of David Maitland and Helen Neilson Armstrong, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral service will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi will meet in the vestibule at 9:45 A. M.

BAILEY.—Sunday, July 18, 1915, at his home, 325 West 93d St., John Folger Bailey. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, West 24th St., Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BAILEY.—John Folger, Members of Ivanhoe Lodge, 610, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, on Tuesday, July 20, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall, West 24th St., for the purpose of rendering their last token of respect to our late brother, John Folger Bailey. Members of Amity Chapter, Palestine Commandery and Mecca Temple are invited.

CHAS. E. HEATH, Master.
RICHARD B. DUYCKINK, Secretary.

BRILL.—John Henry Brill, on July 18, at his late residence, 1,280 1st Av. Services Monday evening, July 19, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends and members of the Excelsior and of the Volunteer Firemen's Association are invited. Funeral private.

BRYANS.—Ida L., nee Farrington, on July 18. Service at her late residence, 57 Washington Avenue, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 20, at 3:30 P. M., interment at convenience of family.

CARTER.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, July 16, 1915, Cordelia Stansbury, widow of William Bell Carter of Los Angeles, Cal., and daughter of the late Thomas Gelandet and Mary Teresa Marsh of Perth Amboy, N. J. Interment at Washington, D. C., at convenience of the family at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington (D. C.), Los Angeles papers please copy.

COLVER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 18, 1915, George W. Colver, husband of Eleanor Carrick Colver. Funeral service from St. Columba Chapel, Cathedral St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

DAWBARN.—On Sunday, July 18, after a brief illness, Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, M. D., husband of Carolyn Holmes, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, on Wednesday, July 21, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

DELAFIELD.—On Saturday, July 17, 1915, in the 74th year of his age, Francis Delafield, M. D., LL. D., at the house of his sister, Miss Emma H. Delafield, at Darien, Conn. Funeral at Grace Church, Bro

STANDARD OF BASEBALL DISCUSSED—BEHR WINS AT TENNIS—CYCLING—TURF—BOXING

IS THE BASEBALL STANDARD LOWER?

Some Give This as a Reason for "Come Backs" in Pitching and Batting.

The sensational return of several veteran pitchers to form in the major leagues this season has brought forth many reasons for the change, but none seems more plausible than the one offered by a prominent baseball official yesterday. This explanation is that the standard of playing this year is not up to that of former years. The fact that numerous batsmen who have slumped woefully during the past few seasons are hitting at a high clip this year, while pitchers who failed to show any marked effectiveness are now pitching winning ball, causes this official to say that the majors are not playing as high-class baseball as in past seasons.

The curtailing of the number of players in the National League this season has brought about an equalizing of the strength of the clubs which is unusual at this stage of the pennant race. It was necessary for managers to pick their teams early this season, and there has been no opportunity to improve their strength as in the days before the retrenchment policy.

The active career of a pitcher ordinarily is not long. So if pitchers like Jack Coombs, Big Ed Walsh, Nap Rucker and Christy Mathewson keep up their fine work they will prove exceptions to the rule or it will show that the standard of playing has fallen off.

Even Manager McGraw of the Giants says that the standard of all the clubs in the National League is below par. He says that if he had a club like the Giants of 1904 he would be so far out in front that there would be no chance of catching it. The managers of the weaker clubs have put forth the argument that their clubs are up in the race this year because they have shown such remarkable improvement in batting. This argument, however, is not considered by older heads in the game.

Another reason advanced for the improved playing of some of the veterans this season is a renewed ambition which has been incited because they can see far enough ahead to realize that the prosperity of the ball players is now to get a big setback just as soon as baseball conditions adjust themselves. The invasion of the Federal League during the last few seasons exaggerated the position and earning power of the ball player, and indications are already being noticed that this condition will not last.

Many of the veteran players who last year used the Federal League as a means to get long-term contracts at advanced salaries loafed in their work. They took things easy and their own prosperity caused them to slump.

That the Federal League has not been the success that was anticipated by the ball players themselves has caused the wiser heads in the game to see that the time is not far distant when there is going to be a general reduction in baseball salaries, and it is even predicted that when conditions become normal in the national game again there will also be a reduction in the prices of admission to major league games. The high water mark in baseball has been passed.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York-St. Louis—Rain.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 7.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 10; Newark, 4.
Kansas City, 4; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Chicago, 4.
Baltimore-St. Louis—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	34	.547
Chicago	43	36	.544
Brooklyn	42	37	.532
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Pittsburgh	39	40	.494
New York	37	38	.493
Boston	37	43	.463
Cincinnati	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W	L.	PC.
Boston	50	29	.633
Chicago	53	31	.631
Detroit	50	31	.617
New York	40	40	.500
Washington	41	41	.500
St. Louis	40	47	.405
Philadelphia	29	51	.363
Cleveland	28	53	.346

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	33	.593
Chicago	48	34	.585
St. Louis	45	34	.570
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544
Newark	42	41	.506
Brooklyn	36	47	.434
Buffalo	36	51	.414
Baltimore	29	51	.363

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	44	27	.647
Buffalo	39	30	.565
Montreal	37	35	.514
Harrisburg	36	34	.514
Richmond	35	38	.479
Toronto	35	42	.455
Rochester	31	39	.443
Jersey City	29	44	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

GIANTS DEFEAT CUBANS.

McGraw's Second Team Hits Ball Hard at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—The Giants defeated the local Cuban team here today by a score of 11 to 2. The home team had a bad day in the field, and handed the game to the big leaguers by numerous errors and weak pitching.

Brainard and Grant accepted twenty chances between them without a mistake. The former and Wendell also batted well. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	1 0 3 3 0 4 0 1 0	11	3
Long Branch	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	8

Batteries—Semmp, Ritter, and Wendell; Ballesteros, Acosta, Baranda, and Torres.

Athletics Fail in Pinches.

DETROIT, July 18.—Detroit's heavy hitting in the first and eighth innings, coupled with Bressler's wildness, gave the home club an 11 to 7 victory over Philadelphia today. The Athletics drove Coveleskie from the box in the fifth inning and had Boland, his successor, in trouble several times, but could not gather hits in the pinches. McInnis, the Philadelphia first baseman, made five hits in five times up, two of them being two baggers. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Young, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Cavtt, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	5	2	3	3	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	7
Baker, c.	4	1	1	6	0
Coveleskie, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Boland, p.	2	1	2	0	0
Total.	33	11	13	27	18

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Davies, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Walsh, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
Strunk, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2
M'In's, 1b.	5	2	5	15	0
Lapp, c.	0	0	0	0	0
M'Avoy, c.	4	0	0	9	1
Kopf, ss.	0	0	0	0	1
Healey, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
Bressler, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	7	9	24	13

Errors—Schang, Lajoie, Bressler, Bush.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1—7
Detroit	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	.—11

Two-base hits—Burns, Veach, Schang, McInnis, (2.) Three-base hits—Vitt, Lajoie, Young, Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, Vitt, Bush. Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, 2; Coveleskie, Young. Sacrifice flies—Lajoie, Schang. Double plays—Young, Bush and Burns, (2,) Cobb, Bush and Baker. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Boland, 5; off Bressler 5. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Boland, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bressler, 1, (Bush.) by Coveleskie, 2, (Healey and Walsh.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Boland, 1; by Bressler, 1. Wild pitches—Bressler, 2. Passed balls—Baker, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

White Sox Lose League Lead.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Erratic playing behind Faber cost Chicago first place in the American League race today when Boston was handed the game by a score of 6 to 2. The White Sox made five errors of commission and one error of judgment, and all these plays resulted in runs for the visitors. Wood pitched a good game after the first inning, when Chicago was saved from a shutout with a double, a base on balls, and two singles, which resulted in two runs. Only one other hit was made off Wood, who received brilliant support. Barry, Lewis, and Janvrin cut off a number of hits with fine stops. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Jvrin, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Speker, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Hz'el, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0
Lewis, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
G'n'r, 3b.	4	2	0	4	1
Barry, 2b.	2	1	0	0	4
Thomas, c.	4	1	1	5	1
Wood, p.	3	1	2	0	3
Total.	35	6	8	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mphy, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Weer, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Felsch, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Faber, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	29	2	4	27	15

Errors—Weaver, Fournier, J. Collins, Felsch, Blackburn.

Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0—6
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Murphy, Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Hooper, Faber. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Barry, Wood. Double plays—Wood, Janvrin, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 4; off Faber, 3. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Cicotte, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Wood, 4; by Faber, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and O'Gebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BEEKMAN FAILS ON WESTCHESTER COURT

Karl H. Behr Defeats Schoolboy Tennis Champion for Cup in Straight Sets.

Karl H. Behr carried off the honors in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon. In the final round of play he easily defeated Leonard Beekman, national schoolboy champion, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. Behr's superior skill and steadiness proved too much for the youngster.

Beekman earned the right to face Behr by taking the measure of the junior metropolitan champion, Harold A. Throckmorton, in the semi-final round, played at noon. The match was sternly fought and dragged out to three sets, Beekman winning at 6—1, 4—6, 9—7. He had to play this match in a broiling midday sun, and was plainly the worse for it in the afternoon.

Behr, on the other hand, advanced to the final round without an effort, for Dr. William Rosenbaum failed to appear and Behr won his semi-final match by default. So the former Davis Cup internationalist was in fine shape when he faced Beekman, and at no time was he driven to his utmost.

Partly because of the heat and the gruelling match that the youngster had been through in the morning it was agreed that the final match should be decided in two out of three, instead of the best of five games. Although outclassed, Beekman showed flashes of brilliant play, and displayed some of his best tennis when the tide was strongest against him. He brought off several cross-court drives that Behr was nowhere to get, and he more than once scored on lobs that had the former internationalist fanning the atmosphere.

In the first set Behr pulled out a 3—1 lead before the Princetonian had begun to get his bearings. However, after feeling out his opponent, Beekman began to play. He made it 3—3 on his own service and evened matters in the next after it had gone to deuce five times. With the score 3-all, there was a hot fight for the odd game, which Beekman captured by putting forth a supreme effort. The effort told on him in the next game, for he was guilty of double faulting, and lost his lead after scoring only one point on his own service. There was plenty of reserve left in Behr, and he brought the set to an end by winning the next two games in a row.

Besides playing to his backhand, Behr found the youngster vulnerable at the net, and he succeeded in bringing off many fast cross-court shots that the youngster scrambled for and missed.

That neither man was on his game was shown in the second set, in which for the first six games each lost on service. Beekman had a chance to grab the upper hand in the fifth game, when the score stood at his advantage, but he threw it away by serving two double faults in succession. It remained for Behr to break the hoodoo in the seventh, which he won on his service, but barely a struggle. Beekman then tried gamely to repeat the trick in the eighth. He carried the count to his advantage, but Bear shot over a long low drive that struck the top of the net and fell dead in Beekman's court. The youngster then double-faulted, but again rallied, and there ensued a long interchange of drives to the corners before Behr finally pulled out the game. Beekman continued to fight stubbornly in the ninth, but Behr put on extra steam, and after it had gone to deuce once, captured the game and set at 6—3.

The point score follows:

FIRST SET.

									P.	G.
Behr	4	2	4	4	2	7	3	4	6	4—6
Beekman	1	4	0	1	4	9	5	1	4	2—3

SECOND SET.

Behr	0	4	1	6	2	5	4	8	6—3
Beekman	4	1	4	4	4	3	1	6	4—3

Country Club of Westchester, Men's Singles Invitation Tournament—Semi-Final Round.—Karl H. Behr won from Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; Leonard Beekman defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7.

Final Round.—Behr defeated Beekman, 6—4, 6—3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Wins Both Games of Double-Header from Newark.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Falkenberg started both games for Newark today and was knocked out in each instance, the locals winning 10 to 4 and 4 to 2. Cullop and Johnson, who pitched for the locals, were never in danger, and their hitting was timely. Shaw's home run over the right field fence in the first inning of the first game was said to have been the longest hit ever made on the local field. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—	4	7
Kansas City	7 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 .—10	14	0

Batteries — Falkenberg, Kaiserling, and Pratt; Cullop and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—	2	4
Kansas City	0 0 3 1 0 0 .—	4	6

Called in sixth inning on account of rain.

Batteries—Falkenberg, Moran, and Rariden; Johnson and Brown.

Brown's Wild Throw Costly.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Mordecai Brown attempted today a play with which successfully executed he broke a Detroit rally in the final game of the world's series of 1907. With two outfield men on bases in the eighth and none out, he had Fritz hug third base while he himself fielded Engle's attempted sacrifice, intending to force out a runner at third. This time, however, he threw the ball to left field and Buffalo counted two runs on the error, beating Chicago, 6 to 4. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0—	6	9	0
Chicago	1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—	4	9	3

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; McConnell, Brown, and Wilson.

Federals Land This Trick.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Old Jupiter Pluvius joined hands with the Outlaws this afternoon and helped euchre the Yankees and Browns out of a weighty sack of coin. It happened this way. The Federals had a double-header scheduled for 2 o'clock, but the organized ball teams, with only a single game to play, had set their starting time at 3 P. M. At 2 o'clock the sun was smiling, and long lines of persons were handing out their money to see the Federals. At 2:30 it was raining, rain of the stully washing variety. The Federals handed out rain checks to 10,000, but they kept the coin. The Yankees and the Browns handed out no rain checks, but they got no coin.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Elmira, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 11; Albany, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Binghampton, 4.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; Columbus, 1. Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Cleveland, 3. St. Paul, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Louisville, 4. Louisville, 0; Kansas City, 0. (Six innings, darkness.)

Kerry and Kilkenny Teams in Tie.

It will take another game to decide whether the Kerry or Kilkenny Gaelic football team will go to Chicago on Labor Day to play the Gaelic team of that city for the championship of the United States. At Celtic Park yesterday afternoon, the Kerry and Kilkenny teams played a fast and remarkably clean game that ended in a tie, 4 to 4. Kilkenny defended the north goal in the first half and the Kerry team had the advantage of a slight breeze. The Kerrymen made four points on kick during this first half, but nary a goal did they get.

Jim Coffey, the big heavyweight, tossed the ball on the field and started the game, and there were 5,000 spectators present. When the game started the sun's rays were beaming down on the players, but a breeze came up and relieved the humidity somewhat. There were a number of spills and arguments during the game, but no trouble occurred. Tom Phelan, star of the Kilkennys, and Paddy Casey, star of the Kerrys, bumped heads in the first half and were laid out for several minutes, but neither one was seriously injured.

ROUND ROBIN AT RUMSON.

Alexander and Little Make Clean Sweep in Tennis Tourney.

Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little of New York won the Rumson Country Club invitation round robin lawn tennis tournament yesterday at Rumson, N. J., defeating in the final round Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, after a hard-fought three-set match at 7—5, 3—6, 8—6. The final rounds were played before a large gathering of society folk.

The winning pair showed a continuance of their team work of Saturday, when they defeated Pell and Prentice and Clothier and Wrenn. The former internationalist was again at his best, while Little gave him splendid support. Their opponents put up a strong game and forced the match to extra games in two of the three sets. Larned was again brilliant and taking the volleys at the net, while Inman, although guilty of a number of poorly judged shots, was, on the whole, in excellent form. Little and Alexander, however, were not to be denied, and, with the two first sets equally divided, the score in the deciding set was carried to 5—all before Alexander and Little by a brilliant rally captured the deciding set and match.

This match, which was played in a sweltering heat, was the feature of the day, and the margin of victory was a very small one. In the previous match Alexander and Little disposed of Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice made up for their poor playing on Saturday by a double victory yesterday. The pair defeated Hall and Dabney in their first match, 6—3, 6—1, but in the second they found unexpected opposition in the two former champions, William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn. The latter succeeded in capturing the first set, and forcing their opponents to deuce in the second before losing it at 8—6. The victory for Pell and Prentice in the second set encouraged them to increase their efforts, and they ran away with the third set with little trouble.

During the tournament Little and Alexander won four matches, without a defeat. Inman and Larned captured two matches and lost one, their match with Clothier and Larned not being played. Pell and Prentice made an even break, and Clothier and Wrenn were successful in but one match, losing two. Hall and Dabney failed to record a victory during the tournament. The summary:

Rumson Country Club, Men's Doubles.—Round Robin—Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—3, 6—1; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—1, 6—4; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6; Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

WOODMERE CLUB DOUBLES.

Lovibond and Steinkampf Defeat Chambers and Reimer in Final Round

After a long-drawn-out tournament, the final round in men's doubles was decided yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I., when Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer, three sets to two, at 6—3, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. The contest was an interesting one, with Lovibond covering the back court for his team and Steinkampf covering the net. For the losing pair Chambers remained at the back of the court, while Reimer opposed Steinkampf. The Seventh Regiment crack showed plenty of speed, and kept the ball close to the top of the net, while his partner made a number of clever cross-court shots. Reimer showed the best tennis of the quartette. He displayed a great variety of strokes and placed the ball with greater accuracy than the other players. The summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer defeated Benjamin N. Phipps and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 2—6, 6—8; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Tobey and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

Final Round.—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer, 6—3, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

TENNIS TOURNEY ENDS.

West Defeats East in Exposition Singles by 3 Matches to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis tournament came to a conclusion this afternoon in match play, in singles, East versus West. The invaders took one of the four matches, this honor falling to Dean Mathey, former Princeton star, who took T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles into camp after five hard sets by the scores of 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Mathey was forced to the limit to win, but played his best game at crucial moments, and found the going in the final and deciding set rather easy.

Watson M. Washburn, George M. Church, and R. Norris Williams fell in succession before the Pacific Coast trio, Strachan, Johnston, and McLoughlin, respectively. Strachan won in straight sets from Washburn in rather easy fashion, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. Johnston, after his arduous time of it in Saturday's play, came back and displayed some brilliant tennis in his match with George Church, winning in four sets, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The best match of the afternoon was the Williams-McLoughlin tilt. The Pacific Coast star won after four sets, and in a measure obtained revenge for his defeat on tennis lawns. Williams and McLoughlin won in three sets, after losing the first, 4—6. Despite his hard match with Johnston on Saturday the internationalist was at top form and won in brilliant fashion, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Public Park Tennis.

Firey matches proved the rule as the competitors for the championship honors of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association neared the finals yesterday in the tournaments in the several divisions. On the courts at Highland Park, Brooklyn, the doubles reached a conclusion with William Jones and Frank Cook coming through the winners.

At Macomb's Dam Park one of the sensational upsets of the day took place, as Edward Troth was beaten by H. Dulberger after a three-set gruelling.

Probably the best of the competitions out of the day's reckoning was the spirited doubles in which Jones and Cook came through as finalists. Millwater and Hells, the opposing pair, proved worthy foemen. The score of the match was 8—6, 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles provided the feature also on the St. James Park courts. In the semi-final round Milne and Lee defeated Coyne and O'Connor at 6—3, 8—6.

In the other rounds Kelly and Forster defeated Stocker and Mundorf, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, and Rynar and Weigert defeated Ray Whelan and Edward Stall, 6—2, 4—2, defaulted.

Dulberger's victory over Edward Troth in the semi-finals at Macomb's Dam Park was scored at 6—8, 12—10, 7—5. In the first round of the doubles R. Levy and Ray Troth defeated W. J. Forster and H. Ludlow, 6—3, 7—5.

The singles matches on the Central Park courts took on the aspect of a family affair, for it was principally the Brown brothers against the two scions of the house of Joffe. William H. Brown, Jr., a former Central champion, started by defeating G. Lipschitz, 6—2, 6—3. Then he met Louis Joffe and again won at 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Russell Brown began his part of the tournament by defeating T. Ament at 6—1, 6—0. Then he finished up with Jack Joffe, whom he bested over to the score of 6—0, 6—0.

Scott and Ament took the places in the final round of the singles on the Centre courts of Van Courtlandt Park. In the fourth round Friesland defeated Vincent, 6—1, 6—2, and Brown defeated Reisl by default. The semi-finals produced lively competitions. Scott defeating Reigel, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, and Friesland defeating Brown, 6—1, 6—3.

The doubles were moved along rapidly. In the first round Robinson and Bloom defeated Journaud and McMurray, 6—3, 6—4; Osteohoudt and Strifeldt defeated Sherwood and Waldron, 7—5, 2—6, 9—7; Atkinson and Hill defeated Reigel and Kantrowitz, 6—0, 6—0. In the second round Brown and Sherwood defeated Moses and Vincent, 6—1, 6—2; Wallach and Buckner defeated Rosenberg brothers by default. In the third round Jeans and Johnston defeated Atkinson and Hill, 6—3, 8—4; semi-final round Scott and Stone defeated Jeans and Johnston, 6—3, 6—3.

In the doubles on the Claremont Park courts Enklewitz and Albaum defeated M. Alexander and P. Brenner, 6—8, 8—6, 7—5, and Enklewitz and Berkowitz defeated I. Fellerman and A. F. Siegelstone, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

OPPOSES SHIPPING BROODMARE STOCK

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Says U.S. Cavalry Will Suffer from Lack of Thoroughbred Mounts.

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., President of the Saratoga Racing Association and a breeder of thoroughbred horses, sounded a note of warning a few days ago about permitting further shipments of desirable broodmare stock from this country, saying in part:

"I am much impressed by the plea uttered recently by Major General Scott of the United States Army for the preservation of the type of mare capable of producing army horses, and Congress should take action along the lines recommended by that distinguished officer, whose knowledge of cavalry requirements is second to none in the country. The recent intelligence that Russia during her invasion of East Prussia decimated the splendid stud established by the late Count Lehndorf, taking in all 20,000 broodmares of the highest class, means that Germany, as well as France, Austria-Hungary and other nations, will be in the market for breeding stock the moment peace is declared. It is only natural that this country should be a Mecca for those who want the best. We have a shortage of thoroughbred mares because of the crippling of racing for the last seven years, but now that better days are in prospect we shall speedily remedy that. There is a lack also of that type of mare, with or without a dash of warm blood, that would throw a trooper's mount if mated with a thoroughbred sire.

"The fact that the appropriation for experiment work in horse breeding by the United States has been cut from $50,000 two years ago to half that amount for the next twelve months," continued Mr. Wilson, "would indicate a policy that is not calculated to place this country in the position it should occupy among the nations of the world. Assuredly those who are responsible for this policy are not familiar with conditions as they exist today, and the subject calls for a thorough airing when Congress convenes."

"It is to be hoped," said Mr. Wilson, in conclusion, "that Congress will hearken to the appeals of men like General Scott, who knows the country's needs, and that the maximum which the Government now pays for a 5-year-old cavalry remount will be increased from $175 to a figure where the farmer and horse breeder will be enabled to place his horse on the market at a profit. We will get more and better horses under this plan, and the breeding industry will be stimulated astonishingly. Other countries are lavish with their money when it comes to the promotion of horse breeding, and some of them spend four or even five times as much as our entire appropriation for a single sire, and think the money well spent. We have millions for other things that do not outmeasure our horse interests. This is a day when we can't afford to let anybody beat us at anything, and the time is ripe for action in connection with the safeguarding of our horse interests."

NEW RECORD FOR FLYAWAY.

Speedy Motor Boat Reduces Time to Stratford Shoals and Return.

For the thirteenth time during the past year, Flyaway III., the speedy motor boat owned by Frederick L. Upjohn, of Huntington, L. I., on Saturday figured in a record-breaking performance, making a new mark for the annual race of the Columbia Yacht Club from Thirty-sixth Street and the Hudson River to Stratford Shoals and return. The contest was more of a time trial than a race, for Flyaway was the only boat entered, and the journey was made to the Shoals at the request of the Columbia Yacht Club Regatta Committee. It took the Upjohn craft 5:31:45 to go over the course of approximately 130 miles, thereby cutting an hour and a half off its own mark established in the same event last year.

Four times this year the Flyaway has started in a long distance race and returned with a new record, and nine times in 1914 the same feat was accomplished.

Sheepshead's Test for Cycle Racers.

The longest endurance test for cycling pace followers will be an added feature at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tomorrow night when Clarence Carman, Georges Seres, George Wiley, Menus Bedell, and Worth Mitten come together in a one-hour paced race. Carman is good at any distance and he will probably show the way home to the field barring mishap or trouble, but with the stamina and gameness of Wiley, Bedell, and Mitten and the wonderful speed of the Frenchman, Seres, the Jamaica star will have his troubles before the race is over. Bedell may be outdistanced by many laps for the first thirty miles, but his qualities as a strong finisher will bring him close at the end.

Frank Kramer and Caesar Moretti will decide their match race postponed from Saturday night when a wet track prevented the races from being held.

Walkers Take Picturesque Route.

The weekly trip of the American Walkers' Association, held yesterday, was over one of the most picturesque courses taken this season. The start was made from 130th Street Ferry to Englewood, returning through the Interstate Park, a distance of twelve miles. Next Sunday's walk will be from the City Hall to Coney Island, starting at 8 A. M.

Y. M. H. A. TENNIS TOURNEY.

Many Close Matches in Annual Contest—Eight Branches Compete.

Eight branches of the Young Men's Hebrew Association took part in the annual tennis tournament which was held yesterday on the courts of the various branches. Players from the Ninety-second Street division made the best showing. They were paired against the racquet wielders from the Bronx, whom they defeated by taking the four matches in singles. The summary:

Isaacs, (92d St.,) defeated Fertig, (Bronx,) 4—6, 6—1, 9—7; Zucker, (92d St.,) defeated Storkman, (Bronx,) 6—1, 6—3; Syrken, (92d St.,) defeated Cohen, (Bronx,) 6—1, 6—1; Miller, (92d St.,) defeated Fertig, (Bronx,) 6—3, 6—4.

Rosenberg, (Mt. Vernon,) defeated Klein, (Yonkers,) 6—0, 6—2; Schaffer, (Mt. Vernon,) defeated Ronowitz, (Yonkers,) 6—0, 6—0. Doubles—Freitag and Katz, (Mt. Vernon,) defeated Glaser and Mittler, (Yonkers,) 6—1, 6—2.

Malbin, (Brooklyn,) defeated Gassner, (Borough Park,) 6—4, 8—6, 6—3; Coken, (Borough Park,) defeated Pearlman, (Brooklyn,) 6—4, 5—7, 7—5; Gassner, (Borough Park,) defeated Freund, (Brooklyn,) 6—3, 6—3. Borough Park won the doubles by default.

Filer, (Bath Beach,) defeated Silverman, (Williamsburg,) 6—4, 6—1; Finka, (Bath Beach,) defeated Schapiro, (Williamsburg,) 6—2, 8—6. Doubles—J. Price and S. Flomka, (Bath Beach,) defeated Cohen and Strall, (Williamsburg,) 6—4, 6—2.

Borough Park Tennis Team Wins.

Borough Park tennis players defeated the representatives of the Crescent Athletic Club in the first of the annual inter-club matches yesterday on the Borough Park courts by a score of 7 to 2. Only one of the five matches in the singles went to three sets. This was between Schubert and Van Brunt, the latter winning at 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. In the doubles two of the four matches required an extra set to reach a decision, Borough Park winning both of them. The return match between the two clubs will be played on the Crescent A. C. courts at Bay Ridge on Aug. 8. The summary:

Singles.—Hartye, (Borough Park,) defeated Bass, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—3, 6—2; Schubert, (Borough Park,) defeated Van Brunt, (Crescent A. C.,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; Burrows, (Borough Park,) defeated Andrews, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—1, 6—3; Dr. Jennings, (Borough Park,) defeated Page, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—4, 6—4; Holt, (Borough Park,) defeated Moore, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles.—Vashell and Feltham, (Borough Park,) defeated Burrowes and Howe, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Ivans and Perkins, (Crescent A. C.,) defeated Van Alst and Dewey, (Borough Park,)) 6—2, 9—7; Bergin and Walkley, (Crescent A. C.,) defeated Donaldson and Willis, (Borough Park,) 6—2, 7—3; Davis and Kress, (Borough Park,) defeated Van Brunt and Dowling, (Crescent A. C.,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

VETERAN LEADS IN GAMES.

Matt Skea Captures Three Events at Pastime A. C. Competition.

Matt Skea, the veteran all around performer of the Pastime A. C., captured almost all the honors at the members' monthly games of the organization at Glencoe Oval, 126th Street and Second Avenue, yesterday. He won three first places and finished third in the running hop, step and jump. His efforts were not confined to the cinder path, where his principal triumphs have been scored, for he also captured first place in the shot-put.

Because of the extreme heat, the athletes did not turn out in the usual numbers. Small fields ruled in the track contests, and the field exhibitions showed little improvement.

The veteran started his clean-up in the 50-yard dash, in which he was scratch man. In the final heat he had to be on edge to triumph over J. Casper, who also started on the scratch mark. Third place went to W. Mulhall, who had five feet allowance. The victor went the route in 0:06 1-5.

In the 600-yard dash Skea had five yards allowance, which enabled him to breast the worsted about two yards in front of Dan Shea, one of the Pastime's leading athletes, in 1:22. Shea all out caught Skea in the last twenty yards, but he lost the victory by delaying his sprint. He was much stronger than his rival at the finish. J. McCabe, with 25 yards handicap, figured in the early running, but had just enough strength left at the finish to get third place.

Skea's best put with the shot was 42 feet ½ inch, but he had the big allowance of 7 feet which gave him first prize over the scratch contestant, Nick Yahannis. The latter's put was 47 feet 7 inches. J. Correll, with two feet handicap, annexed third honors with a put of 45 feet 1 inch.

RE'S JUDGMENT AT FAULT.

Ozanam Athlete Allows Rival to Make Pace and Loses Race.

Splendid form was exhibited by members of the various clubs forming the Ozanam Athletic Association in their closed games yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. In the feature event,

SPREADING NEWS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Campaign to Extend Scope and Circulation of Government's Commerce Reports.

Coincident with the speeding up of the Government's reports covering export and import movements through the adoption of tabulating and other machines to do the work formerly performed by clerks, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is about to inaugurate an energetic campaign to extend the scope and circulation of its daily publication known as Commerce Reports.

This movement has the enthusiastic backing of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, while Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has the propaganda directly in charge. It is probable that one of the means to be employed in the campaign will be to bring the attention of the Government publication to the personal notice of every manufacturer and merchant in the country known or likely to be interested in foreign trade opportunities. E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the bureau in the Custom House, said yesterday that it is surprising to learn that, of the hundreds of manufacturers and others seeking foreign trade information at the bureau, how few comparatively subscribe to Commerce Reports, which, he said, cost only $2.50 per year by mail, the charge made by the Government being merely nominal to cover the cost of printing.

New plans are being worked out to enhance if possible the present value of the reports. One suggestion of especial value to business interests, in the opinion of bureau officials, is the fact that in the near future Commerce Reports will probably contain a summary of domestic market conditions for lines of industry in this country. As soon as possible these market reports will be supplemented by similar reports from all parts of the world. Such a scheme, it is figured, will furnish the American merchant and manufacturer with a daily business criterion of market conditions in all parts of the world.

Mr. Porter, who is associated with the Washington officials in the effort to enlarge the field for Commerce Reports, told yesterday of the aims and objects of the publication as an aid to furthering foreign business. He said:

"In former years Commerce Reports were known as the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. In that form they contained much valuable information which was sent in from time to time by the various Consular agents. But the material was not well organized, and frequently the delays connected with the publication of these reports mitigated against their value. Now Commerce Reports is an up-to-date live news sheet, containing a great variety of information which if followed carefully supplies the reader with many concrete and specific suggestions in regard to the possibilities of American goods in foreign markets.

"Commerce Reports at the present time furnishes the reader with important cable news from all parts of the world. For instance, if some important action is taken by any foreign nation which has a definite effect upon American foreign trade and commercial relations, such news will always be found in Commerce Reports. The cablegrams which the Foreign Bureau and Domestic Commerce has published in Commerce Reports from time to time in regard to matters connected with the shipment of goods from Germany in connection with the dyestuffs situation, &c., have been of real importance to various lines of trade in this country. It is hoped that, with an increased interest in this Government publication, accurate and immediate information in regard to the business and general market conditions in the various foreign countries may be published daily in the Commerce Reports.

"Aside from the cable news, this Government bulletin contains a great amount of information concerning individual countries and individual commodities. A recent issue of the Commerce Reports contained an exceptionally valuable summary of the growth of the domestic dyestuff industry, the relation of the dyestuff industry to the importations of German colors, and furnished a complete, although brief, resumé of the opportunities and the possibilities of the successful manufacture of various chemicals and dyestuffs in this country.

"The same issue contained an extremely valuable article in regard to the action of the Japanese Government in stating that for the months of June and July freight space in Japanese steamers would be allotted only to Japanese goods. In view of the dependence of the Western shipper upon the Japanese transportation lines this report was of extreme importance. The same issue also presented an unusually interesting report from one of the commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce on the iron and steel stocks on hand in Chile at the present time, and furnished the manufacturers of such products with a statement in regard to the total importations of such steel and iron products and the opportunities for American mills.

"The same issue also presented a list of treaties and conventions which are affected by the Seaman's act of March 4, 1915, and the relation of that act to these treaties and conventions. In view of the difficulties arising out of the administration of the La Follette Seaman's bill, this was of value and interest to the shipping public. Thus, each issue of daily Commerce Reports contains specific and accurate information in regard to matters affecting American commerce and industry in relationship to the foreign markets; furnishes the manufacturer with data in regard to the openings for various goods; gives him statistical statements concerning the amount of goods imported and exported in various foreign markets, and affords him an opportunity of keeping in daily touch with conditions in all parts of the world."

The bureau officials are also desirous of making the fact generally known that subscribers to Commerce Reports in addition receive the supplements. These supplements are the annual reports of the Consuls in the various consular districts. They are grouped together by countries, each supplement therefore furnishing the subscriber with a complete statement in regard to trade conditions in one of the foreign countries. The supplements, it was pointed out, will give the most general information as to the conditions of business during the year; will present figures in regard to the railway and shipping developments; will furnish accurate statistical data in regard to the importations and exportations of goods from the country, and will give a reliable and complete viewpoint of the situation in each foreign country as a market for American goods.

"Finally," said Mr. Porter, "Commerce Reports gives to the merchant a daily list of trade opportunities from the four quarters of the earth for various commodities. Such opportunities will run all the way from boot and shoe laces in England to a request for cooking fats in the Canary Islands. In each case the name and address of the buyer who is interested in securing the material can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branches. In most cases the firms requesting American connections have been looked up and are responsible firms.

"By keeping in touch with this daily list of trade opportunities, as published in Commerce Reports, the American manufacturer is given a series of specific business inquiries, which in a majority of cases mean actual business. Commerce Reports is a publication which the American business man cannot afford to overlook, for it is a publication which secures information from 300 consular officials located in every part of the world, and further contains special articles prepared by commercial attachés and agents of the Department of Commerce stationed at the most important centres of foreign trade."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	$1.11¼	$1.08½	$1.03⅝	$1.01⅝
July 13	1.10⅛	1.07	1.05	1.01⅛
July 14	1.16	1.10	1.09½	1.03¾
July 15	1.18	1.14¼	1.10¾	1.07¾
July 16	1.17	1.15	1.10	1.07⅝
July 17	1.16¾	1.13¼	1.07⅞	1.07⅝
Week's range	1.18	1.07	1.10¾	1.01½

	Dec.		Cash,2 Rec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	$1.06¾	$1.04½	$1.25	$1.22
July 13	1.07½	1.04⅛	1.20⅝	..
July 14	1.12⅝	1.06½	..	..
July 15	1.13¼	1.10⅝	..	..
July 16	1.12	1.10½	1.24½	..
July 17	1.09¾	1.05¾	..	..
Week's range	1.13¼	1.04½	1.24½	1.20⅛

CORN.

	July.		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	77½	76¾	74	72⅞
July 13	76⅝	75¾	73⅜	72⅛
July 14	77⅝	76½	73⅝	72¼
July 15	77⅝	75⅞	73¾	72⅝
July 16	77⅛	76⅜	73⅛	72⅜
July 17	77⅛	76½	72½	72
Week's range	77⅝	75⅜	⅞	72⅛

	Dec.		White.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	64¾	63⅛	79¼	79
July 13	63⅞	62⅞	78¾	78
July 14	64⅛	62⅞	78⅝	78⅛
July 15	64⅛	62⅞	79¼	79
July 16	63⅝	62¾	78⅜	78⅛
July 17	62¾	62⅞	79	78⅛
Week's range	64⅝	62⅝	79¼	78

OATS.

	July.		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	49	47½	38	37⅞
July 13	48¼	46½	38	37
July 14	48⅝	47⅜	38⅜	37½
July 15	50⅝	48¼	38⅜	37⅞
July 16	50	49⅜	38⅝	37⅜
July 17	49⅝	49	38½	37⅝
Week's range	50⅝	46¾	38⅝	37

	Dec.		Cash— Standards.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	39⅝	38¾	55	54¼
July 13	39⅝	38⅞	54	53⅜
July 14	40	39	54¾	54¼
July 15	40¼	39¼	56¼	55¼
July 16	39⅞	39½	56	55¼
July 17	39½	39¼	55⅜	55⅛
Week's range	40¼	38⅝	56¼	53⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	$8.52	$8.20	..	..
July 13	8.42	8.32	$8.55	$8.45
July 14	8.50	8.00	8.42	8.12
July 15	8.43	8.35	8.55	8.47
July 16	8.40	8.37	8.47	8.47
July 17	8.42	8.35	..	..
Week's range	8.52	8.00	8.55	8.12

RIBS.

	Sept.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	$9.92	$9.60	$10.05	$9.65
July 13	9.80	9.70	9.87	9.80
July 14	9.95	9.65	10.00	9.85
July 15	10.17	10.00	10.22	10.15
July 16	10.17	10.10	..	..
July 17	10.17	10.02	10.17	10.12
Week's range	10.17	9.60	10.22	9.65

PORK.

	Sept.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	$15.62	$14.75	..	..
July 13	15.10	14.85	$15.22	$15.00
July 14	15.15	14.75	15.27	14.95
July 15	15.45	14.75	15.57	15.40
July 16	15.45	15.25	15.50	15.37
July 17	15.37	15.05	15.40	15.15
Week's range	15.62	14.75	15.57	14.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July.		Oct.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	8.59	8.49	9.00	8.89	9.22	9.07
July 13	8.65	8.55	9.08	8.98	9.32	9.13
July 14	8.67	8.60	9.14	9.00	9.40	9.27
July 15	8.70	8.63	9.12	9.05	9.39	9.32
July 16	8.98	8.79	9.46	9.15	9.70	9.48
July 17	8.92	8.80	9.40	9.34	9.75	9.63
Week's range	8.98	8.49	9.46	8.89	9.70	9.07

	Jan.		Mar.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	9.53	9.16	9.32	9.40	9.70	9.60
July 13	9.43	9.24	9.66	9.50	9.82	9.75
July 14	9.60	9.38	9.76	9.63	9.94	9.84
July 15	9.49	9.49	9.68	9.67	9.87	9.86
July 16	9.77	9.51	10.00	9.78	10.17	9.93
July 17	9.84	9.74	10.10	10.01	10.25	10.20
Week's re.	9.77	9.16	10.00	9.40	10.17	9.93

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notices of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notices of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lu[illegible]Woll.
Re Berg-Zal Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Schleastein<Behrens.
Weber<Spaeth & Senger Bldg Co.
Starrett Co.
Fowler<Babcock.
Fichter<NY & College Point Ferry Co. (2.)
Krotsky<Krotsky.
Hilands<Am Finance & Sec Co.
Vanarsdale<Lehman.
Klustier<Klustier.
Stewart<Sherman.
Degener<Degener.
Grant<I R T.
Re Norton, (Matzer.)
Re Wheelehan, (Maxine Waist & D Co.)
McCann<Durant.
H H Tyson Co<same.
Graeber<Swartwout.
Morgan<Convent Park Const Co.
Re CNY (Kinsella Av)
Kaufman<Reich.
McGinley<Thompson Starrett Co.
Mills<Mills.
Blumberg<I R T.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Deutsch<Thompson.
Laurilliard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Nadel<Reschow.
Meeg<Schermerhorn.
Ukers<Ukers.
1st Nat Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman.
Re J J Mitchell Co<Seigel.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
Sackarowitz<Dochterman Van, &c, Co.
Weiss<Scheer, (2.)
Re Castlebone Co.
Ritter<Galbraith.
Solomon<Wacker.
Hichin<s<CNY.
Robertson<Robertson.
Goldberg<Fid & C Co.
Bowery Sav Bk<Weis.
Rowe<Arnold.
Re Gr Nor Trading Co
Langbein<Cohen.
Re Reiss, (Sternfeld.)
U T Hungerford Brass, &c. Co<Secur Bank.
Wever<Wever.
Chamberlain<Cochran.
Wient<Vineberg, (2.)
Ferrer<Mortimer Lear.
Malcolm<Malcolm.
Sonberg<Hasenbein.
Lieberman<Lieberman.
Armstrong<Armstrong.
Ostrat<sky<Ostratsky.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Shurman<Shurman.
Erie RR<Fallon.
Richards<Bennett.
Mange<Durant.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Glenn<Gallucci.
Manuel Hirsh.
Sophie Michels.
Mary A Dyer.
John J Hynes.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term Continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
James Galbraith.
Thomas J Armstrong.
Michael Freedman.
Samuel Weiss.
Barthold Hutshing.
Moses Cahn.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gray<Blumberg.
Naddelman<Ward.
Grover<Axelrod.
Fold<Lausenberg.
Starace<Coleman.
Spaiser<Davis.
Beecher Mfg Co<Sokolow.
Hoffman<Zanderer.
Shorr<Schreiber & Horney<Weidhandler.
Sposhta<Wright.
Susman<Stand Mall Order Co.
Solomon<Jackson.
Schohenberger<Korganow.
Frank<Stand Mall Order Co.
Bunnel<Southard.
Crum & Forster<Whilden & Hancock.
Stein<King.
Bank of N S<Harris.
Bawcock<Baldwin.
Kaempfer<Polskin & Sons.
Ursone<Cafola.
Tomback & McPhee<same.
Frank<Stand Mall Order Co.
Bloom<Orenstein.
Glimer<Brinckerhoff.
Bloom<Rosen.
Modern Garage<Simons.
Hanson<Hansson.
Southard<Window Crib Co.
Bk of Washington Heights<Faulhaber.
Cowen<Quecel.
Schwartz<Sasle.
Lerner<Miner.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Cerrato<Peris.
J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Weber< Johnson<A. Welles Stump, Howard<Lennon—Geo J Gillespie. Jacobs<Jacobs—Robt J Fox. Molten<Pickers—Fred C Hunter.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Excelsior Sav Bank<Phillips—John G Dyer. Kessler< Wilner—Wm P Maloney. Re Simpson—Joseph Rowan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Met Sav Bank<David Kass—Wm P Burr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 20.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Angelo Moretto,
Ernst Kiel.
Wills for probate:
Mary Ward Magan.
Anna Maria Scamitt,
James Chappell,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Finkelstein<Un Rwy.
Tallman<Mitchell-McDermott Co.
Gordon<I R T.
Larkin<Farrell.
Latanzzi<R Carvel Co
Fellenstein<Shaw.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Contested motions.
Decker<Beecher et al.
Davis<Davis et al.
Lynett<Brown Car Co.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Corbin<Edesse.
Re Friedberg.
Re Ackerman acctg.
10th & 23d Sts Ferry Co<Purdy et al.
Feehan Inft<Draper, Pres. NY Trans Co.
Re 15th St. (Kiss.)
Weiner<Burke et al.
Eagle Bldg & Loan Co<Aronson et al.
Lohmeier<Solomon.
Ricciardi<Ricciardi.
Ullrich<Hardy et al.
Stephens<Stephens.
Bertrand<Bertrand et al.
Re Fine.
Taylor<Goodnow.
Robinson<Robinson.
Motz<Gorny.
Lois<Reid.
Bovers<Bovers.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Perillo<Perillo.
Silberstein<Ceegold et al.
NY Mtg Co<Ciociola.
Jorey<Temple Bar Cafe & Rest Co.
Sturndorf<Cahn et al.
O'Neill<Brooks et al.
Belanowsky<Smith et al.
Firth<Firth.
P & L Contract Co<Hirschorn et al.
Ratzel<Ratzel.
Milone<Gifford.
Weeks<Miller et al.
Grassi<Wurster et al.
Damante<Bigginno et al.
Gerard Rty Corp<O'Loughlin.
Glaenzer<Glaenzer.
Re McMillan.
Re Derrick.
Richman Plumb Cont Co<Altschul.
Gilfeather<Frank et al
Snyder<Lamb et al.
Lewis<Prom Land Cor
Kahle et al<Rosenberg
Re Philips et al<Philips.
Rothschild<Rothschild
Pease Piano<Burns.
Mandeluo<Marcus.
Springer<Cronin.
Summerfield<Queens Borough G & E Co.
Howes<Howes.
Empire Tr<Cowan.
Gottlieb<Schoenberger.
Farmer<Miller.
O'Neill<Brooks.
Abbott<Wilson.
Flynn<Flynn.
Sikorski<Prenauh.
Kochman<Kochman.
Mogliori<Vermont Marble Co.
People<Koch.
Greenpoint Purple H Orange L L<Patterson et al, &c.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna K Dieckmann,
Jurden E Seeley,
Gertrude E Reiss,
Mary B Couch.
Katharyna Janovice,
Sophia A Jackson,
Eva Wertz,
Mary Naylor,
Ellen Cannion,
Leopold Lebewitz,
August Lessing,
John F Rowle,
Adam Heinamann,
Charles M Davidson,
Administration of:
George M Rice,
James De Verna.
Estates of:
Richard Stainton,
George Swenson,
Henrietta Manney,
Henrietta Caishan.

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO APPLE BULLETIN

State Circular to the Growers Said to Reflect on Local Commission Men.

GOVERNOR IS APPEALED TO

Statement That Preference Is Given to Sales of Western Fruit Declared Untrue.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, has on behalf of local business interests made protest to Governor Whitman against statements that are contained in a bulletin issued yesterday over the signature of John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. This bulletin has been widely circulated by State officials, and in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the association contains statements seriously reflecting on the honesty and square dealing of the city's commission men. These statements, it is contended, are not supported by evidence.

The bulletin in question is addressed to the apple growers of New York State, and says:

"You are producing a quality of apples second to none in the world, but inferior apples from other sections get the preference in both movement and prices in the New York market. When large dealers advance money on inferior apples they are not disposed to encourage the sale of your fruit until the Western apples are marketed and the money advanced is again in the pocket of the dealer, with the added bonus.

"The consumption of New York State apples is restricted in the early Winter by high retail prices. This causes a sluggish market and keeps wholesale prices low. In the meantime dealers get out and buy at the low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of producers.

"To overcome these conditions you need an open market from one end of the season to the other to establish a price. When this price is established in New York, it will also be the price for the other cities and for your local sales. Every grower who sells on the ground will appreciate the value of such a quotation. The prices in New York are the prices for the whole country. You are entitled to the price apples will bring you in an open market, when sold subject to the law of supply and demand, without manipulation or prejudice. No one can ask more. No grower or shipper can be satisfied with less.

"The New York State Department of Foods and Markets is making arrangements to open a free auction market in the City of New York, which will establish an honest price for New York State apples for every day from Oct. 1 to the close of the season. Every day during the season it is proposed to auction apples in the heart of the city's apple market. This will establish the price for New York State apples. No commission house will dare return less than the auction price to the shipper. There will be protests and attempts at manipulation for a short time, but ultimately all apples in the New York market will be sold at auction and you will get more money for them.

"These apples will be sold in the morning, and an account-of-sales, with check, will be on the way to the shipper before night. The auctioneer will be licensed by the department, and a representative of the State will take a record of every sale. The returns will be official. For the first time in the history of the State apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market.

"One of the essentials of a successful auction market is a steady supply during the season. Buyers must know that the goods will be there and that the sale will take place. To accomplish the desired results it will be necessary to have absolute control of 900 carloads of graded apples. They may be either boxed or barreled, and graded under the State law. To make the market a success and get the right prices from the start, the trade must know that the supply will be regular and sure. The State will see that they are sold on the square and that the shipper gets what the buyers pay, less the freight and the actual selling charges.

"The department proposes to increase the consumption of State apples in the New York City market by canvassing the retail trade, and influencing the retailers to keep a constant supply of State apples on sale at reasonable prices, and to make proper display of them. Attractive illustrated signs will be furnished the retailers to advertise New York State apples. It is believed that apples packed in cheap peck cartons, in various grades and also in ungraded varieties, would greatly increase the consumption in New York, and plans are maturing to try this out during the coming season. All effort will be made to find a market for apples that have heretofore rotted on the ground. How many barrels of apples will you pledge on these terms to be sold on this plan in this open auction market?"

The bulletin is signed by Commissioner Dillon, and his office address is given as 71 West Twenty-third Street.

Have Hydroelectrical Reports.

The branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House announces that it has received a series of special reports made by American Consular officers in foreign countries on the subject of hydroelectrical development. The Department of Commerce believes that these reports are of particular value to firms interested in hydroelectrical development, and also to American manufacturers of electrical equipment of all kinds. The reports will be held in New York for ten days, and it is hoped that many American manufacturers will utilize this opportunity to secure valuable information in regard to the markets for electrical equipment in foreign countries.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 17, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	499,817	275,846	77,678
Tuesday	614,641	241,166	93,933
Wednesday	468,672	360,043	301,894
Thursday	529,491	247,457	204,945
Friday	679,468	295,509	320,345
Saturday	424,952	107,613	121,410
Total week	3,216,041	1,577,614	1,120,076
Year to date	67,933,273	41,115,795	48,469,821

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$1,907,500	$2,054,000	$1,017,000
Tuesday	2,839,000	1,924,000	1,205,000
Wednesday	2,391,500	2,042,100	1,474,000
Thursday	2,015,000	1,745,000	1,341,500
Friday	2,268,800	1,695,000	1,644,500
Saturday	956,000	796,500	740,003
Total week	$12,397,500	$10,254,600	$7,422,000
Year to date	424,230,700	398,968,600	301,542,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	July 17,'15.	July 18,'14.	Changes.
R.R.& misc.	8,212,670	1,577,514 +	1,635,156
Banks	171	..... +	171
Mining	3,200	100 +	3,100

BONDS.

R.R.& misc.	$11,942,500	$9,833,000 +	$2,109,500
Government	70,000	41,600 +	28,400
State	33,000	141,000 -	108,000
City	352,000	238,000 +	113,000
Total, all	$12,397,500	$10,254,600 +	$2,142,900

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale—148 Greene St., women's waists and unfinished materials, including lawns, silks, nets, &c.; also machinery and fixtures.

Samuel Marx, 2,256 Broadway—Stationery, engraving materials, playing cards, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Geo. F. Slosson, 839 Broadway, 10:30, wines, liquors, cigars, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Modern Ice Cream Co., Ltd., 513 Hudson St., 2 P. M., ice cream cans, tubs, machinery, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 99 Moore St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of carpets, oil cloths, &c.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—Japanese art goods.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—750 pieces of Fall and medium weight worsteds, suitings, mixtures, tartan plaids, &c.; also serges, alpacas, Venetians, linings, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—$20,000 stock of women's and men's furnishings from high-grade department store.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Carlton Av., near Fulton, St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

S. Marx, 166 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn—Men's straw, felt and derby hats.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—O'Brien's, 2,535 Third Ave., linens, printing, type, safe, desks, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Bill Dry Goods Co., Inc., 137 Essex St., 10:30, dry goods, fixtures, &c.; Blaufarb & Katz, 46 Allen St., 10:30, women's and children's underwear, caps, &c.

D. Hartmann, 34 West 27th St.—Plant, machinery, and fixtures of Bert Schnurer.

Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, at Loeser's Department Store, Fulton St., Brooklyn—Unclaimed storage furs.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

S. Marx, 80 Manhattan St.—Nine work horses, three double vans, four express wagons, one truck, four sets double harness, and two sets of single harness.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits, 10:30.

Thursday.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—General merchandise, 10:30.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and childrens' shoes.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Talmud Hat Co., Inc., 656 Broadway, manufactured hats for women, millinery material, &c., in course of manufacture; also fixtures and machinery; Max & Joseph J. Hadler, 1,348 Fifth Ave., men's, boys' and children's hats, caps, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's garments.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 20 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—Edward S. Cook, 23 Lispenard St., 11 A. M., muskrat skins; F. Holzinger, 23 Lispenard St., 10:30, photographs; Sam Harris, 521 West 23d St., office furniture.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Charles Drewes, 25 Main St., Yonkers, 10 A. M., women's and children's wear, notions, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Kathryn Caldwell, 13 West 38th St., cloaks and suits, dresses, &c.; also office furniture and fixtures, 10 A. M.

D. W. Greenwald, assignee sale—Meidel & Lempel, 73 Rivington St., notions, buttons, linings, &c., 10:30.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Broadway—On exhibition, household furniture, bric-a-brac, and art objects, to be sold at private sale all week.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Unrestricted sale of furnishings of sixteen apartments and several other large consignments, including several pianos of standard makes, Jacobean dining room sets, boudoir and leather library sets, oil paintings, linen and silverware, &c.; also vacuum carpet cleaner, complete; continues Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 808 West End Av.—Contents of well-furnished apartment, bronzes, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.

Note Circulation Falls Off; Gold Holdings Increase.

BERLIN, (Via London), July 18.—A statement of the condition of the Reichsbank as of July 15 shows: Metal stocks, treasury certificates and notes of other banks increased 41,101,000 marks, ($10,275,250;) gold holdings increased 1,508,000 marks, ($377,000;) discounts decreased 225,997,000 marks, ($56,499,250;) loans decreased 1,206,000 marks, ($301,500;) treasury bills decreased 2,053,000 marks, ($513,250;) note circulation decreased 191,389,000, ($47,842,250;) deposits decreased 1,164,000 marks, $291,000.)

The Dutch Flax Situation.

Reporting to the Department of Commerce on the condition of the Dutch flax crop, Vice Consul G. H. Krogh, Rotterdam, says: "The condition of flax varies largely. In the provinces of North Holland and Zeeland it is favorable, particularly so in the latter province, with the exception of Zeeland-Flanders, where it promises to be very good. In the province of South Holland the flax seems to remain rather short, notwithstanding which fact the condition in that province is quite satisfactory. In the province of Groningen the growth of flax is very irregular; in fact, some parcels are really very bad, but still the general growth may be considered favorable. In the province of Friesland the condition is also irregular; on the clay there is an average growth, while on the sandy soil it is reported to be very good." The Netherlands, according to a commerce report, produces annually about 20,000,000 pounds of flax fibre and 500,000 bushels of seed.

Potatoes Profitable in Alaska.

The potato is Alaska's most important crop, and, according to a commerce report, it is a most profitable one. Potatoes have been grown in commercial quantities at the Fairbanks station for several years. The object of growing them there was to demonstrate that good potatoes could be grown in the interior, and the report says that the farmers in the vicinity have taken the hint. Nearly all of them now devote considerable acreage to this vegetable. One farmer estimated his crop as high as fifty tons, which, at 4 cents a pound, or $80 a ton, the lowest price at which potatoes have been sold in Alaska up to the present time, would bring him $4,000. Hog raising has also been started at Fairbanks, the hogs being fed on the unmerchantable potatoes.

Raw Silk Crops May Be Short.

The Yokohama raw silk market remains firm, with prices practically unchanged. The stock is now estimated at 5,000 bales. The new crop will probably be from 15,000 to 20,000 bales short, owing to the poor quality of the cocoons and that many of them are required for reel silk. Business in Canton is suspended for the present, largely because of the floods in the silk districts. At Shanghai the market is quiet but unchanged. There are only a few parcels left of old-crop tussahs. The Italian market is firmer, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., with the price tendency upward. Some rumors indicate that the crop will be from 20 to 40 per cent. short of last year's. Business continues fairly active.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Dewilde, hats, furnishing goods; Grand.
ALBUQUERQUE—Rosenwald Bros.; S. M. Rosenwald, notions, cloaks; 230 5th Av.
ALTOONA.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, women's ready to wear; 16 E. 33d.
BALTIMORE—Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; C. E. Ferris, ladies' ready to wear; F. Nagle, dry goods; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. T. Shurtliff, worsteds; 31 Union Square.
BROCKTON.—J. Edgar Co.; W. A. Clarke, ready to wear, bargain basement; Prince George.
BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; F. E. Churchill, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Thal, children's wear; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos, dressing sacques; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Imperial Manufacturers' Co.; A. J. Fashingbauer, silks; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. N. Groves, ladies' suits; 23

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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Bonds of leading

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with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

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Write for selected list

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Severe Tests

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Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds, also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis

Experienced Investors

Individual and Institutional

have found that in

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their principal is safe, income assured and market most stable under all conditions.

We are offering today

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Yielding 5% to 6%

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CLARENCE HODSON & Co
855 EX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Speculative impulses played as much part in last week's stock market as did any deliberate judgment of the security outlook based on the known facts of the business and financial situation. That those facts are for the most part very favorable suggested that a rise in prices was not at variance with a reasonable view of the market situation, but they did not supply any satisfactory reason for the unrestrained movements which occurred in some of the so-called war stocks. Their explanation lay in the existence of a reawakened speculative enthusiasm which fed itself and, as it seems to the more conservative observers of the market, overfed itself on the talk of boundless profits to be made out of the orders for war supplies. Undoubtedly they have been placed in very large amount, but the profits on war orders are not made on the mere placing of an order any more than are the profits which accrue from the more satisfactory orders which represent peaceful needs. Those in the financial district, and they are many, who express regret that parts of the list should be given over to movements so violent are in no wise disparaging improvement in business nor in the stock market, for their thought is that such movements will prevent a normal improvement in the stock market as a whole rather than aid in bring such improvement about in any permanent way. A market in which a number of stocks have risen violently is exposed to dangers which may involve not only those issues which have risen in that fashion, but other issues as well. That is true even when seemingly adequate reasons have been advanced for the abrupt rises. It is doubly true when such rises reflect more or less unthinking speculation.

That was clearly enough shown in the market events which followed the sinking of the Lusitania, and in some respects last week's market resembled very closely the dealings which preceded that climax of Germany's war zone program of warfare. Traders are proceeding on the theory that such another surprise cannot occur—what happened in the market then will not happen again. It is to be hoped that it will not, but the market in some of its most spectacular phases last week gave evidence of ignoring entirely the possibility of unfavorable surprises of any sort. Business conditions are steadily improving, and there are reasons aplenty for hoping for further bettering of the situation generally, but there are also reasons for caution lest too great enthusiasm over the great ease in money and the opportunities to use it should carry the stock market beyond its true alignment with the rest of the financial situation and with the position in which the world finds itself in a time of war. Some traders are clearly in need of the admonition to make haste slowly.

But having said this much the fact remains that the underlying influences which have caused previous rises in the stock market since the recovery from the chaos caused by the outbreak of the war remain unaltered. The position of the United States remains peculiarly favorable, this being conditioned only by the fact that the condition of some of its customers is involved in the inevitable complexities of war time. Our goods are wanted by all the world and home demand is improving. Money is as easy as there is any need of its being, and such reservations as have now to be made in respect to the outcome of the harvest are only those which have always to be made in advance of the actual garnering of the crops. Already merchants are anticipating the demands which are expected in the wake of bountiful crops, and if their expectations are fulfilled still further expansion lies ahead. Under such conditions it would be gratifying to see the market proceeding along lines which would not have to be retraced should the business of supplying the needs of war come to a sudden end.

As matters stand opportunities for peace are talked of but not seen. Speculation is proceeding on one hand on the belief that a peaceful solution of our own international problem is assured, and with this is connected various suggestions that a way may be found to an early peace in Europe, and on the other that war business will continue indefinitely. It is an inconsistent attitude, but one which clearly enough reflects the market optimism of the time. Fortunately that is based fundamentally on something better than the business which comes t this country, because nearly all of Europe is at war.

If there were no war and no war orders and our market was advancing as it has been apart from the more violent movements in a few stocks, it would be easy enough to explain it. A good crop outlook, improvement in business after a severe depression, and ease in money directly traceable to the recent adoption of a greatly improved banking system would be accounted reasons enough for a rise in the value of stocks. Those reasons exist today and they are potent enough to overcome in part the handicap of war. It may be said, therefore—the spectacular war orders to the contrary notwithstanding—that prices have been rising despite the war rather than on account of it.

Among the more immediate influences which go to account for the feeling of optimism which manifested itself in the stock market last week, though that optimism was mingled with a good deal of reserve, particularly so far as railroad issues were concerned, were the confident belief that our relations with Germany would work out satisfactorily, the practical cessation of foreign liquidation in our securities, and the renewed suggestions of a more friendly attitude at Washington toward "big business." The wording of the German reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania and the apology offered for the attack on the Nebraskan led to greater confidence than had previously existed of a friendly solution of the matter at issue between Germany and the United States, although it was still clear that Germany has not formally receded from the position against which this Government has taken a very positive stand. The financial community is convinced now that Germany wants to remain on friendly terms with us and it believes that she will find ways of doing so. Another reason for the strength which prices showed at the outset of the week was found in large short covering by traders who had gone short in advance of the publication of the German note and who took back their stocks when they found that, even if unsatisfactory in substance, the note was couched in friendly terms. Where the short covering left off speculation for the rise began, and the general level of prices was lifted rapidly despite the failure of some important stocks, including not a few railroad issues, to join in the movement. Some of the war stocks set a pace which the rest of the list made no attempt to follow, but it would have been unfortunate had it tried.

WAR LOAN PAYMENTS DUE.

London Expects $1,000,000,000 to be Turned Over on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Chancellor McKenna's announcement that £570,000,000 had been subscribed to the big war loan through the Bank of England exceeded conservative expectations. In addition, £24,000,000 has been subscribed so far through Post Offices, where lists are still kept open for small amounts. All of this means new money, as the conversion of older loans will not begin until August.

The success of the loan helped the markets early in the week, but dullness followed later, owing to the rise in money rates, which was due to the enormous payments to be made to the Government on account of the war loan on Tuesday. The 10 per cent. payment due then requires £57,000,000, but with the amounts which will be paid up in full under the discount privilege it is expected that the day's payments may reach £200,000,000. Calling of loans by the banks on this expectation drove the discount rate to 5 per cent. Bill brokers have been borrowing in substantial amount at the Bank of England.

No real dislocation of our finances is likely on July 20, but with dealings in the new war loan still to be begun, the Stock Exchange became nervous over the uncertainty. Selling of American issues was small all week, but the new loan has absorbed nearly all of the money supply, so that it is difficult to see at this time whence buyers for any securities are to come.

The weakness in New York exchange on London creates general uneasiness here, and any action to relieve that situation would be welcomed by most of the bankers.

FRENCH TURN IN GOLD.

10,000 Persons Exchange Metal for Notes in a Day in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—The Bourse closed the week dull and with a weak tendency. Rentes ended at 69, a loss of a full franc during the last ten days.

Gold is flowing steadily into the Bank of France. The gain since May 27 amounts to 79,000,000 francs. In Paris alone ten thousand persons a day are exchanging gold for notes.

There has been a heavy decline in exchange on London, which closed the week at 26 francs 37½ centimes. This favorable movement was due to the opening of a credit in London for the French Government. Exchange on New York fell to 5.49.

The Bourse is discussing favorably the proposals for the liquidation of outstanding accounts to be introduced in the Chamber next week. It is reported that the plan will follow the lines of the London liquidation. The response of investors to the offering of national loans at advantageous interest rates is resulting in depressing many other securities on the Bourse. Russian issues are stationary. The stocks of the French banks show some improvement.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska G. M.	36⅜	37⅜	35⅛	36
930	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	16	22½	16	22¼
6,360	Amal. Cop....	70⅞	74½	70⅜	73¼
420	Am. Beet S..	45¼	49⅜	45¼	48⅛
27,400	Am. Can.....	45¾	52⅜	44½	52⅛
490	Am. C. & F..	54⅜	58½	54¾	58½
20	Am. Coal Pr..	170	170	144¾	144¾
70	Am. Cot. Oil	46½	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
280	Am. Ice Sec..	25	27	24⅞	25⅞
1,530	Am. Loco.....	44	52⅜	43⅜	52
6,520	Am. S. & R..	75½	80⅜	73⅜	79⅞
45	Am. St. F....	40¾	41½	40⅜	41¼
40	Am. S. Ref...	108⅜	108⅜	106⅝	107⅜
1,070	Ana. Cop. Co.	34	35⅝	34	35
80	Atch., T. & S. Fe	100¾	100⅜	100	100⅜
13,210	Bald. Loco....	67⅛	75	66¼	73⅜
140	Balti. & Ohio	75	77⅝	75	77¼
50	B. R. T.....	87⅜	87⅝	87¾	87⅞
110	California Pet.	13½	13⅝	13	13⅜
1,980	Canadian Pac.	142⅛	145⅜	141¼	143½
4,250	Cent. Leather.	41	43	40½	42½
20	Ches. & Ohio.	37	37	37	37
590	C., M. & S. P.	80¾	82	79¼	81
1,180	C., R. I. & P.	15⅛	15⅛	11⅜	11⅞
90	Chino Copper.	44½	46¾	44½	46¼
4,810	Col. Fuel & I.	31	36½	31	36
420	Corn P. Ref...	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	14⅞
27,025	Crucible Steel	29⅜	52	29¼	47⅜
930	Distillers Sec.	22⅜	26⅜	22⅜	24½
780	Erie	25⅞	26	25⅛	25⅞
60	Erie 1st pf....	40	40	39	39
2,430	Goodrich, B.F.	52	54¼	50¼	51
50	Gt. North. pf.	117	117	115½	116¼
450	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	35¼	38½	35	38¼
230	Inspir. Copper	30½	31¼	30½	31¼
680	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.....	19⅜	21	19½	19¼
10	Int.-Met. pf..	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	72¼
180	Lehigh Val...	141¼	142⅜	141½	141⅜
60	Lou. & Nash..	110⅞	110⅞	108⅜	108⅜
60	Max. Motors..	38½	38½	38¼	38⅛
990	Mexi. Petrol..	68⅜	74⅜	68⅜	73¼
300	Miami Copper.	27¼	27⅜	27	27
1,810	Mo., K. & T..	6⅜	7⅛	6	6¼
10	M., K. & T. pf	16	16	16	16
530	Mo. Pacific...	3¼	3⅞	3½	3⅝
10	Nat. Enam & Stamp Co....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
60	Nat. Lead....	60⅜	64¼	60⅜	64¼
20	Nev. Con. Cop.	14½	15	14½	15
20	N. Y. Air Bk.	105½	105½	105½	105½
510	N. Y. Cent...	84½	87	83¼	86
1,090	N. Y., New H. & Hart..	55⅜	59⅜	55½	58½
290	North. Pacif..	102¼	104⅜	101⅞	104½
1,205	Pac. Mail....	33	37⅜	33	36
640	Penn. R. R...	106¼	106¼	105⅞	106
100	Pitts. Coal...	22⅜	23	22⅜	23
600	Pr. St. Car...	40	51½	48⅜	51
10	Ry. St. Spr...	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
100	Ray C. Cop....	22¼	23¼	22⅜	23¼
24,420	Reading	144⅜	147⅜	143⅛	146⅞
7,840	Rep. I. & St.	28½	35¾	28½	34½
90	Rly (M.) Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
80	R. (M.) Co. pf	6	6	6	6
10	S.-Shef. S. & Iron Co.....	37¼	37¼	37¾	37¾
8,830	So. Pacific...	84½	87¾	82⅜	83
10	So. Railway..	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14¼
1,140	Studeb'r Co..	80⅛	82⅞	79⅜	82⅛
640	Tenn. Cop....	34⅜	39½	34⅜	38⅞
90	Third Avenue.	53⅜	53⅜	53	53
20	T. C. & S. pf..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
12,840	Union Pacific.	124⅜	127½	123⅜	126⅜
980	U. S. Rubber.	47⅞	49⅛	45½	46⅛
118,480	U. S. Steel...	59⅜	65	58½	64⅞
730	Utah Copper.	66	67⅜	65	65
10	Va.-Car. C...	33⅛	33½	33½	33⅛
60	W. Un. Tel..	69	70½	68⅞	70½
18,240	W. E. & M.	97	105	95⅞	104
120	West., rights.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
803,735					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,397,500	$424,230,700
Same period last year	10,254,600	398,968,600
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.20 82.10	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	86.04 85.69	89.42 85.69

		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.		93	93	93	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.		100½	100	100	16
Am. H. & L. 6s....		102½	102¼	102¼	12
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s..		105¼	105	105	5½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.		100⅝	99⅜	100⅜	136
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..		88	87⅛	87⅛	14
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..		95	93	95	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s.		55	53¾	55	20
Armour & Co. 4½s..		91⅝	91½	91⅝	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.		90⅞	90¼	90⅜	200
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.		81⅜	81	81	4½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.....		82	81⅜	82	66
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960.....		100⅛	99½	100⅛	49
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955.....		99⅜	99¼	99¼	28
A., T. & S. F. 5s....		101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s.....		85½	85½	85½	5
Atl. Coast Line 4s..		89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	84
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.....		83	83	83	12
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s..		90½	90	90½	124
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.		86⅞	85⅜	86⅛	84½
B. & O. cv. 4½s....		86	84⅝	85¼	199
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.....		79	79	79	1
B. & O. S.W. Div. 3½s.		87½	86½	87½	19
Beech Creek 4s.....		92½	92⅜	92½	8
Beth. Steel ext. 5s..		101½	100¾	101⅛	41
Beth. Steel ref. 8s...		94¾	94	94¾	128
B'way & 7th Av. 5s..		97¾	97½	97½	8
B'klyn City R. R. 5s.		101	101	101	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....		100¼	99⅞	100	98
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s..		100	99½	100	13
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.		99½	99½	99½	1
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.....		99½	99½	99½	1
Col. Gas & E. 5s....		93⅝	93¼	93¼	15
Cent. Leather 5s.....		99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	40
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.		113	112	113	17
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s.....		86⅞	85⅝	86⅝	177
Cent. Pac. 3½s..		87¼	86	87¼	129
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s		88	88	88	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.		92¼	82	82	11
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s		70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	31
Ches. & O. fund. 5s..		84	84	84	1
Chi. & Alton 3s.....		54½	54½	54½	1
Chic. & Alton 3½s...		44⅜	44	44	2
Chi., B. & Q. Joint 4s reg.		96¼	95½	96	333
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.		95⅞	95½	95⅞	12
C., B. & Q. Ill. D. 4s		92⅜	92	92¼	23
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..		91	90½	90½	12
C., B. & Q., N.ex. 4s		95½	95½	95½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s		96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s		55	55	55	5
Chic. & Erie 1st 5s..		104½	104½	104½	1
Chic. Gr. West. 4s....		66¾	66⅜	66¾	22
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s		94¾	94	94¾	87½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid.....		103	102⅛	102¾	175
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A.....		87¾	87¾	87¾	5
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934		87	87	87	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s		89½	88½	89½	12
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s		100	99	100	26
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 8s.....		102⅝	102¼	102½	33
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 6s		106½	106½	106½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. S. 5s.....		102½	102½	102½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s.....		103	103	103	1
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s.....		101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.		103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s		93	92½	92½	16
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s		80	80	80	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s.		111½	111½	111½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s.....		94¾	94⅝	94⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s		83	83	83	22
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s		63	61¾	62⅝	47
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s		42¾	39	42⅛	110
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s		115	115	115	8
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s.		75½	75½	75¾	10
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s		105½	105½	105½	2
Chile Copper 7s.....		115½	115	115	68
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934.....		94½	94½	94½	3
Cu.-Am. Su. col. tr. 6s		99⅝	99¾	99¾	22
Cumberland Tel. 5s..		97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	4
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s..		92	91	91	25
D. & H. Ben eq. 4½s.		100	100	100	10
D. & H., Penn. Dl. 7s.		105	105	105	2
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916.		100	100	100	3
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s.		45	42½	44	47
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.		71¼	71	71	2
Detroit Edison 5s....		102½	102¼	102½	2
Detroit United 4½s...		70	70	70	3
Distil. Securities 5s..		65⅜	62½	64½	173
Du Pont Pow. 4½s...		96½	95	95½	205
Edi. El., Bklyn, c. 4s		87½	87½	87½	1
Erie 1st con. 4s.....		78⅛	78¼	78½	21
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A...		61½	61¼	61½	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Scr. B.		67	65	68⅜	31
Erie gen. 4s.....		66¼	66	66¼	23
Fla. Cen. & P. con. 6s.		101	101	101	1
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s.		102	102	102	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...		102	101½	102	52
Gen. Electric 3½s....		74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Granby Consol. cv. 6s.		104	103	103	9
Great North. 4½s, D.		97	96⅝	96⅝	29
Green B. & W. deb. B.		11½	11½	11½	6
Hocking Val. 4½s...		92½	92½	92½	4
Hous. E. & W. T. 5s.		100	100	100	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s..		71½	70	70	76
Hudson Co. Gas 5s...		102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1952..		81¼	81¼	81¼	3
Ill. Central 4s, 1953..		81	80⅝	81	23
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.....		90½	90¼	90⅜	28
Ill. Central ref. 4s...		86½	86½	86½	1
Illinois Steel 4½s....		88⅜	88¼	88½	109
Indiana Steel 5s.....		100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	12
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919...		128½	128	128	48
Ins. Cop. 6s, 1922...		128	124	127	90
Interbor.-Met. 4½s...		75½	74⅝	75½	140
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s.		97⅛	96¾	97⅛	78
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s		53½	53½	53½	99
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.		55½	55½	55⅝	75
Internat. Paper 6s....		100	100	100	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s..		50	49	50	3
Kan. City So. 5s.....		88½	88½	88½	9
Kansas City S. 3s....		67½	67½	67½	1
Kansas City Term. 4s.		85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..		74⅝	70¾	74¼	681
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923..		92	91½	92	37
Laclede Gas 1st 5s...		101½	101	101	11
Laclede Gas ref. 5s...		100	100	100	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..		91½	90¼	91¼	47
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..		90¼	89¼	90	179
Lake Shore 3½s.....		82¼	82	82¼	5
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s.		99	98⅝	99	7
Lehigh V. 1st 4s....		85	85	85	1
Lehigh V. Term. 5s...		108¼	108¼	108½	2
Liggett & Myers 7s..		123½	123	123	10
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.		122½	122½	122½	½
Liggett & Myers 5s..		101½	101	101	4
Long Island con. 5s..		103	103	103	1
Long Island ref. 4s...		83½	83½	83½	2
Lorillard 7s		120½	120½	120½	1
Lorillard 7s, reg.....		117	117	117	4
Lorillard 5s		100	99½	100	6
L. & N. unif. 4s.....		90⅜	89¾	90¾	51
L. & N., S. Ry. jt. 4s		80½	80½	80½	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 4s.		106½	106½	106½	2
Manhattan con. 4s...		87	87	87	5
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.		87¾	87¾	87¾	2
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s, Series A		100½	100½	100½	3
Michigan Cent. 3½s..		81	81	81	1
M., S. & N. W. 1st 4s		91	91	91	5
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s		50	50	50	3
M. & St. L. con. 5s..		86½	86	86½	4
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s		90	88¼	89¼	7
M., K. & T. 1st 4s...		75⅝	75½	75¾	15
M., K. & T. 2d 4s....		52¼	49¾	51	75
M., K. & T. ref. 4s..		51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s.		57⅜	56⅜	57	43
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s....		99¼	98½	98½	131
Mo. Pacific 4s.....		34⅜	33	34	90
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s...		36	33	36	47
Mohawk & M. 4s....		86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Montana Power 5s...		90½	90¾	90¼	16¼
M. & E. 1st ref. 3½s.		85⅝	85	85	14
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s.		98⅛	98	98	9
N. Y. C. d. 6s, f. pd.		103¼	103	103¼	449½
N. Y. C. d. 6s, 1st pd.		102½	102¼	102¼	10
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, 1934.		84⅞	84¼	85⅜	25
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.		77⅜	76⅜	77⅜	91
N. Y. C. r. & i. 4½s.		88	86⅞	88	54½
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s.		74	74	74	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s.....		90⅜	89⅛	90⅜	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....		103½	103	103½	15
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s.....		82½	82	82	19
N. Y. L. & W. 1st 6s.		107½	107½	107½	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.....		110½	108¾	108¾	39
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s		70	68	70	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, '55.....		77	77	77	1
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s..		70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	1
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s...		51	50⅜	51	24
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.		95⅛	94½	94½	57½
Nor. & West. gen. 6s.		115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	33
Nor. & West. ext. 6s.		117½	117½	117½	5
Nor. & West. con. 4s.		88⅝	88	88⅝	89½
Nor. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s.....		101½	101½	101½	1
Nor. & West. cv. 4½s.		102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Nor. & W., P. C. & C. 4s.....		87½	87½	87½	1
Northern Pacific 4s..		91	90¼	90⅜	240
Northern Pacific 3s..		63½	62⅛	62⅜	2551½
Oregon & Cal. 5s....		100½	100½	100½	20
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s		88⅜	88	88⅛	18
Oreg. S. L. 1st 6s...		108½	108½	108½	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s....		89¼	89¼	89½	20
O.-W. R. R. & N. ref. 4s.....		79¼	79½	79½	7½
Pac. T. & T. 5s....		97¾	97⅛	97⅜	88
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943.		97	97	97	5
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948.		97¼	97	97	25
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....		100½	100½	100½	2
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915.		100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	71½
Penn. cv. 3½s, '16, reg.		100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.		97¾	97⅞	97⅞	206
Penn. con. 4½s. ctfs. full paid		103	102⅞	103	74
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s		100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B.....		97½	97⅛	97½	20
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C.....		97¼	97¼	97¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s, Series E.....		90⅝	90½	90⅝	3
Public Service 5s.....		87	86¾	87	19
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.		120	118	118	12
Reading gen. 4s.....		93	92	92¾	81
Reading gen. 4s, reg.		90	90	90	20
Reading-J. C. col. 4s.		91½	91⅛	91½	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.		92⅞	92½	92¾	16
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s		96½	96⅛	96⅛	3
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s....		63½	63⅛	63½	6
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....		59	58	58	12
St. L., R., M. & P. 5s, tr. r.....		81½	81½	81½	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s		106	106	106	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s		44½	44½	44½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.....		44¾	44½	44½	25
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. tr. r., sta.....		42	42	42	22
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s		66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	109
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r.....		60⅛	60¼	60¼	1
St. L. &

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week.	Year to Date.
				High. Low.	High. Low.
Total sales	3,216,041	67,958,273	Average price 50 stocks	70.99 67.26	73.36 58.99
Same period last year	1,577,614	41,115,795	Same period last year	67.88 66.11	73.80 65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	90	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	....	....	89	....	....
40⅛	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.tt...	37⅝	35	35¼	— 1½	14,700
22¾	July 17	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22¾	16	22¼	+ 5¾	52,900
63	May 6	31	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	63	53	63	+ 9½	19,600
73½	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop..	74¼	70¾	73⅞	+ 2½	30,473
59⅜	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	50⅞	48⅛	50½	+ 1⅝	1,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	94	94	94	— ½	100
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	49⅜	45	48½	+ 2¼	11,600
86⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	....	....	85	....	....
107¼	July 15	87⅛	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F..	107¼	104½	106	+ 3	8,755
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	165	158	162	+ 7	925
52⅞	July 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	52⅞	44¼	51⅞	+ 6	33,100
105½	July 17	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	105½	100	105½	+ 5½	3,640
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	58⅜	54	58	+ 5½	29,425
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	114	113½	114	..	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 1	Am. Cities pf.....	....	....	48⅜	....	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	170¼	133	136	—14	44,821
119¼	July 12	107⅜	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	118¾	116½	116⅞	+ ⅜	565
34⅜	Apr. 26	30	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil.....	47¼	45	47¼	+ 3¼	3,100
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	93	93	98	..	150
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	....	....	85	....	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼	750
42½	Apr. 19	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	34¼	33½	34	+ 2	2,000
33	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	27	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝	3,250
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10	10½	..	1,200
34½	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	— 1¼	100
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive....	52¼	42⅝	51½	+ 7	39,300
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜	100
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅝	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6	5	5¾	+ ⅞	1,400
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	25⅛	23½	25¼	+ ⅛	600
84⅜	June 14	50	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	80⅜	74	79⅞	+ 4	48,850
108⅜	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	108	107½	108	+ 1	650
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	....	....	80½	....	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	....	....	150	....	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 15	Am. Snuff pf.....	....	....	106½	....	....
45½	June 22	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	42½	35	42½	+ 7½	11,250
114¼	Apr. 21	89⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	109½	105⅝	109⅝	+ 3⅝	1,550
115¼	June 10	100	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	114⅞	114	114	+ ⅜	200
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	....	....	60½	....	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	121½	120	121½	+ 2	5,050
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	224½	224	224½	+ 1⅝	200
103	May 5	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛	400
32¼	May 5	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ 1⅝	100
80½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 24	Am. Woolen pf.....	85	85	85	+ ½	100
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝	200
30	Apr. 26	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copperf...	35⅜	33⅜	34⅞	+ 1	29,700
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	....	....	7½	....	....
105	July 12	92½	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F....	101¼	98¾	100⅜	+ 1⅛	8,200
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅝	97	97	+ ⅛	840
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	101	100	100½	+ ⅛	700
74⅞	July 17	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	74⅞	65¾	73½	+ 6½	158,450
105½	June 10	92	Mar. 3	Baldwin Loco. pf...	102½	102	102½	+ ⅞	500
71½	July 15	47	Jan. 2	Baltimore & Ohio...	71⅝	70	70½	+ 1½	12,300
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅝	70	71	+ 1½	1,400
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Miningtt..	....	....	1¼	....	....
191	July 17	46½	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	191	166	187⅞	+20½	35,150
120⅛	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf...	120½	117	120	+ 3	2,300
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87½	86½	87¼	+ ½	1,610
124½	Apr. 30	116	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	....	....	127	....	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	....	....	24	....	....
82	Apr. 20	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.....	....	....	84	....	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼	100
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pittsb...	....	....	*90	....	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28½	28	28½	+ ½	200
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	73	69½	71	+ 1½	7,400
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	13½	12⅞	13	— ¼	1,200
54⅜	Feb. 8	33	July 17	Cal. Petroleum pf..	33	33	33	— 2	400
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern....	....	....	*56	....	....
174	Apr. 19	140¾	July 7	Canadian Pacific....	145¾	141	143¼	— ⅛	33,750
85	Feb. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	....	....	74½	....	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	42¾	40⅜	42¼	+ 1¼	47,025
104¼	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	104	104	104	+ ¼	200
325	Jan. 2	300	May 12	Cent. R. of N. J. ..	....	....	300	....	....
112½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	....	....	*112¼	....	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ 1½	1,400
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton....	....	....	9¼	....	....
11⅜	Feb. 27	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	....	....	11⅜	....	....
14⅜	Apr. 19	*10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11	11	11	..	300
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 3	Chi. Gt. West pf....	28¾	27	28¼	+ ⅜	700
98¼	Apr. 19	78½	July 9	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82	78⅜	81¼	+ 1	19,350
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf...	125	124	124	+ 1	600
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	122⅞	118½	122	+ 3	800
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	163	164	163	..	70
39	Apr. 10	11⅜	July 16	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	15¼	11⅝	12⅜	— 1¼	34,525
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	....	....	115	....	....
49⅜	Apr. 29	45⅜	Jan. 4	Chino Copperftt.....	46⅞	44⅛	45¾	+ 1¼	14,000
44½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L...	....	....	32	....	....
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	..	100
157	July 7	137	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	....	....	157	....	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	....	....	*55	....	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½	100
39½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Apr. 1	Colorado Fuel & I..	36½	31½	35⅞	+ 5¼	39,850
32	Apr. 21	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	....	....	26	....	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	....	....	49	....	....
43½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	....	....	48	....	....
131⅞	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas....	129½	127	128	+ 3	7,050
69½	June 22	40¾	Jan. 4	Continental Can....	67½	67	67½	+ 3¼	300
100	June 17	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	99⅜	98¼	99¼	+ ¾	350
17	June 22	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	15¼	13⅜	14⅜	+ 1¼	14,500
61	Apr. 19	55	Jan. 2	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	80⅜	76½	80⅜	+ 3⅜	1,100
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet	....	....	48	....	....
51	July 17	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	51	29	47¾	+17¾	274,150
104	July 17	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	104	89½	99¾	+ 9½	8,050
108¼	July 15	58	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	103¼	88	102	+14⅜	8,000
103⅜	July 13	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ 1⅝	100
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	92	91½	92	+ 2	200
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	145	142	142	..	300
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	420	420	420	+ ½	150
20¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	....	....	5½	....	....
18½	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf...	8½	7½	7⅞	— 1⅜	600
9	Apr. 19	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	....	....	7¼	....	....
29¼	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	....	....	29½	....	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	....	....	115	....	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry...	....	....	60	....	....
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	26⅜	22¼	25½	+ 4	23,850
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	24½	19	23¾	+ 4⅜	50,115
3	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	2	2	2	..	150
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	4	4	4	..	50
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	99	99	99	+ 1⅝	200
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26	25	25½	+ ½	11,040
46⅜	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	40½	38⅞	39½	— ⅝	1,630
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	32	30⅜	31	..	800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	36	28¾	36	+12	700
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¾	43	53¾	+11⅝	1,700
290	July 9	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	280	287½	..	461
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf....	109	109	109	..	100
173½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	168½	161⅝	167	+ 5	14,500
189½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	189½	158	188½	+30¼	15,300
105⅜	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf..	104⅝	102¾	104⅝	+ 3¼	1,470
55⅜	June 20	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	54⅜	50¼	54⅜	— 2¼	40,200
104	July 1	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	....	....	103½	....	....
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	88	....	88	....	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	117⅝	115	115⅜	..	4,900
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	38½	33¼	38	+ 4¼	29,374
67½	June 12	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	63¼	61	62⅜	+ 2⅜	7,800
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY..L.&P.	....	....	81½	....	....
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	....	....	97½	....	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	....	....	175	....	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf...	....	....	112	....	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	....	....	112	....	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	119	119	119	..	232
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT..	103	102	102	+ 1½	636
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copperft	31¼	29¼	30⅝	+ ⅞	11,800
23⅝	Apr. 19	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21	19	19¼	+ 1	9,000
77½	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	73½	71½	72½	+ 1½	1,600
21½	July 13	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	21½	19½	20	+ ½	3,400
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	72	70¼	71	+ ⅝	1,425
14	July 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	14	8	12	+ 6	2,370
30¼	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	30¼	25	29½	+ 4½	900
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	97	97	97	..	100
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	110	110	110	+ 4	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	60	60	60	..	10
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	96	96	..	10
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	9⅞	9	9⅝	+ 1⅛	2,100
43	Apr. 10	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	35	35	35	+ ¼	100
6	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	....	....	6⅝	....	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	....	....	18	....	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	....	....	68¼	....	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	24⅝	23	23⅜	+ ¼	2,800
80½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf..	....	....	57⅝	....	....
88	Apr. 28	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	25
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	....	....	100	....	....
*61½	Feb. 15	*61½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	....	....	*61½	....	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	124	124	..	6
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	135	134⅞	135	..	200
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	100
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	49½	44¼	49	+ 5	5,400
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	....	....	100	....	....
9¾	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West...	....	....	7	....	....
23¼	Apr. 22	10	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	....	....	19⅛	....	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	142⅝	138⅝	142	+ 2½	5,100
221	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	....	....	223	....	....
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	116½	116½	116½	..	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	....	....	33	....	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	....	....	18	....	....
105⅛	Jan. 13	82	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¾	90	90	— ¼	200
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	....	....	80	....	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co...	....	....	168	....	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	114½	114	114½	— 1½	200
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	110½	106⅝	110½	+ 4	2,525
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾	100
68⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	....	....	68	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	....	....	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	125	125	125	..	200
89¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	53	53	53	+ 1	100
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	102	102	102	+ ⅛	100
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	38⅝	34¼	37	+ 2	6,700
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	85	82¾	84	+ 1	1,100
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	34½	31¼	33	+ 1⅜	4,000
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	35	35	35	— ⅛	200
98½	Mar. 15	84⅞	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores pf.	95½	95½	95½	— 1½	100
97	Apr. 27	81	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum..	75	67⅝	73¼	+ 4½	26,350
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 13	Mex. Petroleum pf...	....	....	84	....	....
29½	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copperftt....	27⅝	27	27¼	..	18,650
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	....	....	*100	....	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis...	....	....	12	....	....
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	....	....	41	....	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M..	113½	106¾	113½	+ 6½	1,450
127	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	....	....	123	....	....
75	Mar. 8	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l.i.	....	....	75	....	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	7¼	5	5⅜	— ⅛	11,410
40	Apr. 5	13⅞	July 17	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	20¼	13⅞	14	— 5½	6,250
18¼	Apr. 19	3	July 9	Missouri Pacific	4½	3⅛	3¼	..	11,581
53¾	Mar. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	47½	46	47	+ ¼	700
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 28	Montana Power pf...	102	102	102	..	5
112½	Apr. 9	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf	....	....	112	....	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essexf....	....	....	176½	....	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	....	....	120½	....	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 5	National Biscuit....	120	120	120	+ 1	100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	124	124	+ 2½	100
50⅝	Mar. 31	46	Mar. 29	Nat. Cloak & suit...	72	70¼	71⅞	+ ⅛	400
106¼	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	....	....	104¼	....	....
19⅜	July 17	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	19⅜	16½	19	+ 3	9,600
85	Apr. 21	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	83¼	81½	83¼	+ 1¾	100
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	65	59½	63½	+ 4¼	4,200
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	109	107⅝	109	+ ⅜	200
22	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ky. of M. 1st pf	....	....	19	....	....
7⅛	Jan. 5	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ky. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	+ ½	400
16⅛	Apr. 21	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copfff	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜	3,400
106½	July 13	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	106½	88½	102⅜	+12⅜	40,250
87	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	87	82½	86	+ 1⅝	11,700
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. pf.	....	....	30	....	....
132	Feb. 9	132	Feb. 9	N. Y., Lack. & W....	....	....	*116	....	....
71¼	Apr. 21	53	Jan. 5	N. Y., N. H. & H...	59¾	55¾	58	+ 1½	13,200
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West...	26½	26	26	— ⅛	900
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern...	....	....	15¼	....	....
16⅜	Apr. 19	9½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.....	103	102	102⅞	+ ⅜	600
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf....	....	....	90	....	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American....	....	....	90	....	....
*84¾	Jan. 21	*84¾	Jan. 21	Northern Central...	74	72	74	+ 1¼	900
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific....	....	....	*84¾	....	....
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M..	104⅞	101⅞	103

$5,000,000,000 FARM TRADE.

Value of Principal Products in International Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The farmer's part in international commerce approximates $5,000,000,000 annually.

Statistics just issued by the Department of Agriculture give the following estimates of the value of principal farm products carried in international trade—that is, the total exports from all countries or imports into all countries: Cotton, $1,127,000,000; wheat and flour, $774,000,000; raw wool, $480,000,000; hides and skins, $392,000,000; coffee, $386,000,000; sugar, $382,000,000; rice, $278,000,000; barley and malt, $220,000,000; corn and meal, $210,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, $192,000,000; butter, $173,000,000; tea, $143,000,000; rye and flour, $125,000,000, and oats, $102,000,000.

HEARING ON LUMBER TRADE.

Federal Commission, Investigating Business, Meets in Chicago Today.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Members of the Federal Trade Commission will hold their first Chicago meeting tomorrow. The commission is on its way across the country on an investigation of business conditions, and the meeting here is to discover facts about the lumber industry. It will last two days.

Nearly a dozen representatives of the lumber industry will appear before the commission. A representative of the Federal Forest Service will give evidence regarding the lumber market as it affects the Government's property. The Government is the owner of extensive timber holdings which it has been endeavoring to market.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14⅝	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	91½	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	May 1, 15	322	326
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	58	61
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	79	81
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	⅜	Q	July 1, 15	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf.						
7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	62
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.6s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Atk. 1st & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,782,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92¼
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	881,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,836,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Ind. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	68
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 6s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	53	60
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s, '36.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,893,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16.	784,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st 1n. 6s,'33	1,891,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., L. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
K. C., R. & C. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	20
Do1st ref.5s	5,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	M. & N.		75	80
K. C. E. L. 8s	2,000,000	3	J. & J.		100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	72
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	91
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
K. C. E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mica. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,606,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	8 2,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 20,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 5	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	82½	85
N.Y.&Sou.5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'f LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '24.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& E. B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,935,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do con.5s, '36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102¼	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,295,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	63
Roch. R & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¼	98¾
Scra. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89¼	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72	74½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pow.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	‡1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23	$25

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	91½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	43
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	⅜	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s. '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1⅜	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm.of	6,000,000	..	..	.....	57	58
Wis. El'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44½	46
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	56
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '53.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	41	42½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '32.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	71	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104⅞	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	160	162
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	85
Am. E. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	May 15, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	176	179
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69½	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	83
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	225	230
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	365	375
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	109½	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	7
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can. C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30,15	325	350
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 14	101	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	140
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	50	54
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	90	94
Con. Typo.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	17
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct. 1, 14	48	51
Do 2d pf.	4,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	31	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	158
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101¾	102¾
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	105¾
Savage Arms	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	260	275
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	230	236
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	90	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 12,15	104	106
Win. R. Arms	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1700	1710

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	320	..
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City Investing	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer.Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 15	275	325
Continental.	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	.....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	300
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	225	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	388	400
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	172	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	.....	150	160
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	164	169
Nwk. F.I.($5)	300,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	8	Q	J.A.J.O	180	200
N.J. Ex. & Ind.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	125	135
U. S. (Fire).	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103	107
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1½	Q	My 10, 15	87	90
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	325
John. T.& M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15,15	165	175
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15,15	100½	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 5, 13	180	185
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	335	350
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st stk.'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	1	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	3,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	205
Atlantic ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Central	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 1, 15	170	177
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	160	170
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	182	190
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	115	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	167	172
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	430	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	163
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	$25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	890
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	350	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	†	Q	July 1, 15	615	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	302	310
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Mann'h ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	305	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	250	258
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	184
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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4 Great Interests

1st.—Your Family
2d.—Your Business
3d.—Your Duties (Religious, Communal, Social.)
4th.—Your Recreations

Buy a Lot at

BELLE HARBOR

Build a Home for Your Family
Be Near Your Business
Fulfill Your Duties
Enjoy Your Recreations

12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station, 43 minutes from Penn. Terminal, Long Island R. R., where

679 Lots

Including 234 SHORE FRONT LOTS on the Atlantic Ocean, with Riparian Rights,

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Saturday, JULY 31st, 1915, at 2 P. M.

On the Premises.

70% Can Remain on First Mortgage — Titles Insured Free

For Maps apply to
JOSEPH P. DAY, *Auctioneer,*
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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

2-Fam.—Opposite Park

$550 cash, balance $18.66 monthly; price $5,500; 11-room, brick; 837 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., owner.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT IN BUSINESS PAGE THIS PAPER
Edgemere Crest, L. I.
AUCTION SALE—JULY 24-26.
THE PERCENTAGE CO.
111 BROADWAY

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

BUNGALOW, NEEDS REPAIRS.

$75 will put it in good condition, located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. D. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown

WHY NOT OWN

an attractive 5-room, improved bungalow on the south shore of Long Island, 43 minutes out; refined surroundings, good soil; boating, bathing and fishing; only $2,900, on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, Box 84 Times.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
Fine Sora and Duck Marsh in Virginia

300 sora per season guaranteed; 350 acres.
PRICE $12,500.
POLLARD & BAGBY,
Richmond, Va.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR RENT
The Following Apartments

The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 and $1,100 per annum.

215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service. Electric Lights.
Apartments of 3-4-5 and 6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $720 to $1,200 per annum.

The Harold
439 Manhattan Av.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service. Electric Lights.
Apartments of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.

Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment, convenient to Subway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
8131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class — Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Light large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and convenience, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 46th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. C. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome cottage; has front and back porch, large bathroom, beautiful, big, airy bedrooms, dining room, with beamed ceiling and panelled walls, open fireplace in living room; big garden plot; built under personal care of owner; only 40 minutes out, in beautiful town near water; will take $200 down, balance easy to a responsible party. C. Barshad, L. Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, five chicken houses, pig pen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated and ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Small farm of two acres; good, rich soil and shade trees; adjoining three of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES
from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little or cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

QUEENSCOURT. — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan; A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Will sell my small chicken farm, consisting of well-built six-room house and large plot of ground; plenty of shade; near town and station; easy to commute; good title. Welsh, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 3 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine bass fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies for milk and all necessities delivered daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, good boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP, Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 100 Claremont Av.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 209; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 887 Park St.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; AI condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobiles for Rent.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful "National," 7 passenger, by week, day, or night. Kaiser. Audubon 860.

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Portable Garages, $75 and up; beautiful in appearance, strong, and absolutely weatherproof. Cash guarantee with every building. Write or 'phone for catalogue. Steel Building Sales Corporation, 103 Park Av., New York. 'Phone Murray Hill 4290.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $80 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and L. "Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Southwest exposure; 840 West End Av., Summer. George A. Kelly. Before 12.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

85th, 256 West.—Four and six room apartment; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms; private bath; also single room; improvements.

Brooklyn.

NEAR SUBWAY
on Heights, attractively furnished apartment two rooms and bath; terms reasonable. Apply janitor, 80 Clark St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and four room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 842, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2924 Columbus.

Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $930 to $960.
BROADWAY. REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS.) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp. Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment furnished, for family of three; near Madison Av. and 85th St., October to June. T 63 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

True exclamations: "Best bargain in Bergen County!" "Can get that view!" "What fine trees!" This about a house I have for sale on Schraalenburgh Road, Haworth, N. J.; 45 minutes to 42d St.; 8 rooms and improvements, on plot 100x200; price, $3,750; easy terms. Holbrook, Room 870 at 50 Church St., City.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 556.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Fairfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

ATTRACTIVE FACTORY BUILDING, 18th St., near 8th Av.; fully equipped for light manufacturing; handsome office fixtures; low lease; will sell. Read, 109 4th Av.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of well furnished office. 640 Broadway, Room 804.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near train and trolley. 107 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Canada.

Toronto.—Accommodation for American tourists coming to Canada for Summer; near car lines and garage. Mrs. Nicholson, 153 Delaware Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 30 WEST.—Second floor, rooms; excellent board, optional; Summer prices.

62D ST, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; block Park; excellent board, optional.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 524.
(86th St. Subway.) Large and small room; floors; board optional; transients.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

60TH, 134 East.—Single and double rooms; light and airy; bath.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST.,—(Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 13, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

8TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Room, with, without private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, all conveniences; near Broadway subway, "L"; telephone.

67th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Single, double outside; running water; Summer rates. 5557 Columbus. Lewis.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST. — Beautiful large rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; $5 up.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 235 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; moderate. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

112TH, 603 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; private bath; near Riverside; Summer rates.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large, airy, cool outside room; transportation excellent. Apt. 81.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences; $3.50 to $6; references. Apt. 42E.

136TH, 600 (WEST.—Parlor, bedroom adjoining; facing Broadway; delightfully cool; conveniences. Apartment 5D.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; magnificent plumbing; piano; private family; also delightful small room; Summer rates.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, without board; near ocean; very cheap. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer. Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ROOM WANTED by educated Japanese; Washington Heights; no other roomers; permanent; homelike; state terms. C 257 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, heretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
July 7th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
July 8th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, at auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 507, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, the following, one cape four sables and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.
Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE BREMNER TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, INC., assignors, to Marie A. O'Connell, assignee.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignors, consisting of Victor records, instruments and musical supplies, office furniture, fixtures, &c., on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 187 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
MARIE A. O'CONNELL, Assignee.
FREDERICK W. PARK, Attorney for Assignee, 68 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 22, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 123 West 89th St., at Bailey Stable Co., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 1 single wagon, 1 sorrel horse, 1 open buggy, harness, etc.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography, quick figurer; experienced; no agency. D. R., 23 Avenue A.

COOK, &c.—Girl wishes position as cook or general houseworker; small family. Call Mrs. McHale, 677 9th Av., (46th St.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; special commercial training; take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; will take temporary work; experienced; $15. Miss Ruth Smith, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Pleasing personality; good education; rapid dictation; good typist; $10. Miss Edna Phillips, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—High school graduate; 3 years' experience; substituting preferred. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate; some experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. C 255 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—FOR excellent colored Southern servants; city and country. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COOKS, $25-$; waitresses, $22; housework-ers, $18-$25; ...undresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5889 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5901.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with an experience of light bookkeeping, to assist physician in office work; board, lodging, laundry, &c., and $30 a month. A. L., 1,775 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, manager for cleaning and dyeing office; permanent position and good salary to experienced person. Y 2728 Press Office, Atlantic City.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, high-salaried positions; register free. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. W

GIRL KILLED 5 HURT WHEN AUTO UPSETS

Ten Young Persons from Newark Were Returning from Night Ride.

ELMER C. NEIDER ARRESTED

Lorillard Spencer's Car Runs Down Waiter in Central Park—Motor Cyclist Badly Injured.

One dead and fourteen injured, one of them perhaps mortally, was the casualty list of yesterday's automobile accidents in and around New York. The principal accident occurred at Delawanna, N. J., where one of a party of ten young men and women from Newark was killed and five others injured early yesterday morning. The car in which they were riding turned turtle at Kingsland and River Roads.

The Dead.

BEAUMONT, JESSIE, 19, 47 Crawford Street. Skull and right leg fractured; killed instantly.

The Injured.

ANDERSON, RUTH, 20, 376 Littleton Street. Right arm broken, left leg cut.

CLUTTON, NORMA, 19, 46 Pennington Avenue. Right eye cut, body bruised.

GOODWIN, ETHEL, 21, 34 Bleecker Street. Slight scalp wounds.

SCHWEIGHERT, ALBERT, 21, 83 Tillinghast Street. Collarbone broken, head and neck cut.

WILLIAMS, HARRY, 23, 576 Bergen Street. Head cut.

Of these, Schweighert, Miss Anderson and Miss Clutton are in St. Mary's Hospital, Newark; the others went home after receiving treatment at the hospital.

The touring car which upset belonged to Charles Neider, a leather manufacturer at 225 Emmet Street, Newark, who lives at 10 Renner Avenue, and was driven by his 20-year-old son, Elmer C. Neider. Young Neider told the police he took the car out early Saturday evening and drove, with Schweighert, Williams, and John Rogers of 109 Eighth Street and Herbert Koss of 15 South Orange Street, to Olympic Park, an amusement resort. There, later in the evening they met five girls—Helen Flynn of 456 South Fourteenth Street besides the four already named—and it was decided to drive over to Paterson for supper.

They left a Paterson restaurant some time after midnight and started back along Kingsland Road, the ten of them piled into a seven-passenger car. All went well until Neider, who was driving, tried to turn into River Road, along the Passaic River. He says he was driving slowly, but the car upset and then turned completely over. Miss Beaumont was caught beneath the engine and was instantly killed; Miss Flynn and Neider were thrown clear across a wooden fence into a cornfield beside the road and escaped unhurt. The others were all spilled into the roadway.

Neider ran to the Yountaka Country Club house, nearby, and telephoned to St. Mary's Hospital, from which institution Drs. Robert McGuffie and Leo Joyce drove down and took the injured back to the hospital. Neider was held by the police of Clifton.

Motor Cyclist Hit by Auto.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., T. E. Purcel of Fair View Heights was driving along Morris Street yesterday afternoon in an automobile with his wife and son and a girl relative when a motor cycle carrying a man and girl came down Chambers Street at a high rate of speed and the two machines collided. The driver of the motor cycle, Ernest Brocker of 208 South Eighth Street, Bethlehem, Penn., was thrown against the automobile and received injuries which may be fatal. He was taken to Dr. Paul Correll's hospital. The girl with him had a broken rib and was badly cut and bruised. After receiving treatment at a nearby residence she was able to go on her way, refusing to give her name.

At Newton, N. J., Wilson Sprader, a retired farmer, turned his auto from Main Street into Church Avenue and found himself on the point of running into a group of returning churchgoers. To keep from hitting them he ran his car into the stoop of an old house on the corner and was thrown out, but sustained only minor lacerations of the face and hands.

John Maurice, a waiter, living at 252 East Thirty-sixth Street, was knocked down yesterday while crossing the West Drive in Central Park by an automobile owned by Lorillard Spencer of 71 East Eighty-second Street. The car was driven by Victor Smith, the Spencer chauffeur. Mr. Spencer was not in it, and the two men who were refused to give their names. Maurice was taken in the car to Flower Hospital and was treated for slight abrasions on the hands and face.

Knocked Down by Motorists.

Three-year-old Felix Roach of 17 Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I., was knocked down yesterday afternoon by an automobile driven by Miss Charlotte Sherrett of 1,887 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. She took the child to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he might recover.

Tony Margone of 679 North Sixth Street, Newark, stepped off a trolley car at Bloomfield and Stone Streets yesterday afternoon and was knocked down by a motor cycle, which failed to stop. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were serious.

Michael Farrell, living on a barge at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Harway Avenue at Twenty-fifth Avenue early yesterday morning when he was knocked down by an automobile which went on its way. Bystanders summoned the police, and Dr. Held took him to Coney Island Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises. Detectives from the Sixth Branch are looking for the driver of the car.

Lavenano Rios of 41 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, in front of the Culver depot, by an automobile owned and driven by Thomas Ford of 222 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Ford took him to the Coney Island Hospital. His injuries were not serious.

Robert Rennt of 1,621 43d Street, Brooklyn, a conductor on the Sea Gate trolley line, had stopped his car to take on passengers at the West End station on Surf Avenue, when he was knocked down by an automobile owned and driven by Alfred Strauss of 73 Haddon Terrace, Hewlett, L. I. Dr. Salzman took Rennt, who was not badly hurt, to the Coney Island Hospital. Strauss was arrested.

Aged Man's Skull Fractured.

George Erdley of 274 Burgess Place, Clifton, N. J., with his wife, her sister, and the sister's child, and Daniel MacArthur of 70 Essex Place, Paterson, were driving along the Pompton and Paterson Turnpike last night, going from Pequannock, N. J., to Little Falls, when at the crossing of Lincoln Park Road another car, coming in from Boonton, ran into the Erdley car. Neither machine was upset, but the Erdley car was badly damaged and Mr. MacArthur, who sat in the line of the blow, received injuries which may prove fatal.

Dr. E. I. Ives of Little Falls came along in a car a few moments later and took the injured man to Hixon's Hotel at Mountain View, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, scalp and face wounds and bruises of the back and body. As he is 70 years old, his chances for recovery are small. The car which struck that in which he rode is said to have been occupied by persons from Mountain View.

ONE KILLED, 6 HURT IN AUTO.

Bursting Tire Throws Seven Men from Car in Massachusetts.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., July 18—Louis Cohen, a young lawyer of Brockton, was killed and six of his companions were injured, one seriously, tonight, when a bursting tire caused their automobile to careen and throw them out.

Lieonel E. Harris, the chauffeur, has concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Cyclist Runs Down Aged Woman.

After returning from church service yesterday, Mrs. Mary McCoy, 65 years old, of 180 India Street, was run down by a bicyclist, while she was crossing Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, to reach her home. She was accompanied by her son, John, who narrowly escaped being hit. The woman was carried into a drug store, attended by a physician, and then take nhome. The owner of the cycle was Frederick Nasak of 141 Franklin Street.

TWO POLICEMEN ROUTED 50.

Broke Up a Crap Game in Alley and Were Set Upon.

Policemen McLaughlin and Springer of the Brownsville Station, East New York, won a fight against fifty negroes and white in a Bancroft Place alley near Atlantic Avenue early yesterday. The fight began with an onslaught on Springer, when he raided a crap game in the alley. Rushed from all sides, he was knocked down while he fought against odds with his nightstick. McLaughlin responded to Springer's whistle calls for help.

The two were belabored with fists and feet. Bottles and bricks were showered on them from all sides. But their nightsticks won. They chased the ringleaders to the roofs of tenements and arrested them, firing pistol shots to halt them.

"Spare 'em! Spare my knees!" shrieked the beaten negro foremost in the attack on the police. "My knees has rheumatics, mister cops!"

Roland Walker, 1,925 Atlantic Avenue, and Ernest Harris, 15 Leonard Street, negroes, and James Finn, 2,070 Atlantic Avenue, white, were arrested.

HENRY P. DAVISON RETURNS.

Refuses to Speak of Trip to London —Detectives on Guard.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who went to London several weeks ago, returned last night on the American liner New York from Liverpool. He was met at Quarantine by Willard D. Straight, another partner in the Morgan firm, and left the pier in a motor yacht with his baggage.

Four detectives from the Central Office went down the bay on the revenue cutter with Mr. Straight, and five more walked about the American Line pier, while the New York was making fast to see that no fanatics were about. Mr. Davison declined to make any comments either upon his mission to London or on the shooting of Mr. Morgan.

LEGISLATOR HAS SMALLPOX

So Wisconsin Has the Assembly Chamber Fumigated.

MADISON, Wis., July 18.—Dr. C. A. Harper, State Health Officer, today quarantined the Assembly Chamber at the State House, ordered it fumigated, vaccinated all members of the Legislature in Madison and all legislative employes, and telegraphed members of the Legislature who had returned to their homes over Sunday to be vaccinated before returning to Madison.

This action came after it was decided that Assemblyman Charles F. Ploeger of Seymour was suffering from a light attack of smallpox. Ploeger left for his home Friday.

The Legislature is scheduled to meet tomorrow night.

SAVE WOMEN FROM POND.

Girl with Pole Rescues Couple Who Had Driven Into Deep Water.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 18.—While out driving today in a buggy owned by Edward Ball of Bloomingdale, Mrs. Judd Miller and Mrs. Samuel Livingston, also of Bloomingdale, were pulled out of Slater's mill pond, which is along the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike, by Miss Ethel Williams, after they had driven the animal into the water.

The cries of the women were heard by Miss Williams, who lives at the home of E. R. Richards, about 300 feet away. Seizing a pole, she waded into the pond and extended it to the women, who grasped it and were drawn out, after some young men near by had come to the assistance of Miss Williams.

The horse and buggy, as well as a dog that was chained to the whip socket, were also taken out safely. Mrs. Livingston's husband was communicated with by telephone, and an automobile was sent to take the two women home.

CONFESSES KILLING FOUR.

Areiszewski Says He Murdered a Whole Family in Illinois.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Casimir Areiszewski, a Pole held here at the request of the Chicago police, today signed a statement to the police in which he confessed to the murder in Blue Island on July 5, 1914, of Jacob Mielich, his wife, daughter and granddaughter.

The motive for the crime, the prisoner said, was to get money which Mielich kept concealed in his house, where Areiszewski was a boarder. After the murder, the confession runs, he became a wanderer, working under assumed names in many cities of the Middle West. The sight of his four victims always haunted him, he said, and he had for a long time considered giving himself up.

Dies After Taking Headache Cure.

While telling girl friends of the arrangements for her approaching marriage yesterday, Reba Becker, 18 years old, of 1,127 Park Place, East New York, was taken ill soon after taking a headache remedy prescribed by a physician a few hours previous and died in the arms of her brother before the arrival of Ambulance Surgeon Costelloe of St. Mary's Hospital. The physician who prescribed for the girl said there were indications that she died from hemorrhage of the brain. The Coroner started an investigation.

12 BATHERS DROWN; MANY ARE RESCUED

Broker and His Wife, Caught in Undertow at Neponsit, Are Saved by Life Guard.

BOY LOST LIFE TAKING DARE

Swimmer with One Leg Loses Strength and Sinks—Coney Oarsmen Save Three.

Twelve persons, most of them small boys, were drowned in waters near New York yesterday. There were several instances of thrilling rescues by life savers at the beaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cochrane, residents of the Summer colony at Neponsit, swam out together a distance of 150 feet from the beach shortly after noon yesterday and started to return, when they found themselves opposed by an unusually strong undertow. Both shouted for help, attracting the attention of Daniel J. Wall, a life-saver, whose rescues before yesterday had totalled twenty-three. He plunged in the water at once and started to swim for the couple. Lester Cuddihy, a member of the Summer colony at Neponsit, following him.

The two men reached the couple when they were almost exhausted. The lifesaver took Mrs. Cochrane and swam rapidly with her to the shore. After she was safe he found that Cuddihy was having hard work and plunged back in the water. He took Cochrane and swam to the shore with him. By this time Cuddihy, who had become exhausted, called for help, and Wall hurried to him, bringing his rescues up to twenty-six.

Mr. Cochrane is the father-in-law of John Temple Graves and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Dived to His Death.

Henry Jansen, a clerk of 2,185 Quimby Avenue, the Bronx, dived from a boat in which he had been rowing with Paul Kamps of 442 West 124th Street, when they were about 300 feet away from Leighton Avenue in Pelham Bay. He was a poor swimmer and had intended to rise to the surface near enough to the boat to take hold of it, but instead he came to the surface several yards away. Kamps grabbed the oars and started to row toward him, but before the boat was near Jansen sank again and failed to come to the surface. His body was recovered later.

Carl Rehan, 18 years, of 110 East 159th Street, the Bronx, a good swimmer, dived from the Pelham Bay Bridge and swam out 400 feet yesterday afternoon when his companions saw him begin to struggle as if a cramp had taken him. Before others could reach him, he sank three times. The police of Harbor Squad B tried to find the body but failed.

Edwin Carlson, 22 years old, of South Orange, who had been visiting his mother Mrs. William Carlson at Morristown, N. J., was seized with a cramp and sank yesterday afternoon while he was swimming in a pond on the Elias Pierson estate. His companion, Hugo Johnson of South Orange, dived after him several times and finally brought his body to the surface.

Two Boys Lose their Lives.

John Rayuneles, Jr., 9 years old, of 71 Bond Street, Elizabeth, N. J., fell from a dock on which he was playing yesterday morning, and was drowned in Staten Island Sound. His body was recovered. The body of Daniel Boyle, 14 years old, who was drowned on Saturday at the same place, has not been recovered.

A man whose left leg had been amputated below the knee came to the foot of Main Street, Brooklyn, early last evening, left on shore a pair of crutches, a blue suit and other clothing and plunged into the river. He was seen to swim out some distance into the river and sink. Witnesses sent word to Harbor Squad A and the body was recovered later and taken to the Brooklyn Morgue. The body was not identified last night. There were two cents in the clothes.

Ernest Mallo, 28 years, a tailor, of 92 Chrystie Street, was drowned last evening while swimming in the bay off Fort Wadsworth, S. I. The body was recovered an hour later by Policeman O'Connor of Harbor Squad A.

Louis Anuseintz, Jr., of 173 Stanton Street, a clerk, 17 years old, was drowned yesterday morning in Pelham Bay while bathing with a number of friends. A body, which was recovered about fifty feet from the shore at Pelham Bay, at 7 o'clock last night, was at first thought to be that of John Messenger, 19 years, who was drowned on Saturday, but was later identified as that of Anuseintz.

Lost Life Taking Dare.

Frank Szelkewitz, Jr., 7 years old, could not swim, but he ventured into the river beyond his depth when he was dared to by his companions at Hastings-on-the-Hudson on Saturday night. He went under and was drowned in spite of the efforts of his companions to rescue him. When his father, who runs a general store at Hastings-on-Hudson, was notified he went to the river where the boy was drowned and began to dive for the body. He remained all night diving, and at 6 o'clock this morning brought the body to the shore.

Samuel Wiener, 17 years, of 625 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan, swam out 150 feet from the shore at the Municipal Baths at Coney Island and was drowned when he could not make headway against the undertow. His body was recovered.

Harold Rohrie and Joseph Fashom, who were in a rowboat off the foot of West Twenty-third Street at Coney Island, made three rescues yesterday. They picked out of the water Joseph Swift and John Parsons, whose canoe upset, and later brought to safety Louis Morris of 75 West Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, who became exhausted and started to sink while he was bathing.

Walter Krenner of 368 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was taken with cramps and started to sink yesterday while he was swimming off the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, Coney Island, and was rescued by Joseph Reily, another swimmer.

Arnold Moller, 28 years, of 92 Christie Street, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday afternoon while he was bathing off Alexander's Pier at Clifton, S. I. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue at Stapleton, S. I.

John Honayor of 154 Third Avenue, Passaic, N. J., yesterday went swimming in the Passaic River at Paterson, wearing his underclothes. When a button broke the union suit slid down and entangled his legs, so that he was unable to keep swimming, and he was drowned.

FIVE DROWN TOGETHER.

Lake Michigan Undertow Fatal for a Chicago Bathing Party.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Two young women and three men were drowned together today while bathing in Lake Michigan. An under current swept them into a deep hole. The dead are: Miss Marie Dwyer, 21 years old, daughter of a Probate Court Clerk; Miss Nora May, 20 years old; F. J. Kelly, G. H. Vetter, and Stanley Kotoski

The waves were driven on shore by a strong northeast wind, and this caused a swift undertow.

Persons on shore saw the five swept suddenly from their feet and carried to a spot where the water is fifteen feet deep. Rescuers started to their aid, but none of the five reappeared. The police, after several hours' search with grappling hooks, could not find the bodies.

FEARS GIRL IS KIDNAPPED.

Mother Thinks Gangsters Forced Her to Write Farewell Note.

A week's search for Gussie Moscowitz, fourteen years old, by the police and relatives having proved ineffective, her mother, Mrs. Rose Moscowitz, a widow, of 571 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, was in fear last night that gangsters had made off with the girl, who disappeared on Saturday evening of last week.

Following her daughter's return from work in a Manhattan pencil manufactory, Mrs. Moscowitz went shopping in the neighborhood. Returning at eight o'clock she found this note on a kitchen table:

Mother—Goodbye. I am married. I am going to Buffalo with my husband. No more hard work for me. I got my chance.
GUSSIE.

Gangsters in the neighborhood had annoyed the girl at times, and Mrs. Moscowitz said she feared her daughter was forced to write the note.

TALES OF CRUELTY IN CHINA.

American Sailor Tells of Tortures Inflicted on Thieves.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 18.—From the warship Galveston, bound on a mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River into the interior of China, Wilford Russell, a Denver boy, has written a letter to his mother, Mrs. M. Russell of this city, describing alleged barbarities still practiced by the people of that country. His letter reads in part as follows:

"We are now 2,200 miles up the Yangste River, and are going still further. Here is a land that is by far the oldest in the world and the people are not like Chinamen at all. We call this part of the world 'No Man's Land.'

"The City of Po Nang, it is said, has never been entered by a white man. It is surrounded by a large wall, and they won't let a white man or any foreigner anywhere near. To watch these people work, farm, and carry on their duties makes one feel as though he had been carried back to five or six hundred years B. C. I haven't seen a single modern thing or anything from the civilized world. It's a wonderful study.

"The Chinaman is the cruelest savage on earth, far worse than any cannibal. Here in Po Nang Province, torture is allowed. A thief is taken out publicly and tied to a stake and the muscles cut off his body. Or they drive bamboo shoots up under his finger nails, and each day they come around and drive them up a little further, until the man finally dies of insanity. Also they use the thumb screws and the garrote.

"They sometimes put him in a box the shape of the body, with holes in it and tighten it up until the flesh sticks out of the holes; then they shave off the flesh with sharp knives. Again they bury them in concrete with just their heads sticking out. When the concrete dries it contracts and life is squeezed out."

FLOOD PERIL RENEWED.

Terrific Rainstorm Sweeps West Missouri and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Two hours after the Missouri and Kansas Rivers ceased rising today because of heavy rains last week, a terrific rain and windstorm swept Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri and Southern Nebraska and renewed fears of a disastrous flood. The local Weather Bureau announced that another serious rise in the Missouri and Kansas Rivers might be expected.

The rain fell in torrents here, driven by a wind that jumped from fourteen to fifty-four miles an hour in five minutes. At Topeka almost two inches of rain fell in an hour, and local streams were reported out of their banks. The rainfall was heavy along the Missouri River Valley northwest into Nebraska. St. Joseph reported a fall of nearly one and a half inches. The wind tore down trees and chimneys there.

No accurate estimate of the effect today's rain will have on the river situation was possible tonight, owing to demoralized wire communication.

CHARGES WILL WAS HIDDEN.

Newark Woman Who Was Cut Off by Father Starts Contest.

Mrs. Bridget T. Cadden of 332 Warren Street, Newark, has filed a caveat against the probate of the will of her father, Francis Trainor, who died in Kearney last September. By the will she was cut off with $1, while his estate, consisting of several pieces of real estate, was left to aCtherine Ann Trainor, widow of his dead son, and her brother, John Slavin, in trsut for the grandchildren of the testator. Mrs. Cadden alleges a will made later than the one offered for probate, which bears date of Jan. 13, 1904, has been suppressed.

She asserts her father told her when she last saw him a short time before his death that he had made a will subsequently to the death of Mrs. Trainor, his daughter-in-law, and that she was well provided for in the new document. At the time the will which has been presented was made, Mrs. Cadden and her father were not friendly, but she says they subsequently patched up their differences. The case will come before Judge Sullivan in the Hudson County Orphans Court next Wednesday.

ANGRY WOMEN CHASED HIM.

Ahearn, Who Seized a Baby, Caught in a Cellar.

A man who said he was John Ahearn, 22 years old, and who, according to the police, has been working as a janitor at De La Salle Institute at 108 West Fifty-ninth Street under the name of Jack Harrington, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow when arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night. He was arrested after an exciting chase in East Fifty-sixth Street, during which angry women and children urged policemen to "catch that ripper." Policeman Greenberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station chased him to the roof and then down to the cellar of the building at 203 East Fifty-sixth Street before making the arrest.

Ahearn, the police were told, tried to entice two little girls into a hallway at 202 East Fifty-sixth Street, and when the girls ran away screaming, he grabbed up a baby from a go-cart being wheeled past the hallway by Mrs. Edward Kenny of 209 East Fifty-sixth Street and started to run away with it. Mrs. Kenny screamed and he dropped the child to the street and dashed into the hall of 203 with policemen and a crowd at his heels.

CLASH OVER COMSTOCK.

Purity Congress Refuses to Listen to Attack Upon Anti-Vice Man.

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Pandemonium broke loose this afternoon at the opening session of the ninth International Purity Congress when Leon Malmed of Albany, N. Y., and William C. Hall, a local medical student, tried to quiz Anthony Comstock on phases of his work. Threats of physical violence and arrest from three Sergeants at Arms were necessary to make the questioners desist.

Comstock had just finished a half-hour address on his work and adventures as Secretary of the World's Purity Federation. He had recited statistics to show that he had gradually driven out of New York all obscene publications. He had turned to take his seat, when Malmed arose and shouted:

"I want to know if Mr. Comstock thinks he has acted justly and rightly in having William Sanger of New York arrested for selling a publication published by Margaret Sanger, his wife, when Mr. Comstock sent an agent to William Sanger who secured a copy of the book in question by a subterfuge?"

"I consider that question very impertinent at a meeting of this kind," replied Mr. Comstock vehemently, "and I only wish to state that you are misinformed as to the facts."

Three Sergeants at Arms rushed up to Malmed and threatened his arrest if he did not take his seat. As the President rapped again for order, Hall arose from his seat.

"Mr. Comstock," Hall queried, "do you believe that you do right in stamping as pernicious and corrupting the works of men like Havelock Ellis, Dr. Von Krafft Ebing, and Dr. Ulrich, or are you assuming that to those of pure mind books on the body and sex are gangrened and rotten? Do you suppose—"

"You are out of order," broke in the President, as the audience broke into an uproar. The three Sergeants at Arms thereupon rushed up to Hall and silenced him.

The case of William Sanger is due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Mr. Sanger, who, upon the earnest request of a Comstock agent, furnished him with a copy of Mrs. Sanger's book entitled "Family Limitation," asked for a jury trial, but this request was denied by Judge Swann last Monday.

Show European Resort Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—A movement has been inaugurated here to enable visitors who are prevented from going to Europe by the war this year to get some idea of the things that are to be seen in the principal European resorts during normal times. The Hotel Traymore started the movement by giving a representation of the scenes in Pere Lunette's Bistro, a picturesque café of the Parisian underworld, and during the present week visitors will have an opportunity to spend an evening in a "fiesta" before an inn in Seville. Night life in the other European cities will be depicted later, with appropriate settings.



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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, cooler today; fair tomorrow; light, variable winds, mostly north.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,996. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BIG ARMS STRIKE TO START TODAY; MEDIATION OFF

Remington Machinists Will Walk Out—Brewing Strike Among Hungarian Laborers.

MANUFACTURERS TO FIGHT

Labor Leaders Threaten to Stop All Bridgeport Industry, Making 30,000 Idle.

QUARREL ON WITH GOMPERS

Resent His Talk of German Influence and Refuse to Attend Conference He Calls.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19.—Abruptly terminating all peace negotiations, labor leaders tonight ordered a strike of all union machinists in Bridgeport, beginning at noon tomorrow with the walkout of 500 men from the new Remington Arms plant and 300 from another factory, not named. They declared that within a week they would have munition manufacture in this city at a standstill. The manufacturers at a meeting today determined to stand firmly for the open shop.

The labor leaders plan to confine the strike to Bridgeport for a week and then, if their demands are not granted, to spread it throughout New England. Machinists were ordered to quit work on material for the Remington companies, no matter where done.

Hungarian Strike Impending.

Bridgeport was flooded tonight with 10,000 copies of the Elore, a Hungarian newspaper, marked "Special Bridgeport Edition," calling for a mass meeting of Hungarians tomorrow night to vote on a strike in all Bridgeport munition plants. According to the paper and Hungarians here, the fact that Bridgeport is making arms and ammunition for the Allies has nothing to do with the proposed strike; the Hungarians, most of whom are laborers and not organized, think, as the machinists do, that some of the profits of the war business should go to the workmen. There are several thousand Hungarians working as laborers on the new Remington Arms plant and as unskilled laborers in other Bridgeport munition factories.

Dispatches from Washington tell of suspicions of a concerted Hungarian move to cripple the manufacture of munitions of war in this country for the Allies. The Elore is published simultaneously in New York and Chicago. It is said that Hungarian speakers will come to Bridgeport tomorrow from New York to address the mass meeting.

The strike of the Hungarians would be a blow to manufacturers here because of the scarcity of labor in New England. It is heard that the Hungarians would be far more difficult to control in an industrial war than the metal workers, most of whom are American-born.

The union leaders said they knew nothing of the Hungarian move, but they showed marked interest in it.

Labor leaders here asserted that in Springfield Mass., plans have been laid for a strike there that would affect all told 10,000 machinists. Plans are said to be radiating from Springfield for strikes in Holyoke, Chicopee Falls, Chicopee, West Springfield and Indian Orchard.

J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, and John A. Johnson, First Vice President of the Structural Iron Workers, both said that Samuel Gompers had no power to stop the strike and that the industrial war would be fought out as they had mapped it, regardless of what the President of the American Federation of Labor might wish to have done.

Leaders Defy Gompers.

When Mr. Keppler later was advised that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had called a conference of officers of the International Association of Machinists to meet with him in Washington to consider the strike ordered at the Remington plant, he said that he and the other labor leaders here would pay no attention to any such call.

"Neither Samuel Gompers nor the President of the United States can stop this strike now," he added.

"The only man who can stop it is Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington plant, and he can cut it short by backing down completely.

"Mr. Gompers has no jurisdiction over me. He can't order me to Washington and I won't go. I mailed Mr. Gompers a letter tonight containing the interview in which he said money was being used to force American strikes. I called on him to come here and prove something or shut up. Mr. Gompers has weakened his position here by trying to start something Major Penfield couldn't get away with.

"The strike leaders here positively will not go to Washington. I haven't gotten Mr. Gompers's invitation yet, but I expected it, and I have sent the answer in advance. The strike leaders here are international labor officials over whom Mr. Gompers has no control. The best thing Mr. Gompers can settle is his own rash statements."

Secret Work on Munitions.

Later in his interview Mr. Keppler said:

"Many of our men are engaged on secret orders of great importance. Those men have said nothing, of course, of what they are doing. We shall continue this work, barring action by the United States Government, so long as the unions are properly treated; but this feature of the situation will be found to be of importance."

Asked for an explanation, Mr. Keppler said that he did not refer to work for the United States Government.

Continued on Page 4.

KRUPP DISPUTE ENDED, BUT ONLY TEMPORARILY

Some of the Men's Demands Conceded—Many Dissatisfied Workmen Leave the Factory.

GENEVA, July 19.—An important meeting was held at Essen yesterday, according to advices received at Basle, between the administration of the Krupp gun works and representatives of the workmen, in order to settle the dispute which has arisen over the demands of the men for an increase in wages.

Directly and indirectly, about 100,000 men are involved. Minor cases in which machinery has been destroyed have been reported.

The military authorities before the meeting, the Basle advices say, warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement was reached severe measures would be employed.

The Krupp officials are understood to have granted a portion of the demands of the employes, which has brought about a temporary peace, but the workmen still appear to be dissatisfied, and many have left the works.

A strike would greatly affect the supply of munitions, and for this reason the military have adopted rigorous precautions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—A telegram to The Daily Express from Geneva says many men have already left the Krupp works because they are unable to bear the strain of incessant labor, and would rather take their chances in the trenches than continue work at Essen under the present conditions.

Some minor cases of sabotage have already been reported.

TO PUNISH BELGIANS WHO TRY TO DEPART

Germans Will Mulct Them $2,500 or Imprison Them Five Years, or Both.

BRUSSELS, July 19, (via Amsterdam.)—General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, promulgated an order today for the punishment of any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who should leave the country to serve in any capacity for a State at war with Germany.

The penalty provided is a fine of 10,000 marks ($2,500) or five years' imprisonment, or both.

BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH STANDARD OIL

Company Makes Arrangement With That Government on Shipments to Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An arrangement is being negotiated between the British Government and the Standard Oil Company, which is expected to save the company's ships with cargoes for neutral ports from seizure and detention. Under the plan the company would agree to limit the amount of the shipments to each to the figure shown by the statistics of the period before the war to be the normal consumption of that country.

A similar arrangement is being considered in connection with the cotton trade. An estimate is now being made of the amount of cotton which might be regarded as the normal consumption of each nation.

All of these negotiations are informal, as the American Government does not recognize the right of the British Government to interfere with legitimate trade with neutral countries.

BRITISH GAINED A MILE IN DARDANELLES GULLY

June 28 Battle Strengthened Their Hold on "The Valley of Death."

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The British press representative in the Dardanelles, reporting under date of July 4, says:

"The successful advance of the British left wing on June 28 placed in our hands another mile of the 'Gully Ravine,' which is the Gallipoli Peninsula's Valley of Death. The Turks know every inch of the ground and pour a tremendous number of shells into the ravine, which is dotted for miles up from the shore with lonely graves, marking the last resting place of some soldier who was buried where he fell.

"Despite the tragedies staged here, the spectator must admit that the ravine presents a scene of rugged grandeur, resembling the Scotch highlands. The mile of gully most recently added to the British positions is still littered with the débris of the Turkish positions, which are invariably ill-kept and filthy from a sanitary point of view. If the enemy goes through the campaign without some great epidemic he will have undue luck.

"As the correspondent traveled up the ravine twenty-four hours after the battle, there were visible plenty of evidences of the strenuous character of the fighting—scattered bodies half protruding from the ground, hastily dug graves, hundreds of broken rifles and scattered equipment, and everywhere great fires burning and giving forth a sickly stench, for on the fires Turkish dead in hundreds were being burned.

"In front of the trenches British soldiers were working like bees preparing barriers and trenches under a continuous fire of enemy sharpshooters, while others, for whom there was no room in the trenches, were sleeping calmly close behind and awaiting the summons to resist an expected counter-attack.

"One of the finest things about the Gully Ravine is that, despite the heat and lack of breezes, there is plenty of water for man and beast—springs which come from the interior hills and enter the valley in a tiny trickling stream as clear as crystal here and cold as wine ever has been, or will taste as good as a glass of this water to a warrior who has spent hours in the trenches, stooping to avoid enemy snipers, or cramped by the weight of his kit and the narrowness of his quarters, while the sun scorched his neck and back and wine stenches and millions of flies made existence well-nigh unbearable."

LONDON, July 19.—The total casualties of the Dardanelles expeditionary force to date in killed, wounded, and missing have been 42,434 officers and men, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons today. The total includes both naval and military branches of the service.

Out of an aggregate of 8,084 casualties among officers, the Premier's statement said, the killed numbered 1,933.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
10c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

CABINET TO PASS ON WILSON'S NOTE TO BERLIN TODAY

President and Secretary Lansing Frame Reply, and It Will Go to Berlin This Week.

ORDUNA REPORT SENT IN

W. O. Thomas, Federal Official, Mails Full Details of Torpedo Attack on Liner.

AVERSE TO CONGRESS CALL

President and His Advisers Want No Warlike Debate While Exchanges Are On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is no longer any room for doubt that the next note to be sent to Berlin will make plain the displeasure of this Government over Germany's failure to furnish the assurances as to the future conduct of the submarine warfare that were asked for by the United States.

Whatever doubt there may have been that President Wilson shared the view of officials here that the controversy between the two Governments had created a serious situation was removed today when the President returned to Washington from New Hampshire. The President's opinion of the unsatisfactory character of the German note is said to coincide fully with that of other members of the Administration.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing discussed the German situation for more than an hour today. It was understood that they had before them an outline of a note to be sent to Germany. This communication will not be put in final shape, however, until it has been considered by the Cabinet tomorrow. The President then will have the opportunity of hearing the views of his official advisers as to what course should be taken in future dealings with the German Government. The final drafting may be postponed until after a Cabinet meeting on Friday.

No More Parleying.

It is generally believed here that Germany will be told frankly that further discussion of the submarine issue is useless, and that the United States intends, in the event of any more attacks by German submarines that endanger the lives of American citizens, to uphold its right under international law.

But how far the President is willing to go in maintaining the honor and dignity of the United States is something that has not been disclosed. One suggestion today was that before deciding upon his policy of action the President would confer with leaders in Congress with the purpose of agreeing on a plan of procedure that would be likely to have the approval of the Senate and the House when they assembled for the regular legislative session in December. There is a disinclination throughout the Administration to have Congress called in extraordinary session at this time or in the immediate future. If this feeling dominates the deliberations of the President and his advisers, their decision will be assurance that drastic action to stop the German submarine attacks will not be taken now. The course of the Government at the time American bluejackets and marines were landed at Vera Cruz indicates that action that might draw the Government into war will not be undertaken without the advance approval of Congress, which, of course, is the Constitutional war-making authority.

Among Senators the understanding prevails that the President will call the Senate in special session in October to revise the rules of that body, but there is no authoritative confirmation on the subject.

The President and some of his advisors have shown a reluctance to agree to a special session of the Senate, even when they have kept in mind that the suggestion did not involve convening the House of Representatives at the same time.

Fear Warlike Debate.

A great sigh of relief went up when Congress adjourned last March, for it was felt by the Administration that as long as the two Houses were sitting so long was there danger that questions

Continued on Page 2.

FRAGILE WOMEN need something to feed and enrich their blood. Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon is an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative. —Advt.

Formal Protest Made Over Orduna Attack

William O. Thompson, counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who returned from England on Saturday on the Orduna, said last night that he had made a protest to the State Department in Washington by telephone yesterday afternoon and had sent by mail a full report of the attempt to sink the ship on July 9 off the Irish coast.

"I read in the afternoon newspapers," Mr. Thompson said, "that no protest had been made at the State Department by any of the passengers of the Orduna. As I have some business matters to attend to in New York, which will keep me here a few days, I decided to make my protest by telephone, and offered to leave at once for Washington if it was necessary. I was informed that it would be quite sufficient for the present if I drew up a full report and forwarded it by mail, which I proceeded to do."

Berlin Scoffs at Orduna Story; Still Thinks We Will Accept Terms

German Authorities Disbelieve Report of Attack on Cunard Liner and Newspapers Print Only Brief Notice of It—Think President Will Back Down.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—The German authorities are not inclined to take seriously the Orduna Captain's story of submarine attack. A high officer of the Admiralty told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the German Government knew absolutely nothing about the incident, except what appeared in the afternoon papers. This was merely a single small paragraph cabled from New York. He added:

"It will be at least eight or ten days before we will get any reports on the subject."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's offensive is eclipsing popular interest in President Wilson's next move. While the authorities, pursuing a policy of watchful waiting for President Wilson's answer, will have nothing to say until it is received, the hope is still expressed in the usually optimistic quarters that President Wilson will accept the German proposals in principle or make counter-proposals despite the reports from America that he will stand his ground.

The Cologne Gazette says today:

"According to the report of our Washington correspondent, the tension caused by the Lusitania sinking has given way to a friendlier feeling. We can hail this all the more since Germany has not receded one inch from its fundamental position on the submarine war. A forcible protest by the American Government against England for interference with American commerce is not to be expected until the differences of opinion between America and Germany are out of the way, but we believe that our last note contains proposals which will so effectively guard America against further harm in our submarine war that a solution satisfactory to both countries can be found on this basis."

THAW GETS HOME, HAILED AS A HERO

Fifty Autos, Police Officials, and Crowd Greet Him at Station in Pittsburgh.

WON FORTUNE IN 1907 PANIC

Slayer Asserts He Made Enough in Stocks to Pay All Expenses After His Second Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 19.—After an outing of two days at Atlantic City and a night spent in Philadelphia, Harry K. Thaw, who was set free on Friday by Justice Hendrick in New York, arrived at his home here at 6:25 o'clock tonight and joined his mother, who has been patiently awaiting him at their beautiful town house on Beechwood Boulevard in the east end of the city.

The arrival of Thaw here was the most spectacular incident since his release, and it was not of his own making. He had expressed the hope that he might be permitted to enter the city quietly and escape a demonstration.

But Chief of Police Nobel Matthews, who had been notified of the time of Thaw's arrival, made the most elaborate arrangements to guard him against harm. Thaw got off his train at the East Liberty Station, about five miles from the business district, and he found a small army of uniformed policemen and plain clothes men on hand, headed by the Chief himself.

Fifty Automobiles and a Crowd.

There was a crowd of 800 at the station, and they gave Thaw a rousing cheer. The Chief led him through the station to the street, where fifty automobiles were in line. Thaw jumped into a touring car with his secretary, H. J. Rice, and was surrounded immediately by a dozen motorcycle policemen.

The car shot away at forty miles an hour, followed closely by another big touring car occupied by New York newspaper correspondents, the Chief of Police, a Police Lieutenant with much gold braid, and two detectives. The Chief, standing up in his automobile, shouted in stentorian tones an order that traffic be suspended, but he as well might have spared himself the exertion. The crowd of people afoot dashed along pellmell and the automobiles formed in a long line that soon assumed the proportions of a parade.

The crowd was so eager to greet Thaw that at one point on the half-mile run to his home they blocked the car in which stood the Chief. Shouting a warning, the Chief directed the chauffeur to speed up and the big car jumped ahead, taking a corner on two wheels. Automobile horns blared and the crowd cheered wildly, drowning out the Chief's lusty voice.

As the remarkable procession headed for the entrance of the Thaw grounds and began to mount the steep hill which leads to the house, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, could be seen standing in the doorway surrounded by half a dozen women. They were all dressed in white. Thaw raised his hat in greeting while he was fifty yards away.

Throng Charges Over Lawn.

The excitement was at its height at this moment, and the Chief was shouting again.

"Let nobody enter," he commanded. But even the big force of policemen was unable to enforce the order. Men and women rushed across the lawn, all thought of dignity gone, and swarmed onto the broad porch. Thaw, after a brief word with his mother, who then retired into the house, joined them and thanked them for the warm reception. He was asked to pose by photographers and moving picture men and when his mother, smiling, nodded her approval, he consented. Chief Matthews and his officers got into the picture, too. Everybody seemed to be happy, especially Thaw and his mother.

The picture taken, Thaw chatted for five minutes with the newspaper men and then went into the house. He said he would not leave his mother tonight. Concerning his return here he said:

"To return was Pittsburgh has been my desire for so long that I do not find words to express myself now I am here. And also I want to thank my friends, so many of them, for helping toward this success, that now I can name but one—my mother."

That Thaw was sincerely happy over his return home could not be doubted. Several times, on the way from Philadelphia by train, he gave expression to his feelings, and as the train passed through the country within a radius of fifty miles of Pittsburgh he began to comment on places that he recognized. Just as the train neared Braddock, Penn., he pointed to a building and said:

"There is the place where Charlie Schwab got his training as a clerk."

A little further on he pointed to a great steel mill.

"They don't seem very busy," he remarked, "but that isn't as big as the Homestead. You will be able to see the Homestead mill in a short time.

Continued on Page 6.

FOR A WEAKENED NERVOUS SYSTEM, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is especially beneficial. Refreshes and invigorates.—Advt.

FRANK IN A FEVER, INFECTION FEARED

Prisoner's Condition Was Regarded as Critical at a Late Hour Last Night.

DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION

Spells of High Temperature During Day Cause Alarm, but Doctor Continues Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 19.—After a day of great anxiety, due to spells of high temperature, Leo Frank, the wounded victim of a fellow-convict's knife, was in a critical condition tonight, although Dr. G. D. Ccmpton, the prison physician, is still hopeful of the patient's recovery.

His condition became so serious at 11 o'clock tonight that a consultation of doctors was called. In attendance were Dr. Compton, Dr. Thomas M. Hall of Milledgeville, Dr. Henry Moses of Macon, and Dr. H. J. Rosenberg of Atlanta, the latter the Frank family's private physician. At that hour Frank's temperature was 101.8, his pulse 100 and his respiration 20.

Blood poisoning from infection of his wound is the chief danger feared, but thus far there have been no symptoms of this. His temperature hovers between 101 and 102.4 degrees.

Dr. Compton states that some fever is to be expected, and that a swelling which has shown in the neck is not necessarily a dangerous symptom of itself. The stitches seem to be holding firmly. Still, it is admitted that the knife with which Creen attacked Frank might easily have been infected.

Frank's cot is in a room where the heat is almost unbearable, but he will be moved to a private room if arrangements can be made. The Prison Farm does not provide private rooms for patients, and the room into which Frank will be moved is an office.

Mrs. Frank, who came to Milledgeville Friday night to visit her husband on the regular visitors' day, and was here when the attempted assassination took place, remains here, spending every minute at her husband's bedside in the hospital that the officials will permit. Though the shock and strain have told on her, she is holding up with marked courage.

Besides his wife, no one is allowed to enter the prison gates or see the wounded prisoner other than the physicians and nurses attending him.

J. W. Creen, the convict who attacked Frank, gave out a statement today in contradiction to that made to Warden Smith following the crime, that he was "sorry" he slashed Frank.

"I only wish that I had had more strength," he said today while chained to a concrete post in the sleeping quarters.

"I don't think I ever did wrong in my life," he added. "I think I have done my duty in this matter as well as my strength would allow. I believe that God has helped me."

Further than this Creen would say nothing. He reiterated his declaration of yesterday that he would tell his whole story to no one except B. H. Hardaway, a Columbus contractor, for whom he worked at one time. Much of his time is spent in reading the Bible.

The attitude of Frank toward Creen remains unchanged.

"I only wish that he had been man enough to have given me a fair chance," Frank said in discussing the attack with friends.

The prison officials believe that Creen's attack was the result of long brooding and planning. Creen is known to have expressed hatred for Frank to fellow-prisoners more than once. One of the guards is authority for the statement that Creen, discussing Frank with a fellow-prisoner before Frank's sentence was commuted, remarked:

"Just wait until he comes down here. Then I'll show you something."

Officials of the prison will take no action regarding Creen until they receive instructions from the Prison Commission.

It is now believed that Creen slipped the knife out of the dining room and carried it for days, concealed in his clothes, waiting his chance to make the attack on Frank.

Creen, although he weighs 165 pounds, is partly paralyzed in his left arm. The physicians think that this probably saved Frank's life, as Creen was unable to seize his victim while he used the knife.

S. L. Terry, Sheriff of Baldwin County, received today this message from Atlanta, signed C. H. Banks:

"If law permits you are authorized to enter my name as bondsman on Frank's assailant. Can be qualified for $50,000."

Officials here do not know who Banks is. They are keeping from Creen all reports that might tend to make him think that in any quarters he was being praised for his deed.

Shelve Resolutions for Inquiry.

ATLANTA, July 19.—The Penitentiary Committee of the House of Representatives late today voted to table three resolutions which would have provided

Continued on Page 6.

SABONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 1. 564 5th Ave. (44th St.)—Advt.

RUSSIANS READY TO QUIT WARSAW; EVACUATION ORDER REPORTED ISSUED; AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES ARE CLOSING IN

"Has Paralyzed Russia," Says the Kaiser; Next Move in West to "Make Europe Tremble"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—News is current here that Emperor William has telegraphed his sister, the Queen of Greece, to the effect that he "has paralyzed Russia for at least six months to come and is on the eve of delivering a coup on the western front that will make all Europe tremble."

Russia has not yet become aware of any symptoms of paralysis, but rather to the contrary, for so far all the evidence points to the Germanic plans having succeeded in no other sense than in the acquisition of territory—otherwise overloading themselves with immense areas of space that are an obstacle instead of a help.

ITALY INVADED, AUSTRIANS HEAR

Get News of Occupation of 11 Square Kilometers in "Old Venetian Territory."

CADORNA REPORTS SUCCESS

Austrian Armored Trenches Stormed on Carso Plateau—Fort Hermann Weakens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The invasion of Italy is greeted here with great enthusiasm, and the Budapest and Vienese papers look upon it as most encouraging.

The invaders comprised, Austrian, Hungarian, Carinthian, Polish, and Croatian troops, and the territory they occupy is 11 square kilometers in size. The territory belonged to the old Venetian Republic.

ROME, July 19.—The following official communication was issued today:

The Italian offensive on the Cadore front, in the Falzarego district, and in the upper valley of the Anziei has continued to develop favorably.

In Carnia we have opened an effective fire against Fort Hermann, northeast of Piezzo, and are inflicting notable damage daily. With our occupation of the Carso Plateau several lines of trenches, solidly armored and protected, were successively assaulted and captured. Two thousand prisoners, including thirty-six officers, and six machine guns, 1,500 rifles and a large quantity of munitions were captured.

Our attack was renewed this morning along the whole of the Isonzo front with redoubled energy.

The 11 kilometers of Italian territory, the alleged occupation of which has elated Budapest and Vienna, amount to 4.2471 square miles. Its location is not easy to determine, for it might be anywhere on the borders of the region of Venetia, or even over its eastern frontier in Friuli, or in the Austrian littoral where Italy has set up civil administrations since the war began. All of this territory once belonged to the "old Venetian Republic."

If, however, it refers, not to territory recaptured from the Italians, but to territory which was Italian before the war began, it may mean that somewhere along the Carnic Alps from Monte Croce to Pontebba, a distance of thirty miles, where there was supposed to be no pass, a pass has been found, and the Austrian, Hungarian, Carinthian, Polish, and Croatian troops may have thus won a foothold in the "old Venetian Republic." Although Croatian troops are employed on the Friuli front and along the Isonzo, this is the only line where the levies of Carinthia are massed.

2 SUBMARINES MAY BE LOST.

Fail to Return to Pola After Reconnoitring Italian Coast.

PARIS, July 19.—A telegram from a Rome news agency says that a refugee, who has reached Lome from Pola, the Austrian naval base, states that two Austrian submarines which left to reconnoitre the Italian coast have not returned and are believed to have been lost.

One of the submarines had a crew of twenty, the other a crew of forty. Their supplies of gasoline were sufficient for only four days.

BAG AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE.

Italians Bring It Down with Rifle Fire and Capture Two Officers.

ROME, July 19.—An Austrian aeroplane which bombarded Bari Saturday was struck by rifle fire on the way back to its base and fell into the sea off Barletta, thirty-three miles northwest of Bari, according to an official statement issued tonight at the War Office.

A fishing boat manned by two soldiers, a customs officer and a constable went out and captured the machine with the two Austrian officers who composed the crew.

SEES ISONZO VICTORY NEAR.

Premier Salandra Says Austrian Lines Will Soon Be Taken.

ROME, July 19.—Signor Barzilai, the Republican Deputy who on Saturday was appointed a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, returned from the front yesterday with Premier Salandra. Signor Barzilai's constituents marched with flags and bands to the new Minister's home to welcome him. He made a speech to the electors, declaring the war would demonstrate the error of those who talked wildly about a divided Italy.

Premier Salandra expressed satisfaction at the accomplishments of the army since his last visit to the front, and said there were good prospects that the Isonzo line of the Austrians would be conquered soon.

DEWEY'S Pure Grape Juice costs more than ordinary grape juice, and is worth more. 138 Fulton Street and 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. —Advt.

BRITISH COMPLAIN OF GERMAN PLOTS

Embassy Offers Evidence of Schemes to Strike at Allies Here in Many Ways.

WIDE INVESTIGATION BEGUN

Prominent Names Involved—Conspiracy Is Alleged to Blow Up Canadian Plants.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At the instance of the British Government the State Department has called on the Department of Justice to investigate the activities of certain German sympathizers in the United States who are alleged to have been employing unlawful means to strike at Great Britain and her allies.

Until inquiry has developed whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant prosecutions no names will be made public, and officials of the departments as well as those of the British Embassy are reticent about discussing the matter. It is known, however, that information has reached the embassy concerning all kinds of plots, ranging from schemes to wreck bridges over which railroad trains were carrying volunteers of the British Army, to the incitement of strikes at American industrial plants making war supplies for the Allies.

One case in which the British Government informed the State Department it had evidence involved a wealthy German resident of Detroit, Mich., who was alleged to have supplied money to certain persons in Windsor, Ontario, to finance an attempt to dynamite a Canadian armory and a factory making clothing for the British Army. Great Britain inquired whether this case, if fully substantiated, would constitute military activity on American soil, constituting a breach of neutrality.

All the evidence furnished by the British Embassy will be turned over to the Department of Justice, which will conduct the inquiry through its Bureau of Investigations. The Bureau and the United States Secret Service as well have been conducting widespread investigations on their own initiative, and several prosecutions already have resulted. It is understood that stories of plots to blow up British ships at sea have been carefully looked into, and that scores of suspected persons have been under surveillance in various parts of the country.

According to reports today in official circles, some persons of high repute in American business circles have been mentioned in reports transmitted by the British Government, but their names are being jealously guarded pending the outcome of the investigation.

TWO FIRES BREAK OUT ON NEW DREADNOUGHT

Attempt to Damage the Oklahoma, Now Nearing Completion, is Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19. — Two fires, which are believed to have been of incendiary origin, despite the declaration of company officials that they knew nothing of their origin, somewhat damaged tonight the new dreadnought Oklahoma, now nearing completion in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden.

The workmen employed aboard the battleship left the yard at 6 o'clock and the flames were discovered by watchmen about three-quarters of an hour later in the lower hold under tuuret No. 1.

The compartment was flooded and it was believed that the fire had been put out. At 9 o'clock more smoke was observed and the compartment was again flooded, the fire being finally extinguished an hour later.

Just before midnight smoke was seen coming from a compartment beneath another turret at the opposite end of the vessel, and the firemen of four Camden companies and the Philadelphia Harbor Police were recalled to the yard. As in the case of the fires in the forward turret, there were dense clouds of black smoke, but no flames visible. Although apparently under control an hour later, the firemen continued to flood the smoke-filled compartments.

Several months ago the company took cognizance of the fact that many men whose nationality made them opposed to the policy of the United States were employed at the plant, and in view of the fact any one of them might decide to take revenge upon the company's property the guards about the Oklahoma were increased. None of these guards would talk of the fire tonight.

"I have heard nothing about the fire," said Samuel Knox, President of the company. "The yard is closely guarded day and night, and I will start an investigation in the morning."

He refused to discuss the possibility that a bomb had been placed aboard the Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma was launched about two years ago and is about 80 per cent. completed.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 7, 16, 18 and 20 today.—Advt.

CZAR'S FORCES RETREATING

Whole Line Between the Vistula and the Bug Falling Back.

TERRIFIC CONFLICT THERE

Austrians Push Over the Wolicza River and Also Advance North of Sokal.

BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

Berlin Says That 16,000 Russians Have Been Captured in Three Days.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

Continued successes of the great Teutonic movement against the Polish capital were indicated in the German official bulletin received from Berlin this morning. This stated that the Russians were retreating along the whole front between the Vistula and the Bug. The bulletin reads:

The Germans have occupied Tukum and Windau, (Province of Courland.)

Between the Vistula and the Bug the battle continues with unabated violence.

The Austro-Hungarians have forced a crossing of the Wolicza River in the neighborhod of Grabovetz and advanced across the Bug to the north of Sokal, the Russians having during the night retreated along the whole front between the Vistula and the Bug.

The Germans captured from July 16 to July 18 16,000 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns.

That German columns have occupied Tukum, thirty-eight miles west of Riga, and Dobien, eighteen miles west of Mitau, is admitted by an official statement issued at the headquarters of the Russian general staff. The same report admits that the Austrians have gained the right bank of the Volitza and have crossed the Bug River on a front reaching to Sokal. The bulletin says:

On the Narew front the night of the 18th the enemy took the offensive, capturing the village of Poredy, on the right bank of the Pissa river. On the left bank of the Skwa enemy attacks against the villages of Vyk and Pchetchniak were repulsed with success. West of the Omulew our troops, retiring progressively toward a bridgehead on the Narew, delivered on the evening of the 17th a rear-guard action of a stubborn character near the town of Mahoff. Near the village of Karnevo we made a brilliant counter-attack.

In the direction of Lublin enemy attacks during the 18th on the front Wilkolaz-Vychawa, (east and north of Krasnik,) were successfully repulsed.

At dawn of the 18th the enemy captured Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, on the Vieprz, and crossed upstream. During the course of the 18th enemy attacks between the stream flowing from Rybtchevbitze toward the village of Piaski and the Vieprz remained without result. On the right bank of the Vieprz we repulsed near Krasnostav and the River Volitza many extremely stubborn enemy attacks.

Nevertheless, near the mouth of the Volitza and the village of Gaevniki the enemy succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of this river, after which we judged it advisable to retire to our second-line positions.

In the region of the village of Grabovetz on the 18th we repulsed four furious enemy attacks on a wide front, supported by a curtain of fire from his artillery.

Between Geneichva and the Bug on the evennig of the 17th, after a desperate fight we drove the enemy from all the trenches previously occupied by him.

On the Bug energetic fighting continued against the enemy, who crossed on the 18th on the front Skomorakhy-Sokal.

London Expects Capture of City.

"Can Warsaw be held?" is the question now being asked here.

With the German Field Marshals, von Hindenburg on the north and von Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city, it is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war, and the military writers of some of the London papers seem to think that the task is well-nigh impossible.

There was sustained confidence that Germany's previous violent attacks along the Bzura-Rawka front would never pierce the Russian line, but the present colossal co-ordinate movement was developed with such suddenness, and has been carried so far without meeting serious Russian resistance, that more and more the British press is discounting the fall of the Polish capital, and, while not giving up all hope of its retention, is pointing out the enormous difficulty the Russian armies have labored under from the start by the existence of such a salient.

Having been unable to straighten out their line by an advance through East Prussia in the north, and Galicia in the south, the Russians have perpetually faced the pincers of the Austro-Germans, and if these can now be sufficiently tightened Warsaw must go, and with it the entire line.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail telling of Russia's continued confidence, says:

"Additional factories are undertaking every day to turn out large quantities

of munitions, and the supply of war material of all kinds is increasing steadily.

"The nation is preparing to pass through a period of reverses, if necessary, but never has felt more certain of ultimate victory."

Great Movement Developing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Battle has been joined once more between Slav and Teuton. It is not perhaps a decisive fight, but at any rate it is a great battle. It is still in the preliminary stages, and as it covers a front extending from the Baltic to Bukowina, it is too early yet to attempt any particular understanding of the operations.

In the nature of things, the conflict over the greater part of this vast area must be mainly mimic warfare—demonstration or diversion—but to all appearance the enemy is pressing with vigor and determination upon the Russian defense along the entire extent of this vast front with the single exception of a few miles of the section on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers.

The hardest fighting of the last 24 hours has been between the middle Vistula and the Bug, where the Russians held their own, and though suffering no small losses themselves, inflicted much heavier losses upon the attacking enemy. This appears at present to be the main battle front, but there is another, that north of the lower Vistula, roughly from Wyszogrod to the region about Ossowetz. This German line extends about 100 miles, approximately the same distance as that of the battle line directed toward Lublin.

These two are the main battle lines of the Teutons, and the fighting over the remainder of the 1,000-mile front is subservient to the operations on these two serried lines of attack. There are other possibilities, of course, but this represents matters as they seem to us here today.

There is no doubt that the German advance on the Narew front is a serious matter, and the Germans have massed on this front numbers sufficient to compel the Russians, while retiring steadily before them to the north of the lower Vistula, also to effect a considerable redisposition of their forces on the south or left bank of the Vistula.

While not so definitely stated in the official bulletin, I understand the meaning of this regrouping is that the Russians have retired on prepared lines of great strength behind those they so long defended on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers. This is quite in accordance with the general plan, and if the Germans have now reached points near the Narew River, the time naturally has come for the Russians to be withdrawn also on the other side of the Vistula. In the main, the object of the Germans has failed on the Narew front.

The problem of transport without railways is believed to have been partially solved on the Lublin front by the Germans by placing on the roads an enormous number of motor vehicles working from Lemberg as a base. However managed, the Germans certainly contrived to deliver on Saturday a dozen of the most furious attacks, which the Russians repulsed. The main objective was Wilkolaz and the left bank of the Wieprz generally, where picked German forces have now taken the place of the defeated Austrians. The net result of the two days of terrible fighting here is that the enemy gained slightly ground toward Krasnostaw.

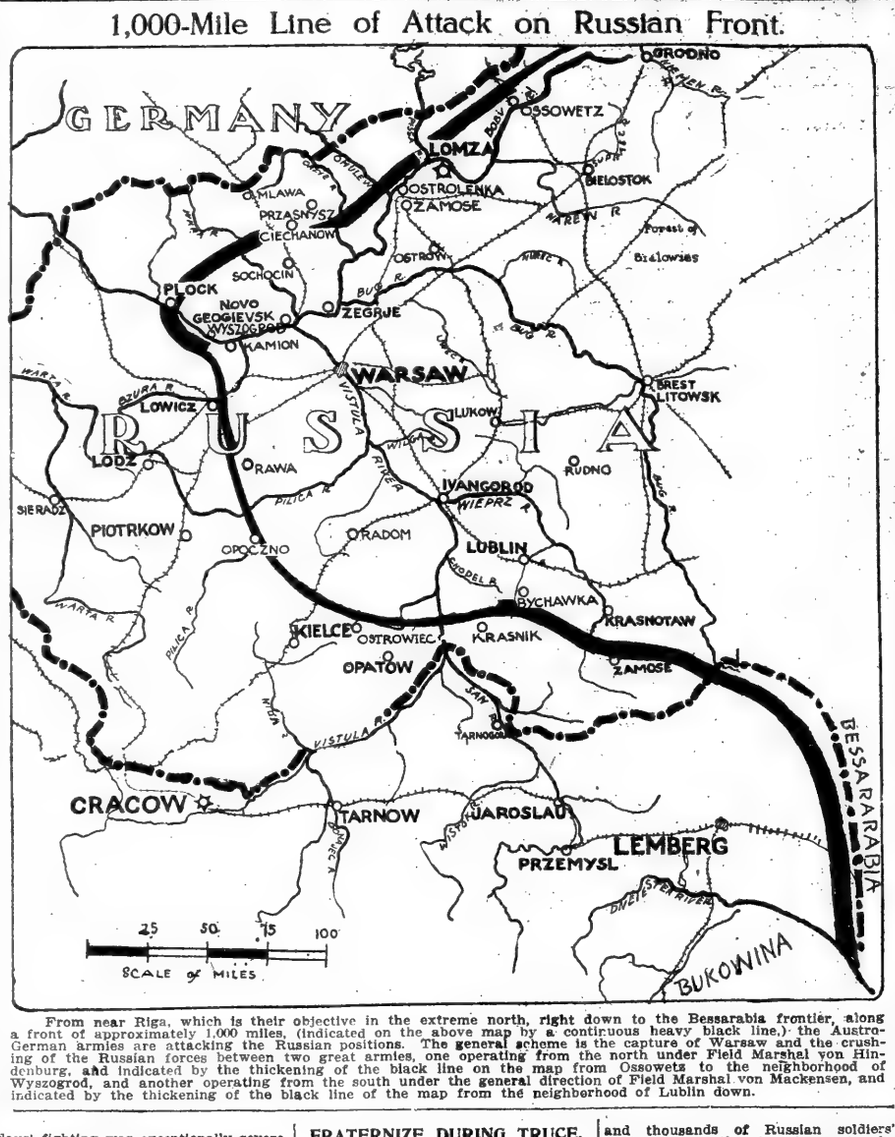
On the right bank of the Wieprz the Germans attacked with equal ferocity, losing very heavily indeed on the Nowe Wolitz, where the Russians were strongly placed. When the fighting ceased here Friday night the German dead lay in piles before the Russian trenches, and the following day the enemy contented himself with a reduced bombardment. This, according to the German practice, preludes further attacks.

Further east, at Grabowiec, the two days' fighting was exceptionally severe, and savage bayonet fighting is noted.

Along the Bug, where many attempts have been made to effect a crossing, the Russians more than held their own, while on the Dniester they had considerable success on Friday against the Austrians who had effected a crossing not far from the Bessarabian frontier line.

There is a general sense of relief in Russia at the fact that the great battle has at length been joined, and all experiences of the past twelve months inspire confidence in the issue.

1,000-Mile Line of Attack on Russian Front.



From near Riga, which is their objective in the extreme north, right down to the Bessarabia frontier, along a front of approximately 1,000 miles, (indicated on the above map by a continuous heavy black line,) the Austro-German armies are attacking the Russian positions. The general scheme is the capture of Warsaw and the crushing of the Russian forces between two great armies, one operating from the north under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and indicated by the thickening of the black line on the map from Ossowets to the neighborhood of Wyszogrod, and another operating from the south under the general direction of Field Marshal von Mackensen, and indicated by the thickening of the black line of the map from the neighborhood of Lublin down.

FRATERNIZE DURING TRUCE.

Russian and Austrian Officers Exchange Cordial Greetings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 19.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There was a four hours' truce on the Dniester front recently for burial of the dead. This truce is described as following a sanguinary fight that lasted for days. There were thousands of Austrian dead lying before the Russian wire fences and thousands of Russian soldiers' bodies before the Austrian entanglements in consequence of frequent attacks and counter attacks all breaking down in front of the rows of wires before well-built positions.

During the truce officers met and chatted cordially and exchanged German and French papers and cigarettes. One of the Austrian officers wrote a letter to his brother, who is a prisoner of war in Siberia, and a Russian Major undertook to post it for him. Visiting cards were exchanged and the officers parted with the wish to meet again under more peaceful and friendly circumstances.

AUSTRIANS TORPEDO AN ITALIAN CRUISER

The Giuseppe Garibaldi, Raiding Cattaro with Three Other Ships, Is Caught Off Ragusa.

FOUNDERS IN 15 MINUTES

Most of the Crew Saved, According to Italian Accounts of the Disaster.

ROME, July 19, (via London,) July 20.—An Italian cruiser squadron, consisting of the Varese, Francesco Ferrucio, Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Vettor Pisani, proceeded early Sunday morning to Cattaro, an Austrian seaport in Dalmatia, and opened fire.

During the operations the Italian commander discovered that several Austrian battleships had taken refuge in the harbor. These, although not of modern type, would have been able effectively to face the somewhat slow Italian squadron. Hence, the Italian cruiser retired.

As the cruisers were withdrawing, Austrian submarines were sent out to attack them. According to the official report the Giuseppe Garibaldi was able to avoid the first attack, but a few minutes later was struck by a torpedo, and sank. The crew jumped into the sea and most of them were saved. The official statement on the incident says:

ROME, July 19.—An official statement issued from general headquarters today says:

At dawn July 18 a division of our old armored cruisers approached Cattaro and bombarded and seriously damaged the railway near by.

While our vessels were retiring they were attacked by enemy submarines, and the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, after having avoided the first attack, was struck by a torpedo and sunk. The crew maintained calm, and nearly all were saved.

BERLIN, July 19 (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.,)—The following official communication was received today from Vienna, under date of June 18:

An Austrian submarine this morning torpedoed and sank, south of Ragusa, the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi. The cruiser foundered within fifteen minutes.

The cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi is the fourth ship Italy has lost since she declared war on May 23, the others being the armored cruiser Amalfi of 10,118 tons, sunk by an Austrian submarine on July 8; the destroyer Turbine, sunk May 24, and the submarine Medusa, sunk in a duel with an Austrian submarine on June 17.

The Garibaldi, although classed as either a battleship or an armored cruiser, is in reality a gigantic gunboat on account of her small but heavy main battery and her large secondary battery of all sorts. She was an experiment designed by Orlando, the inventor of the first British dreadnought, although not built by him, as was her sister ship, the Vasco da Gama. Another sister ship is the Francesco Ferrucio. All three were built with the prime idea of conducting operations against land fortifications while protecting themselves against lighter craft that might be sent against them.

The Garibaldi was laid down in 1898 and finished in 1901. She was 344 feet long, 59 feet beam, and her maximum draft was only twenty-five feet. She had a displacement of 7,400 tons, and was manned by 517 officers and men. Her speed was twenty knots and she cost about $1,200,000.

Ahead she mounted one 10-inch gun which could also be trained on either side, as could two 6-inch guns. Astern there were also on pivot mountings two 8-inch and two 6-inch guns. With her additional twelve 6-inch guns her broadside fire might therefore consist of the one 10-inch, the two 8-inch and seven 6-inch guns. She also mounted ten 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, and two 1-pounders. The torpedo tubes consisted of four 18-inch above-water in six-inch casemates, thus enabling thirty degrees aim right or left.

Ragusa, near where the Giuseppe Garibaldi was sunk, is a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, on a peninsula of the Adriatic Sea, thirty-eight miles northwest of Cattaro.

WAR ORDER $97,000,000.

Baldwin Locomotive Works to Supply All Kinds of Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—It was learned today that the total of war orders received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works is $97,000,000, instead of $80,000,000. They include locomotives, car wheels, axles, munitions, shrapnel and other materials.

The Eddystone Munitions Company, which will be incorporated within a few days to handle some of these orders, will start at once the erection of buildings at Eddystone, where the Baldwin Company owns a large tract of land. They will cost $1,500,000 and will be completed within four months. The new company, it is understood, will operate as an entirely separate organization, employing its own men.

The Baldwin Company is making preparations to increase its own force from 7,000 to 12,000 on the orders received from Russia alone.

NEUTRAL MAILS HINDERED.

Numerous Complaints by Switzerland of Censorship Evils Unheeded.

BERNE, July 19.—Switzerland has complained repeatedly to the belligerent nations that the postal traffic of this country with other neutrals, especially the United States, has been greatly hindered by the censors of the belligerents.

Numerous letters, even registered letters, mailed from or to neutral countries, are daily retained or delayed, according to the Swiss authorities. Public and official complaints have been without result.

MISS ADDAMS TO SEE WILSON.

She Will Tell the President of Her Peace Tour of Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson will discuss with Miss Jane Addams on Wednesday the outlook for peace in Europe. Miss Addams recently returned home after visiting the principal officials of many of the belligerent and neutral nations abroad as the representative of a women's peace movement. She made an effort to see the President while he was at Cornish, N. H., but he postponed the conference until his return here.

The President has been informed from other sources that there is little prospect of an early peace in Europe.

A YEAR'S WAR THEN FOR A DAY'S WAR NOW

Sons of American Revolution Recall That War With England Cost Us Only $140,000,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—The high cost of warring, when the campaigns of Washington are compared to the European conflict, was emphasied in the report of the Registrar General of the Sons of the American Revolution at the first day's session of the society's twenty-sixth annual convention here.

Thomas Jefferson, he said, reviewing the finances of the Revolution, estimated the cost of the war at an average of $17,500,000 a year. That sum now is scarcely more than Great Britain's war cost for a single day. The total cost of the Revolution—approximately $140,000,000 covering a period of eight years—is less than the total cost of the European war for a month.

The Committee on Information of Aliens reported great activity during the last year in promoting the education of the alien population to the advantages of American citizenship. With various societies and municipalities, the society has co-operated in establishing courses in civil government and other subjects tending to the enlightenment of those of foreign birth. The committee pointed out that of the 3,000,000 souls who peopled the thirteen colonies one-fifth could not speak English, one-half were of other than Anglo-Saxon descent, and even now in some of the States the proportion of foreign-born is as great as 30 per cent.

Detailed efforts to educate aliens to the allegiance and obligations of American citizenship were described. Much ignorance, the committee reported, had been found among school children, and even adults, regarding the Constitution of the United States. In many parts of the country it was found that fundamental document was not for sale in ready form. The society recently has distributed 100,000 copies to night schools and settlements of aliens.

A careful study has been conducted for the Committee on Military and Naval Records by Rear Admiral Chester, and his researches, reported by the committee today, show there were in the regular continental navy sixty-four vessels, mounting 1,242 guns, while the volunteer private armed fleet outnumbered it with 1,250 vessels and 18,000 guns. British vessels to the number of 797 were captured, and, with their cargoes, were valued at $24,000,000. The American navy mustered then about 70,000 men, and a majority of the names of those heroes were not left for posterity. The navy won 70 per cent. of its engagements; the army won 40. Researches are now being prosecuted in State archives and collections of historical societies, as well as private collections of manuscripts, to make as complete as practicable a publication by the Government of the continental army and navy muster roll. More than 30,000 records have been found so far, chiefly in Massachusetts, Virginia, and North carolina.

A resolution that President Wilson be asked to invite Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, because of sentiment derogatory to the United States flag, he was reported to have expressed in a speech two years ago in Boston, caused a commotion at the session. The resolution was introduced by Christopher W. Horr of Seattle. It was greeted with hisses, but was finally referred to the Resolutions Committee without debate.

In his Boston speech Commissioner Claxton said, according to an excerpt read in the convention:

"After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as under another."

'PEARCE' WARNING SENT TO BROOKLYN

New Orleans Writer of Bomb Letters Says British Ships Leaving Here Are in Peril.

NOTE TO PHILADELPHIA, TOO

In This 'Pearce' Predicts the Blowing Up of the Cunarders Orduna and Saxonia.

The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday received a letter signed "Pearce," which is supposed to be another contribution from the New Orleans writer of warnings of bomb perils. The letter warns Brooklynites not to take passage on British ships. It was typewritten and was mailed in New Orleans on Friday.

The letter, which is addressed to the editor of The Eagle, says:

Sir: You people of Brooklyn have already had one experience with the work of our men, and so, perhaps, it will be unnecessary to say more than a few words of warning. The Kirkoswald affair is still fresh in your memory; therefore, we will not waste words discussing this matter. The purpose of this communication is to warn the American citizens living in your vicinity to keep clear of British vessels sailing from Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Newport News, and Montreal. Our men are now operating from each of these ports, and Americans will do well to heed this warning ere it is too late.

The Imperial German Government derives no satisfaction or profit from the killing of neutral Americans, and we are instructed to go to great lengths in order to give timely warnings to all Americans who contemplate voyages to Europe within the next two months. The explosive operations will supplement the submarine operations, which have proved inadequate to prevetn the enemy from importing munitions from America.

We earnestly advise Americans who find it imperative to travel to Europe to sail only on vessels flying the American flag. Such steamers as those of the American Line, for instance, will be perfectly immune from either submarine or explosive operation. The Imperial German Government will, if requested, offer no objection to the American Government pressing into service the interned German vessels if the American vessels are found to be unable to accommodate the traffic to Europe. By publishing this warning American lives many be spared.

The circumstances under which this communication is written make it impossible for us to affix our proper signatures; therefore, we trust that you will accept for a signature our pen name, PEARCE.

The only peculiarity about the type writing was a defect in the alignment of the letter "r." It was thought that this might be used as a possible clue in establishing the identity of the writer, and a copy of the letter was turned over to the officers of the United States Secret Service in Manhattan.

PHILADELPHIA WARNED, TOO.

"Pearce" Tells The Public Ledger Orduna and Saxonia Are Doomed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A letter signed "Pearce," the alias used by Erich Huenter, (alias Frank Holt,) who shot J. P. Morgan, and containing a warning to American citizens against sailing on British ships, was received today by The Public Ledger. In the letter, which follows, the writer names several vessels now doomed to destruction by the Germans:

To the Editor of The Public Ledger:

Sir: The purpose of this communication is to warn the American citizens living in your vicinity to keep clear of vessels flying the British flag. Our men are now operating at New York, New Orleans, Brooklyn, Savannah, Newport News, and Montreal, and American will do well to heed this warning ere it is too late. The Imperial German Government derives no satisfaction or profit from the deaths of neutral Americans, and we are instructed to go to great lengths in order to give timely warnings to all Americans who contemplate voyages to Europe within the next two months. The explosive operations will supplement the submarine operations which have proved inadequate to prevent the enemy from importing munitions from America.

The steamers Orduna and Saxonia, which sail from New York shortly, will mark the beginning of the explosive operations in the East. The vessel Howth Head, from New Orleans, will probably be sunk by the time you receive this, and the steamer Huelva, from Newport News, will also go down shortly.

We earnestly advise Americans who find it imperative to travel to Europe to sail only on vessels flying the American flag. Such steamers as those of the American Line, for instance, will be perfectly immune from either submarine or explosive operations. The Imperial German Government will offer no objection to the American Government pressing into service the interned German vessels if the American vessels are found to be insufficient to accommodate the traffic to Europe.

By publishing this warning American lives may be saved.

The circumstances under which this communication is written make it impossible for us to affix our proper signatures; therefore, we trust that you will accept for a signature our pen name. PEARCE.

New Orleans, July 16, 1915.

The letter was mailed in New Orleans.

WEINSCHENK HELD AS CRAZY.

German Propagandist in an Insane Asylum on Alienists' Report.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—F. X. Weinschenk of Bellevue, Iowa, arrested here last week by Secret Service men after he had written several letters to the White House, was transferred today from the observation ward of a hospital to the Government hospital for the Insane on the report of two alienists that his mind was affected. He may be released later on a favorable report of the alienists, or may be held for a trial as to his sanity.

Weinschenk conducted the International Information Bureau here, and mailed to a list of thousands of names propaganda for the German cause and against the export of war munitions to the Allies. The investigators are looking into his statement that he was spending as much as $1,000 a month himself, and had no associates.

GERMAN OFFER TO RUMANIA.

Promise of Munitions for Herself If She Lets Turkey's Pass.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Sofia says:

"Prince Ernst Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Acting German Ambassador to Turkey, in passing through Bucharest on his way to Constantinople, made a great effort to induce Rumania to permit the passage of war material for Turkey, promising in case of Rumania consenting that Germany would immediately deliver the munitions ordered by Rumania before the outbreak of the war."

TRIP HERE WAS EXPENSIVE.

Young Englishman Gets Judgment for $3,500 Lent to Companion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Mr. Justice Darling today gave judgment for £700 ($3,500) and costs to Alan Joselyn Mander of Eastwood House, St. Andrews Gate, who sued Ronald Morison of Cadogan Place for that amount.

The money, it was stated, was part of the expenses of a trip to America which the plaintiff and defendant made in 1912, the former being then about 20 and the defendant from 25 to 30.

According to Mander's story, they met first at Bournemouth in 1911 and agreed to go to the United States together and share the expenses. The defendant, said Mander, paid £100 toward the passage and expenses at the start, but on the voyage out on the Olympic he lost £178 at cards. He came to the plaintiff and asked him to pay to avoid a row, and the plaintiff did so. When they arrived in America defendant borrowed money from him almost every day, saying he was short of cash.

Mander added that in February, 1912, while staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York, he had a row with the defendant, who, he said, had not been treating him fairly. He used to go and draw money from the cashier and tell him to put it down to plaintiff's account, said Mander.

When they had the row, explained Mander, they went to their room and went into the accounts, and they then fixed the amount approximately owing to the plaintiff, and defendant gave him I. O. U. for the amount. After this plaintiff advanced defendant £50 and paid his hotel bill for a week.

The Judge asked where the defendant now was, and counsel said he was described as a Lieutenant in the Territorials and was in this country a short time ago. Judgment was given as stated.

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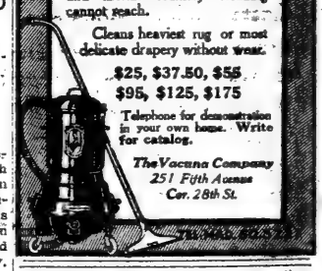
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CABINET TO PASS ON WILSON'S NOTE TO BERLIN TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

affecting the attitude of the United States in the European war would be brought forward and might assume such a turn that the country would become agitated and perhaps imbibe the war spirit. To a lesser degree this apprehension extended to the proposal of some of the Democratic leaders that the Senate be convened in special session. While it was contended that with only one House of Congress sitting there would be no danger of the adoption of any joint resolutions that would direct the President to take action affecting the relations of the United States and any of the nations engaged in the European struggle, the President did not see it that way and preferred that consideration of the question of a special Senate session should be deferred.

The Administration does not intend to take the chance of an embarrassment to friendly relations with the belligerent countries by sensational debate in the halls of Congress. That is the main consideration that has interfered with a decision to have the Senate meet in the Autumn. It is realized, however, that both houses must assemble in regular session on the first Monday in December, and the belief among well-informed persons is that the wish of the Democratic leaders for a special session of that body in October may be granted if a distinct understanding can be reached in advance that war debates shall be taboo and the session devoted exclusively to a revision of the Senate rules. The whole attitude of the Administration indicates that the objection to having Congress at work in Washington is as strong now as it was when Congress adjourned, four months ago.

Officials said today that it had not been determined whether the case of the British ship Orduna, which was fired on by a German submarine on July 9, should be included in the note to Germany. The explanation of this lack of determination was that no complaint concerning the effort to sink the Orduna had been made to this Government. The further statement was made, however, that if we did receive a complaint within the next few days the State Department would ask the Department of Justice to make an investigation to ascertain the facts. Secretary Lansing is understood to have learned this afternoon, however, that W. O. Thompson, counsel of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, was a passenger on the Orduna and that he was mailing a full report of the attack to the State Department. Mr. Lansing declined to say anything on this subject except that he had not seen Mr. Thompson. When the report from Mr. Thompson has been read and considered the President and the Cabinet will determine what course to pursue with reference to the Orduna incident.

Note May Go This Week.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing prepared today the draft of a note on submarine warfare to be submitted to the Cabinet tomorrow and to be sent to Germany probably before the end of the week.

Beyond the fact that the position already taken by the United States will be reiterated, no information was forthcoming at either the White House or State Department concerning the probable contents of the new note.

The President cautioned those with whom he counselled to refrain from discussing the note in advance of its dispatch to Germany, and White House officials particularly requested the correspondents to avoid speculations in detail at this time because the character of the document had not been finally determined.

The note, it understood, will be comparatively brief, expressing the conclusions of this Government as a result of Germany's failure to give the assurance asked for in previous notes, namely, that the lives of Americans traveling on the high seas bound on lawful errands aboard unresisting and unarmed merchantment, be not endangered.

WANT COTTON BARRED.

London Papers Repeat Demand That It Be Made Contraband.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The Daily Mail in an editorial article accusing Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, of lack of foresight over the coal situation, says:

"The coal muddle is like the cotton mystery. Great Britain is continually reminding her allies of the service we render by bottling up the German fleet and preventing German merchant ships from introducing war cotton and other explosives into Germany. Sooner or later our allies, who are paying what is known in France as a blood tax, will want to know why it is we allow this war cotton to go into Germany.

"Sir William Ramsay, in a letter we print elsewhere, tells exactly the power of this deadly war material. Germany is straining every nerve to get cotton and Great Britain obstinately continues to help cotton to go into Germany. The situation cannot last."

The Daily Mail attributes to W. S. Hopkins, Secretary of the Conference of Chemists, the following statement:

"Reliable news comes to me from a country adjacent to Germany of Swedish steamers being seized by German torpedo boats and taken to Swinemünde. These seizures are arranged with the owners, and the so-called confiscations are simply a means of hiding the truth about their trade. A number of these neutral countries have refused to publish any more trade returns.

"Americans are right in saying that our blockade is not effective. The figures for cotton published by the Board of Trade itself completely prove that fact. But make cotton contraband and throw on to the neutral who is shipping cotton the onus of proof that the cotton is not required for the enemy. Then we shall be legally right in our action. At present there is nothing to prevent American shippers from trying to get cotton through. If they succeed they get 2s 9d (66c) a pound for it. If we capture it we pay for it."

The Times publishes a leading article urging that trade under the command of war, repeating the various arguments in favor of such a step that have been advanced in the British press and Parliament and particularly citing the doctrine of continuous voyage. In a prominent position The Times prints the following letter from "A Neutral," dated Lyons:

The French people are getting anxious about the English supply of cotton to Germany. There have arrived in this city during the last few days a large number of exchange wounded soldiers and French doctors, who have told the public that so great is the hoarding of cotton in Germany that medical bandages are only changed once in ten days.

"Mothers of French soldiers think it inconceivable that you should be supplying the enemy with the means of killing the sons of your allies. The French people are continually asking what is the English fleet doing to allow cotton to go into Germany."

ENGLAND'S COTTON BILL.

$3,500,000 Already Paid for Seized Cargoes.

LONDON, July 19.—The British Government since March 11 has paid £700,000 ($3,500,000) on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of which have been purchased in pursuance of the arrangement with American cotton shippers.

In giving this information in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the total number of vessels with cargoes made up solely or partly of cotton which had been diverted to ports of the United Kingdom since March 11 was forty-nine, and to other British ports, eleven.

WAIT FOR ORDUNA PROOF.

German Press Here Urges Public to Suspend Judgment.

The German newspapers of this city are emphasizing the necessity of waiting for official proof of the attack on the Cunard liner Orduna before any opinion is expressed by this country. The Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday said:

"If the assurances of THE TIMES, The Sun, and The World were true, that they do not desire war with Germany and that, like their Woodrow Wilson, they are laboring to avoid a conflict—what are they doing to smooth the way toward a pegceful settlement of the issues in dispute? It seems today as if the word had been issued to bury beneath an unprecedented hue and cry anew the peril that is already in sight."

The New Yorker Herold in its evening edition said, under the caption "What Will Tirpitz Have to Report?":

"All the comments made about the German submarine attack on the Cunard steamship Orduna hit the right mark only in one point: The German war administration does not intend to give up the advantages which the submarine warfare procures for Germany. That could be seen, too, even from the German note of reply, and if the British papers imagined that Germany was going to give in in this important point, they simply were mistaken.

"For the rest, it is necessary to wait and see what the German Admiralty has to say about the attack on the Orduna."

CALLS IT "PURE OUTLAWRY."

The Temps Says the Attack on the Orduna Was Without Object.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The Paris press regards the Orduna incident as further proof of the insincerity of the German protestations to America. The Temps says:

"It is only through faulty aim that the vessel escaped the fate of the Lusitania, yet this was a ship traveling to America, not England, and it is impossible to suspect that it was carrying munitions or war material.

"It was an act of pure outlawry like those Germany perpetrates on the land with the sole object of increasing war's savagery. Though the victims escaped Americans will realize that it was no thanks to William's pirates. The President will see once more how Germany treats the principles he has maintained in three successive notes. He has startling proof of the bad faith of Germany's conditional proposals.

"This incident also emphasizes the hypocrisy of the regrets expressed by Count von Bernstorff over the Lusitania when he informed Secretary Lansing that Germany was prepared to make a verbal apology. Yet a few hours afterward the crime was almost repeated with fewer victims, but under circumstances less excusable.

"We hope this incident will prevent America from following the German wishes of substituting the question of the British blockade for discussion of the Lusitania. Once more German brutality has nullified the trickiness of her diplomacy."

EXPECTS MORE BLUFFING.

But London Standard Thinks Germany Will Finally Give Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The Standard, in an editorial article on the attack on the Orduna, says:

"This last outrage is a pretty practical assertion on Germany's part that she is not going to be denied indulgence in the only form of naval activity which she has latterly permitted herself. She can hardly want war with the United States, but she thinks she has taken the measure of the Washington Government and thinks the risk far too small to be taken into consideration.

"It remains to be seen whether the Berlin statesmen are making a mistake as gross as some other attempts to understand the American psychology. Obviously, there is a point beyond which forbearance means loss of prestige, and even of self-respect. The United States Government has used very strong language toward Germany, yet Germany has passed from one act of violence to another, and all that has followed each assault is a leisurely exchange of notes.

"The demands of Mr. Wilson cannot be enforced without some risk, probably a very small risk, of war. Germany would probably hesitate when the final choice had to be made before she added another enemy to the imposing list of powers already in the field against her, but to an outsider it seems certain that she will bluff to the very end, and if she is to defer to America it will be through fear of physical force and not out of regard for less material arguments, however forcibly presented."

SUSTAINS LUSITANIA ATTACK.

Germans Think Mersey Finding Upholds Their Point of View.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The German newspapers, in commenting on Lord Mersey's judgment in the Lusitania case, insist that it justifies the German point of view. The Lokal Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"For us the main point is that the Lusitania had great quantities of ammunition aboard, which, if they had reached the British and French troops, would have cost the lives of thousands of German soldiers. The destruction of the ammunition ship therefore was justified for military reasons."

ENGLAND GETS OUR NOTE.

Statement on Prize Court Procedure Handed to Foreign Office.

LONDON, July 19.—The new American note on shipping, which outlines the standpoint of the United States in prize court procedure, was received at the Foreign Office today.

The note has not yet been published here.

MAY MAKE TORPEDO ATTACKS HARMLESS

British Using a New Device to Nullify Dardanelles Submarine Campaign.

32,000 IDEAS VOLUNTEERED

Typical of Those the New Navy Invention Board Will Be Called On to Investigate.

LONDON, July 19.—The appointment of an Invention Board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as its head, to assist the British Navy, was largely the result of a suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, to the House of Lords, and followed upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country not only needed fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American Navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The Admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices in the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000, doubtless, came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000, a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff, to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to twenty-five the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these twenty-five more rigidly and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy and every prospect, it is asserted, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Rigid secrecy has been observed as to the details. But it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

Referring to his suggestions, Lord Bryce said:

"I have talked with many scientific men and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements which this extraordinary war—a war of science—has developed in the air, the water beneath, the earth, and every other conceivable way as well as on the fighting line."

"It is the scientific men who first use their brains in thinking out all the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare, and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace. The inventive genius of men like the late Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution—the pioneer of aviation—and Bell and Edison, and many of our own men, points the way to some great achievement in controlling the forces of nature, and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

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RETURNING, leaves Atlantic City...7:00 PM

Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

LODZ PRONOUNCED WOODSH

Pronunciation Puzzles for British Makers of War-Time Maps.

LONDON, June 19.—The many difficulties of the map maker were demonstrated last night to the members of the Royal Geographical Society by Arthur R. Hinks, secretary of the society, in describing a substitute recently made of the international map of Europe on a scale of one in 4,000,000.

One of the great problems involved in the task was that of spelling. Mr. Hinks said the real trouble had lain with the Slavonic—or partly Slavonic—languages, which had been progressive enough to adapt to their peculiarities, the Roman alphabet.

The society had seen with some alarm a paper recently published by the Geographical Association, with the laudable object of "an appeal to the English-speaking world that places in Poland should be called by their Polish names, and that these should be spelled in the Polish way."

Considering the word "Lodz," which is transliterated through the Russian, Mr. Hinks said, "What we have been in the habit of calling 'Lodz' we are invited to believe must be pronounced 'Woodsh.' On consideration, it appears to be a happy circumstance that so many of the Polish names have been clarified by the process of transliteration through the Russian, and that we have not been tempted to spell Polish names as they are pronounced."

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THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)



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381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
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AN IMPORTER HELD IN PASSPORT FRAUD

Harry Max Zelinka Arrested After Vouching for Alfred Bondy, an Austrian.

SAILED AS HAROLD GREEN

Government Charges the Two Entered Into a Conspiracy to Deceive County Clerk.

Investigations made by the Federal authorities in running down persons suspected of being engaged in the business of obtaining bogus passports resulted yesterday in the arrest of Harry Max Zelinka, an importer of clothing at 440 Fourth Avenue. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in $7,500 bail.

The charge against Zelinka was made by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold S. Content, and was to the effect that on April 1 last the prisoner entered into a conspiracy whereby Alfred Bondy, an Austrian, and the representative of a German cotton firm, was to apply to County Clerk Schneider for a passport under the name of Harold Green.

It was charged that on April 29 the conspiracy was successfully carried out and that Bondy did obtain from Deputy County Clerk Beyer a passport, and that Zelinka vouched for the applicant. It was further charged that Bondy was in fact an alien and not a citizen of this country at all.

Bondy swore that he was born in Prague, Bohemia, on Aug. 27, 1872, that he came to this country from Hamburg in July, 1873, and that his father had been naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas in this city on Oct. 7, 1878, and he was therefore an American citizen.

He also said he was an importer and lived at 1,808 Marmion Avenue, the Bronx, and that he was going on a three months' trip abroad with his wife, Elsie. In reply to other questions asked him as to the places he expected to visit abroad, and the purpose of his journey, Bondy said he was going to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark on business. Photographs of the applicant and his wife were pasted on the passport, and then the truth of all the statements made by Bondy and Zelinka was sworn to by both.

Representatives of the Government were sent to the Marmion Avenue address given by Bondy as his home, when it was learned that the occupant of the house was H. T. Ramm, and that at one time he was in partnership with a man named Bondy. Whether this Bondy and the Bondy who sailed away from these shores on an alleged bogus passport were the same could not be learned. None of the officials connected with the District Attorney's office believed that Bondy had obtained the passport so that it might serve him as a spy or for any other irregular purpose, but only that he might use it for his protection in case he was molested while abroad. Special Agent Albert J. Adams said that Bondy sailed on a neutral liner in May and that he succeeded in safely reaching Germany, where he is at present.

In his own defense Zelinka said that so far as he knew the man whom he aided in getting a passport was named Green and not Bondy. He said he had known him for the last six years as Harold Green, that he had desk room in his place of business in Fourth Avenue, and that he only agreed to vouch for him when he displayed a Consular certificate saying that Harold Green was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

GREEKS OPPOSE EVICTION.

Protest Against Turkish Orders to Evacuate Aivali, Asia Minor.

PARIS, July 19.—A Mytilene dispatch forwarded by the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"The inhabitants of Aivali, (a seaport of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Adramyti,) numbering about 25,000, almost all Greeks, have been ordered to evacuate the city and retire to the interior of Asia Minor. The people of the city are not disposed to leave their homes for an unknown fate without offering some resistance.

"This news is causing considerable discussion in Athens, and the public is beginning to regard the situation with anxiety."

The dispatch adds that the Greek Government has sent an energetic protest to the Porte.

LLOYD GEORGE GOES TO END COAL STRIKE

He and Runciman Arrive at Cardiff—Munitions Minister to Address Miners Today.

MEN ARE STILL OBDURATE

They Object to Being Coerced Under Munitions Act—May Consent to Arbitration of Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARDIFF, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Minister of Munitions Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and the Labor leader in the House of Commons, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, arrived here at 9.15 tonight. They were met at the station by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Thomas Richards, M. P., and James Winstone, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation. There were large crowds at the station, and loud cheers were raised as the party drove off.

The three Ministers lost no time in getting to work. The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation had assembled at the Park Hotel, and a conference began at 9:30.

Special telegraphic summonses have been issued tonight for a meeting of delegates of the South Wales miners, which Mr. Lloyd George and the other Ministers will address tomorrow, (Tuesday.

The new proposals which the Ministers bring with them to Cardiff include a new minimum of 50 per cent. over the 1879 standard, which will become the new standard. The maximum is abolished, and the men get what they ask for so far as haulers and surface men are concerned. The new agreement is to last for one year, or for the duration of the war, and can then be terminated by giving six months' notice on either side. The present rate of wages remains unchanged.

The whole day has been one of sudden and dramatic surprises. It began in gloom and ends in high hopes of a settlement of this disastrous dispute.

CARDIFF, July 19.—It is thought that some agreement may be reached after the Ministers address the miners' delegates tomorrow, although the men are still obdurate in the matter of accepting the terms previously offered to them and in demanding that they must not be subject to the Government's Compulsory Arbitration act.

Mr. Lloyd George told the executive officers of the Federation tonight that it was impossible to wage a successful war abroad with a strike at home, and that no Government responsible for a colossal war could possibly allow the continuance of a conflict between labor and capital to imperil the chances of victory.

In addition to a conference with the miners a meeting has been arranged between the Minister of Munitions and the coal owners.

LONDON, July 19.—David Lloyd George announced his intention of going to Wales shortly after it became known that new proposals had been advanced which apparently offered good prospects of settling the strike.

Mr. Lloyd George is very popular with the miners, and it is thought a direct appeal from him will have a greater effect than any other influence.

A conference between the Executive Committee of the miners and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, had been arranged for tonight, but was canceled after some members of the Executive Committee had already started from Cardiff for London.

It was learned this evening that the proposals for ending the strike originated with the miners. They were sent to London by the Executive Committee, with the sanction of the miners' leaders, who believed they would prove acceptable.

The proposed terms entail some slight concessions on both sides. There seems to be no doubt that the Cabinet had the proposal before it at today's session.

One of the first things the miners demand is the withdrawal of the proclamation which brings them under the provisions of the Munitions act. They resent the idea of working under coercion, and insist that they will not consent to it at any price.

The mine owners are alarmed at the great expense to which they are being put, in addition to their loss of profits. The daily expense is estimated at $100,000.

STRIKE AMAZES FRANCE.

M. Herve Says It Is High Treason Against All the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The French regard the Welsh strike with nothing short of stupefaction. It seems incredible to a people universally making supreme sacrifices from the outset that any section of the British Nation should consult its own interests in the present crisis to the detriment of the rest of the country and the whole alliance.

Though the press generally refrains from comment, beyond emphasizing the gravity of the situation and hoping for a speedy settlement, it is obvious that the affair comes at a most unfortunate moment, when the recent exposures of the British muddle, shell scandals, &c., have led France to wonder whether England has even yet realized the necessity of devoting all her energies to the war.

The French are beginning to say, "We are straining every nerve and have suffered horribly. England is practically unscarred."

Gustave Hervé as usual says boldly in the Guerre Sociale what every one else thinks now and will say tomorrow. In an editorial article headed, "A Shameful Strike," he lashes the strikers who, for selfish purposes, render useless their comrades' sacrifices in Flanders and afford an opportunity to pessimists and anti-British calumniators to sow dissension between the Allies.

M. Hervé realizes that in the strike is a real danger. He says its ordinary ill-effects may be surmounted, but the miners fight Germany's battles in implanting doubt in Britain's good faith in French hearts. He concludes:

"If to tame them the Government fires at them a mobilization order with obligatory conscription, they fully deserve it. I call this strike high treason, not only against England, but against France and the rest of the Allies."

REBUKED BY REDFIELD FOR "POISON SHELL AD"

Secretary Sends Sharp Letters to Cleveland Concern and The American Machinist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Final action in the case of the Cleveland Automatic Machinery Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was taken today, when letters of rebuke were sent by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, to J. P. Brophy, the Vice President and general manager of the company, and to the Hill Publishing Company of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, in whose publication, The American Machinist, the company advertised last May a machine to manufacture poison-acid shells for use in war. Secretary Redfield's letters had the approval of President Wilson, to whom they were forwarded at Cornish before they were transmitted.

When the objectionable advertisement was called to the attention of Government officials it was supposed that some device had been invented which was intended to become an article of export as war material. When the matter was called to the attention of the Department of Commerce Secretary Redfield at once asked the Cleveland company for an explanation, and in reply Mr. Brophy said that there had been a mistake or an accident in the arrangement of the advertisement, and matter not intended to appear in it had been interjected. This explanation not being satisfactory, Mr. Redfield sent the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce to Cleveland to make an investigation. His report was completed last week and was exhaustive of all the facts connected with the affair. President Wilson believed that the company and the trade paper deserved to be rebuked publicly and on that account Secretary Redfield's letters were given to the press.

The letter to Mr. Brophy characterized the advertisement as "atrocious," and said:

"At a time when every instinct of patriotism calls for calm and self-restraint, when sobriety of statement is almost a supreme duty, you, as you admit, to gain notice to an advertisement, draw a picture of human misery as a means of earning a profit through the sale of machines to produce it."

In his letter to the Hill Publishing Company, Secretary Redfield wrote:

"The time is one of peculiar excitement, with half the world on fire, and we alone of the great nations are outside of the conflict. At such a time, when restraint and calm is the duty of every citizen, your columns were open to statements calculated to arouse wrath and kindle excitement, as the result has shown. I trust the offense against humanity and against that self-control which is a patriotic duty may not be repeated."

'SICK OF WAR.'

Dr. Mendes Pleads for Compulsory Arbitration After This One.

Hung with black, all lights out except a few candles that made darkness all the more weird, the synagogue of the ancient Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, at Central Park West and Seventieth Street, of which Dr. H. Pereira Mendes is pastor, kept last night the fateful Ninth of Ab, which is annually thus observed in memory of the destruction of the Temple of Solomon and the later temple, the latter 1,847 years ago, the former some 500 years before. Two hundred and sixty years ago the congregation worshiped in a room near Bowling Green with much the same signs of mourning. After the service, out of the darkness was heard the voice of Dr. Mendes. He said:

"Tonight we observe Tisha Beab, the catastrophe day of our nation. Tonight, one year ago, the great war began whose horrors exceed our anticipation, ushering in a catastrophe era for the world.

"Is there no remedy? Shall we, shall the world never be reconciled with the Creator? His messages in the Holy Book encourage us. 'Return unto Me and I will return unto you' appeals to us as Jews. That is, we must carefully plan a religious revival.

"As Americans the three words Thaw, Frank, graft shock all of us from Canada to Mexico, proclaiming the disgrace of our civilization. 'Be ye holy' is the Bible message.

"As children of humanity the war shocks us, and its negation of humanity and religion. Let there be a court of compulsory arbitration, 'Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart,' 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' 'If thy enemy be hungry give him bread, if he be thirsty give him drink,' proclaim the law, the prophets, and the sages of the Bible. That is, let justice be heard, but let mercy prevail. Let public opinion be educated to this. The solution of war is the ballot, not the bullet. Voters must vote only for those candidates for Legislature who are pledged to promote compulsory arbitration before nations attack each other, with arrest and death penalty for the responsible heads of the offending nation by the combined armies of the world. One stern lesson would be enough.

"A year ago such a proposition seemed unthinkable. Today, with millions of brave men killed or maimed, millions of women widowed, millions of orphans weeping, a million maidens deprived of love, millions of fortunes shattered, millions of lives darkened, millions of healths broken, more war clouds gathering, no remedy can be too harsh.

"The world is sick of war. Let justice be heard, but let mercy prevail. Let us forgive, forget, and forbear. Then only will world peace and heart peace prevail."

BRYAN HITS AT JINGOES.

Should Get Rid of Ours Before We Condemn Those in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—William Jennings Bryan discussed "The Idea of Neighborliness" before the combined session of the Asiatic Institute and the American Historical Association in convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. He said the Pacific Ocean should be a connecting link and not a barrier between the white and the yellow races.

"This thought I want you to take away with you," Mr. Bryan said. "The United States must remain the friend of these countries, and I believe this feeling is reciprocated fully by the peoples of the Pacific.

"God forbid that we should condemn the jingoes of Japan until we get rid of the jingoes of our own country. Those who are warning us against Japan are doing so because they do not understand, but that ignorance should not be allowed to continue.

"Back of the big navy is the shipbuilder and back of the shipbuilder is the subsidized newspaper which spreads hatred."

ACOUSTICON.

Science Conquers DEAFNESS

The "ACOUSTICON" has mastered every dormant ear. You can now hear every sound perfectly without blur of any kind.

Read what Rev. D. S. Moore, Pastor of the Scots Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, writes:

Dr. Moore Writes: *"I have used the 'ACOUSTICON' for more than ten years and pronounce it the most perfect and reliable instrument that has been produced to enable the deaf to hear. I USE MY 'ACOUSTICON' ALL THE TIME. As pastor of a large church, my duties in visiting people in their homes and the sick in the hospitals, places my instrument to some most difficult tests. It has never failed me. With its aid I can hear the whisper of a sick person, quite as well as a person of normal hearing. Without the 'ACOUSTICON' I can scarcely hear the human voice. A number of 'ACOUSTICON' users attend my church, and speak as enthusiastically as I do of the 'ACOUSTICON.' I consider it the best investment I ever made."*

Perfect Hearing for You

The "ACOUSTICON" will give you, too, absolutely perfect hearing. Do you want to hear as Dr. Moore does, and hundreds of thousands of others?

FREE Trial—No Deposit

We invite you to make a thorough trial of the ACOUSTICON. You need pay no deposit. You are privileged to test the instrument in every possible way before purchasing. Easy payments. Call at our office or write today.

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GERMAN VERSION OF 1912 PEACE TALK

Berlin Paper Gives Details in Effort to Refute Haldane's Account of Parleys.

SPLIT CAME ON NEUTRALITY

Germany Wanted This Guaranteed by England If War Was "Forced on Germany."

LONDON, July 19.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes what purports to be the details of the negotiations in 1912 looking to an Anglo-German rapprochement, in which Viscount Haldane, then British Secretary of State for War, took a prominent part. The substance of the article is contained in a dispatch from Berlin received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, and the article is published "in order to disprove Viscount Haldane's statement that his efforts for peace were frustrated by Germany."

According to an official statement, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out, Germany offered different forms of neutrality. The first draft of the treaty ran:

Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt at least an attitude of benevolent neutrality and exert every effort to localize the conflict.

England declined to accept this and made the following counter-proposal:

England shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany and shall refrain from aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack on Germany forms the basis of no treaty, nor is such object aimed at in any combination to which England belongs, and England will not be a party to any arrangement which aims at such an attack.

This proposal was not acceptable to Germany. The words, "unprovoked attack," says the statement as quoted by the paper, were held to be too elastic to form the basis of a special treaty of friendship, in that assurances contained in the English proposal were deemed by Germany as no more than a promise to maintain ordinary international relations. Germany then proposed:

Should one of the contracting parties become involved in a war with one or more powers, and it cannot be said that the contracting party is the aggressor, then the other contracting party will observe toward him at least benevolent neutrality and strive toward the localization of the conflict. The contracting parties reciprocally bind themselves to come to an agreement regarding their attitude in the event of one of them being forced to declare war through the open provocation of a third.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, rejected this, but made the following proposal:

Since both powers mutually desire to insure peace and friendship among themselves, England declares that she will make no unprovoked attack on Germany and will not participate in such. England will also refrain from an aggressive policy toward Germany.

This sentence was to replace the first sentence in the previous proposal. Germany consented to discuss the proposal, but made further negotiations dependent on England's assent to the following condition: "England will naturally preserve a benevolent neutrality in the event of war being forced on Germany."

Sir Edward Grey, however, because of the decision of the British Cabinet, declined to go further than the proposed formula, basing his refusal "on the fear of otherwise endangering existing friendly relations between England and other powers." Whereupon Germany declined to continue the negotiations.

Premier Asquith in a speech at Cardiff delivered on Oct. 2, 1914, gave the following explanation of the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany conducted in 1912:

"We laid down in the year 1912, in terms carefully approved by the Cabinet, and which I will textually quote, what our relations with Germany ought, in our view, to be. We said, and we communicated this to the German Government:

"'Britain declares that she will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack upon Germany. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which Britain is now a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object.'

"There is nothing ambiguous or equivocal about that. But that was not enough for German statesmanship. They wanted us to go further. They asked us to pledge ourselves absolutely to neutrality in the event of Germany being engaged in war, and this, mind you, at a time when Germany was enormously increasing both her aggressive and defensive resources, and especially upon the sea.

"They asked us, to put it quite plainly—they asked us for a free hand so far as we are concerned when they selected the opportunity to overbear, to dominate, the European world. To such a demand but one answer was possible. And that was the answer we gave.

"None the less, we have continued during the whole of the last two years, and never more energetically and more successfully than during the Balkan crisis of last year, to work not only for the peace of Europe but for the creation of a better international atmosphere and a more cordial co-operation between all the powers."

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR BEGAN 45 YEARS AGO

Anniversary of Formal Declaration by Napoleon III.—Striking Parallels and Contrasts.

Yesterday was the forty-fifth anniversary of the formal declaration of war by France against Prussia, which took place July 19, 1870. It had been reported that war was declared on the 15th, and indeed ever since that day war had been certain, but each side put off the formal break in the hope of gaining a slight moral advantage by forcing the other to make it, and not until July 19 did Napoleon III. definitely announce a state of war.

On July 15, 1870, THE NEW YORK TIMES said editorially: "It is still neither war nor peace. The Emperor is like a man on the verge of taking a step which must be irrevocable and may overwhelm him in disaster." These remarks could have been paralleled from any New York paper during the last week of July, 1914. The Emperor here referred to, of course, is Napoleon III. Further on in the same article occurs the passage: "M. Prevost Paradol insisted two years ago that it was the destiny of France to crush the colossus which threatened to bestride Europe. * * * But the Emperor has allowed no one to suspect his plans, preferring to let his project break upon the world like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. * * * Before many people understand what it all about two vast armies will have met in the shock of battle."

Indeed, it was not till a long time later that people understood just what it was about; the pretext was the candidacy of a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain, but the candidacy was withdrawn on July 12. War was precipitated by Bismarck's editing of the famous telegram from Ems describing the interview between the King of Prussia and Count Benedetti, the French Minister, in which the latter presented Napoleon's demand that the candidacy should not recur, and was politely refused. Bismarck so altered the news message as to make it appear that there were practically reciprocal insults. The fundamental cause, however, was the rivalry between France and Prussia for the dominant position on the Continent, with which was bound up the German desire to unify the nation and Napoleon's unwillingness to see this great power grow up on his frontier, and the constant series if irritations which had grown up out of Napoleon's vain attempt to get "compensation" for the successive gains of Prussia in the previous decade.

On July 18, 1870, THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted The London Times as saying: "France without a shadow of excuse or justification plunges Europe into a war of which no living person may see the end," and continues: "The proofs increase every hour that this will be a war of colossal magnitude. It is said that the United States cannot possibly be drawn into it. But how can there be any certainty of that? A misunderstanding with regard to an American vessel, intercepted on the high seas by a belligerent power, might compel us to take an attitude which would end in war." And on the same page there is an editorial with the familiar heading: "Where Are Our Merchant Ships?"

The war which followed lasted about seven months, saw the overthrow of the French Empire after the first month of disasters, the rebuilding of a provisional Government which heroically defended Paris in a long siege and raised enormous volunteer armies to relieve the capital, and the final surrender of France after Paris had capitulated and the untrained armies of the south had been beaten. France lost Alsace and Lorraine and paid $1,000,000,000 war indemnity.

With all the striking parallels between the situation in the Summers of 1870 and 1914, there are two remarkable contrasts. One is in the speed of mobilization. In 1870 both sides began to mobilize July 15, but it was eighteen days later, Aug. 2, before the first skirmish occurred at Saarbruecken, and not till Aug. 6 was the first pitched battle between entire armies.

Last year mobilization began in the last day or so of July. The first general engagements took place between the 15th and 20th of August, but this delay was due to the fact that the Germans were marching through Belgium, and the French had wasted much of their martial strength in the Alsatian adventure. The attacks on Liége on Aug. 5, less than a week after mobilization began, were an engagement of greater magnitude than that of Wissembourg, fought Aug. 4, 1870, after each side had had more than three weeks to get ready.

The other difference lies in the fact that while in each case Germany beat France at the start, in 1870 her victories were decisive. MacMahon's army was so badly beaten at Woerth on Aug. 6 that it had to retire to Chalons, and did not recover for two or three weeks. Meanwhile, the other great French army, that of Bazaine, had been outflanked, headed off at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte, and finally driven back into Metz and shut up. Then MacMahon was attacked and annihilated at Sedan.

The French defeats at Charleroi and in Luxemburg and the British defeat at Mons last August, were not as severe as that of Woerth, in the first place; and Joffre kept his troops in hand. Instead of being outflanked or headed off, he held his armies together, and finally stopped the Germans on the Marne.



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SOME men hold off until the tail-end of the season for prices to touch bottom. If you have thus delayed, now comes your chance. The *lowest price* at which I ever sell is

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Stein-Bloch Suits and my own exclusive models in *Light* and *Medium-Weight* Three-Piece Garments, ½, ¼ and ⅛ lined. All season-of-1915 garments. All clinchingly guaranteed. All medium weights may be worn up to frost. Reductions in all-priced garments are:

$20 Suits	$14.75
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No Charge For Alterations

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL ON THE MEUSE

French Near Sonvaux Repel Several, Inflicting Considerable Losses.

CANNONADE NEAR SOUCHEZ

Sixty Shells Fall in Arras—French Destroy a German Aeroplane Near Soissons.

LONDON, July 19.—The Germans today made the heights of the Meuse the principal point of their offensive, delivering a series of attacks near Sonvaux, all of which, according to the French War Office communiqué, were repulsed with considerable loss. Violent cannonading is reported from the Souchez region, but there were no infantry attacks there. Sixty German shells fell in Arras.

Tonight's French official statement follows:

In Artois there was a violent cannonade near Souchez, but no infantry attack. Sixty shells were thrown into Arras.

In the Argonne fighting with bombs and petards took place.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans this afternoon delivered two strong attacks against our positions on the ridge south of Sonvaux, which were completely repulsed. The enemy then bombarded our trenches and with weak effectives delivered a series of minor attacks, which we repelled. The German losses were considerable.

Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front.

One of our aeroplanes pursued and brought down by machine-gun fire an enemy aeroplane, which fell in flames within the German lines near Soissons. Our artillery completed its destruction.

Following is the text of the French afternoon report:

In Belgium the enemy last night bombarded with considerable violence our trenches at St. Georges, as well as the village and church of Boesinghe.

In Artois the Germans toward midnight made an attack west and southwest of Souchez on a front of 1,200 yards, but were repulsed.

In the Argonne a German attack in the region of St. Hubert was driven back. In Apremont encounters occurred with bombs and grenades, without infantry action.

In Lorraine, at Nahof on the Seille, and on the southeast borders of the Forest of Parroy some advance post encounters were reported, wherein we had the advantage.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

LORDS WARN BRITAIN AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

Urge Reduction of Civil Expenditures — Face Interest Deficit Next March.

LONDON, July 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—While the Government was proclaiming the necessity for economy in every sphere of life it was being charged in the House of Lords on Tuesday with extravagance, and a strong call for economy was made by several peers.

The debate started with a resolution moved by Viscount Midleton "that in view of the necessary expenditures on the war it is, in the opinion of this house, incumbent on his Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to reduce the civil expenditure of the country."

He proceeded to say that the position which the Government had to meet at the end of March next, on the assumption that the war was over, would be a total debt of £1,293,000,000, ($6,465,000,000.) Considering that national savings were estimated at £300,000,000 ($1,500,000,000) to £400,000,000, ($2,000,000,000,) that some £112,000,000 ($560,000,000) has been added to expenditures and £80,000,000 ($400,000,000) a year to taxation, he was not sure that statisticians would not say the nation had made as little of civil preparation for the exigencies of a state of war as of military preparation.

Viscount Midleton said he wished to appeal for a complete change of civil finance. Twenty years ago civil service estimates amounted to £20,000,000 ($1,000,000,000); today they were close to £60,000,000 ($3,000,000,000.) Thousands of civil servants had been appointed in the last eight years and the expenditure on practically all services had increased considerably. He was quite sure that a committee of public service men could be appointed and effect a reduction of from £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) to £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) before the end of this year.

Lord Lansdowne for the Government agreed that the financial position of the country required the greatest attention of Parliament if "we are to place ourselves in a sound and satisfactory financial position." He also said retrenchment was going on slowly but surely and promised that a careful scrutiny should be kept on all expenditures.

Lord Lorburn wound up the debate by saying the figures Lord Midleton gave related to the most wealthy, the most powerful and the most enduring of all the nations engaged in the war. The situation amounted to this, that if wisdom did not come to the councils of Europe there was a prospect of European bankruptcy in a comparatively short time.

The motion was agreed to after substituting the word "efficient" for "immediate."

Their unanimous appreciation by the most discerning is the highest distinction bestowable

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Universal favour has been accorded the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single Row Package

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here



MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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Entertaining at dinner and supper in La Salle Yvette, the Violet Ball Room,
Beginning Thursday, July 22d
Music by Maurice Wurm and his English Society Orchestra.
BARNETT & BARSE, Corp. Proprietors.
Telephone, Long Beach 100.

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too
KOLYNOS
Dental Cream
Provides Pure Mouths for Pure Summer Foods

BECAUSE of the greater danger from impure foods in Summer, the subject of pure food is uppermost in your mind during hot weather,

* *

"What is best for me to eat?" is a question you ask yourself almost every Summer day.

Hot weather diets are recommended and adopted—published in newspapers so all may be informed.

We are constantly cautioned against foods which are apt to cause disturbance, and particularly against those in which dangerous germ life may develop.

* *

WHY BE SO CAREFUL TO EAT ONLY PURE FOOD IF WE ARE NOT EQUALLY CAREFUL TO KEEP OUR MOUTHS IN THE PUREST POSSIBLE CONDITION?

WHY PERMIT THE GERMS IN OUR MOUTHS AND TOOTH-BRUSHES TO GO ON MULTIPLYING, WHILE WE GO TO EXTREMES TO AVOID THE SAME GERMS IN OUR FOODS?

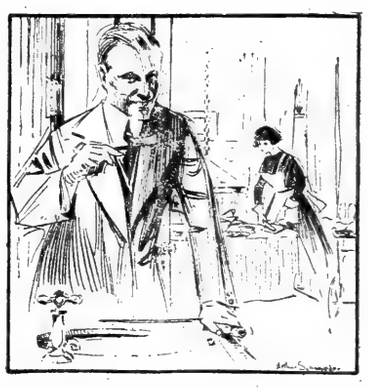
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Kolynos Dental Cream IS A DESTROYER OF THESE GERMS.

It is a perfect tooth-cleanser, in the ordinary sense—preserves your teeth and keeps them clean and beautiful.

But it also possesses the EXTRAORDINARY quality of being EFFICIENTLY ANTISEPTIC.

It kills the dangerous germs in your mouth and your throat—keeps the whole oral cavity in a fine, healthy condition. It provides a PURE MOUTH for the PURE FOOD so essential in Summer—enables the pure food to remain pure as it enters your system.



* *

The use of Kolynos Dental Cream is a habit of elegance at ANY season; but it is particularly essential in hot weather, when germ dangers are greatest.

At this season when you are eating fruits, uncooked vegetables and sea food, frequently dining at strange tables, you should brush your teeth with Kolynos AFTER EACH MEAL, thus fortifying your mouth and throat against the multiplication of germs.

Used and recommended by a majority of the dentists of the United States—procurable at your druggist's. Twenty-five cents a tube.

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ONLY ONE PIERCED ROOF

Munitions of Peace



For the invaders of the wilderness — the campers making ready for their July and August campaign.

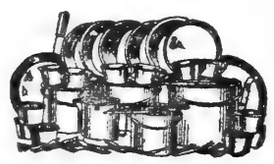
The "Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World" —this commissary of the camper—is alive with activity.

Don't be a watchful waiter —prepare now.

Go correctly outfitted, comfortably and smartly apparelled—for there is a thoroughbred code in the woods, as well as on the links and at the traps.

To go as "light" as possible, to keep warm and dry, to have the proper facilities for cooking camp food—these are the things you can prepare for here.

Abercrombie & Fitch Camp Necessities



Triangle Tents, 3¼ pounds, with bobbinet front, two windows, ground cloth sewed in—made of Tanalite; 4 by 8 by 4 feet.

Price, $11.00.

Wall Tents, for family use, Protecto and Defendo Duck, $12 to $65
Shotguns, Rifles, Revolvers, and Fishing Tackle, of every approved variety.
"Armorsteel" Cooking Outfits, shown in cut, $4 to $9.40
Aluminol Cooking Sets, $1.70 up.
Army Cots, $2.25 to $10
Blankets for Camp, $3.25 to $27.50
Air Mattresses $19 to $35
Camp Fire Chairs, 40c. to $2.75
Camp Lanterns, 75c. to $3.50
Camp Stoves, $2.75 to $7.50
Boy Scout Cooking Outfit, $1.50 and $2.50
Duffle Bags, 75c. up
Shoulder Packs, $1.25 to $8.50
Rubber and Oilskin Blankets, Pouches, Folding Canvas Bathtubs, Canvas Wash Basins, Camp Axes, Knives, Medicine Kits, Canteens, Lunch Boxes, Filter Pumps, and Condensed Camp Foods.

For Women Campers



For women and girls who enter into the real spirit of camping.
Camp Outfits of government standard khaki—cut to fit—to look smart and wear well.
Khaki Skirts, $4 and $4.50
Suits of Forestry Cloth, Corduroy, Tweeds and Homespuns.
Adirondack Camp Dresses, $10 up
Flannel Shirts, Middies, khaki and leather Hats, Leggins, Woollen Stockings, Knickerbockers and Bloomers.
Suit shown in cut—coat, knickers, and skirt of imported khaki, $8
Approved Camp Shoes, Boots and Moccasins. $35

Camp and Vacation Clothes for Men

For the older men and for youths —the exactly correct thing, down to the last detail.
Norfolk Coat and Trousers of Khaki—complete suit, $5
Coldstream Duck Suits, with knickerbockers or riding breeches.
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Tweed Golf and Country Suits, $25, $30 and $35
White Crash Golf Suits, $20
White or Gray Flannel Trousers, $6.50 to $9
White Duck Trousers, $1.75
Outing Shirts, Duck and Khaki Hats and Helmets.
Tennis Shoes in extensive variety.
A. & F. special last Golf Shoes, in a variety of leathers, $7 to $8.75
Camp, Fishing and Hunting Boots, Shoes and Moccasins—the most complete stock in the world.

Store Closes Daily, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

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ROYALTY IN PERIL IN THE AIR RAID ON KARLSRUHE

Fled to Cellars as the French Bombs Fell Thick Around the Palaces.

Queen of Sweden Suffers from Shock—No Fires Set, but a Number of Persons Killed.

BURGHERS FEEL OUTRAGED

Times Correspondent Finds Destruction Much Less Than at Antwerp from German Bombs.

From a Staff Correspondent.

KARLSRUHE, June 19.—If the Badeners, and particularly the burghers of Karlsruhe had had anything to say about it, all the Kaiser's Zeppelins would have swooped down in a bunch on London and Paris, repaying the "crime of Karlsruhe" ten bombs for a bomb. It wasn't so much the material damage, which was relatively slight, nor the heavy casualty list that roused the Badeners to such a pitch of bitterness and fury, but the almost successful attack on the four palaces in Karlsruhe. For, of all the many kinds of Germans, none cling to their Princes and Princesses with such intense affection as the Badeners.

It may be of interest to TIMES readers to know just what happened while seven or twenty-three French aeroplanes, dropping 80 or 130 bombs—according to whether you believe the German or French reports—cruised for nearly an hour over this garden city.

First Lieutenant and "Platzmajor" Wolff, who is in charge of rounding up the facts, gave me the following version as it looked to the Germans:

"The seven French aeroplanes that participated in the raid," he said, "did not come in a flock. Two of them arrived first, from the southeast—a very clever manoeuvre to distract attention from the main body of five, that arrived from three to five minutes later, from the southwest. The first bomb dropped at about 0:40 A. M. Altogether they shed about eighty bombs, of which six were blindganger, (meaning that they didn't go off.) The bombs used were of eight and ten centimeter calibre, filled with melinite. That the French had designs not to cause great material damage, but to kill, is indicated by the fact that not a single fire was caused. The bombs were those with which one wants to kill men; only one was an incendiary bomb.

"You will later see that 90 per cent. of the bombs dropped within a circle having a radius of 500 yards in the heart of town, this circle bounding the four ducal palaces. They very carefully avoided dropping bombs on the barracks, ammunition depots, &c., at either end of the town, while the entire railway was not attacked, not a single bomb falling on the main railroad station, the freight station, or the railroad tracks.

"As soon as the first two fliers were reported as approaching a shrill warning was sounded by the military steam siren, and Karlsruhe awoke up the warning. Most of the population thereupon sought safe cover in cellars, as precisely instructed, and the people were all in their houses when the main group of fliers arrived and made their attack. The French fliers, however, made use of a clever ruse which they had already employed in their visits to Freiburg and other towns. After dropping a considerable number of bombs they flew away and disappeared. The populace thereupon came out of their houses and poured into the streets to see what had happened. After eight ten minutes the French fliers came back and threw surprise bombs. Their 'disappearing trick' resulted in the death of twenty-seven and the injury of 64. The French aeroplanes flew at a great height—between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. They were heavily fired upon by our aerial guns, which had been purposely placed way out of town so that nobody could charge that Karlsruhe was a fortified, defended place.

French Guided by Spies.

"After circling above the city for nearly an hour they fled in two groups, east and west, then joined and went southwest. The French had been so well informed by their spies that they were able to come by ways where they were not noticed and hence not reported to us until they were almost on top of us.

"We believe we have proofs that the French had such an attack on Karlsruhe all carefully planned out months ago, probably even before the war, for in the first days of mobilization a Sergeant on duty at the railroad station found a plan of Karlsruhe on a suspicious stranger and on this marked plan among other items was noted what room of his palace the Grand Duke slept in. Luckily the Grand Duke had left for the front on the very morning before the raid."

Lieutenant Wolff also pointed out that the raid had happened on June 15, two days before the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Karlsruhe was to have taken place.

In the course of a three-hour tour of the town I was able to account for about seventy bombs. The great majority had fallen on open squares, parks, gardens, sidewalks and streets. Less than a score had struck buildings. The material damage was surprisingly slight for the number of bombs thrown.

Of the four palaces, only one—that of Prince Max of Baden—was actually struck by a bomb. One bomb dropped very close to the back door of the this palace, but didn't explode; a second exploded in the small garden at the corner of the palace; a third, however, was more effective, and blew in the roof of the main building. In the absence of Prince Max, who was in Berlin on business, Princess Max graciously granted me permission to go through the palace up to the garret to see what the freak bomb had done.

This particular bomb had cut through the tin roof, striking at an angle of about seventy degrees, as the trail plainly showed. In exploding it damaged the stone cornice outside, shattered two wooden beams in the garret, which it further marked with bomb-splitters, and drilled two small holes through the floor of the garret and pierced the ceiling of the room below that of little Place Berthold and the Princess Marie-Alexander. By a freak of good fortune it had stuck fast in the ceiling, only the sharp point showing. The little Princess and the Princeling probably haven't been told what a narrow escape from death they had.

Royal Family in the Cellar.

The chamberlain, a venerable retainer with aristocratic white muttonchop whiskers, who led the excursion into the Prince's garret, told for the hundredth time how he had run to the nearest window at the first wail of the military siren, how he had seen the French flyers coming and realized the seriousness of the threatened danger; how he had run to warn his mistress and fetch the royal children, and had, as the bomb struck home, ushered them quickly into the cellar—the Princess Max with a hasty kimono thrown over her nightdress, the little Prince Berthold insisting on rescuing his woolly toy horse too. He was shown the toy horse, since the worse for its experience, except that its tail was missing. This faithful old retainer, after getting his mistress and the royal children to the cellar safely, had then rushed upstairs to put out the fire, if any, but, finding none, thanked God, and then, "with typical German thoroughness," had collected all the débris, all the bomb splinters and ugly-looking fragments, and extracted the point that had pierced the ceiling of the nursery—all these "to show master when he comes home from Berlin," he said proudly. I was shown about five pounds of bomb splinters which are kept in Princess Max's boudoir pending the return of her husband.

The venerable chamberlain could with difficulty be restrained from repeating his story all over again. "It was lucky it wasn't an incendiary bomb," he said, and "Lucky the water tank wasn't struck, though some water did leak through the ceiling because this waterpipe was perforated," and "the children were brave and didn't cry a bit."

Even more sensational and "dastardly," to the German mind, was the attack on the Grossherzogliches Residenzschloss, or Grand Ducal Residence Palace, where the old Grand Duchess, mother of the reigning Grand Duke, is a steady lodger, and where the Queen of Sweden was a guest at the time. One bomb fell into the backyard—the Fasanerie or Pheasantry, to be exact, causing some feathered casualties. A second bomb dropped about a hundred yards from the Residenzschloss, on the Schlossplatz, within fifteen feet of the Karl Friedrich Monument, taking the crease out of Karl Friedrich's right bronze trouser leg and pockmarking the granite foundation. This was the extent of the material damage.

More effective, however, was a third bomb that struck and stripped of leaves and branches a slender young linden tree in the park, 150 feet from the left wing of the palace, where were the apartments of the Queen of Sweden. A small iron balcony is in front of the Swedish Queen's bedroom, which is one flight up. Immediately above on the second floor was the chamber of her principal lady-in-waiting. The Queen, who was roused from sleep by the first bursting bombs, rushed to the window in her nightgown to see what had happened. This bomb that struck closest shattered the window panes through which she was looking, as well as seventy other windows in the palace, and had the effect of causing her royal Highness to start a quick retreat for the cellar, where the aged Grand Duchess Luise and the lady-in-waiting also sought refuge. Bomb splinters actually flew into the lady-in-waiting's room. The Queen herself had a narrow escape, for flying bomb splinters pitted the palace walls close to the window at which she was standing.

The third palace, where the reigning Grand Duke lives, also drew three bombs. One fell within fifty feet of a small excrescent wing of the main building, pockmarking the masonry. The other two fell in the handsome old Italian garden, where the Grand Duke habitually takes his constitutional, after breakfast.

The fourth palace, the Markgräfliches Palais, where nobody was living at the time of the attack, also escaped miraculously, although heavily bombarded. One bomb landed on the sidewalk in front of it, wrecking the entrance of a small hotel across the way, killing four men in the street, and marking the palace. Another dropped in the Rondell Platz, close by, slightly damaging the monument to Grand Duke Karl, also killing two men. Another man was killed in the market place a block from the Markgravian Palace.

Hospitals Hit.

The predilection which airbombs have for buildings flying Red Cross flags and conspicuously painted on their roofs with the Red Cross emblem, also for schools and school children, as well as babies, was again amply born out in the big French air raid. Thus three bombs fell on the Teachers' Seminary, now being used for hospital purposes, and therefore flying the Red Cross flag. Three convalescent soldiers were wounded. Another hospital attracted half a dozen bombs. One fell among the trees in the hospital garden, killing three convalescent soldiers, two in the courtyard. The others chiefly did minor damage to houses in the side street. Several bombs dropped in what looked like a large freight yard. These sidings, I was told, were used for backing in the loaded hospital trains, an old railroad station having been turned into a reception hospital at which the wounded were unloaded. Another bomb dropped in front of a school, killing two men, one woman, and one child. Another bomb went through a kindergarten building, but fortunately it was not occupied at the time.

The local synagogue also had a close shave. One of the few bombs that did not go off fell on the sidewalk in front of it. Another struck a saloon just across the street from the Catholic Church, killing a servant girl.

Interesting was the study of the numerous freak bombs. Thus one bomb neatly shaved off a small stone balcony from the front of an apartment store, then bounced off and landed on the sidewalk in the Kaiserstrasse. Another struck on the main Post Office, but did little damage. Another fell close beside the bronze fountain in the courtyard before the handsome city baths, scarring the limb of a bronze water nymph. Other flying bomb splinters pitted the portico of the baths, the handsome mosaic above the main entrance, showing various Greek gods and goddesses with entourage in natural colors, luckily escaped damage, all except Leda feeding the swan, who sustained an injury to the left breast.

It seemed as if the shower of airbombs had fallen about everywhere except where great material damage was possible. Thus one dropped halfway between the fine old City Hall and the old Protest Church, doing damage to neither while the handsome Court Theatre also narrowly escaped damage.

I looked over a half a dozen houses which had been fairly and squarely hit, and came to the conclusion that French airbombs were rather impotent affairs when you compare them with the effect of German bombs as I had seen it at Antwerp, for instance. In no case had any house in Karlsruhe been reduced to a mass of ruins. A neat hole through the roof and two or three rooms under it badly mussed up was the result when a bomb really hit a target, but not more than 15 per cent. of the bombs thrown were bullseyes.

The Germans, it seems, had been all prepared for an air raid on Karlsruhe, and Platzmajor Wolff told me the organization had worked brilliantly in the emergency. Within five minutes after the first bomb had been thrown, motor ambulances were racing through the streets, and twenty minutes after it was all over the dead had been removed from the streets and the injured were all in hospitals. Within one hour the necessary orders were issued and work begun on the cleanup. In four days the work had been done with such speed and thoroughness that the stranger would have had hard work finding any traces of where bombs had dropped on the streets and sidewalks if native guides hadn't pointed out the spots. Only many thousands of brand new shiny window panes indicated clearly where bombs had gone off in the neighborhood. Carpenters and masons were at work patching up the houses struck. Ironworkers were at work putting in a new frame to the front of the delicatessen store of an Italian, J. Della Bona, which had been completely shaved away by one bomb, though business was going on as usual.

One of the most curious souvenirs of the raid was a high wooden board fence close to which a bomb had exploded. This board fence was riddled like a sieve by several hundred flying bomb-splinters.

Americans in Karlsruhe.

The famous Karlsruhe raid was not without a certain American interest for the American war colony here still numbers about twenty-seven. As my time was limited I tried to find some of these Americans quickly through the police, but apparently Americans aren't regarded as undesirable characters, or even objects of suspicion in hospitable Karlsruhe, for at Police Headquarters they had no list of the American residents. I finally found an American prima donna, Miss Margaretha Bruntsch of San Francisco, Grand Dukal Court Opera Singer, whose artistic temperament had been decidedly ruffled by recent events and who had some delightfully biting things to say about French "Kultur" and French "barbarians." Miss Bruntsch said in part:

"I won't be going wrong in supposing that you wanted to find out from me too uch how this latest deed of horror of the French affected me. You can't put it too strongly what indignation I feel in the depths of my heart for the barbarous 'rawness,' combined with cool premeditation with which this former Kultur nation murdered defenseless old men, women, and children of a peaceful city. What I had to live through was horrible. I feel a fresh wave of indignation every time I think of that hour of terror. Think of it; it wasn't an attack on the military buildings here; no, it was an attack, as the whole population knows, a well thought out plan to destroy the so well beloved princely family and the people of this city which had always with utmost hospitality welcomed to the French within its walls. I wouldn't have thought such a thing possible. Where is the highly admired culture of the French? I think I know the feelings of my fellow-Americans living in Baden, and particularly those in Karlsruhe; among all those with whom I have spoken I have found a feeling of deep indignation and a demand for adequate vengeance. If the Germans would only give up their tender susceptibilities and answer such a deed of barbarism with similar measures! Everything the Germans have done so far, compared with this deed of the French, is merely child's play. I only wish all our American citizens on the other side of the water could have seen the horribly maimed victims lying around the streets; the sight would have filled them with a holy anger; they would have wanted to help annihilate these contemptible enemies instead of helping them with war supplies to carry out their devilish plans."

The Queen of Sweden, who is a sister of the reigning Grand Duke, and as a German Princess greatly beloved by the people here, was said to have been badly frightened by her experience and to have suffered from a slight attack of nerves. Whether the Germans will be able to make permanent and valuable political capital out of her presence at the time of the raid is a matter of considerable interest and speculation among those whose business it is to follow the present complications of Continental politics.

BIG ARMS STRIKE TO START TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

"Many orders for munitions for the Allies have been placed in this country in a manner by which the placing of them was a matter of public knowledge. But there are very important jobs being done for the Allies about which the public knows nothing. I might include in these the development of the new tools of war, the secrecy about which is due to the desire of the Allies to keep the details away from spies of the enemy. Our men working on these are pledged to secrecy and work as so many automatons. This work is more widespread than might be thought."

John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Iron Workers, said:

"If Mr. Gompers sees me, he'll come here. I've had enough of peace plans. The strike is on. Mr. Gompers can't order me about. We have sent him an invitation to come here and explain his statements about the use of money. He is not in a position to settle anything for us.

"This strike will never be settled until Mr. Gompers states publicly that he does not believe any money is being used here and until Major Penfield shows me the color of the German gold he said I was getting or tells the world he doesn't know what he was talking about. I shall decline Mr. Gompers's invitation when I get it. The leaders here, including myself, are international officials and take no orders from Gompers."

In an earlier statement Mr. Keppler said:

"If Mr. Gompers can arbitrate, we will listen to him, but no more attentively than to any other public-spirited man. So far as Secretary of Labor Wilson and the National Government go, we do not see that Mr. Wilson can issue any orders to us. If he can arbitrate and get us our demands and our rights without a long strike, none will be more glad than I.

"However, no matter how this strike turns out, the labor leaders here will demand of Mr. Gompers an explanation of his statement that German money is being used in American labor troubles. If he referred at all to the Bridgeport situation, he must make an explanation or face a crisis. He is just as liable for statements he cannot prove as is Major Penfield."

The factory, other than the Remington, from which the labor leaders say the machinists will walk out tomorrow, is a sub-contracting shop. The leaders declined to name it. In this shop, they said, one or two men had been discharged and the rest of the workers were dissatisfied. The leaders said the men demanded a strike order and had received it. This plant, the leaders assert, is running to capacity, sixty per cent. of its output being destined for the use of the allied armies. The other forty per cent. is regular work.

On the eve of the strike, which is aimed principally at the Remington companies, which are making arms and ammunition for the Allies, Mr. Johnson, leader of the iron workers, issued a statement in which he said:

"If this strike brings calamity to Bridgeport, the natives have no one to blame but Major Walter S. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms plant.

Not one of the iron workers now on strike will go back until Major Penfield has made a public retraction of his charge that Germany has inspired this strike. Major Penfield has brought this on himself and he has the biggest fight of his life on his hands."

"It is a perfectly correct statement that the workmen who are making munitions of war in America think they should get some of the profit, of which the manufacturers are making millions. Major Penfield brought on the crisis when he refused on Saturday to grant us a conference, a right granted us by the United States Government; when Major Penfield was head of the Springfield Arsenal, he was forced by Federal rule to listen to the men whenever they had a demand or grievance to lay before him. Major Penfield will come to us for conferences before he is through, and we will not refuse him an audience."

The strike order came in the midst of a truce ordered by Mr. Johnson yesterday after, he said, a New Yorker financially interested in Bridgeport munition manufacture had asked for a chance to try to effect a settlement. In announcing the strike at noon tomorrow, Mr. Johnson said:

"The man who wishes to mediate failed, and so I will not make his name public. He called me from New York on the telephone at 4 o'clock this afternoon and said he had been unable to arrange for a conference. He told me he could not hold it against me if I should go ahead as planned."

There was a report in Bridgeport today that the interested New Yorker was J. P. Morgan or a member of his firm. Mr. Johnson denied this.

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the manufacturers of Bridgeport doubted the good faith of the Johnson truce and took it to mean a weakening on the part of the machinists. Accordingly this morning the Manufacturers' Association held a meeting, at which the twenty-one plants making war munitions under sub-contracts from the Remington companies were represented, and at the close issued this statement:

"As a result of a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association this morning, it was decided that the manufacturers of Bridgeport would stand as a body behind the Remington Arms U. M. C. Company in its decision to operate only an open shop, inasmuch as under this plan industrial conditions here have been satisfactory to employer and employe for many years. All the leading manufacturers of the city were present at this meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Daniel Davenport."

Mr. Davenport is attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers. He represented Loewe & Co in their suit against the Danbury hatters. His coming here for a conference is taken to mean that the munitions manufacturers generally are going to fight the unions.

Mr. Davenport was asked the significance of his coming to Bridgeport. He said it had no particular significance. When shown the statement that he had addressed the meeting, he said:

"I addressed no meeting. I advised confidentially with some manufacturers today on a legal question. That is all I have to say."

James G. Ludlum, President of the Manufacturers' Association, later admitted that the reference to Mr. Davenport was a "clumsy inaccuracy."

The action of the manufacturers was a big surprise to the labor leaders. They had made no demand for a closed shop; they planned to make that demand after the strike had spread. They had thought that all the initiative would be on their part. The declaration of the manufacturers was taken as a declaration of war.

"This beclouds the issue," said Mr. Keppler of the manufacturers' statement. "I don't see why they bring the closed shop in. We hadn't mentioned it. It looks as if they were looking for trouble. In a week or two we will have the whole munition manufacturing business in Bridgeport at a standstill, and it will stay at a standstill until we get what we want."

Mr. Keppler was asked to tell concisely just what the unions wanted.

"There are at present," he replied, "just three demands. If the strike goes further the demands will increase. The demands are:

"1. Recognition of the millwrights as members of the metal trade unions and not of the carpenters', and fixing of the responsibility for the order some one gave for the millwrights to join the carpenters' union, an attempt on the part of the Remington or the Stewart people to dictate the international management of the unions.

"2. A guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day in all plants in Bridgeport making war munitions. This carries with it a demand for a guarantee of a minimum wage and double pay for overtime.

"3. That all men who go on strike will be taken back to work."

In addition, of course, Mr. Johnson demands that Major Penfield retract his charge of German influence being back of the strike.

"Any settlement we may make with the Remington people," Mr. Keppler went on, "will not stave off the demand for an eight-hour day at other factories. We will go after all the factories in Bridgeport on the eight-hour question. In addition I will call out the machinists at any factory in the United States that takes up any Remington contracts."

Mr. Keppler said that, besides the machinists at the Remington Arms plant, the drop forgers, die casters and toolmakers would strike.

Asked what he thought of the manufacturers' declaration that enough non-union machinists were in Bridgeport and could be brought here to keep the factories going, he said:

"That is not true. We will have practically every machinist in Bridgeport out with us. The Capewell Horseshoe Nail Company of Hartford has a machinists' strike on its hands, and has been unable to get any machinists. All the machinists are working, and there are not enough for the jobs. We have orders for 15,000 machinists in England if we could get them. Where in the world are the Remington people going to get 2,000 machinists?"

Chief of Police Birmingham will have all his available men at the arms plant when the machinists walk out tomorrow. The report that the 700 guards at the plant would quit when the machinists struck caused no little concern to the police. Sheriff Simeon Pease of Fairfield County, who would have to call out the National Guard if need arose, said tonight he would be fully prepared to deal with the situation if conditions got beyond the control of the police. He thought, however, that the Remington companies would be able to bring enough men here to guard their plants.

"Will picketing be resorted to during the strike?" Mr. Keppler was asked.

"Not only at the works but throughout the city," he said. "I do not expect any violence, as the people of Bridgeport are of a higher class than are to be found in most factory towns."

All attempts today to interview Major Penfield met with no success. A six-foot barbed wire fence was erected today around the offices, and the front doors were boarded up, while papers and records were transferred to a place of safety.

The Labor Leader, a paper which has sprung into being since the strike started a week ago today with the walkout of 200 ironworkers, today printed an editorial with the heading, "The Kaiser and the Major," which rampantly reverses the charge the Major made of German influence and accuses Major Penfield and the Kaiser of being in league.

Despite the denial of labor leaders here of any knowledge of any appeal having been made by the British Government to J. P. Morgan & Co. to stop the strike at any cost, the report persists that D. A. Thomas, the Welsh operator who is now in this country as a representative of the British Government, is in Bridgeport trying to quell the trouble. Mr. Thomas is said to be found at any of the Bridgeport hotels. The story of the appeal to J. P. Morgan & Co. came from Springfield, Mass. Daniel R. Donovan, Business Agent of the machinists there, declared that he knew all about it. The leaders here have asked Donovan for particulars.

Mr. Donovan said he got his information from a woman alleged to be in a position to know what was going on in the Morgan offices. He issued a statement today, which was sent here, in which he said that Mr. Thomas had been authorized by London to pay all extra costs the manufacturers of New England would sustain by acceding to the strikers' demands and to rush the war orders at all hazards.

The strike leaders estimate that they will have 10,000 men out by the last of the week. It will take about a week before the rest of the munition makers, to the number of 30,000, including 5,000 girls, will be thrown out of work, say the union chiefs.

Thousands of union application blanks are being spread about the city, the strike leaders giving to every worker a chance to join the union and enjoy strike benefits during the fight. Organizers will come from Washington to unionize the girl workers, in order that they may have sustenance. Machinists in every city in the United States, it is expected, will pour money into Bridgeport to force a successful issue of the strike.

Every union in Bridgeport held a mass meeting tonight. The men are ready for the strike and will go out as called. They were all cautioned by the leaders to maintain order and to stay at their work until the call came.

The Hod Carriers' Union at a mass meeting tonight called another meeting for Wednesday night to vote on the question of calling out the 500 members of the union who are employed on the construction of the new Remington Arms plant.

When Mr. Keppler, the machinists' leader, was asked whether he had heard that some of the guards at the Remington plant had struck or threatened to strike, he replied:

"A business agent of the guards has called upon me. I cannot say what he talked about. I have been reliably informed, however, that five of the guards tried to have themselves beaten up a couple of nights ago so that they could demand more wages."

From another source it was understood that the guards at the plant have asked for an increase in their pay. This, however, could not be confirmed.

GOMPERS CALLS CONFERENCE.

Wants to Restrict Strike—Knows of Foreign Tampering with Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight that he had called a conference of the officers of the International Association of Machinists to meet with him in Washington to consider the strike at the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

In calling the conference Mr. Gompers said it was his purpose to use every resource at his command to prevent a general strike.

"I have called the officers of the Machinist's International Union for a conference here," he said. "We will do everything possible to prevent the strike from spreading to the various unions of the workers at the Remington factory, which would bring its machinery to a standstill."

Despite reports from Bridgeport that negotiations had failed to bring about a settlement of the controversy between the Remington Company and the labor leaders, officials of the Department of Labor declared tonight that they believed an agreement would be reached in time to avert a general strike. Secretary Wilson said, however, that in the event the workers did walk out in force he immediately would appoint conciliators in an attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

President Gompers earlier today expressed the opinion that the Bridgeport trouble might have been part of a general plan by foreign influences to cause labor troubles to cut off American exports of arms and ammunition.

"I know that foreign interests, well supplied with funds, have sought to bring on labor troubles to prevent the shipping of American products to Europe," he said. "I know that an effort was made to bring about a strike of longshoremen, and that when that failed an effort was made to cause a strike of seamen. I know these things as well as I know anything that I have not personally seen. There can be no doubt that this foreign propaganda, with unlimited means behind it, is seeking to check the manufacture and exportation of supplies to Europe."

Mr. Gompers said that an effort would be made to improve conditions at Bridgeport.

"There is a great hue and cry abroad in the land," he said, "that the workmen should bear the burden of hard times. I believe that when there is general prosperity from any cause the workmen should have his share of the increased profit."

Mr. Gompers reiterated tonight the charge that foreign interests had sought to bring about labor troubles in the United States to check the exportation of war supplies to Europe. He declined to give details, remarking:

"I do not want to shut off my line of information by making it public at this time. I hope for a quick and fair settlement of the strike at Bridgeport," he added. "But it must be borne in mind that for some time the men and women, the woman particularly, have been working long hours and for small pay. I hope these conditions will be improved with the adjustment of the other troubles there."

German commerce has been driven from the seas. British merchant vessels are being torpedoed daily. The United States has only a coastwise mercantile marine. Read what American shipping stood for in the past in Ernest Poole's timely new novel

THE HARBOR

"One of the ablest novels added to American fiction in many a year."—N. Y. Tribune.

$1.40. THE MACMILLAN CO., Pub., N. Y.

JUST OUT

THE LANDLOPER

By

HOLMAN DAY

Humor, sentiment, and adventure tread upon each other's heels in this romance of the highroad, filled with Mr. Day's quaint types.

HARPER & BROTHERS

SPECIAL VALUES IN LINGERIE

Dainty Camisole, sheer batiste and ecru lace, invisible fastenings; excellent value, each

$1.50

COMBINATIONS—SKIRTS
CORSETS—ACCESSORIES
NIGHT GOWNS—APRONS

McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

FOR GUIDANCE OF INVESTORS.

The Annalist, published every Monday, directs investors into the right channels. Best information on financial and economic developments throughout the world. Price 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

TODAY'S SPECIALS

3,150 Men's Shirts

No Job Lots Our Own Stocks — ⅓ Off — Full Assortment of All Sizes

Satin Striped Pure Silk Shirts

Good weight and crisply woven silk shirtings of unusual brilliance and in color combinations for all tastes, from the neatest line stripes to the bold and distinctive stripes of many colors. All are perfectly made and of our usual fine fitting models.

Value $5.00 — **3.00**

3 for 8.65 — 6 for 17.00

High Grade Negligee Shirts

Comprising all our finest mercerized, silk finished, silk striped, fine madras and other popular shirts from previous sales and additional new lots being shown for the first time at such low prices. Perfect fitting and unusually well made. All serviceable qualities.

Values $1.65 and $1.95 — **1.15**

3 for 3.25 — 6 for 6.00

Mercerized Madras Soft Shirts

Finest assortment of only the most desirable patterns in light weight madras of very fine texture. Soft cuffs and plain five-button fronts. Plenty of black, blue and lavender and other neat stripes.

Values $1.50 and $1.65 — **95c**

3 for 2.75 — 6 for 5.25

Also the Following Attractions In Our Men's Furnishing Department

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
300 CREPE DE CHINE BAT TIES—All the popular dots.	75c	50c
850 PLAIN MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—	$1.50	95c
50 BEACH & BATH ROBES—Light, medium and heavy—	$7.50 to $10	4.95
10,000 PAIRS SILK MIXED HALF HOSE—Popular taupe and pearl shades.	39c	25c
350 WOOL KNITTED BATHING SUITS—Non-shrinkable and fast color.	$3.50	2.45
250 FINELY MADE NIGHT SHIRTS—"Fruit of the Loom" cotton.	$1.00	75c

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YESTERDAY—THE BIGGEST JULY DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE LORD & TAYLOR STORE

Mid-Season Clearaway of Tag-Ends

In Which All Sections Participated

¶ We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the magnificent response to our Sunday Announcement. The sale continues with many splendid values on every floor, a partial list of which will appear in our advertisement in today's Evening Papers.

¶ Decisive Price Reductions to effect an immediate clearance of Spring merchandise makes this the most Important Value Giving Event that has occurred here in many years.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

864-866 AND 868 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

A Disposal of Summer Apparel presents *unique advantages* for the Mid-Summer Purchaser—

$65 to $125 Garden Party Dresses at $45
High-character styles of marquisette, net, lingerie, and chiffon.

$55 to $95 Afternoon Gowns at $28 & $38
Attractive styles of silk and cloth.

$35 to $45 Beach & Outing Frocks, $18
Charming styles, of sheer fabrics.

$35 to $125 Silk Coats & Wraps—$18, $28, $55
Of faille, satin and chiffon; suitable for afternoon or evening.

Costume Suits—formerly $65 to $125—$32
Cloth Suits—formerly $45 to $75—$19
Linen Suits—formerly $25 to $45—$15

$50 to $65 Promenade Coats at $35
$35 Shantung Motor Coats at $18

$22 to $45 Silk Sweater Coats at $15, $20 and $35
Fashionable shades and stripes.

$20 to $30 Summer Hats—$10
Delightful light effects, trimmed with fruit and flowers; also styles with simpler trimmings, for beach and country wear.

Cretonne Sets (hat and parasol)—$20, $25, $35

5,000 STANDARD MEN MAY JOIN IN STRIKE

Closing of Bayonne Oil Plant Might Cause Shortage of Supply for the Allies.

900 COOPERS LEAVE WORKS

Six Vessels at Docks Have Been Loading for England, but Have Only Part of Cargoes Aboard.

The discontent among the employes of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., which first became manifest last Thursday, when the 100 still cleaners went on a strike because their demand for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages was refused, was augmented yesterday when 900 employes of the barrel factory shut down the engines and marched quietly from the plant.

Last night it seemed to be the impression of the police and others cognizant of the conditions at the plant, which is the largest of the kind in this part of the country, that the strike of the coopers and still cleaners would be followed soon, possibly today, by a general strike of the employes, who number between 5,000 and 6,000. In that event there will be a cessation of the shipment of oil from Bayonne to Europe and a big shortage in gasoline and naphtha, as these commodities are made in vast quantities at the Bayonne plant.

Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson detailed Inspector Daniel Cady and a squad of patrolmen to the plant last night and revoked an order allowing a score of detectives and patrolmen to attend the excursion of the Democratic Club today.

The still cleaners were jubilant when they learned the coopers had quit work, and expect the firemen, boilermakers, pipefitters, yardmen, and laborers to follow suit. The coopers waited until 10 o'clock for an answer to their request for an increase in wages of 11 per cent., and when none came they dropped their tools and quit. The still cleaners were also encouraged when they were told that a number of the twenty-five Italian strike-breakers the company had put in their places had given up their jobs.

The striking still cleaners are mostly Polish and accustomed to working inside the stills, where the thermometer registers more than 200 degrees, wrapped in heavy clothing and standing on hot coke. The Italians found those conditions unbearable, and some of them were prostrated when they emerged from the stills after working a few minutes. The still cleaners are paid from $2.17 to $2.40 a day. The strikers say the company formerly paid $5 to $6 a day for this work.

Tied up at the oil docks yesterday were six vessels being loaded with case and tank oil. They carry between 40,000 and 50,000 barrels of oil each. Five of them are to take oil to England, and the other to Mexico. Much of the oil shipped abroad since the war began is said to have gone to the Allies.

Some of the workmen have an idea that the Standard, if a general strike is called, may attempt to obtain barrels from the Tide Water Oil Company, whose plant adjoins the Standard's. If that is done, the workmen say, trouble will probably break out among the Tide Water employes.

Early yesterday morning Frank Raguse, 125 West Twenty-third Street, and Philip Gresuks of 629 Boulevard, who had taken places vacated by still cleaners, were on their way home from work when several shots were fired at them from ambush. They returned the shots, but no one was injured. Raguso and Gresuks were arrested for carrying concealed weapons and fined $50 each by Recorder William J. Cain. The latter also had before him fifteen strikers for disorderly conduct. Five were sent to jail for thirty days, two were fined $25, and Alex Tzuzowski, on whom a rubber hose blackjack was found, was fined $50. The others were let off with a warning.

Soon after the coopers struck yesterday, General Manager George B. Gifford and General Superintendent George B. Hennessy left for the main office at 26 Broadway, Manhattan. At the Bayonne office it was said there was no trouble except that with the still cleaners. Seekers for information were referred to 26 Broadway.

REFUSES A FINAL DIVORCE.

Mrs. Jacobs Says She Won't Let Husband Marry Alleged Rival.

Mrs. Juliette Jacobs got a separation from James Jacobs, a merchant tailor, on Dec. 29, 1911, and $50 a week alimony. Later she sued for a divorce and got an interlocutory decree with $25 a week alimony. She refused to take out her final decree and now has applied to Justice Philbin to have her separation alimony of $50 a week restored. The matter has been sent to a referee.

Mrs. Jacobs in the divorce proceeding named Amanda Green. In her present application Mrs. Jacobs says she was married to the defendant on Jan. 4, 1900, and that they have a daughter 14 years old. She and her husband separated soon after their marriage, but after the child was born they lived together again for a brief period and again separated.

Mrs. Jacobs was willing to divorce her husband and let him marry Mrs. Green, but on May 25 last, when she was passing 130th Street and Seventh Avenue, she alleges, she met Mrs. Green, who made an insulting gesture. Thereupon Mrs. Jacobs decided not to apply for her final decree of divorce and so to prevent her husband from marrying Mrs. Greene.

"If I divorce my husband," she said, "he will marry Amanda, and my friends and relatives have advised against it."

In reply Mr. Jacobs says his wife takes paregoric, which has affected her and that once she had to go to a sanitarium to be nursed back to health.

TO PLEAD FOR MRS. FEROLA.

Clubwomen Named to Address Governor Whitman Tomorrow.

The Ferola Committee, which is seeking executive clemency for Madeline Ferola, who was sentenced to be executed on Aug. 2, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. Arrangements were made for a delegation to attend the hearing set by Governor Whitman for Wednesday.

Among those who will address Governor Whitman will be Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Mothers' Club; Miss Maida Craigen, Chairman of the Probation Committee of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frank Cothren, Treasurer of the Women's Suffrage Party of Brooklyn; and Mrs. Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Republican Club.

Governor Whitman announced his intention of commuting the Ferola woman's sentence nearly three weeks ago.

Compo Dairy Buildings Burned.

Fire early yesterday morning destroyed the home of Lawrence Compo on Walling Street, Glendale, Queens. The fire spread to the big cow barns on either side of the house. Compo and helpers managed to get all of the cows in the barns out and herded away. All the horses were out in fields grazing. The Compo farm and dairy are the largest of their class in Queens. The loss is about $15,000.

DR. SHAW WINS A POINT.

One Threatened Lien Is Removed from Her Yellow Auto.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the veteran suffragist and President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will not have to pay the bill of $5.68 for instruction in running her little yellow automobile "Eastern Victory." This was announced from the National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, this city, yesterday. The chauffeur who presented the bill and put it in legal hands for collection has been dismissed from the firm with which he was connected and has only gained by the transaction a little unpleasant notoriety.

Through some inadvertence Dr. Shaw did not receive the bill when it was first sent out, and when she did hear of it through the Constable who presented it for collection, she immediately sent her check to the company. It was returned with the following letter:

We are in receipt of your letter and check to pay for the services of Mr. Stillwell in teaching you to run your new car. We are surprised to learn of the charge made on you by one of our salesmen. This is entirely contrary to our well-established policy. We have never before known any of our salesmen to do such a thing. This in itself was bad enough, but the fact that he placed a bill in the hands of a Constable we consider an insult to this company. We are returning the check to you with our apologies, and beg to assure you that such a thing as this never happened before, and we believe will never happen again. Mr. Stillwell has been dismissed from the employ of this company.

Dr. Shaw has returned to Moylan, Penn., where the little "Eastern Victory" was seized for taxes, it was also announced from headquarters, to consult with her attorneys regarding a bill for an injunction which she has filed, restraining the authorities of Delaware County from levying on the car. It is said now that the sale announced for next Saturday will be either postponed or abandoned. The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association wants to bid on the car if the court permits the sale to proceed.

CALL BILLINGS AS WITNESS.

Banker to Tell Coroner of the Vanadis-Bunker Hill Collision.

C. K. G. Billings, the banker and horseman, who was aboard his yacht the Vanadis when she collided with the steamer Bunker Hill in a fog on Long Island Sound on June 13, killing one of the steamer's passengers, George H. Kendrick, President of the Massachusetts Banking Company, at 141 Milk Street, Boston, will be asked to attend the inquest to give his version of the accident that caused the death of the banker. Three of the passengers were injured. They are now out of the jurisdiction of the local authorities, and the Coroner has not been able to obtain witnesses so that the Coroner's jury may dispose of the case.

Mr. Billings's steam yacht struck the Bunker Hill on the port side, and when the vessels drew apart Kendrick was found dead in his bunk. The police told Coroner Riordan yesterday that the injured passengers had all gone to their homes in other cities and it was impossible to produce the necessary witnesses of the accident. He then decided to summon Mr. Billings.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The July Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Clothing

offers worth while economies in

Men's Suits, at $15.00 to 21.50

Heretofore up to $35.00

The models are all from regular stock and include cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, flannels and serges; sizes 33 to 48, all proportions.

Hartman "Rite-Hite" Wardrobe Trunks

We invite inspection of our complete line of these high-class Trunks which have just been awarded

The Gold Medal at the Panama Exposition

They are noted for excellence of construction, unequalled packing facilities and unusual durability. Various models,

Special at $25.00, 35.00 & 50.00

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

New Today in the

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD SALE

Mr. MAN!—A Suit to Your Measure for Only $18.50

This is an extraordinarily low price for the materials we offer and for the tailoring we insist upon.

The fact is, we have suit lengths left from various bolts, enough to make 237 suits.

The mates of these Suits cut from the same bolts and tailored exactly as these will be tailored, cost so much more than $18.50 that we prefer not to mention the price. Yet they were *good*—VERY good—values at that price. And were appreciated as such by some prominent New Yorkers, customers of ours, who KNOW what a good to-measure Suit should be.

And now—you can have just such a suit for only $18.50. No extras, except 10% more for size 44 or over.

Fourth Floor

"Sample" Lingerie at a Low Price! 3000 Garments—Specially Purchased

Nightgowns, Petticoats, Regularly $2 to $5 } $1 to $3

Combinations, Envelope Chemise, Regularly $1.50 to $3 } 75c to $1.50

$1.25 Bodices at 75c

Every Garment is made of fine nainsook or batiste, except the Bodices of crepe de chine, chiffon and shadow lace.

Only a Few of a Kind—All Sizes in the Lot

Several of the styles are duplicates of what we have been selling regularly up to the day of this sale at the higher prices named. All have been reduced to complete the sizes.

Great Varieties of Trimmings

Some are exclusively trimmed with hemstitching and ribbon, others very lacy in appearance or more simply trimmed with embroidery or bands of embroidered organdie.

Second Floor

200 Women's $15 to $20 Net, Taffeta, Voile Dresses at $10

Fifty lovely varieties repriced for this sale. They are exactly what well dressed women are wearing NOW.

Afternoon and Informal Evening Dresses

Plain and Lace Net Dresses
Some with Rose Taffeta Coatee, black velvet trimmed.

White Voile Dresses
Trimmed with colored ratine stripes.

Fancy and tucked Net Dresses.

Voile and Ratine Striped Dresses
In tan and white.

Eyelet Embroidery Batiste Dresses
In brown, navy, Copenhagen blue, rose.

Coatee Taffeta Dresses
In navy blue, tan, black, brown and green.

Broken sizes, but all sizes in the lot.

Third Floor

Fine Wilton Rugs At Wonderful Savings

Just glance at the difference between the *regular* price and our *selling* price in the list below, and you will see why we say "wonderful" savings. Remember there is $100,000 worth of these Rugs involved, which means an almost boundless field of choice.

$62.50 French Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $43.50
$45.50 "Bundhar" Rugs (9x12 ft.), $32.50
$38.50 Logan Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$42.50 Rego Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $31
$41.50 "Teprac" Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$35 Royal Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $25

The Entire $100,000 GIMBEL Stock of Oriental Carpets Reduced 1-3

Sixth Floor

$15 Full Size 50-lb "Ostermoor" Layer-Felt Mattresses, $9.75

Of the exact quality made by the Ostermoor Co. for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Made with a roll edge. Other 50-lb. full size roll edge mattresses from $6.50 (usually $9) to $15 (usually $23.)

$23.80 to $43.65 Hair Mattresses, $18.55 to $37.50
$15 to $25 Box Springs, now $12 to $20.

Seventh Floor

Introducing the GIMBEL "Lenox" Golf Clubs



Splendidly Designed Wooden Clubs, ***$1.85***

Hand-forged Irons, Famous Models, ***$1.65***

These fine Clubs are designed to meet the demand of a constantly increasing class of golfers who wish clubs that are scientifically constructed yet are at moderate prices.

They are built for us by a firm of Scotch club makers of long experience. The club heads are patterned from models used by Taylor, Braid, Vardon and Ray—four famous English golfers. Shafts are of selected hickory. Finish is of high grade.

Wooden Clubs—Drivers, Brassies and Spoons—$1.85 each.

Iron Clubs—Cleeks, Midirons, Lofting Irons, Mashies, Mashie Niblicks, Niblicks, Jiggers, Putting Cleeks and Putters—many of these in several styles—$1.65 each.

Experienced golfers will recognize from the "feel" of these clubs how admirably they are designed.

Fourth Floor



—before it gets going?

Midnight! A little baby fire like this. (All fires are babies at first.) It makes no noise and little smoke and smell. Only the dim flicker of light on the ceiling. The watchman won't be around to punch the clock for forty minutes! Will he discover it before it gets going? Here the story divides, for this story has two endings.

Ending Number 1

The flame, starting by spontaneous combustion in some oily polishing cloths, climbs up some wooden cases and gets at some cardboard boxes. Then it goes fast. It is two feet square—now four feet—now ten—as it leaps the aisles in two directions with a roar. That rush order awaiting shipment flames up and you've lost a customer. That raw material that the department downstairs is dependent on catches fire and the department automatically goes out of business for weeks. Nearby are the patterns that can't be replaced in time for the season's trade. Twenty feet away is the office with all your current correspondence and records. Can you reconstruct your business from memory if they go?

The watchman downstairs finishes his chat with the policeman and ambles into the freight elevator. Slowly it creeps up. He punches the recorder on the first floor, then up again and finds the second floor all right. Not till he reaches the fifth floor does he suddenly become aware that something is wrong on the seventh. He hurries upward, opens the elevator door and faces a roar of flame and choking smoke. Down again as fast as the elevator can go—it is too slow for him now—and he steps out and runs downstairs shouting, *"Fire"*. Five tedious minutes before the engines come, five more before the water-tower is spurting thousands of gallons into the windows!

No work for employes next morning. Only wet, black wreckage and frenzied attempts to hold trade. $5,000 damage and you're lucky. The insurance doesn't cover the rough $10,000 lost by interruption of work and the cost and delay of erecting a "going business" again.

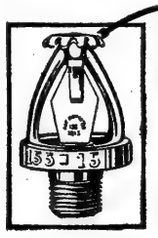
Ending Number 2

The flame, starting by spontaneous combustion in some oily polishing cloths, climbs up some wooden cases and meanwhile sends a column of heat to the ceiling where there hangs a pipe with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler heads. The fusible metal strut in the nearest head softens in the heat and swish—spurt—down comes a drenching rain over a space ten feet square and clang-clang goes the big bell downstairs. The watchman jumps and comes on the run. He reaches the seventh floor in time to see the last feeble spiral of smoke perish under the sprinkler. He turns off the water and reviews the $5.00 worth of damage.

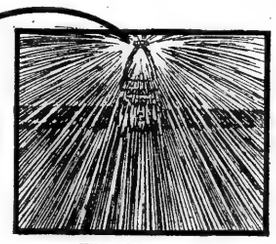
Next morning—business as usual!

WHAT does it cost to be sure of having the second ending? Nothing! Less than nothing! The insurance reductions will pay for the Grinnell Sprinkler System in 3 to 7 years! You can have it put in free and let the insurance savings pay for it gradually.

Grinnell Sprinklers are the oldest and best. They are backed by a $6,000,000 organization, by 33 years of successful service, by the only statistical and research laboratory and by the ablest corps of real sprinkler engineers in the industry.



Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head



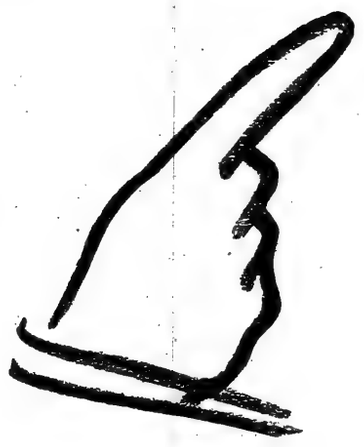
The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.



A word to New York Business Men

WE said to our client—The General Fire Extinguisher Co., of Providence—"You have a real 'Garcia message' to the New York business men. You have a fact basis for your proposition as complete and convincing as we have ever met with in our advertising work. Our investigation shows that conditions here are ripe. Send your message now to this great city of progressive men!"

The result is the series of advertisements running in The Times, one of which is shown above.

We have found inspiration in telling how the waste of high fire insurance premiums can be stopped—how the chaos and demoralization of business after a fire can be avoided.

We feel we are helping in a public service. Our experience teaches us that any business worth advertising at all will furnish us inspiration to put forth a "Garcia message."

So we cite the Grinnell advertisements as an example of our work to anyone who would like such service in his own business.

THE ERICKSON COMPANY, *Advertising Agents*, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

ROBINSON CENSURED BY FELLOW-JURORS

"Unwritten Law" Not a Factor in the Verdict on Thaw, They Declare.

DENY DISREGARDING CHARGE

Foreman, Disowned as Spokesman for Associates, Now Asserts. He Was Misquoted.

David Robinson, foreman of the jury that found Harry K. Thaw sane, was censured yesterday by some of his fellow jurymen for the statements he made in Atlantic City on Sunday which gave the impression that the "unwritten" or "natural" law had influenced the verdict of the twelve men. Not one of the jurors who was interviewed supported the foreman in any of his assertions, and some criticised him, saying that he evidently was seeking publicity and had gone beyond his authority in using the collective "we" when talking.

In an amended statement issued from his office in the rooms of the Broadway Association at the Hotel Martinique, Mr. Robinson said that he had been misquoted in parts of the interview in yesterday morning's newspapers, but after he had made this statement he admitted he had "disagreed with Justice Hendrick" in arriving at his decision regarding Thaw's sanity and repeated that in his opinion Thaw should not be blamed for killing Stanford White.

The typewritten statement given out by Mr. Robinson follows:

"The interview asked of me while in Atlantic City on a week-end vacation with my family, as published in today's New York papers, contained many misstatements. The ones I am mostly interested in are those in which they said that I had disregarded the Judge's charge. What I did say was, 'I took into consideration all of the facts presented during the trial.' The Judge's charge was a matter of great importance and was a guiding spirit. The statement that I said that the jury never considered Thaw insane at any time of his life was untrue. I said that I never considered Thaw insane since his first trial.

As to the "Unwritten Law."

"In discussing a murder trial in Georgia twenty years ago, the reporter asked if we considered the unwritten law, and I told him that this was brought in during the progress of that trial. He deliberately caused to be published the statement that this was discussed in the Thaw jury, which was not the case and had no connection with it. Many other questions were asked in an effort to persuade me to make sensational statements.

"I do not speak for any other juror, but stand upon my duty as a citizen, a juror, and the opinion of the verdict rendered."

It was explained to Mr. Robinson that the jury at Thaw's first trial disagreed, and he answered that in his statement by the words "first trial," he really meant Thaw's second trial when the prisoner was found insane by a jury.

"That jury foud Thaw insane when he committed the murder," Mr. Robinson said, "and so we had to assume that he was insane at that time.

"But how about the habeas corpus proceedings?" Mr. Robinson was asked. "Didn't the Judge tell the jury to assume that Thaw was insane at the times when he failed, through them, to get out of Matteawan?"

"Well," he replied, "I disagree with the Judge on that point. At those habeas corpus proceedings everything was based on the opinion of Dr. Flint, and for that reason they didn't count with me."

Jesse I. Straus, sales manager for the Cambridge University Press, who was Juror No. 2, was indignant at Mr. Robinson.

"Mr. Robinson," he said, "speaks entirely for himself and is going beyond his authority in letting the impression get out that he represented the opinions of the other jurors. Please make this emphatic. I think I can say that most of the jurors paid the closest heed to the Judge's charge and disregarded no part of it. I do not pretend to speak for the jury, but I do know that a number of them discussed the case with me when we were arriving at our verdict, and every one of them was particular to observe the injunctions of the Judge.

No Question of Thaw's Guilt.

"The unwritten law played absolutely no part in our verdict. We were not concerned with Thaw's culpability for the shooting of White. Our sole duty was to determine whether Thaw was sane at the time of the case in which we sat, and this is all I and those with whom I talked attempted to do. Of course, we assumed that Thaw was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus hearings. We had to do that by law, as explained in the Judge's charge.

"I do not like to discuss the case and would not do so had not Mr. Robinson put all of the other eleven jurors in a bad light by his talking. He has made it appear that we failed in our duty as jurors. Evidently he has been inspired by a desire for publicity. Many of the things he has said are nonsense, even unimportant things. For instance, he said, I believe, that the jurors would meet informally or socially or some way after the trial. This is absurd. He did twice invite all of us to dine with him at his hotel while the trial was in progress, but, as far as I know, no one accepted either of his invitations. I hope the public will realize that Mr. Robinson was foreman of the jury only because he happened to be the first juror selected from the panel. His position gave him no authority to represent the jury as a body."

Mr. Straus said that the only mention of the "unwritten law" made by any of the jurors was in a discussion of the Thaw case by a group of jurors after the verdict had been given.

"Several of us," he continued, "talked over the case after we had given our verdict, and some were of the opinion that Thaw had been somewhat justified in shooting White, but such opinions had absolutely nothing to do with the verdict, and were not expressed until after our duties as jurymen had been completed. My personal and private opinion was that Thaw did have provocation for shooting White, but this opinion did not affect my opinion regarding Thaw's sanity at the recent trial, and I assumed then that he was insane when he shot White."

Sanity the Only Issue.

Maynard N. Miller, a fur manufacturer at 148 West Twenty-fourth Street, who was Juror No. 4, expressed opinions similar to Mr. Straus's.

"I do not know why Mr. Robinson has talked as he has," he said. "Certainly he has not represented the other jurors. When the Judge charged us to consider Thaw insane at the time when he was legally found insane, we accepted that as the law and acted accordingly. The only question before us was whether Thaw was insane today. That's all we had to decide, and we decided it on the evidence presented in the present trial, and on nothing else. There was never a moment's consideration of the unwritten law. The only mention of it came after the verdict, when several of us were informally discussing the case. I agreed then with a number of the jurymen that Thaw had provocation in shooting White.

"I may say that the most important testimony in the case, to my mind, was that of the witnesses from New Hampshire who met Thaw when he was at liberty and found him rational. Mrs. Sargent's testimony alone largely influenced the jury in favor of Thaw, I think.

"The testimony of Dr. Flint also was strongly in Thaw's favor, because it was self-contradictory. Dr. Flint said that Thaw suffered from constitutional inferiority and that the disease was progressive. But we saw Thaw when he was supposed to have been constitutionally inferior for about eight years, and, according to the theory, he should have been getting worse, all of the time. Yet he appeared sane to me, so I could not see how he could be suffering from a progressive disease. Furthermore, Dr. Flint said the ailment was incurable, but Mr. Stanchfield brought out that out of twenty-one patients in the Manhattan State Hospital, eighteen had been discharged as cured.

"And Dr. Flint largely discredited himself when he said that Thaw had tried to hypnotize him in court. That statement was absurd. You will recall that when he made it the Judge said, 'Do you really mean that?' That question by the Judge emphasized for us just how absurd Dr. Flint's statement was. I think it had great influence with the jurymen."

Justice's Charge Fair.

Paul J. Marks, Juror No. 5, a brother of Borough President Marcus M. Marks, said:

"I have read in the daily press the opinions of many members of the Thaw jury. In the final analysis they all arrive at the same conclusion—namely, that Thaw is a sane man today.

"Judge Hendrick's charge to the jury was very fair and impartial, and, considering the whole history of Thaw's life and experiences, the duty of the jury was very clear."

Mr. Marks explained that, in considering Thaw's life and experiences, he had based his consideration on the evidence at the trial of Thaw's past as related to his sanity or insanity at the present time. Asked whether the "unwritten law" had played any part in the verdict he declared that it positively had not.

"Murder is never justifiable in my opinion," he said, "so my verdict could never have been due to acceptance of the unwritten law. That side of Thaw's case was never discussed in the jury-room."

Chester A. Bently, manufacturer of art supplies at 532 Broadway, who was Juror 6, was among those particularly indignant with Mr. Robinson.

"As a juryman," he said, "I considered Thaw insane at his second trial and insane at every habeas corpus hearing. The only question before me was whether he was still insane. The evidence showed, in my opinion, that he was sane at present, so I voted that he was sane. I do not wish to discuss the case, and I am sorry that Mr. Robinson has spoken, for he has put all of the jurymen in a bad light, which they do not deserve."

Ignatz Spitzer, a real estate dealer at 202 West 146th Street, Juror 8, would not discuss the case except to say that he had arrived at his verdict in strict accordance with the Judge's charge and that, as far as he knew, Mr. Robinson had not had authority to speak for any other juror.

Glad Case Is Ended.

Adolph W. Frisch of 161 West Twenty-ninth Street, Juror 3, said:

"I have nothing to say. I am through with the case, and glad of it."

Charles Kauffman, Juror 10, and William Newman, Juror 12, would make no statements.

Justice Hendrick was asked if he had anything to say in reply to Mr. Robinson's statements.

"I have not," he replied decidedly. "But aside from what Mr. Robinson said, I may make the comment that I am glad the trial is over and that I am going to my camp at Lake Cayuga for a rest."

"You have read what Mr. Robinson told the reporters?" the Justice was asked.

"Yes, I saw the newspapers' account of it, but I absolutely will not discuss it."

Asked to express an opinion concerning the trip of Mr. Robinson to Atlantic City and his talk with Thaw, the Justice set his lips tightly and shook his head. Concerning the question of a jury's disregarding the instructions given, the Justice refused to speak, but he said:

"I am going to treat this case just the same as I would any other habeas corpus proceeding. I will take such action as I may deem necessary when the facts are before me in an official way. I am sorry, gentlemen, that I cannot talk about this matter. I have said my last word about it. John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's lawyer, said that the case was in the discard. That is not a legal term, but my opinion runs along the same line."

ALBANY, July 19.—A statement attributed to David Robinson, foreman of the jury that recently declared Harry K. Thaw sane, that the jury never believed him to have been insane when he killed Stanford White, is to be investigated by Deputy Attorney General Becker. He was assigned to this duty today by Attorney General Woodbury.

THAW COMMENDS ROBINSON.

Asserts People Generally Uphold Him Under "Unwritten Law."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—Just before he arrived in Pittsburgh this evening, Harry K. Thaw gave to THE TIMES correspondent a statement in which he spoke in high approval of the published interview with David Robinson, foreman of the jury which found him sane. Robinson, among other things, said that the jury believed Thaw was justified in killing Stanford White because of White's relations with Thaw's wife. Here is what Thaw said today:

"The statement of the foreman of the jury agrees with the opinion of nine out of ten people in the State of New York who have explained themselves to me. The sentiment in New Hampshire was a little different, but in Canada, in Boston, and everywhere this side of New York the same opinion is held by the great majority of people.

"The same idea is to be found, not in Judge Delmas's speech, which extended the limits too widely, but in District Attorney Jerome's summing up. You can find it in a dozen of his strongest assertions to the 1908 jury before it acquitted me."

When Thaw was told of dispatches in which Attorney General Woodbury was quoted as saying the interview with Robinson would strengthen his appeal to the higher courts in the case, he added this statement:

"Any talk of the fifty-thousand-dollar Attorney General, Mr. Woodbury, that the jurymen's position would help him is buncombe. Aside from the fact that Justice Hendrick stated he accepted the purely individual, and consequently worthless, opinions of other Judges, Mr. Woodbury knows that he has no evidence of insanity, and that when he presented a case with no basis except the admitted perjury of his chief witness, he might almost have been held himself in contempt of court for wasting the time of the Judge and the jury by forcing them to listen to what is commonly called hot air."

Thaw's reference to Mr. Woodbury as the "fifty-thousand-dollar Attorney General" is based on the report that Mr. Woodbury has brought suit against a newspaper because of an editorial which attacked him in connection with the case.

THAW GETS HOME, HAILED AS A HERO

Continued from Page 1.

Not on this side of the river, but on the other side."

Thaw attempted to avoid the crowd all day and seldom left the drawing room which had been engaged for him. At Harrisburg he said he expected a friend and he was greeted warmly by C. W. Enwright, for thirty years the chief station agent, who had known him since he was a boy.

"By Gum, I am Glad!"

"Harry, the world is with you," he exclaimed. "By gum, I am glad!"

When the train stopped at Cresson, where the Thaws have their Summer home, he jumped to his feet suddenly and, grabbing his hat, dashed out on the platform. He stood for some time, silent, looking toward the house.

"It is over there," he said, extending his arm. "The old place was in that direction," and he turned to indicate the spot. He asked a resident many questions about a new road, about the new reservoir.

After Thaw climbed back on the train he was greeted by the conductor, C. M. Shaver, who was in charge of the train on which Thaw made his last trip from Pittsburgh to New York before he shot Stanford White. Thaw remembered it.

"I think it was on the 16th of June, 1906," he told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "No, I was not alone. There was quite a party of us."

As the journey neared its end, Thaw became very quiet and subdued. He carefully combed his hair and changed a soft collar for a stiff one. He had complete control of his nerves. He said he supposed the long, hot trip—it started from Philadelphia at 8:40 o'clock in the morning—had mussed him up and that he didn't want to appear worn out and tired when he reached home.

Thaw said he planned to remain in Pittsburgh for a week or two and then begin his trip by automobile to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He had made no different arrangements yet, and hoped that by the time he started every one would have forgotten about him.

In an interview with THE TIMES correspondent on the train, Thaw for the first time spoke at length about the cost of his fight for liberty and the way it had been met. One statement he made was that in the panic of 1907, when he was in the Tombs awaiting his second trial for the murder of Stanford White, he had played the stock market and had made more than enough money to pay all his expenses at Matteawan and the expenses of the three habeas corpus proceedings in 1908, 1909, and 1912. The story never had been told before.

Thaw called the estimate of $1,000,000 which has been published as the cost of his fight of nine years "an extravagant guess."

Cost of His Trials.

"The first trial after my arrest," he said, "did cost me hundreds of thousands of dollars for services that were not worth more than $25,000. I was outrageously robbed in some ways. The second trial cost much less, but still it cost too much."

His fight had not cost his family the big sums of money which has been generally believed, he asserted. Except in the first murder trial he had endeavored to foot his own bills. At the first trial he had borrowed some money from his mother and from his sisters. His mother had lost probably 60 per cent. of what she put in, but he had repaid his sisters in full.

"I can't tell you just how much it cost," he continued, "but the cost of the trials came out in my bankruptcy proceedings. I wouldn't have had to go bankrupt except for the fact that many unfair claims had been made. They forged me into bankruptcy."

Concerning his Wall Street deals, Thaw said he had entered the market when stocks were at the lowest point in the panic of 1907. He dealt, he said, through Keech, Loew & Co., brokers, and added that the firm since had dissolved partnership.

"Did you speculate on margin?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "it required very heavy margins at that time to be safe."

Later he intimated that he had speculated in railroad stocks.

"It was the only time," he said. "I haven't bought a single share of stock since 1908. I wouldn't advise any man to do it. My brokers told me that mine was the only account they had at the time which didn't show a loss at any point."

Thaw was asked how much he had won, but he replied he could not be definite and that he could not tell without looking up his accounts.

"I can only tell you," he said, "that it was more than enough to pay everything I spent after the conclusion of the second murder trial and until I walked out of Matteawan in August, 1913. That included the cost of the habeas corpus proceedings before Justices Morschauser, Mills, and Keogh, and every other expense while I was at Matteawan."

[A partner in the firm of F. B. Keech & Co., which was Keech, Loew & Co. during the panic of 1907 and until Dec. 31, 1914, said last night in New York that he had no recollection of Harry K. Thaw's account. When it was suggested to him that Thaw might have operated in the market under another name, he said it was highly improbable. As far as this partner could recall, Thaw had never speculated through Keech, Loew & Co.]

"State Spent $3 to My $1."

Thaw said he could not tell how much his trial for conspiracy and the recent trial before Justice Hendrick had cost until he got his bills.

"But the trial before Justice Hendrick cost the State more than it did me," he added. "The State didn't pay special counsel, but it spent $3 to my $1 for everything else in the trial. They had a lot of allenists sitting around in the court all through the trial who never were called. And the State didn't even get a case at that—and we did."

Thaw was questioned again about the cost of his first trial for killing Stanford White.

"When you say it cost you hundreds of thousands of dollars, do you mean as much as $500,000?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied, "not as much as that. I can't tell you just how much, but it was hundreds of thousands of dollars. Much too much, I can tell you. I was very badly mulcted by some people."

Thaw was up early in Philadelphia this morning. He seemed a bit nervous at first over the long trip ahead of him, but he soon became quiet and thoughtful. He gave out this statement after many requests from the Philadelphia newspaper men:

By this evening I hope to be in my own Pennsylvania home. Soon I shall start for California, but only for the relaxation and benefit of the visit. I shall return and make my home in Pittsburgh, and probably have interests also in this city which will often bring me here again, but quietly and unnoticed, except by my friends, of whom I am glad to know I have many all around here.

Thaw got away from Philadelphia without a demonstration, and that seemed to please him. He went at once to the drawing room of the car on the train, which left the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:40 o'clock and remained there until 12:30, when he had luncheon. He bowed to the crowd which gathered about the window of his drawing room at several stations, but did not leave the train until it reached Harrisburg, although at several of the stops he was applauded.

His only companions on the train were the newspaper men who have been with him since he left New York. When the train got within fifty miles of Pittsburgh he went into the drawing room with the reporters, closed the door, and did not leave the room again until the train stopped at the East Liberty Station. While on the train he would not even see the reporters from Pittsburgh papers who got aboard an hour before it reached the city.

FRANK IN A FEVER, INFECTION FEARED

Continued from Page 1.

for a Legislative investigation of the attack made on Leo M. Frank at the State Prison Farm. Members of the Committee said they believed that Creen alone was involved and that there was no negligence on the part of the prison officials.

The Prison Commission, however, will visit the prison farm Saturday to investigate the attack, according to an announcement tonight by R. E. Davison, Chairman of the board. He said the inquiry would try to establish if others than Creen were involved, how Creen got the knife, and if he had permission from a guard to leave his bed when the attack was made.

HIS PARENTS STILL HERE.

But Are Ready to Leave if Frank's Condition Grows Worse.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank, the father and mother of Leo M. Frank, are at their home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, prepared to go to Milledgeville, Ga., should the condition of their son grow worse.

At the family home last evening, Otto Stern, Leo's brother-in-law, said that Mr. and Mrs. Frank had no comment to make on the attack on their son. No word summoning them to Georgia had been received, he said, but the parents were ready to go when called.

BECKER STATEMENT INVOLVES 'BIG TIM'

He Says Sullivan Sent for Him and Gave Rose $6,000 to Bribe Rosenthal.

MET DAY BEFORE MURDER

If Story Can Be Corroborated Condemned Man's Lawyers Will Ask for New Trial.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers will make application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, if they can get corroboration of Becker's own story of events which he says preceded the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Becker has told the story to several persons, including his lawyers and his spiritual advisers.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, Becker, Jack Rose, and another man whose name was not learned had a conference a few hours before Rosenthal was murdered, according to the story which became public yesterday. During this conference "Big Tim," it is said, suggested buying Rosenthal off to prevent him from making his revelations to District Attorney Whitman, but Becker advised against such a step, asserting that the District Attorney could not get corroboration of the story that Rosenthal was to tell.

Samuel H. Wandell, a lawyer, of 2 Rector Street, said yesterday that he had given to John B. Johnston of Becker's counsel information which would prove Becker's innocence if a further reprieve of six weeks could be obtained, so that persons now out of the State could be reached to corroborate it. Mr. Wandell would not say whether the information which he gave to Mr. Johnston was related to Becker's story of his relations with "Big Tim."

Seek to Verify Story.

Although W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, would not discuss Becker's alleged story, it is understood that he and his associates, Martin T. Manton and John F. McIntyre, have been looking up witnesses in an attempt to verify some of the details for several days.

These are the details of Becker's story, as related yesterday by a man who had seen Becker in the death house on many occasions:

"On the Sunday night before Rosenthal was killed, Becker got a telephone call from 'Big Tim,' who said that he wanted to see Becker right away, and was sending his car to the Police Lieutenant's house to bring him downtown. Becker was taken to a theatre on Broadway in which 'Big Tim' was interested.

"When he reached there Becker said he found Jack Rose, Sullivan, and another man whom he did not know, and whose name he never learned. According to Becker, 'Big Tim' was worried about Rosenthal's threatened disclosures. 'He's going before the Grand Jury,' Becker quoted 'Big Tim' as saying, 'and I am afraid we'll get mixed up in this.'

"Becker said that he told Sullivan not to worry; that all the witnesses were fixed and that Whitman could not corroborate Rosenthal's story. 'Big Tim' suggested that it would be well to pay Rosenthal to keep his mouth shut, but Becker advised against it.

$6,000 for Rosenthal.

"Rose, Becker said, then suggested that Rosenthal was down and out and could be bought off for $5,000 or $6,000. Becker still persisted that Rosenthal could say nothing that would hurt any of them and left the conference after advising against the payment of any money to Rosenthal.

"Later Becker learned that Rose had received the money and that he was going to bribe Rosenthal to go abroad. On July 15 Rose made an appointment with Rosenthal for that night at the Hotel Metropole.

"That was all that Becker told. The rest of the story was learned from other sources. When Rose went with Bridgie Webber to a Forty-second Street gambling house on the night of July 15 he found there Harry Vallon and the four gunmen. There it was suggested that Rosenthal be kidnapped, so that Rose and his friends could keep $5,000 of the money which he got from Sullivan.

"Early the next morning, Vallon and three of the gunmen got into an automobile and went to the Metropole. They sent a man in to get Rosenthal to come out, but there was some delay. Vallon and the gunmen, while they were waiting, had had several drinks. When Rosenthal appeared, Vallon started to fire at him and the gunmen did likewise."

Becker, it was said yesterday, could have told this story on his second trial, but his lawyers advised against it. They were sure that the jury would disagree and that he would never again be brought to trial.

Since the death of "Big Tim" Sullivan Becker's friends, or many of them, have held to the belief that he was murdered, and that he did not meet his death from being struck by a New Haven train, which was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Becker's friends thought that there was some connection between Sullivan's death and the Rosenthal murder.

"Sullivan Not Killed by Train."

"I feel sure that Sullivan was not killed by a train," Father James B. Curry, who was once Becker's spiritual adviser, said yesterday. "That impression is based on the testimony of the engineer, who said that, although he went back to the body immediately after it was struck, the body was cold. That shows that some one must have placed the body on the track, for if Sullivan had been struck by another train the body would have been knocked off the track."

WEST STRONG FOR WILSON,

Says Congressman Fitzgerald, Returning from 15,000-Mile Trip.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn returned yesterday from the Pacific Coast deeply impressed with the Wilson sentiment which, he says, he found in the West and Southwest. He made a 15,000-mile trip through the Western and Southwestern States with the members of the House Committee on Appropriations, of which he is Chairman. They were gone forty-five days and looked over the reclamation projects in various parts of the country.

"I found the sentiment for President Wilson much stronger even than when I visited the same territory last April," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "I talked with all kinds of people and found them, except in extreme cases, with the President. There was a very considerable expression of approval of the course he has taken in our foreign relations. That stand, I think, has strengthened him considerably."

Just as Bret Harte and Frederick Remington made the ranch and the plain real to their countrymen, so Hamlin Garland keeps this picturesque life vivid. His new story THE RANGER AND THE WOMAN starts in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

GREENHUT'S J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY. "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET. Meet me at the Fountain

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(Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, July 20.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

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For Today!

More Than 1000 Men's and Youths' Fine Suits $10

To be sold today, at

Styles and Fabrics for Warm Weather Wear—and Others for Early Fall.

Most remarkable special sale of Suits at $10 that New York has had in a very long time.

MOST POPULAR STRIPES, CHECKS, PLAIDS and MIXTURES; also PLAIN BLUES and GRAYS.

Handsome styles for conservative dressers, as well as smart, snappy styles such as are preferred by college youths.

The range of materials includes WORSTEDS, SERGES, CHEVIOTS and CASSIMERES in most becoming effects.

All of these Suits are splendidly tailored and trimmed.

White and Striped Flannel Trousers—all sizes; sale, today ... $3.95
Worsted and Cassimere Trousers—sale, today ... $2.65
Fine Auto Dusters—sale, today ... $1.85

Men's Straw Hats in a "Choice of the House" sale, today, at $1.35

This Summer's best grades in most fashionable blocks and styles. All sizes.

About 300 Excellent Straw Hats at 65c

Women's $1 Silk Girdles—sale ... 79c
$1.25 Silk Gauze Fans—sale ... 85c
Women's Long Kimonos—flowered lawn; Empire or straight model ... 39c
Infants' Long Slips—with lace or embroidery at neck and sleeve ... 19c
25c to 40c Camisole Laces—today, yd. ... 12½c
Large and very attractive assortment of patterns. Beading at top and bottom. One of the most wanted items of the season.
"Odds and Ends" Sale of Women's $2, $2.50 & $3 Low Shoes—sale ... $1
Popular styles and leathers. Not all sizes in each style, but practically all sizes and widths in the entire lot.
$3.25 Japanese Matting Suit Cases ... $2.45
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$9 Trunks—size 32 ... $7.65
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"Odds and Ends" Sale of Writing Paper.

Hurd's, Whiting's, Eaton Crane and Pike's high-grade writing paper and envelopes.

10c to 25c Writing Paper—quires of 24 sheets ... 5c
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75c Imported Shantung—33 ins. wide; yd ... 48c
$1.10 Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; heavy quality; yd ... 88c
$1.25 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; colors, also white and black; yd ... 95c
$2.98 Cereal Sets—15 pieces ... $2.29
69c Yellow Bowl Sets—6 pieces ... 49c
$1.10 Imported Nested Bowl Sets—6 pieces; blue border design ... 85c

Boys' $1 to $2.50 Wash Suits Reduced to 65c, 95c & $1.45

Scores of styles in most wanted patterns.

And though this is a clearaway of broken sizes—all sizes are in the entire collection; and boys of 2½ to 8 years can be fitted perfectly.

Boys' Genuine $5 and $6 "Palm Beach" Suits—sale $3.95

Balkan and Patch Pocket styles; plain and fancy stripes; sizes 7 to 17 years.

$22.50 Brass Bed Outfits—sale ... $13.95

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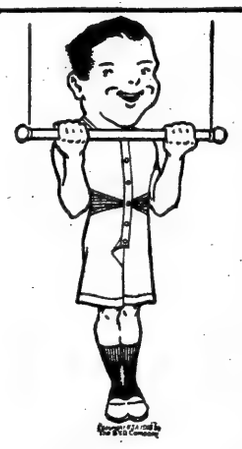
$15 Dressing Tables—(Women's)—American Walnut with triple mirrors ... $11.50

$10 Living-Room Chairs & Rockers—upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; some with loose cushions ... $6.95
$21.50 Side-Icer Refrigerators—sale ... $16.85

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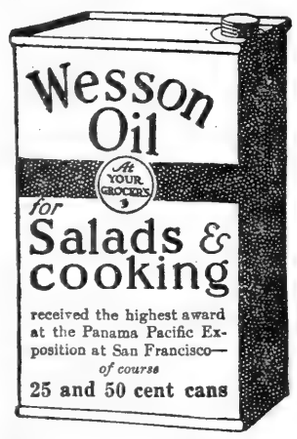
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received the highest award at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco—
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SIX DEAD FROM HEAT; COOL WAVE IN SIGHT

Intense Humidity and Temperature at 88 Cause Many Prostrations.

18 TAKEN TO HOSPITALS

Unidentified Man Falls Dead at Polo Grounds—Showers Predicted for Today.

Although the weather man pointed to his official record to show that yesterday was not the hottest day so far and that it was, in fact, only slightly more than normal for this season, persons not fortunate enough to have the official information before them were convinced that it was really the hottest day. Eighty-eight degrees was the highest point the thermometer reached during the day. This was at 3 P. M.

The weather was made extremely oppressive by the high humidity, however, especially during the morning, and of the six deaths for which the heat of the day was held responsible three occurred during the morning. There was also an unusually large number of heat prostrations, and many persons overcome by the heat were taken to hospitals, while others were sent to their homes. Cooler weather is predicted for today.

In addition to the deaths and prostrations there were two cases in which the victims, both women, were believed to have been mentally affected by the heat and were sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

The Dead.

KING, WILLIAM, 56 years old, of 417 101st Street, Brooklyn; found dead in bed after complaining of the heat.

MULLANY, JOHN, 40 years old, no home; found dead as a result of the heat in a brick yard at Carroll Street and the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.

PEAVEY, JOHN L., mechanic, of 131 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn; committed suicide by gas after telling fellow lodgers that he could not stand the heat any longer.

SAIMER, FRANK, foreman, aged 50, of 1,807 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome while working on a dock late in the afternoon and died shortly afterward.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, 45 years old, a fireman, of Jersey City; overcome at 43 Exchange Place and died in Volunteer Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 48 years old, died at Polo Grounds.

The man who collapsed in the Polo Ground bleachers during the eighth inning of the Giants-St. Louis game was dead when Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital arrived. The physician said death was due to heart trouble aggravated by the heat. The man was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighed 180 pounds, had dark hair, and a scar on the right side of his face, and carried a brass tag on his keyring bearing the inscription, "C. G. T., 1519."

Overcome and Taken to Hospital:

ARNOLD, Mrs. ANNE, 26 years old, of 428 West Forty-ninth Street; overcome on street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ASTRAKIN, ALICE, 37 years old, of 125 West Twelfth Street; removed from 424 East Twenty-third Street to Bellevue Hospital.

BROWN, EDWARD, 32 years old, of 504 West 180th Street; overcome in front of 1,465 Amsterdam Avenue and removed to Knickerbocker Hospital.

CIATSO, TONY, a laborer, 34 years old, of 68 Carr Street, Brooklyn; overcome while working at the foot of Huron Street and taken to Williamsburg Hospital.

DALY, ARTHUR, 20 years old, of 52 Dominick Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Neptune Avenue and West Sixth Street and taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

FIELDS, WILSON A., 45 years old, of 470 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, messenger in office of Borough President Pounds; overcome in the Municipal Building and removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

GLICK, ABRAHAM, 22 years old, of 411 East Sixtieth Street; overcome in the Rosenwasser Shoe Factory in Long Island City; taken to St. John's Hospital in a serious condition.

HOFFLER, JOSEPH, 63 years old, clerk, of 82 Lexington Avenue; removed from Broad and Bridge Streets to Volunteer Hospital.

KEELEY, EDWARD, 41 years old, of 1,209 First Avenue; removed from Eighty-fourth Street and West End Avenue to Knickerbocker Hospital.

KRUGER, SAMUEL, 46 years old, of 302 East Fifty-sixth Street; taken from a Fifty-ninth Street crosstown car to Flower Hospital.

McCARTHY, CATHERINE, 64 years old, of 509 West Forty-eighth Street; removed from 456 West Fifty-first Street to Bellevue Hospital.

MELVIN, Mrs. ANNE, 36 years old, waitress, of 406 West Thirty-sixth Street; became hysterical from the heat at 512 West Forty-fourth Street and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MENK, ELIAS, 54 years old, address unknown, overcome in front of 332 East Eighty-fifth Street, and taken to Reception Hospital.

MONTERESE, RAPHAEL, cigarmaker, 28 years old, of 220 Thompson Street, prostrated in front of 208 Sullivan Street, and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

REYNOLDS, CATHERINE, 40 years old, of 100 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, overcome at Pacific Street and Buffalo Avenue, and removed to Kings County Hospital.

RESNIKOFF, Miss IDA, 35 years old, of 116 East 108th Street, removed from the office in which she was employed, at 500 Broadway, to St. Vincent's Hospital.

STOCKMAYER, FRITZ, 52 years old, of 186 Moore Street, Brooklyn, taken from Pulaski Street and Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, to St. John's Hospital.

WILSON, ALBERT, 22 years old, of 417 Warren Street, Brooklyn, taken from in front of 191 Hudson Street to the Hudson Street Hospital.

In addition to these the police had records of some of the persons who were overcome in street or offices and sent to their homes. Among them were Frank Pearlstein, 54 years old, of 214 East Broadway; Abraham Wesley of 1,509 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Miss Ellen Levy, 22 years old, of 1,125 Forest Avenue, the Bronx; and Miss Lena Cohen, 68 years old, of 77 Norfolk Street.

Breeze Brought Relief.

Frank Saimer, the foreman who was killed by the heat, dropped dead while working on the dock of the Wright & Cobb Lighterage Company, by which he was employed. The advisability of obtaining prompt treatment in the event of heat prostration and of resting before resuming work was illustrated by the case of Miss Resnikoff, who was overcome twice during the day. After being prostrated in the morning at the office in which she worked, she returned to work and was again overcome by the heat early in the afternoon, when she was sent to the hospital.

A breeze which sprang up shortly before noon drove down the figures recording the humidity. The temperature was 73 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the humidity 73; at 9 o'clock the temperature was 78 and the humidity 69. The thermometer was 85 at 1 o'clock, ascending to 88 at 3 o'clock, after which there was a drop, accompanied by a stronger breeze, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the temperature was 77 and the humidity 66. There was a slight shower during the evening. Today, the Weather Bureau prophesied, probably will be partly cloudy and somewhat cooler, with moderate northwest winds, and it is expected that by tonight it will be cool enough for New Yorkers to get a little sleep.

The Weather Bureau's official records showed that the average temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, as compared with an average temperature for the corresponding day last year of 72 degrees. The average temperature on July 19 for the last thirty-three years, the record showed, was 74 degrees. There was a change to a lower temperature yesterday over the Middle Western and lower Mississippi Valley States, and the weather man anticipates lower temperatures here for several days.

Physicians yesterday commenced giving their annual advice on how to prevent heat prostration, and among the points emphasized were the following: Avoid heavy foods, such as beef and most meats; wear light clothing, and don't drink ice cold liquids of any sort or strongly alcoholic drinks.

DROWNS AS FATHER TRIES TO SAVE HIM

Jacob Paddock Unable to Reach Outstretched Stick—Man Lost Seeking to Rescue Hat.

An unusual case of drowning, among the three which occurred in waters near this city yesterday, was that of Jacob Paddock, 28 years old, a carpenter of Sussex, N. J., who went wading in a creek near "The Rooks" at Berry's Cove.

Paddock crossed part of the stream by climbing from stone to stone through water which was waist deep, until he reached a large rock in the middle. He climbed upon the rock, but lost his footing and slipped into a deep pool.

His father, Sidney Paddock, who was standing on the bank, heard his shouts, waded out to the rock with a broken branch, and extended it toward his son, who was struggling in water beyong his depth. The branch failed to reach him. The father then hurried away some distance along the shore to a rowboat, and rowed back to the pool, but by that time his son had disappeared. Winfield Johnson later recovered the body by diving.

Michael McGreavy, 85 years old, who lived in Hatford Street, Newark, jumped into the Morris Canal, near the New Street Bridge, yesterday morning to get a hat which had blown off the head of James Thompson of 108 Duryea Street. When he came up to the surface after the jump, McGreavy appeared to be hurt or ignorant of how to swim and was drowned.

Charles Jewis, 8 years old, son of a barge Captain of 204 Wildri Street, Philadelphia fell from Sand Boat, 34, near Bordentown, yesterday afternoon and was drowned in the Delaware River.

'MURDERED' MAN RETURNS.

But Georgian Must Serve Sentence, Although Body Was Not Klug's.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Frank Klug, for whose murder Nick Georgian is serving a twenty-five-year sentence, a body having been identified by relatives, returned today to his family. Klug supposedly was murdered on Aug. 22 last, near Lake Station, this county. Georgian was sentenced on Dec. 5.

According to attorneys and officials, the fact that it was not Klug who was murdered will make no difference to Georgian. That a man was murdered was well established, they said, and the circumstantial evidence positively connected Georgian with the crime. Georgian, however, has continually denied his guilt.

Klug left home because of discouraging domestic conditions. Fearing arrest for desertion, he made no effort to communicate with his family and a recent letter from a friend gave him his first intimation that he was supposed to have been murdered.

CARRANZA FORCED TO GIVE UP CAPITAL

Villa's Flying Column Works a Rapid Change in Military Situation in Mexico.

THREATENS LINE TO COAST

Carranza Plans to Restore Order and Send in Food Collapse After Eight Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza military leader, suddenly evacuated Mexico City and its surroundings yesterday, after having occupied the capital only eight days. The Carranza civil authorities have also left the capital.

News of the departure of General Gonzales and his army from the capital in this sudden fashion after such strong assurances had been given by the Carranzistas as to their ability to hold the city, restore order, and relieve distress, came as a distinct surprise as well as a disappointment to the officials of the Washington Government, who had been hoping that conditions in the capital would be remedied by General Gonzales.

Word of the evacuation of the city came to the State Department late this afternoon in a telegram from Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, who is looking after American interests in Mexico City. The evacuation was sudden and General Gonzales's excuse for deserting the city is a desire "personally to combat the enemy," who is alleged by him to be committing outrages outside the city. But the facts of the matter, according to information reaching the State Department, appear to be that General Villa's flying column, under command of General Canuto Reyes and General Rodolfo L. Fierro, has reached Pachuca, a point on the Mexican National Railway, northeast of Mexico City.

General Gonzales was afraid that the Reyes-Fierro flying column would cut his communications with Vera Cruz just as this flying column within the last week has cut off General Obregon from his communications with Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

According to information reaching Washington, the position of the Carranzistas under General Gonzales in Mexico City was untenable from a military and strategic standpoint, as it placed him between the two fires of the Zapatistas south of Mexico City and the Reyes-Fierro flying column in the vicinity of Pachuca.

The official announcement by Secretary Lansing of the evacuation of Mexico City read:

> The department is in receipt of advices from Mexico City, dated July 18, stating that General Gonzales and his forces have unexpectedly evacuated Mexico City and its surroundings. The civil and military authorities lately appointed by General Gonzales have also left to such an extent that the City Council has again assumed charge of the local government and appointed a new Chief of Police. The press of Mexico City states that the evacuation was caused by the necessity of retaking Pachuca and preventing a union with the Zapatistas of a column coming from the north to help them. General Gonzales has issued the following statement:
>
> "In view of the fact that the enemy recently expelled from this city has been committing outrages which cause uneasiness to the inhabitants of this city, and wishing to find a remedy for such evils, I have decided to leave this city for a few days and to go out personally to combat the enemy. In the meantime civil and military authorities, as well as a sufficient garrison, are left in the city and surroundings in order to afford proper protection to the people."

Though General Gonzales's statement would make it appear that he had left a garrison behind, the advices to the State Department from Senhor Cardoza indicated that it would be impossible to find any troops that had been left behind and that the Carranza civil authorities had also left the city.

The rapid advance of the Villista flying column has been an outstanding feature of the new and sudden development in the Mexico situation. Two weeks ago General Obregon's forces were proclaiming a victory over General Villa at Aguascalientes, but it appears now that General Villa has demonstrated that he is still a master of strategy, that he has lured the Obregon and Hill forces further and further north, and then sent a separate flying column of Villistas, under command of Generals Reyes and Fierro, to recover the towns through which Obregon's forces had moved north. These towns were Lagos, Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, and Jueretaro.

General Gonzales entered Mexico City the night of July 10, and this is the third time the Carranzistas have been forced to evacuate the city. A year ago the Villa-Zapata combination forced General Carranza to leace Mexico City with his Government, go to Puebla and then to Vera Cruz, where he has since been. Later the capital was reoccupied by Carrancistas under command of General Obregon, who was finally forced to evacuate, and moved his forces north in an effort to crush Villa. General Obregon appeared to have defeated Villa at Celaya in April, then at Leon, and later at Aguascalientes, but Villa now insists that he has not been defeated and that Obregon has been lured into a trap. After Obregon came the Zapatistas once more in control of the capital, and on July 10 they withdrew and turned the city over to the Carranzistas under General Gonzales, who has had less success, apparently, than did General Obregon.

There were ominous signs of some new turn in the situation in earlier messages reaching the State Department today. The Carranzistas had given publicity to their intention to rush foodstuffs into Mexico City, and to restore communication with Vera Cruz. A telegram dated Saturday, from Vera Cruz, reached the State Department today, saying the first through train from Mexico City had arrived in Vera Cruz and that the Carranzista authorities stated that on Saturday morning the wireless station in Mexico City would be working on the 18th, "thus insuring constant communication."

On top of this came word that orders "have been given to the effect that the railway line east of Apizaco, on the railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, will be used for military purposes and closed for passenger and freight service until further notice." And that "the Carranza officials report that the line is working through to Pachuca." This latter sentence was significant, as it indicated a break in communication at Pachuca, and later advices told of the arrival of the Villistas at Pachuca and the evacuation of the capital by General Gonzales.

Secretary Lansing was advised today by a telegram sent from Vera Cruz on July 17 that the Government there had announced the receipt of 250,000 pounds of flour, 5,000 sacks of corn, and a quantity of lard and soap by the steamer Morro Castle, and that two Wolvin Line vessels had arrived on Saturday with provisions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 19.—General Gonzalez is moving his troops from Mexico City to retake Pachuca and protect the railroad lines.

Consul General Shanklin and Charles A. Douglas, Carranza's counsel, arrive tonight.

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Deeds of Violence Around Puebla—Oaxaca Alone Peaceful.

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 10, (via Key West, Fla., July 19.)—Conditions in the region between Vera Cruz and Puebla are greatly unsettled, and there has been much looting and destruction of property. On the Interoceanic Railroad all stations have been destroyed between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, sixty miles inland. In one instance the station agent and telegraph operator were killed.

On the British-owned broad gauge railroad the Zapata forces are becoming bolder. There has been shooting in the outskirts of Orizaba and Cordova. Trains are delayed and frequently passengers, including Americans, are compelled to lie on the floors of cars while bandits shoot through the windows of passing trains.

In response to the protest of John R. Silliman, President Wilson's special agent in Mexico, against continued destruction of foreign-owned property, General Carranza stationed guards at the large American-owned sugar plantation at Protero. Zapata troops went to the plantation and hanged the Carranza men to a tree.

Although Mexico City has been cut off from direct communication with Puebla for three weeks, couriers with newspaper dispatches have been arriving here intermittently. Sometimes the messages are seized by soldiers and destroyed, as both sides seem unwilling that news of conditions in Mexico City become public.

Every city along the railroad has been isolated from the territory back from the line. The interruption of the receipt of food supplies, together with the added burden of supporting the invading troops, has caused increased suffering among civilians.

Reports from the State of Oaxaca, which early in June declared its independence of the rest of Mexico until general peace is restored, say the people there are enjoying comparative prosperity. The State has coined its own money and notice has been served that the people will resist invasion by any faction.

NACO AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Mexicans Break Agreement Made with General Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

NACO, Ariz., July 19.—This little border town was under fire again today for more than one hour when Colonel P. Elias Calles, of Carranza's command, fought his way into the main streets of Naco, Sonora, across the line, and drove the handful of defenders back across the American border, where they were interned. It was a cavalry attack with a dash and zest usually missing from Mexican battles. Colonel Calles rode down onto the town from the southwest with 200 cavalrymen, shooting from the saddle. He had 500 infantry encamped at La Morita six miles away, but they were not brought into action. The little garrison which numbered less than 100, made a brave resistance for more than an hour, during which a number were killed, and eight wounded were carried across the line to be cared for by the United States Army Hospital Corps. Among them was Comisario Jaun Coronado, who died this afternoon in the improvised base hospital.

The Carranza commander ordered all prisoners who had been captured in the battle liberated, and they were permitted to cross to the American side, where they were interned. Four were reported to have been executed, including Colonel Bustamente the Villa commander, although no one was permitted to cross the line to investigate. As soon as the town was taken Colonel Calles ordered all of the saloons closed and all of the liquor destroyed.

The fight at Naco breaks the pact between Villa, Carranza, and General Hugh L. Scott making Naco a neutral port. Villa is rushing General Angeles to Sonora to take charge of the Maytorena troops to prevent the Carranza forces from overcoming them.

NOGALES, Sonora, July 19.—"Calles and the Carranza forces violated the neutrality agreement negotiated by General Hugh Scott of the United States Army last December, when he took Naco," said José Maytorena, Governor and Villa leader, today. "Villa troops are advancing and will not hesitate to fire upon the town."

SHANKLIN ORDERED HOME.

Consul General Clashes with Brazilian Minister in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Arnold Shanklin of Missouri, the United States Consul General in Mexico City, has been recalled by the State Department as a result of a controversy with Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister. Senhor Cardoza has been in charge of American interests in Mexico since Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, received his passports from the Huerta Government at the time that American naval forces were landed at Vera Cruz. His trouble with Mr. Shanklin arose over a dispute as to the method in which Red Cross relief supplies should be handled in the Mexican capital. Senhor Cardoza objected to Mr. Shanklin's activity, and complained to the State Department.

It is understood that no reflection on Mr. Shanklin is intended in the order for his recall, but the department thought that the best interests of all concerned would be furthered if he left Mexico City and permitted the Brazilian Minister to handle the relief supplies in behalf of the United States Government and the American Red Cross.

According to the understanding here the Brazilian Minister held that, as the representative of American diplomatic interests in Mexico, he should direct the distribution of the supplies, and ran counter to the activities of Mr. Shanklin. Mr. Shanklin will come to Washington to tell his story to the State Department.

Americans Annoyed in Tampico.

LAREDO, Texas, July 19.—Dr. R. R. Davis, an American, arriving here today from Tampico, said that at one time recently twenty Americans were in jail in that city charged with counterfeiting Carranza money. He said that Americans with any considerable amount of money in their possession were under suspicion and were annoyed. He said further that Tampico was threatened with a yellow fever outbreak.

Kills His Son and Daughter.

GROTON, Mass., July 19.—Harry Nutting shot and killed his son Everett and his daughter Louise with a repeating rifle while they slept early today and then attacked his wife. After wrestling with her husband for several seconds Mrs. Nutting got the gun from him and called the police, who locked the man up.

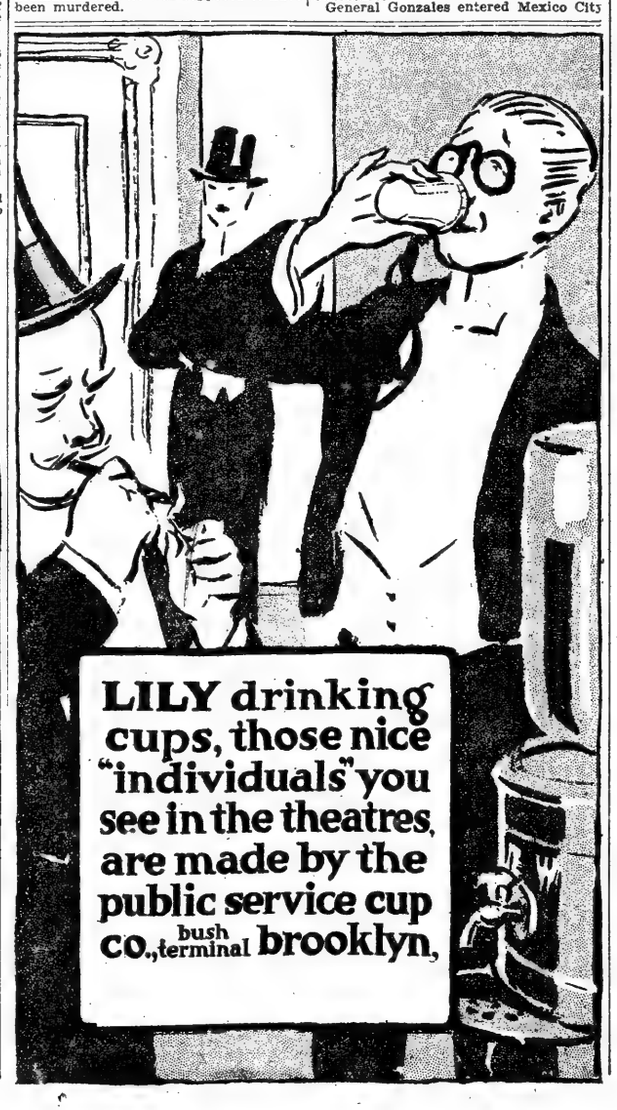
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CONVENTION FAVORS EASY IMPEACHMENT

Votes to Advance Ray B. Smith's Proposal to a Third Reading.

EMERGENCY MESSAGES HIT

H. L. Austin's Plan to Abolish Them Goes to a Final Reading by Unanimous Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—By unanimous vote the Constitutional Convention at its session tonight went on record in favor of doing away with the so-called "emergency message," which in past years has been the means of covering a multitude of legislative and executive sins. In the debate which preceded the action of the convention particular reference was made by Senator Robert F. Wagner to the abuse of the emergency message during the Whitman Administration.

The power to expedite legislative procedure by sending a message certifying "the immediate necessity" of passing any given measure was bestowed on the Governor by the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Ordinarily the constitutional safeguards surrounding the enactment of laws require a bill to be in its final printed form for three full legislative days on the desks of members before it can be taken up for final consideration. With the aid of an emergency message it can be passed before the ink is dry on the first draft of the bill. The Governors at first used this extraordinary power sparingly, but while Tammany controlled the Legislature during the Dix, Sulzer and Glynn Administrations emergency messages were frequent. During the Whitman Administration, to use the phrase of a legislative debater, emergency messages were as frequent as snowflakes in a blizzard.

The question came up at the session tonight while the convention was sitting as a committee of the whole. H. Leroy Austin, a Republican delegate of Greene County, had a proposal on the calendar providing for the wiping out of the emergency message. This had been amended in the Commission on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, so as to provide that bills could be passed under an emergency message, but not until after they had been available in final printed form for at least one legislative day.

Mr. Austin moved at once that the amendment be stricken out, and that his proposal be restored to its original form, in which the emergency message was proscribed altogether. Chairman Barnes said he would acquiesce in that most gladly.

"So will I," said former Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga. "The place to cut off that dog's tail is right behind the ears. The vice of the emergency message is that it can be and is constantly used as a club or a reward."

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, said he heartily approved the Austin proposal in its original form.

"The emergency message," he said, "has produced its greatest evils not as an instrument of oppression and tyranny, but in that it has turned over to the Legislature a convenient means of covering up inefficient, shiftless, sloppy financial legislation. The safeguards erected about financial legislation have broken down under the constant abuse of the emergency message. It has enabled the Legislature to crowd financial bills into the rush hours of the closing days, when they can be enacted without the wholesome scrutiny that would be bestowed on them if they went through the ordinary course of legislative procedure."

Delancey Nicoll and Senator Wagner, representing the Democrats, also spoke in favor of Mr. Austin's proposal. The vote to advance it to third reading was then taken, and there was no dissent.

The Constitutional Convention also voted in favor of advancing to third reading Ray B. Smith's proposed amendment, which would clear away all ambiguity in the Constitution with reference to the power of the Assembly to take action looking to the impeachment of elective State officials or Judges at any time. This right was questioned during the Sulzer impeachment proceedings. The Smith amendment would give the Assembly power to meet of its own motion for the purpose of beginning impeachment procedings.

Louis Marshall and Edgar T. Brackett, both of whom were counsel in the Sulzer impeachment case, but on different sides—Mr. Marshall representing Sulzer, and Mr. Brackett the State—engaged in a somewhat peppery debate, which went on until Mr. Barnes raised the point of order that past political history did not cut any figure in the settlement of this highly important principle of he organic law.

"Well, I don't want to perform an autopsy—especially not on a corpse that's three years old," said Mr. Brackett.

Mr. Marshall urged that the Assembly would be likely to abuse its new powers. The Sulzer impeachment, he said, was clearly an abuse of legislative power.

"What we want," said Mr. Brackett, "is not fewer impeachments, but more impeachments. We want lazy, inefficient, or corrupt Judges and State officials to know that there is an easy way of going after them. And as for Sulzer, he was convicted, or impeached, on the evidence which was overwhelming and made every decent man blush for shame that such a man should have been elected Governor."

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, took the floor and urged that the convention should make it easier to impeach.

"I do not see," he said, "how those of us who have been opposing the expedient of the recall on the ground that impeachment affords a ready remedy can refuse to make impeachment trials more simple, adequate, and competent to deal with delinquent public officers."

The convention voted to advance the Smith proposal to third reading, with the proviso that it be amended somewhat as to language.

This makes in all four proposals that have been favorably passed upon by the convention. Two proposals have been voted down.

The Barnes proposal which seeks to deprive the Legislature of its present power to enact legislation such as a minimum wage law, widows' pensions, and social welfare measures generally was amended as to language at the session tonight. It was intimated that the Commission on Legislative Powers, which body, though Mr. Barnes is its Chairman and has pleaded most earnestly for a favorable report on his proposal, has failed to give its assent, will report the mesaure in its amended form before the end of the week.

Fall Kills Ironworker.

Thomas Foy, 35, an ironworker of 220 West 146th Street, while working yesterday afternoon on a scaffold outside the fourteenth floor of a building at 1,142 Broadway, lost his footing and fell to the roof of a two-story shed in the back. He was instantly killed.

MANY AUTO MISHAPS, WITH NINE INJURED

Chilean Ambassador Has Narrow Escape in Collision at Asbury Park.

Nine persons were injured yesterday in automobile accidents, and others had narrow escapes. One of these latter was Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, who is staying at the Monterey, in Asbury Park. He was motoring north in Kingsley Street, Asbury Park, yesterday afternoon, and turned into Fourth Avenue, when a car coming in the opposite direction collided with the Ambassador's car and partly wrecked it. The occupants were shaken up, but no one was injured.

Patricio Decarlo and his daughter, Mary, of 509 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lisonte of Newark, went out with their host and hostess yesterday morning for an automobile ride through the Essex County parks. At a turn in the road between Newark and Elizabeth their car ran headlong into a delivery truck belonging to H. Siegel of Newark and driven by Harry Thurnway. The Lisonte car was smashed and all its occupants were badly hurt.

Lisonte, who was driving, was severely cut over the right eye; his wife had her left arm caught in the steering wheel, breaking her wrist and dislocating her shoulder; Decarlo was thrown out and suffered deep cuts about the face and head, and his daughter was bruised about the body and may have internal injuries. Dr. Emil Stein of Elizabeth, who was passing at the time, took them all to the Lisonte home. Thurnway was arrested.

At Riverhead, L. I., W. D. Moore of Brooklyn, who is summering at Southold, was out driving with his wife and three children when they almost ran into a car in which Highway Superintendent William A. Brown of Riverhead, was riding. To avoid the collision, Mr. Moore ran his car down a steep embankment. It struck an electric pole and broke it off, but the car was only slightly damaged. The occupants suffered only a shaking up.

A few hours earlier, at Riverhead, an automobile driven by Raymond Walsh along the Quogue Road ran into a wagon in which Walter Oppenheim of Flanders was driving with his wife and their two small children. All four were thrown out and painfully bruised. Walsh was arrested.

Henry Lange, a hotel keeper of Betts Avenue, Woodside, L. I., was walking along Queens Boulevard at Fifth Street, Woodside, late on Sunday night, when he was knocked down by an automobile in which Dr. Jerome Wagner of 12 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan, was returning from Long Beach with a party of friends. Dr. Wagner took Mr. Lange to his home and treated him for cuts and bruises.

DOG'S 3,000 MILE AUTO TRIP.

Animal Given by Rockefeller's Daughter Off for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 19.—After Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sweeney and their two young children of 38 Rose Street had driven nearly to Peekskill, on their way to San Francisco in their automobile van today, they discovered they had left their Boston bull terrier, Regie, behind. Though they had traveled more than fifty miles, they turned back for the dog, and found him lying exhausted in the road near White Plains. He had attempted to follow them, and had run eight miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney started early this morning in a specially designed body built on the van containing bunks and a kitchenette, and they will live in it on their trip. Mr. Sweeney is a hotel proprietor in New Rochelle. Nine years ago, when he was in Newport, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, gave the dog to him.

OYSTER SHELLS AS CEMENT.

Big Plant to Manufacture It to be Erected at Harrisburg, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Texas, July 19.—Making cement out of crushed oyster shells is a new industry that will soon be established here. The Texas Portland Cement Company of Dallas has purchased a site here for a cement mill of 400,000 barrels annual capacity, which it will erect immediately. The plant will be built on the unit principal so that its capacity may be increased as the trade expands. The company owns a 1,200,000 cement mill at Dallas, and the plant which it will build here will be for the special purpose of supplying the South American and Central American trade. Oyster shell banks containing many millions of tons of the material are situated in Galveston Bay, which is easily accessible by water to the site of the proposed mill.

Before deciding upon constructing the mill the company conducted a series of experiments, covering a period of two years, in utilizing oyster shells for manufacture of cement. It was discovered that by mixing the ground shells with ground silica and alumina a first-class grade of Portland cement was obtained. The company has purchased a large deposit of silica and alumina near here in order to have a store of these materials.

DENIES WANTING GROUT.

Williams Says He Didn't Reject Others as Head for Union Bank.

Clark Williams, ex-State Banking Superintendent, called yesterday as a witness in rebuttal by District Attorney James C. Cropsey at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a charge of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, denied the report that he imposed as a condition for the reopening of the Union Bank the selection of Mr. Grout as President. Mr. Grout had previously testified that he regarded it a public duty to accept the Presidency of the bank and that other prominent bankers suggested for the position had not been favored.

"Did you ever say to Edward M. Grout or any one that you would not accept Charles G. Balmanno, M. W. Hutchins, or Edwin J. Stalker as President of the institution?" asked the District Attorney of Mr. Williams.

"I do not recall it," answered the witness.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for the defendant, began his summing up at the afternoon session. He argued that the defendant as President of the Union Bank had to depend on the information furnished by his subordinates in making his statements to the State Banking Department. The attorney pleaded that his client did not commit perjury in swearing to the alleged false statement of the financial condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910.

The attorney for the defense will continue his summing up today. The District Attorney will begin summing up for the prosecution tomorrow. A verdict is expected at the earliest on Thursday night.

BIG FLEET SAILS IN LARCHMONT. RACE WEEK—TENNIS—RACING

LARCHMONT LUCK WITH THE YACHTS

Ventura Beats "Big Fellows" in Second Day of Race Week —103 Boats Compete.

Larchmont luck in the matter of weather prevailed in a considerable degree yesterday, the second day of race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club. There was a snappy breeze from the south-southwest for the greater part of the day, and this enabled the big fleet of racers to make the journey from their home ports to the starting line. A little squall in the afternoon sent the wind flying around to the northward for a short period, and upset the calculations of some of the racing skippers, and when it passed away the wind softened down to a mild breeze.

The starts were bright and snappy as a rule, and some of the finishes were close. The fleet numbered 103 yachts. There were eight of the fifty-foot class, including Grayling, sailed by George Nichols; Ventura, by Harry L. Maxwell, and Barbara, by Charles Perrin. There also were eight of the thirty-footers, twenty yachts of the handicap fleet in four divisions, three of Class P, four of Class Q, eight of the Larchmont interclub fleet, seventeen stars, and boats of the smaller one-design classes in groups of half a dozen.

The fifty-foot yachts sailed a course twenty and three-quarters miles, to Greenwich Point, thence to Mott's Point, and then home. Yachts of Classes P and Q, the New York thirty-foot class, the first division of the handicap class, and Buzzard's Bay boats sailed fifteen and three-quarters miles to Captain Island, thence to Mott's Point, and then home. All of the other boats larger than the Stars sailed eleven miles, and the little fellows five and a half miles. The courses as laid out gave the yachts two reaches and a beat, with some irregular and unexpected work at the finish.

In the start of the fifty-foot class, Grayling was first over the line, but at the leeward end, while the Samurai held the windward position, close up, with Ventura in the middle and none of them much ahead of the leader. The start of the thirty-foot class was also a lively one, with Okee in the lead, but to leeward. The start of the Star class was particularly close and gave the committee all the work it cared for in picking up the racing numbers. Generally speaking the races were quickly sailed. The fifty-footers covered their twenty miles and more in about two and three-quarter hours. Harry Maxwell brought Ventura across the finish line one minute and fourteen seconds ahead of Marquis II., which was only fifteen seconds in the lead of Grayling. In the Buzzard Bay class, Gamecock led Mashnee across the line by only five seconds. Opal of the Jewell class won by twenty-five seconds from Catseye, and Whiff, Class Q, was three seconds ahead of Alice at the finish. Six of the Star class finished within a period of fifty-one seconds, but they were all well astern of the first of the fleet. Beside those mentioned, the winners were: Class P, Josephine; New York Yacht Club thirty-foot class, Okee; Handicap class, first division, Pontiac; Handicap class, second division, Lintana; Handicap class, third division, Robin Hood III.; Handicap class, fourth division, Grace II.; Class R, Margaret; Larchmont Interclub class, Whiff, sailed by Roy Manny, the yacht's brother of the owner, and it was his first victory; Manhasset Bay, one design class, Mile. Boss; Bird class, Teaser; Special race, Ogeemah; Star class, Altair; New Rochelle one design class, La Rochelle; Dory class, Yow; Cat boat class, Peewee. The summary of the larger classes follows:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, G. B. Baker, Jr.	4:40:00	2:44:00
Iroquois II., J. P. Ellis	4:40:14	2:43:14
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:50:29	2:45:29
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	4:53:41	2:48:41
Samurai, W. E. Dodge	4:54:27	2:49:27
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:54:44	2:49:44
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:57:47	2:52:47
Acyshla, H. Steinbrugge	4:58:04	2:53:04

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hanan	4:31:22	2:21:22
Amoret, R. B. Budd	4:40:12	2:30:12
Anita, G. P. Granbery	4:42:46	2:32:46

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Okee, J. A. Mahl	4:49:31	2:34:21
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	4:52:30	2:37:36
Lena, O. M. Reid	4:50:49	2:41:29
Alerion II., J. W. & E.P.Alker	4:56:49	2:41:19
Banzai, Edmund Lang	4:57:41	2:42:41
Hope, I. E. Raymond	4:59:41	2:44:41
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:06:30	2:51:30
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:02:18	2:47:18

BUZZARD BAY CLASS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	5:07:02	2:47:02
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	5:07:07	2:47:07

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Virginia, J. S. Blackton	5:11:25	2:36:25
Alice, G. Davis	5:11:55	2:36:55
Arvia, P. M. Rossire	5:12:25	2:37:25
Dixie, J. F. Taylor	5:23:28	3:00:28

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 9 miles.

Whiff, Roy Manny	4:18:18	1:38:18
Hamburgu, M.M.Goldschmidt	4:20:22	1:40:22
Yuron, J. S. Mackintosh	4:30:28	1:40:28
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	4:31:01	1:41:01
Lewanna, Spence Brothers	4:21:03	1:41:03
Barbara, C. Shields	4:21:09	1:41:09
Skid, H. L. Curry	4:21:21	1:41:21
Dagmar, F. J. Tierney	4:21:55	1:41:55

Racing Yachts Not Sighted.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 19.—The seven yachts participating in the annual race from Chicago to Mackinac Island are not expected to finish before Tuesday. The boats left Chicago Saturday afternoon and have encountered light head winds for the most part. The Captain of the Goodrich liner Georgia arrived late today and reported "No yachts in sight between Charlevoix and this port." From Manitou Island came the report that no yachts had passed that point. The record of 31:20:00 for the 330 miles was made in 1911 my Dr. Baum's Amorita.

FREEBOOTERS WIN CUPS.

Point Judith Polo Team Easily Defeats Cooperstown in Final Match.

In defeating Cooperstown yesterday at Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., Point Judith Freebooters became possessors of the Blizzard Polo Cups. It was the final match for these trophies. Each team carried sixteen goals, thus the game was played on the flat.

The Blizzard Cups are among the oldest trophies placed in competition by the Rockaway Hunting Club, and there is always a large attendance of members and their friends to see these matches. Yesterday was no exception, and the clubhouse and sideboards were crowded with polo enthusiasts.

With Devereux Milburn at back and the two Belmont Brothers at Nos. 2 and 3, the Freebooters presented a particularly strong and versatile team, and their victory was a fairly easy one. W. A. Hazard, Jr., who was at No. 1, was kept well fed, and he made a number of goals, some from difficult angles.

The winners made two points in the opening period. Beadleston scored for Cooperstown before the period closed. Each side tallied in the second session, but the Freebooters kept forging ahead, and at half time the score stood 6 to 3 goals in favor of the victors. Thereafter the Point Judith players made a runaway match of it.

Cooperstown did their best work in the sixth period, when they scored three goals, Tilney making two and a pony the third. The line-up:

Point Judith Freebooters.		Cooperstown.
W. A. Hazard, Jr.,	(6)	Morgan Belmont,
Raymond Belmont,	(4,)	Devereux Milburn,
	(9.)	Total, 19.

Cooperstown—W. A. Harriman, (0,) C. C. Rumsey, (6,) C. P. Beadleston, (6,) N. L. Tilney, (4.) Total, 16.

Goals for Freebooters—R. Belmont, 4; W. A. Hazard, Jr., 4; Milburn, 3; M. Belmont, 1.

Goals for Cooperstown—Beadleston, 2; Tilney, 4; pony.

Goals earned by Freebooters, 12; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 12. Goals earned by Cooperstown, 7; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 7; eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—J. E. Cowdin.

MOTOR CYCLES' LONG RELAY

Carrying Message from President Wilson to Panama Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—An accident occurred in the first leg of the Coast to Coast motorcycle relay, in which the motorists are bearing messages of greeting from President Wilson at Washington to the President of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. Frank Long, one of the three Washington riders, ran on a pile of rocks on Fulton Avenue just after entering this city. He was cut about the head and face, but not seriously. At 11:30 o'clock, the time agreed upon in advance, F. L. Leishear, one of three who started from Washington, dashed up to the first relay point at North Avenue and Gay Street, and handed the message to Edward C. Hance of Philadelphia, who, with three companions, dashed up Belair Road toward Philadelphia. Frank Long was eliminated by being thrown.

Walter Seabrook, the third rider, punctured a tire just before reaching Baltimore and dropped out.

Leishear rode alone to the point of the team's departure. His time from the White House in Washington to North Avenue and Gay Street was 1 hour and 4 minutes, which is considered remarkable. In view of the suspension of traffic regulations in some sections for his benefit his opportunity for a record run was highly favorable.

The total distance to be covered by the relay is about 3,700 miles.

Tennis Finals at Deal Beach.

Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham won the mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament which closed yesterday on the Hathaway courts at Deal Beach, N. J. The winners defeated Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman in the final round in straight sets, at 6—4, 6—4. In the men's doubles final round Lyons and Lyons won from Creighton and Graham, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5. The summary:

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman defeated Miss Mack and Harry Bijin, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; Miss Kelly and Dr. Ryan defeated Mrs. Joseph Cawthorne and Harry Kernell, 8—6, 6—4; Miss S. Lyons and Mr. Polo defeated Mr. and Mrs. Edward Connelly by default; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Moore and Douglas Bedell, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman defeated Miss Kelly and Dr. Ryan, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss S. Lyons and Mr. Polo, 6—4, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Lyons and Lyons defeated Nathan and Flatto, 7—5, 6—2; Burley and Burke defeated Ryan and Curtin, 6—1, 6—3; Creighton and Graham defeated Lieberman and Dessan, 6—3, 6—3; Bedell and Mittagh defeated Kernell and Warren, 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Lyons and Lyons defeated Burley and Burke, 6—1, 6—3; Creighton and Graham defeated Bedell and Mittagh, 8—6, 6—3.

Final Round—Lyons and Lyons defeated Creighton and Graham, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Ralph Baggs Recaptures Cup.

Ralph L. Baggs recaptured the Casino tennis challenge cup yesterday at Spring Lake, N. J., and brought to a close the North Jersey coast championship tournament. Baggs defeated Carroll S. Bayne, and followed with a victory over William Benedict in the final round in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Baggs was in poor form last year, and fell an easy victim to Bayne. Another victory will give Baggs permanent possession of the trophy. Spencer Gordon and Dean Mathey each have two victories. The challenge round attracted a gallery of about 500 persons.

BAGGS SURPRISES LARNED AT TENNIS

First Round of Rockaway Hunting Club Tournament Has Well-Played Matches.

With an entry list of twenty-six of the best players in the East, the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club began yesterday on the grass courts at Cedarhurst, L. I. Seven matches were played, which furnished interesting contests for a big gallery. The defeat of Edwin P. Larned brought about the surprise of the day. The New Jersey veteran fell before the aggressive attack of Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3.

In view of the court work of the pair during the last two weeks Larned was expected to score a comparatively easy victory, but Baggs caught his opponent on an off day, and by forcing the issue accomplished the downfall of Larned. The latter failed in his volleying, sending a number of balls into the net, while he did not cover his court with the same speed that characterized his playing on the Westchester courts. Baggs, who has been playing far below his form this season, was in excellent stroke and made many clever placement and passing shots.

Vanderbilt Ward eliminated C. L. Johnston, Jr., the New England intercollegiate champion, in straight sets, at 6—3, 6—3. Ward captured the first set in easy fashion and led in the second 5—2, when Johnston, who is usually a slow beginner, began to show a flash of his real form. He carried the score to 5-all, and then went into the lead in the next game. In the fourteenth game, with the score 6—5 in favor of Ward, Johnston returned a lob. The ball struck Ward and hurt him slightly, but after ten minutes' rest the players reappeared. Johnston had cooled off and lost his stroke, while Ward came back as good as when he started, and won the match.

Harold A. Throckmorton, the Jersey schoolboy champion, had little trouble in putting G. A. L. Dionne out of the running. The former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club again met his master in the youngster, who won at 6—3, 6—3. Last Saturday, in the Westchester tournament, the pair played three hard sets before Throckmorton was returned the winner. Dionne played his usual steady back-court game, waiting for his opponent to make mistakes, but Throckmorton came in to the net and met the returns with hard smashes.

Clarence C. Pell surprised Dr. William Rosenbaum with a straight-set victory at 6—4, 6—1. The contest favored Pell throughout, and the loser was unable to work his long, hard drives successfully. His somewhat wild and drowsy manner of balls out of court and into the net. Pell was accurate in his placement and displayed excellent judgment in meeting Dr. Rosenbaum's aggressive attack.

Alrick H. Man, Jr., scored an easy victory over Frederick W. Schmeltzlein at 6—4, 6—3, and Frederick C. Inman was forced to the limit to win from Benjamin M. Phillips, the Harlem Club veteran, at 6—4, 2—6, 7—5. Summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Invitation Men's Singles.—First Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 6—3; C. C. Pell defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Alfred S. Dabney defeated Harry F. Parker, 6—3, 6—1; Vanderbilt Ward defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—3, 8—6; Walter L. Fate defeated Arthur M. Lovibond by default; Frederick C. Baggs defeated Edwin P. Larned, 6—3, 6—3; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Frederick T. Heilnghuysen, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES TITLE FOR HUNTER

Cornell Student and Bassford Win Westchester Tennis Honors.

The lawn tennis championship tournament of Westchester County closed yesterday on the clay courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mount Vernon, when Francis T. Hunter of Cornell and Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester defeated William Rand, 3d, of Harvard, and his brother, R. C. Rand, in the final round for the men's doubles title in three straight sets at 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. The event brought to a conclusion the most successful tournament held on the Siwanoy courts.

Court experience played a prominent part in deciding the match. Bassford worried the Rand combination with his high lobs, while his partner scored many points with a strong forehand drive. Bassford played the back court, while Hunter starred at the net. The youngsters put up a plucky fight against their experienced opponents, and after losing the first set, 6—1, they made a smart rally and kept Bassford and Hunter on the move during the next two sets.

By his victory in the men's doubles, Hunter takes two Westchester championships, having previously won the singles. The summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Francis T. Hunter and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated William Rand 3d and R. C. Rand, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Cyclist Rides Two Miles in 4:05.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A world's amateur bicycle record was claimed today for Ernest Kockler of Chicago, who rode two miles in 4:05 in a race here last night. The former record was made by John B. Hume of Salt Lake City in 1905.

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HIGH SCORES IN GOLF.

Jack Neville and Paul Hunter Play Best in Western Tourney.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Poorer scores were made in the elimination round of the Western amateur golf tournament at the Mayfield Country Club today than have been recorded in several seasons. Five out of eight players who made 87 were left in the running for the qualifying round, which will be played tomorrow morning. The lowest scores of the day were two cards of 76, made by Jack Neville of Oakland, Cal., and Paul Hunter of the Midlothian Golf Club of Chicago.

"Chick" Evans, minus his favorite golf clubs, left in Chicago by mistake, made the course in 81, playing with Eben Byers of Pittsburgh, who recorded a 79. Many scores went to 100, and some were higher. Others who failed to solve the intricacies of Mayfield gave up in disgust and threw away their cards. Among those who failed to hand in a card was George R. Balch of Cincinnati, President of the Western Golf Association.

Golf experts and the bigger stars of the tournament do not look for very low scores this week. They say the Mayfield course is a bit harder than the others on which the tournament has been held in seasons past.

The sixty-four left in the running will play tomorrow morning in the qualifying round. Their scores of the eighteen holes tomorrow morning will be added to the scores made today, the thirty-two lowest remaining in play for the championship. The first round in match play will be staged tomorrow afternoon.

There were 166 starters in today's elimination round, 22 entrants dropping out since last night. Nearly a score of others did not finish play today.

GOLFER MAKES A HOLE IN 1.

Supreme Joy of the Links Falls to Douglas Conklin, Banker.

Douglas Conklin of West Neck Avenue, Huntington, L. I., who is President of the Bank of Huntington, had the golfing joy on the links of the Huntington Golf Club Saturday of making a hole in one stroke.

Mr. Conklin was playing a round with Theron Sammis, a Huntington lawyer. After the drive on a 150-yard hole Mr. Sammis's ball was found without difficulty, but the two players and their caddies spent nearly an hour searching for the banker's ball. The hunt was unsuccessful until one of the caddies chanced to look into the cup, where the ball was found.

105 in Massachusetts Golf.

BOSTON, July 19.—Entries for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, which opens at the Woodlawn Golf Club on July 21, closed today with 105 players on the list, including Francis Ouimet, the national and State title holder. The first day's play will include, in addition to the customary qualifying round, the annual medal competition for the Windler Shield, for club teams of four players each.

Velodrome's Features for Tonight.

Two special features will be on the program tonight at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Frank Kramer will race Caesar Moretti in a match for the best two out of three heats at one mile each and a one-hour motor-paced race between Clarence Carman, George Wiley, Georges Seres, Menus Bedell, and Worth Mitten. Kramer was beaten by Goullet on Sunday at Newark, which has given Moretti fresh hope of beating the title holder tonight.

The paced race is the longest endurance test to be staged this year and with a strong field going to the post, the largest to get together this year so far at the new track, the finish may result in a surprise. Seres and Carman are equal choices for first money, with Menus Bedell as the dark horse.

Six in Motor Cycle Derby.

There will be a field of six in the Brighton Motor Cycle Derby at fifteen miles, which will feature the program at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tonight. Amateur Champelle, the speed champion; Steven Quachinelle, Billie Brown, Bill Hamilton, and George Sperl will make up the field. In an effort to induce the men to try their utmost for a new record, bonuses have been offered the riders leading at the fifth, eighth, tenth, and thirteen miles. In another promising event George Sperl, the Brooklyn youngster, will oppose Bill Brown of Newark in a match race.

RACING ON GRAND CIRCUIT UNDER WAY

Record-Making Starts with Opening of Harness Horse Season at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Three favorites were returned winners, one outsider threw a scare into the talent, the fastest opening heat in the history of the Grand Circuit was trotted, and a two-year-old trotting track record of 2:13¼ was established today in the opening at North Randall of the first 1915 racing of the Grand Circuit campaign.

The Edwards Stake for 2:10 pacers produced the sensation of the day, when Russell Boy, a rank outsider, captured the honors in four heats. Incidentally he paced the fastest mile ever made in the stake when he went the second heat in 2:03¾. He barely escaped the flag in the first heat. Hal Boy, favorite in the race, finished fourth. Hal S. drew the place position.

Only heat winners appeared for the fourth heat and the judges, not under the impression that McDaniels was not trying to win, but because they thought Russell Boy would do better with a more experienced driver, called on "Pop" Geers. The veteran driver carried Hal S. to a break at the head of the stretch and won the heat and race, pulled up.

The greatest interest of the day, excepting in the Edwards stake, centred in the action of the two Pastime trotters, Lee Axworthy and Volga, favorites respectively in the 2:08 trot and the two-year-old trotting sweepstakes. Both were straight-heat winners.

Lee Axworthy was a little lame when the horses were called for the 2:08 trot, but his owners decided to start him, and he rewarded them by trotting a beautiful race, outclassing a great field and trotting the fastest opening heat in the history of the circuit when he negotiated the big ring in 2:03¼. This heat also established a new season's race record. The summary:

2:07 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,200.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Gosnell)	1	1	
Frank Patch, br. h., (Cox)	4	2	
Rastus, br. h., (Mcdonald)	2	3	
The Climax, blk. h., (Brennen)	6	3	4
Beth Clarke, blk. m., (Valentine)	3	6	5
Rose Equity, br. m., (Ruthven)	5	5	7
Alcy E., b. m., (McMahon)	7	7	6

Time—2:00½; 2:04¾; 2:05¼.

2:08 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500.

Lee Axworthy, b. h., by Axworthy, (Andrews)	1	1	
Bright Axworthy, b. g., (Murphy)	2	4	
Bonington, ch. h., (Dickerson)	4	2	
Wilbo, b. h., (Marvin)	3	3	
Lucile Spier, br. m., (Shanks)	4	6	
Duchess, ro. m., (McDonald)	6	5	
Dago, b. g., (Grady)	5	7	
Iceuson, ch. g., (Rodney)	7	8	
Grand Marshal, blk. g., (Snow)	die.		

Time—2:05¼; 2:06¾.

Edwards 2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Russell Boy, ch. h., by Rustic-Patenter, (McDaniel & Geers)	1	1	7	1
Hal S., g. g., (Murphy)	1	2	2	2
Queen Abbess, br. m., (White)	4	4	1	2
Hal Boy, b. g., (M. Childs)	3	3	8	ro.
Camelia, br. m., (Cox)	2	5	8	ro.
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (Rodney)	8	7	4	ro.
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes)	6	9	9	ro.
Thistle Patch, blk. h., (Snow)	10	6	6	ro.
Hal Conner, br. h., (Geers)	9	8	5	ro.
Miss Miriam, ro. m., (McMahon)	7	10	10	ro.
Walnut Grove, blk. h., (Ruthven)	5	dist.		
O. U. C., b. g., (F. Childs)	dist.			

Time—2:04¾; 2:03¾; 2:06½; 2:09¼.

Forest City Sweepstakes.—Two-year-old trot; value $1,500.

Volga, ch. f., by Peter the Great, (Andrews)	1	1
Native Judge, b. c., (Murray)	2	2
Sis Bingen, blk. f., (McAllister)	3	3

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¼.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

Transfer of racers from the local tracks to Saratoga began in earnest yesterday, when a trainload of animals was sent away, including twenty-three head from the H. P. Whitney Stable, which races in the name of L. S. Thompson, and a carload of thirteen made up of horses belonging to the Oneck Stable, Schuyler L. Parsons, and G. D. Widener, Jr. Eight jumpers belonging to Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark went on the same train.

Word was received at the Belmont Park track yesterday that fourteen yearlings bred at the Nursery Farm of August Belmont in Lexington, Ky., had arrived safely at the Saratoga race course, where they will be broken next Fall and prepared for racing. They will form the basis for an enlarged stable which Mr. Belmont expects to race next year.

Capra, which won the opening race at Belmont Park yesterday, is a daughter of Cap and Bells, the filly which won the famous English Oaks Stakes for the late James R. Keene.

The feature of the racing at the Belmont Park track on Wednesday will be the running of the Eastview Steeplechase Handicap over the two-mile course, with $1,000 added to the sweepstakes of $35 each for starters. In assigning the weights to the horses nominated, Handicapper Vosburgh has placed Mr. Widener's Compliment at the top of the list with 162 pounds, Blandford following with eight pounds less. August Belmont's Mission is asked to carry 152 against 150 pounds for the campaigner Shannon River and 148 for Old Salt. El Bart must take up 147 pounds if he starts, and Skibbereen gets in with three pounds less, Chester Krumm and Cabaret being weighted with 142 pounds each, and Bailybay, an easy winner on Saturday, with 140, which is four pounds less than he carried at that time. Handsallround and Top Hat, which have been running on the flat, are in at 138 and 137 respectively. Adventuress, Sysonet, and Election Bet must take up 136 each, and Gregg and Always First bring up the rear with 130 each.

Herman B. Duryea, John E. Madden, Harry Pay

GIANTS' VICTORY PUTS THEM CLOSE TO LEADERS—YANKEES WIN TWICE

GIANTS CLIMB INTO THE FIRST DIVISION

Batting of Burns and Grant Lands Them in the Fourth Position.

The Giants are able to sit up and take a little nourishment, thank you. If they continue to improve, they will dismiss the doctors and trained nurses and hope soon to be able to take a little excursion to the top of pennant heights. McGraw's team hummed along yesterday as smoothly as a brand new motor and plucked another game from the St. Looey Cards at the Polo Grounds by a 4 to 3 score.

Look where they rest this morning, will you? In fourth place, only four full frolics behind the Phillies, who are up there in the noisy lead. What's four games among teams when the race is so close that the clubs are stepping on each other's heels? It's the first time the Giants have been in the swell society of the first division since the second week of the season.

Just let the Giants keep up this winning frenzy for a while and the first division will look as if it had been hit by a German shell. Yesterday's game was won like all the Giants' games have been won of late. With the score 3 to 0 against them in the sixth, they came on with a rush and tied the score, and then ripped out a victory in the eighth. That's a neat little trick when you know how to do it.

Exhibit A in the game was Lee Meadows, St. Looey's infant pitcher who wears glasses. Meadows is 19 years old and is the only pitcher the major leagues have ever harbored who pitched from behind bay-windows. Lee doesn't wear those big tortoise-shell chandeliers like a literary critic. His are just the plain, old-fashioned "specs" like grandpa used to squint through.

Meadows also wore a bandage around his forehead like a tennis player, which gave rise to the suspicion that Lee was a collegian. But this he indignantly denied. It seems he used to pitch down in North Carolina somewhere. After seeing the "smoke" which Meadows had on his fast ball it is more than probable that he came from Durham.

Meadows did pretty well, but he seems to be afraid of thunder and lightning. When a storm broke in the sixth inning, Georgie Burns smashed one of Lee's rapid tosses right on the nose for a three-bagger, and he was excused for the day to run from the lamps.

You see, every time it gets damp his searchlights get covered with mist and he can't find the plate. Lefty Robinson succeeded Meadows and the Giants won the game off the port-sider.

For the Gotham lads, Jeff Tesreau, the lithesome threshing machine, did the pitching until he was abstracted in the sixth to let Tex Brainerd go to the bat and get a base on balls. The Cards gathered half a dozen hits off Tesreau, but when Ralph Stroud came in for the last three rounds not a hit could the Cardinals get.

Big Tesreau was a bit unsteady in the opening inning. He walked Bob Bescher and sawed-off Huggins got an infield hit. Jack Miller sacrificed both along a sack and Frank Snyder's single to left sent both runners across. Snyder has been transferred to the clean-up berth in the St. Looey batting order and is hitting the ball with wild abandon. In the sixth, with two Cards out, Snyder pummeled a three-bagger to centre and scored on Butler's single.

For five innings the Giants got only two hits off Meadows. Red Doolin opened the sixth with a single and Brainerd, batting for Tesreau, got a pass. George Burns sent them both home with a boisterous triple to the centre-field fence. Meadows then got the gate.

Robertson tapped one of Robinson's twisters down the first base and beat the ball when Huggins tried to throw him out to Miller, who was off the bag, or so Umpire Bob Emslie thought. Burns was held at third, but scored on the next play, when Barrister Eddie Grant of Harvard hit a sacrifice fly to right. This run tied the score. Attorney Grant is playing second base while Lawrence Doyle recovers from a twisted ankle and the excessive heat.

It was Burns who broke up the game in the eighth. He slammed a hard roller along the left-field foul line for three bases and romped home with the victory when Attorney Grant deposited a single in an unpopulated section of left field.

Among those who saw the game was Joe Lannin, owner of the Boston Red Sox. He was congratulated on all sides because his club was in the lead in the American League, but declined, that he was on a scouting trip to look over the Giants in anticipation of another world's series between the Sox and the Giants next Fall. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, rf	4	1	2	0	0
M'Lean, rf-4	0	0	1	2	0
Grant, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	1	4
M'Kle, 1b	3	0	0	12	2
Lobert, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
G'dg's, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Doolin, c	3	1	2	8	1
Tesreau, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Brainerd	0	0	0	0	0
Stroud, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	4	7	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	0	1	1	0
H'gins, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Miller, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Snyder, c	4	1	3	2	1
Butler, ss	3	0	1	4	3
Wilson, c	1	0	0	4	0
Long, rf	3	0	0	4	0
Betzel, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Mead's, p	2	0	0	0	1
Rob'son, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	27	3	6	24	13

*Batted for Tesreau in sixth inning.

Error—Burns.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Snyder, Burns, (2,) Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Huggins, (2,) Butler. Sacrifice fly—Grant. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Stroud, 1; off Meadows, 1; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 6 in 6 innings; off Stroud, none in 3 innings; off Meadows, 4 in 5 innings; off Robinson, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Phillies Rush Cubs Back.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Before one of the largest crowds that has been inside the park in years, Philadelphia defeated Chicago this afternoon in the first game of a double-header by a score of 5 to 4, while the second game was stopped by a thunder storm at the end of the visitors' half of the fourth inning with Philadelphia ahead, 3 to 1. In the first game both teams made the majority of their hits count, the home club winning on home run drives by Cravath and Bancroft and batting rallies in the sixth and eighth innings. With Chicago a run behind in the ninth, two men out and Saier on second, Mayer was taken out and Alexander was sent in as a rescue twirler for the first time this season. Alexander ended the game by striking out Williams. The postponed game will be played off here on August 23. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	1	1	0
B'croft, ss	3	1	1	4	4
Becker, lf	4	1	1	5	0
Cravath, rf	4	2	2	1	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	1	0	1
Whit'd, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Rud's, 1b	3	0	1	7	1
Killifer, c	4	0	1	0	4
Mayer, p	3	0	0	0	0
Alexander, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	10	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	3
M'Gray, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Zwilg, 2b	3	2	1	2	6
Saier, 1b	3	1	2	10	2
Wilts, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Grif'h, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c	4	1	1	5	1
Toney, p	2	0	1	0	2
*Schulte	1	1	0	1	0
†Hollo'n	0	0	0	0	0
‡M'Larry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	9	24	13

*Batted for Archer in eighth inning.

†Batted for Humphries in eighth inning.

Errors—Murray, Saier.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	—5
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Saier, (2,) Williams, Luderus. Three-base hit—Murray. Home runs—Cravath, Bancroft. Stolen base—Whitted. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Sacrifice flies—Phelan, Williams, Niehoff. Double play—Luderus and Bancroft. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 2; off Mayer, 2. Hits—Off Humphries, 8 in eight innings; off Standridge, 2 in one inning; off Mayer, 9 in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Humphries, 2; by Standridge, 1; by Mayer, 5; by Alexander, 1. Passed ball—Killifer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Braves Wield Bats Heavily and Win.

BOSTON, July 19.—Boston outbatted Cincinnati today and won by a score of 4 to 1. With the score tied in the seventh Gowdy tripled and came home on Rudolph's single. A pass, a bad throw by Wingo, Schmidt's sacrifice and Smith's single gave the Braves two more runs in the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	4	7
Conly, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Magee, cf	3	1	2	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b	3	0	1	13	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Mara'e, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	6	0
Rud'ph, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	28	4	10	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
T'hzog, ss	4	0	0	4	3
R'dg's, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Kill'r, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Grif'h, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c	4	1	1	5	1
Will's, cf	4	0	1	1	6
Neis, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Toney, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	38	1	6	24	17

Errors—Wingo, Gowdy.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Killifer. Three-base hits—Moran, Magee, Gowdy. Stolen bases—Wingo, Sacrifice hits—Magee, Schmidt. Double plays—Herzog, Rodgers, and Mollwitz; Rodgers, Herzog, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 4; off Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 8; by Rudolph, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Dockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Second game called in third; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Washington, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit, 13; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 5.
Newark at Kansas City—Rain.
Baltimore, 8; St. Louis, 6.
Buffalo, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Ten innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Harrisburg, 5; Richmond, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 3.
Rochester, 8; Montreal, 7.
Rochester, 8; Montreal, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	42	34	.552
Chicago	43	37	.538
Brooklyn	43	37	.538
New York	38	38	.500
St. Louis	41	43	.488
Pittsburgh	39	41	.488
Boston	38	43	.469
Cincinnati	32	43	.427

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	51	29	.638
Chicago	53	32	.624
Detroit	51	31	.622
New York	42	40	.512
Washington	42	41	.506
St. Louis	33	49	.395
Philadelphia	29	52	.358
Cleveland	28	54	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	33	.593
Chicago	49	34	.590
St. Louis	45	35	.563
Pittsburgh	37	37	.538
Newark	42	41	.506
Brooklyn	36	48	.429
Buffalo	37	51	.420
Baltimore	30	51	.370

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	45	24	.652
Buffalo	40	30	.571
Montreal	37	37	.500
Harrisburg	37	34	.521
Richmond	35	39	.473
Rochester	33	39	.458
Toronto	35	42	.449
Jersey City	29	45	.392

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City.
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

YANKEES PICK UP TWO GAMES IN A DAY

St. Louis Browns Their Victims in Double-Header—Bases on Balls Costly.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—New York Americans won a double-header here today, thereby retained fourth position, and pulled away from the Senators, with whom they were tied before these games were played. The Yankees defeated the Browns in the first contest 10 to 3 and in the second 4 to 1.

Wildness lost both games for St. Louis. The Browns used several pitchers and all of them, with the exception of Loudermilk, pitched poor ball. The Yankees really didn't have to do much playing. They stood around at the plate and waited. The expected four balls were generally forthcoming.

Just to illustrate how the Yankees won, New York's half of the eighth inning of the first game is sufficient. L. Cook walked. Peckinpaugh went out to R. Cook to Lavan to Leary. L. Cook was thrown out trying to steal third. Maisel walked and Mullin did likewise. Cree got a pass. With three balls and one strike on Hartzell, Cook was taken out of the box and James came in. The first thing he did was to walk Hartzell, forcing Maisel home. Bauman singled, scoring Mullin and Cree, Hartzell taking third and Bauman second when Agnew let Howard's throw to the plate roll to the stand. Nunamaker singled, Hartzell and Bauman scoring. Caldwell singled and Nunamaker scored. As Nunamaker raced over the plate Caldwell took second when Walsh fumbled the ball. L. Cook, up for the second time in the inning, tripled, scoring Caldwell. Peckinpaugh walked. A double steal that failed brought the inning to its close.

It was this way all along, although the Browns had playing was not always as costly. Hamilton, Cook, James, and Koob tried in vain to stop the attack in the first game and all failed dismally. The Yanks were never in danger.

The second was a better game, and the Yanks might not have gone over with such ease if Branch Rickey, manager of the Browns, had not "gummed" things up. In the seven long innings Grover Loudermilk gave two lone hits, one of which enabled the Yanks to score a run. The Browns, likewise, had one run. Having visions of victory, Mr. Rickey ordered Sisler to bat for Loudermilk. He was retired on a pop fly. On the mound Sisler was just no weak a substitute as he was in the batter's box, and was knocked out with great glee by the Yankees, who simply could not see the "wonder" from the University of Michigan. Having batted Sisler out of the box, the Yankees took great delight in again tackling Earl Hamilton. They got no runs off of him this time, however.

Caldwell in the first game and Fisher in the second both pitched splendidly, although Loudermilk had the edge on Fisher. His other two opponents, Sisler and Hamilton, were far outshadowed by him. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L.Cook, rf	4	0	3	2	0
P'k'gh, ss	4	0	1	4	6
Maisel, 3b	4	2	0	4	0
Mul'n, 1b	3	1	1	7	0
Cree, cf	3	1	0	1	0
H'tz'll, lf	4	1	0	1	0
B'man, 2b	4	1	1	6	1
Nu'ker, c	4	2	2	3	1
Cald'l, p	4	2	2	0	2
Total	38	10	10	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Austin, 3b	2	1	0	2	1
How'd, lf	2	1	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Walsh, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Leary, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	1	5
Agnew, c	3	0	1	5	0
Ruel, c	0	0	0	1	0
Ham't'n, p	1	0	1	0	1
*Walker	1	0	1	0	0
R.Cook, p	1	0	0	0	1
James, p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Sisler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	15

*Batted for Hamilton in fifth inning.

†Batted for Koob in ninth inning.

Errors—Walsh, Lavan, Agnew.

New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—L. Cook. Home run—Shotton. Stolen bases—Maisel, Mullen. Earned runs—New York, 8; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Mullin, Cree. Double plays—Peckinpaugh to Bauman to Mullen. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Caldwell, 6; off Cook, 5; off James, 2; off Koob, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 6 in 5 innings; off Koob, none in 1 inning; off Cook, none in 2 2-3 innings; off James, 4 in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Hamilton, 2; by Cook, 2; by Koob, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L. Cook, rf	5	0	0	1	0
P'p'h, ss	2	1	0	1	5
Maisel, 3b	5	1	1	2	0
Mullen, 1b	5	0	1	2	0
Cree, cf	4	1	2	0	0
H'tz'll, lf	2	0	1	0	0
B'man, 2b	3	0	0	5	7
S'wy'r, c	1	0	0	5	1
N'm'r, c	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	29	3	5	17	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
How'd, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	3	1
Miller, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Walsh, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	1	5
Ruel, c	2	0	0	7	1
Agnew, c	1	0	0	2	1
Milan, p	2	0	0	0	0
Sisler, p	1	0	0	0	0
H'ton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	3	27	14

Errors—Maisel, Cree, Shotton.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Stolen bases—Maisel, Lavan. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Bauman. Double play—Pratt and Howard. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Loudermilk, 6; off Sisler, 3; off Hamilton, 2; off Fisher, 1. Hits—Off Loudermilk, 2 in seven innings; off Sisler, 0 in a third of an inning; off Hamilton, 0 in one and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Loudermilk, (Sweeney;) by Hamilton, (Fisher.) Struck out—By Loudermilk, 5; by Sisler, 4; by Hamilton, 2; by Fisher, 3. Passed ball—Ruel. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

Steal Eight Bases In One Inning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Washington made it five straight from Cleveland, winning today's game, 11 to 4. Washington is believed to have broken a League record when it stole eight bases in the first inning. The victory assured, Altrock, Washington's coach, pitched the final three innings, allowing four runs. Gandil made four hits for a total of nine bases. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	4	2	2	1	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	4	1
Milan, cf	5	2	2	3	0
Sh'ks, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b	5	2	4	9	0
Con'ly, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Ain'th, c	5	1	1	8	0
Neff, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Ain'th, o.s	1	1	1	2	0
McG'e, ss	4	0	0	2	7
J'nson, p	3	1	1	0	0
Altrock, p	1	0	0	0	0
$Williams	1	1	0	0	0
Total	35	11	11	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf	5	1	1	3	0
C'man, ss	5	1	2	0	2
G'ney, lf	3	1	1	4	0
Kirke, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Smith, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Barb'e, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
W'g's, 2b	4	0	2	0	2
O'Neill, c	4	0	0	4	2
T'Hman, c	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	2	0	0	0	4
Coumbe, p	0	0	0	0	1
*H'man	1	0	0	0	0
†Eschen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	27	12

*Batted for Jones in seventh inning.

†Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.

‡Batted for Connolly in ninth inning.

Errors—Southworth, Graney, Kirke, O'Neill, Foster.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
Washington	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	—11

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Chapman, (2,) Moeller, Gandil. Three-base hits—Moeller, Gandil, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Foster, (2,) Connolly, Graney. Stolen bases—Moeller, (3,) Milan, (3,) Ainsmith, (2,) McBride. Hits—Off Hagerman, in one-third of an inning; off Jones, 8 in six and two-thirds innings; off Coumbe, 2 in two innings; off Johnson, 2 in six innings; off Altrock, 7 in three innings. Balk—Hagerman. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 8; off Jones, 2; off Coumbe, 1; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Altrock, 2. Passed ball—O'Neill. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

White Sox, Erratic in Field, Lose.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Boston strengthened its hold on first place today when erratic fielding by Chicago gave the visitors a 6 to 4 victory. The locals contributed three errors in the sixth inning, which, with two hits, enabled Boston to score three runs. Schalk's error followed by bunched hits gave the visitors two more in the seventh. A double play, Weaver to Fournier, when Weaver threw himself after Speaker's grounder and without straightening forced Janvrin and then threw to first base, doubling Speaker, was the fielding feature. Barry was injured in a collision with Weaver in the seventh inning and was assisted from the field. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	5	1	1	1	0
J'vrin, ss	4	0	1	0	3
E.Sc't, ss	1	0	0	0	1
Sn'ker, cf	3	2	0	4	0
Hob'l, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Lewis, lf	5	0	1	2	0
G'rd'r, 3b	5	1	1	0	3
Barry, 2b	2	0	1	1	0
W'ag'r, 2b	2	0	0	3	1
Gard'n, c	4	1	1	11	0
Steen, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	38	6	11	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, lf	3	1	2	0	0
W'ver, ss	4	1	1	2	4
E.C'ns, 2b	2	1	0	0	2
Four'r, 1b	4	1	1	8	1
J.C'ns, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Felch, cf	3	0	1	4	1
Schalk, c	4	0	0	5	1
B'kb'e, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Benz, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Mayer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	5	27	13

*Batted for R. Collins in seventh inning.

†Batted for Benz in sixth inning.

‡Batted for J. Scott in seventh inning.

§Batted for Russell in ninth inning.

Errors—Lewis, Murphy, E. Collins, Fournier, Schalk, Russell.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—R. Collins. Home run—Fournier. Stolen base—Speaker. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Hoblitzel. Double play—Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 1; off Scott, 1; off Leonard, 2; off Russell, 1; off Collins, 2. Hits—Off Benz, 7 in six innings; off J. Scott, 3 in one inning; off Russell, 1 in two innings; off R. Collins, 3 in six innings; off Leonard, 2 in three innings. Struck out—By R. Collins, 2; by Benz, 1; by Leonard, 4. Wild pitch—Benz. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Mack's Pitchers Wild.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Hard hitting and the wildness of Philadelphia pitchers resulted in another victory for Detriot today, 12 to 6. Wyckoff was driven from the box in five innings. Haas succeeded him and passed three men in a row, after which W. Davis came in and finished the game. Bush had a perfect day at bat with two doubles, a single, and a walk. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	2	1	2	1	1
Y'ung, 2b	4	0	0	1	4
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	4	0
Cr'f'd, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Veach, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Burns, 1b	2	1	0	9	0
Bush, ss	3	3	3	4	3
St'age, c	3	1	2	8	1
Dubuc, p	4	0	2	0	2
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	12	12	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healey, 3b	5	2	2	3	1
Walsh, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Strunk, rf	5	2	3	2	1
Schang, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Oakes, c	3	1	1	2	0
M'I'na, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Lapp, c	1	0	0	2	0
M'Avoy, o.f	2	0	1	1	4
Kopf, ss	4	0	2	2	3
W'lk'r, p	2	0	0	0	4
Haas, p	0	0	0	0	0
W.D'is, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Malone	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	11	24	14

*Ran for Schang in ninth inning.

Errors—McAvoy, Wyckoff, Dubuc.

Detroit	1	1	3	0	4	2	0	1	..	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Veach, Bush, (2,) Strunk, Cobb. Three-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Cobb, Crawford, Strunk, Lajoie, Malone, (2.) Earned runs—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Crawford, Burns, Stanage, Walsh, Wyckoff. Sacrifice flies—Burns, Lajoie, McAvoy. Double plays—Bush and Burns; Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Wyckoff, 5; off W. Davis, 2; off Haas, 3. Hits—Off Dubuc, 10 in seven innings; off Steen, 1 in two innings; off Wyckoff, 11 in five innings; off Haas, 0 in no inning, (none out in sixth inning;) off W. Davis, 2 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Schang.) Struck out—By Dubuc, 1; by Steen, 1; by Wyckoff, 2.) Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Sixth Precinct Wins Game.

The Sixth Precinct baseball team defeated the club of the Fourteenth Precinct on the New York University field yesterday afternoon in a game of the Police Department tournament by the score of 17 to 8. Rain caused an interruption of the game in the sixth inning, but the storm subsided in a few minutes and the players completed the contest. Heavy batting when hits were most needed gave the Sixth Precinct team the victory, for three of the players from this station scored home runs—Barry, Holmes, and Myles. Kear scored a three-base hit and Lewis tallied a two-bagger. Barry, who pitched in excellent form for the victors, was taken out of the box in the seventh inning and replaced by Fairclough, who completed the game. In the ninth inning the Fourteenth Precinct fanned the latter's delivery for four runs The score by innings:

Sixth Precinct	2	0	2	4	1	3	0	4	1	—17
Fourteenth Precinct	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	—8

Batteries—Barry, Fairclough, and Margrave; Heyland and Barry.

NOTES FOR THE ATHL

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Ordinary citizens, who are users of the Post Office's facilities and not shareholders of railways, would like to see justice done between them. They wish the Government not to be overcharged and the railways not to be underpaid. It comes to them as a painful surprise when responsible statements are made that the Government judges its own case, and treats the railways unfairly. They are unable to perceive why a matter of simple business should be forced into the courts, without any attempt to avoid it by consulting independent judgment, or by some such arbitration procedure as is supported by the Chamber of Commerce of New York. It is not agreeable to citizens to see the Government a defendant against a bill for services rendered unwillingly, under the compulsion of a public opinion which would not tolerate the stoppage of services as a means of compelling payment on the railway estimate, and should no more tolerate the fixing of payment upon a system of requisition not different in times of peace from that practiced abroad during war. There is no such emergency here to excuse the use of official force against the railways in the matter of mail pay. There is a Treasury deficit, but that has nothing to do with the case. Uncle Sam is far from a pauper and is able to pay for what he takes.

Yet the railways of New England are suing the United States for over $10,000,000. It is not alleged that there is a default upon an explicit obligation, but it is very explicitly stated that the Government has taken without paying, that being the violation of a moral promise. It is well known that the mails are weighed once in four years, and that there is a constant growth of the mails. It follows that the railways are not paid for the growth, and that they carry it free between the four-year intervals. That is a minor grievance, but it leads to the system of forced service without pay. The last weighing was before the postal parcel service was started, and that is not a normal growth. It is true that it is paid for, but not to the railways' satisfaction. Even this grievance is not at its maximum. The Postmaster General is constantly increasing the facilities he offers the public, for which he collects its willing money. But this payment does not pass to the railways, although they are under what they describe as "enormous expense" to provide what the Post Office is praised for affording to the people.

That is only one instance of the way in which, the railways assert, the Government is constantly encroaching on a contract whose terms the Government does not fulfill. Another example is the sending of "vast amounts" of gold by postal parcel service, contrary to law. The Government is constantly asking larger terminal services, which are the most costly railways can render and which are not included in the compensation for the hauling of the mails. The Government demands greater facilities for the traveling Post Offices in the railway mail cars, thus saving rent at the cost of the railways. The high-handed manner in which the Post Office proceeds is exemplified in the so-called "divisor" order, doing by edict what Congress failed to do, although it considered it. The old law provided that the railways should be paid for the carriage of the mails on an average of business days. That dates back to the time when Sunday was not a business day for the railways, and the average was obtained by dividing by six. Congress declined to enact that a week consisted of seven business days, but the Postmaster General so ordered and the divisor was made seven. The average consequently was lowered by about 15 per cent. and the railways are underpaid, they say, by that amount. Altogether the railways of the country assert that they have been underpaid about $15,000,000 annually for the past six years, or $90,000,000, apart from the postal parcel loss.

It is not assumed that there is only one side to the case. The Government may have a defense better than that on which it lost on the divisor question in the Court of Claims. What the people who observe the Government's method perceive is that the Government takes what it wants and pays what it pleases. There is no bargain as between equals. There is no oversight, as in the case of the regulation of other rates. The Government tells the railways what they must do, and their only recourse is to take the Government into court, where they have already won one case and thus established a fair presumption that their grievance is not groundless. Today it is only a question of the Government taking what it wants from the railways in the name of a popular service. It is Socialism of a poor sort, without the benefits claimed by Socialists. The railways do well in challenging this usurpation, which they call confiscation. If the Government wishes to defend itself against something worse than a money loss it would be well to take independent judgment regarding the manner in which it treats the railways, apart from the question of price for services taken against protest.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE ASSAULT.

It might not be fitting for New Yorkers severely to condemn the State of Georgia for the mismanagement which made the murderous assault on LEO M. FRANK possible, in view of the even more serious incident lately at Mineola. The carelessness of the officials in the Queens County jail led to an act of vastly more significance to the people of this country than the cruel and unaccountable slashing of the throat of FRANK in the Milledgeville prison. The life of the man MUENTER, who called himself HOLT, should have been zealously guarded in the interest of the nation. After his first attempt to commit suicide the vigilance of the jail officials should not have relaxed for an instant. When we denounce the shocking attack upon FRANK as a disgrace to the State of Georgia we must also admit that the death of MUENTER by suicide was equally a disgrace to the State of New York. It was the result of an obvious neglect of duty.

Nevertheless, the latest development in the case of FRANK, who is believed by thousands of his fellow-countrymen to be a cruelly persecuted man, will stir the public sympathy and increase the amazement and regret that the unreasonable show of public feeling against him in Georgia has caused. After struggling against almost insurmountable obstacles, for two years, to save himself from execution for a crime charged against him on the flimsiest evidence, and of which few persons out of Georgia believe him guilty, he obtains the poor relief of a life sentence from a Governor who presumably thought him innocent, but, in the circumstances, could not order his release. Then, while bravely serving his sentence, he is set upon by a fellow-convict, armed with a murderous weapon such as no dangerous prisoner should be permitted to handle at any time. This man, CREEN, has a record of three murders. He was clearly a dangerous convict, one with a passion for killing. That he should have been allowed freedom of movement in prison speaks ill for the discipline at Milledgeville; that he should have had a chance to secrete a sharp knife for use in his premeditated attack seems incredible. The death of FRANK would be a pitiful climax to such a record of cruel persecution as can hardly be paralleled in history. His case was prejudiced by the populace in Georgia on false reports of his habits and there was not sufficient evidence against him to justify the charge, let alone to substantiate it. To look for the motive of CREEN is not necessary. He was a man of murderous instincts, and though a prisoner and nominally under strict surveillance he had an opportunity to gratify them.

THE SOUTH AND ITS COTTON.

Undoubtedly the Southern States are suffering loss and injury through the interference with cotton exports, largely due to the British blockade, which prevents shipments not only to Germany but to neutral North Sea ports, from which, according to the British contention, a good deal of the cotton would be transshipped to Germany. There is evidence that the agitation for Government retaliatory measures is under exploitation by persons whose real interest is not so much in opening the seas to the cotton trade as in shutting off the supply of arms and munitions to the enemies of Germany. The grievance is just, but use is being made of it as a pretext for pro-German measures. The press of the South naturally and justly has insisted upon relief for the planters and holders of cotton. But the newspapers of the South are not all blind either to the nature and motives of the agitation or to the consequences of retaliation.

The Birmingham News declares that the men and newspapers who have raised the cry that "the South is going bankrupt" because of the failure of the Government to interfere are doing the South more harm than it would suffer through a low price for cotton. The retaliatory measure proposed is that of notifying Great Britain that unless she permits the free shipment of cotton to all neutral ports the export of war supplies to her will be stopped. The State of Columbia, S. C., sets forth the consequences of such a policy in a manner to be readily grasped by every candid mind:

> For the sake of the argument, let us grant that Great Britain's course is unjustifiable—that she should permit Southern cotton to be sent without let or hindrance through Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden or directly to German ports.
>
> Then let us imagine that conditions were reversed and that the German fleet controlled the seas, that Great Britain's ports were closed to American commerce.
>
> Does any one believe that Germany would open the gates to American cotton bound for British, French, Italian, and Russian ports? Does the conduct of Germany in this war lead to such a conclusion? Is Germany a generous knight errant in dealing with her enemies?
>
> Do generosity and chivalry govern any country's conduct toward another with which it is at war?
>
> The German and Austrian cotton factories have 16,300,000 spindles and Turkey has none.
>
> The factories of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan (allies in this war) have 79,525,000 spindles, of which 56,000,000 are British.
>
> It follows that, were the Germans in control of the seas, they could and doubtless would confine the market for American cotton to about one-fifth of the spindles that it is confined to by the Allies.
>
> However oppressive, therefore, British interference with American exportation of cotton may be, it is clear that the South is fortunate in that the interference is not by the Germans and Austrians.

Were the United States to be embroiled with Great Britain and her allies, says our Columbia contemporary, "80 per cent. of the foreign "market for cotton would disappear "until the quarrel is ended. The "Teutonic allies are the other 20 per "cent. Not one of their merchant "ships sails the sea. That part of "the market is already gone." Retaliation, therefore, would destroy altogether the foreign market for cotton. Besides, as The State points out, if we forbade the export of gunpowder, rifles, gasoline, beef, and automobiles, we should also of necessity include cotton in the list. An embargo on the export of cotton is not exactly what the South wants or what its officious friends would be thanked for by the South, should they bring it about.

From persons of influence not affected by the pro-German interest, Great Britain has been advised to make every possible concession to meet the demand of the cotton States. That is a friendly service and at once more sincere and more likely to be effectual than appeals for retaliation. We have already notified Great Britain that we look to the principles of international law, not to the adjudications of her prize courts, for the final determination of our rights in respect to seized cargoes. On her part, it is understood, Great Britain is disposed to be conciliatory. There is more to be hoped for from friendly adjustment than from measures of retaliation. That policy would be about the most unwise that could possibly be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAY.

The President finished yesterday the first real vacation he has had, a vacation of three weeks. In the two years and four months that he has been in the White House he has sometimes taken a few days off, but he has never been away from Washington so long as this before. He may not be the hardest working man in the country over which he presides, but if there is any one who works harder he will have to work overtime to prove it.

It was a vacation of solitude. There is really no such place as Cornish, but up among the Cornish Hills, a few miles from the town of Windsor, there are a few scattered cottages, and since local habitations must carry a name for the satisfaction of some mental need of man, these are colloquially grouped under the name of Cornish. There is no Post Office, no telegraph station, no life except that of the few houses in which men have made their country homes.

The President virtually shut himself up in his. He received no visitors and would not permit any one from outside to see him. In the forenoon he would go out and play golf with his physician, Dr. GRAYSON, and in the afternoon he would get into an automobile and go hunting scenery on the Vermont side for an hour or two. Between these two recreations he would work for three hours or so. The rule against seeing any one was so far enforced that a proposal to have Secretary LANSING come from Washington to consult him about the German note was vetoed, and even when he communicated with his familiar spirit, Colonel HOUSE, it was by mail, though that gentleman is at Manchester, only a few hours' run from Windsor. The neighboring cottagers saw nothing of the President except when he passed in his automobile.

From this sketch it will be seen that the President came as near as any man in his position can to solving the problem of a complete rest. Short as the vacation was, it must have done him more good of the kind he wanted than two months of the ordinary kind would have done. Doubtless there were times when the companionship of some kindred spirit would have been welcome, but to admit one would have ruffled the feelings of others, and there were no exceptions.

It was an ideal vacation—for the President. That is not to say that it can be recommended as a model for every tired soul. Mr. WILSON is by nature a solitary man, one who makes his own pleasures; and a vacation which would be balm, refreshment, and recuperation to him would probably weary most men and send them back home unrefreshed. It is the kind of holiday he wanted and needed, though, and it is a good thing for the country as well as for himself that he was able at last to take it after his two years of heavy and uninterrupted work. It is well, too, that he found a way to get it on the eve of what seems likely to be the gravest situation that has confronted a President for many years, and one which will call for all his powers.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SESSION.

With commendable enterprise The Columbia Spectator is publishing a daily issue during the Summer term, a fact which emphasizes President BUTLER'S recent statement that Columbia lays great emphasis upon the work of the Summer session. At first glance this seems strange, as the Summer students for the most part attend the Summer session alone and the Summer work, therefore, would seem to be only incidental to the regular work of the academic year. At first it was probably so regarded by all concerned, but the amazing growth in the number of students who spend the Summer at Columbia and the reflex action this growth has had on the university itself have changed that point of view. These students from a few hundreds have become a large body, thousands in number, of mature, serious-minded men and women who, as President BUTLER in a letter to The Spectator recently said,

> come from every State in the American Union and from almost every country on each of four continents. They represent the largest single homogeneous body of university students in the modern world. To find anything similar one would have to go back to the days when the universities of the Middle Ages were attended by thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of mature men and women bent on gaining the best that the learning of the day had to offer.

Of such a body of men and women, many of them successful teachers who are equipping themselves for still better work and higher station, even New York City can well afford to take note, for it also, in an indirect but nevertheless important way, is being studied by these alert visiting students from many States and countries. That Columbia appreciates its opportunities as regards these students is shown in its extended program of work. A number of new courses have been arranged. Among the attractions of special interest is a series of lectures on Belgium by Professor CARNOY, of the war-devastated University of Louvain. There are courses in practically all the modern languages, a series of lectures on the history and geography of Russia—another note of what newspapers call timeliness—and a conference on religion in conjunction with the Union Theological Seminary. These in connection with the regular courses offer an intellectual variety and comprehensiveness suitable for students gathered from so many parts of the world.

But to account for the extraordinary and ever-growing popularity of Columbia's Summer session, still another factor has to be taken into consideration—the program, in other words, of the social side of this Summer community of teachers and students. These social events include, among many others, a series of plays on the University Green, in connection with courses in English, concerts by the New York Military Band, and the rendering of two oratorios, the "Messiah" and "Elijah," by the Summer Session Chorus. There are also excursions, led by competent instructors, to nearly all the many points of literary, historic, or scenic interest in New York City and its vicinity. Such a program combines in an unusual degree the advantage and inspiration of university instruction under the pleasantest of conditions, and once one understands what Columbia is offering there is no further difficulty in understanding the unprecedented growth in numbers and interest of its Summer session. New York University, also, though with a smaller number of students, is making a specialty of its Summer session.

With two such instances before it, it might be well for the Board of Education of New York to take a leaf from the experience of the universities and see if it cannot utilize its great educational plant from June to September in some better way than in locking the doors of the schoolhouses and leaving the children to roam the streets.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Racing in War Time.

The Deutsches Derby, the biggest German sporting event, was run with great success yesterday. The winner got 125,000 marks and was not a favorite. Hardly less popular than the success of the outsider must have been the important fact that an American jockey arrived eleventh. This race was run for the same reason that the British Derby was not run. The British argued that racing was too trivial for war times, and there was a roar over the proposal to turn the wounded out of the hospitals in the racing buildings in order that the races might be run. The German way was to make believe that a war could not turn life quite upside down and was proceeding altogether too well to allow German sports to be disturbed. The British arguments were for home consumption. They were intended to persuade England that it really was at war. England wished to direct home attention toward the war, and Germany wanted to persuade foreign observers that it was able to divert attention to pleasanter things, apparently rather in a spirit of bravado than of true merriment.

These are the opposite sides of a shield, which, it is interesting to remark, this country viewed in the German rather than in the English manner. In neither country has the war yet produced the effects of the civil war in this country. The dimensions are greater in this war, but the passions are not deeper. Yet racing flourished during our civil war. Racing had been rather a Southern and Western sport before the war, but during the war Chicago, Washington, and Boston all opened new tracks. In the great battle month of May, 1864, there was $20,000 in stakes at the Laclede races in St. Louis, $5,000 at the Hartford Driving Park, $10,000 at the Union Course on Long Island, and the list is incomplete. Enormous crowds were present, despite the battle news, enlistments, the draft, and a Presidential campaign. The masses had as much money for amusement as the Germans now, and the rich were as eager to invest in fliers as now in automobiles. So strong was this disposition that the farmers complained that people went to the agricultural fairs for the races, and not to look at the cows and pigs. Shoddy and the sideshows greatly offended the farmers in war times, and yet there was no complaint of insufficient interest in the war, as now in England. These are curious records, and those interested may balance the arguments and draw their own inferences.

Questions for the Women.

The University of Minnesota has discovered "that bread placed in cold storage will keep entirely fresh at least five days. As a result, the number of bakings at the institution has been materially reduced." Bread baking and the problem of stale bread have bothered women housekeepers from the earliest times, but women did not discover how to have fresh bread with fewer bakings. Women bent over their needles from the earliest times, but men invented sewing machines. There are now proceeding in this city two experiments in education, as set forth in yesterday's TIMES. The education of the young is one of the first duties of women, and the one in which they are thought to excel. Yet women are not among the proposers of the plans for the improvement of the common schools of this city. It would be easy to prolong the list of womanly things done better by men, but the women would be puzzled to offset the list by enumeration of the manly duties whose performance has been made easier and better by them. Will they say why this is so?

They should be wary about suggesting that these things pertain to machinery, and to finance of a sort, different from family cares. If the women, for example, should say that the teaching of a child, or of a class, is different from devising ways and means of using teaching plants idle too large a part of the year, why, then, they would go some distance toward admitting disqualification for the sort of public duty for which they are offering themselves. As a matter of record, though, the women have engineered payment for themselves in ways and means having too little to do with the performance of their teaching duties or with the high perception of right and wrong in public life which they are volunteering to elevate by their votes. Men are allowed to vote not because they are husbands and fathers, but because their experience gives them some qualifications for public life. The women are asking to vote because they are wives and mothers, but without manifesting peculiar fitness for the solution of the problems affecting their private life, or public life into which they seek to enter. Some women are fit to vote and some men unfit. If the suffrage could be taken from the unfit men and given to the fit women, it might be well. But that is an impossible solution.

The Miners and the Novelists.

The coal mine and munitions situation in Great Britain is curiously similar to that which more than one British novelist has forecast in stories dealing with the possible straits into which a combination of war and labor troubles might lead Britannia in some future time. The straits are not yet nearly so dire as the novelists have pictured them, but the animating spirit within the menace of serious difficulty is far more significant than that which the writers of fiction have usually set forth as the fomenter of disturbance. They have liked to make dramatic and startling the pervasive, determined influence among British workmen of emissaries from a hostile nation, who would stir the constant unrest of the laborers to the point of a general strike, and so enable the enemy to deal sudden, effective blows from without, amounting even to successful invasion, at the moment of paralysis within the nation. But all this, in the novels, depended quite as much upon evil incitement from outside as it did upon the selfishness and lack of patriotism of the nation's own people.

In the situation with which the British Government has now to deal there appears to be but one factor of consequence, the willingness of many British workmen to sacrifice any number of their brothers on the firing line, to prolong the war, to put their home land in jeopardy, in order that they may have a better chance of securing their own desires. Even the novelists, who were thought to have taken a rather pessimistic view of what labor would do were its country in straits, did not foresee that its mental horizon would include only its own dooryard, and would cease to consider even the members of its own family if these were out of its physical sight.

Recriminatory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent writes in THE TIMES on reprisals and the differences in the treatment of prisoners of war, and tells what General Lee would not do. What would the American newspapers say if Germany had a Libby prison for its one million prisoners of war? An estimable lady, who spent a number of years in Munich, in a letter to THE TIMES seems to think that the declaration of war by Germany on Russia was the cause of the present war. Webster says the United States had thirteen wars—a fine record for a country only 150 years old—and in each case the United States did the declaring. Was the United States always wrong for that reason? Another writer, living on the banks of the Hudson, does not think Prussian officers are gentlemen. Who ever saw a Prussian officer chew tobacco?

J. R. LANGDON.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 17, 1915.

PRUSSIAN WAYS IN AMERICA.

What the Spirit of Individualism Has Already Yielded Unawares.

New York, July 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many readers of THE TIMES must be surprised that Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's letter, "Peril of This Most Egoistic Nation," has remained without an answer. She says: "With Europe Prussianized, we, the one heterogeneous race, and always ready to absorb and imbibe from the parent countries, should lose in the course of half a century our tremendous individual hustle and gratefully permit a benevolent (and cast-iron) despotism to do our thinking, perhaps to select our jobs and apportion our daily tasks." Mrs. Atherton's observing eye has perceived the danger confronting America, and she warns against it.

The Prussianizing process has already begun, and it is gaining in momentum day by day. It started when, about twenty years ago, a benevolent and paternal Government began to interfere with the housing of the people. No dark rooms, water in every story, lights on the staircases—these were some of the new rules for tenement builders. What business is it of the Government if I want to sleep in a dark room? Or, perhaps, if a builder offers to let me have one cheap? The "settlement" people and other reformers say: "Sleeping in dark rooms is not healthy." Why not supervise the cooking of the people? Why not suppress the kind of pie you have in New York? Why not Prussianize the food of the people, just as you have Prussianized the building code? Then they began to have park concerts. Can any one tell me why the taxpayer not musically inclined should furnish free music to his fellow-citizens? More Prussianizing. The reformers, having discovered how easy it is to saddle everything on the property owner, made huge appropriations for public libraries, instead of letting the individual hustle for his own books or relying on public-spirited citizens for the costs of these institutions.

But the most outrageous forms of Prussianizing have appeared in later years. Formerly the American citizen seeking employment would present himself to the employer, learn the conditions and accept or reject the job. It was he who determined whether the wages were satisfactory or whether the place of employment suited him in sanitary and other respects. But at present the law prevents him from working in a building without fire escapes, or where there is not enough air, or where other arrangements are not satisfactory to the dozen inspectors that come sniffing around for violations of our Prussianized laws. The workmen's compensation laws have done away with the "fellow-servant clause" that has stood the test of ages, and now laws have been passed that twenty years ago would have been called the height of absurdity. In certain States female employes must receive a certain minimum wage, fixed at $8 to $12 a week. Even Prussianized Germany has not gone as far as that. In some States the law forbids women to work at night. This is another example of the universal inclination to interfere with the "liberty of contract," just as all the so-called labor laws depart from this ancient American doctrine.

In her closing sentence Mrs. Atherton says: "The Germans living here, destitute as their race seems to be of psychology when it comes to judging other races, must know all this, so I say that they are traitors if they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. If they have not, and dream of returning one day to the fatherland, then I have nothing to say, for there is no better motto for any man than: My country, right or wrong."

Mrs. Atherton should read her Plutarch and see how fiercely and acrimoniously in the old republics public questions were debated up to the very hour of going to war. And on the day before the first declaration of war by Germany the Socialists in Berlin and other German cities held meetings attended by enormous multitudes, who vehemently protested against any and all wars. Yet the very same Socialists are now doing their utmost to bring about the final German victory.

"My country, right or wrong—if right, to keep it right; if wrong, to put it right," an American statesman said, and that holds good up to the hour of taking up the sword, and after that there is but one thought—victory.

WALTER JAEGER.

A Hungarian Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most respectfully protest against the article from the London Morning Post, published in your valuable paper on Monday, July 19, under the heading "Talk in Hungary of Outbreak Here." The Hungarian-American press of the United States, while indorsing all efforts to stop the exportation of ammunition to belligerent nations, is faithfully observing the admonition of the President of the United States on the proposition of neutrality.

The Morning Post's story that Hungarians and Austrians in the United States are "ready to menace the business of the munition manufacturers" is made up of whole cloth, nor is there any basis in truth for the assertion that 3,000 Hungarian societies of America contemplate to create trouble and "foment strikes." This is a wicked falsehood. The Hungarian societies of America are mostly benevolent organizations, and 95 per cent. of the membership consist mostly of hard-working, law-abiding mechanics and laborers, and they are positively not contemplating to "cripple American munition factories."

We also deny emphatically the assertion in The Morning Post's story that the Hungarians of America are in any shape or manner aiding any political aspirations of Count Tisza, the Prime Minister of Hungary, as far as the United States are concerned. Furthermore, we defy any one to prove that the Hungarian Government or Count Tisza ever communicated directly or indirectly with the Hungarians of America since the war in this or any other political question in connection with the war.

GEZA D. BERKO.
Editor Daily Hungarian-American People's Voice.

New York, July 15, 1915.

Thackeray's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me call the world's attention to the fact that today is the birthday anniversary of William Makepeace Thackeray. It is a little over sixty-five years since "Vanity Fair" was published and brought to light the snobbishness of the indifferent classes of England. It was a book that in the place of the evolution of the world's literature drove a stake in the proper age and shewed the follies of individual selfishness in a satirical vein. It is for us to take note of such a consummate genius, since his work has given us a sheath with another kind of sword that we may prick the breasts of selfish persons.

J. WACSLAV SYKORA, JR.

New York City, July 18, 1915.

Deserves a Talking To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 11, Toma Lewis writes that she believes new hats to be responsible for the large attendance of women to be found in the churches. Few women have a new hat every Sunday. It seems to me Toma Lewis must be very young, and needs a good sensible suffragist to talk to her.

GERTRUDE BODFISH.

New Haven, Conn., July 12, 1915.

THE PRIVILEGE OF LIFE!

And life was never meant for pain,
For thunder, clouds and drenching rain;
For nights of woe and days of gloom,
For hearts as blackened as the tomb.

Oh, life was made for dancing rhyme,
For dew-hung grass and eglantine,
For youth and love and roses won,
And sweetened age when those were done.

One time, and only once, we pass
The eglantine, the dew-hung grass;
When hearts are bowed unto the sod—
It is un-reverence to God!

JANE BURR.

CARRANZA AS A CONVERT TO ORDER.

A Skeptical Opinion of His Sudden Receptivity and of His Ability to Restore Peace in the Republic of Mexico.

BY A MEXICAN LAWYER,

Now living in the United States, who was well known in the affairs of his country during fourteen years.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the past two years, and in spite of all his assertions to the contrary, Mr. Carranza has obstinately persisted in a policy of confiscation and persecution destructive to all social order, and in the continuance of the so-called "pre-constitutional" period of his own invention. Today, suddenly and after conferring with Mr Douglas, he becomes a convert to order and offers to establish a constitutional régime, "that the world may see that he alone gives guarantees." That is to say, in the hope that President Wilson may believe in him, and, doing so, may recognize him.

Carranza, who, during his three months' occupancy of the City of Mexico, authorized and even decreed the theft of automobiles, horses and furniture, and who ordered the seizure of private residences and the forcible expulsion from them of ladies by his brutal soldiery, now issues a decree condemning to death those who steal automobiles, horses, or any property whatsoever, incidentally admitting, by the enaction of a measure which the lack of automobiles and horses in Mexico today renders ludicrous, that his previous acts have merited the death penalty. To what does this sudden severity point? Again, to the hope that President Wilson may believe in him, and, doing so, may recognize him.

Carranza, who has hitherto refused to grant an amnesty, who even disregarded President Wilson's plea for the refugees at Vera Cruz, now announces that he will grant one of the most ample kind. Why this novel leniency? It also is inspired by the hope that President Wilson may believe in him, and, doing so, may recognize him.

Were President Wilson to believe in this sudden conversion and were he to recognize Carranza, he would give a proof of an exaggerated good faith, as he would too tardily realize. He could not be constantly intervening in every act of the Government he had recognized, to exact the fulfillment of promises which cannot be contained in any treaty. Were his Government to be recognized, Carranza would don a mask of justice to confiscate the property of all whom he deemed disaffected, on trumped up charges of civil responsibility, and treat as conspirators those he desired to ruin, imprison, or execute. Moreover, as he has no dominion over his military chiefs, who are ignorant of all discipline, he would consent that each and every one of them should confiscate, impfison, or execute at will, lest they should turn against him and overthrow him.

Carranza's bad faith is as patent in its latest manifestations as it was in those of his earlier periods. Through his agents, and only three days ago, with Mr. Douglas for a mouthpiece, he denies that Mexico is starving. This in face of the abundant evidence to the contrary furnished by the American Association of Mexico City, by the International Relief Committee in that town, by the numerous reports to the Red Cross and by The Associated Press in its daily dispatches; above all, in face of the evidence of common sense, which proclaims how impossible it is for a country to produce even a quarter of its usual yield, after a year of devastation and when all its beasts of labor have been stolen, when the possession of capital is treated as if it were a crime, and robbery authorized as if it were a right. Three days ago Carranza organized a pretended popular demonstration of protest against the succor of the Red Cross. There is no populace in this world that protests against free bread.

The starvation in Mexico is due to the following causes: First, the theft of all stores of grain, of cattle and so forth, which have been transmuted (by exportation) into gold with which to buy arms and ammunition. Exact details of this traffic, taken from the Custom House records of the United States and Cuba, were published in the press a month ago. Second, the devastation of all arable land, which, in some cases, has been made to serve as pasturage for the horses of the revolutionaries, and, in thousands of others, wantonly laid waste. Third, the persecution of the landowners who formerly paid for the seed and whose lands the peons cannot cultivate for want of capital, of beasts and other facilities, but, above all, for the lack of confidence born from the knowledge that they would eventually be despoiled of any crop they might succeed in raising. Fourth, the paper money with which the country has been flooded in the most frightful manner, which the printing presses turn out daily in unlimited quantities and which causes prices to rise in proportion to its own depreciation. The day laborer is paid his usual daily wage of 60 cents in this paper, and a quart of corn is worth twice as much—when it is to be had.

A man who resorts to the trickery that Carranza has employed in his effort to deceive the United States, and who barefacedly denies well-proved facts, has no right to expect that his promises will be believed when they imply an overnight change in his conduct and way of thought.

For many reasons President Wilson cannot recognize or support Carranza, particularly if he really purposes to use the moral influence of his Government toward the restoration of peace in Mexico.

Mr. Wilson's note of warning gave the following alternatives: Either the two main factions in Mexico must come together and cease fighting within a short time, or the United States will lend its moral support to a third group capable of establishing order. Had he said that if the factions did not unite he would support the strongest of the two he would merely have spurred them on to continued strife, in direct contradiction of his rational purpose. Nevertheless, Carranza is encouraged in his obstinate resistance to the President's proposal by nothing less than the insulting hope that the latter will eventually do the very opposite of that which he has stated he will do, as is shown by the fact that a representative of Carranza's, Mr. Pesquiera, has recently declared, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Carranza will not even entertain the idea of conferring with Villa.

On many counts Carranza is useless as a solution for the establishment of a stable government. No Government in Mexico can be stable unless it obtains foreign money. For the present that is equivalent to saying American money, and as bankers do not take political motives into consideration when making a loan, but only consider the business aspects of the transaction, their first requisite is that the Government they deal with shall inspire confidence at home and abroad. A Government with Carranza at its head will never do so in either place. He cannot do so, as everybody knows how insignificant his personal part in the revolution has been, and that his prominence is only due to the jealousies of his military leaders. There is not one of these but considers himself superior to Carranza, both in strength and intellectually. They all look on him as a man who has never achieved anything unaided, whose lack of high ideals and energy of character makes him unworthy of respect, and who possesses no greater knowledge than his subalterns.

Nobody, in Mexico or out of it, can believe that the undisciplined and overbearing leaders of Carranza's forces are magically to change into soldiers with that respect for discipline which is only to be acquired at the military academy or in barracks. Nobody believes that the "soldiers" who compose the revolutionary hordes, and who by two years of pillage have become accustomed to outrage and violence in all its forms, who have lost all notion of right and respect for the lives of their fellow-men, can be transformed by a single decree into soldiers obedient to the law, defenders of society and of its rights. With such stuff no army will ever be formed, and without an army Mexico is doomed to perpetual anarchy.

For two years Carranza has preached extermination, confiscation and intolerance. He has even spread anarchy and taught his doctrine of destruction in States where there had been no disorder and which had submitted to him without resistance, such as Oaxaca and Chiapas. Throughout the country he has sowed the seed of hate, causing ruin. He cannot reap sympathy or confidence. He cannot hope that his promises will reassure anybody. American bankers cannot put their trust in a government which, far from enjoying the confidence of those it rules, would keep alive in them sentiments of insecurity and rancor.

It is evident that Mexico cannot constitute its Government and reorganize its affairs without American money. The Government must have the means for the difficult task of ordering the disaster of its finances. Business men must have money to save private enterprise from catastrophe. The farmers need many millions to renew the cultivation of their wasted fields; the banks cannot help them, as they also face ruin and are loaded down with unnegotiable collateral, mainly consisting of agricultural mortgages. The banks need at least two hundred millions to finance the farmers and to meet pressing needs. American financiers will not lend a cent to a country in this condition if its Government is corrupt and unsound.

The character and antecedents of Carranza and his henchmen show conclusively that they are incapable of that loyal procedure, of that good faith which Mexico's new Government must use to gradually tranquillize the country and inspire confidence abroad, and which it must second with the co-operation of the Mexicans best reputed for probity, most prominent in finance, best known in serious politics, of greatest intellectual capacity, and most respected by the nation. Even with such collaborators its task will be a difficult one. Carranza and his men have persecuted most of these and have estranged all. Among those who surround the "First Chief" there is not one endowed with any of the qualifications just described. Some of them are demagogues, others ignorant, others completely unknown, and still others too well known for their evil conduct and constant immorality. With such men (the only ones on whom Carranza can count, or cares to count,) the nation cannot be reassured, nor can foreign capital be inspired with confidence.

When American bankers are approached for a loan they will not go to the political world or to party interests for information on the Government which seeks their assistance. They will apply for it to the business men of Mexico, to the banks, to the Directors of large concerns, and these gentlemen will tell them who the members of the Government are, and what security they offer. Unlike the general public, bankers are not taken in by newspaper articles, even though these be signed by Mr. Pesquiera, and even though Mr. Pesquiera claims to speak in the name of the Mexican people, who have never authorized him to do so.

Carranza will henceforward do all that is asked of him, in a supreme effort to dupe the American Government and the American people. The same man who exported the food of a starving nation, who ordered Obregon to send all the flour and corn in Mexico City to Vera Cruz, who forbade the entry into Mexico City of the cars bearing the corn purchased by the International Relief Committee, will now seek recognition from the United States by the cynical generosity with which he will succor his own victims. He will grant an amnesty of which none will dare avail themselves. He will reinstall courts that they may serve as blinds for fresh iniquities. He will hold elections to elect himself, if his envious chiefs permit him to. In nothing will he be believed. Capable men who would be of use will remain fearful, in hiding or in exile. The country's bankruptcy will follow its course and acts of vengeance, of spoliation and hatred will continue to make the country uninhabitable.

If there is a genuine desire to restore peace to Mexico, support of Carranza is a method to be discarded. Nor would such support even serve to bring about a fictitious state of peace. In obedience to a natural law, Mexico will continue disturbed until a patriotic, honorable and loyal government guides its destinies, and until ignorance, rancor and petty party feeling are banished.

An Irishman's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My grandfather was an Irish refugee, and both my father and myself have contributed liberally to every rational and sane program for the benefit of our countrymen. But it is deplorable that any organization should deem this the fitting moment to advocate a return to those methods of militancy which have proved to be so futile in the past.

The Home Rule Act is already law, and that is something. The activities of the masked desperadoes of the Secret Revolutionary Committee can only alienate all sympathy for our oppressed country. Surely a policy of watchful waiting and judicious reasoning and persuasion would be more likely to attain a result which we must all desire. The day is long past when armed rebellion is either lawful or expedient.

JOHN O'HARA.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NEWPORT WOMEN JOIN SUFFRAGISTS

Mrs. H. W. Cary and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt Among Those Converted to Cause.

OPEN HOMES FOR RALLIES

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. J. J. Mason to Hold Congressional Union Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Miss Isabella Mott, who was sent to Newport in the interest of the woman suffrage cause, writes to the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage that a great many prominent women are joining the suffrage ranks. "Things are going famously and we are getting the support of women who never thought of suffrage before," Miss Mott says. Among those mentioned by Miss Mott as having been converted to the movement are Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Miss Doris Ryer, Mrs. John J. Jason, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Ethel Huhn, Mrs. George Huhn, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Henry P. Perry, Mrs. Beverly Bogert, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Marie de Barril, and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Miss Mott says that the tea dance to be given at Marble House, the Newport home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, July 31, will be one of the events of the season. Mrs. Thomas Hastings is Chairman of the committee in charge. Six beautiful silver cups have already been donated for the best dancing. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mr. Durant will act as judges. Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. John J. Mason have offered their Newport houses for Congressional Union meetings.

MAY BE BATES'S BODY.

Lusitania Victim Washed Ashore on the Irish Coast.

LONDON, July 19.—A body supposed to be that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., of New York, who lost his life on the Lusitania, has been washed ashore on the Limerick coast. A telegram to that effect was received today from Wesley Frost, Consul at Queenstown, by Newton B. Knox, an American mining engineer and friend of Mr. Bates.

The telegram says that a gold watch and a gold cigarette case marked with Mr. Bates's monogram were found on the body. Measurements of the body also indicate that the identification is correct.

Mr. Knox will leave tonight for Queenstown to take charge of the body.

A cablegram received yesterday morning by Lindon W. Bates at his office, 71 Broadway, read:

Mr. Bates: Body presumed that of Lindon Bates ashore on County Limerick. Black trousers and vest. Shirley suspender piece; approximately five feet eleven inches; gold match box, initials L. B.; gold watch, initials L. W. B. and French inscription.

Lindon Bates, Jr., was 32 years old and was well known as a writer on engineering and economic subjects. In 1909 he was appointed by Mayor McClellan to report on the twenty-five-million-dollar water tunnel for Manhattan and was elected to the Legislature from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in the same year.

LONSDALE DOING 15 YEARS.

British Private Who Was Sentenced to Die Is in the Spandau Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—It seems apparent from a letter just received by his wife in Leeds that private William Lonsdale, the ex-tramway conductor, who was originally sentenced to death for striking one of his guards at the German internment camp at Doeberitz, is now undergoing a term of fifteen years' imprisonment at Spandau. He writes:

"I came here June 22. My fifteen years will soon pass away—only another 770 Sundays. That is not many. I only count Sundays, because I have not the time to trouble about week days, being too busy working.

"Remember me to all my friends. Give my love to mother and all at home. Kiss my children for me and never let them know their father is such a bad man, that he is doing fifteen years for striking a man one blow in self-defense."

THEIR ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

Miss Finney, St. Louis Society Girl, Is Not to Wed S. Elwood Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Mrs. Alexander Finney of the Sherwood Apartments, today announced that the engagement of her daughter, Miss Olga Jane Finney, to S. Elwood Hunt of New York, had been broken. The couple became engaged about six months ago and planned to be married in June.

Miss Finney was maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Clara Langan to Edward Ekserdjian, an artist, June 30, and two days later departed for Rochester, N. Y., where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carl Antisdale.

Mrs. Finney said today she would leave for Rochester this week and spend the remainder of the Summer with her daughter.

Miss Finney is a graduate of Visitation Convent, St. Louis, and is well known in social circles. Mr. Hunt left St. Louis in June, and is now living in New York.

Delano-Murdock Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of ex-Congressman and Mrs Victor Murdock, to Lieutenant Harvey Delano, U. S. N., is announced. The wedding will take place Aug. 28 in Wichita, Kan., and Sept. 4 the couple will sail from San Francisco for Shanghai, China, when Lieutenant Delano goes to join the personal staff of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic squadron. Miss Murdock made her début in Washington two years ago.

Haley-Collins Wedding on July 31.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—The wedding of Miss Helen L. Collins, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Collins of Waldron Avenue, Summit, and Patrick Joseph Haley of Brooklyn will be solemnized Saturday afternoon, July 31, in the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn. The Rev. John L. Bedford will officiate. Miss Collins is the retiring Secretary of the Summit Board of Education. Mr. and Mrs. Haley will reside in Brooklyn.

Miss Peck to Wed British Captain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Captain Robert Whitebread of the Coldstream Guards and Josephine, the youngest daughter of Harold S. Peck of Chicago.

Secretary McAdoo in Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo are at North Haven, Me.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Tuscania, were:

W. L. Bodman, J. Hunter Brown, E. E. Evans, F. Farrell, F. M. Hudson, S. Jones, G. E. King, George Newport, H. P. Okie, Mrs. S. J. Sholes, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Dr. Beth Vincent, H. C. Warton, and Dr. P. D. Wilson.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 17th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.18 cents per pound.—Advt.

WIFE, FORGIVEN, ERRS AGAIN

Referee Recommends Divorce for Frank Gloeckner of Elizabeth.

Declaring that it had been proved that Mrs. Clara J. Gloeckner was guilty of misconduct after one offense had been condoned by her husband, Frank Gloeckner of 1,002 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, Special Master Hugh B. Reed filed a report in Newark yesterday in which he recommends a divorce decree be granted to Gloeckner.

The petition set out that the petitioner and the defendant were married Oct. 26, 1898, and that in August, 1910, the defendant left Atlantic Highlands, where she was sojourning for her health, with a man and went to his home in Union Hill, his wife being temporarily away. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Reed says in his report, the petitioner, his father, and a minister went to Hoboken, where they met the defendant and pleaded with her to return to her home. The defendant refused. After a time, however, the Master's report goes on, the defendant returned home, confessed her guilt, and was forgiven.

In October, 1912, the report says, the defendant was guilty of a similar escapade, although it had been planned by herself and the petitioner to celebrate the latter's birthday and their wedding anniversary on that night. The couple have two sons, eight and four years old, who are in the keeping of their father.

'MYSTERIA' AT THE PALACE.

Interesting New Motion-Picture Device Shown in Vaudeville.

The newest thing in the new program presented at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon was portentously described as "Mysteria," and appeared to be a screenless movie, the phantom figures of the pantomime projected into space with an excellent illusion of the third dimension. It seems probable that the audience would have waxed more enthusiastic had this fraction of the entertainment been introduced frankly as an interesting and promising new motion picture device brought from Germany.

Quite the best number in this largely indifferent bill is that of Will Rogers, "the Oklahoma cowboy," who would be a treasure for the new Dillingham spectacle at the Hippodrome were it not that the engaging and confiding patter with which he accompanies his tricks with the lasso would be lost to all those sitting back of the third row, as most people at the Hippodrome. Fritzi Scheff reappeared at the Palace yesterday after an absence of a few weeks, and, in the place assigned to Adelaide and Hughes, you might have seen Joseph Herbert, Jr., and Lillian Grossmith.

'Search Me' Staged in Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—A new comedy by Augustin MacHugh entitled "Search Me" was given its first performance here tonight in the Broadway Theatre. The scenes of the play are laid in England, although the humor is American in flavor. The cast includes Howard Estabrook, Montagu Love, Charles A. Stevenson, Vera Mellish, Wilfred Seaman, Fred Graham, and Gordon Burby. The comedy will be presented in New York at an early date.

White Rats' Reception to Fred Niblo

The White Rats have issued invitations for a reception to Fred Niblo to be held in their clubhouse Thursday night. Mr. Niblo, who recently returned from a three years' stay in Australia, during which time he presented American plays in Sydney and Melbourne, was Big Chief of the organization for a number of years. The reception will be held at 11:30 o'clock to enable players to attend.

"A Fool There Was" Film in Court.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by Klaw & Erlanger, Robert Hilliard and Porter Emerson Browne to restrain William Fox from further presenting a moving picture based on Mr. Browne's play, "A Fool There Was." It is set forth in the petition that the defendant violated his contract with the plaintiffs by exhibiting the picture before the specified date and by failing to render an accounting.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

A handful of plays continue in the theatres to divert the thoughts of visitors and stay-at-homes from the heat. In the New Amsterdam Theatre Ziegfeld's new "Follies" is to be seen, "It Pays to Advertise," one of last season's most amusing farces, is still being acted in Cohan's Theatre. "A Full House" is the title of a farce in the Longacre, designed for laughing purposes only. "Twin Beds," another farce carried over from last season, is located in the Harris Theatre.

Fritzi Scheff heads the new program in the Palace Theatre. The prima donna sings selections from grand opera, interspersed with lighter songs from the light operas in which she has appeared in recent years. "Mysteria" is the name of a novelty from Europe in which colored motion pictures are given in the third dimension by a secret process of projection. Will Morton and Moore, the Courtney sisters, Will Rogers, and the Avon Comedy Four add their popular specialties to the bill.

The Behman show, one of the best burlesques the Columbia Theatre ever offered, is being changed from time to time so regular patrons of the playhouse may have a reason for revisiting it. Yesterday a new one-act burlesque, entitled "At Palm Beach," was added to the program. The new act brought Will J. Kennedy, a popular burlesque comedian, back to the Columbia.

Comedy holds full sway in the New Brighton Theatre this week. Among those on the program are Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler, Lew Dockstader, Francis Dooley, and Corinne Sales. Mr. Mason and Miss Keeler appear in a comedy playlet by Porter Emerson Browne entitled "Married." Mr. Dockstader makes his monologist in which he impersonates a certain illustrious statesman of vivid personality and policies. Mr. Dooley and Miss Sales give one of their skits of song, dance, and patter.

"The New Impresario" is the title of a musical sketch acted by a company of fifteen in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Lotta Edwards is the prima donna of the company. Al Herman in blackface monologue, Edwin and Dora Ford in a dancing revue, and Hale Norcross in a sketch, "After the Honeymoon," are other features of the bill.

Laura Hope Crews, who has played leading roles in a number of important dramatic offerings in recent years, is to be seen as a screen actress at the Strand Theatre this week. A picturization of William J. Hurlbut's play, "The Fighting Hope," was chosen for Miss Crews's screen debut. Theodore Roberts, Thomas Meighan, and George Gebhardt acted in her support. The 1st installment of Aylesworth big game pictures are being shown and there are the usual travel, scientific, and comedy films on the program.

"The Night of the Wedding" is the title of a melodramatic film in the new Vitagraph program. It tells a mystery story of the shooting by a veiled woman of a bridegroom on the night of his wedding. Edith Storey and Antonio Moreno acted the principal roles for the picture. In the chapter of "The Goddess" released this week the strikers attack the stockade of the coal barons. The program contains the usual comedy films.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre a screen version of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," is being shown with William Faversham in the principal role.

"The Running Fight," taken from William Hamilton Osborne's novel of the same title, is to be seen in the Broadway Theatre. Violet Heming, who was last seen on Broadway in "Under Cover," is the featured player in this picture. Some new South American travel pictures are on the bill.

"The Birth of a Nation," the most spectacular film yet produced in America, is still being exhibited in the Liberty Theatre, where it was first shown early last Spring.

Brooklyn Amusements.

The Bushwick Theatre's new vaudeville program includes Lillian Shaw in a group of dialect songs; Craig Campbell, tenor, in a program of songs; Harry Girard and company in a musical novelty entitled "The Luck of a Totem," and James Hussey and Jack Boyle in "The New Chauffeur."

James and Bonnie Thornton are back in the Prospect Theatre this week doing the things that have made them favorites in the varieties for a generation. "The Peace Cry" is the title of a dramatic playlet having peace for its theme, written and acted by Edwards Davis. The Misses Farber, Santley, and Norton and Dorothy Richmond are others on the bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

One hundred and fifty salesmen of the Procter & Gamble Company from the large cities of the country were the guests of the company for the performance of "It Pays to Advertise" in Cohan's Theatre last night.

An outing for stage children who are in the city seeking engagements will be given Thursday in Steeplechase Park. Mrs. Ann Wilson will be in charge of the excursion, and assisting her in looking after the youngsters will be Mrs. Agnes Traube, Mrs. Murray Ash, and Miss Virginia Davis.

The Crescent Theatre will be the home of a stock company again next season. The stage will be equipped with new scenery and properties. William C. Mason will be the stage director. The subscription list will be open from July 26 to Aug. 9 for old subscribers.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES TO NAME NAVY AIDS

Daniels Invites Eight Bodies to Select Two Representatives Each on Test Board.

OTHERS ALSO TO BE ASKED

Aid of Thousands of Experts Sought in Plan to Encourage Naval Inventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Daniels announced late this afternoon that he had today written to eight leading scientific societies asking each of them to select two members to serve on the proposed Naval Advisory Committee on Inventions, of which Thomas A. Edison has accepted the Chairmanship.

The societies to which Secretary Daniels wrote are: American Chemical Society, President Charles H. Herty; American Institute of Electrical Engineers, President Paul M. Lincoln; American Institute of Mining Engineers, (metals,) President Benjamin B. Thayer; American Mathematical Society, President E. W. Brown; American Society of Civil Engineers, President Hunter MacDonald; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, President James Hartness; American Aeronautical Society, Acting President Frederick W. Baker, and the Inventors' Guild, President Dr. Edward Weston.

"Much," said Secretary Daniels in announcing his action, "depends upon the personnel of the committee, and I have been desirous first of all that it should be made up of the ablest men in the country who have demonstrated their leadership in their professions. In appealing to these societies I feel sure we will have the hearty co-operation of the thousands of trained experts who make up their membership."

When the attention of Secretary Daniels was called to the fact that he had not invited the American Association for the Advancement of Science or the National Academy of Sciences to participate in the naming of the board, Mr. Daniels answered that it was not his purpose to overlook any of the leading scientific bodies and that it was altogether possible that additional invitations might be sent to several other societies. The American Association for the Advancement of Science was organized in 1848 and now has a membership of 8,100. The National Academy of Sciences, incorporated by Act of Congress on March 3, 1863, is composed of 138 members and 40 foreign associates. The Act of Congress provides that the Academy "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose."

During his recent conference at Orange, N. J., with Mr. Edison, the latter expressed the view, as a result of his study of the lessons of the war in Europe, that modern warfare had become a matter of chemistry, machinery, and high explosives," and Mr. Daniels agreed with him.

CONFERENCE PLANS A PACIFIC CONGRESS

Amity with the Orient the Object —Speakers Fear War Between East and West.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A congress of Pacific Ocean nations to make that sea the route of peaceful merchantmen rather than belligerent warships was proposed today to the joint session of the Asiatic Institute and the American Historical Association by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University. The joint convention, which was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, adopted the plan and instructed the Asiatic Institute to take steps toward its culmination.

The basis for the congress was read from views submitted by Dr. Eliot, who also ventured a prophecy on the duration of the war. He said:

"The success of any such congress would depend upon general acceptance of a few principles of universal application, such as:

"1. Strong, natural national units, independent and free from aggression from without.

"2. The policy of the 'open door.'

"3. Each domination on land and sea by any single power.

"4. A league of pacific powers to secure peace and the freedom of the ocean."

Dr. Eliot suggested Honolulu as the place and the early Summer of 1916 as the time for holding the Congress, for, he said, "the results of the European war on international relations and on trade between the Occident and Orient will, by this time, have become manifest."

Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University also addressed the conference. He said it was not commercial jealousy which started the war, but that leading soldiers of Germany, Admiral von Tirpitz and those associated with him, were responsible. He pointed out that while Germany had been unsuccessfully trying to Germanize a few thousand Alsatians, the United States had Americanized millions of Germans without trying. Japan prominently identified with the problems of the Pacific were heard, either in person or through letters, including Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Sidney L. Gulick, missionary and author.

"I according to Gulick, "great war between the East and West," was threatening. Some steps must be taken, he said, for inducing the nations to return to China what had been taken from her.

"If Japan, West forces China into aggressive militarism, and if China is compelled to seek safety and justice at the point of the bayonet, the future of the world is indeed ominous," he said. He reviewed what he called the "perfidious course of the United States in violating its treaties with China and Japan," and asked:

"If we maintain that the United States was justified in its disregard of our treaty with China, what right have we to condemn Germany for its disregard of its treaty with Belgium? Are the degrees of the consequence indeed differ enormously, but are not the moral issues identical?"

Referring to the relations of this country with Japan he said:

"Indefinite continuation of Japanese patience under treatment regarded as humiliating is not to be assumed. If America desires to maintain the historic friendship with Japan and do her justice we must first of all understand the real point of her contention. She is not demanding economic advantages or opportunity, but human justice, respect of Japanese as men. We need a campaign of education and a new policy which seems to require several things, and among them an immigration law that treats all races alike and that should admit only so many immigrants as we can Americanize, in order to preserve our institutions and prevent economic disturbance."

On other speaker, Frederick McCormick of the Asiatic Institute, went so far as to warn the conference that "the sword hangs by a hair over the Pacific," and that the coming shift of the world's balance of power "is certain to uncover the gauntlet that lies between the two civilizations lying between Asia and America." This, he said, was indicated in a canvass of "eminent, private and confidential opinion," which he had made. He said:

"You will be able to judge somewhat of the importance of our Pacific affairs when I tell you that nearly all public men are warned against discussion of them, on what are called public grounds. It is to be expected that in the Pacific Basin there will be duplicated, on a far greater scale, all that has happened in the Atlantic. The tragic omen in Pacific affairs of the ineffective struggle of Americans and Japanese in their international relations to trust each other, may be a warning of this. American-Asiatic relations now are the foremost theme of all students of political and military history—the one great new problem of mankind."

GREENWICH VILLAGE MUSIC.

First Recital at Charles Edison's Studio, 10 Fifth Avenue.

Writers, painters, sculptors, and designers of Greenwich Village gathered yesterday afternoon by invitation at the studio of Charles Edison, which was located by the program at "10 Fifth Avenue, Greenwich Village, New York," for the first of the series of musical reunions which Mr. Edison is giving this Summer. Guido Bruno has made the arrangements for the recitals.

The Edison phonograph and Charles Keeler were heard. The musical numbers included the overture to "The Tales of Hoffmann," Hawaiian music by Kaleikoa and Kalakaua, Schubert's "The Wanderer," Chopin's nocturne in E flat, Strauss's "Blue Danube," Holtzmann's "Loveland," Gounod's Serenade, Sarasate's Eighth Spanish Dance, the "Printemps Qui Commence" from "Samson et Dalila," and selections from "The Mikado." Mr. Keeler recited extracts from "Songs of the Cosmos," "Dance Rhythm," "Elfin Songs of Suniand," and "The Enchanted Forest," and the field of his verses ran all the way from the suburbs of New York City to Egypt, India, Japan, and Hawaii.

Guido Bruno talked on "Rhythm and Life," laying special stress on the needs of Greenwich Village in the way of music and the opportunities afforded by the Edison plan. A few words by Mr. Edison closed the afternoon.

Samuel E. Vincent.

Samuel E. Vincent, who drafted the Public Utilities law of Connecticut while President of the Bridgeport Business Men's Association, died yesterday at his home, 348 Colorado Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in his 62d year. He was born in Sherman, Conn., and with his brother founded the first chain of cash grocery stores in that State. Previous to this he was a Public School Principal on Staten Island and at Stratford, Conn. Mr. Vincent was a former member of the General Assembly, a member of the Municipal Boards of Bridgeport, and would probably have been the Republican nominee for Mayor this Fall. He was one of the founders of the commission form of Government in Bridgeport. His widow and son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HARRIET H. HAUSSMAN, wife of Warren L. Haussman, Principal of Public School 11, died yesterday at her home, 129 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers. Mrs. Haussman was born in Camden, N. Y., forty-six years ago, and was a graduate of the Syracuse University. She taught history in Yonkers High School.

JOHN LANE, a builder of Great Neck, L. I., died Sunday in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Manhattan, aged 45 years. He was a member of Pacific Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Flushing, and is survived by his wife and three children.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, 76 years old, of Fairhaven, N. J., died from paralysis at his home there yesterday. Mr. Little was born in Fairhaven, and served in the civil war in the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace.

Dr. GEORGE J. DIRKES, one of the best-known physicians of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died Sunday at his home, 1,913 South Ninth Street, from heart disease. Dr. Dirkes was born in that borough forty-eight years ago, and was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and formerly of the old Union League Club. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

SAMUEL DEAN, 93 years old, one of the oldest residents of the Prospect Park Slope and the oldest member of the first Reformed Church, died on Sunday at his Summer home on Shelter Island.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARIE MULLEN, wife of William J. Mullen and a daughter of Thomas Fuller, for many years a clerk in the Butler Street Police Court, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, Sixtieth Street and Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

Mrs. JANE RUMPH, widow of Peter H. Rumph, a retired builder and a former Tax Collector of the old town of Gravesend, is dead at her home, 86 Neck Road, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. She was one of the oldest members of the Gravesend Reformed Church, and is survived by a son, David Rumph.

JOHN MICHAEL PARADINE, 75 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 433 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

JOHN H. KOLYER, a civil war veteran and a salesman for H. Batterman & Co. for fifteen years, died on Sunday at his home, Lott Avenue, near Rockaway Road, Union Course, L. I., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Newtown, L. I., and was a member of Devlin Post, No. 148, G. A. R., and the Glendale Methodist Church.

THOMAS CLAPHAM, a retired yacht builder and prominent in yachting circles, died yesterday at his home in Roslyn, L. I., from heart disease. Mr. Clapham was 76 years old, and had been a resident of Roslyn for more than fifty years. He was a member of many yacht clubs and left a wife, Mrs. George W. Durand Clapham, and three sons.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNON, wife of Dr. Stephen Hannon, died on Sunday at her home in Bayside, L. I., from apoplexy. She was 60 years old and left, besides her husband, a son and three daughters.

Miss MARGARET ALICE SMITH, a teacher in Public School 84 and a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, is dead at her home, 214 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

Mrs. MARY GRIMM, widow of John Grimm, for many years Superintendent of the New York Cab Company, died on last Saturday at her home, 36 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. She was a member of St. Mark's P. E. Church and left a son and a daughter.

WILLIAM HARPER, 87 years old, a retired leather merchant, died on Sunday at the Summer home of his daughter at Sea Cliff, L. I. He was born in Brooklyn and lived at 21 Chester Court.

WILLIAM HAROLD SPRINGER, a retired builder and member of Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Somerset Lodge, Red Men, is dead at his home, 9,909 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. He was a native of Indiana and left a wife.

LAURENCE DEMPSEY, owner of the Dempsey Lighterage and Transportation Company of Manhattan and connected with the Richmond Brick Company of Staten Island, died on Sunday at his home, 1,966 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was 59 years of age, and left a widow, a son, and four daughters.

Mrs. ANNA B. NORRIS, a member of Holy Rosary Council, K. C. B. U., and of the Daughters of St. Francis, died at her home, 2,038 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was the widow of Thomas D. Norris, a Custom House officer, and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years.

FRANK RANDOLPH, an authority on the growing and marketing of rice, died at his home in Beaumont, Texas, yesterday, in his fifty-first year. He was regarded as the man who saved the rice industry in the South, through organizing the Southern Rice Growers' Association. Mr. Randolph was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1889 and was an editorial writer on The Beaumont Enterprise.

JOHN H. BRILL, a veteran of the old Volunteer Fire Department, died on Sunday in his apartment in the New York Trade School at 1,260 First Avenue, of which he had been custodian for the last thirty years. He was 79 years old and a life member of the New York Exempt Firemen's Association. His widow and three sons survive him.

Captain JOHN W. FERRETT, managing owner of the Bridgeport Towing Company for the last twenty years, died on Sunday at his home, 878 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in his fifty-ninth year. He had been in the business for thirty-five years and was well known along the coast. Captain Ferrett was a Past Chancellor and charter member of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias and a Royal Arch Mason. His widow and three sons survive him.

VOLNEY J. HASKELL, an undertaker, died on Sunday at his home, 127 East Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y.

JOHN F. BAILEY, treasurer for twenty years of The Spectator, a newspaper for the insurance business, died on Sunday at his home, 323 West Ninety-third Street. He was born on Staten Island and was a graduate of St. Austin's School. Mr. Bailey was a member of the New York Athletic and Drug Clubs and a number of others in the business district. Two sisters and a brother survive him.

ARTHUR W. HOLLISTER, formerly a resident of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday in a hospital at Ticonderoga, N. Y., after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Rutherford, N. J., where he had been prominent in society until he removed to Passaic after his marriage to Miss Edna Kilgour of that city. For the last few months, Mr. Hollister had lived here, and went to Ticonderoga for the Summer. His widow survives him.

MAY DONOHUE, an actress, died yesterday at the German Hospital. She had appeared in a number of productions here, among which was "Up and Down Broadway" in 1910 at the Casino Theatre, in which she created the role of "Mrs. Bumpkin."

The Rev SNYDER B. SIMES, for more than fifty years rector of historic Old Swedes Church in Philadelphia, died suddenly Sunday night at Falmouth, Mass. Dr. Simes was widely known in Protestant Episcopal Church circles. The church of which he was rector is the oldest in Philadelphia, having been established more than 200 years ago.

Mrs. MARY HALSTEAD, widow of Murat Halstead of Cincinnati, former editor of The Cincinnati Commercial, died in Biddeford Pool, Me., on Sunday. She was 78 years of age.

ARTHUR BROWN, one of the oldest railroad men in Maine, died in Bangor yesterday at the age of 85 years. He was first Superintendent of the old Androscoggin Railroad, and later was division Superintendent of the Maine Central and Superintendent of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR BEGINS 88TH YEAR

Ex-Justice and Confederate Veteran Receives Many Birthday Greetings.

HIS COMMENTS ON THE WAR

Thinks England May Have to Face Germany Alone Finally—Believes Thaw Never Was Insane.

General Roger Atkinson Pryor, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday yesterday at his home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. In spite of the heat, he took his daily walk in Central Park, read his newspapers and now and then went downstairs from his library to receive callers who had come with congratulations.

To all such he preferred to put it that he was beginning his eighty-eighth year, for the ex-Justice, who has helped to make history in his long career, insists on living very much in the present.

He responded to a reporter's questions with reminiscences of Jefferson Davis and the days when he himself made a speech that caused Fort Sumter to be fired upon. He told of the time when he commanded a division in the civil war, and how, captured as a spy, General Grant and Secretary of War Stanton wanted him hanged, but President Lincoln saved him. Of the veteran seemed more interested in the Thaw case and the European war, which he has followed closely in the newspapers day by day, than in the doings of the past.

He sat at the open windows of his library, which jut out into the street and catch all the breezes. Despite his eighty-seven years, he answered the telephone near him and employed his odd moments in "swatting" flies that buzzed too near. One fly escaped, but it was an unusually athletic fly. The veteran's long locks, which have always made him a striking figure as they hang down to his shoulders, are not yet entirely gray. He is very vigorous, does not even use glasses except for reading, and has no difficulty in hearing ordinary conversational tones.

Thinks Thaw Always Sane.

"Thaw was never insane," said the ex-Justice, when asked what he thought of the case. "I attended his first trial and watched him. Insanity was the only plea they could make. Down in Virginia, where we have the unwritten law, he would have been acquitted on his first trial. He would only have had to say: 'That man debauched my wife and I shot him,' and the jury would have said: 'Good for you,' and let him go.

"That unwritten law plea, let me tell you, has a very salutary effect. If the community knows an offense against a woman can be reckoned with directly there is little inclined to such offense will be more careful.

"I am against capital punishment, too. When I was on the Supreme Court bench, having as a lawyer handled some noted murder cases, the Associate Justices would often ask me to sit in a murder trial. But I told them I could not, as I did not believe in the death penalty, and they gave up asking me to sit in the criminal parts except in cases where life or death was not involved."

Judge Pryor said he had read yesterday morning's statement in THE TIMES by the Thaw jury foreman, and he said it expressed his ideas on the main points. Then he turned his attention to the European war.

"I am in thorough sympathy with the Allies, especially the French, for I remember in our history how, when Washington said it was all over, they came to our aid," he said. "But in spite of this, I think Germany has made a wonderful showing, military and diplomatic.

"I am a Virginian and my stock is English. I must say, however, that I am deeply depressed by the showing the English have made. It is cowardice. I am ashamed to think of the number of men they have in the field. Now they talk of conscription, and it looks as though it would come to that. Many of them are coming over here, especially the Irish. And then look at what the Welsh miners have done, jeopardizing even the supply of coal necessary to keep matters going.

Makes Some War Predictions.

"As far as the position of the United States goes, I do not believe we will get into the war. But I expect we will be forced to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. That is far from being war, however. I am thoroughly in accord with everything President Wilson has done in our foreign relations, and believe him a great leader.

"It is foolish to prophesy, yet I will try it. Here is what I think will happen. Warsaw will be taken in a short time. Then the Germans, who have nothing in particular against the Russians, will conclude a separate peace with them, in spite of the general agreement. France will come in next for the same treatment. The Kaiser, at least since this war started, has shown very little hatred against the French. Then England will be left alone to face things. That England can withstand that has reached the stage that ended the history of Greece and Rome? Perhaps not. Perhaps it is not destined to go yet, and at the hands of Germany.

"But whatever happens, I think the end of this thing they call militarism is coming on. When triumphs the people, even of the victorious country, demand that the nations' means be devoted to humanity rather than war. The people are paying for this war. They are losing most, and they know it.

"As an old soldier, I can say there is nothing in war. I have seen enough of it. The world is not a stage now where constant killing of men by their fellows can go on. This war will be the great lesson."

Leading Figure in Confederacy.

General Pryor has had a long and interesting career. He was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and educated at Hampden-Sidney College and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and then was editor for several years of Virginia newspapers. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1855 represented the Government on a special mission to Greece. He was a member of the first Confederate States Congress. During the war he rose from Colonel to Brigadier General.

He was captured as a spy while serving, under special direction of General Lee, in cutting wires by which Grant maintained his communications. He was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, N. Y., and saw a companion led out and hanged. He was to receive similar treatment, but President Lincoln reprieved him because, while a division commander, he had paroled 5,000 members of Pope's hospital camp and sent them to Washington instead of to Andersonville Prison.

After the war he came to New York, and was admitted to the bar here in 1866. He tried some celebrated cases as a lawyer. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1890 to 1894 and a Justice of the Supreme Court from 1894 to 1898. Then he resumed his law practice.

Robert E. Bustard.

Robert E. Bustard, Superintendent of roads in Passaic County, N. J., and the brother of the Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Church in Cleveland, which John D. Rockefeller attends when in that city, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Bustard was unmarried, and had been ill in the hospital for several weeks.

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The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

DR. McKELWAY'S FUNERAL.

Mayor and Regents Among the Throng at Church Services.

Many men of prominence in various walks of life in this city and elsewhere attended the funeral services for Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor in chief of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, which were held yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of Trinity, officiated. In the chancel with him was Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., who was formerly rector of Christ Church, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. In the pew reserved for the McKelway family was the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, who married Dr. and Mrs. McKelway twenty-nine years ago.

Hundreds of friends of the distinguished editor and educator visited the McKelway home at 21 Monroe Place before the funeral and passed before his bier, which was covered with a blanket of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley, sent by the officers and staff of the Brooklyn Eagle. Among those who visited the house were members of the State Board of Regents and the State Education Commissioner John H. Finley. Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds were at the church.

The honorary pall-bearers were Colonel William Hester, President of the Eagle Corporation; Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals; William V. Hester, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Oscar S. Straus, George Foster Peabody, Charles R. Miller, Herbert F. Gunnison, Alfred T. White, William N. Dykman, and Oswald G. Villard.

After the services the body of Dr. McKelway was taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GEN. PALMER G. WOOD DEAD.

Retired Veteran of the Civil and Spanish Wars Was a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 19.—Brig. Gen. Palmer Gaylor Wood, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, died last night at his home in Beverley Hills, in his seventy-third year. He had been in ill-health for more than a year.

General Wood was born in New York and served in Second and First Lieutenant of the California Volunteer Infantry from October, 1864, until April, 1866, when he was mustered out. He then joined the regular army as a Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry and served in New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory. In 1869 he was sent to the Twelfth Infantry and resigned his commission in 1873, but reentered the army four years later as a second Lieutenant of the Twelfth and remained with the regiment until 1901, when he received his majority.

General Wood served in Cuba with the Twelfth and in the Philippines as Major of the Forty-first United States Volnteer Infantry. In 1906 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry and in February, 1906, was retired at his own request, receiving the rank of Brigadier General. His widow and a daughter survive him.

The Rev. William Warren Ayres.

The Rev. William Warren Ayres, formerly assistant rector of Holy Trinity Parish in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in San Francisco, in his seventy-first year. He was born in this city and was the son of the late Isaac Watts and Emeline Smith Ayres. After attending the

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The pressure has increased decidedly over the plains States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, and it has been attended by a change to lower temperature in these regions. Somewhat lower temperature has also overspread the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and the region of high temperature is now confined to the West Gulf and the interior of the Pacific States. Moreover, there is no probability of a return of war weather to the eastern half of the country during the next several days.

There have been widely scattered showers and thunderstorms during the last twenty-four hours throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the region of the Great Lakes, and the plains States. Except for widely scattered showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the region east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be moderate over eastern districts during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, mostly west; South and Southeast Atlantic Coasts, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York.—Fair with moderate temperature Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	4 P. M.	76	84
6 A. M.	70	6 P. M.	75	82
9 A. M.	72	9 P. M.	71	76
12 M.	74	12 P. M.	68	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 3 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 3 P. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
3:00	887 So. B'vard; Jacob Adler	slight
3:45	245 7th Av.; Sielsky Bros.	slight
5:30	Front of 186 Amsterdam Av.; (auto truck,) National Biscuit Co.	slight
9:50	Morris Av. & 164th St.; not given.	slight
10:10	62 E. 115 St.; Henry Selinger	slight
11:05	977 Av. St.; Max Oscar Schiller	slight
11:31	Claremont Parkway; not given.	none
11:45	72 W. 131 st.; Andrew Battle	slight
11:55	19 E. 101 St.; Anna Franca	slight
P. M.		
12:38	518 W. 135 St.; Michael Cuntese.	none
2:00	2,758 8 Av.; L. Delmar	Slight
2:40	171 2 St.; Celia Awning	Slight
2:55	188 3 Av.; Oscar Szaphary	$100
3:10	204 E. 122 St.; M. Buffordy	Slight
3:30	3,884 3 Av.; Esther Delmar	Slight
5:30	337 Lexington Av.; E. Berghof	Slight
6:45	204 E. 93 St.; P. Schneider	Slight
6:50	1,248 2 Av.; Mrs. Nellos	Slight
6:55	631 B'way; H. Mainer & Bros.	Slight
		Not given
7:05	1,062 3 Av.; Frank Kuss	Slight
7:10	188 Mercer St.; H. Rabinowitz	Slight
		Not given
7:15	11 John St.; C. G. Alford Co.	Slight
7:45	348 E. 23 St.; A. Stiehls & Sons.	Slight
10:10	8 Beaver St.; Delmonico's.	Not given
10:45	E. 90 St.; not given.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Capt. R. S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers, to Cleveland, Ohio, July 16, to instruct engineer troops of organized militia, then return to Belvoir Tract, Va.

Following infantry officers assigned as indicated: Capt. F. B. Watson, Quartermaster Corps, (Inf.,) to 26th, Aug. 7; 1st Lieut. C. A. Thuis to 17th, July 18; B. F. McClellan to 28th, F. B. Terrell to 22d, F. A. Cook to 19th, Aug. 1, and L. A. Kunzig to 21st, Sept. 30, and 2d Lt. A. M. Jones to 21st, Aug. 1. Each will be assigned to a company on relief of present duties or on arrival in U. S., and after any leave will join company to which assigned.

1st Lt. F. G. Griffin, M. R. C., to Ft. du Pont, Del., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. T. C. Austin, Med. Corps, who on being relieved will go to Ft. Hancock, N. J., for temporary duty.

Major E. Landon, C. A. C., to service in Adjutant General's Department Aug. 29, vice Major G. T. Patterson, who is relieved from detail in that department Aug. 28. Major Landon will proceed to San Francisco and sail after Aug. 29 for the Philippines for duty. Major Patterson, on relief from Adjutant General's Dept., will report to commanding General, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, for duty.

Major W. T. Davidson, Med. Corps, is detailed as a medical examiner and witness before Army Retiring Board at Governors Island, New York, during absence of Major A. E. Truby, Med. Corps.

1st Lt. P. M. Gallup, C. A. C., from 145th Co. and from treatment at Reed Hospital, to rejoin to Ft. Worden, Wash., with coast defenses of Puget Sound.

1st Lt. A. M. Pope, 11th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., Sept. 1.

2d Lt. H. S. Martin, 15th Inf., is attached to aviation section of the Signal Corps, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty.

2d Lt. S. H. MacGregor, C. A. C., transferred from 72d to 17th Co.

2d Lt. C. L. Kilburn, C. A. C., from assignment to 17th Co., and will report to commanding officer, Coast defenses of the Potomac for assignment to a company.

Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report also to Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., Capt. of cavalry team in national matches, for duty re tryout for the team.

Lt. Col. B. B. Buck, 9th Inf., will report to the President, General Court Martial, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, as a witness. He will return to his station when he is no longer required by the court.

Capt. H. M. Snyder, Med. Corps, now on leave at Fort Russell, Wyo., is relieved from further temporary duty in Southern Dept., effective on expiration of leave, and will resume his duty at Fort D. A. Russell.

Leaves: 1st Lt. L. Farrell, Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. E. L. Bull, 23d Inf., 25 days, and Capt. G. B. Pond, Q. M. Corps, 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. H. T. Kays, from branch of Hydrographic Office to Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.

Mid. A. Barnett, to the Celtic, at Shipyard, Bayonne, Kennedy, Boston Naval Hospital, to command Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P. I. via September transport.

Chief Boa'n C. E. R. Clausen, the New York to the Sonoma.

Ensign B. Schumacher, Newport Training Station, to the New York, and C. T. Goertz, the Sonoma to the North Dakota.

Cable from Shanghai: Lt. C. G. Davy, Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, to home and wait orders.

Junior Grade Lt. F. Loftin, the Cincinnati to the Quiros.

Ensign T. Baxter, the Saratoga to Staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Hannibal, at Grand Cayman; Denver, at Mazatlan; Chattanooga, at Guaymas; Wilmington, at Canton; Brutus, at Guantanamo; Kearsarge, at North River, N. Y.; Amphitrite, at Pensacola; Lamson, at Boston Yard; Mablehead, at San Francisco; Dupont, at Boston; Paul Jones, Preble, Ferry, and Stewart, at Bremerton; Montgomery at Norfolk Yard, and the Mars, at Lambert Point.

Sailed: Hopkins, Santa Barbara for San Pedro; Hawk, Dunkirk, N. Y., for practice cruise; Nanshan, San Francisco for Honolulu; Fortuna, Mare Island for Honolulu; Paducah, Guantanamo for San Juan; Kentucky, Philadelphia for New York; Vixen, Camden for Provincetown; Vicksburg, Bremerton for Seattle; Cleveland, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Maryland, Long Beach, Cal., for San Francisco; Vulcan, Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Dolphin, East River, New York City, for Eastport, Me.

The Brutus, now at Guantanamo, ordered to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

The mail address of the Hannibal has been changed from "in care of the Postmaster, New Orleans, La.," to "in care of the Postmaster, New York City."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Tests have been ordered for consulting sanitary engineer, mechanical engineer, (second grade,) alienist, female nurse, (temporary,) and stenotypist.

Applications for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, will be received until July 26. The minimum age is 25 years. The salary is $3,000 a year.

United States.

Applications may now be filed for postal clerk, Panama Canal Service. The examination is open to employes of the Post Office Department who have held their positions for at least two years. Applicants must be between 20 and 40 years of age. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Employes in the Canal service are charged very reasonably for quarters, and special rates are given for meals and transportation. Each one receives twenty-four days' leave annually, with seven days' travel leave. An additional thirty days with full pay are allowed each year for illness. The examination will be held Sept. 22. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOUGLAS, MARGARET E., (details elsewhere.)

FOLZ, SIMON, (no petition;) died a resident of Mexico City; leaves $420 annuity for life to sister, Mrs. Rebecca Lowenstein; residue, which includes all property in Mexico and the United States, goes equally to brothers, William, Abraham, and Solomon, and sisters, Lena Kahn, Lottie Kahn, and Birdie Dreyfues; sister, Lena, having died, her share goes equally to her daughters, Beulah Kasselberg and Etta Silbernagle; David Muirhead and T. J. Simmes of Mexico City, and Leopold Rosenberg of the New York clothing firm of Newborg, Rosenberg & Co., are named as executors.

LANGSDORF, Kennedy, Boston Naval Hospital, to command Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P. I. via September transport.

Chief Boa'n C. E. R. Clausen, the New York to the Sonoma.

Ensign B. Schumacher, Newport Training Station, to the New York, and C. T. Goertz, the Sonoma to the North Dakota.

Cable from Shanghai: Lt. C. G. Davy, Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, to home and wait orders.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 20: Patrol. F. A. Crowley, 1497, to R. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty as messenger; O. Mott, 1724, motor cycle duty; T. M. Dougherty and W. L. Blair, 1724, motor cycle duty, assignments to mounted duty discontinued. Mutual, 4 P. M., July 20: Sergts. J. H. McAdam, 79, to 278, from bicycle to motor cycle duty; W. W. V. Keeling, 278, to 79, from motor cycle to bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. L. F. Tagliani and M. Isaacson, 1; J. Schaefer, 7, and O. J. Eisele, 29, to 5 In. Dis., 15 days, 4 P. M. July 22; R. E. McCarthy, 5, and E. Riebe, 16, to D. E., 30 days, noon July 17; J. Scheider, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 20; G. F. Seltenreich, 29, to C. O., as chauffeur, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 29; P. Schubert, 89, to C. O., as chauffeur, noon July 19 to 8 A. M. July 23; D. J. McCormick, 61, to C. O., duty in Naturalization Bureau, 14 days, 9 A. M. July 19; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Peterson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 Y. M. July 17 to 8 A. M. July 20; A. M. Mullen, 63 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. July 20; M. J. Lauterborn, 65, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M. July 19; E. F. Halpin, 156th, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Rep. and Sup., 15 days, 8 A. M. July 19, temporary assignment to B. B. H. Squad discontinued; E. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. July 17.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. J. Brady, 2, to C. O. as chauffeur, 8 A. M. July 19.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. H. C. Rieger, 15, 5 days, 4 P. M. July 19; J. Doyle, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 18; G. Levy, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 22; G. Schneider, 32, 2 days, 4 P. M. July 24; J. A. Reddy, 61, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 15; A. Bracken, Traf. Div., Sub. A, 5 days, 8 A. M. July 27.

Suspended from duty without pay: Act. Det. Sergts., second gr.: J. T. Maddock and J. A. Dolan, Det. Bu., to take effect 3:28 P. M. July 17, 1915.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

Commendation: Patrol. H. H. Deming, Shield 8,847, 35, (stopped a team of runaway horses attached to a brewery wagon, April 11 1914;) M. L. Fitzpatrick, Shield 941, 29, (formerly in the 63,) (arrested Michael Foglietti, who attempted to shoot Thomas Matthews, Sept. 29, 1914.)

Excellent police duty: Patrol. J. M. Simmon, Shield 8,507, 236, (formerly in the 35,) (stopped a team of runaway horses attached to a truck, March 7, 1912;) D. J. Killane, Shield 8,437, 283, (formerly Acting Det. Serg., 2d gr., Shield 28,) (arrested a hold-up man, Oct. 26, 1912;) D. A. Sarpy, Shield 426, 38, (rescued a man from basement of a burning tenement house, Nov. 6, 1914;) J. McTernan, Shield 6,117, Bridge Precinct, (formerly in the 145,) (arrested an Italian who had shot and wounded two other Italians, March 22, 1913.)

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st gr. J. F. McKenna, Eng. 251, (absence without leave,) leave withheld; Fire. 1st gr. N. G. Comastri, Eng. 235, (absence without leave, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline,) 8 leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. C. Eng. 235, (absence without leave,) 2 leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Mulvihill, H. & L. 109, (reckless driving;) Lieut. J. A. Walsh, No. 1, Eng. 285, (neglect of duty;) Lieut. J. Dredger, H. & L. 119, (disrespect to superior officer.)

Reports of inspections as to the requirements of Inspection Form No. 1, and also the number of unusual or dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by company officers; reports will be consolidated by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Aug. 1, and will cover a period of 30 days, ending 8 A. M. July 26.

Death: Stoker J. Halvey, Eng. 87, at 9 P. M. July 18.

Special Leaves (without pay): Lieut. J. V. Stapleton, Eng. 87, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 19; Fire. 2d gr. W. J. Deasy, Eng. 14, 24 hours, 8 P. M. July 18; Eng. of 1st Y. Engine, Eng. 153, 18 hours, 8 A. M. July 19; Fire. 2d gr. W. C. Seifried, Eng. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 23; Fire 1st gr. W. McIntosh Jr., Eng 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 21; Fire. 1st gr. M. F. George, H. & L. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 20; Lieut. W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 22.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An annex to the High School of Commerce will be conducted in P. S. 117, Manhattan, beginning in September.

Semi-annual reports have been received from local school boards or Districts 21, 22, and 26 as required by the charter. They will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate official and committees.

Contracts for $6,372 have been awarded for improving the sanitary condition of P. S. 87 and 48, Queens.

P. S. 79, Brooklyn, will be made an annex of P. S. 25.

The organization of evening high and elementary schools for 1915-16 have been approved.

Olga Lacey has been appointed a temporary clerk in the Bureau of Attendance.

The sum of $95.50 has been appropriated to pay bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furnishing incinerator grates for P. S. 96, the Bronx, and 170, Brooklyn.

The action of the Committee on Special Schools in accepting the resignation of Joseph P. Conaty, an attendance officer, has been approved by the Board of Education.

The Committee on Special Schools has been authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the successful conduct of the vacation schools, and to use classrooms of the school buildings in which the establishment of vacation schools has been authorized.

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NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1915.

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Located at NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND,

that famous resort for which nature has done much, in a climate that is healthful, cool and dry. About 100 of the rooms in the Gladstone face the Atlantic Ocean and are newly decorated and furnished and have private baths connecting, equipped with the most sanitary and modern plumbing.

A distinct and enjoyable feature of this Hotel which is not found at other seashore resorts is four acres of well kept and beautifully shaded lawns.

Dancing, Ocean Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Polo, Fishing, Automobiling.

Cuisine famed for its culinary achievements.

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NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

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On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

The ideal hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York via D., L. & W. R.R.; enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent cuisine; orchestra, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special July and family rates mailed. 'Phone No. 1—Hopatcong.

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The New Monmouth

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.

Daily Concerts and Dances.

Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.

Private Tennis Courts.

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French Cuisine of Highest Order. Famous Swimming Baths.

Thes Dansants Concerts

American Plan Garage

Rates $4 per day and up.

Also non-housekeeping Cottages. Service and Meals from Hotel. Booklet and full particulars upon request.

Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets All Trains.

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A good bond is a true investment—a safe vehicle for the average man's money. We know of such securities and we will be glad to give the results of our long experience in selecting good bonds to any one interested.

Our organization is at the service of the man who wants to know what he is buying before committing himself.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

This List
presents securities of demonstrated stability and safety, now selling at prices below their intrinsic worth.

For July Funds



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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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are described in our latest investment circular which we shall be glad to provide those who write or call for Circular No. 171.

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Incorporated
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We offer the following attractive assortment of high grade Municipal Bonds, exempt from income tax:

	YIELDING
State of Massachusetts	4%
City of Providence, R. I.	4.04%
City of Chicago, Ill.	4.20%
State of Utah	4.20%
City of Albany, N. Y.	4.20%
City of Duluth, Minn.	4.30%
City of Dayton, Ohio	4.30%
Kansas City, Mo., School District	4.30%
City of Dallas, Texas	4.35%
City of Wilmington, Del.	4.35%
City of Portland, Ore.	4.35%
City of Minneapolis, Minn.	4¾%
New York City	4.40%
Multnomah County, Oregon	4.50%
Little River Drainage District, Mo.	6%

Estabrook & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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24 Broad St. New York

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Break in Industrials—Market Taken by Surprise —Some Railroad Gains.

Speculation in the war stocks proceeded last week on the implied theory that the market was in no danger of encountering unpleasant surprises and that it was therefore safe to accept any and every estimate, no matter how great, of the profits which were to be made out of war orders and to capitalize these estimates by violent advances first in one stock and then in another, as traders chose successive issues upon which to bestow the favor of violent upbidding. This theory proved its own undoing yesterday, for the war order stocks broke sharply and broke chiefly because of unpleasant surprises.

One surprise was that an official of one of these companies should have given out a statement deprecating the advance in this company's common stock on the ground that the earnings of the company, present or prospective, were not enough to warrant the price to which the stock had been advanced in last week's speculation. The other surprise was that a German submarine should have attacked a passenger vessel with Americans aboard while this Government was still considering its rejoinder to Germany's answer to our second note demanding guarantee against just such attacks. There were those who doubted whether the full story of the Orduna's experience had yet been told and who thought that further facts might put a light on the matter more favorable to Germany, but despite this reservation the incident exerted considerable effect upon market sentiment.

These were perhaps the two chief influences in causing the day's decided reaction from last week's forward movement in the industrials and more particularly in the war order stocks. There was another phase of the market which was no less interesting than the undoing of the too great confidence which speculators in the war stocks had shown. It was the marked firmness of the railroad issues compared with the industrials. Some railroad stocks showed net losses, but they were small compared with the losses in the industrials, and, on the other hand, several railroad stocks ended the session with good sized net gains. The favorable showing in net earnings for the latest period reported for the railroads as a whole was a factor in this, but a more potent influence in support of the railroads was the fact that they had been in a period of liquidation last week in marked contrast to the expansion which was under way in many of the industrials. It was their too rapid advance which served to accentuate the break in the industrials yesterday.

The market's experience in all likelihood would have been much more distressing had the torpedo directed against the Orduna reached its mark instead of missing it, if the only account we so far have of the matter be correct, by only ten feet. That was a most fortunate margin for those aboard this ship, but it is a very narrow margin upon which to build up the market assumption that speculation, no matter how violent, is free from unpleasant surprises. It is not free from them in time of peace—it surely cannot be free from them in time of war.

LONDON MARKET SLOW.

Only Business Transacted Is in the Old War Loan.

LONDON, July 19.—The current week will be a busy and interesting one in the money market. The payment of the 10 per cent. installment on the war loan tomorrow will disturb nearly £60,000,000, while the option to pay in full under the discount clause will move another large amount, estimated at £200,000,000, although the bulk of the funds, it is expected, will be reloaned as soon as possible. The market is temporarily dependent upon the Bank of England. Short loans and discounts were therefore firmer today.

The stock market was practically dead. The only business was in the old war loan, and a few oil shares in the general market, and in United States Steel and Canadian Pacific in the American section. The latter finished dull but steady.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 42½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼	5 mos.	3
90 days	2¼	6 mos.	3@3¼
4 mos.	2¼@3	10 mos.	3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Knbwn Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
Paris	5.53½	5.53
Berlin	.31½	.31⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		36.00
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.09	55.75
Shanghai	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.13	6.12½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $216,071,184; balance, $9,856,353; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $862,264.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 8.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47½, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAL, JULY 19, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	724,080
Same day last year	184,305
Year to date	68,682,353
Same period last year	41,300,100
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.06 — .47
Same day last year	65.81 — .82

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	35	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	35	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
24	24¼	66,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	25⅞	20⅞	24	+1½
62½	62½	7,617	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	62½	64⅞	60	62½	— ⅞
72⅞	73	8,100	Amalgamated Cop	73⅛	74⅛	72¼	73	— ⅛
49	51¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
47¼	48¾	400	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48¾	47¼	46	— ½
104¾	105⅞	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	105	105	105	105	—1
162	163	300	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	164	164	162	163	+1
50¼	50¾	43,700	Am. Can	51⅛	52¼	49⅞	50¾	—1⅝
104½	105¼	210	Am. Can pf	105⅜	105⅝	105	105	— ⅛
56½	57	5,600	Am. Car & Fdry	57¼	58⅛	55½	56⅛	—1¼
138⅜	135	900	Am. Coal Products	137	137	131½	136½	—2½
45	46¼	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	44⅝	45	—2½
34	34⅛	1,100	Am. Ex. Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅛
26	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	26	28	26	26	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	400	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
48½	49⅛	6,100	Am. Locomotive	50½	50¾	48	48⅜	—2⅛
78⅛	78⅜	5,550	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅜	79⅞	77⅞	78⅛	—1⅝
107	107⅛	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
107	107⅞	95	do., odd lot	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	...
140	140	100	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	145	—5
140	140	50	do., odd lot	150	150	150	150	...
30	30½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	41½	41½	39⅜	39⅝	—2⅞
121	121½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
225	220	100	Am. Tobacco	225½	226½	225½	225½	+1⅜
105½	100½	400	Am. Tobacco pf	106½	106½	100½	100½	...
34½	34⅝	6,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅜	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
104½	100¼	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	106	106⅞	100	100¼	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅜	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
70⅞	71	23,800	Baldwin Loco	71½	72⅜	69	71	—2¼
102½	102⅞	118	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
76⅝	77⅛	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	77½	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
70⅜	71¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	71	71	71	...
185	185⅛	5,000	Bethlehem Steel	188	190	183⅜	185	—2½
69⅝	70	2,200	Butte & Superior	70	70½	69½	69⅝	—1¼
12	13¼	50	California Petrol	12	12	12	12	...
143¾	144	5,060	Canadian Pacific	143¾	144⅜	143¼	143⅞	+ ⅝
41⅞	41⅝	7,700	Central Leather Co	42½	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	— ⅜
103½	104⅜	200	Central Leather pf	104	104¾	104	104⅜	+ ⅛
37½	38	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	37½	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
11	11¼	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅜	11¼	11	11	...
27½	28⅛	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	28½	28⅞	28½	28½	...
81½	81⅞	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80⅜	83½	80¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
123	124	300	Chi. & Northwest	124	124	124	124	+2
12⅜	13¾	5,450	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12¼	13⅜	12¼	13¼	+1⅛
42½	43⅞	1,900	Chino Copper	43⅜	46	43⅜	45⅝	...
101½	103⅜	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
34½	35	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	36½	36½	34	34½	—1⅜
11	12	100	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	...
128	128¼	200	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	128⅝	128¼	128¾	+ ⅛
128	128½	47	do., odd lot	128	128	128	128	...
66	67½	400	Continental Can	67	68	67	67	+ ⅜
99½	100¾	100	Continental Can pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅜
14	14⅜	1,525	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
78	79¾	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80⅜	80⅜	79½	79½	— ⅞
...	...	50	do., odd lot	79	79	79	79	...
40	55	100	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	45	—3
41⅞	42	80,800	Crucible Steel	46	46	41	41⅜	—6
96½	98	1,650	Crucible Steel pf	96	98	96	97	—2⅝
...	...	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	100	100	100	100	—2
...	25¼	8,500	Distillers' Secur	25	26	24¼	25½	...
22	22½	4,200	Dome Mines	23¼	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	—1¼
23⅝	23¾	8,000	Erie	23¼	24⅜	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
39¾	40	1,900	Erie 1st pf	39⅜	40⅛	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
31	33	100	Erie 2d pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
48	52	200	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	—3⅝
280	285	20	General Chemical	280	280	280	280	...
...	116⅛	116¾	116¼ 116⅜ + ⅝	110	110	108	108	...
166	167	1,430	General Electric	166	167	165	167	...
182½	185	1,000	General Motors	182	187	182	183	—2½
101½	101	100	General Motors pf	107	107	107	107	+2½
40¼	43½	6,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50½	50¾	48⅜	49¼	—1½
103	105	300	Goodrich pf	104	104	103¼	103½	...
116	116⅜	700	Great Northern pf	116½	116¾	116	116⅜	+ ⅝
37⅛	37⅜	11,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	37	38⅜	36¼	37¼	+ ⅝
61¾	61½	950	Guggenheim Explor	62	62¾	61⅜	61⅜	—1
118	...	100	Homestake Mining	110	110	110	110	...
118	...	9	do., odd lot	120	120	120	120	...
101	102	100	Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
30⅝	30¾	1,100	Inspiration Copper	30¾	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cts	19½	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15⅞	800	Interboro Consol	19⅞	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
71	72	200	Interboro Consol pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
97	...	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
...	9¼	900	Int. Paper	8⅝	9¾	8⅝	9⅜	...
37	38¼	200	Int. Paper pf	38½	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	+⅜
24	24¼	900	Kansas City South	23¾	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
47	49	400	Lackawanna Steel	47½	49½	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
142	143	1,500	Lehigh Valley	142½	143¼	142	142	...
111	112	500	Louis. & Nash	110¾	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
35¼	36½	400	Maxwell Motors	36½	39½	35¾	35¾	—1¼
32	34	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32	—1
71½	71¾	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	73	73⅜	71¾	71¾	—1⅜
27	27¼	2,400	Miami Copper	27	27½	26⅞	27	— ¼
5½	5⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	15	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13¾	15	13¾	15	+1
3⅛	3¼	3,300	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
163	166	70	Morris & Co	166	166	163	163	— ¼
18½	19¼	6,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	19¼	20	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
84½	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	85⅜	89⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+2½
65	68¼	1,400	Nat. Lead Co	63	68¼	63	63	— ½
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅜	+ ⅛
5	5¼	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	—1
14¼	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Co	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	2,900	N. Y. Air Brake	101	103	97½	100⅝	—2⅝
80¼	86½	1,700	N. Y. Central	85⅜	87¼	85⅜	86	...
57⅝	58	2,050	N. Y., N. H. & H	56½	58	56½	58	...
25⅞	27	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¼	28¼	26	26	...
102⅜	103	250	Norfolk & Western	102½	103	102¼	103	+ ⅛
104½	104⅞	2,610	Northern Pacific	103⅜	105	103⅜	105	+1⅛
34½	35	2,200	Pacific Mail	36	36	34	34⅝	—1¼
106	106¼	5,300	Penn. R. R.	106⅞	106½	105⅞	106⅛	+ ⅛
116½	118	100	People's Gas, Chi	116½	116½	116⅜	116⅛	+ ⅛
64	66	200	Pettibone, M. & Co	64½	65	64¼	65	—5
75	77	1,450	Philadelphia Co	75	76	72	76	+ ½
23¼	23⅝	800	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅜	+1¼
93	94	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91¾	95⅜	91¾	93⅜	+1¾
49¼	49½	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	50⅜	50⅜	48⅝	49¼	—1¼
2	2½	400	Quicksilver	3	3	2	2⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	34	1,700	Railway Steel Sp	34½	34½	33	33⅜	— ¼
22¼	23¼	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅜	22⅞	22¾	...
146½	146¾	18,800	Reading	145¾	148⅜	145¾	146⅛	— ⅛
33½	34	19,920	Rep. Iron & Steel	35	35	33	33⅜	— ⅛
90	90⅜	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	91	91	90	90	— ½
2⅜	2⅝	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¼	6	200	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
4¼	4½	800	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
5¼	5½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
13¼	14½	100	St. Louis Southwest	14	14	14	14	—1
12¼	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	— ½
32½	32¾	800	Seab. Air Line pf	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32½	...
145¼	146¼	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	148½	148½	146⅜	146⅜	+ ⅜
120¼	124	300	Sears, R. & Co. pf	123½	124	123½	124	...
39¼	39½	2,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	40	38½	39½	+ ⅛
85	95	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
87	93	44	do., odd lot	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
84¾	84⅞	21,900	Southern Pacific	82¾	85	82⅜	84⅜	+1⅞
13¾	14¼	2,500	Southern Railway	14	14½	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
47	50	400	So. Railway pf	46½	47½	46½	47½	+ ½
54⅜	56	200	Standard Milling	55⅜	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
80	81	6,400	Studebaker Co	81⅜	81⅜	80	80¼	—1⅝
100	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
100	55	105	do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	...
37¾	38	1,600	Tennessee Copper	38¼	38½	37¾	38	— ⅛
12	13	900	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
51¼	52	1,600	Third Avenue	51½	52½	51	51½	— ⅛
97	99½	30	Tobacco Prod. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
90	93	100	Twin City R. T	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
6¼	6⅜	1,200	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅛
25	27¼	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	26	27¼	26	27	+2½
126¼	126½	13,000	Union Pacific	126	127⅞	125⅞	126⅜	— ⅛
...	...	230	Union Pacific war	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
80	80¼	100	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅜
20	20⅜	2,700	United Rys. Invest	20	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	— ⅜
37	37	3,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	37	38	36½	37	...
30	33	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅜	—1¼
60	64	100	U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	— ⅝
55	58	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅝
⅛	⅜	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
45⅞	46	6,100	U. S. Rubber	45⅝	46⅜	44½	46¼	+ ½
103¼	105	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	104	103½	104	...
103¼	105	30	do., odd lot	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	...
63	63¼	145,350	U. S. Steel	64¼	64¾	62¾	63⅛	— ⅛
111½	111⅝	2,600	U. S. Steel pf	111	111⅞	110⅞	111⅜	+ ⅜
66⅜	66⅝	5,700	Utah Copper	66½	67½	66	66½	— ⅝
31	32½	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
43	44	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	...
⅛	¼	300	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
⅜	⅝	50	Wabash pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
93	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp	95	95	95	95	...
22	24	100	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22½	23½	— ½
22	24	30	do., odd lot	22	22	22	23	...
68¼	69	700	Western Union Tel	69½	69⅝	69	69	— ⅜
100⅝	100⅞	40,800	Westingh. E. & M	102	102⅞	100¼	100⅝	—2⅞
⅞	1	100	Wheeling & L. E	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
136	137	1,600	Willys-Overland	136	137½	135	137	—1
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.05	68.13	68.63	+ .31
Industrials	72.79	70.90	71.50	—1.25

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 10	67.76	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.26	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.15	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jy. to date	70.99	July 16.	66.96	July 10.	70.06
July, 1914	69.08	July 7.	57.41	July 30.	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28.	68.89	July 9.	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3.	79.75	July 12.	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30.	58.99	Feb. 24.	70.06
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31.	57.47	July 30.	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9.	68.09	June 10.	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30.	75.24	Feb. 1.	78.30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 17.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$336,268	$7,450,769	$7,450,769
Int. rev., ord.	1,046,850	14,415,950	14,415,950
Cor. & Inc. tax	801,951	6,276,638	6,276,638
Miscellaneous	340,408	2,792,974	2,792,974
Total rcts	$2,025,479	$30,936,332	$30,936,332
Expenditures	3,113,971	44,078,920	44,078,920
Deficit	1,088,492	13,142,587	13,142,587

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Lins	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com	144	146	144	146
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝
Pierce Oil pf. 6s, 1924	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line	158	161	158	162
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South enn Oil	270	275	270	275
S. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal	272	274	271	274
Standard Oil of Ind	400

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COTTON PRICES OFF 15 TO 20 POINTS NET

Strong Tone in the Early Dealings Is Followed by a Selling Movement.

HOT AND DRY IN SOUTHWEST

Season in Eastern Belt Wet, with the Plant Full of Sap—Sentiment Mixed.

Cotton made a net decline of 15 to 20 points yesterday in spite of the fact that the news of the day was of a bullish average. This gives some indication of the weakened technical position through the heavy covering of last week.

The tone was quite strong in the early dealings, and prices opened at an advance of 5 to 8 points. This was the result of telegrams reporting extremely hot and dry weather in the Southwest. About a dozen stations in Texas reported temperatures ranging from 100 to 105 degrees. Later in the day the weather details showed scattered showers in Oklahoma, which relieved the drouth in that section, and the forecast for the Western belt called for showers in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and East Texas, with probable showers in the north part of Western Texas, with partly cloudy weather and lower temperatures. This caused the selling movement which brought about a decline of nearly 30 points from the high level of the day.

The crop situation in the Eastern belt is also coming in for consideration. The season thus far in that section has been wet and the plant is full of sap. Temperatures throughout Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas are the highest of the season, with maximum thermometer readings ranging from 100 to 105 degrees. It is feared that deterioration as a result of these developments may be somewhat rapid.

The Monthly Crop Report published by the Department of Agriculture gives figures on the use of fertilizer throughout the cotton belt. The tonnage sold to June 25 this year is placed at only 2,836,000, compared with 4,431 last year. This is a falling off of about 41 per cent. The report further says. "The reduction in the absolute quantity of commercial fertilizers used does not measure the full extent of the loss in the productive powers of the plant from the lack of its usual supply of nourishment and stimulation. The quality of the fertilizer will be much inferior to last year's supply, because of the lack of available supplies of potash. On the other hand, Southern farmers appear this year to have exerted themselves to a hitherto unknown extent in the use of home produced composts and animal manures.

Sentiment at present is somewhat mixed on the market, but many traders of a speculative tendency are inclined to make purchases on the ground that the situation in the belt is now ripe for a crop scare, owing to the sappy condition of the plant and the possibilities of damage from heat and drouth.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.25 for middling uplands. The range of contract prices, which closed barely steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.95	8.81	8.75@ 8.77	8.90@ 8.92
Oct.	9.44	9.15	9.18@ 9.19	9.35@ 9.36
Dec.	9.73	9.42	9.45@ 9.46	9.63@ 9.65
Jan.	9.82	9.52	9.53@ 9.54	9.74@ 9.75
March	9.95	9.79	9.79@ 9.80	9.99@10.00
May	10.05	10.01	10.01@10.02	10.18@ 10.20

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,151	1,544	1,267
New Orleans	1,400	900	700
Mobile	....	144	1
Savannah	698	1,222	113
Charleston	9	106	7
Wilmington	104	277	5
Norfolk	490	1,964	312

Total port receipts, 3,953 against 2,705 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	62	106	120
Memphis	110	829	131
St. Louis	332	383	173
Houston	1,592	2,810	662

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,800 to 3,300	3,370	1,837
New Orleans	3,500 to 3,800	1,551	855

Total exports yesterday: 5,984. Sales so far this season, 8,221,356 against 8,982,360 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	1914.
885	New Orleans	8.63	164,344	70,500
....	Mobile	8.18	14,647	4,085
70	Savannah	8¾	69,101	14,560
281	Galveston	8.75	118,615	68,384
....	Wilmington	....	35,984	10,193
726	Norfolk	8.38	49,399	18,198
....	Augusta	8.63	71,489	12,441
125	Memphis	8.75	83,099	18,603
....	St. Louis	8¾	19,270	15,845
141	Houston	8.80	65,408	32,315

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 5.27d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, none.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.03
Alpha Con	.01	Julia	.01
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.33
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.78
Caledonia	.20	Ophir	.14
Challenge Con	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.11	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.10	Union Con	.17
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH. C. O. D.

Belmont	3.90	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.80	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.15	Florence	.49
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Goldf. Con. M.	1.35
Montana	.23	Goldfield Merger	.25
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext.	1.72½
Reserve Eula	.08	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Belmont	2.60	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.28	Vernal	.04
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.20
West End	.76	Round Mountain	.51

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.35	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.54		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¼	10½	Gold Sov.	3¼	4
Elkton	87½	89½	Isabella	16½	17½
El Paso	95	101	Jackpot	6¾	....
Findlay	4	4¼	McKinney	37	39
Gold Cycle	179	180	Portland	144	147
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator	170	173½

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 17, '15.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,087,000	$2,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	252,488,000	1,080,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	197,373,000	9,984,000
Due from banks	111,651,000	4,558,000
Time deposits	7,964,000	200,000
Exc. for Clearing House	14,886,000	1,724,000
Due from banks	31,420,000	2,063,000
Cash reserve	23,240,000	1,328,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,252,000	*76,000
Res. with other banks	48,150,000	6,776,000
Cash excess	6,373,000	1,070,000
Excess in New York	34,283,000	6,518,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bk	2,318,000	*206,000
Total excess	45,974,000	7,382,000

*Decrease.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	102	107	103	107
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	30	90	90	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. ung pf.	100	100	100	100
MacA rews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99¼	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	335	345	335	350
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

PASS QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Pacific Coast Co. Directors Make No Payment on Common Stock.

The Pacific Coast Company, which controls the Pacific Coast Railway, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the Pacific Coast Coal Company, has passed the quarterly dividend on the $7,000,000 common stock, usually paid on Aug. 2. The company has been paying 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent. quarterly, and has paid 3 per cent. on the common stock this year, for the most part out of surplus earnings of previous years.

Regularly quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. on $1,525,000 first preferred stock and 1 per cent. on $4,000,000 preferred were declared by the Board of Directors, payable Aug. 2 to stockholders of record of July 24.

Except a little improvement in passenger traffic, due to the Panama Exposition and to better freight earnings from the company's ships in the Atlantic service, the company suffered losses in all of its departments. The curtailment of the usual supplies of coal by shipping companies, because of the war, is one of the reasons for the loss in earnings. The more general use of cheap fuel oil, the removal of the tariff on foreign coal, and business depression on the Pacific Coast are other reasons assigned for the slump.

"Your Directors hope that, reasonably soon, such a change will take place in conditions as to justify the resumption of dividends upon your stock," says the company's circular to the holders of the common stock. "Pending such change, we believe that sound business policy requires them to conserve the company's resources in order that its credit and the efficiency of its properties may be maintained unimpaired."

Work for 5,000 Steel Men.

WHEELING, West Va., July 19.—The last of the idle steel mills in the Wheeling district was placed in operation today when a part of the force returned to work at the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company. Two weeks will be required to get all departments going and give work to the 5,000 men who have been idle for fourteen months.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.00	4.40
Balt & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	....	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.12	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.80	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.70

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1915	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100½
6s	Sept.,	1916	102⅝	102½	102⅝	102½
6s	Sept.,	1917	103½	103⅛	103⅝	103⅜
4½s	June,	1965	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	March,	1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
4½s	May,	1957	101¾	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May,	1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March,	1964	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	March,	1962	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	Sept.,	1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	March,	1930-60	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s	May,	1959	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958	94⅜	94⅞	94½	94⅜
4s	May,	1957	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	93½	94⅜	93½	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1955	93½	94⅜	93½	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	94½	..	94⅜	..
4s	May,	1917	99¼	..	99⅛	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May,	1919	98¾	..	98⅝	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	84	..	84	..
3½s	May,	1954	84½	85½	84	85½
3½s	May,	1954	84½	85½	84	85½

CHECK COLLECTIONS WITHOUT EXCHANGE

Clearing House Tomorrow Will Consider Establishing of Special Department.

WIDENING PRESENT METHOD

More Out-of-Town Banks to be Asked to Join in Scheme with Association Members.

The New York Clearing House Association will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the establishment of a special department for collecting checks of out-of-town banks at par. For three years individual banks have had working agreements with the banks of certain "discretionary points" in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, under which the institutions here collected without charge checks drawn on the interior banks. While this arrangement was satisfactory as far as it was applied, members of the Clearing House Association believed it could be extended greatly if the work here could be put under the direction of the association.

A committee consisting of Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Edward Townsend, President of the Importers and Traders National Bank, was appointed last November by Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Clearing House Association, to study the field of check collections. This committee reported two months ago that a department of the Clearing House to handle collections for all member banks of the Association was feasible. It was stated in the findings that, with the work centered in a single body, it would be possible to widen the radius of New York bank collections, as well as to decrease substantially the cost of collections.

The proposal will be voted on in the form of this resolution:

Resolved, That the Clearing House Committee be and hereby is authorized to establish in the Clearing House for the benefit of its members a department for the collection of out-of-town checks, and to make such rules and regulations for the conduct thereof as it may from time to time determine.

Under the present limited system individual banks and trust companies here, who are members of the Clearing House Associations, cash checks drawn on banks in interior points, and receive from these banks remittances covering the amount of the checks cashed. No charge is made by the local banks for the service, whereas the banks which make collections for outside institutions with whom they have no agreement make a charge which is taken from the face value of the checks. If the association decides to take up the work, it is planned to invite many other banks than those at the discretionary points to accept the service, and the individual phase of the business will be swallowed up in the joint labor of the Clearing House's department.

By way of illustrating the method to be followed, it can be assumed that checks drawn on the Mechanics National Bank of Providence, R. I., are cashed by five New York banks on the same day. Under the present system the five banks send the checks to the Providence institution and receive five checks covering the amounts paid out. The Department of Collections of the Clearing House, under the plan, receives the checks from the five banks, sends them in a single envelope to the Providence bank and receives in return a check covering in a lump sum the face value of the checks. The department then distributes among the banks here the sum due to each, and makes no charge for the work.

If the proposal goes through, three systems for the free collection of checks of interior banks will be in operation in this city. The Federal Reserve Bank three months ago established its service for intradistrict collection at par, and soon afterward the Guaranty Trust Company set another in operation for trust companies.

An officer of the Federal Reserve Bank said yesterday that the Clearing House system would not conflict in any way with the Reserve Bank's method, but in fact would complement it. The Reserve Bank's collections apply, of course, exclusively to members of the reserve system, while a casual survey of the contemplated plan makes it appear that the Clearing House will act for banks accepting its services which may be either within or without the jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5	Fidelity & Dep.	135	135	135	135
8	German Bank	125	125	125	125
10	Nor. Central	83	83	83	83
27	Un. Rys. & Elec.	21½	21½	21½	21½

BONDS.

$25,000	B. & O., S. W. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
800	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. & J.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95½
1,000	City Balt. 4s, 1953, cond.	95½	95½	95½	95¼
3,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅜
2,000	Kirby L. 6s	96	96	96	96
2,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s	76	76	76	76
13,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80
10,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	81
500	Va. Midl'd 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
2,025	Alaska	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	34⅞
50	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
72	Amalgamated	73	73	72½	72⅝
7,860	Am. Zinc	57½	57¾	56⅜	56⅜
300	Anaconda	35	37	34½	34½
100	Ariz. Com'l	7¼	7¼	7	7
85	Butte & Bal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,302	Butte & Super.	70¼	70⅞	69½	69¾
225	Calumet & Ariz.	65	65	64½	64⅝
7	Calumet & Hec.	570	570	570	570
10	Chino	46	46	46	46
756	Copper Range	56	56¼	55⅝	56
100	Daly West	3	3	3	3
95	East Butte	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
130	Franklin	10	10	9¾	9¾
10	Granby	85	85	85	85
1,128	Greene-Cananea	41½	41½	39	40⅝
20	Hancock	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
110	Isle Royale	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
170	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
118	Lake	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	La Salle	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Mass. Con	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Miami	27	27¼	27	27¼
90	Mohawk	73	73	72¾	72¾
35	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
430	North Butte	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
18	North Lake	2	2	2	2
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
50	Osceola	83½	83½	82	82
1,075	Pond Creek	16¾	17¼	16¾	17
30	Quincy	80	80	80	80
10	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Shannon	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
10	Shattuck	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
220	Super. & Boston	3	3	3	3¼
20	Superior Copper	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
690	Tamarack	39	40½	39	39
5	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
1,332	U. S. Smelting, pf.	42	42¼	41¼	41¼
168	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
500	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Utah Con	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
100	Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	66¼	66½
90	Wolverine	62½	62½	61½	61½
100	Wyandotte	70c	70c	70c	70c

RAILROADS.

17	Boston & Alb.	179¾	179½	179¾	179¾
10	Boston Elev	73¾	73¾	73	73
372	Boston & Me.	23	23	22¼	22¼
10	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
2	Con. & Mont., Class 1	91½	91½	91½	91½
43	Conn. & Mont., Class 4	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
148	N. Y., N. H. & H.	57⅜	58¼	56¾	57¼
10	Northern N. H.	95	95	95	95
5	West End St.	62½	62½	62½	62½

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. Chem.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
2	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
40	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
150	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
13	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	113½	113½
281	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121½	121½	121	121½
15	Am. Woolen pf.	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
50	Atl., G. & W. I.	9¾	10	9¾	10
100	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
65	E. Boston Land	9¼	9¼	9	9
5	Edison	236	236	236	236
481	Mass. Gas	91	91	89¾	90
27	McElwain pf.	90¼	90¼	90½	90¼
25	Miss. Riv. P. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
5	N. Eng. Tel.	132	132	132	132
5	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Swift & Co.	113	113	113	113
339	United Fruit	136½	136½	136	136
110	Unit. Shoe Mach.	51	51	50	51
37	Unit. Shoe M. pf.	20	20	20½	20½
2,037	U. S. Steel	64	64¼	62¾	63⅛
176	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111	111	111

BONDS.

$3,000	Alaska gold 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	69	69	69	69
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 19.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.12	McK-Dar.	.20	.24
Bingham	9¼	9½	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	.95	Majestic	.70	.74
Butte & L	.28	.29	Mex Met	.23	.25
Boston Ely	.26	.28	Nev-Doug	.60	.65
Chief Con	1½	1¾	New Balt.	3½	3½
Con Cop	1¾	2¼	N Cornelia	6½	7
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop	.20	.21
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	Old D rcts	7⅜	8¼
Con Ariz	.80	.84	Oneco	1½	1½
Cortez	.40	.60	Riker-H	6¼	6⅞
Cham Cop	.08	.10	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	3½	4	S W Miami	1	2
Davis-Daly	1¾	1⅞	Ton Mines	7¼	7¼
Eagle B	1⅝	1⅞	Utah Met	3¼	4
1st Nat C	2⅜	2½	U Verde E	5¾	6
Goldf Con	1½	1⅞	Ventura	11⅜	11⅞
Houghton	3½	4	Yukon G	2½	3
Iron Blos	.63	.66			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
505	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	18	18	17¾	17¾
25	Goodrich	50	50	50	50
20	Nat. Biscuit pf.	123	123	123	123
401	Sears-Roebuck	148	148	146½	147
270	S. Warner	66¼	66¼	65¾	65¾
200	Swift & Co.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼
40	Union Carbide	149	149	149	149
75	Carbide rights	5	5	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anaconda	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	American Can	50½	50½	50½	50½
2	American Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½
126	American Rys.	27¾	28	27¾	28
100	Am. Smelting	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
2,100	Baldwin Loco.	70	73	70	71½
150	Baldwin L. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
10	Buff. & S.t.c. pf	36	36	36	36
35	J. G. Brill	38¾	39	38¾	38¾
1	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
2,992	Cambria Steel	51¾	52½	51½	52
100	Col. Fuel & I.	35	35	35	35
165	Crucible Steel	43	44½	42	42
106	Elec. Stor. Bat.	54	54	53½	53½
100	Erie	26¼	26¼	26½	26¼
50	Gen. Asphalt	31½	31½	31½	31½
911	Lake Sup. Cor.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
43	Lehigh Nav.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
25	Lehigh V. Tr.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	29	29	29	29
25	Minehill	55	55	55	55
10	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	North Penn.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
186	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
296	Penn. Steel pf.	64½	65¼	64	65½
883	Phila. Co.	38	38	38	38
85	Phila. Co. cum.	....	....	....	31½
....	The Oyer Film Co., theatrical motion pictures, $5,000; Edward C. Wolf, Thomas Adam, Franklin Bien, Jr., 5 Beekman St.	39¾	40	39¾	40
846	Phila. Electric	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾
10	Phila. R. T. t.c.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Phila. Traction	70	70	70	70
105	Reading	73½	73¾

ESTABLISHED 1873

CARBON STEEL
2nd Pfd.

TOBEY & KIRK
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
50 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stk.
25 Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Central Aguirre Sugar Com. Stk.
100 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
20 Du Pont Powder Pfd. Stock
25 Hercules Powd. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Home Insurance Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Rem'ton Typ. Com. & 1st Pfd.Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
50 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.Stk.
25 American Brass Stock
25 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Franklin Fire Ins. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
125 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Westmoreland Coal Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Aetna Explosives
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

WANTED
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 American Brass
45 United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Hendee Manufacturing Com.
FOR SALE
50 American Brass
100 Mississippi River Power Com.
100 International Agricul. Corp. Com.
17 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Pfd.
100 Hendee Manufacturing Com.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Virginia Railway & Power 5s
Portland Ry., Lt. & Pow. 5s
Louisville Gas & Elec. 6% Notes
Montreal Tramways 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Home Insurance Co.
Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
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American Public Utilities Co.
Owns and Operates Fifteen Good Properties in Growing Communities.
Preferred Stock Yields 8½%.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on Curb Comparatively Quiet—Most Issues Affected by General Heaviness.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 176,537 shares of stock and $150,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 43,205; oils, 262, and mining, 133,070. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	Am. Zinc.....	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝
1,550	Can. Nat. Gas.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5,000	‡Car. Lx. & P.	6⅜	6¾	5⅞	5⅞
1,500	‡Central Fdy..	8½	11	8½	9½
1,200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	18⅜	18⅜	16	16
740	‡Cramp Ship..	67½	67½	64	65
700	‡Electric Boat.	192	196	192	194
600	‡Elec. Boat pf.	192	196	192	192
300	Emer. Phon....	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞
1,450	‡Hendee Mfg..	42¼	42¾	41	41
400	‡Int. Mer. M..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
250	‡Int. M. M.pf.	5¾	5¾	4⅝	5
375	‡Int. Motors...	18⅜	18⅜	17¼	17¼
35	‡Int. Mot. pf..	43	43½	43	43
900	‡Int. Petrol....	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
150	Kelly Sp. Tire.	158	160	158	160
5,000	Marconi of A..	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
155	‡Pyrene Mfg..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Corp. R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,000	‡Standard Mo.	10⅝	10	9⅞	10
200	Sterling Gum..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,500	‡St. Joseph L.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	13
100	U. C. S. of Am.	98	98	98	98
6,830	U. C. S., new.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
400	U. C. S., new. pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Un. Profit Sh.	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
4,500	‡World's Film.	4	4	3¾	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Galena-S. Oil..144	144	144	—	2
45	Illinois P. L...	135	134	134	—	1
5	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	—	1
1	Prairie O. & G.	311	311	311	+	1
47	Prairie P. L....161	159	159	—	1
7	St. Oil of N. J.	402	400	402	+	1
70	St. Oil of N. Y.	186	185	185	...	...
75	Union T. L....	81	80	80½	+	½
2	Vacuum Oil...	200	200	200	+	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Alaska Juneau	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½
2,500	‡Alta-Cons. M.	83	83	82	83
2,300	††Atlanta	37	37	30½	36
3,000	††Big C'wood..	6	8	6	6
900	Big Ledge D..	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
1,500	††Booth	56	56	55	55
5,000	Braden Copper.	7	7	6⅞	7
200	Caledonia	87	87	86	86
600	‡Chile Copper..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
50,000	††Dome Ext...	30	36	22	25
2,500	††Emma Cop...	34	34	30	32
750	‡Florence	52	52	51	51
600	††Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
700	Goldfield Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	††Goldfield Mr.	25	25½	24½	25½
200	Howe Sound...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	Jumbo Exten...	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
9,500	Kennecott Cop.	34½	34⅝	33¾	33⅞
3,500	††Kewanas ...	14½	15	14½	15
2,000	††Lone Star....	5	5	5	5
3,200	Magma Copper	13½	13½	13¼	13½
700	‡McKinley-D..	22	22	22	22
1,700	‡Majestic M...	71	73	70	72
625	‡Montana Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
10,000	††Mother Lode	29	29	26	26
300	New Ut. Bing.	3	3	3	3
1,000	††Oro	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,100	††Sells	30	32	30	32
600	††Silver Pick..	11	11	10½	11
225	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
3,500	Stewart	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
6,000	††Success Min.	90	91	89	91
2,900	††Super. M. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
750	Ton. Ext.....	1⅝	1¾	1½	1½
420	††Tonopah Mer.	42	42	39	39
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,300	‡W. E. Con...	76	76	75	75

BONDS.

$150,000	‡Westing. El. conv. 3s....	106⅝	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛

*Odd lot. **Crossed. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend. xxEx rights.
Note—Saturday, 200 Success Mining sold at 85.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 19. Bid.	Asked.	July 17. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Br.-Am. Tob. Co. ord.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Br.-A.T.Co.,ord.bear..	15	15½	15	15½
Int. Nickel.....	160	162	160	162
Int. Nickel pf.....	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump pf.	10	14	10	14
Inter."Rubber.....	7	8	7	8
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf.....	85½	86½	85¼	86¼
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf.....	150	160	130	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	100	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar...	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transportation.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17½	18½	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific pf., w. i..	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a).....	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf., (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York...	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅝
Canada Copper.....	⅞	1	1	1¼
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Con. Ariz. Smelting...	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Diamond Black Butte.	3	4	3	4
Greene-Cananea	60	42	41	42½
Iron Blossom	60	65	60	64
Kerr Lake	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4⅝
McIntyre	55	60	58	60
Nevada Hills.....	21	23	20	22
Nipissing Mines Co..	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s.	118	118½	118	118½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101	102
†American Light & Traction.....	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf...	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14⅝	15⅜
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	55	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	93	95½
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	60	64
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities.....	22	32
American Public Utilities pf.....	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	5¾	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.....	53	55
Colorado Power.....	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	91	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	78	80
Consumers Power Co. 5, 1925.....	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	83	88
Denver Gas & Electric, 5s.....	80½	82½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98	101
Empire District Electric 5s.....	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5, 1946..	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf...	47	52
Northern States Power.....	29	30
Northern States Power pf.....	85½	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	58	63
Southern California Edison.....	70	74
Southern California Edison pf....	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	5¼	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	29
United Light & Rys.....	39	48
United Light & Rys. 6% pf. New York	60	65
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	68½
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	16½
†Western Power pf.....	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.12½	37.02½	37.50	37.75
Lead	.....	5.57½	5.62½	.....
Iron, No.2X rdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.50	.....	*21.00	.....
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver ...	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	31.00	33.00	31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 15¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot.....	74 10 0	75 15 0
Copper, futures	75 15 0	77 0 0
Tin, spot	167 15 0	170 0 0
Tin, futures	162 0 0	162 0 0
Lead	24 13 9	24 16 3
Spelter	96 0 0	96 0 0

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of the war. Stirring incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.

CAMBRIA NOT FOR FRICK.

Pennsylvania Railroad Denies Giving Him Option on Steel Shares.

The oft-repeated rumor that Henry C. Frick had obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad an option on its controlling interest in the Cambria Steel Company appeared again yesterday and brought forth this statement from the Pennsylvania management:

It can be authoritatively stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not given an option on its Cambria Steel Company's stock to Mr. Frick, nor is there any basis for the reported consolidation of the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies. When Mr. Donner became President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company he was given an option on a portion of the Pennsylvania Company's holdings, both in the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies.

W. H. Donner and his associates control the Pennsylvania Steel Company besides being prominent shareholders of the Cambria and Maryland Steel Companies. A merger of the two first named has frequently been reported as imminent because of the close relation of stockholding interests of both. The Cambria has $45,000,000 stock outstanding, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad owns more than one-half.

BANNER OIL OUTPUT.

Last Year's Production of Petroleum 290,312,535 Barrels.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Production of petroleum last year was the greatest in the history of the country, the aggregate being 290,312,535 barrels. Final figures, as made public today by the Geological Survey, show that of the total output 265,762,535 barrels were either marketed or used in field development and 24,550,000 barrels held in storage. The market output showed an increase of 17,316,305 barrels compared with 1913, but a loss of $23,000,173 in value.

California retained first place as an oil producer, with Oklahoma a close second. Wyoming and West Virginia, respectively, showed the greatest relative increase and decline.

$40,000 EXECUTION STANDS.

Court Refuses to Set Aside Order for Mrs. Sarah Robertson.

Supreme Court Justice Swayze in Jersey City yesterday denied a motion to set aside an order which he granted some time ago that an execution should issue for $10,000 against Mrs. Sarah Robertson of Long Branch on a judgment obtained by Harry Content of H. Content & Co., brokers.

The judgment was granted on April 30 last in New York by a jury before Justice Donnelly, and amounted to $90,156, representing the sum of $83,504 for which the firm had sued, with interest. Of this $50,000 has already been paid in New York. Mrs. Robertson is said to own considerable real estate in New Jersey, and Mr. Content's counsel said at the time the judgment was obtained that much jewelry and other movable property had been removed to New Jersey.

The suit was for money alleged to be due for commissions and services in brokerage deals undertaken on Mrs. Robertson's orders. Mrs. Robertson is the wife of Dr. Joseph C. Robertson, and when the Content suit was tried it was brought out that for some time she and her husband had been separated because she would not stop playing the stock market. She asserted that on Aug. 14, 1912, she had tried to withdraw from speculation, but that Mr. Content had persuaded her to stay in the market and had told her that if she would give him $50,000 more he would guarantee her a profit of $50,000 to $75,000. This was denied by the broker, and the jury agreed with his version of the story.

WIDOW SEEKS ACCOUNTING.

Mrs. A. A. Adams Sues Executor's Wife and a Lawyer.

Mrs. Lulu F. Adams, executrix of the estate of her husband, Albert A. Adams, who died in Phoenix, Ariz., on Nov. 23, 1913, yesterday obtained a discovery order from Surrogate Cohalan directing Mrs. Edith Hoyt Swift and Thomas G. Frost to appear in court today to testify to what they know concerning certain assets of the estate. Mrs. Swift is the wife of Albert L. Swift, who is an executor of the estate, and Frost is attorney for Swift.

Mrs. Adams's petition recites that the personal property of her husband within New York State amounted to at least $20,000. She then recites that Standard Oil stocks and other securities which Mr. Swift had in his possession, and which were the property of her husband's estate, and were deposited with the Hanover Deposit Company, are worth approximately $5,300.

A further statement is to the effect that Mr. Swift failed to deposit a certificate of the Odd Fellows' Benefit Association valued at $100 and a note for $1,400 made out by Swift to the order of the decedent. Mrs. Swift says her husband paid this note in full.

The petition then recites that Mrs. Adams "verily believes the stocks of mining companies are of merely nominal value, and there seems to be a discrepancy between the value of the securities known by the petitioner to be in existence and the value placed on the securities by the said Thomas G. Frost, attorney for said Albert L. Swift and Edith Hoyt Swift, of about $10,000."

WAR NURSE SEEKS INCOME.

Miss Gaynor and Mother Are Caring for French Soldiers.

Claude Dore of 49 Wall Street, attorney for 16-year-old Madeleine Gaynor, who, with her mother, Mrs. Marthe Gaynor, is "actively engaged in the field, nursing wounded soldiers of the French Army," pleaded Miss Gaynor's benevolent activities in a brief submitted to Surrogate Cohalan yesterday as a reason for the Surrogate to reconsider his refusal to allow her $1,000 quarterly out of the estate of her father, Frank J. Gaynor, who died in Paris on May 18, 1914.

The Surrogate, on July 15, refused to grant the payments or the appointment of Mrs. Gaynor as the general guardian of the person of her daughter, and the Franklin Trust Company, of this city, as general guardian of the young woman's property, because she had failed in the statutory requirement to sign the petition.

Lawyer Dore recited in his brief the additional necessity for Miss Gaynor and her mother leaving that part of France where she is nursing wounded soldiers, and going to a port in southern France to have the papers correctly drawn up before an American Consul. This would require much time and additional expense, the lawyer said.

Miss Gaynor is heir to $23,000 in personal property and an annuity of $900 from her father's estate, and she recited that the money would be welcome at this time. She asked that enough be taken from the principal of $23,000 to make quarterly payments of $1,000.

GETS 23 MORE STORES.

Union Pacific Tea Company Acquires Peerless Food Company.

Control of the capital stock of the Peerless Food Company, which has operated twenty-three stores, with seventeen in Newark, N. J., was taken over yesterday by the Union Pacific Tea Company of New York, which runs 100 stores, extending from Maine to Colorado.

The deal was closed on July 9, but the transfer did not take place until yesterday, at the headquarters of the Peerless Company, 267 South Orange Avenue, Newark. The company will continue to do business, so far as the Peerless stores are concerned, under the old name, and no change will be made as to the individual store management.

The officers of the Peerless Company are: President—George S. Murphy; Vice President—Frank J. Murphy; Secretary-Treasurer—Walter H. Dickleson. Those men will retire as soon as the details incident to the transfer are concluded.

INDIAN PRINCES HERE ON 16,000-MILE TRIP

Will Travel Two-thirds Around the Globe to Get from England to Kolhapur.

ANXIOUS TO AID THE ALLIES

Six Young Noblemen Are in the Charge of the Widow of an American Missionary.

Driven by the war to travel nearly two-thirds around the globe, six young East Indian Princes have reached New York on the first stage of their 16,000-mile journey from England to Kolhapur. They arrived on the liner New York shortly after midnight yesterday, and despite the heat put in a busy day sightseeing. Tomorrow they will visit Washington, and after a flying trip across the Continent, will stop off at the San Francisco Exposition before taking a steamer for Hongkong. From there they will travel by boat to Bombay, which they expect to reach by Oct. 10.

The party, which is stopping at the Hotel Wolcott, is headed by Rajah Jaysingrao, eldest son of the Maharajah of Kolhapur. With the Crown Prince, who is only 18, is his brother, Rajkumar Shivaji, who is 16, and four blood relatives—Kumar Appasheb, Kumar Balasaheb, Kumar Shankarrao and Kumar Bapusaheb—the youngest 15 and the oldest 19.

They were escorted by Mrs. Joseph Morrison Irwin, widow of an American missionary, who was commissioned by the Maharajah to take entire charge of the education of the six young princes following the death of her husband in India seven years ago. For the last three years the young men have been in England, the eldest son going to Oxford and the others studying in preparatory schools at Brighton and elsewhere.

Although they had planned to remain longer in England, it was said that the princes decided to cut short their stay and return home in order to assist in the work of recruiting and training native troops for the Allies. They are returning, it was explained, at the suggestion of the Maharajah himself, who has been one of the most active workers in this field since the war started. It was on his advice that they took the longer route, owing to the uncertainties of travel through the Suez Canal.

All of the princes are said to possess great wealth, and have received military training at English schools that should be useful in their work in India. According to Kumar Bapusaheb they were ready to apply for commissions in England, but were not called on to serve. Their height was one objection, he said, as they were all too short.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur is one of the richest rulers of India, and the province over which he rules has given liberally in men and money toward the British cause. It was estimated by one of the princes yesterday that Kolhapur alone had contributed 100,000 rupees—or $35,000—toward Red Cross relief work among the Indian regiments at the front. He said that practically all the cost of training and outfitting these native troops, as well as caring for them when wounded, was being met by the East Indians themselves.

He estimated that India had contributed 70,000 men to the Allies, and that this was only a beginning.

"India is loyal to the British cause," said this Prince. "We feel that it is our cause, for we believe it would be the worst thing for India if Germany should win. The Germans would be the first to grab something in India if they got a chance, and we don't propose to let them do it."

The six princes spent yesterday touring lower Manhattan on a sightseeing auto. Their guide was the Rev. Dr. William B. Irwin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Penn., a brother-in-law of Mrs. Irwin. They visited the Battery and the financial district in the morning and expressed wonderment at the tall buildings of lower Broadway. In the afternoon Dr. Irwin took them to the top of the Woolworth tower.

"New York is a great city—far greater than I had any idea it was," remarked the Crown Prince enthusiastically. "We have heard of the beauties of Paris, but it is hard to conceive of anything more wonderful than this."

BEQUEATHS $1 TO HUSBAND.

Wife of the Rev. Thomas Douglas Accuses Him of Cruelty.

In her will, filed yesterday, disposing of an estate in excess of $10,000, Mrs. Margaret E. Douglas, who recites that she was thrice married, bequeaths $1 to her last husband, the Rev. Thomas Douglas of Boston, Mass., and a similar sum to his daughter, Miss Vera F. Douglas. The document reads in part:

My reason for leaving them this small amount is because of the cruel, unjust treatment I received while living with them. I deem this sum sufficient in consideration of their inhuman treatment. After making my life miserable, it would be an injustice to my memory for them to share or enjoy any part of my estate more than I have already given them.

The petition accompanying the will recites that Mrs. Douglas had not lived with the Rev. Mr. Douglas for the last fourteen years, and had not heard from him in two years.

There is a bequest of $1,000 to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, and $500 bequests to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Home for Incurables at Pelham Road, and the New York Indian Association, with headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue.

The residuary estate is divided into equal shares for the benefit of the grandnieces, Lillian G. Pearsall, Beatrice M. Baxter, Alice Van Emburg and Frances Crane.

ATLANTIC FLEET INCREASED.

Mining and Mine Sweeping Division Added—Officers Transferred.

The Atlantic Fleet, which consists of four divisions of first and second line battleships, one cruiser division, three submarine flotillas, four destroyer flotillas, and one division of auxiliaries, is to be increased by the mining and minesweeping division, with the mine-laying cruiser San Francisco as the probable flagship of the division.

Because of the important part that mines and mine sweepers have played in the war, the navy has awakened to the importance of this branch of the service, and every effort will be made to bring this arm of the Atlantic Fleet to the highest efficiency. The new division will include also the cruiser Baltimore, recently converted into a mine layer, and the powerful ocean-going naval tugs Sonoma, Patapsco, Ontario, and Patuxent, the tugs to form the mine-sweeping division.

The mining and mine-sweeping division soon will engage in exercises which will lead up to the most important manoeuvres involving the placing and removal of mines ever undertaken in American waters. These exercises probably will take place off Narragansett.

It was also announced yesterday that Captain Alexander Halstead, U. S. N., had been ordered relieved as Supervisor of New York Harbor and ordered to sea as the commander of the dreadnought Utah of the second division of the fleet. Captain Halstead succeeds Captain Albert Gleaves, who is to be promoted to Rear Admiral. Captain Roy C. Smith, until recently the commanding officer of the superdreadnought Arkansas, succeeds Captain Halstead as Harbor Supervisor.

SUES HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Haley Asks $50,000, Alleging Alienation of Husband.

Marian S. Haley sued her mother-in-law, Mrs. Kathryn L. H. Motley, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 damages on the ground that she had alienated the affections of her husband, Charles Morton Haley. The plaintiff said she was married to Haley on Jan. 22, 1912, and lived happily with him until Nov. 10, 1914, when he was induced by his mother to leave the city and to keep his whereabouts a secret from his wife.

Mrs. Haley said that she asked the defendant where Haley was, but had not succeeded in getting the information she sought. She also said that her mother-in-law has deceived and misled her and that Haley was coaxed to do as his mother wished by promises of money.

Mrs. Motley was served with the papers in the suit as she was sitting in an automobile in front of 375 Park Avenue. She is the wife of Thornton N. Motley, the iron merchant. Haley received from his father a fortune of $200,000.

On Dec. 30, 1907, a C. Morton Haley was married by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren. The bride was Miss Mary Honore French, daughter of the late General James W. French. Miss French was well known in society, and had been presented at the Court of St. James. The newspaper accounts of the wedding said that Haley gave his age as 21, and the bride said she was 23. But it was said that Haley had overstated his age by two years and the bride had understated hers by five years.

Haley's mother was greatly provoked when she heard of the marriage, and said that steps would be taken to have it annulled because of Haley's youth. It was understood that the pair separated shortly after the marriage. The bride was alleged to have said that she consented to the marriage on the spur of the moment. Haley, after he separated from his wife, disappeared for a time, and it was said that his mother had taken him out of the State.

MAYOR OPPOSES LOW PLAN.

Writes Predecessor on Proposed Home Rule Amendment.

Mayor Mitchel, in a letter to ex-Mayor Seth Low, a copy of which was given out yesterday, complied with Mr. Low's request for an opinion of the home rule amendment offered by Mr. Low to the Constitutional Convention, of which he is a member. The Mayor disapproved of the proposed amendment in its present form.

The amendment gives the Board of Aldermen power to amend the charter and confers upon the Board of Estimate a veto power.

"The proposal, by virtue of its last clause, does not insure any real measure of home rule," Mr. Mitchel wrote, "because it permits special local legislation on a certificate from the Governor, who remains the sole judge of the necessity for the issuance of such certificate."

The Legislature, too, would hold a veto power over charter acts of the Aldermen, and the Mayor disliked this provision, fearing minor amendments would hold up important legislation for a year or more. He expressed the fear the city and the Legislature would be "forever deadlocked over details."

The Mayor's suggestion in this regard was that the Aldermanic bills, not being approved in existing form by the Legislature, be sent back to the Aldermen for amendment and enactment in new and approved form.

"The most serious objection I see to the entire proposal is that it leaves the question of home rule entirely to the courts," the Mayor said.

Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, issued a statement in which he said:

"The Low plan seeks to please both the out-and-out home rulers and those who favor the Hedges plan, but it fails to satisfy either of them. It does not grant home rule enough to please the home rulers, and it does not reserve enough power to the State to satisfy those who believe in State sovereignty."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The market yesterday was influenced by further heavy rains over Sunday, which caused renewed anxiety on the part of shorts and active covering. At one time values were 2¼ to 3½c above the final of Saturday, although part of this gain was lost under profit taking, but closing prices were 1½ to 2¾c net higher.

Owing to the scarcity of old wheat the local cash market is now quoted entirely on the new crop basis with No. 2 red at $1.22 to $1.23, New York weights and grades, immediate shipment; No. 2 hard Winter, first half August, at $1.20½, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, September shipment, $1.21¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
Sept.	...	...	1.17	1.16	87⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July	1.17¼	1.14½	1.16½	1.13⅝	79⅝
Sept.	1.10¼	1.08¾	1.09¾	1.07⅞	79
Dec.	1.12¼	1.10⅝	1.11⅝	1.10⅛	82

CORN.

The corn market was stimulated by the firmness in wheat and by complaint of unfavorable weather in the Far West. The July position, however, was relatively heavy, closing ½c net lower, while the later months were ⅝c@1¼c net higher. The visible supply decreased 947,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,319,000 last year.

Argentine corn was offered in the local market at 75½c, while No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	77	70½
September....	73⅛	72⅝	73	72⅝	67⅝
December.....	64⅛	63¼	64⅛	62⅝	56⅝

OATS.

There was only a moderately active trade in oats, but prices were steady owing to the late movement, closing at ⅛@¼c net advance. The visible supply showed a decrease of 848,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,001,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 63¼c; No. 2 white, 64c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 64@65c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	50	49¼	49⅝	49¼	36⅞
September....	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	35½
December....	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39½	36⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak during the greater part of the day under renewed selling on account of the large stocks and a further decline in the price of live hogs, but rallied on covering and buying, which was generally believed to be by packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000, estimated for Tuesday 16,000; Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| Lard— | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---

MURDER GANG CHIEF IS JAILED AT LAST

Sleuth, After Hunt of Seven Years, Gets Gucca, Who Terrorized Aqueduct Men.

HE FLED TO ITALY AND BACK

Black Hander Is Said to Have Killed His Wife While a Fugitive from This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19.—When Captain Richard Burke and his famous Aqueduct police cleared the Croton watershed of the bands of lawless Italians who had blackmailed and murdered their countrymen employed on the aqueduct work, they broke up a Black Hand gang which had become notorious even among such companions, and sent its members fleeing from Westchester. According to Deputy Sheriff Frank Cherico, Natalae Gucca was the leader of this gang, and had been indicted for extortion just before Burke and his men drove his band away.

Cherico had started a search for him then, and for the last seven years he had continued it until today, when he heard that Gucca had appeared in Mount Kisco and that old-time members of his band had gathered to welcome the leader. Cherico took several assistants and visited Mount Kisco, where he found Gucca, resplendent in new clothes, a diamond ring worth $400, a diamond cross tie-pin and a gold watch with a $20 gold piece for a charm.

He arrested his man before Gucca could get away and brought him here, where he put him in the county jail. He will be tried on the old charge of extortion unless a request for his extradition comes from Chicago, for, according to Cherico, Gucca arrived from there last night after the murder of a cousin. Gucca, according to Cherico, knows something of this tragedy.

Since his flight from Westchester, Gucca has been in Italy and for three years had been living in the West. According to the Deputy Sheriff, Gucca admitted that he had killed his wife abroad and three years ago had returned to this country, avoiding Westchester and settling near Chicago.

The Westchester police want to ask Gucca about the murder of a peddler at Bedford nearly seven years ago, and they say the New York police want him in connection with a murder and a white slavery charge.

Good Crossbreds in Demand.

LONDON, July 19.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,440 bales, mostly New Zealand crossbreds. The best clips were in keen demand and firm, but poor and shabby sorts declined 10 per cent. A few lots of good merinos were readily absorbed at steady prices.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count nine words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

TAFFETAS wanted; light shades; quantities; cash for the price. H. Sternberg, 150 W. 24th St.

JOBS OF SPRING CLOTH COATS and Palm Beach suits; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY of crepe de chine, tub silk, and Georgette waists. 303 5th Av., Room 909.

WANTED—Jobs in knit underwear, work shirts, and cheap dress shirts. 12th St. Store, 1,261 Broadway.

JOBBERS, open for full line of leather and jewelry novelties. Apply Brooklyn Novelty Co., 26-28 Union Square.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

JOBBERS—850 dozen boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.50 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall line coats and suits. Call Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St., between 9 and 11 A. M.

JOBBER ready to buy silk waists. Apply Monday and all week. Stone Brothers, 110 West 17th St.

JOBBER is looking at silk and serge dresses. 35 West 36th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES:—Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats and suits. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,011.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

400 WASH DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A PRICE. ROSENFELD CO., 39 WEST 28TH ST.

BIG JOB of ladies' cotton mohair bathing suits to close out at your own price. Bedrick's Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

300 WASH DRESSES to close out at a price; were $3.75 to $6.75. Canaan, 9 W. 20th St.

JOB OF 100 FALL COATS, assorted materials and styles, to close out at bargain prices. L. S. Fearlstein, 20 West 27th St.

HAVE 2 dozen Palm Beach suits to close. Stein & Noble, 30 West 20th St.

SMALL JOB of wash dresses for sale very reasonable. 15 West 17th St., 6th floor.

FOR SALE—150 ladies' linen AUTO COATS, to close. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weiss man, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade. Commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE, with San Francisco office, is open for popular-priced waists; commands big trade. T 81 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday, 3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cleaning Out Old Stocks.

Not only are the domestic mills picking up stray orders here and there of fair-sized quantities for export to the countries at war, but the import houses have been able to clean out most of their stock goods. One importer, who had a stock of goods on hand that were stored away with little hope of their ever being sold, shipped this merchandise back to the country of its origin. Heavy cloakings are being converted for use as uniform coats, and any material of a substantial nature regardless of texture has a very fair opportunity for sale to the Governments anxious to have their men in the field suitably fitted out.

Refusing Orders in the Gray.

Some of the mills catering to the women's wear trade have either refused to accept orders in the gray, that is, with color specifications to come later, or are insisting that colors be specified at the time arranged. With the dye situation as it stands, the mills cannot afford to have color specifications delayed. Too wide a latitude is afforded the buyer when orders are taken in the gray, selling agents say. If the price of goods goes up, the buyer will take in the goods; if the price goes down, he will cancel, the supposition being that the mills can readily sell the goods by dyeing them in staple shades. In short, the mills stand to lose either way, and the business is of a very unsatisfactory nature.

Staple Women's Wear Fabrics.

As the season advances in dress goods it becomes clearer that the number of fancies and novelty goods offered for Spring will be very small. One well-informed dress goods buyer is quoted as saying that the fabrics now in favor will continue through the next season. He named poplins, gabardines, whipcords and serges as the fabrics to which he alluded. Last month was a particularly active one for the mills, and the tendency is becoming stronger to place orders earlier than usual. What the reason for this is, factors cannot fully determine, although it is generally believed that the labor trouble and the dyestuff scarcity have had something to do with the movement. Indications are now that Spring goods will not be opened up until well in the middle of September.

Less Wear to the Cloth.

In discussing the lack of quality in ordinary goods made now, in contrast to the value that was offered some years ago, a piece goods salesman said: "The reason our piece goods won't give as long service nowadays is because the workmanship is slighted. You don't get the same number of picks and ends in the piece of cloth you buy today as you did in the past. A worsted cloth bought some years back was a substantial piece of goods. Of course, the matter of weight has something to do with the question. We are selling cloths for Winter now that have less weight than those we formerly sold for Summer. The lighter material won't give the service—that's certain. You can't expect a sixteen-ounce fabric to wear as long as the old twenty-four ounce goods that were sold for manufacture into cold-weather garments."

Openings to be Delayed.

The Spring openings of men's wear piece goods will be somewhat delayed. While there is talk of the leading factor in the market publishing prices either tomorrow or the next day, next Monday is also named as the time when the company's line will be opened. While the unsettled condition of the clothing trade has a good deal to do with the delay that has occurred so far, there is the additional difficulty of price making. The so-called pivotal serge No. 3,192, according to the present report, will be offered at $1.32½, which is 12½ cents above the price named last year. A good deal of significance is attached to the closing down of one of the largest mills owned by the leading factor. This plant was used to turn out cross dyes, which are becoming increasingly difficult to make, by reason of the dye scarcity.

Quilt Buying Spread Out.

Jobbing buyers of quilts, especially in the South, are said to be spreading their business out this year more than usual. That is, they did not lump their purchases, as is most often the case, when the men were on the road this Spring. Stocks were low because of the conservatism shown by buyers last Fall, and the buying when the men were out was large. However, it was almost entirely for immediate or July 1 delivery. Since the beginning of the month mail orders for deliveries up to Nov. 1 have been received here in fair numbers, and quite a little quilt buying has been done for those shipments by the jobbers who have come to this market. While the year's business in the case of the leading producers promise to be large, the spreading out of orders has not given the mills their usual chance to stock up on the raw material at favorable prices, or to do certain other things which have an effect on profits.

Some Want Prices Cut.

In direct opposition to the ideals of the supporters of the Stevens bill for retail price maintenance, there are certain manufacturers of tobacco products in this country who are asking retailers to cut the prices on their lines to the extent they are cut on competing ones. In several cases, it was said yesterday by a well-known local retailer, these manufacturers are offering inducements to the retailer to do so. The favorite form of "persuasion" is the giving of a special discount, which naturally adds to the retailers' profits in that it makes it unnecessary for them figuratively to reach into their own pockets in making the desired cuts. In one case, it was said, not only did the manufacturer offer a special discount to get the retail price of his products cut to the level of a competitor's goods, but he furnished the retailer in question with printed signs to paste on his windows showing the extent of the cut, which was large.

Gray Goods Moved Well.

The reverse in cotton did not have any great deterrent effect on the buying of gray goods yesterday. Quite a large business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents for delivery to the end of the year, and considerable business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48c, for August-January delivery, at 3 5-16 cents. Sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made for nearby delivery at 3 11-16 cents. Large contract bids of 3¾ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s were refused by the mills, as were bids of 3¾ cents for spot 39-inch 72-76s and 3⅞ cents for late deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s. Spot goods can still be had at the prices given below, but it is said that the quantities available at those figures are not large. Not a great deal of business was done on sheetings or drills during the day. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s...4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c
*Asked.

Have Much to Learn from South.

According to a textile salesman who travels southern territory, dry goods wholesalers in the North and other sections of the country have much to learn from the conduct of the merchants who make up the membership of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association. While they are competitors in a strict trade sense, he said that these merchants worked on a friendly basis, and did all they could to make business easier for one another. It is not a rare thing, he said, for a jobber to announce at an association meeting that he has some goods on hand that he cannot move in his particular locality. Such an announcement is, as likely as not, to result in the disposition of these goods to other jobbers who can sell them, and on terms that benefit all. In some instances, he continued, goods have been swapped to the mutual advantage of the merchants involved in the transactions. All in all, he said, the organization is just such a one as it might be expected to find in the South, and it serves as a good example to others.

New Wash Goods Are Beautiful.

Some of the most beautiful creations in wash goods the local cotton goods trade has ever seen are now being shown here by leading houses for the Spring, 1916, season. A wide variety of pretty and novel fabrics are offered, both in printed and woven goods. In both there is a considerable use of silk stripes and other ornamentation on cotton grounds, as well as mixtures of silk and cotton in the body of the fabrics. In the woven goods some of the neatest effects show cluster cords, lace stripes, and a variety of clipped figures. One novel fabric shows narrow vari-colored silk stripes woven on a white cotton ground, which is further decorated by sprigs of leaves woven in white silk. Both the printed and woven goods make use of floral patterns, which are, as a rule, much larger than anything that has been seen in the market for some time, save the recent cretonne effects. The grounds of the printed goods run largely to sheer fabrics, such as organdies and plain, seed and splash voiles. The decorations of these goods consist largely of big floral effects, single, in pairs, and in clusters. In many cases they are combined with novelty stripes. Quite a number of fabrics show the use of shower dot effects in silk on cotton.

DEMAND ON FISH DEALER.

Four Black Hand Letters Bring About Arrest of Three Men.

Detective Michael Fiaschitta of the Fourth Branch Bureau, by disguising himself for several days as a salesman in a fish market, succeeded last night, according to the police, in arresting a band of three Black Hand extortioners, who had demanded $500 from Joseph Citarella, a wealthy fish dealer at 46 Amsterdam Avenue.

Between July 5 and 17, according to the police, Citarella received four letters to the effect that if $500 was not paid to the writer the merchant and his family would be killed. Each of the letters was decorated with a rudely drawn dagger, a sketch of a bomb, and a red stain. Under the dagger was: "This will be the weapon to end your life."

Citarella turned the letters over to the police and Detective Fiashetti was assigned to go to the store disguised as a salesman. According to his report, a man known to the merchant as Michael Viccaro of 32 West End Avenue came into the store last Sunday and told Citarella that he had induced the Black Handers to accept $250 instead of $500. The detective instructed Citarella to pretend to accept the offer and agree to meet the Black Handers in his store last night.

Enrico Manganaro, 23 years old, of 22 West End Avenue, came to the store to keep the appointment, according to the police, and accepted five marked ten-dollar bills. He was immediately arrested, and a moment later Viccaro and George Massi, 32 years old, of 406 East Eleventh Street, who, according to the police, waited outside the store when Manganaro entered it, were also arrested. The police say Manganaro confessed and named the other two prisoners as conspirators, but they denied the accusation.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; R. G. Yeager, notions, hosiery, jewelry, gloves; 320 Church.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Richard Healy Co.; T. J. Buckley, ready to wear; Imperial.
ALTOONA—F. Schwartz & Son; L. Schwartz, woolens; Breslin.
ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche Store Co.; A. L. Price, silks, dress goods; 17 W. 28th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. B. Henderson, cloaks; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hirst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 148 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Brock, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Bradley, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Sherfield, misses' coats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Connor, infants' coats, caps; Miss Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Cazeres, men's clothing, basement; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss K. E. Desmond, ladies' coats; Miss Brock, ready-to-wear; Miss J. Canty, underwear, lawn waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. A. E. Francis, Miss J. Bernstein, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON — Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, white goods; 432 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney, Jones & Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 895 B'way; Albert.
CARSON CITY—C. F. Cutts Co.; C. F. Cutts, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Frankel, gloves; Miss C. Dayton, hosiery, underwear; Mrs. Borges, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Streich, blankets, flannels, linings; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, wash goods, flannels; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 223 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Worsky, costumes; Miss Doherty, costumes; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, wash goods, muslins; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 223 4th Av.
CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; M. Segal, clothing, sweaters; Grand.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth; Latham.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Stern, notions, toys, corsets, millinery; 38 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. B. Nelson, umbrellas; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lester & Friend; J. P. Friend, cloaks, suits; 1,161 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; R. Relf, carpets, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Royal Millinery Co.; A. Bloch, millinery; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Feldman, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; Mr. Simon, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; Mr. Ostertag, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; W. J. Barrett, woolens; 488 Broadway; Murray Hill.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; L. Josepn, flowers, feathers; M. Lazarus, hats; J. Lazarus, silks, ribbons; Mrs. J. T. Carson, millinery; 640 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. G. Love, dressmaking; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. S. Littlefield, linens; W. J. Phillips, rugs; 72 Leonard; Long Acre.
CLEVELAND—Adgison Cloak Co.; Mr. Addison, jobs in Palm Beach suits; 1,261 Broadway.
CLINTON, S. C.—M. S. Bailey & Sons; C. M. Bailey, carpets.
COLUMBIA—Globe D. G. Co.; T. D. Hooks, clothing; Bwy Central.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; T. T. Toole, men's shirts, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, women's ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, domestics; J. B. Donovan, cotton goods; 43 Leonard.
DAYTON—S. & M. Margolis; S. Margolis, dry goods; Herald Square.
DEER LODGE, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; C. L. Benton, general mdse.; Somerset.
DES MOINES—L. Oransky & Son; L. Oransky, notions, uphols'ery goods; 170 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; G. T. Everett, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. P. Gerber, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries; H. L. Todd, men's furn. goods, sweaters, shirts, underwear; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. Phelps, domestics; F. P. Stockwell, prints; J. S. Meredith, general merchandise; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, silks; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Arkolik & Co.; L. P. Laurendean, dresses, wash goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—Weatherproof Clothing Co.; J. M. Rubenstein, men's, women's clothing; Great Northern.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, gloves, underwear, basement specials; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; F. Frazier, linens; 50 Union Square.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; V. R. Waldo, prints, ginghams, linens, dress goods, flannels, white, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; E. O. Birkland, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; D. Coyle, carpets; 320 Church.
EVANSVILLE — W. Hughes, Inc.; R. P. Hughes, millinery, dry goods; 621 B'way; Albert.
FARGO, N. D.—Moody's Dry Goods Co.; A. L. Moody, general merchandise; Park Av.
GLASGOW, Mont.—Golden Rule Stores; J. A. Griscom, general mdse.; Somerset.
GLENDIVE, Mont.—Golden Rule Stores; F. S. Jones, general mdse.; Somerset.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; D. F. Magee, housefurn. goodr; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Trankla & Co.; F. Kerr, white goods; 432 4th Av.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss I. C. Schaeffer, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Brown & Co.; W. H. Brown, furniture, carpets, housefurn. goods; Park Avenue.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's; J. M. Lloyd. Fall suits; 135 E. 26th.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Harris, hosiery, laces; 148 W. 23d.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Mr. Levy, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Munn Co.; W. C. Munn, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
HOWSLOWTON, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; J. E. Woods, general mdse.; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Effroymson, men's clothing, hats; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Spartan Hosiery Mills; G. K. Perry, shirts, hosiery; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; Max Schwartz, ladies' ready to wear; 16 E. 33d.
JOPLIN—Newman Mercantile Co.; J. S. Neuberger, jobs Palm Beach, pique, gabardine skirts; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. C. MacLachlan, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY — Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry; 25 Madison Av.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin, Phillips Co.; J. H. Andrew, dress goods silks, linens; J. P. Peterson, mfg. dept.; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; G. Johnson, white goods; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; J. R. Stofford, white goods; 432 4th Av.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; J. H. Willis, books, stationery, pictures; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES — Juvenile Clothing Co.; L. Schwartz, boys', children's clothing; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. Price, linens, laces; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; J. Champion, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 69 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; H. A. Walton, cloths, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; J. Kraziese, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; G. H. Hettrick, ornaments; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson Norton Co.; E. Hodgkinson, linens; 72 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG—Charles M. Guggenheimer; E. H. Crutchfield, dress goods, silks; W. J. Willauer, E. R. Bell, dry goods; 353 4th Av., Wallick's.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., dry goods; 353 4th Av.
MACON—Deannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, W. D. Dannenberg, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. M. Dennis, shoes; 1,133 Broadway.
MEDFORD, Ore.—Golden Rule Stores; C. W. Wheelock, general mdse.; Somerset.
MERIDEN — Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks, fancy goods; 148 W. 23d.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; J. E. McKenna, furniture, stoves; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; C. Bertram, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
MINNEAPOLIS — Bradshaw Bros.; S. B. Bradshaw, hats; 621 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; T. A. Pratt, wash goods, ginghams, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co., Miss A. L. Balsinger and Miss Scholz, pattern hats; 621 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—S. Mayer, general merchandise; Grand.
NASHVILLE—R. & A. Cohen; H. A. Cohen and M. Cohen, hats; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, overalls; 75 Leonard.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Tittlebaum; S. W. Berger, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; L. Hayem, linens, white goods; 116 W. 32d.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—S. Nachman; M. Shapiro, jobs waists, skirts, corduroy coats, silk petticoats, silk jersey sweaters; 1,161 B'way.
NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; L. J. Schneider, carpets, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
NORTH YOKIMA, Wash.; Callahan Co.; J. J. Callahan, general mdse., ready to wear; St. James.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, white goods; 432 4th Av.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Wm. Douglas, women's hosiery, underwear; 258 Church.
OKLAHOMA CITY — Scott-Halliburton Co.; W. Van Beuren, jobs Palm Beach suits; 13 E. 22d.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; C. H. Segbers, dress goods, silks; 51 Leonard.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. R. Scobie, domestics, prints, ginghams; 320 Broadway.
OSHKOSH—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ready to wear, 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Bedells; J. H. Mack, ready-to-wear; 14 W. 14th.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, white dresses; 71 W 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Robin, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; B. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, jobs waist, petticoats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Hyman & Co.; A. Hyman, carpets; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; H. H. Jennywine, waists, laces, knit goods; F. B. Paton, silks, ribbons; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, prints; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Ward, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Murphy, representing; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss S. Goodman, women's coats, suits; Miss M. Waid, misses' coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Trau & Loevner; P. Loevner, hats, caps, belts, scarfs, handkerchiefs Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. McKelvey, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash's Sons; H. Bash, tub skirts, dresses; 303 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, white goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss E. Eelser, hair goods; 212 5th Av.
QUINCY—Noll-Hauworth Co.; W. G. Noll, furnishing goods, shirts, overalls; Imperial.
RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Russell, notions; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoades; W. C. Chenault, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; G. H. Campbell, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Horuel Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Kimmel, jobs silk dresses, waists; 1,161 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Paisley, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hess Bros & Co.; P. A. Peterson, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
ROME—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, women's wear; Breslin.
ROSWELL, N. M.—Price & Co.; M. Price, dry goods, shoes, clothing; Park Av.
ROUNDUP, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; H. E. Hulstrex, general mdse.; Somerset.
SALT LAKE CITY—Zions Co-Op. Mercantile Institution; A. H. Woodruff, domestics, dress goods, blankets, white goods; 75 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—A. E. Frank Co.; A. Levy, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; A. C. Prall, cloaks, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 353 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, women's ready-to-wear; 13 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss S. Harris, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; Miss E. Hepburn, waists, petticoats; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak & Suit House; Mr. Reich, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—M. H. Harris & Co.; M. H. Harris, infants', children's dresses, coats; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia Co.; J. J. Henkel.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss G. Allen, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 E. 26th; Hargrave.
SANTA FE, N. M.—Emil Uhlfelder; Mrs. E. Uhlfelder, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 8 W. 29th.
SEATTLE—Westberg & Childs; W. L. Childs, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
millinery, cloaks; Great Northern.
SHATON, Penn.—H. Yeager Co.; C. H. Yeager, general merchandise; 320 Church.
SIOUX CITY—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; F. C. Pierson, waists, men's furn. goods, mfg. dept., underwear; 51 Leonard.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, Miss A. Krueger, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD—Edward Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; G. A. Ketchum, domestics, dress goods, silks, &c.; E. S. McBride, ready to wear; I. E. Van Dorn, notions; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Netter-Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, ladies' garments; H. W. Bula, dry goods; 1,161 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. S. Morton, linens; 75 Spring.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Mctl. Co.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; P. Gradwohl, women's, misses' Fall hats; S. L. Wolfert, children's dresses, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. Harris, women's, misses', juniors', children's coats, catalogue; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Burdick-Scott Garment Co.; G. B. Newdery, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 148 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—E. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mrs. Shea, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; L. Toben, upholstery, quilts, curtains, rugs; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; R. F. Starkey, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; O. G. Treadwell, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; Mrs. Jones, corsets; Miss Villaine, infants' wear; 17 E. 22.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. I. Goldstein, men's furn. goods; P. J. Sefranka, books, stationery; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Schuman & Evans; G. A. Searls, china, glassware; 105 Grand; Longacre.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. R. Hopkins, linens; 220 Church.
ST. PAUL—Pinch, Van Slyck & McConville; T. Sharp, underwear; 320 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Chappell & Dyer Co.; H. J. Maurer, furniture; 315 4th Av.; Wallick's.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, silk petticoats; 220 5th Av.
TACOMA—Rhodes Bros.; J. Thompson, clothing; 1,150 B'way.
TAMPA—Maas Bros.; G. L. Glass, carpets; 148 W. 23d.
TOLEDO—Emma Mfg. Co.; J. L. Flaherty, skirts, house dresses; Breslin.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; H. S. Berry, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.
TUSCALOOSA—J. Saks, general mdse.; S. O. Koster, dry goods; Wallick's.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Ladies and Skimmers Are Held Not to be Kitchen Utensils.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that the Collector of Customs at New Orleans erred in his return on importations of unstemmed leaf tobacco entered by the Havana-American Company. The collector classified the entire importation as leaf tobacco and took duty at the rate of $1.85 per pound. The importers claimed that some of the bales should have been returned at 35 cents a pound as filler tobacco. The board found that in a number of bales there was 10 per cent. of leaf or wrapper tobacco and 90 per cent. of filler. It was accordingly held that the 10 per cent. of wrapper should pay duty on the basis of $1.85 per pound, and the other 90 per cent. at the lower rate claimed. The collector was reversed to this extent.

The G. Wildermann Company was sustained in a contention for lower duty on sprinklers used in Catholic churches for sprinkling holy water. For some reason the collector returned the articles as "brushes," duty being taken at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. W. A. Hines, counsel for the importers, made the claim that the articles should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. Judge Hay agreed.

The board refused to upset the collector's classification made on garden ornaments composed of stone or marble. They were returned under the tariff at 45 per cent. as marble ornaments and were claimed dutiable by P. L. Carbone of Boston, the importer, under several paragraphs not named in the decision. As the importer failed to put in sufficient testimony, the Custom House classification was allowed to stand.

The board sustained a protest by A. S. Tuska, Son & Co., in claims relating to baskets of bamboo, chip, wood, or compositions of wood, colored. They were all classified as "baskets" under the tariff and taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem. At the hearing a letter was filed from the Appraiser and one from the Collector stating that the goods should have been returned at 15 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of wood. In view of these statements the board ordered a liquidation at the lower rate.

The Strobel & Wilken Company was upheld in a claim for 20 per cent. duty as manufactures of metal on importations of aluminum ladles and skimmers. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the tariff for aluminum kitchen utensils.

The board took favorable action in a protest by C. A. Auffmordt & Co., dealing with the classification of woven fabrics. Appraiser Sague returned the goods as composed in chief value of silk. Acting on this return, the Collector assessed duty at the rate of 45 per cent. The firm put several witnesses on the stand, all of whom testified that, while the fabrics were composed of silk and wool, the latter predominated in their make-up. Judge Howell so found and ordered a reliquidation on the basis of 35 per cent. duty as woven fabrics in chief value of silk.

F. Guttmann & Co. protested the Collector's classification on jute burlap, cork, and manufactures of cork imported under the Act of 1913. The record in the case was unsatisfactory to the board, as the importers failed to present any testimony, while the reports of the Appraiser and of the Collector as to the character of the goods were not received within the statutory time. The protest was accordingly overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN W. MERRIAM & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John W. Merriam & Co., a corporation, manufacturer of cigars at 139 Maiden Lane. Liabilities, $130,000; assets, $75,000. Judge Hand appointed Solomon K. Lichtenstein and Henry H. Kaufman receivers, with authority to carry on the business until a meeting of creditors is held.

JACOB AUERBACH, jobber in cotton and woolen goods at 335 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Philip Ordover. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him.

FLIASHNICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fliashnick Manufacturing Company. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $3,000.

LEWIS E. LANDON, hardware dealer at 2,136 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,566 and assets of $38,889, including stock, $15,000; accounts and notes, $8,733.

JACOB LISS, dealer in women's ready-to-wear garments at 315 and 381 Grand Street and 101 Delancey Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,250 and assets of $3,050.

MAUD B. BARCLAY.—Judge Learned Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Maud Brevort Barclay of 90 West Ninety-second Street. It was stated that Mrs. Barclay owned real estate in the downtown tenement district of Manhattan and the equities are believed to be between $30,000 and $40,000. The liabilities are approximately $100,000.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 15 against Joseph Schwartz, manufacturer of dresses at 11 West Twentieth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JULIUS GLUCROFT, three, nine, and nineteen cent store at 1,862 Third Avenue, made an assignment to Samuel Lowittes.

LOUIS HASSENFRATZ, dealer in hardware and housefurnishings at 317 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry D. Gulie.

SARAH WERDENSCHLAG, butcher at 879 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Bernhard Herrmann.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 19.—Lemuel Sparkman, lumber dealer, at Camden, Ouchita County, Ark., today filed a voluntary petition in the Federal District Court in Texarcana, Tex. Assets, $100; liabilities, $62,000.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 19.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Nathan B. Everett and Dana C. Everett, trading as N. B. Everett & Co., cotton brokers; liabilities, $4,497, no assets. This is one of the oldest cotton brokerage firms in Fall River.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Schedules in a bankruptcy filed by the Racine Iron and Metal Company, Racine, Wis., show liabilities of $364,685.08 and assets of $124,656.16.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Racine Drop Forge Company, Racine, Wis. Liabilities are given at $9,462.68, and assets at $3,553.57; cash on hand, 30 cents, according to schedules.

A. M. Kaufman, dealer in suits and cloaks, Milwaukee, schedules his liabilities at $17,716.08 and assets at $10,123.39.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altman, Julius and Abraham—O. K. Button Moulds Mfg. Co., $104.59.
Aron, Adolph and Samuel—W. Silver, $121.21.
Arena Amusement Co.—B. Prusiln, $182.01.
Bohan, John F.—L. Joseph et al., $288.55.
Consolidated Manufacturers, Ltd.—W. P. Lunney, $124.83.
Dietz, Bernhard Augustus—Oscar Schlegel Mfg. Co., $436.57.
Ely, Joseph N.—H. J. L. Washington, $21,—$5.22.
Ely, Anna A.—Same, $16,185.22.
Foley, Jennie—W. Grueneberg, $931.25.
Feinberg, Benjamin D. — R. T. Brench, $196.58.
Guarantee Trust Co. of N. Y.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., $535.03.
Greenstein, Samuel L.—M. Greenbaum, $106.29.
Greene, James E.—J. Brown, $382.67.
Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.—Gary Iron and Steel Co. of N. Y., $523.50.
Garby, Bertha—J. Goldman, $224.65.
Garvey, William—Brunhild Distillery Co., $135.68.
Hayes, William A.—Tobey Furniture Co., $385.22.
Hynes, Archibald O.—L. O. Lundihm, $229.01.
Hall & Widder Co. and Charles N. Hart—Bernard Greenwood Co., $172.91.
Hills, George F.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $6,269.78.
Israelson, Max and Louis Hertzberg—M. Cohen, $219.53.
James Street Garage, Inc.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $478.90.
Kominsky, Joseph, by guardian—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $121.88.
Kerr, John—E. B. de Ligny, $257.67.
Machls, Simon—S. Staubach, $12,286.80.
Same—Same, $12,216.16.
Same—Same, $9,890.45.
Mills, Edward D.—American Bluestone Co., $578.09.
McGill, James—R. Leininger, $471.50.
Nevins-Fereiman Co., Inc.—City Cornice & Skylight Co., $203.30.
North American Films Corporation—Manhattan Office Partition Co., $2,799.89.
Same—Same, $543.41.
Same—Same, $544.42.
National Typewriter Exchange and Benjamin Cohen — General Typewriter Exchange, $795.51.
135th Street Amusement Corp.—J. Golie, $484.41.
Queens Land & Title Co. and Allen T. Haight—G. W. Carr, $483.41.
Queens Land & Title Co., Allen T. Haight, and George F. Haight—G. W. Carr, $357.06.
Same—Same, $274.41.
Queens Land & Title Co.—J. Marko, costs, $797.14.
Roseno, Isaac—Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., $276.20.
Rosenberg, Jacob — Forward Association, $148.65.
Rosener, Adolph P.—E. Gotecloss, $564.40.
Rothstein, Abraham, and Joseph Wolf—W. M. Keck, trustee, $12,079.86.
Rosenthal, Harry and Isidor—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., $440.16.
Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—Deep Water Oyster Co., $1,577.78.
Rinehart, John B. G.—H. Polack, $219.02.
Same—R. Thomas, $317.72.
Same—C. Thomas, $617.72.
Same—D. Schacht, $442.72.
Steig, Samuel—Jewelers' Co-operative Syndicate, Inc., $105.40.
Sparago, Charles and Ethel—People of the State of N. Y., $1,000.
Spitzer, Aaron—Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Co., costs, $135.16.
Sedransky, Max—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $116.88.
Silverman, Harry—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co. et al., costs, $112.35.
Smith, Abraham and Hyman—S. Kaplan, by guardian, $534.50.
Slonimsky, Joseph T.—A. L. Kass, $377.50.
Tague, Patrick J.—A. B. Saith et al., $795.49.
Valleechi, Antonio—Sehmore, Inc., $166.25.
Valentine, Harry J.—A. R. Seaman, $2,162.70.
Weir, Emil—S. Abeloff, $181.81.

In Bronx County.

Desmond, Thomas E.—J. L. Gerson et al., $160.94.
Gertner, Joseph—R. Gertner, $1,188.58.
Horowitz, Harry—H. Kramer et al., $59.82.
Rosenthal, Leon A.—S. Tombacher et al., $148.69.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Bosler, William D.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., June 7, 1912, $37.15.
Bohm, Julius—S. Lipsit, March 17, 1914, $112.91.
Casey, Maurice S.—J. R. Roosevelt et al., trustee, Nov. 11, 1908, $865.74.
Dohm Lithographing Co.—Joseph Frank & Sons, Oct. 9, 1914, $116.47.
Elias, Hugo—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Funk, Wilhelm—I. W. Goodhue, July 9, 1915, $274.65.
Griffith, George L.—J. Coleman, April 8, 1915, $131.49.
Gumph, Louise—M. A. Temple, Feb. 26, 1915, $74.67.
Hurlbut, Margaret H.—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $922.65.
Hurlbut, Margaret C.—Same, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Israel, Richard J.—S. L. Israel, June 25, 1915, $116.70.
Price, David—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $2,236.21.
Picker, David, and Philip Welnberg—L. Bachmann et al., April 6, 1915, $2,871.73.
Reifling, Joseph L.—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $1,629.41.
Weinburger, Samuel—M. B. Howe, June 8, 1915, $276.09.

In Bronx County.

Desmond, Thomas E.—H. Hollander, May 19, 1915, $175.45.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GLAUBER, ABRAHAM, (Dec. 19, 1914;) net estate, $69,130; Martha Glauber, daughter, gets $24,819; Carrie Glauber, daughter; Emil Glauber, son, and Julia Newbauer, daughter, each given $14,770. Assets: Deposits, $9,164; moneys and securities, and personalty, $41,421; stocks and bonds, $20,301.

GREENFIELD, ERNEST M., a candy manufacturer, (April 5, 1913;) net estate $216,420; Mrs. Amy A. Greenfield, widow, sole beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $11,451, in premises at 24 Bayville, L. I., appraised at $40,000; deposits, $4,462; claims due for loans, $20,840; insurance, $14,647; notes, $5,119; jewelry and personalty, $1,450; mortgages, $20,262, and 3,225 shares stock of E. Greenfield's Sons, candy manufacturers, $276,230.

HUTTER, KARL, (June 15, 1915,) a supplemental report.

RAYMOND, Mrs. JULIETTE W., widow of Henry J. Raymond, (Oct. 14, 1914;) net estate, $73,600; Henry J. Raymond, son, gets life estate in $72,884 and rest passed to friends of decedent. Assets: Premises 12 W. 9 St., appraised at $31,000; deposits, $9; insurance, $18,000; personalty, $1,201; stocks and bonds, $26,355.

RYDER, Mrs. FLORENCE V., widow of Edgar S. Ryder, (March 9, 1914;) net estate, $51,809; Sylvia de Murias Vanderveer, niece, was given personalty valued at $2,510 and a life estate in $29,799; William Morton Garden and Anna Kidd, brother and sister of decedent, each given $5,000; Jennie Taylor and William Dudley Carlton, not related, each $2,000; Dorothea Dieterich Carlton, Ruth Ingersoll Carlton, Raymond Herbert and Fernando de Murias each given $1,000. Assets: Equity $18,000 in 26 W. 32 St., appraised at $21,000; deposits, $3,050; jewelry, furniture, and silverware, $5,047; stocks and bonds, $25,790; interest in estate of Christopher Garden, deceased, $6,556. The decedent also owned property outside New York State, but its value does not appear in the report.

SPECKEL, JEANNE GORMAINE, (Feb. 7, 1915;) net estate, $30,700; five children, Margaret A. Speckel, Helene H. Hogenhauer, Gustave T., Joan E., and Jeanne M. Speckel, beneficiaries, each receive one-fifth of estate; assets, deposits, $513; household furniture and jewelry, $225; 290 shares stock in the Boyd-Bell Company, appraised at $34,800.

JAEHNE, CHARLES L., (Dec. 7, 1914;) net equity, $8,793, in 258 Hudson St., appraised at $14,000; net, $8,055; Mrs. Augusta Louisa Jaehne, widow, beneficiary.

WILLIAMS, JAMES, (Dec. 22, 1910;) net estate, $203,900; annuity of $600 a year for Robert Williams, his son; rest of the estate equally among his four daughters, Sarah Brown, Clara Kilborn, Annie Ramsdell, and Ethel Williams; Mrs. Marietta Raveskes, widow, declined to accept a trust fund created in the will, and elected to claim her dower in the realty, the value of which is placed at $41,747 and appears as a deduction against the value of the realty; assets were, 234-236-238 E. 56 St., appraised at $63,000; 239-241-243-245 E. 56 St., appraised at $59,-215; 142 E. 57 St., $9,500; 154-308-310 E. 74 St., appraised at $39,000; 10 to 18 E. 204 St., Bronx, $11,000; one vacant lot, Bronx, $900; total value of realty, $182,618; dower, $41,-747; leaving net value $140,871; deposits, $433; mortgages, $79,979.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably showers near the Coast; somewhat cooler in interior; light to moderate variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in the interior; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; probably showers in extreme w. Wed.; fair.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Tues., Wed., fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Upper Mich. and Ohio—Fair weather and moderate temperature Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. Tues.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in s. and w.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers by night or Wed.; warmer Tues.

Neb., Kan.—Unsettled with probably showers, Wed., and in w. Tues.; warmer.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Voordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru....July 22
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion ....July 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....July 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)— Manchuria ....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:27|Moon sets..11:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:57	1:46	7:13	8:15
Governors Island	12:56	1:47	7:35	8:42
Hell Gate	2:45	3:37	9:15	10:22

Arrived—Monday, July 19.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Carolina, San Juan, July 14.
SS Roma, Azores, July 10.
SS Chincha, Valparaiso, June 28.
SS Borinquen, Ponce, July 4.
SS Wuringen, Huelva, July 2.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Ghiara, July 13.
SS Frankrig, Manzanillo, July 9.
SS Eastern Prince, New Orleans, July 12.
SS Hova, Baltimore, July 16.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, July 12.
SS Antillas, New Orleans, July 14.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, July 13.
SS Harpagus, Gibraltar, July 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Havre	July 11
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Lampo	Leghorn	July 1
Aboukir	Baiboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginesso	Lisbon	July 2
Banilla	Balboa	July 11
Dwinsk	Archangel	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Rotterdam (tank)	Avonmouth	July 15
Nickerie	Haiti	July 15
Huron	Mobile	July 13
Medina	Galveston	July 14
Comet	Fort Arthur	July 12
Rayo	New Orleans	July 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Oscar II	Christiansand	July 10
St. Joseph	Lisbon	July 9
Neches	London	July 9
Montanan	Cristobal	July 14
Radiant	New Orleans	July 14
El Valle	Galveston	July 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Proteus	New Orleans	July 17
Monadnock	London	July 6
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 18
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Largs Law	London	July 16
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Great City	St. Nazaire	July 9
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achil	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 10
St. Stephen	London	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Skuida, Puerta Plata	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
R. M. Thompson, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Tampico	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 19.

SS Neches, London to New York, was 420 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon. Mallory Line.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 20th, forenoon. French line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Finland, San Francisco to New York, was 2,596 miles from San Francisco at noon 18th.
SS Sibiria, Kingston to New York, was 469 miles from Port Antonio at noon 18th.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 1,002 miles E. at 7 P. M. 18th.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brabant, Providence to New York, was 10 miles S. W. of Montauk Point at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 23 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 48 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 8 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 376 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 147 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 523 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 8 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Santa Clara, San Pedro to New York, was 500 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 270 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 275 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 386 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nickerie, Curacao to New York, was 476 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Navajo, Balboa to New York, was 450 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, July 18.
SS Espagne, at Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Minnehaha, at Plymouth, July 19.
SS Portland, at Stockholm, July 18.
SS Malang, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Pascal, at Liverpool, July 19.
SS Lodewyk van Nassau, at Amsterdam, July 15.
SS Hermine, at Bordeaux, July 16.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, July 17.
SS Louisiana, at Kirkwall, July 17.
SS Tonawanda, at Manchester, July 18.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Port Said, July 15.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Vauban, from London, July 16.
SS Benguela, from Hull, July 19.
SS Gergovia, from Barcelona, July 14.
SS Bayonne, from St. Louis du Rhone, July 14.
SS Westminster, from Bordeaux, July 16.
SS Bovic, from Manchester, July 17.
SS Petroleine, from La Rochelle, July 15.
SS City of Naples, from Manila, July 17.
SS Westgate, from St. Lucia, July 17.
SS Strathtay, from Marseilles, July 16.

Passed.

SS Pollux, New York for Malta, passed Sagres.
SS Djemba, New York for Durban, passed St. Helena.
SS Halumet, New York for Marseilles, passed Tarifa.
SS Richard, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Vitalia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ghazee, New York for Hull, passed Dover.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Shanghai, June 25; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, July 1—which arrived per steamer Aki, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and mails dated Hongkong, June 11; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, June 30, which arrived per steamer Chicago, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 17. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 21.

B. & O. ORDERS 2,050 CARS.

Two Thousand Are Hoppers and Fifty for Passenger Service.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad placed contracts today for equipment which will cost approximately $2,500,000. The orders call for 2,000 steel hopper cars and fifty cars for passenger service.

The hopper cars will be built by the American Car and Foundry Company at East St. Louis, Ill.; the Pressed Steel Car Company at Pittsburgh, and the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Penn. The order for passenger service cars was placed with the Pullman Company at Chicago, and included thirty-five coaches, five combination passenger and baggage cars, two baggage and mail cars, four baggage cars, two café parlor cars and two café coaches.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, vs. UNITED COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 11, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of James D. O'Neil, Thruston Wright, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of United Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

JAMES D. O'NEIL,
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of United Coal Company.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus SOMERSET SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 12, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Robert P. Watt, Samuel A. Gilmore, and William K. Johnson, receivers of Somerset Smokeless Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

ROBERT P. WATT,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Somerset Smokeless Coal Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus MERCHANTS COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Defendant.—No. 15, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Robert P. Watt, Thruston Wright, and William K. Johnson, receivers of the Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

ROBERT P. WATT,
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Merchants Coal Co. of Penna.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 13, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of James D. O'Neil, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

JAMES D. O'NEIL,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus NAOMI COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 14, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Thruston Wright, Samuel A. Gilmore, and William K. Johnson, receivers of the Naomi Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

THRUSTON WRIGHT,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Naomi Coal Company.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 20,742.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of an order and decree of sale herein duly made on the 16th day of July, 1915, by Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge, which order and decree of sale is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, there will be held under the direction of John J. Townsend, as Special Master, on the second (2d) day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 915, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a PUBLIC SALE of all of the assets, properties, and effects of the bankrupt estate herein, real, personal, and mixed, of every kind and description, except (1) cash on hand, (2) all claims and choses in action against former Directors or officers of the bankrupt company, or any of them, (3) all rights of the said United States Metal Products Company, in and under a certain agreement between the Universal Electric Welding Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company, dated June 25th, 1909; and also all rights in and under a certain lease and license between the Universal Electric Welding Company as lessor and the J. F. Blanchard Company as lessee, dated June 25, 1909; the interest of the said J. F. Blanchard Company in the said two instruments having been duly assigned to the United States Metal Products Company; and also all Electric Welders in the possession of the Trustees of said United States Metal Products Company, which come under the terms of the said lease; (4) any parcels or properties which, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 17 of said order and decree, shall have theretofore been sold by the Trustees at private sale; (5) any claim or cause of action which is in litigation and which may be withdrawn from the sale by the Trustees as provided in said order and decree.

The property is to be offered in bulk and in separate parcels. The sale is to be in all respects subject to the provisions and directions contained in the said order and decree of sale, and the terms of sale prepared by the Trustees pursuant to said order and decree. Copies of said order and decree and of the terms of sale can be obtained from the Trustees or their attorneys, or from the Special Master. A list of the mechanical equipment, the merchandise and the stock on hand, the accounts receivable, and choses in action held by the Trustees is on file at the office of Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee herein, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, open to the examination of any creditor or proposed bidder.

A description of the real estate to be sold is given by metes and bounds in the order and decree of sale.

The real estate to be sold comprises the following parcels, to wit: (1) The block at College Point, Long Island, bounded by Third Avenue and 10th Street, Fourth Avenue and 8th Street, containing approximately 138,368 square feet of land, more or less, and being covered by one and two story brick factory buildings; (2) the property at College Point, Long Island, known as the "Clubhouse Property," located at the northeast corner of 10th Street and Fourth Avenue, with the buildings thereon; (3) the property at Long Island City, Long Island, New York, on the South side of Borden Avenue, extending from Review Avenue to Dutch Kills Creek, with the buildings thereon; (4) a lot at West Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, known as Lot No. 36 on a map of Norwood Park, Long Branch, New Jersey; (5) the certain leasehold estates in property at College Point, Long Island, in the block bounded by Third Avenue and 8th Street, Fourth Avenue and 5th Street.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Special Master,
45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS CLARKE, P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN and FRANK L. FROMENT, Trustees in Bankruptcy, No. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Trustees, &c., No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of BELL DRY GOODS CO., INC., to Morris B. Arnold, for the benefit of creditors.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Two Small Flat Deals on West Side—Old Elizabeth Street Building Sold—Flushing Purchase for New Church —Bronx and Suburban Transactions.

The excessive heat wave or the general Summer depression seemed to have affected the realty market yesterday, in spite of the activity of the preceding week. Two flat deals on the west side were closed, one being the double flat at 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, occupying a plot 20 by 100, which was sold for Meyer Weinberg to an investor. A. V. Amy & Co. were the brokers.

The five-story flat at 137 West Sixtieth St eet, on lot 25 by 100, was resold by Frederick Brown. It is between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, opposite the Vanderbilt Clinic, and was purchased by Mr. Brown a few months ago from Max Smith and Morris Rosenfeld.

Elizabeth Street Sale.

The three-story building at 77 Elizabeth Street, on plot 20 by 47.1, north of Hester Street, has been sold by Louise Carreau for the estate of Philip Bayer to T. Castallano. The former owners held the property for over half a century.

Recent Buyers.

The Rivoli Realty Company, Judson S. Todd, President, is the buyer of 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, sold by William A. White & Sons for the Seamen's Bank for Savings. The buyer took the property in connection with a loan on the building at 18 and 20 East Forty-first Street.

The Ritz Realty Company has acquired title from Dr. William Carr to the two dwellings, 41.2 by 100.5, at 33 to 35 West Forty-sixth Street. The site will be improved with a nine-story loft building, for which the Union Mortgage Company advanced a building and permanent mortgage of $225,000.

Bronx Sales.

The vacant plot on the southeast corner of Barnes Avenue and 242d Street has been sold by F. William Eggert for Edward Keegan to an investor.

The vacant plot, 40 by 145, at the northwest corner of Mapes Avenue and 181st Street, has been purchased by a builder from E. Miers. The site will be improved with a five-story apartment house.

Flushing and Bayside Sales.

David F. Watson has sold to the Rev. Edward Francis McGoldrick, pastor of St. Andrew of Avellino Parish at Flushing, the block front on the north side of Broadway from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street. The plot fronts 200 feet, and a church of Spanish mission architecture, with a parochial school, will be erected.

The Bayside Improvement Company has purchased from Charles Harnden, through the Hessels-Dashiell Company a dwelling on the west side of Linwood Avenue, south of Palace Boulevard, Bayside. The same agents have sold for Mrs. Charlotte Melville to George Sheffield two lots on the east side of Highland Avenue, north of Palace Boulevard, and for the Bayside Improvement Company to the Bayside Estates Company four lots on the east side of Highland Avenue, south of Lawrence Boulevard.

Englewood Investment.

Eight plots on Bruce Avenue, Englewood, N. J., have been purchased by William J. McKinley from the Frederick Booth estate. Each plot is 75 by 165. Albert E. Kelly was the broker in the sale.

Deal at Scarsdale.

A plot, 50 by 100, on Brown Place, Scarsdale, near the railroad station, has been sold by Angell & Co. for A. D. Rockwell, Jr.

Business Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company has rented the store at 29½ East Forty-eighth Street to Emanuel Boccini, who was represented by William A. Pond Phipps.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased the store at 999 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to William B. Montgomery.

Country House Rentals.

Angell & Co. have leased the F. B. Taintor residence on Heathcote Road, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Loewenstein, and the residence of William H. Fish on Cambridge Road, Hartsdale, to J. A. Lewis of Mount Vernon.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Roy C. Andrews a house in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to Police Commissioner Douglas I. MacKay of New York.

John F. Scott, in connection with Edward S. Voss, has sublet for H. Hobart Porter the Harris Cottage at Lawrence Beach, L. I., to Mrs. John C. Fairchild of Boston, Mass.

Brill Brothers in Brooklyn.

Brill Brothers, the New York clothiers, who recently opened their sixth New York store in Times Square, have just opened their first Brooklyn store in the building on Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street recently vacated by Smith, Gray & Co., who occupied it for twenty-two years.

East Side Theatre Loan.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed for the Natoma Amusement Company, Marcus Loew, President, a loan of $95,000 on the theatre recently erected on the southwest corner of Avenue B and East Fifth Street.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

The following mortgage loans on Bronx property have been placed through Smith & Phelps: $2,700 each on 476 and 478 East 134th Street, and 480 East 134th Street; for the Merwin Realty Company, $2,700 on the vacant lot 50 by 140 on the west side of Undercliff Avenue, 169 feet north of Washington Bridge; $9,000 on the vacant plot at the junction of Boston Road and Southern Boulevard; $3,000 on the vacant plot 75 by 100 on the north side of Stafford Avenue, seventy-five feet west of Faile Street; $10,000 on the tree-story frame building on plot 225 by irregular on the northwest corner of Depot Place and Sedgwick Avenue; $4,500 on the two-story and basement brick dwelling at 598 Mott Avenue, and $2,500 on 331 East 206th Street.

Mount Vernon's New Post Office.

Joseph Di Benneduetto of Manhattan has been awarded the contract to construct the new Post Office for the United States Government on the west side of South First Avenue, south of First Street, Mount Vernon. The new building has been planned by the Acting Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, James A. Wetmore. It will be fireproof, one-story in height, 82 by 87 feet. The cost is given as $100,000.

Realty Notes.

In connection with the recent election of Frank Lord as Vice President and Director of the Cross & Brown Company, that firm has opened a downtown branch office at 396 Broadway, which will be the headquarters for the management of its various downtown properties, many of which have been under Mr. Lord's management for several years.

J. Sarsfield Kennedy has filed plans for a thirteen-story apartment hotel on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 350 feet west of Ninth Avenue. It will have a frontage of twenty-two feet. William Allen is the owner. The cost is placed at $60,000.

William A. White & Sons were associated as brokers in the recently reported lease of the eight-story building at the northwest corner of Morton and Greenwich Streets, owned by the C. F. Hoffman estate, to Semon Bache & Co.

The deal for the Wilson plot, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, which a syndicate headed by Harry Fischel announced a short time ago as having purchased, has failed to materialize, and the property is again on the market.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Newbold Av, n e corner of Castle Hill Av, 21x82; A. H. Minner against M. M. Henning et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; L. O'Reilly, referee; due, $3,441.91; taxes, &c., $844.42; to Anna A. Byrne for $3,500.

Roselle St, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar, 50x147.1x 157x122.3; Max Herzig against C. F. Brennan et al.; A. L. Davis, attorney; Valentine Taylor, referee; due, $1,477.40; taxes, &c., $82.45; subject to first mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,230.

By Henry Brady.

Eastern Boulevard, w s, adjoining lands of Paul Platzer, 175x307.6 to Becker x 100x 200; Commonwealth Savings Bank against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; G. H. Hyde, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $17,-235.77; taxes, &c., $1,348.26; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 262 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. M. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c., $579.24.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisolm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $5,400.35.

Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 60th St, 40x65, vacant; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre, Inc., et al; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due, $:0,225.82; taxes, &c., $1,837.14.

106th St, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Rachele Podesta against J. G. Andriaccio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G McConnell, referee; due, $15,388.74; taxes, &c., $151.55.

122d St, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against G. C. Kline et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,900.87; taxes, &c., $687.95.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritaro Realty Co. et al.; C. C Lockwood, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $208,-403.15; taxes, &c., $7,732.78.

90th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, five-story flat; E. H. Rosenquest et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & Co., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $39,-752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.20.

15th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w o' 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $281.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, s s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 26th St (331 to 339) x125x 24.9x100 to 1st Av x74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $160,-174.52; taxes, &c., $19,987.79.

26th St, 329 East, n s, 223 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $18,068.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95.

Mott St, 284, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x 86.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due, $4,510.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 25, n s, 75.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbelovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 638 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11, five-story tenement; J. I. Donley against M. A. Franklin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due, $11,802.48; taxes, &c., $961.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 152 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; Annie Mahoney et al. against Giosue Galiani et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.66; taxes, &c., $2,091.55.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 205th St, 50x 100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahn et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; E. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,520.27; taxes, &c., $65.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.6x26.10x100, vacant; Frank Barre against W. T. Atkinson et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; James Shea, referee; due, $1,-743.24.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nereid Av, n w corner of Mathilda Av, for a one-story brick church, 26x53.4; the Rev. W. H. Pott, 204 5th Av, owner; King & Eagles, 50 Church St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Boone Av, w s, 29 ft n of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame shed, 22x45; Metropolitan Cut Stone Co., on premises, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

Ditmar St, n s, 225 ft w of Hunter Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 23x43; F. J. Muhlfield, 805 Crotona Park North, owner; Seifert & Webb, 104 West 42d St, architects; cost, $1,400.

Anthony Av, n w corner of 176th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 98x63; Henry Cleland, Inc., (Henry Cleland, 1,825 Anthony Av, President,) owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West 77th St, 52 to 58, to a twelve-story hotel; Montrose Bond and Realty Co., 90 West St, owner; Jackson, Rosencrans & Waterbury, 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 516, to a fourteen-story factory building; Rowan Realty Co., 60 Wall St, owner; William Purnet Tuthill, 287 4th Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

Broadway, 2,728, to a six-story tenement; George Whittel, 648 Madison Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 81, n w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $38,000,) June 8, 1914; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

57TH AV, 1,344, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x 100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $35,000,) June 8, 1914; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

9TH AV, e s, 74 ft s of 22d St, 24.8x74; Maria Hanly to Daniel Hanly, 186 9th Av, all title, (mtg $1,200,) Aug. 24, 1914.....$1

22D ST, 334 and 336 West, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; Charles D. Taylor, Los Angeles, Cal., to C. Augustus Meier, 15 Jersey St, Bloomfield, N. J., (mtg $18,000,) all liens, July 7; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; C. Augustus Meier to S. S. Construction Co., 106 West 13th St, c. a. s., (mtg $33,500,) all liens, July 19; same attorneys.....$100

61ST ST, 48 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Robert Rogers to Cornelia M. Rogers, his wife, 48 East 61st St, July 15; attorneys, Gordon & R., 141 Broadway....$1

104TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Alice Fuchs to Van Brunt Realty Corporation, 376 Hamburg Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $11,-500,) July 19; attorney, J. Delnhardt, 376 Hamburg Av, Brooklyn.....$1

113TH ST, 241 and 243 West, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Irene F. Beck to Bellemore Holding Co., 63 Park Row, (mtg $66,000,) July 13; attorney, J. A. Zleser, 63 Park Row.....$100

Bronx.

LOT 11, map of Cornell estate; Antonio Uvaro to Tomaso Daronco, 1,711 Zerega Av, (mtg $2,000,) May 20; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St.....$1

LOTS 138 to 140, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Tlon Realty Co. to Peter Pelli, 1,455 48th St, Brooklyn, March 1; attorneys, Reiss & R., 35 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 140 and 141, map of Joel Wolfe; Carl Barth to William F. Mathews, 1,572 Putnam Av, Ridgewood, L. I., July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 116 to 118, map of Joseph Cudlipp; Antonio Fasolino to Wick Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, (mtg $11,500,) June 29; attorneys, Rwan & W., 132 Nassau St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,320, e s, 50.3x irregular; David Gellis to Mary Schuiman, 61 East 110th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 16; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.....$200

WEBSTER AV, n s, 125 ft w of Scott Av, 50x120; Nathan Sallinger to Vedanta Realty Co., 121 West 42d St, April 11, 1911; attorney, Jerome L. Adler, 261 Broadway.....$1

6TH AV, s w corner of 214th St, 100x100; Henry Hilsenrod to Mark Sackler, 2 Avenue A, (mtg $2,350,) May 20; attorneys, Sackler & L., 2 Avenue A.....$100

146TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft w of Brook, 12.6x 100; James J. O'Connor et al. to James F. Brennan, 448 East 146th St, July 3; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th St and Willis Av, $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

10TH AV, 594, s e corner of 43d St, 20x80, prior mtg $6,000; Mary E. Carroll to Mary L. Kelly, at Hewlett, L. I., July 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, John J. Kirby, 32 Nassau St.....$2,500

22D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; S. S. Construction Co. to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 12 West 87th St, July 9, prior mtg $18,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$15,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $33,500, July 19, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$25,000

64TH ST, n s, 274 ft e of 5th Av, 31x100.5; Edith, wife of Ernesto G. Fabbri, to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, July 9, due July 1, 1918; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$67,000

88TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19.6x100.8; Mary Shields to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, July 19, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$12,600

127TH ST, 150 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11, prior mtg $6,000; Florence Worns to Sol. D. Moss, at Long Branch, N. J., July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 42.1x67.4; Uda Lapin to Phil Fearlman, 521 Chester St, Brooklyn, July 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Jonas L. & N., 45 Broadway.....$1,000

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 180th St, 28.4x61.2; Josephine Bauer to James A. Donegan, 529 West 145th St, prior mtg $9,000, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, R. J. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$1,000

LOT 19, amended map Adee Park; Sinsira Mascia to Nicola Mascia and another, 349 East 154th St, July 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$5,000

LOTS 2 and 3, Map Sisters Charity; Edward H. Hall to Lucy C. Robertson, 2,270 University Av, July 15, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 63 Wall St...$1,000

OLINVILLE AV, s w corner Burke Av, 98x 97.6; Mary McGarry to Charles F. King, 49 Prospect St, Brooklyn, July 19, due Sept. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles F. King, 49 Prospect St, Brooklyn.....$335

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 50x100; also Townsend Av, w s, 240 ft s of 175th St, 50x100; John C. Wallace Co. to Rose M. Butler, 3 Broadway, New Rochelle, N. Y., prior mtg $4,000, July 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

145TH ST, 433 to 437, n s, 50x100; John Davis, Jr., to Mary McKenna, Gallitzen, Penn., prior mtg $11,000, July 14, due Sept. 1, 1918; attorney, J. Davis, 68 William St.....$3,000

145TH ST, s s, 78.4 ft e of 3d Av, 25x irregular; John L. Bargoyne to Eureka Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, 553 Courtlandt Av, July 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Davis, 68 William St.....$3,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

57TH AV, 1,447, north store floor; Julia Lyons to A. Shampanlier, on premises, 9 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Thierer, 321 East 163d St.....$720

7TH AV, 2,132 and 2,134, south store and part of basement; M. Gustine Rieser Realty Co. to Hy. Gluck, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Harry Dubinsky, 299 Broadway.....$1,500

86TH ST, 344 and 346 East, basement, store, &c; Cath. Schutt to Samuel Schwartz, 340 East 86th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915.$960

87TH ST, 173 and 175 East, part third loft; H. D. & S. D. Greenwald to Wappler Electric Manufacturing Co., 3 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, G. F. Maguire, 149 Broadway.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302; Carlin Iron Works against El Dorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor.....$586

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; Isidor Schwartz et al. against Alliance Realty Co., owner; Valentine Lynch & Co. and Kings County Plumbing Co., contractors.....$325

Bronx.

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x 100; Jacob Keller Contracting Co. against Blanche D. Taylor and Edward B. Terrill, owners; William A. Taylor Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$570

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, 124; Joseph Starobin against William Hobson et al., Nov. 14, 1914.....$225

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

187TH ST, n s, 82.6 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x 75; Citizens Savings Bank against Lillian A. O'Connor, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Beall.

187TH ST, n s, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x 75; Citizens Savings Bank against Lillian A. O'Connor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Beall.

Bronx.

LOTS 254, 324, and 325, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Carrie F. Guion et al. against Helen Arnow et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Post.

187TH ST, n s, 23.3 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x 100; Joseph L. Gerson et al. against Thomas E. Desmond, (notice to levy;) Sheriff, J. F. O'Brien.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, w s, 120 ft s of 187th St, 50x80; James G. Wentz loans Cosenzo Building Co. to erect one five-story apartment, $24,000

CROTONA AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 50x 80; James G. Wentz loans Cosenzo Building Co. to erect one five-story apartment..$24,000

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and can save $25 monthly, and are socially eligible for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N.Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Client leaving town, will sacrifice $12,000 residence for $8,250; 11 rooms, 2 baths, large verandas, garage; plot 140x200; fine shade; excellent location.
MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house of real homes. In a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
Suites of
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets in abundance. Every facility of modern equipment and service. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
5-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO
2-3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings
Telephone, 4382 Morningside

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

202 WEST 78TH ST.
Eight rooms and bath, second floor; hall service; heat and hot water; $60.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.

'Phone, 1300 Riverside.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.


HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings
Telephone, 4382 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EVANSTON—
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
DUPLEX
Apartments 9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Fine electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $780.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 &

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
United Elect Lt, &c, Co<State Board of Tax Commissioners.
Consol Tel, &c, Co<same.
Assets Realiz Co<U S Fid, &c, Co.
Physician<Physioc.
Elmer P. Morris Co of Penn<CNY.
Jabalis<Taylor.
Schley<Caleo.
Milano<Shipman.
Rockland Co Tr Co<Lucas, (2.)
Halsey<Halsey.
Wilkins<Wilkins.
Vacuna Sales Co<J O M Mfg Co.
Otis Litho Co<Winik.
Firth N Y C & F H R R, (4.)
Cohen<Brownschwalg.
Re E B Haisey Co.
CNY<Plunkett, (4.)
Argumedo<Montes.
Emmet<Butcher.
Scavette<P. Scherber Iron Works.
Hirth<Armstrong.
Re Cook.
Getzger<Paddell, (2.)
Butler<Butler.
Lindenmeyer<Celia.
Tepper<Tepper.
Mut Life Ins Co<Hallday.
Westin<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Re Deisler & Stevenson.
CNY<Frank.
German Sav Bank<Wagner.
Lowry<Simmonds.
Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Re Knapp.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
McEnerny<Oreia.
Dubin<Dubin.
Tobias<All Theatres Film, &c, Co.
Bitterfeld<Aschengrau.
Davis<Epoch Prod Co.
Finkel<Ehrenworth.
Moju Rubber Plantation Dev Co<Hutter.
Ealter<Field.
Re Inst of Educ Travel.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gussie Weis, &c., Albert Wailing Van Winkle, Dominick Colaizzi, David Weill, Aida O Walker, William May, Julius Stern, Charles E Sparling, Anna H Sparling, Antonia Seekamp, James Varallo, Kuniguida Shemberg, Patrick O'Hara, Massimo Vedda, John Horay, Charles H Sippel, Frieda Schmid, George W Crossman, Margaret A Linder, Giovanni Esposito, Martin Schreckeisen, Bertha Heidelberger, Scheier Petrikowsky, Servando Ovies y Rodriguez, Mary Kelleher, &c., Sam Belamaric, Annie Gidon, Teresa Palumbo Postiglione, Annie Seery, Robert J Meyer, Henry T Cutter, Albert A Adams, Floriano Tucciarone, Ephraim McGinness, Helen Warnock, Jennie Tracy, Henry Pasinsky, Thomas Rutter, Wolf Kronethal, Mary Dooley, Madeleine Gaynor, Samuel Goulding, George F Johnson, Donald Mitchell, John A Watjen, George W Crossman, David Raphael, Christobal N Madaz, Catherine McLaughlin, &c., Ellen Driscoll, Paulina Barbieri, Louis Tobias, Max Reichtaler, (3.) John Kremer, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester; Caspar Fechteler, (2,) George Goldgart, William Hellwege, Giroiami infanta, John H Bremer, Henry Rutherford, Maria Farrell, &c., Edmund K Taylor, Frances Steel, Robert H Martin, Patrick McGreal, Mary Walsh, No. 1, John A Wagner, David Temmer, Charles L Adrian, Mary C Worrall, Frank Hayden, Daniel Rosendorf, Renee Boucic 3d, &c., George F Johnson,
TRIA LTERM—No day calendar.

Richard Morrow, Eliza Sherrer, Philip Collins, Administrations of: Chas Smith. August Bauer. Estates of: Wm D Preston. Wm Watson, Gorman H O'Neill, Mary A Gilchrist.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Mandel<Greenberg.
Harris & Simon<Tuska Rosenblum<Westin.
Blessing<Arthur.
Tauerlicht<Cirkers Storage Warehouses.
Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard.
Silvester<Zaccardi.
Marcus<Bunkin Coat, &c, Co.
Lager<Knowles.
Nason Rty Co<Southworth.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Tischler<Prager & Brooks.
Nat Nassau Bank<Whitney Oper Co.
Mason & Moore<Galvan.
Ajax Portland Cement Co<Fox.

Tailer<Field.
S Wolf's Sons<Weill.
Kaplan<Schmidt.
Kossoff<Kupferberg.
Karg<Ocean S S Co.
M Schuster Fils & Cie (F Netschert Co (2.)
Gimbel Bros<Driscoll.
Stein<Wagner.
Rosenblum<Westin & Steinhardt.
Schuster<Netschert (2.)
Hammerman<Frank.
Curran<Straus.
Latner<Newman.
McCallum<Levy.
Cowperthwait<Cook.
Kait Lumber Co<Shaw
Hotel Claridge Co<Coverdale.
Hill Pub Co<Standard Leather Dressing Co.

PART II.—Schmuck. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich J.—Re Berg-Zal Co—Denis O'L Cohalan. Morgan<Convent Park Const Co—Francis S McAvoy.
Sawyers Mfge Co<Jacobs (2 cases)—Phoenix Ingraham. Re John J Mitchell Co—Algernon S Norton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—David Kessler<Max R Wilnes—John J O'Connell.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Arnold Thayer<Caspare Colecа—Henry Brady, Bowery Sav Bank<Laura E Wels—Thomas Garrity.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 11 A. M.
Spencer<Commercial Advertiser Assn.
Wolf<Conroy.
Topal<Dorfman.
Saracena<Tuoti, Hatch & Co.
Killane<Olsen.
Bruder<Berkowitz.
Laheney<Laheney.
Tucci<Tucci.
Re Atlantic Relief Soc.
Paul<Riger Const Co.
Re Brickman.
Beoli<Int R T.
Greenberg<Berman.
Sadorsky<Chatsky.
Ramser<Int R T.
Nickel<same.
Park Mtg Co<Guidone.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Hollander<Kovacs.
Demarest<Carr.
Rinslander<Stabbins Holding Co. (3.)

Schulman<Schulman.
Finkenauer<Finkenauer.
Wundrack<Wundrack.
Hoch<Bay Ridge Chan Co.
Hawes<Campbell.
Phraner<Westchester Woodworking Co.
H. Hudson Co<Rudomin.
Wood<Freed.
Risenberger<Risenberger.
Re Deer Realty Co.
Marvin<McGuire.
Bradley<Murtah.
Re Klein.
Barnard<Sutherland.
Gottfried<Kraushar.
Comes<Backer Const Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Finkelstein<Un Rwy. Larkin<Farrell.
Gordon<I R T.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—O'Hara<Colorado Realty Co—Bernard J. Tinney. Morrison<Palmeri—John B. Harrison.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ellen Francis Donlin<Frank Fischer—J. T. Hanlon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Smith<Cook et al.
Rubino<Hennessey et al.
Weston<Younghaus et al.
O'Donnell<Internl Motor Co.
Wittleman<Contl Ins.
Finken<Knauer et al.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co (2.)
Crabbe<Packard et al.
Creighton<People's Un Realty Co et al.
Peo<Fidelity & Guar Co (3.)
NY Ry Corp<Friedman.
Crandall, Inf<Crandall
Thomas<Coleman et al
Bennett Co<Heaslip.
Glichman<Guthy.
Dauber<Zodikow.
Plarre<Farley, as Comr'r, &c.
Zatersky<Nichman.
Gallagher<Nolan
Nat Bank, Far ock<Silverman et al.
Bennett<Buchanan.
Velez<O'Brien et al.
Altman<Dempsey.
Rasquin<Pell.
Holub-Dusha Co<Dyda.
Feahen<Stein et al.
Bklyn Trust Co<Trus of A Johnson Bldg Co et al.
Schwartz, Inf<Seligman.

Schwartz<same.
Morahan<Springer.
Borelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Oliphant<Oliphant.
NY Asb tos Mfg Co<Crutchfield.
Van Hoesen<Van Hoesen.
Hart<Orange Co Milk Assn.
Mechanics Bank<Ryan et al.
Gregory<Lawrence.
Sternfeld<Oxfeld & Aron.
Brown<Brown.
Gregory, Inf<Lawrence.
Pfeiffer<Wallin & Hoffman Co.
Lombardy<NY Style House Bldg Co.
Re Davies et al., exrs of John L Andrews, &c.
Mayer<Tevlin et al (3)
Re West 23d St.
Re West 24th St.
Re West 25th St.
Hall, an inf<Goldsmith et al.
Losow<Losow.
Re Lanzman.
Wilson<Gillette Clipping Machine Co.
Larkin et al<United Steam Ldry et al.
Freund<Freund.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A M.
Wills of:
Andreas Oswald.
Fritz Ritter.
Victor Oseeny.
Susan W Doutney.
Mary Jnot.
Leopold Lebowitz.
Accounting of:
Mary H Maxon.
Oliver O Jackson.
Henry Marks.
Ellen Myers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.
Wills of proposed:
Leslie A. McLean.
Sarah Seeber.
William Clooney.
Jessie B. Cowan.
Sarah A. Jones.
Martha P. Ford.
Bernard Huston.
Vito A. Summa.
Order to show cause:
Mary A. Sharkey.
Eliza A. Caryl.
Re estate:
Laura A. Wright.
R. est. proceeding:
James L. Reynolds.
Executor's acc'ting:
Mary Emma Weed.
Wilhelmina Tichiman.
Trustees' acc'ting:
Richard Warren.
James W. Quintard.
Settlement of decree:
Herbert G. Squiers.
Administration:
Edward Dobbs.

There will be no regular term of the Surrogate's Court during the month of August.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Will buy property, 1st mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7648.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements, city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. C. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

House in Jamaica Park, $150 down, balance $18 per month; actual running time from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, 28 minutes; newly renovated 7-room house, bath, all improvements, cement cellar; 2 full city lots, sidewalks, &c.; 5 minutes from station and trolley; perfect title. Call or write at once for particulars. A., Jamaica House, 248 West 34th St.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c., on 2 elegant lots; need $126 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 176 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Fort Wadsworth, 32 Grand St., Near Fingerboard Road.—New two-family dwelling, 14 rooms, steam heat; send for descriptive card. Murray's, Lexington Av., (11th.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av, and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want sublease showroom and office for cloaks and suits; write, giving full description and terms. D 356 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A gentleman's country place, producing $5,000 income annually, 5 acres, 3 houses, new garage, 2 tennis courts, shrubbery, lawns, trees, &c.; finest location on Long Island for a 150-200 acre gentleman's farm; Nassau County preferred. Address, with full particulars, T 79 Times.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of the BAKER VEHICLE COMPANY to change its name to the BAKER R. & L. NEW YORK CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the Baker Vehicle Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Baker R. & L. New York Corporation.

Dated New York, July 9, 1915.
BAKER VEHICLE COMPANY,
By Nathaniel Platt, President.
HAROLD REMINGTON, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome cottage; has front and back porch, large bathroom, beautiful, big, airy bedrooms, dining room, with beamed ceiling and paneled walls, open fireplace in living room; big garden plot; built under personal care of owner; only 40 minutes out, in beautiful town near water; will take $200 down, balance easy to a responsible party. C. Barnhad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, five chicken houses, pig pen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; near out. C. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 min.s; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Small farm of two acres; good, rich soil and shade trees; adjoining three of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 82 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. Park Villa, Box 87 Times Downtown.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 25 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Will sell my small chicken farm, consisting of well-built six-room house and large plot of ground; plenty of shade; near town and station; easy to commute; good title. Welsh, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Must sell at sacrifice fine twelve-room house, garage, furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; one hour from N. Y., south shore Long Island; cash talks. T 69 Times.

For Sale.—Long Island, at Bellerose; attractive house of 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; near the station. Apply H. M. Marsh, 347 5th Av.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb; within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $3,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Bway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 8 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine bass fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies ice, milk and all necessities delivered daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, good boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

Avon-by-the-Sea.—Fully furnished corner house, 8 rooms, bath; modern improvements; August, September; reasonable. Keegan, 15 Maiden Lane. Cortland 3612.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, for August and September, in Westchester County, within commuting distance of New York, completely furnished house, 8 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; state terms and location. L., 28 West 89th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION.
$10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000 to loan on Bronx only; principals. E. J. Busher, 149th St., Courtland Av.

LOANS.
J. R. Westerfield, 116 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

718T, 236 WEST.—A beautiful suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; private house; parties accustomed refined surroundings. Phone 3777 Columbus.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Luxuriously furnished 3-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

457TH, 305 WEST.—New Vincent Astor apartments; three rooms and bath; strictly modern. Apply at office.

51st St., 352 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Bachelor; one and two rooms and bath; hotel service. 137 West 45th.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

85th, 256 West.—Four and six room apartment; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Broadway, 206 West, (99th St.)—Very fine six rooms, bath; rent $50 a month. Cornish.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms; private bath; also single room; improvements.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramery Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

YOUNG MAN.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

47TH, 48 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2955.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 100, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; telephone, electricity; reasonable.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool Class Flat, size, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

REFINED young business woman (Hebrew) desires good-sized, comfortably furnished, light room with board; real home comforts in modern elevator apartment preferred; convenient to west side "L"; strictly private family; give full particulars; references exchanged. Address Permanent, C 274 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL Av., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Excellent board for refined people in beautiful home; convenient; cool; rates $10 and $12. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near train and trolley. 107 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marten.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SIX LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let at Hillside House, Caldwell. MRS. M. E. JACOBUS.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large room; suitable business or professional man. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 18, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Room, with, without private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

27TH ST., 17 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor's rooms, with needle bath, $8-$12; suitable for two; also large single room with bath, $6-$7.

30TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite rooms, bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 846 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

72D, 265 WEST.—Strangers visiting city can be accommodated with superior rooms and board; $10 to $15 per week.

73D ST., 302 WEST.

ROOM, BOARD; SUMMER RATES.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large and medium room, bath; concessions.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $4 up.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway. "L."

81ST, 116 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; strictly high class; references necessary.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$8.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pedrson.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor front room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence; attractive terms.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

87TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

95TH, 295 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; moderate. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Breezy; Morningside Heights; rooms that are different; elevator; telephone.

ROCKEFELLER LOSES IN CUSTOMS DISPUTE

Appraisers Rule He Must Pay 15 Per Cent. on a Marble Fountain Imported from Italy.

FIGURES RISE FORTY FEET

Art Work Dutiable as a "Copy" of Gianbologna's Sixteenth Century Original in Florence.

John D. Rockefeller was defeated in a long-drawn-out controversy with the customs officials at this port, when the Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that he must stand a 15 per cent. duty on an elaborate marble fountain imported from Italy and intended to adorn the grounds of his estate at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y.

As officially described on the invoice Mr. Rockefeller's importation consists of:

"Thirteen cases containing the reproduction executed by the artists, R. Romanelli and E. Orlandini, of the superior part up above the basin of the large marble fountain 'Oceanus' in the Royal Boboli Garden in Florence from the original by Gianbologna in the sixteenth century, and as per attached photos, free on board, Genoa, lire, 44,000."

As near as could be learned last night, the basin itself was not involved in the controversy, as it probably was produced by purely mechanical means and paid the regular duty provided for manufactures of marble or metal according to the material of chief value. The cost of the basin does not appear in the official papers, but the balance of the fountain cost $4,000 lire, or $8,800.

Mr. Rockefeller made the importation through William Baumgarten & Co., art decorators and importers, at 715 Fifth Avenue. Emile Baumgarten of the firm, who had the handling of the piece and its setting up at Pocantico Hills, was reported last night to be out of the city. Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., of the law firm of Brooks & Brooks, 12 Broadway, counsel for Baumgarten & Co., also could not be reached. At the offices of the Board of General Appraisers it was learned that at the time of the hearing before the members of the tribunal every effort was made to keep secret the identity of the owner of the fountain.

Fountain Forty Feet High.

The fountain, as described in the decision of the board, written by Judge Waite, is between forty and fifty feet high, and consists of a base and pedestal supporting a basin, from the centre of which rises a group of three figures in sitting posture. Above the three statues is an upright figure of Oceanus.

The part in controversy consists of the central upright figure, the three sitting figures and the rests upon which these latter figures are placed, the whole some twenty-five feet high. The hearing disclosed that the central figure of the original was removed by order of the King of Italy and replaced with a copy made by Romanelli, one of the artists who produced the Rockefeller importation.

When the statuary reached New York it was sent to the Federal Public Stores and examined by Appraiser Sague and the Government art experts. The Appraiser advised Collector Malone that the importation was dutiable at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 376 of the present tariff, as "statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas, or reproductions thereof." Mr. Brooks, representing Baumgarten & Co., went before the Board of General Appraisers with the plea that free entry should be accorded under Paragraph 652, which specifies "original sculptures or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same."

Judge Waite says in his decision, which is coincided in by Judges Somerville and Hay, that the evidence satisfies the board that the Rockefeller importation was produced by professional artists and was wrought by hand—in other words, that it is a work of art.

"The only question to determine here," says the decision, "is whether this sculpture or statuary shall be considered as a replica or reproduction. Two replicas or reproductions may be admitted free. Paragraph 376 provides for the assignment of duty upon 'copies,' and also upon 'replicas or reproductions.' We assume that so far as it relates to replicas or reproductions, it is tended to cover those imported after the two provided for in Paragraph 652. Congress in framing these two paragraphs has not selected words with single meanings, so there is necessarily ambiguity. We must, therefore, determine the meaning of Congress by the context and the intent, as gathered by comparing the two paragraphs, 376 and 652."

Judge Waite's Decision.

After referring to the dictionary definitions of "replica" and "reproduction," Judge Waite construes these two close provisions of the present tariff as follows:

"We think a replica must be held to be a duplicate of the original, produced by the same artist. It must be identical in material, size, and detail. A replica, in our judgment, is distinguished from a copy in that the latter may be made by a different person. In the view taken by Congress, 'copy' is evidently a broader term, including such articles as were not intended to be admitted free under Paragraph 652.

The word "reproductions," as used in Paragraph 652, we think is intended to amplify the expression, and must be held to cover the same class of articles as those described as "replicas." It is true a replica may be a copy, or a reproduction may be a copy, within the broader meaning of that word; but it evidently was not intended by Congress to include copies in Paragraph 652. To hold that "reproduction" and "copy" are interchangeable terms within the meaning of the statute would make it necessary to extend the scope of Paragraph 652 so as to cover copies as well as replicas or reproductions.

The importation in this case being a work of art of the same material as the original, and of the same size and the same detail, must, we think, be considered a copy. Not being by the same artist as the original, it may not be held to be a replica or reproduction.

The protest is overruled and the assessment under Paragraph 376 sustained."

The two paragraphs of the law involved have proved exceedingly perplexing to both officials and importers, and have resulted in many tariff conflicts. In view of this, it is believed Mr. Rockefeller will appeal in order to obtain a final interpretation of the law.

Steal Thorpe's $400 Ring.

"Jim" Thorpe, the champion all-around athlete of the world, right fielder of the Jersey City baseball team of the International League, lost a diamond ring valued at $400 when thieves invaded the team's dressing rooms at International Park on Sunday afternoon. The robbery occurred at the end of the game between the Jersey team and the team from Buffalo when the rooms were left unguarded. Edward Bailey, centre fielder of the Jersey City team, lost a ring worth $60.

Aldrich Jewels Not Found.

A report was published last night that the $50,000 worth of jewels which were stolen from the home of Sherwood Aldrich, President of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, on June 27 last, had been found, and that they had never been stolen at all but had been left in a safe and forgotten. At Mr. Aldrich's home it was said that there was no truth in the report, and that no information as to the whereabouts of the jewels had been received.

SEAMEN'S LAW CONDEMNED.

The Nation's Business Publishes Views of Shipping Interests.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Desiring to ascertain just how the men who are interested in shipping feel with regard to the Seamen's Law, which will become effective Nov. 4, The Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has requested the heads of several steamship companies to state their point of view.

"Our laws and regulations must be changed to correspond to those of foreign nations with which we come in direct competition," says Captain Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, whose ships are engaged in trade with China and the Pacific generally. "The laws of Great Britain are preferable, as under them more than half of the steam tonnage of the world is successfully operated. We should have, I believe, a commission of shipping men, not politicians, to draft these laws, and to advise Congress, thereby preventing any future blunder like the Seamen's bill."

Of the same opinion is Eugene W. Ong, assistant general counsel of the United Fruit Company. He says the whole proposition respecting the Seamen's act boils down to this: "If the American people desire higher wages and special privileges for seamen on the high seas, some one will have to pay for them. If the law compels all ships entering our ports to pay higher wages it means higher rates, and the American farmer and manufacturer would have to stand the expense. If foreign ships escape the provisions of the law, as seems likely, and they should be enforced only against American ships, the law sounds the death knell of the American merchant marine."

"Certified public accountants have recorded their findings," says Lewis J. Spence, Director of Traffic of the Southern Pacific Company, "that the requirements of the Seamen's law will increase the cost of operation of the Pacific Mail service, in wages and feeding of crews alone, more than $600,000 per annum, which is considerably more than the company has earned in excess of its fixed charges and cost of operation in any recent year."

Work is now proceeding for a referendum to be taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States upon the question whether the Seamen's act should be repealed.

DELAY TAILORS' TRUCE.

Strikers Insist on Closed Shops as Preliminary Condition.

The Committee of Immediate Adjustment held sessions yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening without arriving at a complete solution of the immediate difficulties between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

The committee will hold another meeting today in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at 55 Liberty Street. The principal unsettled question is that of the closed shop, which the labor organization insists upon enforcing in all clothing shops in the city. Several times yesterday the representatives of the manufacturers and the employes were near a break on this subject.

Charles L. Bernheimer and Dr. J. L. Magnes, who called the conference which appointed the Committee on Immediate Adjustment, said last night there was a prospect that a working basis for the present could be agreed upon today. When such a basis is agreed upon the 21,000 tailors who are now striking will go back to work.

Before the present strike is settled, however, it is probable that 16,000 tailors in the employ of manufacturers not belonging to the association will be called out. If these 16,000 strike, however, the majority of them will soon be back at work, according to the union officials, as a large number of independent manufacturers have asked the union for a settlement, while many other independents have joined the manufacturers' organization.

A committee representing contractors who do work for clothing manufacturers called at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and asked to be permitted to join in the meeting of the Committee on Immediate Adjustment. They will be heard today.

Officials of nine unions of jacketmakers in this city met yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort and decided to hold themselves in readiness for a strike. Word was received last night that the 8,000 men's and children's garment makers in Newark had voted, pledging themselves to strike at the call of their officials.

The Council of Conciliation, which is seeking a modus vivendi for the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, heard testimony from representatives of the union yesterday as to the rate of wages paid to the workmen. The session today may be the last on which it will hear evidence, and members of the council are hopeful that an agreement will be reached in the middle or latter part of this week.

EX-PASTOR IN THE MORGUE.

Unclaimed Body Thought to be That of Man Bishop Greer Unfrocked.

The body of a man, who, the police believe, was Henry Rollings, a former Episcopal minister, who was unfrocked by Bishop Greer in 1913 "with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and at his own request, he having declared to me in writing his renunciation of said ministry," according to the Bishop's official announcement, is in the Morgue, where the police are still hoping some relative or friend will claim it. The man died in Harlem Hospital last Thursday, when he was held for further examination after having been arrested on Sunday of last week for disorderly conduct and intoxication.

His examination was postponed by Magistrate Marsh in Harlem Court on Monday at the man's request, and on Wednesday he was sent to the hospital. To the last he insisted he was Henry Lombard, and at first called himself a doctor, though later he admitted he had been a minister. He said he lived at 189 Claremont Avenue.

There it was learned that a Henry Rollings had lodged with Miss Julia Lomberd and that he frequently had appeared at the house intoxicated. Three weeks ago Miss Lomberd moved to 825 West 178th Street, but was called to the bedside of her mother in Wentworth, N. H., before she could occupy her new quarters. According to Supt. Gibson she installed Rollings as caretaker for her and recently the Superintendent said he wrote to Miss Lomberd, saying that several women tenants had complained of Rollings's actions. Before a reply was received Rollings disappeared.

The Rev. Henry Rollings was the son of a physician and had studied medicine himself. He received his theological education in England and was received into the diocese of New York in 1900. His last work here was at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

MAYOR MITCHEL IS 36.

Works at His Desk from 9 A. M. Till 6:30 P. M. on His Birthday.

Mayor Mitchel celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday by arriving at his office in the City Hall promptly at 9 o'clock. He was occupied with the details of the city government until 1 o'clock, when he took thirty minutes for luncheon. He then worked until 6:30 P. M.

"Do you feel as though you are getting older?" the Mayor was asked as he left for home.

"Not a bit of it. Feel as young as I ever did," he said with a smile.

ROOSEVELT HINTS AT HUGHES FOR 1916

Says the Progressives Would Support Such a Man if Republicans Nominated Him.

ALL RESTS WITH OLD PARTY

Colonel Characterizes Peace-at-Any-Price Advocates as "Mollycoddles" and "Sissies."

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—"It all depends," said Theodore Roosevelt today, "on the Republicans whether or not I and the Progressive Party members return to the old party next year. It depends on the man they put up whether or not he will get our support.

"Suppose the Republicans should name Justice Hughes for President—I am merely using the name in a hypothetical case—it would be proper for us to support him. Our progressive idea could be embraced in such a candidacy. However, if the Republican Party again should refuse to read the handwriting on the wall, and should again refuse to give heed to the demand for social and industrial justice, the Progressive Party would be an imperative need to the country and be an influence to be counted on for the best good of the country."

One of the most important conferences held by Colonel Roosevelt in Seattle was that with Senator Poindexter. No statement concerning this conference was made public.

Inasmuch as Mr. Poindexter has announced his return to the Republican Party, the probable nature of their conversation is a matter of much speculation.

"And I want to say right here," said the Colonel, "when any time I have any statement to make about politics or about anything else I will make it over my own signature. I always have been able to speak for myself, and I believe I am yet."

The Colonel did not hesitate to express his notions of the "Peace-at-any-price" propagandists, whom he referred to as "mollycoddles."

"It does me a lot of good to see some real men when mollycoddles seem to be so much to the fore," he exclaimed at Vancouver, Wash., where a group of Spanish-American war veterans greeted him with a flag.

"The only human being that I think as little of as I do of a mollycoddle is a crook. To my mind there is no one so degraded as a crook, and a mollycoddle is little better than a crook."

"What is your definition of a mollycoddle?" some one asked him. "A mollycoddle is nothing but a grown-up sissy—a grown-up sissy of either sex.

"If you hear any man who claims to give utterance to my views, you will know absolutely that he is inventing what he says or is misrepresenting what has been said."

Several names were mentioned to him as Presidential possibilities — Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats.

"Now, boys, you can't get me to say anything about any one who may be a candidate for President," he protested. "From time to time I'll make statements on subjects affecting the whole country, but you can depend upon it that it will not be from the standpoint of a mollycoddle.

"As matters stand now it would take about twelve years to make definite headway with the Progressive Party, and in my part of the country the Progressives cannot be held together that long if there should be an opportunity to carry forward the principles of the party through another channel."

T. R. CALLS BRYAN TIMID.

"Milk-and-Water Statesman," the Colonel Says—Flays Weaklings.

A "milk-and-water statesman" is what Colonel Theodore Roosevelt calls William Jennings Bryan in an article on "Peace Insurance and Preparedness Against War" in the August Metropolitan magazine, an article in which he shows little patience with peace advocates who cannot see the lessons contained in the European war. Of the former Secretary of State he says:

Mr. Bryan resigns the foremost position in the American Cabinet and immediately addresses a large meeting of Germans, where he was very properly received with unpronounced applause as a faithful servant of the present German Government, as a man who, however amiable his intentions, had in actual fact stood against the honor and interest of America. Now, if Mr. Bryan were a German, the German Government would not for one moment permit him to make the kind of address against Germany that the Germans applauded him for making against his own country and ours. The success of the German policy of blood-and-iron largely depends upon their possible rivals and opponents adopting a policy of milk-and-water. The blood-and-iron statesman of one nation finds in the milk-and-water statesman of another nation the man predestined through the ages to be his ally and his tool.

The Colonel also hints that it is possible for America to become a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde among nations if the peace at any price persons prevail and yield to the terrorism spread by Germany. He says:

There is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in nations as in individuals, and sheer terrorism is often found working hand in hand with flabby and timid international pacifism for the undoing of righteousness and for the deification of the most brutal form of successful militarism.

Colonel Roosevelt thinks the chief characteristic of the peace at any price man is "downright physical or moral timidity," and he believes Germany has counted on this in waging a war of terrorism which shall make the weaklings urge submission to her program. Says he:

The object—terrorization—has not been achieved as regards the fighting men of England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Serbia. But it has had a distinctive effect in cowing timid persons everywhere. I do not believe it would have any effect in cowing the bulk of our people if our people could be waked up to what has happened; but I have no question that it has had a very great effect in cowing that noisy section of our people which has talked loudest about peace at any price. The people who say of the present Administration that "at any rate, it has kept us out of trouble with Mexico or Germany," the people who say that we ought not to act about the Lusitania, the people who save we ought not to have acted on behalf of Belgium, include in their ranks very many of the persons who are cowed by Germany, who are afraid of what Germany would do if we stood up for our own rights or for the rights of other and weaker peoples. Recently, in certain circles, some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," —a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled "I didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother." The two would stand on precisely the same moral level.

A quotation from the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel serves to open Colonel Roosevelt's article and he commends it to the "prayerful consideration of all those in high political office whether Presidents, Secretaries of State, or leaders of the Senate and House at Washington."

FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL ASTOR

Rich Manufacturer of England Stricken with Heart Failure.

H. H. Wildt, head of the firm of H. H. Wildt & Co., at Leicester, England, manufacturers of steam turbines and knitting machinery, was found dead at 6:30 o'clock last evening in his room in the Hotel Astor. Dr. S. S. Burt, the hotel physician, and Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital said his death was probably due to heart trouble. The body was discovered when a stenographer, whom Wildt had employed as secretary, called there and found the door of the room locked.

Wildt, who was of German descent, but a citizen of Great Britain, came here eight months ago accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Phillis Humpidge, and had feared to return to his home and business in England because of the mob attacks there on people with German names, and he feared even more the prospect of being sent to a concentration camp, it was said. Mrs. Humpidge, who was with friends in Philadelphia yesterday, arrived here at midnight to take charge of the body.

Wildt, who had been justice of the peace at Leicester and chairman of several hospital, industrial and financial boards, had large independent means. His firm employed 5,000 men. His fiscal agents here are Schulz & Ruckgaber of 15 William Street. Max Ruckgaber, a member of that firm, said last night they had represented Wildt's company here for four years. Mr. Ruckgaber said he had heard no complaints from Wildt which would indicate that his long residence here was enforced because of conditions in England. Wildt had made several connections with business houses here to handle his goods. It was said by his acquaintances at the hotel last night that Wildt, while having German social and business connections, was on very friendly terms with several English statesmen, and before leaving his home he had made an offer of his plant to the British for use as a munitions factory.

Mrs. Humpidge said her father was born in Germany and had lived in England since he was 2 years old. He has two sons, both of whom, she said, were in the British Army.

SEE IMAGINARY SUBMARINES

Passengers on the Atlantic Liners Are Deceived by Shadows.

Many passengers arriving from Europe by foreign steamers imagine they have seen submarines or floating mines on the voyage across. A cloud casting a shadow on the water or an empty oil cask leaving a greasy trail is sufficient to raise an alarm among nervous passengers.

This was demonstrated yesterday on the arrival of the Anchor Line steamer Tuscania from Glasgow via Liverpool, whose cabin passengers were certain there was a big submarine on each side of the ship about ten miles away on Sunday morning, July 11, off the Tuskar Rocks in the Irish Channel. They did not see the submarines, but knew that Captain McLean had received wireless warnings from the Admiralty and was driving his ship full speed.

The Captain and the officers of the Tuscania denied that the ship had been close to any German submarines, and added that the only warning received from the Admiralty was the one that had been sent out daily for some time past: "Submarines active off the southwest coast of Ireland."

J. L. King of Atlanta, Ga., one of the passengers who crossed to Liverpool recently on the White Star liner Lapland, said that on the eastward voyage he just missed witnessing the torpedoing of the French freighter Chandec in the Irish Sea. The Chandec was hit about ten miles ahead of the Lapland, and when the latter arrived on the scene three British torpedo boat destroyers were standing by the wreck of the vessel, which was slowly sinking.

AMERICAN KILLED IN AFRICA.

Diamond Prospector Tells How Natives Shot His Partner.

George Newport of Miami, Ariz., a diamond prospector who returned yesterday on the Anchor liner Tuscania from a tour in West Africa, brought the news of the death of E. G. Decker of Buffalo, his companion, who was shot by hostile blacks in June, 1914.

Mr. Newport said that he and Decker explored the region of the Kivila River in the Belgian Congo and penetrated twenty-five miles into an uncharted forest, where they were attacked by natives armed with modern rifles. Decker was shot in the jaw and Newport carried him to the river intending to swim across to the other side with him. In the middle of the stream, which was very swift, Newport continued, Decker slipped off his back and was drowned. He recovered the body and buried it under a clump of date palms on the bank of the stream.

While he was on board the Elder Dempster steamer Elizabethville, traveling from the Gold Coast to Liverpool, Newport said the vessel was chased by a German submarine in the Irish Sea for half an hour and had a narrow escape from being torpedoed.

R. WAYNE PARKER PUT IN AN ASYLUM

Congressman from Ninth N. J. District Violent in Newark Station.

ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

Insisted Secretary of State Lansing Should Be Curbed or He Would Scuttle the Ship.

Representative R. Wayne Parker of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey was committed to the Essex County Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, N. J., yesterday. He had been taken forcibly from his home, 29 Saybrook Place, Newark, to the City Hospital and placed in the observation ward on Sunday, but the hospital authorities doubted their authority to hold him in view of his protests and he was released. It was said that he had suffered a mental collapse, probably caused by the extreme heat.

Mr. Parker caused a stir in the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark yesterday morning, when his brother, Cortlandt Parker, tried to persuade him not to go to Washington. With the assistance of policemen he was prevented from boarding a train and was put struggling into an automobile. He was taken to his Newark home in company with Dr. Joseph Newsmith, his family physician. Police Surgeon J. Henry Clark was called in, and after examining Mr. Parker he ordered him removed to the hospital.

Mr. Parker became so violent that word was telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Detectives Corbitt, O'Gara, Donnelly and Conlon were sent to the house. Resisting the officers with considerable strength the patient was finally placed in a private automobile and taken to the hospital. He was in his bare feet when received at the institution.

Close friends of Mr. Parker say he had been acting strangely of late. They told how he had written letters to friends saying that he believed President Wilson had better curb Secretary Lansing or else Lansing would "scuttle the ship." He wrote, too, that he believed he ought to go to Washington and take hold of the affairs of State.

Yesterday he left his house in Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., and went to Newark on horseback. He was followed to Newark by Mrs. Parker, who was later joined by Cortlandt Parker, his brother and law partner.

Cortlandt Parker said today:

"We believe the excessive heat of the last few days has affected my brother's mind. For several days he has been very irritable, though at no time violent or approaching that condition. He insisted on having everything his own way, and would not stand being crossed in anything. Despite the protests of his wife and other members of the family he rode down to Newark on horseback. That, I believe was the direct cause of his collapse. We have no means of knowing how serious his condition may be."

The Representative's wife, Mrs. Eleanor Gordon Parker, made the application for the commitment to the Overbrook institution, and it was signed by Drs. Clark and Fewsmith. Hardening of the arteries was given as the cause of Mr. Parker's condition. After a conference with County Counsel Alfred N. Dalrymple, Judge Patrick J. Dolan of the Court of Domestic Relations, signed the commitment.

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1848. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1885. He ran for Congress in 1892 and was defeated. He was elected two years later and served continuously until 1910, when he was defeated by Edward W. Townsend. He was returned to Congress in 1914. Much of Mr. Parker's work in Congress was on the Military and Judiciary Committees.

SEEKS McCORMACK'S PLACE.

Alderman Cole Candidate for President of Borough of Richmond.

Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Estimate called the three Aldermen representing the Borough of Richmond into conference yesterday and impressed upon them the necessity of electing an able man to succeed Charles J. McCormack as President of the Borough. The Aldermen, Charles P. Cole, John J. O'Rourke, and William Fink, under the law, do the selecting. The Mayor will preside and in the event of a tie is empowered to cast the deciding vote.

If one of the Aldermen should become a candidate he must resign. It was learned yesterday that Alderman Cole felt he was fitted to fill the post because he had been for ten years a member of the Board of Aldermen. It was said Alderman Fink was in favor of Cole but that O'Rourke was opposed to him.

The Borough of Richmond is much wrought up over the choice, and it is expected that a large representation from that borough will be present in City Hall today. Among the candidates are: Spire Pitou, Jr., Acting Borough President; Sheriff Joseph F. O'Grady, Howard R. Bayne, William G. Wilcox, who is a member of the Fusion Committee of 107 which nominated Mayor Mitchel; ex-Coroner Matthew Cahill, and J. Fred Smith, a real estate operator.

MENDICANT WORTH $6,000.

Finger Prints Help Convict a White-Haired Prisoner.

White-haired and benevolent looking, Pasquale Caruso, who lives at 1,402 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, appeared before Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of begging, which had been preferred against him by several merchants in East Broadway. The police declared that his arm, which they said was carried in a sling, had nothing at all the matter with it; and by finger-print records and personal identification they submitted that he had been arrested on a similar charge Feb. 22 and released on suspended sentence.

Caruso said that he owned a four-thousand-dollar home in Brooklyn and had $2,000 in the bank, and further declared that the finger-print records were unreliable and the police records wrong. But the Magistrate sentenced him to two months in the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Auto Driver Sent to Tombs.

Blaine Maxwell, a real estate operator of 501 West 148d Street, who was arrested on May 8 after an automobile he was driving had hit a trolley pole at 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, appeared before Justices Russell, Herrman and Herbert in Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated. He admitted he had had two drinks, but said he was only exhausted, having driven his car for twenty-two consecutive hours. He was sentenced to twenty days in the Tombs.

RECTOR'S

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Four Best Dancing Acts in America nightly in Ballroom

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Rector's famous Cold Buffet in Main Dining Room. Ready during Luncheon and Dinner. Help yourself if you desire.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TOMORROW and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Tomorrow. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE World's Greatest Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (POPULAR) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH

Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evgs. Ev. at 8:15. SIX SONG BIRDS ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. George Armstrong, 10 Other Acts.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75c. FRITZI SCHEFF MYSTERIA, MORTON & MOORE, Will Rogers, Courtney Sisters, Avon Comedy 4, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. POP. MAT. TOM'W 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

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VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. ON HER WEDDING NIGHT. THE GODDESS (11th Chapter).

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c LAURA HOPE CREWS In "THE FIGHTING HOPE." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

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EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

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The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park 7,000.00

Cuisine Unequalled—Charges Moderate

Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates

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An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:

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A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.

MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.

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Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

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We sell Carter's Underwear because—like all other Wallach merchandise—it gives entire satisfaction.

There are no seams to trouble you; no weak spots; no misfits and they come out of the laundry just as they went in.

Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.50.

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Better come in to-day and get yours.

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Coat and Trousers, $16.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Thursday fair; moderate temperature; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,997. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER, AT LAST, TELLS HIS WHOLE STORY, IN FINAL PLEA FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY BUT DOES NOT OFFER TO EXPOSE GRAFT

"BIG TIM" AIDED ROSENTHAL

Says Sullivan Was Nearly Crazy Over Fear of Exposure.

HAD NO INCENTIVE TO KILL

Tells of Message Brought from Whitman That Rosenthal Couldn't Hurt Him.

HURT BY GAYNOR'S STAND

Implores the Governor to Hear Joseph Murphy, Who Listened to Informers in Tombs.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker sent to Governor Whitman yesterday a personal appeal, asking him to forbid his death in the electric chair next week for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Becker asked the Governor to forbid the carrying out of the death sentence "in the light of certain facts now disclosed for the first time," which are embodied in a sixty-page manuscript—Becker's own story of his relation with Rosenthal, Rose, and other gamblers—and a supplemental statement which was prepared by W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, as a result of conversations which Mr. Cockran had with Becker.

The longer statement, which is in Becker's own handwriting, is one on which he has been at work for months during his imprisonment in the death house. In it he tells of his relations with members of the underworld, with whom, he says, he came into contact through his position as anti-gambling crusader.

Becker Signs in Death House.

John B. Johnston, of Cockran & Manton's office, took the supplemental statement to Sing Sing last night, and Becker went over it and signed it. It contains the appeal to the Governor to interfere with the carrying out of the death sentence, and clears up certain parts of the first statement. Mr. Cockran also sent to the Governor a copy of his application to Justice Hughes for a writ of error.

The occasion of making the story public, Becker says, was the publication of what purported to be a statement of his, which was disclosed through other persons to whom he was said to have told the story. Had it not been for that, Becker asserts, the story which he had prepared would not have been made public until after his death.

Becker's own story begins with a recital of his anti-gambling crusades and his meeting with Jack Rose in October, 1911. He names several persons connected with the Police Department at different times, who were supposed to have interests in gambling resorts. As early as November, 1911, several months before Rosenthal's murder, Becker says, he had been warned by Alfred Henry Lewis, the writer, that some of the officials who had gambling interests were trying to "frame" him, because of his activities against their resorts.

Corroboration from H. C. Terry.

Henry C. Terry, a reporter for The New York American, who is referred to as "Deacon Terry" in Becker's statement, confirmed last night Becker's assertion that a few hours before Rosenthal was killed Terry brought Becker a message from Whitman to the effect that Becker was an efficient police officer and had nothing to fear from the gambling investigation.

Before Becker's appeal to the Governor was made public Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel announced that proceedings would be started in a day or two in application for a new trial for Becker on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Mr. Manton would not discuss the nature of the evidence. The application must be made to the Justice sitting in Special Term, Part 2, of the Supreme Court.

BECKER'S APPEAL IN FULL.

Here follows Becker's appeal to the Governor, with his story of his relations with city officials and with the gamblers:

Sir:—The publication yesterday and this morning of what purports to be a statement of mine concerning the murder of which I have been adjudged guilty, forces me to send you now a communication which I had originally intended for publication after my death.

It is indeed true, that under the Constitution of this State, before a man convicted of a capital offense can be actually put to death, it is his right to have all the proceedings through which his conviction was secured reviewed by an independent and impartial mind occupying the executive chair. Even though the judgment has been affirmed by every branch of the Judicial department, it still remains the duty of the Executive to decide whether, considering the character of the witnesses who testified on the trial, the manner of conducting it, or for any reason whatever, the sentence against him shall be executed, modified or entirely remitted.

But the degree to which I can enjoy this right which the Constitution undertakes to bestow on me is so well stated in an editorial printed last Saturday by a prominent newspaper of

Continued on Page 6.

Chief Assertions Made by Becker in His Appeal to Whitman for Life

In his appeal to Governor Whitman to forbid his execution ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker asserts:

That "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary appealed to him to keep that politician's name out of the Rosenthal trial, saying that "Big Tim" was nearly insane as a consequence of the murder.

That he agreed to do this only after the secretary had visited the informers in the Tombs and obtained their promise not to involve "Big Tim."

That Police Inspector George McCluskey, now dead, never spoke to him after he had raided a gambling house in which McCluskey was reported to have a 25 per cent. interest.

That the public thought he "had something on Gaynor" because the Mayor had stood by him; and that the newspapers "pounded" him because he wouldn't tell something about Gaynor that he didn't know.

That Waldo's refusal to suspend him after Rosenthal's murder was instrumental in the same way in influencing public opinion against him, because he had nothing to tell about Waldo.

That his guilt of Rosenthal's murder has never been clearly established; and that although he pleads for life he would rather die a felon's death than live a felon's life in prison.

MUNITIONS STRIKE PROVES A FIASCO

Remington Co. Cuts Hours and Raises Pay and Machinists Refuse to Walk Out.

BUT LEADERS SAY THEY WILL

Their Plans Spoiled by Misunderstanding—A Few Sub-Contractors' Machinists Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—The strike of machinists at the new plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, which was to start today and which the twenty or more international labor leaders gathered here counted upon to start a general strike conflagration, did not take place. To-night, according to the manufacturers, just 1 per cent. of the 2,800 machinists in Bridgeport are on strike, and none of these is from the Remington plant.

When the noon whistle blew at the Remington Arms plant, the appointed signal for the walkout of the 300 machinists, the entire delegation of labor leaders, a half hundred newspapermen and photographers, and 500 curious onlookers were assembled outside the gates.

John A. Johnston, International Vice President of the Iron Workers' Union, and J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the machinists, were on hand to inaugurate the big strike. All of Bridgeport's available policemen were on duty at the plant.

As the whistle blew the crowd surged about the gates, where barbed wire and guards held them back. Five minutes passed, ten, twenty, and 12:30 saw Keppler and Johnson pacing up and down before the plant awaiting their men. At 1 o'clock not a machinist had issued from the portals. The hoarse whistle blew, calling back the 2,000 workers to their task, and Keppler and Johnson and the rest were left in wonder.

A cog had slipped in this way:

Before the noon whistle blew, Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the plant, placed guards at all the exits to ask the machinists to wait a few minutes. They did. The foreman told them that, on behalf of the Remington Company, Major Penfield desired to assure them a permanent eight-hour day, beginning Aug. 1, and to guarantee a dollar a day increase in pay.

Fewer Hours, Higher Wages.

Dinner was sent in to the men from the company restaurant by an underground passage, and for the dinner hour they pondered. A few minutes before one they voted not to strike and to send a message of thanks to Major Penfield. Thus the machinists, 70 per cent. of them union men who voted last Friday night to strike, got what they wanted. The above account is according to statements made by a number of the men. The labor leaders say no offer was accepted.

The strike leaders succeeded in getting the strike call to the machinists in several other plants, and they say that at the factory of the Bridgeport Engineering Company, twenty-eight men struck, and at the Gaynor Manufacturing Company, twelve; at the Middle Street Remington plant, twelve, and at the Columbia Bolt & Nut Company, eight—a total of sixty. Another labor estimate puts the number at 175. James G. Ludlum, President of the Manufacturers' Association, tonight said that a poll of all the manufacturers in Bridgeport showed that only twenty-eight men struck in all.

Mr. Ludlum said: "The strike is a fizzle. The labor agitators have failed."

While tonight there are 400 men on strike in the new arms plant, on which 3,000 are employed, and while the labor people declare there has been no change in their plans, the Bridgeport manufacturers say the moral effect of the refusal of the Remington machinists to strike will deal a death blow to the industrial conflict. They believe that a few days hence will see all the strikers back at work. At the plant today 100 bricklayers were laid off because the absence of the ironworkers who struck a week ago had made it impossible for their work to go further.

The labor men admitted tonight that not a man had left work in the main plant of the Remington Company at noon. They said the failure was due to a misunderstanding, but that they would not go to work tomorrow morning. They added that the night force of machinists at the Remington plant had failed to go to work tonight. This the Remington authorities denied.

Pickets were at work tonight, and they were said to have been responsible for the strike of the night force. Pick-

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STANDARD OIL'S ALIENS STRIKE

1,200 Foreign Employes in Bayonne Attack Police with Pistols and Stones.

INSPECTOR CADY WOUNDED

Plant Closed and 6,000 Men Out, but the Company Is Prepared for a Year's Fight.

Two riots, in which more than 100 revolver shots were exchanged among fifty policemen and some 1,200 strikers, followed the shutting down yesterday morning of the Standard Oil Company's works in Bayonne, N. J. No one was hurt, for the police fired into the air and the strikers proved poor marksmen.

General Manager George B. Gifford closed the plant at 7 o'clock, when 300 to 400 men failed to report for work. About 100 still cleaners quit last Thursday when their demands for a 15 per cent. increase in wages were ignored, and on Monday 900 coopers followed them after receiving no reply to a demand for an 11 per cent. increase. The plant employs between 5,000 and 6,000 men, but when the number of strikers reached between 1,300 and 1,400 yesterday morning Mr. Gifford decided to abandon all work.

"We have enough oil here to last us for a year," he said, "and we have no intention of giving in to the strikers. We can stand a long strike and will do so."

It was said that oil could be pumped to the Bayonne works from Philadelphia, and that the company could import barrels from its plants in Rochester and Minneapolis. Thus the company would be physically equipped to continue work should it be decided to replace the strikers with strike-breakers.

As a precautionary measure following the first riot, which occurred an hour after the works had closed, six oil tank steamships which had been tied up to the company piers were moved out into the upper bay and anchored near the Statue of Liberty.

Several hundred women took part in the first riot, which was begun by the stoning of some policemen. Inspector Daniel Cady directed the police from a buggy, and he was struck in the chest with a cobblestone and knocked from his carriage. Policeman Alfred Clark, who rode with him, was struck in the neck with half a brick and stunned.

The workmen finally withdrew, and there was no more disorder until about 6 o'clock, when a crowd of men attacked John Gulsky of 41 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, who had been working in another oil plant. Mistaking him for a Standard workman, the men blackjacked him and turned on the police when the latter came to the rescue. Gulsky was sent to the Bayonne City Hospital with his head split open and in a serious condition otherwise. Six strikers were arrested and held for a hearing today.

Sheriff Kinkead of Jersey City swore in seventy-five deputies, who were armed with revolvers and clubs. These augmented the usual force of 150 special policemen employed at the works, and in addition, sixty-five of Bayonne's police force of seventy-five were stationed near the works, about which they drew a "dead line."

Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson sent applications to Jersey City and to New York for twenty police horses, intending to mount his men today, when more trouble is feared.

The 2,000 employes of the Tide Water Oil Company, which adjoins the Standard, have stuck to their work, but the Standard men predict they will strike. The Bergen Point Chemical Works were deserted yesterday, when the force of 300 men quit in sympathy with the Standard men.

The Standard has a storage plant at Bayway, near Elizabeth, where 600 men are employed. These men did not join the strike yesterday, and it was said at the works that no trouble was expected, as the men were satisfied with their work and their wages.

The Standard Oil Company last night issued to its employes a circular, printed in English, Polish, Hungarian, and Italian, in which it warned the workmen to pay no attention to the efforts of "professional agitators" to induce them to make demands for changes in working conditions and wages.

"The company is now and always has been," the circular ran, "willing to deal with its employes and consider any complaints they may have, but under no circumstances will it deal with outsiders or consider any ultimatium demanding an answer within twenty-four hours."

The circular was posted in prominent places about Bayonne and distributed by hand to persons on the streets.

When the still cleaners demanded more pay a few days ago they did not go directly to the officials of the company, but hired a Jersey City Polish lawyer to make the demand in their behalf.

Drink CARABANA Water, the natural laxative, and avoid many ills. 50c., all druggists. —Adv.

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Kaiser and His Advisers Are Denounced in a German Humanity League Manifesto

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—The Westminster Gazette says that the following manifesto, dated Rotterdam, July 20, has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League to its associates and to friends in Europe and America:

"Dear Comrades: Although by base treachery Ernst Schuster was betrayed at Magdeburg and sentenced to death his work has not perished, and we shall not cease to oppose by propaganda the iniquitous policy of the Imperial Government. By false declarations the press is compelled to deceive the Fatherland and our compatriots continue to be slaughtered in the trenches. By golden gifts members of the Reichstag and publicists have been seduced to betray the people's cause they had sworn to defend.

"We ask all our associates to enforce in their towns and communes the truth, which every wage-earner and toiler must be made to grasp. Durch die Geduld, Vernunft und Zeit wird moglich die Unmoglichkeit, (through patience, reason, and time, the impossible becomes possible.) We must not be disheartened by the knowledge of internal oppression which holds down by force a restless and indignant nation. It should spur us on to proclaim with renewed vigor that the real patriots are those who, loving and defending their own homes and kinsfolk, respect and maintain inviolate the rights of all peoples to a common measure of freedom and justice.

"We are convinced, therefore, that there has been no conspiracy by any Government or nation against Germany and that, on the contrary, it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism. It is this yoke which crushes us to the slavery that enlightened democrats in all countries must assist us in breaking before the German States can regain the pathway of peace.

"We desire outraged Belgium, Luxemburg, and France to be restored to tranquility, and the liberation of Poland and Bohemia from the fetters of servitude.

"For nearly a year the devastating conflict has shattered our homes, darkened our lives, robbed us of our bravest sons, and set the whole civilized world against us. Our Government has by foul corruption deceived the Turkish nation and compassed its ruin.

"Let us look facts plainly in the face. No State coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail and welcomed in every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed the fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year. Everywhere the German flag was respected. Today it is a badge of infamy.

"To their last hours the Kaiser, von Tirpitz, and Bethmann-Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea.

"Fortified by these reasons, we earnestly appeal to every democratic Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian, and Württemberger to join hands with all who realize the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders, and Luxemburg and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine.

"KARL BERNSTEIN, CONRAD SCHWABE, EMIL GOTT, GUSTAV OCHS, JACOB MAMELSDORP, FRANZ GAUSSEN, HEINRICH GLAUERT, OTTO SCHLICH, FRIEDRICH KOHLER, ADOLF RUPPIN, EITEL BLUMENFELDT, ALBRECHT ZETTEL."

Ernest Shurster, who is mentioned in this remarkable document in such a way as to suggest that he may have been executed by the German Government, has not before been mentioned in dispatches or mail service. It is at least possible that he was one of the Socialists who objected early to the making of war by the Fatherland, and according to some reports, were put to death.

FRENCH WON FIGHT INSIDE A CHATEAU

Fierce Struggle at Vermelles, with Germans on Floor Ab and in the Cellar.

FOUGHT THROUGH CEILING

Its Collapse Brought Germans Down and Put an End to an Unprecedented Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—When giving some few weeks ago an account of the wonderful fifty days' fighting which ended in the capture of Vermelles (a few miles southwest of La Bassée) by the French, regret was expressed that a more intimate relation of its central feature, the storming of the château, could not be given, since no account could be obtained. That omission can now be made good, and the story told is of a struggle so quaintly intricate it may seem almost incredible to those who have taken no part in this style of fighting.

After several futile attempts at a direct advance the French commenced to carry a mine underneath the château, but it exploded just outside. An immense cavern yawned in front of them and the bodies of the Germans flung in all directions were all of the enemy to be seen, a shapeless mass of what had been a man having been driven almost half through the wall. The failure of their main intention was something of a shock, but bursting through the wall, which had been breached by the mine in many places, the assailants found themselves above a labyrinth of trenches dug deep through the paths and flower beds and bushes.

For a moment they could not believe their eyes, for the men in the trenches instead of firing at them were groping about confusedly as though it were pitch dark, pawing at each other's faces and feeling about for their arms. The tremendous shock of the explosion so close at hand had blinded and deafened some and deprived others of their senses.

Strange Struggle in Trenches.

Scarcely understanding their good fortune the French leaped on the distracted men and a weird struggle followed in the narrow trenches between the half-crazy Germans and their assailants. Machine gunners in the château tilted their weapons over the sandbagged windows determined to kill friend and foe together. The utmost depression, however, which could be given their guns only enabled them to hit odd corners of the trenches, but in a desperate attempt to kill something they fired belt after belt sweeping the trenches. The appalling stammer of machine guns firing from windows a few yards away shattering the ears with a thousand shots a minute, the bullets missing the fighting men's heads by inches or blowing anything to pieces that happened to be thrust up into their range, ripping sandbags into ribands, and scattering the contents into the combatants' faces, the wildly yelling of the Turcos, the Germans' curses, the scream of knifed and bayonetted men—small wonder neither side knew how the fight was going, and that the upshot of it came as a surprise to both.

The garrison of the château, irritated by the impotence of their machine guns, were dragging a couple out to play from the sandbagged porch upon the combatants unaware of twenty-five or thirty men who had gained the shelter of the house walls. These, as the doors which barred their hopes so unexpectedly opened, leaped with joyous yell upon the emerging Germans, who, cumbered with guns, tripods and belts, gave way before the onslaught, and were either bayonetted on the spot or managed to escape to the first story.

A most extraordinary situation was thus created. French reinforcements seeing their comrades enter the château, but not observing how they reached the entrance dashed forward to join them, but were swept to the ground by machine guns in the cellar covering the direct approach. Thus there were Germans on the first floor, French on the ground

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NEW ALLIES COMING, ASQUITH INTIMATES

Speaking for Another War Credit, He Hints Loans May Be Needed for Them.

HE ASKS FOR $750,000,000

This Will Tide Britain Over the Parliamentary Recess—Total So Far Voted $5,060,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—A direct intimation that more nations would soon join the war on the side of the Allies was made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith.

The Government was asking for an additional war credit of $750,000,000, and the Premier moved that it be granted.

There was, says The Daily News, one very significant phrase in Mr. Asquith's speech. Referring to the fact that the war expenditures was about £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) a day, he said it was possible that this amount would increase, and then he added that "advances to our Allies might also grow as adhesions to our cause of those States which did not take part in the war in its early stages came forward."

Later in his speech Mr. Asquith made a less direct allusion to the same subject, and argued that the Government ought to have large freedom in the matter. The Daily News remarks that: "Taken together and in view of the Prime Minister's careful use of words, those statements aroused unusual interest. They suggest a confidence as to the developments of the future which cannot be mistaken."

"It would not be wise," adds The Daily News, "to inquire too closely as to the nature of these developments, but certain facts are before us which seem to have a collective bearing on the future course of events. The return of M. Venizelos in Greece, though it has not yet become effective in a parliamentary sense, has changed the direction of the wind in the Balkans, and the strong action of Rumania in stopping the flow of munitions from Germany to Turkey is the most decisive evidence that there has yet been of the movemnt of opinion.

"Not less important is the frank declaration by M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, of the terms on which his country is prepared to throw in its lot with the Allies. The disaffection of Bulgaria has throughout been the weak link in the Balkan chain.

"M. Venizelos, with that large grasp of problems of statesmanship which he possesses, has been prepared to make large sacrifices to accomplish great ends, and we may rest assured that his influence will be at work to build up the breach in the Balkans, which has been so fatal to the interests of all the States and so advantageous to the enemy. The concession of Macedonia, which Bulgaria demands, is a large draft to make on Serbia, but Serbia would have abundant recompense in the reunion of the Serbian race which the ultimate absorption of Bosnia and Dalmatia would involve."

LONDON, July 20.—The second supplementary vote of credit of £150,000,000, introduced today in the House of Commons, will bring the amount actually appropriated by Parliament for war expenditures to the total of £630,000,000 ($3,250,000,000) during the current financial year. With the amount voted between Aug. 5 and March 1, the grand total is £1,012,000,000, ($5,060,000,000.)

The amount thus provided will tide over the period of the forthcoming Parliamentary recess. The vote of credit does not involve a new loan, but merely sanctions expenditures out of funds on hand.

In moving the new vote of credit Premier Asquith stated that for the first seventeen days of July the war expenditure had been £54,000,000, ($270,000,000,) and that the rate of expenditure showed daily a natural atendency to rise. The item of loans to allies of Great Britain might also, the Premier pointed out, grow with the adhesion to the allied cause of States not yet participating in the war.

The Premier estimated that £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) would carry Great Britain to the end of September, but in view of the possible contingencies he ad-

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PRESIDENT AND CABINET APPROVE NOTE; WARNS GERMANY TO RESPECT OUR RIGHTS; GERMANS 17 MILES FROM WARSAW

Government to Investigate Orduna Attack; Cabinet Receives W. O. Thompson's Complaint

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and the Cabinet decided today to have an investigation made in the case of the British steamer Orduna, which was attacked by a German submarine on July 9 while on her way from Liverpool to New York. This action was taken following the receipt of a statement from W. O. Thompson, counsel of the Federal Industrial Commission, who was a passenger on the ship.

Mr. Thompson did not see any torpedo fired at the Orduna by the German submarine, and was unable to give first-hand testimony that the Orduna had been fired on without notice. It was determined, however, that the report of Mr. Thompson justified the Government in making an investigation.

Accordingly, Secretary Lansing wrote a letter to Secretary McAdoo, requesting that his department undertake the investigation, which will probably be intrusted to the Collector of Customs at New York.

At the State Department it was said that the attention of the German Government had not been called to the charge that the Orduna was fired on by a German submarine without warning. Any action of that sort, if taken, will follow the investigation which is now ordered.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON 75-MILE LINE

Great General Assault in Progress from Tarvis to the Adriatic Shore.

CARSO TRENCHES STORMED

Two Thousand Austrians Captured in One Day's Fight—Vienna Says Attack Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The great battle on the most important sector of all in the Italo-Austrian war, that of the Isonzo River, appears to be nearing its culminating phase. A general assault is at this moment going forward all along the seventy-five-mile front from Tarvis to the Adriatic shore.

In the northern district, from Malborgeth to Caporetto, the giant task has been confined chiefly to the bigger artillery. There, as well as in the central tract down to Goritz, the Przemysl of the Isonzo, greater progress has already been realized than I am permitted to specify, for at a number of points where the Italians have cleared the way for a rapid and decisive advance such partial and isolated advances are being withheld lest they should lead to the formation of an insecure salient which without immediate support could not perhaps be held, even at the cost of a heavy sacrifice of life.

The most pronounced is the victorious Italian advance lower down on the Carso plateau, east of Sagrado. Here a terrific onslaught lasted the whole day on Monday, during which there was a co-ordinated movement between the advance of the largest masses of infantry yet employed and the continuous support of heavy guns and field pieces. It worked out to perfection. Before the sun had sunk below the horizon the Italians had carried row upon row of terraced trenches on rising ground, thickly sown with barbed-wire entanglements and studded with armored bomb-proof shelters. They bayoneted the defenders by hundreds and captured 2,000 prisoners, among them 30 officers; 1,000 rifles, six quick-firing guns, and a good quantity of ammunition.

Five-Mile Advance in Cadore.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 20.—Dispatches to The Tribune say that large gains have been made by the Italians since July 16. According to these advices the Austrians have lost more than five miles in Cadore and lesser distances in Carnia, at Hochspite, Gradina, Dodero, and Kellerwald on the Isonzo. The Austrians have recaptured two positions near Tolmino and north of San Lucas.

ROME, July 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Isonzo front our vigorous offensive resulted in progress yesterday, especially on the plateau of Carso, where we took 500 prisoners. Our troops dug in rapidly on the conquered positions and resisted counter-attacks. The action continued throughout the night.

The amount subscribed to the national loan up to Monday night was 950,000,000 lire, 190,000,000, according to information gathered by the Banca Italia. This sum will be increased by subscriptions received by institutes of commerce which have not yet come to hand.

Colonel Peppino Garibaldi, his four brothers, and a number of other officers who served with him in the regiment of Italian volunteers which fought with the French army in the Argonne earlier in the war, have reached the Italian front in the Cadore region. They have been attached to the Alpine brigade formed by the grandfather of the Garibaldi brothers, the famous Italian patriot, in the war against Austria in 1866.

The Garibaldians have taken an oath to defeat the Austrians or die in the attempt.

Austrians Report Foe Worsted.

VIENNA, July 20, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

The battle is proceeding in the district of Goritz. The Italian attack, which is now directed with great severity against the bridgehead at Goritz, was unsuccessful last night. After a heavy bombardment of the bridgehead, which lasted until noon, the Italian Eleventh Division of Infantry attacked the sector of Podgora. The Italians entered our trenches at some points, but were ejected.

After renewed artillery preparation

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Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 11, 16, 18, and 20.—Advt.

RUSSIANS LOSE OSTROLENKA FORT

Germans in North Also Within Range of Novo Georgievsk's Big Guns.

TAKE RADOM IN THE SOUTH

Lublin Civilians Ordered to be Ready to Quit with Army as Mackensen Advances.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—From the shores of the Gulf of Riga in the north to that part of Southern Poland into which they drove the Russians back from Galicia, the Austro-German armies are still surging forward, and if Warsaw can be denied them it will be almost a miracle.

This seems to be the opinion even among those in England who heretofore have been hopeful that the Russians would turn and deliver a counter blow, and news of the evacuation of the Polish capital, followed by the triumphant entry of the Germans amid such scenes as were enacted at Przemysl and Lemberg, would come as no surprise.

The German official statement, beginning at the northern tip of the eastern battle line, records the progress of the German troops to within about fifty miles of Riga. Then, following the great battle arc southward, chronicles further successes in the sector northeast of Warsaw, culminating in the capture of Ostrolenka, one of the fortresses designed to shield the capital.

The acute peril to Warsaw is accentuated by the Russian official communication which says that German columns are within artillery range of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the key to the capital from the northwest, and only about twenty miles from it.

Immediately southwest of the city, seventeen miles from it, Blonie has fallen, and further south Grojec, twenty-six miles distant, while German cavalry have captured Radom, capital of the province of that name, on the railroad to the great fortress of Ivangorod. The Lublin-Chelm Railway is still in the hands of the Russians, so far as is known, but the Russian Commander in Chief has issued, through the Civil Governor, an order that in case of a retreat from the town of Lublin, the male population is to attach itself to the retiring troops.

The belief is expressed in Danish military circles, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Germans intend to use Windau and Tukum as bases for operations designed to result in the capture of Riga, which would be used as a new naval base after the Gulf of Riga had been cleared of mines.

BERLIN, July 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Military critics of all the newspapers point out that the battle raging between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers is of decisive importance. The belief is expressed that the Russians will tenaciously resist the onslaught, throwing forward their best troops from Petrograd and Moscow. The imperial household troops have been held back until now, the writers say.

GREAT SWEEP DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Landsturm Troops Under Fire for First Time Highly Praised by Commanders.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Further progress in the German drive toward Warsaw from the north and south was announced here today in the following official statement issued by the War Office:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland the Russians were repulsed near Grosschmarden, east of Tukum, and near Gruendorf and Usingen. East of Kurshany the enemy also is retreating before our attack.

North of Novgorod, on the Narew, German troops captured enemy positions north of the confluence of the Skrwa and Piasa Rivers. Fresh Landsturm troops who were under fire for the first time especially distinguished themselves. North of the mouth of the Skwa we reached the Narew. The permanent fortifications of Ostrolenka, on the northwest bank of the river, were captured.

South of the Vistula our troops advanced into hostile positions to Blonie and Grojec. (Blonie is seventeen miles west of Warsaw, and Grojec twenty-six miles south of the city.) In rear-guard fighting the Russians lost 360 prisoners and two machine guns.

Southeastern theatre of war: German Landwehr and reserve troops of the army of General von Woyrich

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NOTE IS BRIEF AND FIRM

Holds Our Legal Contentions Conceded by Berlin Government.

FUTURE IN KAISER'S HANDS

United States to Take Prompt Action in Event of Fresh Submarine Attacks.

OFFICIALS ARE OPTIMISTIC

Believe Germany Will Modify Her Position Further, Perhaps Through Informal Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is not expected that any severance of diplomatic relations with Germany will be among the immediate results of the American response to the latest German note over the submarine issue, which was passed upon at a meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet today. As to what the relations of Germany and the United States shall be in the future will be for Germany to determine. The responsibility for a continuance of offensive acts in violation of what this Government holds to be the established rights of the United States on the high seas will be placed on Germany. If such acts are continued this Government will determine the course necessary to pursue.

For more than two hours today the President and the Cabinet considered the situation. All the Cabinet officers except Secretary Redfield were present. Secretary McAdoo, who has been recuperating in Maine from his operation for appendicitis, came to Washington for the express purpose of attending the session.

No announcement was made after the meeting, although it had been agreed that some statement should be furnished to the press in order that the country might not obtain an erroneous impression as to the contents of the forthcoming communication to the German Government.

The Cabinet had before it the rough draft of a tentative note to Germany in answer to the German note of July 8. This had been prepared after exchanges of views between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. There was a full and frank discussion of the problems involved, and, several suggestions made were adopted and will be incorporated in the note. But these will not affect the tenor of the document, and it is expected that the response will be transmitted to Berlin within a day or two. Whether there shall be another meeting of the Cabinet before the note goes forward was not determined, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that if the President should desire further counsel he would call his official advisers to the White House prior to their regular meeting on Friday. The opinion at the Cabinet meeting was that another session would not be necessary.

Will Hold Rights Conceded.

The reply to Germany will be couched in terms of marked friendliness, approximating the sentiments expressed by Foreign Minister von Jagow in the German note of July 8. It is understood that this Government will construe statements in the German communication as conceding the contentions made by the United States as to the rights to which American ships and American citizens are entitled on the high seas. In view of this construction it will be assumed by the United States that the German Government will have a regard in future for its obligations to this Government in the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare.

From all accounts obtainable, the American note will be firm in its reiteration of the principles of humanity and international law to which this Government has adhered consistently in its several communications to Germany. There will be no modification of the stand taken by the United States, and it will be made plain that in holding to the rights which it has enunciated, this Government will place upon Germany the responsibility for any further attacks that may jeopardize the safety of American ships or American citizens.

Some of the points raised in the German note of July 8 will be discussed in the American reply, but others will be ignored. This Government finds itself unable to even consider the German proposal that American merchant vessels passing through the war zone shall carry only noncontraband goods, and that if the number of American vessels available is not sufficient to transport American citizens and the commerce of the United States vessels of neutral countries, and, if necessary, an additional number of belligerent merchant ships, not to exceed four, shall be placed in the service of the American mercantile marine under the American flag.

It was pointed out today in Administration circles that to agree to the German proposal along this line would amount to an abandonment of the American claim that ships and citizens of the United States are entitled to the freedom of the seas without interference from any country engaged in war. The explanation was made that an acceptance of the German proposal would involve, in addition, obtaining the assent of Great Britain and France and possibly Russia and Italy to a recognition of the immunity of vessels owned in neutral countries, but flying the American flag, and, of course, a recognition of the right of vessels owned in belligerent countries to engage in Atlantic trade under the American colors. The Government feels that it is not consistent with its dignity or the maintenance of its rights to make any bar-

gain with any other Government in order to insure the safety of American ships and American citizens on the high seas.

Well-Informed Circles Optimistic.

The feeling with regard to the effect of the response to Germany is inclined to be optimistic. There is a disposition in well-informed circles here to believe that this response will lead to informal exchanges between the two Governments which may result in an arrangement satisfactory to the United States. It is realized in Washington that, whatever the desire of the German Government may be, the imperial authorities at Berlin are hampered in making concessions to the United States by the popularity of Germany's submarine warfare among the German people. For that reason the German Government, it is explained, is anxious to avoid making any public acknowledgment that it has modified submarine activity in any material degree.

But the German Government, it is hinted, might be willing to give private assurances to the United States that the contentions of this Government shall be granted with respect to the requirements that merchant vessels of all countries, including those of Germany's enemies, shall not be attacked by German submarines until visit and search has determined their nationality, the character of their cargoes, and whether they carry citizens of the United States among their assengers and crews, and that such vessels shall not be sunk until those on board have had an opportunity to reach place of safety.

It was agreed at today's session of the Cabinet that it was useless to continue with Germany a discussion of the issues, which have placed a severe strain on the relations of the two Governments. The response to the German Government will make plain that further exchanges are not desired and this attitude will emphasize the position of the Washington Government that additional acts of Germany which cause the lives of American citizens to be sacrificed or jeopardized will cause this country to take its own means to maintain its rights on the high seas. The American response will be comparatively brief and some of those having knowledge of its contents regard it as stronger for that reason.

From what was said after today's meeting the Cabinet officers found considerable difficulty in determining what was the prevailing sentiment of the country as to the manner in which the German situation should be handled. There was general agreement that the country felt that President Wilson should be firm in dealing with Germany and sustained the stand he had taken in the two notes dealing with the sinking of the Lusitania. But the country, as the Cabinet interpreted its sentiments, was not willing that the United States should go to war at this time. These views were regarded as somewhat conflicting. Confidence was expressed, however, that the note to be sent to Germany would give satisfaction to the country.

Seek Further Public Opinion.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Members of the Cabinet after the meeting today generally preserved secrecy regarding the probable contents of the new note to Germany, and the President cautioned against detailed speculation in advance of the publication of the document lest mistaken impressions be cabled abroad before the actual text is received in Berlin.

Cabinet officers, however, made it clear that the note would not be an ultimatum or make any threats as to the future purposes of the United States. At the same time they pointed out that it would probably have an air of finality curtailing the field of discussion and negotiation, and placing squarely on Germany the responsibility for any actions that might subsequently endanger the friendly relations of the two countries.

Today's conference was devoted to an extent to a discussion of what the American people really wanted the Washington Government to say and do in the present crisis. So far as the Cabinet officers could judge by their examination of public expressions, the nation had voiced an insistent desire that the honor and dignity of the United States be upheld in the correspondence with Germany, but that a course should be followed which would maintain peace.

On Germany's next reply and the crystallization of public opinion thereafter will depend to a large extent, according to intimations from officials, what the action of the United States will be concerning future violations of American rights.

ORDUNA PASSENGER'S STORY.

Henry Sloan of Centredale, R. I., Thinks Eight Shots Were Fired.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—The Providence Journal has received this statement, written by Henry Sloan of 9 George Street, Centredale, R. I., a passenger to this country on the latest trip of the steamer Orduna. Mr. Sloan is an American. He wrote his story on the steamship's letter paper a few hours after she escaped from the German submarine:

"The Orduna left Liverpool about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th of July. She had been scheduled to start on the 3d, but for some unknown reason the sailing was postponed. As soon as we were under way the life boats were all swung out. Then the passengers were given cards indicating the special boat to which they should go in case of attack. To insure the proper carrying out of this plan every passenger was ordered to don a life belt and stand by his boat. The first officer then inspected every boat and informed us what to do in case of attack by a submarine.

"About 6 o'clock next morning the bedroom stewards appeared at every stateroom ordering the occupants to put on their life belts and come upon deck. They told us a submarine was chasing us, and we immediately made for our stations by the life boats. There was no terror apparent anywhere. For a short time we remained on deck ready to enter the boats.

"Away on the starboard side the submarine tore along and down below, in the engine room of the Orduna, the engineers were doing everything possible to get a higher pressure of steam, while on the bridge Captain Taylor was using his skill and following the instructions issued to him by the British Admiralty. It was a struggle between German cunning and British seamanship, and again British seamanship triumphed, for soon we were told that the danger was over, and, with a load lifted from our hearts, we returned to our staterooms to prepare for breakfast. There seems to be some doubt about the number of shots fired, but I believe eight is exact.

"The real reason for the attack on the Orduna is that she is one of the biggest cargo vessels on the Atlantic run at present, and can carry over 20,000 tons of cargo."

A 'DUMMY ATTACK' THEORY.

Orduna Said to Have Frightened German Ships Early in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—That the German attack on the Orduna was not a real attack, but a "dummy attack" to scare the ship's officers in revenge for an effort on the part of the Orduna early in the war to frighten German ships is the belief of Milwaukee relatives of Walter F. Byer, who before returning a few weeks ago to his duties in the Panama Canal lighthouse engineering department, sent to Washington an affidavit that the Orduna had early in the war mounted what were said to be dummy guns to frighten German sea raiders.

Mr. Byer said in his affidavit that if these were real guns, which he could not determine, as they were covered with canvas, they would have furnished a legitimate excuse for the sinking of the ship by German war vessels. He sent the affidavit to the State Department with a picture he took of the guns, after the Lusitania affair, as evidence in regard to what was charged as having been the case on the Lusitania.

It is believed by Mr. Byer's friends here that the attack on the Orduna may have been the direct result of the publication of his affidavit.

WOULD LEAD HIS TROOPS.

Gov. McCreary Ready for War if Flag Is Insulted.

OWENSBORO, Ky., July 20.—In an address delivered here today, following a review of the Kentucky National Guard, Governor James B. McCreary declared himself "a believer in peace, but peace with honor," and said:

"If the flag of the United States is insulted on land or sea I am ready for war, and in the event of war I shall exercise my prerogative as Commander in Chief of the Kentucky troops and go to the front with you."

More than 20,000 persons are estimated to have witnessed the review, in which about 4,000 State troops took part.

ITALY'S WARSHIPS AND AIR CRAFT ACTIVE

Marine Ministry Reviews Recent Operations—Crew Cheered as Cruiser Sank.

ROME, July 20.—The following statement, in which an account of the torpedoing of the Giuseppe Garibaldi, announced Sunday, is given in greater detail, was issued at the Ministry of Marine:

Since the last statement, of July 7, the navy has intensified its action in co-operation with the aerial service against the enemy's coasts in the lower and upper Adriatic. The following operations on sea were carried out:

In the Dalmatian Archipelago: Cutting cables near islands which, on account of their proximity to our coasts, constituted effective centres for observation for the enemy; destruction of depots for revictualing barracks, factories, and torpedo boats on one of the islands, and the capture of a few prisoners.

At dawn on the 18th a division composed of the old cruisers Varese, Francesco Ferrucio, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Vettor Pisani approached the waters of Cattaro, manifesting its presence by bombarding and seriously damaging the railroads of the locality, while other warships, acting against Gravosa, destroyed a machinery depot, the barracks, and several other military buildings, and landed a party which made a reconnoissance on Giuppana Island. Enemy cruisers which had taken refuge at the Cattaro base, which, although of obsolete type, could have offered opposition to our old cruisers, did not come out from the port, but nevertheless kept up steam. While our ships were drawing off they made an attack by submarines, and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, after avoiding the first attack, was struck by a torpedo and sunk.

The crew preserved discipline and behaved with coolness, shouting several times "Long live the King!" before jumping into the sea in obedience to orders. Most of them were saved.

Among the most remarkable aerial operations must be cited the bombardment of Trieste by one of our dirigibles on the 17th. The technical establishment w badly damaged in the previous rai of the 4th. This time bombs thrown on these important workshops started a fire so extensive as to be visible twenty miles away.

Our seaplanes dropped bombs on Austrian destroyers protecting Fasana Canal, near Pola. Two other seaplanes bombarded the battery near the Salvower Lighthouse on the 14th. One of our dirigibles bombarded with excellent results the Trignano Station and Trieste railroad yards at Monfalcone on the 16th.

On the 17th an enemy seaplane belonging to a small squadron which flew over Bari and Barletta was captured, with two officers.

Garibaldi's Swords on Lost Cruiser.

ROME, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—On board the lost cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi were the celebrated swords of gold given to Giuseppe Garibaldi by English friends and Americans of the south, weapons which Garibaldi valued very highly. From Garibaldi the swords passed to Signor Crispi, and from the State, which dedicated them to the cruiser.

SUBMARINE WAS AMERICAN.

Vessel Which Sank the Garibaldi Designed in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Interest was aroused in naval circles today in connection with the sinking on Sunday of the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi by an Austrian submarine, when it was learned that the undersea vessel which discharged the torpedo is of American design and patent, although the boat was actually constructed in the Austrian navy yard at Fiume.

A few years ago, at the time when Austria became interested in the building of submarine boats, that Government entered into a contract with the Electric Boat Company for several submarines of the type which that company was then constructing for the United States Navy. The Austrian boats were designed in the United States. In fact, their engines, motors, and other important machinery were made in the United States and shipped to Fiume, where they were installed under American direction, and trials were made with an American crew.

The submarine which sank the Garibaldi is in practically every detail a duplicate of the submarine Octopus of the American navy, now renamed the C-1, which at the present time is one of the submarines stationed at the Panama Canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement and somewhat smaller than the class of submarines now under construction for the United States Navy.

Although smaller and less powerful than the more modern submarines which are under construction for the American Navy, these boats in manoeuvres and in actual warfare have demonstrated their value. It was recalled today that the Austrian submarine U-5, which sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister of the submarine that sank the Garibaldi.

ASKS UNITED STATES TO PROTECT ITALIANS

Rome Government Fears for Safety of Those in Turkey—Grateful for Tennessee's Aid.

ROMT, July 20.—The Italian Government has addressed a note to the United States Government asking it to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

In the note the Government took the opportunity to express its high satisfaction over the recent efficacious intervention of the Commander and officers of the United States cruiser Tennessee in Asiatic Turkey, to whose firmness, it is asserted, were due the rescue and departure from the country of many Italians.

TO ENLIST 5,000 JAMAICANS.

Kingston Newspaper Would Have Colony Spend $2,000,000 for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 20.—The Daily Gleaner strongly advocates raising 5,000 men to aid the Allies in Europe, drilling them here and dispatching them in batches, the colony to pay their passage and to maintain reserves to keep the ranks filled overseas. It estimates this would cost $2,000,000, which could be borrowed if Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, consented.

Part of the loan would be subscribed here. In the next fifteen years Jamaica will pay off more than four-fifths of its present debt, so there would be no difficulty in making provision for the interest and sinking fund of the new loan.

LIKELY TO CONDEMN BIG COTTON CARGOES

Where Ownership Has Passed to Britain's Enemies She Will Not Pay for Them.

WASHINGTON MAY PROTEST

Validity of the Decision Questioned —Asquith Still Hopes to Solve Difficulty.

LONDON, July 20.—A large part of the shipments of American cotton held up by Great Britain will probably be condemned by the Prize Court. This was indicated by a ruling made today by the Government.

This ruling was announced by the Board of Trade, which holds that if the ownership of cotton shipped under the agreement with American exporters passes from the American shipper to an enemy of Great Britain it shall not be purchased by the British Government under the terms of the agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Any decision by a British Prize Court that would condemn and confiscate, without payment, cotton of American ownership, destined to a neutral country or even to a private consignee in Germany, Austria or Turkey, would be contested by the United States Government. As cotton not having been so far declared contraband of war, the State Department holds that under international law it is not subject to confiscation without compensation.

The British Order in Council provides that noncontraband goods such as cotton, of neutral ownership, if destined for Germany and without a pass, must be discharged in a British port, but that the goods, if not requisitioned by the British Government, shall be restored to the owner upon such terms as the Prize Court deems just. The same rule applies to cargoes sent to other than German ports, but with an enemy destination eventually.

These provisions, aside from the general principles of international law, are regarded by State Department officials as sufficiently safeguarding the American owners of cotton from the confiscation of their goods.

It is said at the department and also at the British Embassy, however, that there is no record of ships carrying unmixed cargoes of cotton of American ownership, without suspicion of association with contraband goods, now under detention in Great Britain.

PROBLEM PUZZLES ASQUITH.

But He Tells Commons He Hopes to Find Some Solution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The question of the British policy toward cotton still bulks large in the London press. Concerning Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons last night, The Daily Mail says he hinted at wider developments in this matter. The Premier, who was answering an appeal by Sir Henry Dalziel for stronger measures to stop exports to Germany, is quoted as saying:

"There is no subject which is receiving more watchful consideration by the Government, but it is a very difficult matter. It is easy to put forward one broad line of policy and say it was advantageous over some other line of policy. There are questions so minute and delicate, with such difficult ramifications, that you may be multiplying rather than minimizing the difficulty. The matter is one which at this moment we are considering.

"I am not satisfied myself with the existing state of things. I believe that a great deal of this material is necessary ingredient in the manufacture of some important kinds of ammunition reaches the enemy which ought not to reach the enemy. On the other hand we have to be very careful in the exercise of our belligerent rights not to impinge upon the trade interests and legitimate susceptibilities of neutral powers, with whom we are on terms of perfect amity and we do not desire to provoke anything in the nature of a gratuitous quarrel.

"Everything has to be taken into account with due perspective and preparation, but I am not without hope that we shall without much delay obtain a more satisfactory and more adequate solution of these difficulties than has yet been possible."

Says Allies Are Fighting For Us.

The Morning Post says editorially:

"If when the next crop is ready for sale the Government desire to continue their farmer policy, the country would not permit its continuance. We have always recognized that the Government in permitting cotton to pass into Germany, were acting in deference to the wishes of the United States, but we now recognize that the concession goes beyond what we can afford. But although permission to import cotton into Germany has been and is wholly inconsistent with the requirements of war, this country is none the less cognizant of the position of the American trader. His point of view is that a belligerent is depriving him of his legitimate market. We may, however, be permitted to suggest that by itself that consideration does not embrace all the aspects of the case which affect, and intimately affect, the American citizen.

"Those who realize, as we in this country are now realizing, what is the meaning of the war, do not desire that America should fight for us, but the fact remains that in a sense the Allies are fighting for America. America, whether she will or not, is directly involved in the result of the war, for Germany is now fighting for a settlement of which the conditions shall be that belligerent nations shall return to the position they occupied before the war.

"If Germany, by means of the importation of cotton, among other advantages, were to gain her end, what would be the result? Germany, with her power broken, but not shattered, would instantly, as the German Emperor has, indeed, declared, begin to gather together her forces and renew herself for another gigantic adventure of aggression. Ringed about by a circle of foes whose quality she had tasted, Germany would look across the seas for a new field of warfare, and she would perceive it in the Western Continent.

"For their own sake the Allies are determined that Germany shall not be left the wherewith to wage another war for many years to come. Should they succeed, America will reap the benefit. Should they fail, America would do well to look to her weapons.

"In the meantime the American trader as a private citizen is supplying this country with various commodities. These are utilized not only by this country, but by Belgium, for which unhappy nation American humanity has done so much by furnishing the stricken and dispossessed inhabitants with food."

The Post suggests as a practical solution of the difficulty the declaration of cotton as contraband and the purchase by this country of the whole of the cotton which would have been bought by Germany.

Fears British, Too, Aid Foe.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle this morning points to the enormous increase in exports of raw cotton and foodstuffs, linseed oil, and similar articles to Holland and Scandinavia as disclosed by the Board of Trade returns and says:

"The question frankly arises whether, without knowing it, we are feeding the enemy. In the case of linseed oil the question is doubly important because, in addition to being a constituent of cattle food, it is also raw material for the production of high explosives in which glycerine is used.

SUSPECT LARD SHIPMENTS.

Destined to Become German Glycerine, Crown Tells Prize Court.

LONDON, July 20.—The hearing of the American meat packers' case in the Prize Court was resumed today. Letters were read from the Swift Packing Company protesting against the seizure of lard, bacon, and other supplies shipped by that concern to Scandinavia. In these letters the assertion was made that the goods seized were the property of a neutral, shipped from our neutral country to another, and, therefore, not liable to capture.

Dwelling upon the immense quantities of lard in the seized goods, Sir Frederick Smith, Solicitor General, contended that it was intended for warlike purposes. He said it was destined for Germany, where it would be used to make glycerine. The President of the court, Sir Samuel Evans, suggested that lard was not absolute contraband. The Solicitor General replied that the fact that glycerine could be made from lard was a recent discovery.

The Solicitor General read an extract from a letter to the Cudahy Packing Company from German agents, suggesting that instead of ceasing shipment of supplies it would be a great deal better to make "a big noise" in the American press.

George Cave of counsel for the Crown said the case of the Armour Company was different from the others, because the Armours had an office in Copenhagen before the war. Their consignments, the largest of all, included 9,500,000 pounds of lard on the four vessels whose shipments are concerned in the present case—the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Björnstjerne-Björnsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland. Mr. Cave said the Armours had shipped five times their normal annual exportations of pure lard to Denmark.

GERMAN COTTON FAMINE.

Factories Are Closed and Unmarried Employes Sent to Work in Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Reports from Germany agree in saying that country is beginning to suffer seriously from the lack of raw cotton.

A message from Lonneker says all the factories making cotton goods in Gronau are closed temporarily. They will probably reopen for four days' work weekly if there is sufficient raw material. All the unmaried workmen have been discharged and sent to Silesia to work in the mines. At Ellermarck all the factories are closed indefinitely.

A telegram from Zeevenaaron, on the German frontier, confirms the announcement that on Aug. 1 all the cotton goods factories in Western Germany will be closed, and possibly those in the whole of Germany.

The cheapest cotton has already reached extortionate prices, and there is little supply. All the cotton smuggled through neutral countries is immediately sent to the Krupps and other munitions firms.

POPE DISAVOWS TALK WHICH PAINED FRANCE

In Letter to Cardinal Amette He Says the Article "Represents Neither Our Ideas Nor Words."

PARIS, July 20.—An autograph letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, contains the following:

"We absolutely disavow Latapie's article, which represents neither our ideas nor words, and was published without our revision or permission."

The Pope repeats his previous declaration that his views are to be found in public official statements and not in accounts of private conversations. To make his attitude still clearer, the Pope inclosed a copy of an interview given by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to the Corriere d'Italia of Rome, and letters of the Cardinal to the Belgian and British Ministers to the Vatican, the former condemning the invasion of Belgium and treatment of the clergy and the latter affirming that the Pope never pronounced against the legality of the blockade of Germany.

Pope Benedict's letter was in reply to a letter from Cardinal Amette, who said that the Latapie interview had produced a painful impression in France.

La Liberté of Paris published on June 21 what was described as an interview with Pope Benedict obtained by Louis Latapie. The article attracted world-wide attention because of sentiments attributed to the Pope. Among other things, the Pope was represented as declining to comment on the invasion of Belgium, on the ground that it occurred under the Pontificate of Pius X.; as taking the position, when questioned as to reports of alleged cruelties on the part of Germans, that similar acts were said to have been committed by other nations and the Vatican was not a court to give judgment on contradictory assertions; and as asserting the Italian Government had taken twenty members of the Vatican guard and that letters addressed to the Vatican had been opened by censors.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON 75-MILE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

a second attack was delivered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which was repulsed by 8 o'clock in the evening.

Severe fighting for the border plateau of Doberdo is proceeding. Yesterday afternoon the brave Hungarian Landwehr repulsed a strong attack against their positions near Sdraussina. Three further Italian mass attacks in the same place collapsed. Attacks against the southwestern border plateau, from the direction of Polazzo and Redipuglia, and against Monte Cosich, north of Monfalcone, failed. The enemy, retreating everywhere, suffered severe losses.

Artillery combats on the Middle Isonzo and the Krn district and on the Carinthian frontier continue. In the district to the south of his territory two heavy attacks of Alpinis were repulsed.

In the heavy fighting in the Kreuzberg district, already mentioned, the Italians lost over 2,000 dead and double that number wounded. Our total loss was 42.

Our troops have recaptured positions to the south of Schluderbach. An attack by small Italian forces against Col Diliana failed.

Precautions Against Cholera.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 20.—More than 2,000 Austrian prisoners recently arrived here. Some of them have been isolated as a precaution against disease. The others left here on special trains, with sanitary officers abroad. Quarantine stations have been established along the railway lines, with a view to holding in check Asiatic cholera should it develop, that disease having been quite prevalent among the Austrian troops.

BATTLE SPACE RESTRICTED.

Italy Only Able to Employ Four Army Corps at a Time, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 20.—Officers, prisoners and wounded from the front describe the battle raging on the left side of the Isonzo up to the Carso slopes as the gravest since the Italo-Austrian war began.

The Italians have overwhelming forces at their disposal, but owing to the nature of the country cannot employ more than four army corps at once, while the Austrians have great superiority in natural defenses which multiply their resources, making certain points almost impregnable either through bombardment or assault. This is delaying the Italian advance.

It is believed that this resumption of activity, which has cost the Italians grave sacrifices is due to General Porro's visit to France and aims to relieve the Russian front by attracting as many Austrians as possible. In fact, it is asserted that the Archduke now commands an army of a million men, but is insisting that he must have half a million more in order to take the offensive and invade Italy.

CRANKS GIVE WORK TO FEDERAL AGENTS

Threatening Letters, Based on War Questions, Received in Many Quarters.

PLOTS BEING INVESTIGATED

Department of Justice at Work on Charges Growing Out of Canadian Dynamite Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Threatening letters from cranks or persons whose language indicates that they are suffering from hallucinations and reports of violations of neutrality by persons in this country are keeping the investigators of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department on the jump these days. The Secret Service has been busy just trying to ascertain the identity of anonymous letter writers who might be a menace to the safety of public officers. The Department of Justice, through its Bureau of Investigation, and the Treasury Department, through Collectors of Customs, have had many cases involving alleged intention to violate the neutrality laws, and have found it necessary to extend their activities to various parts of the United States.

Preliminary reports on investigation by United States District Attorney Webster at Detroit, Mich., of the charge that German sympathizers were responsible for the blowing up of a Government munition factory across the Canadian border were received tonight at the Department of Justice.

Mr. Webster has been directed to continue his investigation and to give particular attention to the question of whether the dynamite or other explosives used was transported on American soil. The law under which prosecution might lie applies to transportation of explosives between the States and from a foreign country to the United States, but it does not touch transportation from the United States to a foreign country.

Mr. Webster reported the names of several persons alleged to be connected with the plot, but the department declined to make them public.

This inquiry was ordered by the Department of Justice after the British Embassy had informed the State Department that it had evidence that money to carry out the dynamiting plot had been furnished by a wealthy German resident of Detroit. The embassy inquired whether such a case did not constitute a violation of neutrality.

The British Embassy today issued this statement:

The British Embassy has never at any time made any general complaint as to the supposed operations of foreign agents in this country. An inquiry has recently been addressed to the State Department as to whether, where cases of crime committed in Canada were traced to the instigation of persons residing in the United States, such persons could be prosecuted or extradited under existing law or treaty.

Some of the diplomatic establishments here have received threatening letters, and the usual practice has been to refer these letters to the State Department, which, in turn, sends them to the Department of Justice for investigation. Charges of neutrality are also referred by diplomatic establishments to the State Department and are turned over to the Treasury Department or the Department of Justice. Recently, it is said, there has been a flood of letters telling of bombs placed on ships or intention to use bombs for purposes of revenge.

Many of the letters indicating that cranks are coming to Washington are given to the Secret Service to investigate. The Secret Service is limited in its activities to detecting counterfeiting and protecting the person of the President, and its agents keep a lookout for cranks who may be dangerous. The recent arrest here of Frank X. Weinschenk on the charge that he was insane was made on complaint of one of the Secret Service guards at the White House. Weinschenk had written letters to President Wilson, and, while none of them was threatening, it was regarded as wise to have an inquiry made as to his sanity.

The corps of Post Office Inspectors is co-operating with other officers of the Government in running down writers of crank letters about the war.

SAYS HE SANK LUSITANIA.

Crank Tells Chicago Paper He Is Responsible for Liner's Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A person signing himself "J. S. K.," and describing himself as "an English miner," sent a remarkable letter today to The Daily News in which he said he was the person who caused the sinking of the Lusitania, having placed a bomb on her. The letter was in a plain envelope and read as follows:

I write to you because I hope to depend upon you for its publication. You heard of Holt's bomb, but mine is more deadly.

I am a miner from England here with a gang that has planned to stop sending munitions of war to England. I am a miner. I do not want to incite America any longer.

The Germans wanted to get the Lusitania, but I got it.

I put the bomb on board. The Germans might have tried to sink it, too. The explosion was from the bomb. I was in Austin, but nothing there. I am disgusted now.

Publish this, please, for when you get it I will be to the bottom of Lake Michigan. Nobody knows me but the gang. Good-bye.

J. S. K.

The letter was taken by both Federal and State authorities and an investigation was started to determine, if possible, the identity of the author. Hinton G. Clathaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Federal Building, said that, while the letter might be the work of a crank or a mentally irresponsible person, nevertheless he would make a vigorous search for the writer.

NAVY INVESTIGATING FIRES ON OKLAHOMA

Inspector at Camden Ship Plant Will Examine All Men Working on Dreadnought.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A painstaking investigation into the origin of the mysterious fires last night beneath the forward turret of the great superdreadnought Oklahoma at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, at Camden, was started today by Captain Kemmerling, inspector of construction on the new vessel. The shipbuilding company also is investigating.

The entire hull of the fighting craft will be scrutinized, and every man who worked aboard the dreadnought will be examined, together with all other employes of the ward who were working near the ship. It is taken as significant that the fires occurred in the same part of the Oklahoma as those on the battleships Alabama and New Jersey recently. On each vessel the flames were dangerously near the powder magazines.

The Navy Department is also investigating a fire which occurred recently on the battleship San Francisco at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific Coast. As a result of the fires, guards about the shipbuilding plant have been redoubled and admission is denied to everybody not connected with the company. At the League Island Navy Yard, the Frankford Arsenal, Cramps' Shipyard, and other places having anything to do with war supplies, either for this country or for the warring nations of Europe, the authorities became unusually vigilant today.

Hundreds of tons of water were pumped into the Oklahoma as the result of the fires, and this morning the big warship listed noticeably. H. A. Magoun, Vice President of the shipbuilding company, said today that it is useless to speculate as to the cause of the blaze until all the water has been pumped from the Oklahoma's hold.

Hints of Precaution at Brooklyn Yard

It was reported yesterday that the Navy Yard authorities in Brooklyn were considering the issuing of an order that would bar all visitors from the yard except such as had applied for in advance, and had received official passes countersigned by the Commandant and General Manager of the yard. It was also said that passes for the hundreds of machinists, boilermakers, electricians, painters, and others employed in the yard were being made out would be issued next Saturday.

The fire on the new superdreadnought Oklahoma at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden was discussed among the naval officers here yesterday, but all seemed to lean to the view that the fire was not the work of an incendiary. It was not denied, however, that the fact that there have been fires on three different American battleships within less than a month was at least a suspicious coincidence.

At the Navy Yard in Brooklyn at the present time are the superdreadnought New York and about a dozen submarines with their tenders and the new Arizona, which was launched three weeks ago. A report was circulated recently in this city that an attempt had been made to damage one or all of these ships, but inquiries made at the Navy Yard brought denials that there was even a semblance of facts on which to base such reports.

A naval officer familiar with the official routine of the Navy Yard was asked yesterday if there was any reason to believe that spies were frequenting the yard.

"If there are any present," he replied, "I am quite sure that they are working for us, and are not to be found among the visitors to the yard. I have no reason to believe that there are any spies employed in the yard, but if this should happen to be the case it would be almost impossible to detect them as long as they keep quiet and properly perform the duties for which they are paid."

It was explained yesterday that the closing of the navy yard gates other than the one on Sands Street was not to keep spies out, but to the fact that there have been a number of thefts in the yard recently. By closing all gates but one to the general public it is believed that an end can be put to these thefts.

The vessels in the navy yard are under guard day and night, but this is no unusual precaution. The preliminary work to the laying of the keel of the new superdreadnought California is now under way, but no extra guard arrangements have been made in connection with that work.

NEW ALLIES COMING, ASQUITH INTIMATES

Continued from Page 1.

vised the House to increase the total to £150,000,000.

The Premier drew special attention to a change in the wording of the vote of credit, which in the present case empowers the Government to expend money in loans or grants to other States than those falling within the category of "his Majesty's dominions, protectorates, or allied powers." The Premier emphasized the fact that the limitation was purposely omitted in this case.

FEARS BIG MONEY BURDEN.

Lord Lansdowne Predicts Financial Embarrassment Due to War.

LONDON, July 20.—Great Britain should come to a full realization of the gravity of the financial situation created by the war, the Marquis of Lansdowne declared in the course of a debate in the House of Lords today on the necessity of national economy. He said that although some nations might emerge from the conflict with increased territory, none would emerge with resources unimpaired, adding:

"I believe the traces the war will leave will be in the form not only of arrestation of progress, but an immense burden of financial embarrassment, I might almost say financial disaster, to bear which will tax the resources of the civilized world."

Earl Cromer, who also took part in the debate, said:

"The only way to rehabilitate the finances of this or any other country is a complete victory resulting in the overthrow of Kaiserism and the establishment of real constitutional government in Germany."

BIG WAR LOAN PAYMENT.

Ten Per Cent. on New Bonds Paid at Bank of England Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"A German looking on yesterday at the scene at the Bank of England might have thought it all a horrid nightmare, for checks, notes, and gold were being shoveled across the counters as fast as the busy clerks could receive them.

"It was the first call day of the new war loan. Those who paid 5 per cent. on application had now to pay an installment of 10 per cent., or, if they preferred, they could now pay up in full, and all day long men and women, young and old, were pouring savings into the nation's war chest.

"Most of the larger sums were, of course, paid by check, but a remarkable amount of gold was also brought to the counters, especially by women, as if cherished hoards never before intrusted to a bank were now being handed over at the call of patriotism.

"Even if the sum only paid the 10 per cent. installment that was necessary, £57,000,000 ($285,000,000) must have been yesterday added to the war fund, but great numbers of people elected to pay the balance in full, and so the actual amount received must have run into very big figures."

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LUSITANIA FAREWELL ASHORE IN BOTTLE

On Scribbled Sheet It Purports to Be J. H. Burton's Last Message —Washed Up in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—On Saturday, near the village of Koudekerke, a bottle was washed ashore containing a sheet of paper on which these words were written:

"Lusitania. We are torpedoed, one in front and one in back. I take leave of my parents and my girl, who live in London, John Street, 57 East End. He who finds this is begged to give this to them. The boat sinks. Farewell forever. J. H. BURTON.

The name of J. H. Burton does not appear in the published lists of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania; but these lists, it is known, are not entirely complete.

SERBIA TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Armies Being Prepared for Movement Against Austria.

LONDON, July 20.—The Serbian armies are being re-equipped and reorganized, according to semi-official advices reaching London today, and will soon be in a position to resume the offensive against Austria.

FRENCH WON FIGHT INSIDE A CHATEAU

Continued from Page 1.

floor, Germans in the cellar, and French firing from German trenches at both cellar and first floor.

Fight Between Floors.

At such a crisis queer things happen. In the deafening uproar, reek of blood and fumes, absence of orders and imminence of death men go crazy with excitement and do unaccountable things. After an attempt to carry the staircase had been flung back, the French on the ground floor began to fire upward through the ceiling and the Germans above them fire down. They even managed to get off part of a belt of a machine gun, but the effort proved disastrous. Such a fusillade from below was concentrated on the spot that the ceilings were falling in every direction. The air was scarcely breathable with dust and smoke; men were collapsing, shot through the whole length of their body; the din was indescribable.

Suddenly a man's leg protruded through the ceiling. A leap was made for it, and a couple of Turcos were hanging on to the boot. Above the Germans may have made a dash together to rescue their comrade, but the ceiling was too riddled to withstand it. Another pair of legs came through the ceiling, a cluster of men, settling on it like flies, dragging the owner clean through to the floor, his face scraped of all the flesh on it as he came through the ceiling.

Then the beams of the floor, rending and crashing, began to give way. The upper stories of the château already more or less in ruins, began to topple. At this the ground floor and through the aperture which already was gaping slid a horrible confusion of masonry, furniture, Germans, and guns. The French were outnumbered, but the men that came down with that débris on top of them were not well placed to make a fight of it and the readier and dreadful piece of carnage ended in favor of the assailants.

And all the while the house walls were swaying as if about to bury the lot of them, and the stammer of the German machine guns never ceased under the floor. Then suddenly the gunners seeing the wall collapse made a dash for the only exit, but the ruin had been too quick for them, the door was blocked. They were back at the guns in an instant, but an instant too late. The Turcos' rifles were at the cellar windows and repayment was made in full for the death those guns had dealt.

It was thus the French captured the Château of Vermelles.

RAMESES
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Bubbling with rare delicacy, freshness and thirst-quenching qualities, Londonderry is by all means *the* carbonated water for the connoisseur's high ball—the bon-vivant's table beverage. Try a bottle tonight.
Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.


MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY

Office Furniture Sale
40% Less Than Regular Prices
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES AND FILING CABINETS which do not belong in our regular stock and must be sold before the new line arrives. These are new goods that we have purchased of manufacturers at about one-half their former prices to us.
Desks — Many DERBY DESKS, Flat Top, Roll Top, Typewriter, and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany.
Chairs — For the Office. From $3.40 up. Many single chairs at less than one-half usual price.
Tables — All Sizes in Oak and Mahogany for the Office and Directors' Room selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Filing Cabinets — Discontinued patterns at big reductions.
Look Everywhere; then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.
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Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St. Branch Store: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal.


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FINDS OSSOWETZ MODEL FORTRESS

R. R. McCormick Describes the Principle on Which City Is Defended.

WELL PLANNED AND BUILT

Gun Emplacements Wonderfully Concealed and Protected from Shell Fire.

SCREEN OF LESSER FORTS

Writer Thinks United States Should Construct a Series of Similar Inland Defenses.

By ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

LONDON, June 28.—In a previous article I wrote of the use and misuse of forts, taking as extremes Namur, which surrendered in two days, leaving the Anglo-French armies in a perilous position, and Przemysl, in which the Austrians left an army of 120,000 men to be surrounded and finally captured by scarcely half their number, and drawing the contrast with the fort of Ossowetz, which the Russians have held for five months against the most violent of attacks. Since then the Russian tactics have been shown in their evacuation of Przemysl. When the Russian army was no longer able to hold its line on the River San it evacuated Przemysl, leaving only 6,000 wounded and 4,000 unwounded soldiers in the works.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in saying that the evacuation of Przemysl was a Russian success, or that what is technically termed a successful retreat is a victory. I wish to establish the point that the fort was properly used to its full value as a fort and to reinforce the previously made statement that forts properly constructed and properly used are of immeasurable value.

We should have them in our country.

I take it as a matter generally admitted that in the event of war with any military power which should obtain command of the sea it would be impossible to attempt to hold the sea coast States. Our whole object would be to keep the hostile army from the centre of the nation during the years that it would take us to organize a sufficient force to retake the lost provinces.

With forts it is a military possibility that the use of our regular army, our militia, and the organization of natural lizing Americans who received military training before they left their home country, and such troops as could be made available in a hurry, would stop the enemy on the natural barriers which have been fought over since the white man came to America.

For instance, there should be built, and always kept up to the latest developments, forts at Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cumberland, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Houston, and the passes of the Sierra Nevadas and the Rocky Mountains. With such points in our hands it would be possible to manoeuvre our less mobile and less effective troops against an invading army.

Principles of Fort Building.

I have been allowed to visit modern forts and to sketch the principles governing their construction, which I submit for publication because army officers are forbidden to instruct the public upon military affairs. The principles are as follows:

Forts must be built across important lines of communication.

It is desirable to build them at railroad centres, but against this is the disadvantage that most railroad junctions are the sites of large cities, which, for reasons of humanity, it is undesirable to render liable to siege.

For the fort the point along the main line of railroad communication should be chosen which is naturally most defensible. The best defense is now and it always has been, a stream running through mainsy banks. Mud is the greatest obstacle for troops to pass, and in Winter time, when the mud is frozen, running water is the strongest obstacle. It is only hard to cross, but is hard to mine under. The principles of Brialmont, namely, the number of separate forts, is still the correct one, but the forts must be much larger than the ones he built and the gun positions must not be on exposed turrets, but concealed among trees.

Central Fort of 600 Acres.

The central fort must be at least 600 acres in extent and built in a group of hills, natural or artificial. It is surrounded by an embankment which, in the absence of natural features, is raised about forty feet high. The slope of the ground is that at which earth will lie, namely, about 30 degrees angle, except at the extreme top, where a concrete wall is built almost perpendicular for ten feet and painted the color of grass. Such an embankment, when properly constructed, is indistinguishable from the background at a distance of 1,000 yards.

On the top of the embankment is an infantry trench with a covered roof upon which grass is grown. This top is strong enough to stop bulls and shrapnel, and it is possible to build it strong enough to stop the shells of field guns. The structure is without loopholes, so that, when desirable, troops can stand shoulder to shoulder and fire without hindrance, but steel shields are provided, so that the opening may be closed, leaving apertures just large enough to look and shoot through. Brackets for machine guns are provided at frequent intervals. The firing trench is interrupted at intervals of a battalion deploy by emplacements for a battery of field artillery.

Immediately back of the embankment and ten feet below the level of the outside is an asphalt roadway sixty to eighty feet wide down which runs a railroad track. In this manner everything from troops to heavy guns can be brought to any desired spot with the least delay, and troops in particular can be manoeuvred as on a parade ground.

The entire fort is planted with trees, preferably of the pine variety, as these do not lose their leaves in Winter. Concealed among these trees are a great number of gun positions for guns of various kinds and calibers from six inches in diameter up to the largest which modern artillery science affords.

The fort must have many guns, but four or five times as many emplacements as guns. The emplacements consist of a concrete platform surrounded, except at the point of egress, by embankments ten to fifteen feet high. Naturally, howitzer emplacements may be sunk deeper than the emplacements of guns.

Each gun has a shrapnel proof shelter, and beside each gun for the crew, and as close as possible, is a covered roof capable of stopping everything but heavy shells. These gun emplacements are made as small as artillery experts deem possible, so as to limit the space in which a hostile shell can fall. The guns are not mobile in the sense of field artillery, but are mounted on small wheels and can be moved along the perfect roads of the fortress. Thus when the enemy locates a battery of this kind it is moved by motor transport to another concealed position.

Casemates of Concrete.

In time of siege the infantry lives in casements made of reinforced monolithic concrete. These casemates are made either by burrowing into a hill, or in the absence of such hill a concrete building is covered over with earth, then grass and shrubs and trees are planted on the sides and tops so as to render it indistinguishable to enemy telescopes and enemy aeroplanes. Only on its inner face and concealed in the trees are the casemates perpendicular, with windows for ventilation.

During the bombardment these windows are closed with steel doors, much like those used on office vaults, but heavier, to keep out shell splinters and the concussion of exploding shells.

It appears that the casemates of the Belgians were not heavy enough to stop the shells of the great German howitzers. They were built when six-inch howitzers were the heaviest known. In the same way the casemates of a better fort—Port Arthur—were penetrated by the Japanese eleven-inch shells. The modern Russian forts were built with the lesson of Port Arthur as a model, and I have seen dents where the big German shells struck and failed to penetrate.

When tales of the effect of German bombardment on Belgian forts first reached America it was popularly supposed that nothing could be built strong enough to withstand them. Sheer nonsense! The penetrative power of any gun and any projectile has its specific limit, and this established it is no difficult matter to build a defense sufficiently strong to withstand it. Personally I believe that a six-inch steel plate on top of the brick of Brialmont's forts would have kept out even the forty-two-centimeter shells.

When the fort is under bombardment and the windows of the casemates are closed air is supplied by mechanical ventilation. With the use of asphyxiating gases the ventilating system may become more of a danger than a safety. Defense must be found in the storage of compressed air or in oxygen tanks to be used until the asphyxiating gases have blown away—a simple matter.

Shift to Turret Guns.

When the worst arrives the bombardment of the forts will be so general and cover the ground so thoroughly that it will be no longer practical to use the batteries in the open emplacements before alluded to, which depend so generally upon concealment for their security.

Fire then will be opened from the turret guns, which have not yet spoken, and which are not used except in this emergency, because, when spotted by the enemy, they cannot be moved, and in time must fall victim to a sufficient number of hits.

The modern turret guns are not mounted in the open as Brialmont's were. They are concealed as carefully as ingenuity can devise. The domes of the turrets, which should be shaped like an overturned dinghy, rise only the height of the diameter of the guns above the imitation hill in which they are sunk.

The hill is planted with bushes and trees and grass. The turrets and such parts of the muzzles as protrude are painted the exact color of the vertiture at all seasons of the year, and in addition are strewn with fresh cut twigs and bushes.

The turret tops are strong enough to stop at least one shell of the largest caliber known at the time the turrets are built. These turrets are hermetically sealed. The men at the guns only load them; elevation and direction are controlled electrically from an observation station. When the gun is firing, the turret becomes frightfully hot, and a constant current of air must be pumped into the loading chamber to keep the gun crew alive.

Observation stations are many. The actual station controlling the gun may be in a steel chamber situated toward the top of a near-by mound, with revolving openings for the use of the sighting officer and little peepholes to look through. Even these peepholes must give place to the use of periscopes, as in battleships. At one of the forts I visited a shell of the largest calibre had struck the top of one of these observation chambers. It had failed to penetrate, but generated so great and so instantaneous a heat as to burn the head of the observer to cinder.

The actual laying of the guns may also be done in a deep chamber far from danger of shell penetration, according to instruction by telephone from other observers. These observers may be in treetops. They may be in the most advanced trenches. Before the fort is entirely surrounded they may be in farmhouses or hayricks miles away. They may be in aeroplanes, communicating by wireless. In fact, it is a rare thing that the man who lays the gun ever sees the point he is shooting at.

Artificial Defenses Added.

The fort is built to take advantage of such natural defenses as may be found—ravines, streams, precipices, &c., but in addition to these certain artificial defenses must never be omitted.

Immediately outside of the embankment must be a moat so wide that no beams which men can carry will reach across. It must be made as deep as possible. On the bank on the outside of the moat, concealed from the enemy, is a complete assortment of barbed wire and other forms of abatis. On the inner side for a short distance above the water's edge steel spikes like those used in bear pits are planted. At the corners of the moat on the enemy side machine guns are concealed to fire when an attack is made and there is an attempt to cross the moat by pontoon bridge or other means.

These machine guns are protected by heavy concrete roofs, to keep out hostile shell fire and sapping operations. They are connected with the inner fort by a passage running under the moat, which is so constructed that when the machine gun emplacements must be abandoned it will be flooded by water from the moat, so as not to furnish a doorway to the fort.

Behind the roadway, just inside of the embankment surrounding the fort, is a second moat, identical with the first, and inside of that another embankment, commanding the former and in every respect similar.

Where the country is rising, line may be built behind line as far as the skill of engineers and the parsimony of appropriations will permit.

Series of Lesser Forts.

Around the central fort are a series of lesser forts. From the central fort to each of these runs a roadway forty to eighty feet wide. This roadway is sunk ten feet below the natural surface of the ground and the excavation is used to build an embankment on each side, like the embankment of the fort itself. Much care must be taken to make the road as safe as possible from enemy artillery fire.

The embankment also is laid in such fashion as to enfilade the ground between each of the roads running from the central fort to the ring forts by rifle, machine gun, and field fire.

The outer forts must be placed with regard to the natural condition of the ground, and, if possible, should be within 2,000 yards of one another; in other words, should leave no spot safe from machine gun fire.

These forts are built like the central fort, with moats, embankments, turrets, hidden gun emplacements, casemates, and should never have less than two lines of defense, because if the first is taken by sudden assault the garrison of each fort should hold the inner defense while reinforcements are hurried along the protected roads.

It is inevitable that between the forts there will be "dead ground," also that there will be points particularly adapted to defense. To cover the first and take advantage of the second special field works are constructed and connected with the forts or roadways by trenches. The engineer tries to build these in such a fashion that men in them are protected from enemy fire but are open to fire from fortress positions.

Forts usually fall soon or late to infantry attack. Except in case of cowardice, treachery, or lack of training of the garrison, they never fall to bombardment alone. Hence everything possible must be done to hold back the hostile infantry.

Barbed wire, used first, I believe, by the Spanish Army in Cuba, is the commonest form of infantry obstruction, although the Roman use of stakes in holes and of trees laid top end toward the enemy is still much in vogue. Pointed steel fences have certain advantages and disadvantages. All these forms of entanglement are used.

In the first place, a general wall of wire is put around the entire circumference of all the forts. Then each fort has its own wire fence. There is a wire fence on the outside of each moat, and there is wire on the enemy side of the embankments. Every little field work has its special protection.

In addition to this, running through the territory between the forts and the roads connecting the forts with the centre, are carefully plaited wire defenses, so laid as to confuse the attacks of the enemy and to herd him into corners, where he will be more easily killed by machine guns. In them are carefully placed openings through which the defending infantry can manoeuvre.

Main Defense of Fort.

Such in brief is the construction of the modern fort. But the main defense of the fort must be made from 1,000 to 2,000 yards beyond the front wall of the attack side. Here in ordinary field works the infantry must stay as long as possible. While the infantry stays here it is not likely that the hostile artillery observers will locate many of the defensive batteries. Anybody who wishes to test this may take his field glasses into the country and see what he can make out of a wooded hill a mile or more away.

While the defensive artillery is concealed from view it in turn can bombard the hostile infantry with perfect knowledge of the range and with great effect. It can also search the likely gun positions, and will score a great number of hits, particularly on the enemy's heavy guns, which must be located on very solid ground reached by railroad. At Ossowetz, for instance, the Russians struck and destroyed a German forty-two centimeter gun which they had never seen, but which was located in a likely spot known to the defense.

However, in war numbers must eventually tell. The infantry finally will be driven into the fort. Enemy observers will plot on maps the location of batteries in this fort; they also will plot its exact its dimensions. In due time tremendous fire will be opened on it. A certain proportion of shells being aimed at the known artillery positions and others sent to search every nook and corner.

This fort will be able to make but little reply. Its parapet will be knocked to pieces, its wire entanglements blown to bits. The other forts will reply, and in particular will sweep the faces of its embankments with shrapnel fire.

The enemy troops will leap to the assault, and its artillery will play upon the road leading from the central fort to the one attacked. Reinforcements will be rushed to the defended fort. It will be taken and retaken several times, but eventually will fall into the hands of the attackers.

With one fort taken, the second is attacked with greater advantage, and the process will be repeated.

History shows that eventually most forts surrender. There is a limit to the endurance of most men, and it is not often that the millionth man remains in command of a fort until it has been stormed to the last defense.

However, the principle should be established in every soldier that a garrison, once isolated and unable to retreat to strengthen its own army in the field, should never abandon the valuable strategic point intrusted to its care while a single gun remains serviceable or a single point is untaken by assault. Men go to war to die whenever necessary.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

RUSSIAN WAR STORES FILL VLADIVOSTOK

Great Fleet of Trade Ships Unable to Unload Their Precious Cargoes.

BIG GANGS BUILDING DOCKS

United States, Britain, and France Rushing Supplies Needed by Czar's Legions.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Twenty thousand American freight cars and 40 American locomotives are due here from the United States within two months to relieve the congestion of supplies destined for the Russian armies at the front.

The army corps on the German-Austrian battle line need guns, rifles, and ammunition; Vladivostok will supply them. They need armored cars, many hundreds of them, and Vladivostok will give them these. They need dynamite; they need pig lead and pig copper; they need cotton to be made into clothing; they need food—and Vladivostok hopes to see to it that they get it all.

The guns and rifles and ammunition are arriving from Japan and the United States by the steamer load. The armored motor cars are coming by the hundreds from the United States. They are being made at Detroit and Cleveland and other points, and they are coming out here mostly by way of Seattle on vessels which sail direct to Vladivostok. So also is the lead, copper, and dynamite. As for the cotton, it is coming out from New York vis Panama in such vast quantities that more than anything else it has caused this terrific congestion of supplies which has forced Russia to place rush orders for locomotives and cars to get them off to the front. It is piled high on the hills back of the city waiting for its turn to be forwarded to Moscow and other cities to be manufactured into blankets and uniforms for the soldiers.

From Great Britain have come guns for the navy. They arrive by steamer and then they are shipped by railroad to the Black Sea to be mounted on the warships Russia is building. From France has come ammunition. From the United States have come several nine-inch guns—also to find their place on Russian warships in the Black Sea. And, above all, is coming barbed wire from America—an amazing quantity of it—to protect the trenches of the Russian armies.

Ships bringing these vast supplies are arriving in such numbers and with such rapidity that they cannot be accommodated at the docks. A plan of permanent enlargement of the port has been temporarily put aside in favor of provisional enlargement. Huge gangs of men are building pontoon piers and transshipping their cargo to lighters, but a shortage of lighters has retarded even that means of discharging. So the Russians are building more lighters.

Vladivostok, they believe, is to save the day for the Russian armies, and every possible human effort is made to forward these vast supplies to their destination at the front.

The feverish activity at the water front is duplicated elsewhere in this great port, which, while peaceful in itself, is the very incarnation of war. Every month new armies are sent away to the West. For 500 miles to the north of the fortress of Vladivostok proper extends a series of fortified places. All these, when not used as prisons for German prisoners of war, serve as drill grounds for Russian recruits. The reservists come in from all points in the eastern part of the empire, and within six months are turned into soldiers. Then they are hurried off across Siberia.

The mushroom war growth of Vladivostok as a port of commerce, together with the extra occupation of looking after detained civilians and the interests of the prisoners of war, has given the American Consulate great prominence and responsibility as well as work.

SEATTLE, July 20.—The Japanese steamer Keishin Maru is loading steel rails here for Vladivostok. Additional war supplies for Russia will be taken on at Vancouver, B. C. Vessels are under charter to carry 35,000 tons of railroad material to Vladivostok from Seattle within the next three months. The Minnesota is loading 10,000 tons of rails and a great quantity of copper, intended for Russian use.

P. AND O. LINER AFIRE; 800 EMIGRANTS ABOARD

The Benalla, Bound from London for Australia, Burning in the Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Durban, South Africa, says that the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Benalla, with 800 emigrants aboard, bound from London for Australia, is afire 800 miles east of Durban in the Indian Ocean.

The cargo in one of the steamer's holds is burning.

The steamer Otaki, 150 miles off, picked up a wireless dispatch from the Benalla asking for aid, and the Benalla is now steaming to meet the Otaki.

The Benalla is a twin screw steel steamer of 11,118 gross tonnage, built in 1913 by Caird & Co. of Greenock for the London-Australian service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She travels via the Cape of Good Hope and is commanded by Captain Symonds. She is 500 feet 1 inch long and has 62 feet 2 inches beam, and 29 feet 8 inches depth of hold. She has an average speed of about 15 knots.

VIENNA SAVINGS BANKS GAIN

Deposits Up $27,800,000 in Last Six Months, Says Berlin.

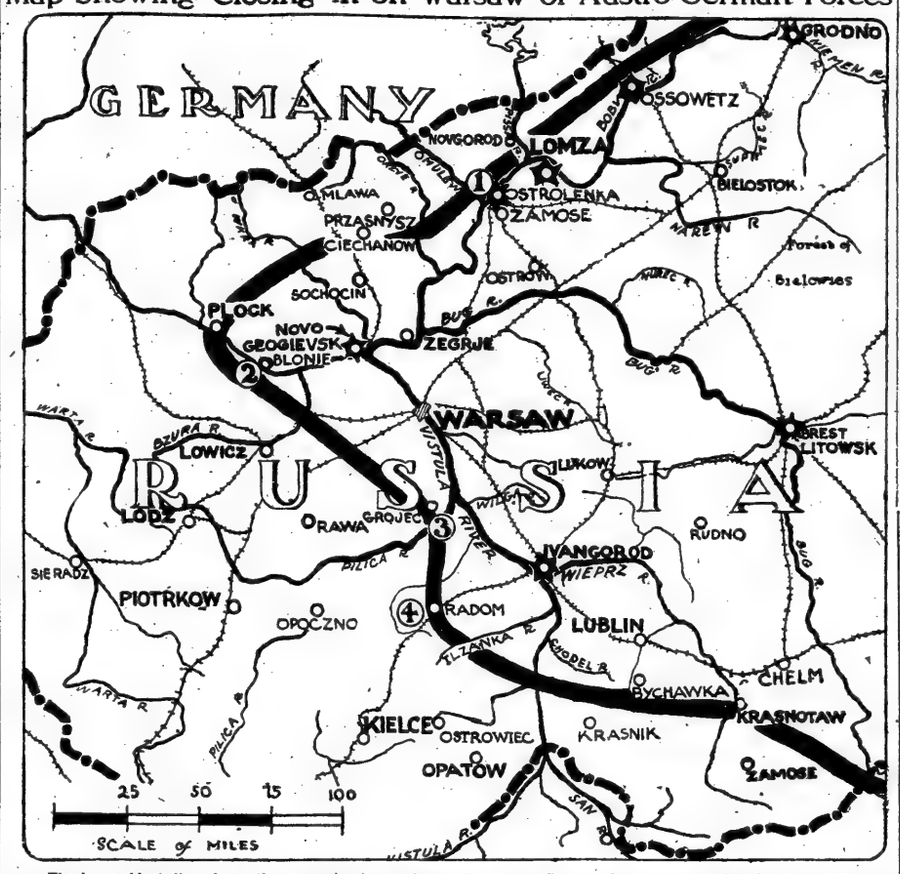
BERLIN, July 20, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following items:

"Reports from Vienna say that savings banks deposits in the first half of 1915 increased 139,000,000 crowns, ($27,800,000,) or 8 per cent. This increase applied to the whole of Austria means a gain in savings deposits of 1,600,000,000 crowns, ($320,000,000.) This gain has been made notwithstanding the great success of two war loans, and is a splendid illustration of Austrian economic conditions."

"The speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjold, indicating that under certain conditions Sweden might go to war is regarded in Berlin political circles as a warning to Russia and England.

"German field hospital service men exchanged for French prisoners of war complain of the treatment they received in the prisoners' camp in Corsica. They assert the food was bad and they were compelled to perform heavy labor and were insulted by the people."

Map Showing Closing in on Warsaw of Austro-German Forces



The heavy black line shows the approximate position of the Austro-German front, which is fighting toward Warsaw from the north and south. In their progress yesterday the invaders took the fortress of Ostrolenka (1) and occupied Blonie, (2,) seventeen miles from the Polish capital; Grojec, (3,) twenty-six miles to the southward. In the operations of Mackensen's army sweeping up from the south, Radom, (4,) capital of the province of that name.

RUSSIANS LOSE OSTROLENKA FORT

Continued from Page 1.

repulsed superior forces of the enemy from their position at Ilzanka. All counter attacks made by Russian reserves, which were brought up quickly, were repulsed. We captured more than 1,000 prisoners. Our troops are closely pursuing the enemy. Our cavalry already has reached the railway line from Radom to Ivangorod.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug we are following the retreating enemy.

Invaders Approaching Riga.

A bulletin, issued early this morning, had announced the capture of the Baltic port of Windau, thus bringing the Germans within a few miles of Riga, seat of the Governor General of the Baltic Provinces. It read:

German troops occupied Tukum and captured Windau. (Windau is a seaport in Courland on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Windau River, 100 miles northwest of Mitau.) Pursuing the enemy, who was defeated on the Aa River at Autz, our troops yesterday reached the district of Hofzumberge and northwest of Mitau, where the enemy occupied previously prepared positions. East of Popeliany and Kurszany the fighting continues.

Between the Pissa and the Skwa the Russians evacuated a position which had been penetrated at several points by our troops, and are retreating toward the Narew. The German reserve Landwehr, fighting in this district of woody and marshy ground, which is extremely favorable to the resistance of the enemy, accomplished notable deeds.

The army of General von Gallwitz, advancing further, is now standing with all its troops on the Narew line southwest of Ostrolenka and Novo Georgievsk, (about ten miles northwest of Warsaw). The Russians who did not find protection in their fortifications and bridgehead positions already have retreated across the Narew. (The Narew joins the Bug at Sierock, eighteen miles north of Warsaw.) The number of prisoners taken by us has been increased to 101 officers and 28,760 men.

In Poland, between the Vistula and the Pilica, the Russians are retreating eastward.

In the southeastern theatre: The enemy, defeated on the 17th by the army under General von Woyrisch northwest of Sienno, attempted to arrest our pursuit in his previously prepared positions behind the Ilzanka sector. Yesterday afternoon the Silesian Landwehr stormed the enemy advanced positions near Ciepilow. The same troops during the night entered the line near Krasanow and Baranow, which also is wavering with a decision imminent.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug the battle of the allied troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is proceeding with unabated violence. At the eruption point near Pilaskovice and Krasnostaw the Russians made desperate efforts to avert a defeat. Fresh troops sent against ours were defeated, however.

Further east, in the Grabovetz district, allied troops forced a crossing of the Volitza. Austro-Hungarian troops advanced across the Bug to a point north of Sokol. Under pressure of our pursuit the enemy retreated during the night on the entire front, stopping only at the eruption point near Krasnostaw, where he attempted some resistance, but suffered a severe defeat.

German troops and the corps under the command of Field Marshal von Arz captured from the 16th to the 18th, 16,250 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns.

According to written orders which have come into our possession the commanders of the enemy were resolved to maintain, without regard to losses, the positions which we now have captured.

Austrian Version of Victories.

VIENNA, July 20, via London.—Radom, capital of the Province of Radom, which lies fifty-seven miles south of Warsaw, was captured today by the victorious allies. The victory is announced in the following official communication issued here this evening:

Between the Vistula and Bug Rivers yesterday, the allied army, pursuing the retiring enemy, crossed the recent battlefields and increased its number of prisoners to fifty officers and 3,500 men.

Near Sokol we took 3,000 prisoners.

Westward of the Vistula the allies broke the Russians' resistance. On the Ilzanka River southward and westward of Radom the Austrians resisted violent fighting. The Transylvanian infantry stormed the village of Kostrzyn.

Our troops occupied Radom today.

On the frontier, between Bukowina and Bessarabia, a Russian brigade was overtaken and dispersed.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

In the Russian war theatre the offensive of the allies in Poland and Volhynia (a Government of Russia between Galicia and Russian Poland) was continued Sunday. West of the Vistula fighting proceeded on the Ilzanka. North west of Ilza Austro-Hungarian troops captured some enemy positions.

On the heights west of Krasnostaw German troops advanced victoriously after heavy fighting.

Between Skierbieszgow and Grabo, in close touch with the Germans, we forced a crossing of the Volitza into the enemy's elevated positions, capturing there 3,000 prisoners.

North Moravian and Silesian Landwehr, after severe fighting, gained a firm footing on the east bank of the Bug. Troops under General Kirchbach captured twelve officers and 1,700 men.

The successes of the allies on the 18th along the entire front took the strength of the enemy's resistance. Although the enemy during the last few days has brought up all the reinforcements within reach, he has been unable to maintain his positions and has begun a retreat. On the night of the 18th-19th he evacuated the battlefield.

In East Galicia the situation is generally unchanged.

Below Zale Szczyky (at the Bukowina border) the enemy attacked our front on the Dniester.

Petrograd Admits Foe's Progress.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

The enemy's advance continued Monday in the region of Riga and Shavli, on the fronts of Gruendorf-Zagory-Krupy.

In the Trans-Niemen region the enemy made partial attacks against the trenches of one of our regiments northeast of Suwalki, near the village of Gluboki, which have been disputed since last Wednesday. The enemy, assisted by numerous batteries, succeeded again in occupying certain trenches which we had captured from him the previous day.

On the Narew there has been light artillery fighting. Yesterday there were some advance-guard engagements.

Sunday the siege artillery from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk successfully bombarded the heads of the enemy's columns.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy yesterday carefully approached our new front. On the Bug the enemy's attacks in the Krylow-Sokol section continue. In the region of Sokol the enemy has extended his forces slightly on the right bank of the Bug.

On the Dniester, after stubborn fighting, we captured yesterday 500 prisoners and five machine guns.

MACKENSEN HAS NEW WEDGE.

Centre Progressing, but Flanks Held Up, Petrograd Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are making progress in the Lublin region slowly, much more slowly, than at any stage of the Gilician advance and with very heavy losses.

Mackensen has again adopted a wedge formation, with its accompaniment of smashing artillery fire, and the point of his wedge has after stubborn fighting moved up to within about twelve miles of the Lublin-Chelm Railway. But, while the centre is progressing, the flanks are held up by a Russian advance, and since the wedge is a formation whose function it is to expand and disappear when its purpose is almost gained, Mackensen's movements are as yet very considerably hampered.

Between Dychawa and Wilkolaz on his left, for instance, the Austrian attacks were repulsed and so were the German attacks at Grabowiec, southeast of Krasnistaw. Farther to the right, between the Huczwa and the Bug, south of Hrubieszow, the Germans were thrown out of trenches they had previously occupied, but on the Bug itself, just north of Sokal, on the Galician frontier, some enemy regiments did succeed in crossing to the right bank where they are now fighting hard to maintain themselves.

It is a fierce and wearing battle for both sides, and it must be admitted that the position is serious, but it is a long way to Warsaw yet, and the Germans who reach it, if they ever do, will be a mere remnant of the great force that crossed the Dunajec. The Russians are clenching their fists tight to meet the blow from the Bzura to Ivangorod. They are withdrawing to very strong second lines under shelter of the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Ivangorod, both on the Vistula above and below Warsaw, and of Warsaw itself, the defenses of which have during the Winter been very greatly strengthened.

To the north of Warsaw from Wyszgorod on the Vistula to Pultusk on the Narew the Russians are retiring to excellent positions on the Narew, but further east in the Ostrolenka region, where von Bülow's army was trying to push forward to Malkin on the Petrograd-Warsaw Railway, the Germans have been thrust back.

In the Baltic region, after having advanced eastward in the direction of Riga the Germans have turned southeastward toward Mitau, but this movement is parried by the Russians' success at Popeliang, on the Mitau-Shavli Railway, and by the repulse of German attacks at Shavli.

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GERMANS EXPECT TO CRUSH RUSSIA

Believe War Will End with Great Defeat, and Maybe Capture, of the Czar's Hosts.

RISK WEST FOR THE EAST

Neutral Military Attache Hears Armies on French Front Are Now Mere Skeleton Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—According to the military attaché of a neutral power who has just arrived from Berlin, where he spent several years in his official capacity, the effort which Germany is making on the eastern front is expected there to prove the supreme deciding factor of the war. No doubt is entertained in German military quarters of its success. Every other military consideration for the time being is being subordinated to the importance of giving von Hindenburg, who is in chief command of the whole operations, an opportunity of striking a crushing blow.

Recent reports of the westward movements of German forces were, according to this informant, engineered by Germany for the purpose of deceiving her enemies and at the time when the report came from Holland and Switzerland that a German offensive was being prepared in the west the German line in France and Flanders had been reduced to the strength which the Germans estimated to be strictly necessary for a successful defensive. If ever the figures became known, said the attaché, the world would be surprised.

The German plan of campaign on the eastern front is admitted even by British military writers to be on a vaster scale than anything yet attempted in the war. Along the whole front from the Baltic to Rumania, not far short of 1,000 miles, German and Austrian armies are in motion with the prime object of encircling the Russian armies and compelling a surrender by comparison with which that of Sedan would be a small affair, and, if this prime object should not be attained, of compelling the Russian evacuation of Poland.

With Poland on the one side and Belgium and a part of France in their hands on the other, the Kaiser's boast that the war would be over by October certainly might not be verified, but at any rate Germany would be in a position to offer terms of peace that would have the appearance of magnanimity.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that were the United States forced to bellicose action, as according to some theorists is Germany's desire, the reasons for making peace proposals which might seem satisfactory to some Allies would be all the stronger from the German point of view.

In this connection a noteworthy suggestion is contained in an article by a military correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who after discussing the change in the plans of the German General Staff, whose orthodox principle at the beginning of the war was that France must be dealt with first and Russia second, always with the idea that if things went ill a treaty could be patched up with Russia, says:

"The arguments for making Russia the chief object of attack were strengthened by the Austrian defeats, by the uncertainty of what the Balkan States would do, and by the beginning of the operations in the Dardanelles, which threatened Germany on the side which, in a military sense, is most vulnerable—Austria—and on which politically she is most sensitive. No doubt there is a strong party in Germany for the annexation of Belgium, but nothing could console Germany for the fall of Constantinople.

"At Antwerp she looks out to rivalry with this country and a renewal of the war later, even if she were to win this. In her power at Constantinople she has an India of her own. It must never be forgotten that this war is in its origin and in its chief motive a war for the reverson of Turkey. It has other motives, no doubt, but these are, after all, only secondary."

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Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
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Fifth Floor.

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Semi-Annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from
$40, $38, $35, $30, $28
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¶ Nothing more nor less than our regular stock *reduced*—made to sell at regular prices and now cut for quick selling in accordance with our semi-annual custom. Conservative and soft roll, close-fitting models, shown in a choice selection of fine fabrics, half or skeleton lined, and simply superbly made! Cut with a serenity of line which is perfection itself, and finished down to the last delicately-piped seam as no other garments ever are finished, be the price what it may. *A small charge for alterations.*

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$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits	Reduced to $16.50
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No Charge for Alterations

These clothes are never available at less than regular prices except at these clearance periods, at the close of the selling season.

There are hot-weather weights and also the medium weights which may be worn into the late Autumn.

Every suit is of carefully selected material, fulfilling every style and quality requirement of the well-dressed New Yorker.

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BRITISH AT YPRES CAPTURE TRENCHES

Explode a Mine East of Stronghold and Occupy 150 Yards of Germans' Position.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED AGAIN

Several Civilians Killed, Paris Says —Renewed Activity Reported at Other Points.

LONDON, July 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports tonight the capture of 150 yards of German trenches east of Ypres, by the successful explosion of a mine. The German account of this operation admits only that the British occupied the excavation made by the explosion.

Today's official reports show a renewed activity at many points on the western front. Rheims, which has already suffered much, was again violently bombarded, the French say, and several civilians were killed.

Sir John French's report to the British War Office follows:

Yesterday evening, after successfully exploding a mine just west of the Chateau of Hooge, east of Ypres, our troops occupied about 150 yards of the enemy's trenches. This gain has since been consolidated.

We captured fifteen prisoners, including two officers, and also two machine guns. Two other German machine guns were destroyed by the explosion.

Elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report.

The German official account of this operation is contained in the following bulletin:

After blowing up mines near Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, the British made an attack on both sides of the road from Chateau Hooge to Ypres. Their attack collapsed before our positions. At some points the attack, within range of our artillery, could not be carried through. The British occupied an excavation made by an explosion.

Near Souchez an attack with hand grenades was repulsed. After vigorous artillery fighting near Albert, the French attempted during the evening an attack against our positions near Fricourt. They were repulsed.

Tonight's French official report says:

In Artois there have been artillery actions, but no infantry engagements. Rheims was violently bombarded, several civilians being killed.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Les Eparges, in the region of Fey-en-Haye and Le Prêtre Forest, there has been a fairly lively cannonade.

The afternoon statement from Paris said:

In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez and near Neuville-St. Vaast, there was a violent bombardment last night, and some fighting with grenades to the northward of Chateau Carieul.

In the valley of the Aisne a fairly lively cannonade was reported, and the town of Soissons was bombarded.

On the heights of the Meuse the night was a lively one, but without infantry action, except near Calonne, where two German attempts to take a trench were easily repulsed.

Berlin in the afternoon gave out this announcement:

In the district of Souchez, after a comparatively quiet day, fighting became more spirited during the night. A French attack against Souchez was repulsed and attacks south of Souchez were prevented by our fire.

On the front between the Oise and the Argonne there was vigorous artillery and mine fighting. Weak enemy attacks in the Argonne forest were unimportant.

On the Meuse heights southwest of Les Eparges and on the Tranchée the fighting is proceeding with alternate successes. Our troops lost minor local advantages which they had gained on the 17th, but captured three officers and 300 men.

FRENCH DROP BOMBS ON COLMAR STATIONS

Aeroplanes and a Dirigible Attack Railway Facilities at Three German Positions.

PARIS, July 20.—A squadron of six French aeroplanes has bombarded the railway station at Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, the French War Office announces today. The aeroplanes returned undamaged. The official account of this attack and a similar attack on the railway south of Vouziers says:

Four of our aviators dropped forty-eight shells on the junction station at Challerange to the southward of Vouziers.

A squadron of six aeroplanes this morning bombarded Colmar Station. Eight shells of 150 millimeters (6 inches) each and eight shells of 90 millimeters were dropped on railway buildings and trains. It has been established that damage was done both to the main station and freight station. None of the shells fell on the city. Our machines returned undamaged.

Another aid raid on the military railroad that supplies the St. Mihiel wedge from Metz, carried out by a French dirigible, is reported tonight. The official account says:

On Monday night one of our dirigibles dropped twenty-three bombs on the military railroad station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, returning unharmed to our lines.

MORE LUSITANIA BODIES

Washed Ashore on Irish Coast—Report About Bates's Body Doubted.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21, 3:59 A. M.—A disptach to the Central News from Queenstown says that two more bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster have washed ashore on the County Clare Coast.

One of them is that of a stewardess and the other of a man. The latter's clothing contained a pocketbook inscribed with a name which apparently is "West."

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—On the body of a Lusitania victim washed ashore on the Kerry coast have been found documents bearing the name of J. K. Montgomery, Vice President of a Philadelphia national bank.

Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, does not believe that the body washed ashore on County Limerick, Ireland, is that of his son, Lindon Bates, who was among those lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed. A cablegram to Mr. Bates from Newton B. Knox of London, who was a friend of Lindon Bates, was received by Mr. Bates yesterday and it said the body washed ashore in Limerick was 5 feet 11 inches in height, and that on it had been found a gold matchbox with the initials "L. B." and a gold watch inscribed "L. M. B."

In a cablegram to Chairman Hoover of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is in London, Mr. Bates drew attention to the fact that his son was 6 feet 1 inch in height, and that, while he carried a gold match safe, it did not have any inscription, and that his son had a black pocketbook which, among other things, contained a $1,000 bill.

It was also pointed out yesterday that there were two other passengers on the Lusitania whose initials were "L. B." and that both were lost. They were Louis Brilly, an Italian theatrical man, and Leonidas Bristis, a Greek, of Atlanta, Ga.

EXPLAINS HILL 60 MYSTERY.

British Official Tells Why Withdrawal Was Kept Secret.

LONDON, July 20.—The withdrawal of British troops from Hill No. 60, in Flanders, news regarding which operation several newspapers complained was kept too long from the British public, was explained by Charles E. Hobhouse, the Postmaster General in the House of Commons today.

At the time the hill was abandoned, he said, the "withdrawal of the troops had to be conducted in secrecy, and it was conducted with singular success. When it became expedient to make the matter public it was no longer of any military importance. Hence the silence of the War Office."

On the evening of April 17, the British began their first successful attack on Hill 60—a commanding point which lies on the north side of the Ypres-Cominea Railway, about two and a half miles southeast of Ypres. Assaults and counter assaults continued throughout the 18th, on the evening of which the Germans retired from the position, losing several hundred prisoners.

Just two months later, June 17, the Germans attacked Hill 60 in force and recaptured it with the loss of several thousand men, but without inflicting much loss on the enemy. The importance of Hill 60 to the British during May arose from the fact that it formed a screen and protection for the larger hill of Zandpoudre, some three miles further east on the Ypres-Menin road, where the German artillery was posted. Zandpoudre is the highest hill in the district and is in fact the key to the position in Belgian Flanders.

Thus with Hill 60 in the possession of the British the hill of Zandpoudre became seriously exposed. It was only when they changed their plans and decided to attack Zandpoudre in another manner that their occupation of Hill 60 became useless. The hill of Zandpoudre fell into the hands of the Germans on Oct. 31 last. Here they have established their batteries of big guns which have reduced Ypres to ruins and for months have held in check a British advance from Ypres toward Menin and Lille.

NAVY BEGINS TESTS OF TORPEDO GUARDS

Plans of U. S. Battleships Depend Upon How Caissons Resist Attacks at Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Upon the result of caisson tests begun at the Norfolk Navy Yard today will depend the immediate solution of the question whether modern dreadnoughts can be rendered immune or less susceptable to submarine torpedos. These tests about twenty specially constructed caissons will be subjected to torpedo attack for the purpose of finding out whether the secret plans of American naval constructors for the protection of future American battleships against torpedos, by armor or otherwise, are likely to prove successful.

The first of these caissons was tested today. The caisson was subjected to an outside explosion resembling that of a torpedo, which sank the caisson. To the uninitiated this might appear to indicate that nothing in the way of modern battleshp construction could withstand the torpedo of the modern submarine, but naval officers say there is not the slightest basis for such an assumption, as the caisson was so constructed that it was destined to sink.

The result of the test cannot be ascertained by the navy's experts until the caisson has been refloated, and taken into the dry dock at Norfolk for technical examination and study of the effect of the explosion.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the Navy, has general charge of the tests, but it was not necessary for him to go to Norfolk to witness today's performance.

Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt was in personal charge of the caisson attack. He was assisted by other experts, among them Lieut. Commander Joseph R. Defrees of the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, and Lieutenant Garret L. Schuyler of the Naval Proving Ground. The two latter ordnance officers were present merely to fulfill the function of delivering the explosion properly. They did not fire a torpedo at the caisson. That was not considered necessary. Their instructions were to cause an outside explosion, similar to that caused by contact of a torpedo with the side of a battleship, and to deliver the blow in prescribed fashion under water. Instead of firing a torpedo they exploded a quantity of encased explosive, under water, close to the side walls of the caisson.

In the particular experiment conducted today the explosion was sure to break the outer skin of the caisson. But there were inner skins and compartments, and it is the effect of the explosion upon these that will determine the extent to which the experiment succeeded or failed. The caisson was given a definite buoyancy by which only about a foot of it was outside of the water. This also contributed toward the sinking of the caisson when the explosive blow was delivered. The caissons will all be different. It was learned tonight that not only one new secret project for better protection of battleships against outside attack, but several new and novel methods are being tried in these tests, and that there will be a number of caissons used in testing each method.

If several of the methods succeed the most successful will be introduced in the two battleships authorized by Congress last March, the plans of which have been held up pending the result of these tests.

WORK ON INTERNED SHIPS.

Sudden Activity on the German Liners at Locust Point.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Sudden activity on the North German Lloyd liners Rhein and Main, interned at Locust Point, has attracted the attention of customs officials, and also officials attached to the British Consulate. Both steamships are undergoing extensive repairs, while painters are also busily engaged upon them.

Captain Meyer of one of the ships, asked to explain why the vessels were being painted and put into shape, said he believed with the Kaiser that there would be peace in October and that the officers were trimming up the vessels for the return to Germany. Some persons here believe the steamers are being prepared for a dash to the Capes.

THE POLISH PRINCE SUNK.

British Steamer in Collision—Lowther Range Damaged—One Lost.

LONDON, July 20.—The British steamer Polish Prince, from New York June 17, has been sunk in collision with the Lowther Range. One man was drowned. The remaining members of the crew were landed today at Barry by the Lowther Range. The latter was damaged about the bow.

The Polish Prince was of 1,862 tons net. From New York she went to the West Indies and thence to Queenstown, where she arrived on July 14. The Lowther Range sailed from Manchester, England, on July 15 for Montreal.

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LLOYD GEORGE ENDS WELSH COAL STRIKE

Miners' Executive Committee and Owners Reach an Understanding as to Terms.

MEN TO VOTE ON IT TODAY

Are Likely to Go Back to Work at Once — They Gain Nearly All the Chief Disputed Points.

CARDIFF, July 20.—Subject to ratification by the miners themselves through delegates who will assemble tomorrow, representatives of the Government and of the coal mine owners on the one hand, and the Executive Committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation on the other, agreed today to terms that, it is thought, will end the coal miners' strike, which, since last Thursday, has tied up the South Wales coal fields and menaced the fuel supply of the navy.

The terms arrived at grant a substantial increase in wages and involve concessions to the strikers which are considered by their Executive Committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all the outstanding points. Tonight the delegates were visiting their districts, canvassing the sentiment there preparatory to tomorrow's vote.

If tomorrow's meeting should bring a settlement of the strike the thanks of the country will go chiefly to David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, for it was his arrival here last night that paved the way for breaking the deadlock between the miners and the mine owners.

The chief cause of the miners' unrest was what they considered the excessive profits the mine owners were making in the sale of their coal at war prices—profits in which they were not sharing. They also deeply resented enforced arbitration, as was authorized by the application of the Munitions act to coal miners.

Though it is now a law, this measure was not actually invoked against the miners when they laid down their picks, and no mention is made of its future scope in the proposed settlement.

If the vote tomorrow is favorable to ending the strike, 200,000 men will return to work immediately and agree to abide by the terms of the settlement until six months after the termination of the war.

The agreement reached today provides that neither side shall be penalized for the present dispute.

The hopeful turn of affairs has been received with a sigh of relief all over Great Britain, for the humiliation felt by the public that a strike should have taken place at such a time was keen. This humiliation was reflected in all sections of the press, and there was growing talk of the Government taking over the mines.

Mr. Lloyd George will remain in Cardiff tomorrow, but will not address the miners unless they request him to do so.

SUBMARINE OFF MAINE?

Woman's Statement That She Saw German Craft Interests Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Profound reticence was shown today by officials who were asked whether they were investigating a report that a foreign submarine, supposed to be German, had been seen off the Maine Coast.

Several weeks ago information was given to the Government that a German submarine base was to be established among the islands lying off the northeastern shore of Maine, and it made such an impression that the matter was considered at a conference between the Secretaries of State, Navy, and Commerce. Whether any investigation was made at that time the officials concerned have never admitted, and they are equally unresponsive to questions whether action has been taken on the statement of a woman that she had seen a submarine near the coast of Maine.

At the Navy Department officials declined to say whether any destroyers or other vessels would reconnoitre among the Maine islands. Including the navy, five departments of the Government are interested in the matter. The State Department is interested on account of the international aspect of the case; the Treasury Department is concerned because the Coast Guard Service, which is charged with preventing offenses against the neutrality laws, is a branch of that department; the Department of Justice might be called into the investigation on account of possible criminal prosecutions and the Department of Commerce has an interest through its administration of laws affecting navigation.

FEARS WORSE HORRORS.

Frederic Harrison Predicts Reign of Terror When Germans Lose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—Frederic Harrison's book, "The German Peril," published today, contains the following passage:

"Let us not think that any kind of words or any kind of agreement or compromise or mediation can avail us in this fiercest trial of our English blood. Nor let us vainly imagine that the enemy will relax in his delirious trust in frightfulness or spare us one pang which he can inflict on us all.

"It is my firm belief that when we have driven him back to his own land—and we shall drive him back; we must, unless we are to be forever ruined—scenes of horror, almost of mutual extermination, will take place, exceeding anything that we have yet known in ferocity, destruction, and blood."

FRENCH TURN OVER GOLD.

Quick Response to Finance Minister's Call for Metal.

PARIS, July 20.—Reports from all parts of France indicate that there has been a general and enthusiastic response to the request of Minister of Finance Ribot for deposits of gold to add to the country's reserve. The Municipal Government of Paris deposited today 800,000 francs ($160,000.)

Up to July 17 the Havre Branch of the Bank of France had received 1,388,550 francs ($277,710) from 2,329 depositors Marseilles reports 2,313,000 francs ($462,000;) Rouen up to the 16th, 1,160,000 francs ($232,000;) Nancy more than 2,500,000 francs ($500,000.)

The pupils of one class in a Paris public school collected 2,790 francs ($558) from their relatives and friends, which three schoolboys proudly delivered to the Bank of France.

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INSTRUCTION.

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100,000 LIVES LOST IN CHINA FLOODS

Consul Asks the Navy Department for All the Assistance It Can Render.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—From 80,000 to 100,000 lives have been lost in the floods near Canton, China, according to a cablegram to the State Department today from Peking. Consul General Cheshire has appealed for all the assistance that can be rendered by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department had no advices as to the flood situation today from Admiral Winterhalter, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, or from the gunboats Wilmington and Callao, which went to te aid of the flood victims several days ago without waiting for instructions from Washington. Secretary Daniels said Admiral Winterhalter had authority to send any or all of his ships to assist in relief work without consulting the department.

TURKS' SUPPLY FLEET SUNK BY RUSSIANS

Fifty-nine Sailing Vessels Reported Destroyed in the Black Sea.

LONDON, July 20.—A fleet of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels laden with war materials for the Turkish Army of the Caucasus has been destroyed by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, according to a dispatch from Sebastopol to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The sailing vessels were on a voyage to Trebizond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea. The crews of the Turkish ships were made prisoners by the destroyers.

For Black Sea trading the Turks have stuck to their familiar, old-type vessels, which have been commonly known as feluccas. These are much like the dhows of the Nile and the African coasts, and also resemble the luggers seen in the fishing ports of England.

The feluccas are small swift-sailing vessels, less than 100 feet long and usually have three masts on which are spread lateen sails. They are seldom decked over and the cargo in the open hold is covered with an awning. They seldom have a displacement of more than sixty or sixty tons and cannot carry much more than twenty tons of cargo. In times of calm, they may be propelled by large sweeps and their rudders are adjustable, so that they may be used at either end.

Probably some of the vessels captured are small schooners and brigs, which were originally built by the Russians and came into the possession of the Turks through trade channel.

MESSAGES TO CHRISTIANIA.

Wireless Dispatches from Here via Germany Attract Attention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 20, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—A business man residing here has within the last few days received messages sent by wireless telegraphy from America to Germany and thence in the ordinary way to Christiania.

There are two wireless routes between America and Germany, namely, between Tuckerton, N. J., and Ellwise, near Hanover, and between Sayville, L. I., and Nauen, near Berlin.

No official information has been issued to the effect that wireless messages will be transmitted from America to Scandinavian countries by way of Germany and certainly no messages are accepted for transmission by wireless in opposite direction.

344,749 IRON CROSSES.

Official Statement of Number—Cost Up to March $700,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The lavish way in which the Iron Cross decoration has been distributed among the German troops is shown by the official statement in The Cologne Gazette that since the beginning of the war the Order has been bestowed on 344,794 persons.

The cost of manufacturing the crosses up to the end of March was $700,000, but the amount since then has been enormously increased.

The length of the ribbon manufactured to go with the decorations is estimated at about seventy miles.

SINKS A RUSSIAN STEAMER.

German Submarine Torpedoes the General Radetzky—Crew Saved.

LONDON, July 20.—The Russian steamer General Radetzky was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 17. Her crew of twenty-two was saved.

The General Radetzky was a vessel of 2,118 gross tonnage, 273 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 19 feet depth. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1889 and was owned in Riga.

TO TEST SUBMARINES BY 2,200-MILE TRIP

Four New American Craft Will Go Under Own Power from San Francisco to Honolulu.

TO BE A PREGNANT TRIAL

Experts Believe It Will Prove the Theory That a Trip Could Be Made to Europe and Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Four of the newest submarines of the United States Navy will be sent under their own power from San Francisco to Honolulu during the month of September in the longest endurance run tackled by any vessel of this type in the navy. The units to be dispatched are the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8. The distance to be negotiated is 2,200 miles, and this will be attempted in a continuous and uninterrupted run. The submarines will be accompanied by a convoy of submarine tenders to care for them in an emergency.

These submarines were built on the Pacific Coast under contract with the Electric Boat Company, and have been undergoing tests for nearly a year in Western waters. They are to be stationed at Honolulu as a new division, which will bring up the submarine defense of the Hawaiian Islands to approximately two divisions. The division already there comprises the F-1, F-2 and F-3. The F-4, which was also attached to this division, sunk in an accident several months ago.

Submarine experts in the navy have no doubt of the ability of the four vessels of the K class to make the projected continuous run. The units of the K class are designed for a continuous run of 3,500 miles on normal fuel, and by carrying extra fuel are expected to make 2,000 miles additional.

Experts familiar with these vessels assert that they could cross the Atlantic and return under their own power. The distance from New York to the English Channel is shown to be about 2,800 miles on the hydrographic charts, or about 5,600 miles for the round trip. Starting from a point on the New England Coast these submarines, it is asserted, could make the voyage to England and return without refueling.

The submarines of the K class represent the latest and best that have been actually commissioned in the United States Navy. The navy is building boats of the L and N classes, and is constructing an experimental submarine of the M type, which is to mount the new submarine defense gun, but none of these have been commissioned. The four submarines are similar in design to the four submarines of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, which recently made a continuous run of about 1,200 miles from Key West to New York. These were the K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6.

Captain A. W. Grant, who was placed in charge of the submarine service of the navy with instructions to discover its defects and bring it to the front as the best in the world, has now been employed a month in his new billet. He will come to Washington tomorrow to report to Secretary Daniels and officers of the department on the result of his first month of preliminary study of the situation.

It is understood that the most striking feature discovered by him has been the fact that, in his opinion, 80 per cent. of the faults in the submarine service have been due to inexperience of American naval officers in handling submarines. Captain Grant, it is understood, has found that in the past submarines have been built faster than officers have been trained to operate them, and he will recommend that more officers of higher rank than ensign and junior grade Lieutenant be trained to take charge of the submarines, in addition to those already assigned to submarine service. There will be no difficulty in finding such officers, as there is already a waiting list of officers who desire to engage in instruction as submarine experts.

One of the first things done by Captain Grant after he took charge of his new duties was to ask that all the submarines of the Atlantic fleet be sent to the New York Navy Yard for examination and overhauling. During the past month every submarine in the Atlantic fleet has been examined at the New York yard and overhauled.

All these submarines will be subjected to severe tests to discover defects. These will be designed to bring out faults of material and of personnel. It is probable that in the course of the development of the submarine personnel of the navy the number of officers on submarines will be doubled, so that those with experience will be supplanted, wherever this can be done, by other officers undergoing training and instruction.

REMINGTON STRIKE RESULTS IN FIASCO

Continued from Page 1.

ets, said the labor men, would also be responsible for none of the day force going to work tomorrow.

Thomas J. Savage, member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, was responsible for the statement that about seventy-five men were on the night force that quit, and that about 100 men in the shops of the sub-contractors had walked out. He also was responsible for the statement that a conference was in progress in New York tonight which might lead to a settlement. He refused to give details of the conference in the absence of J. J. Keppler, international Vice President of the machinists, who left Bridgeport tonight with the expressed intention of attending a conference to settle a labor difficulty in the pulp mills of Northern New York. He said he would return to Bridgeport late tonight or tomorrow.

Mr. Savage said he had received information that Frank Jennings and J. P. Conlon, Vice Presidents of the machinists, were at present engaged in determining which factories in this country were making goods for consumption by the Remington Company, with the view of calling the machinists in those shops out on strike and thereby cutting off the supply.

Plans for calling out many more machinists were made tonight by the labor leaders. Mr. Savage said:

"There will be no misunderstanding at the Remington plant tomorrow. We will have pickets there and none of the men will go to work. In addition, a strike call has been issued for the old plant of the Remington Company—the Union Metallic Cartridge Company—and at least 200 machinists will walk out there at noon. In a few days the whole plant will be closed down. In addition to this, we will call out the shop of a large sub-contractor, employing about 200 of our men. That shop also will walk out at noon."

Late in the afternoon the labor leaders, accompanied by a number of men who had walked out of the sub-contracting ulants, went to the front of the Remington plant and waited there until the machinists came from the factory. Pickets were stationed all around the road in front of the place, and as each man came out he was talked to by a picket.

Some of the men who came out stated emphatically that they had not the slightest intention of striking. They declared that they were perfectly satisfied with the condition and that they intended to go back to work tomorrow. When one machinist made that statement to a group of newspaper representatives a picket interrupted and said:

"Tell them that if any go to work tomorrow you will be fined $100, and if you do not pay it you will be driven out of town."

"I'll go to work tomorrow unless someone knocks me in the head with a brick," replied the machinist to the picket, who walked away.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter interviewed ten of the Remington Arms machinists when they left work. Two said they did not believe the issue was settled. The other eight said they would not strike; that they had received all they sought and were satisfied.

A half-hour later the road was covered with machinists, pickets, and onlookers. Two dozen dirt wagons made their appearance at that point, and they were driven two abreastup and down the road. The crowd was forced well toward the sides, the little gathering of pickets and machinists being broken up.

The pickets remained at the plant until long after dark. They instructed nearly all the machinists to report immediately at the hall in the centre of the city. Many of the machinists went to the hall. The meeting lasted until after 8 o'clock. Then Mr. Savage came out and said:

"This strike is not a failure. We merely made a mistake and we will profit by it in the future conduct of the strike. We met the Remington machinists at the meeting tonight and they all said that they would be on the picket line tomorrow morning. One hundred and fifty men or so promised to be there.

"During the noon hour today the men were held in. Only two or three got out and they were unable to find the strike leaders outside the plant in order to get the call from them. They could not walk out without positive orders."

Mr. Savage said that fifty men were out at the Gaynor Manufacturing Company, making bullets for Great Britain and her allies. Twenty machinists and helpers, he said, had left the Bridgeport Engineering Company, and at least twenty-five had walked out of the Middle Street branch of the Remington Company. No men had been taken from the plant of the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company, Mr. Savage declared. He added that the strike call had been issued for there, but was recalled when the management of the plant informed the leaders that they had given up their contracts with the Remington Company and had agreed to do no more work for that concern until the differences should be settled. He said no machinists struck at the Bullard Machine Tool Company, there being no number of any importance there. Thirty-five men were discharged at the latter plant last week.

At the Bridgeport Engineering Company the men demanded that they be given the strike call because they said they were dissatisfied with working conditions. The call was issued for the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company, Mr. Keppler said, because of a statement attributed to Fred Atwater, Treasurer of the company, that "the more hours the men work and the less money they receive the better off they are; they will not have time to hang around in saloons."

A member of the militia here said today that a quantity of riot ammunition had been received at a local armory late last night. The members of the militia, he said, had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness and to assemble when they heard fifteen strokes on the fire alarm system of Bridgeport.

Officers of the militia this afternoon denied that there was any foundation for the statement that special instructions had been given to the members of that organization. They also disclaimed knowledge of the arrival of any ammunition.

The threatened strike of the Remington guards came to an ignominous end this afternoon. Thirteen of the guards, leaders of the rest, went to the office of the company and demanded an increase in pay for the men from $2.10 a day to $3. They were discharged. Their fellow-guards did not press the issue further; they nonchalantly swung their clubs and shooed away reporters who wanted to see Major Penfield.

G. G. Griess, General Manager of the Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the new Remington plant, today denied that the millwrights were on strike. He said that the millwrights had asked to be relived from work until their union status should be determined by the American Federation of Labor.

General Alexandre Ziegler, who is said to have charge of the purchase of all American supplies for the Russian Government and who has been in this country for three months, is at the Stratfield Hotel here. He would not discuss the strike or the report that the Allies had guaranteed the Remington Company full reimbursement for any expenditure it might be put to to stop the strike.

"How long do you expect to be in this country?" he was asked.

"Fully two years more," he replied.

Mayor Penfield refused to see newspapermen today.

A mass meeting was held in the Hungarian quarter of Bridgeport tonight. It was said it was preliminary to a big strike meeting to be held tomorrow. Several speakers addressed the crowd, and they spoke of organizing the Hungarians into a union under the American Federation of Labor. These remarks were greeted with applause.

When the editor of a Socialist Hungarian newspaper published in New York, Chicago, and other cities started to speak, one man in the audience arose and in Hungarian asked in effect why the Hungarian workers of Bridgeport had been referred to as "peasants." Several men immediately jumped to their seats and for five minutes there was shouting all over the hall. A dozen policemen appeared at that moment. Order was soon restored and the policemen disappeared.

A GOMPERS BRIBE STORY.

Said to Have Been Offered Fortune to Cause Arms Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a Washington dispatch The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been approached twice within the past two weeks by an alleged secret service agent of the German Embassy, who offered him enough money to make him independent for life if he would cause strikes in factories manufacturing munitions of war.

"The individual making these advances to Mr. Gompers," says The Journal, "was a woman. The proposition was indignantly refused.

"Mr. Gompers could not be reached last night, but the Journal has positive information that the story of his having been approached is true. It is understood that he will formally present the matter to the Government, and at the same time make a public statement concerning the entire incident."

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$65 to $125 DRESSES at **$18, $28, $38, $45**
$35 to $125 SILK WRAPS at **$18, $28, $55**
$25 to $45 LINEN SUITS at **$15**
$45 to $75 CLOTH SUITS at **$19**
$65 to $125 SILK and CLOTH SUITS at **$32**
$25 LINEN COATS at **$15**
$45 BEACH COATS at **$25**
$35 SHANTUNG MOTOR COATS at **$18**
$22 to $45 SILK OUTING COATS at **$15, $20, $35**
$18 to $30 BEACH AND GARDEN HATS at **$8, $10**

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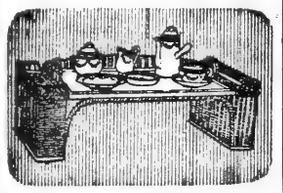
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Breakfast Set—Of Royal Worcesterware, flower-festoon design, comprising: coffee pot, sugar-bowl, cream pitcher, fruit and service plates, cup and saucer, extra, $11.00

Garden Basket — Of closely woven tan wicker, patent waterproof lining, fitted with: gardening fork, hammer, two pair scissors, knife, shears, tape measure, trowel, wire; 21 x 11¼ x 4 inches.. $14.75

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PRISONER DECLARES SHE IS MRS. FLAGLER

She Is Accused of Promising F. J. Mahoney $1,000,000 and Swindling Him of $4,435.

CLAIMS $15,000,000 FORTUNE

Asserts She Gave D. Leroy Dresser $250,000 of Railroad Stock to Sell, but Has Had No Returns.

A handsomely gowned woman, slightly past middle age, with pleasant features and quiet manner, was arrested last night charged with having obtained $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street by persuading him she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler, destined soon to receive $15,000,000 by an old agreement with the railroad magnate, and promising to give Mahoney $1,000,000 of her fortune.

Even in Police Headquarters the woman's cool confidence did not desert her, and she insisted she really was Mrs. Zora Howe Flagler, and that she would prove it. She said she had been married to Mr. Flagler in Washington, D. C., "at the home of friends of Mr. Flagler," on June 14, 1899, and that the "Rev. Dr. Brown" had performed the ceremony. After a year and two months, she said, she left Mr. Flagler because of his infatuation for another woman, but she did not divorce him, and he gave her $250,000 in cash and $250,000 in the stock of his Florida East Coast Railway. He also signed an agreement, she said, by which she was to receive $15,000,000 two years after his death, providing she maintained a residence in this State. She signed the agreement, she said, in lieu of her dower rights.

The woman said she had spent the $250,000 on her support, and six weeks before the recent suicide of D. Leroy Dresser, she said, she gave him her railroad stock to dispose of. She said she had no idea what had become of the stock since Mr. Dresser's death.

Mrs. Flagler, as she calls herself, has been living at the Hotel Marseille, 103d Street and Broadway, where the night clerk said last night she had a suite of rooms, but declared he didn't know how long she had been at the hotel.

She was arrested in a drug store at Fifty-eighth Street and First Avenue at 8 o'clock last night while she waited there for a woman friend whom Detective Van Twistern followed from a house in Fifty-eighth Street. Mahoney had called at the Second Branch Detective Bureau, notified the lieutenant that on May 17 he had obtained a warrant for Mrs. Flagler's arrest on a charge of grand larceny, and asked for the services of a detective, saying he knew where she could be found.

In front of the Fifty-eighth Street house the detective found a taxicab, which presently was entered by a fashionably dressed woman, who ordered the chauffeur to drive to the drug store. Van Twistern and Mahoney, who had directed the detective to the Fifty-eighth Street address, found Mrs. Flagler in the drug store.

She was very indignant at her arrest, protesting, as she did later at police headquarters, that she was no impostor and had not deceived Mahoney.

The latter said he had been an operator in the telephone building at 16 Dey Street, and that the woman, on April 30, had telephoned to a Charles Howe of Pittsburgh. She told him she could not pay for the call, having forgotten her purse. It was then she explained she was Mrs. Flagler, and Mahoney said he lent her $35. On May 7 she returned and in appreciation of his kindness, he said, employed him as her private secretary at $20,000 a year and promised to give him $1,000,000 when she received her fortune.

From then until June 1, said Mahoney, he had lent her $4,435, the largest single sum being $800, which he gave her in the Hotel Astoria, where most of the loans were made. When he suspected her at last he got a warrant for her arrest.

The woman heard Mahoney's story and admitted most of it, saying that the Charles Howe, to whom she telephoned in Pittsburgh, was her brother. She said she would have had documentary proof of all her assertions had she not lost her private papers through the sale of her effects in Washington.

She said she had a home there at 1,325 M Street, N. W., and had wanted to borrow some money on her furniture. Instead of a chattel mortgage, she said she was induced to sign a bill of sale, and when she could not meet her note her furniture was confiscated and with it her papers. She said she knew these were still intact, and expected to get them back from the man who held them.

Despite her protests she was transferred to the West Thirtieth Street station, where there is a matron, and was locked up. She will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

No mention of any such person as Mrs. Zora Emma Howe Flagler could be found last night in available records of Mr. Flagler's life. His widow is Mrs. Lily Keenan Flagler, whom the railroad man married in August, 1901, ten days after he had obtained a divorce from Mrs. Ida M. Shrouds Flagler, who had been declared legally insane in 1897. The first Mrs. Flagler, who died about twenty-five years ago, was a Miss Harkness.

STRIKE AT PIERS REPORTED.

900 Unorganized Poles and Hungarians Said to Have Quit.

According to a report, emanating last night from 139 Charlton Street, 900 longshoremen employed by the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines, at Piers 36, 37, and 38, North River, went on strike yesterday at noon for increased pay for overtime. It was stated that the men, who are Poles and Hungarians, and have no organization, were getting 40 cents an hour, and demanded 60 cents. They will hold a mass meeting this morning to take a vote as to whether they will join the Transport Workers' Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World or the Longshoremen's Union.

Arthur Pye, Traffic Manager of the Clyde and Mallory lines, last night said that he knew nothing of any strike on the piers. When he left at 5 o'clock the men were still working cargo on Pier 33. A number of the longshoremen were sent up to pier 65 at noon, which had been rented from the Hamburg-American Line, to get it ready for the Huron when she arrives this morning from Jacksonville. Mr. Pye said. Pier 38 is being rebuilt, which is the reason the joint lines had to rent Pier 65 for the time being.

FISH BUREAU'S BUSY YEAR.

Some of the 4,300,000,000 Produced Sent to Germany and Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Fisheries has greatly increased its activities during the past year, making a record beyond that of any other year in its history. Counting all its output, the bureau has reached the highwater mark of additions to the livestock of the country in producing 4,300,000,000 fish in the twelvemonth. These were all good fish, and among them were many thousands of Rocky Mountain rainbow trout, which are regarded as the gamest and most delicious stream fish in the West.

From the large number of rainbow trout produced, the Bureau of Fisheries sent 100,000 successfully to the German station at Ueber Gliepfeln late last season, where, according to reports, they appear to have thrived and promise to establish the variety permanently in the mountain streams of the Fatherland.

A consignment of 100,000 rainbow trout was also sent to the Japanese hatchery at Hyogo with a loss of only 3 per cent., and the process of stocking all the mountain lakes of the province of Hyogo has begun with every sign of complete success.

$10,000 TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Anonymous Sender Says It Is Double His Theft from Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The largest contribution to the conscience fund ever received directly by the Treasury Department came today in a special-delivery letter from New York, inclosing $10,000. Only once before has this amount been exceeded, and that was on Nov. 23, 1901, when the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York received an anonymous contribution of $18,679.60. That amount was turned over eventually to the Treasury Department.

In the letter, which was addressed by hand to Secretary McAdoo, was an unsigned communication, which read:

"While the sender has paid double to the United States the amount he stole, yet conscience is not satisfied, and here is another payment."

The amount was made up of three $1,000 bills, eight $500 bills, and thirty $100 bills. This amount brings the conscience fund up to a total of $453,922.03, all of which is turned into the general fund of the Treasury for current expenses. The conscience fund was begun in President Madison's Administration with a contribution of $5. The smallest contribution received was 2 cents. The average annual amount of the contributions has been about $2,300.

OUR OBSERVERS NOT LIKED.

Teutons Make Position Uncomfortable Because of Arms Shipments.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Colonel John Biddle and Captain Berkeley Enochs, until recently attached to the embassy at Vienna as army observers, were today assigned to the War College. With their return the European battlefields are left practically without American military observers.

While both officers and also the War Department refused to discuss their return, it is believed to be a fulfillment of Secretary Garrison's policy to withdraw officers where their presence caused friction and embarrassment. It is said that the popular idea among officers in the armies of the Teutonic allies of the destruction wrought by American arms and ammunition made the position of the American observers uncomfortable.

TALE OF ATLANTIC BATTLE.

Letter Says British Ships Attacked German Submarine Near Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—A dispatch from Portland, published here tonight, says:

"Reports that British warships had sighted and fired upon a German submarine off the coast of Nova Scotia last Wednesday reached here by mail today, the writer stating that the Canadian censor had forbidden the transmission of the news by telegraph.

The letter said that the engagement occurred near Halifax, forty-seven shots having been heard after three British warships had been seen dashing along the coast at full speed."

ZAPATISTAS RETURN; KEEP CAPITAL QUIET

Washington Anxious for Mexico City, Again Cut Off, While Awaiting Decisive Battle.

EXPECTED SOON AT PACHUCA

Carranza Promises Speedy Victory Over Villa Column—Red Cross Forced to Give Up Relief Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Zapata forces are again in full power in Mexico City, having returned to the capital on Sunday afternoon upon the sudden evacuation of that place by the Carranza forces under the command of General Pablo Gonzales. News of the reoccupation of the capital by Zapata's men was given to the Sate Department today in a dispatch from Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, upon which Secretary Lansing based the following announcement:

The department is in receipt of advices, dated about noon of the 19th, from Mexico City, stating that the evacuation of the city is complete. The Zapatistas occupied the city on the afternoon of the 18th, and on the 19th appointed some authorities. They are, therefore, again in full power. However, it is stated that their actions indicate a desire to maintain order. President Chazaro and the Conventionist Government have not yet returned.

The Carranza agency in Washington issued an announcement which sought to minimize the importance of the withdrawal of General Gonzales and his forces from the Mexican capital. It stated that these forces only left the capital to "meet and destroy" the Villista flying column, commanded by Generals Reyes and Fierro, which, after capturing Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, and Queretaro, is understood to be in the vicinity of Pachuca. Commenting on the Gonzales evacuation, Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's agent here, said:

The movement in force out of Mexico City under the command of General Pablo Gonzales himself has been projected for several days. This movement was kept secret, and although I have known since Saturday that it was in prospect, its important character as a military movement necessitated silence on my part in order that the enemy might not be apprised of its initiation. Now that the movement is under way, I am free to say that General Gonzalez's forces have left the capital for the purpose of meeting and destroying a rading movement to the northward of the city by an inferior force of Villistas. This force had its base near Silao. Adequate provision for the preservation of order in Mexico City has been made, and immediately the present operation is completed, which should require only a few days, the military force will return to Mexico City, where General Gonzales will re-establish headquarters.

Secretary Lansing was notified late this afternoon that "railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is suspended on account of the present military operations." A dispatch to the Red Cross today stated that there was "trouble around Pachuca." The report stated that the second lot of supplies, comprising corn and lime, for the United States Smelting Company at Pachuca, where there are 20,000 people, was en route from Vera Cruz to Pachuca, having left the latter point on Friday in charge of a "special reliable American conductor," but the message added that there was no telegraphic communication between Vera Cruz zand Pachuca.

Suspension of railroad communication is viewed here with alarm for the suffering people in Mexico City, as this action completely cuts off the sending of much-needed food supplies. A private message from a responsible source received today pictured the situation as desperate.

At the Cabinet meeting today the uncertain Mexican situation was briefly discussed. Some move on the part of the United States in pursuance of President Wilson's message to the Mexican factions two months ago urging peace is expected in the near future. American Consul General Shanklin, who is now at Vera Cruz, returning to Washington from Mexico City, is expected to give the Administration considerable light on affairs in the republic when he arrives here next week.

The Carranza agency received an official dispatch tonight from Vera Cruz announcing the arrival at that port "under a strong military escort of $30,000,000 in gold and silver bullion bars, the property of a number of foreign-owned mining corporations." This precious metal was accompanied by guard all the way from Pachuca to Vera Cruz and is to be shipped immediately to New York. The Carranza agency stated that "there was no delay or threat of interference with the free passage of this vast quantity of gold and silver from the beginning of its journey to the end."

A message to the State Department from one of the towns on the Mexican border brought word tonight that, the last report General Villa had received from his flying column was that it had taken Queretaro, and that his instructions to the column was to give full protection to foreigners and their interests. The department is advised in a telegram dated July 19 from Eagle Pass that communication with Torreon was opened on July 18. The first train for several weeks left Piedras Negras for Torreon on the 19th.

General Chavez is temporarily in command of the Villa forces at Piedras Negras. There is telegraphic communication between Piedras Negras and Saltillo, which is said to be in possession of General Urbina, commanding a large force of Villistas. Las Vascas, in Coahuila, was reported recaptured by the Villistas on July 18. Reports from Paredon indicate to the State Department that Villa forces are still in control of that section and that small skirmishes are occurring daily between there and Monterey. Piedras Negras is quiet, according to State Department advices.

Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa confidential agent in Washington, tonight issued a charge of bad faith against General Elias Calles, the Carranzista Commander, who has attacked and taken the frontier town of Naco, Sonora, on the Arizona border line. The alleged bad faith would consist of a violation of the agreement entered into between General Maytorena and representatives of Carranza some months ago by which the rival factions pledged themselves to Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, not to attack Naco, but to regard it as a neutral border town. Señor Llorente said:

"The agency wishes to make it clear that the good faith of Governor Maytorena in maintaining the agreement and the heavy drain upon his forces for the expedition to the Yaqui territory for the protection of American colonists were all that permitted Calles to capture Naco and Cananea. Recapture of the town would be a simple task were it not for General Maytorena's humanitarian desire to refrain from exposing noncombatants to the danger which would accompany such an action, and his wish to do nothing to injure the cordial and pleasant relations now happily existing between the inhabitants on the American side of the border and the Convention Government."

ABANDON RELIEF WORK.

Red Cross Finds It Impossible to Deal with Mexican Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Brigadier General Devol, General Manager of the American Red Cross, returned from the Texas border today with the announcement that attempts to relieve famine and suffering among noncombatants in Mexico were hopeless under present conditions.

For six weeks General Devol directed relief work from Fort Sam Houston. He was thoroughly discouraged by the failure of the Mexican factional leaders to co-operate. With the official statement from Red Cross headquarters tonight merely saying it had been decided "that for the present much of the relief work must be postponed," the understanding here is that the society practically will abandon its activities until the United States Government has further developed its Mexican policy.

"There is no practical outlook for the relief of Mexico through the American Red Cross under the present conditions," said General Devol, "although reports from all over Mexico indicate the necessity of distribution of relief supplies throughout Mexico. The physical condition of the railroads and the lack of co-operation of the military authorities in charge make it practically impossible to relieve the people in need of help.

"Neither the Carranza authorities nor the Villa authorities are co-operating in relief work in any way, though Carranza did not interfere with supplies to Monterey. The authorities on both sides will not permit purchase of food of any kind within their territory. When the Monclova situation was acute, we could buy relief supplies on the Mexican side cheaper than in the United States."

POLICE INVESTIGATE DEATH IN MT. SINAI

David Levene Hails Taxicab in Street, Is Taken to the Hospital, and Expires.

HIS RELATIVES MYSTIFIED

Say He Had Tonsils Removed a Few Hours Before, and Was Refused at Institution Monday.

The police and the Coroners' office began an investigation yesterday afternoon of the death of David Levene, a young public accountant, who lived with his mother, three brothers, and four sisters at 450 East 141st Street, the Bronx. Levene died in Mount Sinai Hospital about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty minutes after he had been admitted to the hospital, to which he drove in a taxicab from 110th Street and Broadway.

The hospital officials declined to tell what had caused Levene's death or to tell from what he had been suffering when he reached the institution. According to Rose Levene, a sister, the hospital attendants declined to receive her brother when she took him there in a taxicab on Monday night. Then he had been extremely nervous and had complained of severe pains in his fingers. According to Miss Levene, a clerk who received them in the office of the hospital looked at Levene, who was big and strong looking, and exclaimed:

"You're a good, healthy chap. We can't wake up the doctors at this hour. Come back tomorrow."

It was only between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, said Miss Levene, but they were obliged to leave and returned home. Yesterday morning Levene felt better, and with his brother, Arthur, went to the office of Dr. Ernest Danziger, 63 West Ninetieth Street, where David Levene had his tonsils removed. According to his family, he had suffered from throat trouble, due to enlarged tonsils, for more than six months, and his visit to Dr. Danziger was by appointment, made previously on the advice of the physician.

Nothing in the operation could have caused death, his family believe, for Arthur Levene remained until it was over and went about his business only when David urged him to do so, saying that he felt all right.

What happened after David left the physician's office the police have not learned yet. He was deposited at the hospital in a state of semi-collapse by a taxicab chauffeur who said Levene had hailed him at 110th Street and Broadway and had asked to be driven to the hospital in a hurry, saying he felt ill. The hospital authorities allowed the chauffeur to depart without questioning him further or learning his name, so it was not until after death that Levene was identified by cards and letters in his pockets and his family and the police were notified.

An autopsy will be held today which, it is hoped, will determine the cause of Levene's death. He was 26 years old and single and apparently in good health, except his throat trouble and the peculiar pain which sent him to Mount Sinai Hospital in vain on Monday night.

INSULT OUR FLAG IN MEXICO.

Carranza Soldiers Carry It to Border Line and Trample It.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 20.—Carranza troops who captured Naco, Sonora, yesterday, while removing liquor from an American saloon late today, found a United States flag, carried it to within a few feet of the international line, and trampled it into ribbons.

VILLISTAS STAND AT NOGALES.

Carranza Leader Says He Will Attack Border Town at Once.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 20.—Governor José Maytorena, the Villa chieftain who a few days ago controlled practically all of Sonora with the exception of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, made preparations today to defend Nogales, the only border town he now possesses, against Carranza troops under General P. Elias Calles.

The taking of Naco and of Cananea by Carranza forces, in addition to numerous other towns and mining camps, has left Maytorena with Guaymas on the west coast as his only port in Sonora, and, though he denied today Calles's claims of victory at Villa Verde, the Villa chief announced that he would concentrate all his troops at Nogales "to plan a new campaign."

According to reports from Carranza agents, Calles, whose troops took Cananea last night, will attempt to capture Nogales at once.

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To Herald The

MIDSUMMER SALE *of* FURNITURE *for* AUGUST

OUR entire stock of Furniture, amounting to $425,000, will be placed on sale on Monday, July 26th, and continue throughout the month of August.

This is not Furniture made for a "Sale." Only such Furniture as finds a place in our regular stock after careful scrutiny of the construction, correctness and quality, is offered in this sale.

Furniture in the JACOBEAN, WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE, COLONIAL and ELIZABETHAN periods. SHERATON, HEPPELWHITE, CHIPPENDALE and ADAM styles. In fact, only the good sort that will remain and that you will want to keep and cherish.

Each piece shows reduction of from 10 to 50% from the usual selling prices.

Selections may be made and orders will be taken during these three days in order that the hurry and confusion incident to the opening day of the Sale may be avoided.

Deliveries will follow after July 26th, the opening day of this notable price-saving event.

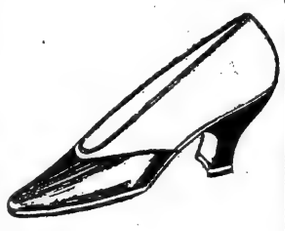
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Tailored on clean, fine, thoroughbred lines of genuine crisp Palm Beach Cloth, cold-water shrunk and shape-retaining. Eight patterns: solid colors and hair-line stripes in the staple "natural" and Oxford gray; distinguished silk stripes on "natural" grounds, worn by New Yorkers who set the styles; a beautiful dark "sun-fast" blue with the faintest of lighter pencil lines.

Their smartness will last as long as they last—*guaranteed* by the workmanship. Skeletonized; double-stitched seams; armholes piped and pockets stayed; all sewing done with *silk*. Need pressing but seldom; cost less to keep spotless than a single pair of flannel trousers. You will feel fortunate (and vastly cooler) if you get one of these suits.

A suit at the price of a pair of trousers—there's "Macy value" for you!

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Special Elevators, 35th Street Entrance.

"I Am Innocent as You," Is Condemned Man's Appeal

BECKER MAKES FINAL PLEA FOR LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

New York City, that the article is herewith transcribed:

WHITMAN AND BECKER.

Should the innocence, or even partial innocence, of Charles A. Becker be demonstrated by a John Doe or any other legal proceeding, the position of Governor Whitman will be most extraordinary. The Governor's entire political standing is based upon the convictions in the Rosenthal murder case. His uncompromising determination to send the culprits, and, above all Becker, to the electric chair is the very stuff of which his reputation as an unflinching public servant and antagonist of evil is made up. It was the second conviction of Becker that made him Governor. It would be most painful for him and his admirers to discover now that he had been the victim of blind zeal and misinformed prejudice. We refuse to give any credence to such a theory without overwhelming proof.

Reviews Appeals to Whitman.

I beg you to believe that this language is not quoted for any other reason than because it shows with a clearness which I could not command (and with a frankness which, perhaps, might not be seemly in me) that any review by the Executive of the evidence given against me, or of the manner in which my prosecution was conducted, must be the work of a man whose present political eminence is built on my conviction and whose political future must depend on my execution.

To obviate this condition made possible by a constitutional omission it was suggested to you on my behalf that ex-Chief Justice Andrews of the Court of Appeals, or ex-Chief Judge Cullen, or some other citizen of pre-eminent distinction be invited to examine the record and advise you of the executive action which, for the credit of the State, should be taken with respect to the sentence of death pronounced on me.

Even after this proposal had been rejected I still ventured to hope that the Hon. Willard Bartlett might give me permission to place before him certain facts hitherto undisclosed which I am now about to place before you, and (if he thought they justified such a course) that he might then, on his own motion, make whatever recommendation to you the highest interests of justice in his opinion required. Mr. Manton went to Albany for the purpose of preferring a request to this effect, but he failed to see the Chief Judge.

His Appeal to Hughes.

On the facts disclosed in the record of my trial the Supreme Court of the United States was asked to issue a writ of error on the grounds, first, that the proceedings against me in the courts of this State did not constitute that due process of law by which alone a citizen of the United States can be deprived of his life; and, secondly, because the very serious complaints I have to make against the manner of my prosecution must be addressed to a Governor who is the very person responsible for them as District Attorney, and that this has resulted in denying me equal protection of the laws with all other persons who have ever been accused of murder in this State.

The detailed assignments of error addressed to the Supreme Court in my behalf are annexed.

Mr. Justice Hughes denied my application for a writ of error on the ground that all these matters and proceedings of which I complained were within the jurisdiction of this State Courts.

There remained a possibility that a writ of habeas corpus might lie to bring the whole proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the question whether your insistence on reviewing as Governor proceedings conducted against me by you as District Attorney is consistent with that equal protection of the laws to which I am entitled under the Constitution.

Gives Up Habeas Corpus.

I have asked my counsel to state frankly whether in his judgment the Supreme Court, (if the case were to come before it on habeas corpus,) would be likely to reverse the judgment against me. He answered that the only ground on which the Supreme Court could be asked to set aside my conviction is that from the moment when at the opening of the second trial I offered proof that the District Attorney, instead of protecting my constitutional rights, as he was sworn to do, had actually conspired to invade them by circulating false and scandalous statements to my injury.

All the subsequent proceedings as they are set out in the assignments of error were so utterly unfair that they constituted not an impartial trial to determine my guilt or innocence, but a conspiracy to bring about my conviction. And counsel assured me that he did not believe the Supreme Court would ever render a decision condemning so sweepingly and seriously the entire judicial processes of a State.

As this question, however, is entirely new, he thought it possible that a writ might be issued out of the United States District Court, and perhaps even a stay of execution might be granted pending decision by the Supreme Court. But as the only effect of this would be to delay my death for a few months, I have instructed him not to make the application.

If I am to die, I am as ready now to meet my fate as I have any reason to think that I ever will be. I do not desire a delay that can merely serve to prolong an agony which is already almost unendurable. There is but one service counsel or anybody else can render me now, and that is aid in finding evidence which will establish my innocence. If any other legal proceedings should be undertaken in my behalf in the courts they will have but that one object in view.

Direct Appeal to Whitman.

Although it involves the unprecedented (perhaps some would say preposterous) proceedings of asking his Excellency, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State, to review, reverse and in some respects condemn the conduct of Hon. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York County, in prosecuting an indictment for murder against me, nevertheless that my constitutional rights may be at least asserted, I ask your Excellency most respectfully on the record submitted to Mr. Justice Hughes to forbid execution of the capital sentence pronounced on me.

I ask your Excellency further, in the light of certain facts, now disclosed for the first time, to forbid my execution on the ground that my guilt of this murder is not established so clearly as to justify the taking of a human life by the public executioner.

Here, Sir, let me say that I do not ask any indulgence at your hands.

If I have actually committed the crime of which I have been found guilty no criminal ever went to execution who more thoroughly deserved the punishment inflicted on him.

I was an officer of the law and as such, I was equipped with extraordinary power to be exercised first, and above all, for the safety of life and property. If I have really and in fact abused these powers conferred on me for the protection of life by perverting them to accomplish the destruction of life then, indeed, I am doubly guilty.

Better Death than Prison.

To the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being I have added a species of treason against the community. To a criminal so depraved I freely concede there could be neither warrant nor justification for clemency. Moreover, if I were given the choice between dying a felon's death in the electric chair and living a felon's life in a prison cell I should certainly not be inclined to prefer the longer over the shorter agony. But I do revolt from being forced to bear, living or dead, the stigma of murder. I do not deserve that infamy.

I am innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal, or of having counseled, procured, or abetted his murder.

It is because I am more concerned about vindicating my name and character than about preserving my life that I have compiled in the accompanying document, all in my own handwriting, a full account of all the intercourse I ever had with Rose and Rosenthal. The utterly misleading and inaccurate statements attributed to me in the newspapers yesterday and today decide me to place this statement before you now rather than leave it to be published after my death. It cannot be said hereafter that I deferred making these statements until their accuracy could no longer be tested by cross-examination of their author. There is abundant time now to verify every single fact that I allege.

My counsel have always advised me (and I am satisfied) that it is a duty alike of citizenship and morals to place you in possession of every fact within my knowledge which might throw any light on the commission of this murder. This done, my duty will have been performed. The action you then take will be between your conscience and yourself. Your power is unlimited, and so is your responsibility.

While the accompanying document details fully, I believe, every interview I ever had with Rosenthal and the substance of every communication I had with Rose, it may be well to add here a brief statement of the reasons why I had any relations whatever with either.

Tells Why He Met Rose Often.

I think you will concede that my acquaintance and frequent meetings with Rose constituted the most damaging feature of the case built up against me. And yet surely you must realize that association was not merely consistent with my duty as a policeman, but it was a most important element in enabling me to discharge efficiently the peculiar tasks assigned me.

After my promotion to Lieutenant, and while still performing what is called "desk duty" at various station houses, I was called at intervals by the Headquarters authorities to perform certain special tasks. These covered many branches of police work, from dealing with strikes and various forms of disorder to getting certain persons who were known to be habitual violators of law, but against whom it was found almost impossible to obtain evidence sufficient for conviction.

Shortly after Mr. Rhinelander Waldo became Commissioner there were very general complaints, as your Excellency will doubtless remember, of ruffianism displayed by gangs of young roughs on street cars and places of public resort, through which peaceable citizens were terrorized and which often culminated in homicide. To suppress this evil a special squad was organized at Headquarters and I was appointed to command it. I think my records will testify that this duty was efficiently performed. Rowdyism was checked, and as the work for which my squad was organized became less onerous, Commissioner Waldo began to assign me to the duty of raiding different gambling houses.

I was never given general authority to deal with gambling. I had no power to molest any establishment unless one which the Commissioner specially ordered me to raid. Nevertheless, to be selected for such service was a mark of confidence which any policeman would value very highly, and of which I certainly was exceedingly proud. As it was to my efficiency in suppressing rowdyism alone that I attribute these other assignments, I was naturally anxious to show myself equally efficient in this new field of duty.

Suppression of Gambling.

Suppression of gambling is a very different task from suppression of rowdyism, and much more difficult. Dealing with rowdies simply requires physical courage, steady nerves, and cool judgment. The rowdy knows no restraint except fear; not of the law, but the person charged with the administering of the law. He must be in fear of the man who wears the uniform. He cares nothing for the authority which the uniform typifies. The office dealing with rowdies frequently takes his life in his hands, but he is hardly ever exposed to corrupt influences. The utmost degree of discretion that he is required to exercise usually is to differentiate between the dangerous gangster, who must be repressed sternly by force, and the citizen, ordinarily well behaved, but found acting in a disorderly manner through occasional indulgence in drink, who should be treated with forbearance and good temper.

But the officer charged with the suppression of gambling is beset on all sides with difficulties to be overcome, dangers to be avoided, temptations to be withstood.

It was while engaged in this branch of police work that I met Rose for the first time. I had just raided a gambling house of which he was part owner. The occasion of our meeting and the circumstances under which he offered to become my stool pigeon and obtain evidence against other gamblers, if I would allow him to do business, (a proposal which I submitted to Commissioner Waldo and was by him rejected,) and the conditions under which he actually became my stool pigeon and continued as such almost to the time of the murder, are all fully described in the statement which is annexed.

A Stool Pigeon Indispensable.

In view of the deadly injury done me on the trial by this association with Rose it is necessary to explain here why I valued his offer to become my stool pigeon so highly that I submitted it to Commissioner Waldo, and why I continued to avail myself of his services after he consented to act as my stool pigeon. An officer who raids a gambling establishment, as your Excellency doubtless realizes, must always produce two things at his peril; he must produce gambling paraphernalia found in the place raided and persons who were actually engaged in gambling there.

If no gambling implements be found, the officer will be charged with having violated the residence of a peaceable citizen, which he was charged to protect, and this will lead almost certainly to dismissal from the force, very probably to a criminal prosecution.

If he finds gambling implements but no persons actually using them, the authorities at Headquarters will always suspect him of having warned the gamblers in advance, with the result that he will certainly be deprived of similar details in the future, and very likely his prospects of promotion would be seriously if not fatally impaired.

The chief difficulty experienced by every police officer assigned to raid gambling houses is to secure the preliminary evidence on which a Magistrate will issue the necessary warrant. The first essential is to secure admission of some one who will testify that he saw gambling in progress. As entrance to every such establishment is vigilantly guarded by watchers, who allow no unknown person to pass, the difficulty of obtaining evidence is apparent.

Line Up to See Informers.

When a police agent does succeed in gaining admission and a raid is made, the doorkeepers of every gambling house in town attend the Police Court where the men arrested are arraigned for the purpose of identifying the informer, who, needless to say, is excluded ever afterward from all such establishments. The supply of police officers available for such purposes is limited. Moreover, they soon become known, and every watcher is placed on his guard against them. The only other way of obtaining evidence against them is through what are known as "stool pigeons." The person who can ordinarily be obtained to act as a stool pigeon is usually a worthless fellow, who after agreeing to betray his fellows to the police for money will quite likely, in turn, betray the police to the gambler for another sum of money by refusing to appear in court against the place raided on his information.

The authorities at Headquarters expect from the raiding officer not merely production at the police station of gambling paraphernalia and persons found using them, but also evidence enough to hold the gamblers in the Police Court. When men taken on the raid are arraigned and discharged because there is not sufficient evidence to hold them, the raid itself becomes unjustified, and the officer is seriously discredited. And it is just here that the stool pigeon is very likely to fail the officer.

With a man so well known in the gambling world as Rose to act as a stool pigeon there was no gambling house against which I could not obtain evidence sufficient to obtain a warrant authorizing a raid, and to justify the raid after it was made. At the same time he was always able to conceal his own contribution to the raid by putting forward some other person to give the necessary testimony. As a matter of fact, it was through information which he furnished that I succeeded in carrying out successfully every raid, without a single exception, which the Commissioner ordered me to make, and in closing some establishments which had long been in business, but had never before been entered by a policeman.

But while this record was one which I labored hard to establish and strove continuously to maintain, it was not without sinister features.

Dangers of a Frame-Up.

There is one danger, as your Excellency well knows, which always besets an officer engaged in the suppression of gambling, and which grows ever more serious in proportion to the success which he achieves, and that is a frame-up.

The gambler is usually a man of influence, almost invariably a member of some political organization, active in the work of political campaigns, and quite liberal with contributions. His success in business depends very largely on his capacity to make friends. He is nearly always connected with some political leader, not merely by political associations, but also by ties of strong personal attachment. The officer who succeeds in raiding a prosperous gambling establishment provokes for himself, as your Excellency well knows, the abiding enmity of very powerful men. If he proves impervious to threats, bribes, or other doubtful influences he at once becomes the object of persistent and highly ingenious schemes to secure his dismissal from the force. The usual method of reprisal is to accuse him of either demanding money for refraining from a raid or else with unnecessary destruction of property in prosecuting it.

When the attacks on him become formidable the officer almost invariably finds the stool pigeon whom he has used the chief agent employed to destroy him. The stool pigeon, therefore, is never trusted. His trade is treason. Surely your Excellency, knowing all this, must realize not merely the utter improbability but the absolute impossibility that I could have trusted a stool pigeon like Rose with confidences involving my character and my life.

Met Rosenthal with Elks.

It is indeed quite likely that Rose may have represented himself among his gambling friends as my "collector" to demand money from gamblers as the price of protecting their business by failure to raid them. This would have been merely a measure of self-protection on his part. His work as a stool pigeon for me necessitated frequent meetings between us. This open association could be understood by gamblers as indicating only one of two things—either that he was my stool pigeon or my collector. I cared little what these gamblers thought.

But knowledge or even suspicion among them that Rose was my stool pigeon would have rendered him useless to me. His usefulness I was most anxious to preserve, for it was through his work as a stool pigeon that I was able to maintain the record which I had established as an officer who never failed to perform any task that was assigned to him. I think even your Excellency has borne testimony to this record of mine for efficiency in the discharge of duty.

Such were my relations with Rose when I met Rosenthal for the first time at the Elks' banquet on New Year's Eve. The circumstances leading to the meeting are all described down to the last detail that I can recall in the written account which is annexed. But there were strong reasons not there mentioned which made me anxious to avoid him.

A Raid He Didn't Make.

Though I had never met him, I knew a good deal about him. Indeed I had been asked by Captain Bugher, while he was First Deputy Commissioner and I was doing desk duty in the Fortieth Precinct, to raid an establishment then conducted by Rosenthal. But to have done this successfully would have seriously discredited the Inspector and Captain of the precinct in which the establishment was located, both of whom were valued personal friends.

On the other hand I would not betray the Commissioner's confidence by deliberately failing to execute loyally any task that he had confided to me. I asked Commissioner Bugher, therefore, as a special favor to relieve me from duty. He complied with the request and assigned the raid to the two Lieutenants who stood highest on the list of eligibles for promotion. It was made and it was successful. Rosenthal at once charged these officers with having wantonly destroyed valuable property belonging to him. A warrant was actually issued by a police magistrate on his complaint, but though several examinations were held the proceedings never came to anything. These officers are now high in the department and deserve the promotion they have obtained.

With this knowledge of Rosenthal I could hardly have been eager to cultivate his acquaintance. I never spoke to him after the meeting until the occasion when I called to see Senator Sullivan at his office in the Shanley Building on the invitation of a half-brother, Lawrence Mulligan, as described in the accompanying affidavit.

"Big Tim" and His Power.

That meeting was my first with the man so widely known as "Big Tim." Your Excellency may have some difficulty now in realizing the value which I then placed on this invitation to meet Mr. Sullivan, although your experience as District Attorney must have made you familiar with the extraordinary power he wielded. His influence in the Police Department, no matter who might be its head, was believed to be unbounded. A policeman who succeeded in enlisting his favor was considered sure of promotion. Mr. Sullivan was the author of the law against carrying concealed weapons, enforcement of which was among the peculiar duties of my squad.

To be assured by a person so intimately connected with him as his half-brother that my manner of enforcing this law had the approval of the Senator so favorably that he wanted to thank me personally for it, was, perhaps, the most agreeable and hopeful news ever imparted to me since I was appointed to the force.

All the circumstances of this meeting with Mr. Sullivan are fully described in the accompanying statement:

When Sullivan told me, as there set forth, that he was interested in Rosenthal's house to the amount of $12,500 I did not for a moment, it is only fair to say, understand him as saying that he was Rosenthal's partner as I now know, Sullivan had no interest in any gambling house except that those for whom he had obtained protection, (or at least who believed they were allowed to do business through his influence,) he invariably asked to employ some of his political followers. Sullivan's munificence was undoubtedly one source of his popularity.

Any gambler who had been raided, or who had otherwise experienced hard fortune, could nearly always borrow money from him. His statement to me and the note signed by him which Rosenthan displayed both satisfied me that he had lent Rosenthal the money by which his gambling house was equipped.

Rose's $1,500 to Rosenthal.

Looking back at these events now in the light of all that has since happened I think it by no means impossible that Rosenthal may have believed the $1,500 put in his house by Rose was really money advanced by me.

Rosenthal would hardly have allowed Rose for the $1,500 a half interest in the establishment which had cost him at least $12,500 to equip, according to Sullivan's statement, unless Rose was believed to have contributed something else in addition.

Again Rose, if he acknowledged this sum to be his own money, would have had no excuse for asking that it be secured by a chattel mortgage on all the furniture, thus making it a kind of preferred charge on the business. But by pretending the money came from some other source he might easily insist on conditions which it would have been extravagant to demand for money contributed by himself. And if I were believed to have been the source of it, the terms that he could exact might well be unusually favorable. But to this I never gave a thought at the time.

What Rose might have said about me to Rosenthal or what Rosenthal might have believed was not a matter with which I concerned myself. My only interest was in maintaining Rose's usefulness as a stool pigeon, and this, as he himself said, was helped by his having an interest in a house which accounted for his means of living without exposing him to suspicion of being a stool pigeon. At the same time it afforded him access to other houses where he could obtain for me evidence by which alone I could effect successfully any raid which the Commissioner ordered me to make.

Paid Scant Heed to Rosenthal.

But that anybody could believe I would hold such a conversation as the one Rose mentioned in his testimony with Rosenthal (of whom I had the knowledge already described) at our first meeting or (even if I were capable of engaging in the business of gambling) that among all the gamblers in New York I would select for a partner such a man, with whom I had never exchanged words except as described in the accompanying statement, is conceivable only where preconviction of my guilt has become an immovable mental obsession.

The furore displayed by Rosenthal after the raid did not seem to me at all extraordinary. He was known to have boasted that he never failed "to get" any member of the force who had molested him. And I was not, therefore, surprised to learn that he was infuriated against me. Until the publication of the article charging that I was the real owner of the chattel mortgage on his furniture I never gave his threat the slightest attention. The publication in The World I regarded as the culmination of his efforts. I was satisfied that no evidence could be found to support the criminal charges, and of Rosenthal's uncorroborated testimony I had not the slightest apprehension.

After I had obtained authority from the Police Commissioner to institute a suit for libel against The World I was a little concerned about the matter that I proceeded with my wife to spend the day at Brighton Beach.

When Sullivan Sent for Him.

On my return about 1 o'clock in the morning my private telephone rang, and a man describing himself as Mr. Applebaum, Senator Sullivan's private secretary, said the Senator wanted to see me. I answered that I would call on him in the morning. He said the matter was urgent and the Senator must see me tonight, and added, "If you will come, I will call for you in about thirty minutes in an automobile and take you down to meet him." I agreed to come in half an hour.

Mr. Applebaum appeared, accompanied by Jack Rose, and said: "The Senator was awaiting me at the Circle Theatre." All three of us went to Sixtieth Street, where Mr. Sullivan stepped out of a limousine automobile, which was awaiting, and invited me to his private office. We went up two flights of stairs, and on entering his room, he asked me, "what about this Rosenthal affair?" I said, "There's nothing of it." He said: "It must not be allowed to go any further. Rosenthal has gone so far now, he can't be stopped. He must be got away."

"That," I said, at once, "would be the very worst thing could happen to us. Everybody would say that either you or I had caused his disappearance, and naturally it would seem that, if we induced him to leave, it must be because he had something discreditable to reveal. Now, everything he could say has already been said and published. It is absolutely necessary to my position in the department that his statements be faced and disproved.

This I was prepared to do. His charge that I was the owner of the chattel mortgage, I said, was ready to disprove, and beyond that there was nothing worthy of notice in his charges. The Senator answered, "Where a fire of this kind is started, there is no knowing where it will reach. Rosenthal has already been very close to me politically and personally, and since inquiry starts they reach into election matters. And secret investigations of elections by Grand Juries have always been sources of great trouble."

Recalled Divver's Troubles.

I don't know whether the Senator actually mentioned the troubles that had overwhelmed one of his predecessors, Patrick Divver, many years ago, or whether it simply occurred to me, but I do recall having said, "As to the political side of it, Senator, I have no opinion at all. But I am perfectly clear that, so far as I am concerned, his disappearance would be fatal if it would be suspected that I had connived at it." The Senator answered, "Well, perhaps you are right, but I have a favor to ask. Whatever happens in this row between you two, I want you to promise me that you will never mention the fact that I spoke to you about letting Rosenthal open." This promise I gave.

He expressed very warm appreciation of my attitude, and coming downstairs, just as we were leaving the building, he said: "I would give $5,000—yes, $25,000—to have prevented this thing or to stop it now if I could." I did not pay much attention to the remark, but rejoined Mr. Applebaum and Rose in the other auto and went down to Reno.

On the way I recall that Rose said, "I wonder if the big fellow really has that much money at hand, if he needs to use it." I think Mr. Applebaum said, "Any money that he needs he can always find."

Rose then said something to the effect that he could easily raise any money that would be necessary to get Rosenthal away, whereupon I said: "Not on your life. His disappearance now is the one thing that would make his accusations serious." Nothing more was ever said about Tim Sullivan putting up money to get Rosenthal away. The remark I have quoted about being willing to give a large sum I interpreted merely as an expression of his anxiety to end this trouble, which I took to consider serious, which he seemed to think might produce serious consequences, as indeed it had.

Quotes Deacon Terry, Reporter.

Certainly nothing happened the following day to increase my apprehension of Rosenthal. On the contrary, Mr. Deacon Terry, a reporter then connected with The American, whom I met at the Madison Square fight late in the evening, informed me that the District Attorney had said to him during the course of the day, while discussing these charges of Rosenthal: "If you see Becker, you can say there is no prejudice whatever against him in this office. On the contrary, I recognize that he has been a singularly efficient officer. His raid on the Lincoln Hotel was a splendid piece of police work, and enabled this office to gain considerable credit. While I shall, of course, examine these charges of Rosenthal's, unless they are corroborated they would not of themselves be sufficient to justify an indictment, and you can tell Becker that this office will do nothing unfair, but full justice to him and every one else."

It was after this conversation that I offered to take Mr. Terry home. He lived in New Jersey. It was then past midnight. Had he said "yes" instead of "no," I could not have returned to New York City until between 4 and 5 A. M. I would not then have gone to the station house immediately after the murder, nor would I have passed Forty-second Street and dropped Sullivan there, both of which events became strong features of the case against me.

I don't believe, your Excellency will question the fact of my proposal to take Mr. Terry to his home in New Jersey nor of his refusal, which has cost me so dear.

Knows Nothing of the Killing.

The statements imputed to me concerning the circumstances immediately attending Rosenthal's murder in the publication yesterday and today which force me to address you now are entirely unfounded. I never said Vallon fired the pistol shot that killed Rosenthal, or that the killing was unintentional or that it was the result of some misapprehension among the slayers. I know nothing whatever—I never did know anything—about that dreadful crime.

It is, indeed, matter of common report (as I am informed) in every newspaper office that a sum of money had been raised probably by Rose from the gamblers to get Rosenthal away; that Rosenthal refused the sum offered, but consented to go for a larger sum. It was for this larger sum he is said to have been waiting at the Metropole when he was called out, and instead of getting the money which he expected he was shot to death by the gunmen.

Of course, if it could be shown that Rose had been entrusted with a sum of money (whether $6,000 or $16,000) to be given to Rosenthal, it would shed a flood of light on the whole transaction. It would explain the source of the $1,000 which admittedly he paid to the gunmen for committing the murder, while the disappearance of the balance taken in connection with his known hostility to Rosenthal and his fear of him, would amply explain the assassination. Of this my counsel has been diligently searching for proof, but your Excellency will readily understand the difficulty they encounter. The information could only come from the gamblers who contributed the money.

Has No Gambler Friends.

Among these I am entirely without friends. Indeed, the policeman is always an object of aversion to gamblers and all violators of the law whom he has been compelled to pursue. No testimony that can aid me is likely to be volunteered from such sources. In the underworld Rose has acquired added distinction by the skill with which he has succeeded in removing the halter which had been fastened securely around his neck and the necks of his associates by indisputable evidence and fastening it around the neck of a "cop" by perjury.

And now, Sir, that I have disclosed all the facts concerning this homicide within my knowledge, let me ask your attention to the manner in which some of them have been perverted and distorted to my injury. I concede freely that no public officer has ever performed a service more valuable to the community which had honored him than you did in appearing at the station house immediately after the Rosenthal murder, and by correcting the mistaken entry on the blotter concerning the number of the murderers' auto, made inevitable the capture first of the driver, and as a natural consequence of the assassins.

Nor do I think it unnatural that since Rosenthal was under subpoena to testify against me on the following day, you should have hastened to the conclusion that I had probably incited his murder to prevent his appearance before the Grand Jury. In your position and with the same amount of information on the subject I would very probably have reached the same conclusion.

Indeed, it was not until Rose's personal reasons for desiring Rosenthal's death were made clear on the trial of the gunmen that I myself could form any reasonable theory of the motive that had caused the murder. But I do complain that this preconception of my guilt should have betrayed you into measures which I am certain must ultimately bring discredit on the administration of justice and which I firmly believe will cause you the deepest regret.

Why He Went to 47th Street.

Conceive, Sir, the degree to which under the empire of this belief in my guilt you have been led to pervert and distort circumstances which should have tended to establish my innocence.

When my counsel appeared before you to ask that in view of your part in my prosecution the executive action to be taken on my conviction should be referred to some distinguished citizen for advice, you said it was my appearance at the police station shortly after the murder that first led you to suspect me of complicity in it. And yet, Sir, I went there for precisely the same reason that led you to go there.

When I learned from Hawley of Rosenthal's death I said at once to my wife, as she can testify: "I never now can meet and disprove those charges Rosenthal made against me, and, while they cannot be prosecuted, they will yet hang like a cloud over me in the department." There was but one way which it might be possible to offset the injury his death threatened to cause me, and that was by discovering some clue to his murder which would greatly enhance my reputation on the force. My wife agreed, and for that reason advised me to comply with Conley's request and go immediately downtown.

When I reached the station house I found there was no opportunity by which I could contribute to the discovery of the criminals, because the entire problem of the crime was already in process of solution by yourself. But surely, Sir, it is an extraordinary idea that the appearance of a man at the place where murder has been done is evidence of his having perpetrated it.

The Murderer Always Flees.

So far as I know, there is not on record a case where an assassin has voluntarily approached the corpse of his victim. He always flies in the opposite direction. It is an axiom among policemen (and I think among all criminologists) that an instinct too strong to be resisted always drives the murderer from sight of the victim whose blood he has shed.

And, Sir, is it conceivable if I had known Rose was the real instigator of this crime, that on the day after its commission I would have been seeking him at Pollock's house, not secretly or alone, but openly, in the company of a notary, who was a perfect stranger to me, (after having vainly sought one with Mr. Hart at the Harvard Club,) thus incurring not merely the risk but the certainty of his being used against me (as it has been with deadly effect) in case Rose's complicity was discovered? The very openness of my conduct in this respect, instead of being taken as proof of conscious innocence, is held evidence of brazen guilt.

I need hardly point out to you that it was this preconception of my guilt which led both Mr. Justice Seabury and you to misapprehend the testimony given against me on the second trial, so radically that it was practically misstated both in your address and in the charge of the court to the jury. The most flagrant instances of these misstatements have been pointed out to the Court of Appeals in the brief submitted by my counsel on the motion for a reargument.

It is there stated (and it has not been contradicted) that both the trial court and the Court of Appeals assumed the testimony in the second trial to be identical with that given on the first, whereas they were radically different, and it was on this misconception of the whole case that the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment against me.

Wants Joseph Murphy Heard.

I mention this, Sir, not to complain, but to reinforce the request which I now make that Joseph Murphy, confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing, be examined by you and asked to state under oath what he overheard Rose, Vallon, and Webber plot in the Tombs before my trial.

When my counsel submitted to you a letter voluntarily addressed by this man Murphy you said (as I am informed) that the writer was not in the Tombs while Rose and the others were confined there. I have since caused the record to be examined, and I beg now, Sir, to state that you were mistaken. Not merely was he an inmate of the Tombs at that time, but his statement that these men were visited by Mr. Applebaum on the Sunday that he mentioned can be verified, and by Mr. Applebaum himself.

Before my arrest, but after I had been transferred from Headquarters to duty at the Sixty-fifth Precinct, Mr. Applebaum called on me twice. Once we met in the Captain's private room in the station house, and a few days later (the day before Sunday mentioned by Murphy in his letter) I met him at the south end of Washington Bridge. Each time his object was to convey a request from Senator Sullivan that whatever might happen I would make no mention either of the Senator's request about allowing Rosenthal to open a gambling house or of my having met him at the Circle Theatre the evening before the murder. I answered if these informers, who all professed to be devoted followers of Sullivan, refrained from mentioning his name he could count on my silence.

Sunday Visit to Tombs.

That promise I have kept until now, when, in view of the charges against him that are unfounded, I am advised that to state the whole truth about those transactions is the most effective method of repelling darker insinuations calculated to blacken his memory. Mr. Applebaum, I think, will admit that he did visit the Tombs the following day, though it was a Sunday, and after informing Rose and the others of my assurance secured similar promises of silence from all of them. If it should be proved that these men received a visit in the Tombs on a day when visitors were prohibited, as Murphy says they did, it will confirm Murphy's statement so forcibly that your Excellency can hardly afford to disregard it.

This communication has grown to a length which I never anticipated. Whatever effect it may produce (and I hope for very little) it will remain a public record. The very wide interest which my prosecution has awakened leads me to hope that sufficient interest in my fate (whatever it may be) will survive to keep alive among my fellow citizens an insistent desire to ascertain the actual facts of this crime.

Even though the statements here embodied fail now to demonstrate my guiltlessness, yet will they serve as a key to explain future developments certain to follow; quarrels which will inevitably arise among the assassins whom you have allowed to save their own lives by swearing mine away. And from all these sources I am profoundly confident sufficient light will proceed to make my innocence clear to all the world, as it is now to my own conscience.

No Personal Resentment.

If, Sir, I have spoken frankly of what I conceive to be wrong done me by the excessive zeal with which I have been pursued, yet I ask you to believe that I am entirely free from anything like personal resentment.

In these days, when we read of men dying by tens of thousands every day in battle, the disposition that may be made of one poor human life seems scarcely worth the trouble which the persual of these very voluminous papers must entail. But I do not feel I should withhold a single word that might by any chance aid you in reaching a conclusion which will win approval of your own conscience and of the people who have intrusted you with the sovereign power to take my life or spare it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most humble servant,

CHARLES BECKER.

BECKER SAYS 'BIG TIM' TWICE BEGGED MERCY

Crazed by Fear of Exposure as Rosenthal's Backer—Doomed Man's Full Story.

Becker's original story, the sixty-page manuscript, was written without any assistance or suggestion from his lawyers. It is a detailed account of his work in the anti-gambling crusade, with the story of his relations with Rosenthal, whom he said he distrusted from the first because he had heard that Rosenthal had bragged that ex-Commissioner Waldo and Winfield S. Sheehan, his Secretary, were protecting the gambler, and he did not believe that that was true. This is Becker's own story as he wrote it in the death house:

BECKER'S OWN STORY IN FULL.

In the early part of October, 1911, I was directed by Commissioner Waldo to raid premises 155 Second Avenue. I assigned Patrolman James White to this work; he secured evidence in gambling house 155 Second Avenue. Four warrants were issued, and on the night of Oct. 19, 1911, I raided the place.

Only two of the men for whom we had warrants were on the premises. I took the warrants from my pocket to select the two to fit the description of the men we had under arrest. In doing this the men we had under arrest no doubt noticed I had two more warrants, and so informed Rose, who was not on the premises when evidence was secured upon which raids were made.

On the morning of Oct. 20, 1911, when on my way to Third District Court, just as I reached the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue, at the drugstore, Rose approached me from a crowd of gambling employes. Rose said they were doormen from all parts of the city—who Rose told me were there to see the man who secured the evidence at 155 Second Avenue in order to prevent the same man from securing evidence in the places where they worked.

Rose introduced himself, said his name was "Rose," and that he and Sigmund Rosenfeld, known as "Beansey," were the owners of the place I had raided at 155 Second Avenue. Rose at once asked me if I had two more warrants. I considered this a presumption on his part and refused to deny or affirm his question. Rose then asked me if I knew Lieutenant Funston in the Detective Bureau. I did. Rose then asked me if I would speak to Funston over the telephone if he connected with him. I said I would.

We then went into a drug store on the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue. Rose got Funston on the wire in the Detective Bureau. Then I spoke to him and asked what he wanted. Funston said Rose was a friend of his and asked me to do what I could for him. I told Funston I would do nothing for Rose except to arrest his men.

Rose Wanted Arrests Made.

Funston said that was just what Rose wanted. Rose then said he would produce his other two men if I would direct the officer to arrest them. Rose said he was anxious to have the case against his men cleared up. I told him I would direct Officer White to make the arrests, provided he would produce the right men and not try to put in a "ringer." This means a man who was not the man the evidence was was obtained and who could prove an alibi.

Rose left me, and in a few minutes returned and said his two men were in the crowd, so I advised Officer White to make the arrests and to be sure he got the right men. White picked out his men from the crowd and arraigned them all. They waived examination and were held for trial.

I asked Rose why he did this, and he said he was a friend of Samuel Koenig, the leader, and that Koenig's brother Maurice was an Assistant District Attorney and would look after his men before the Grand Jury.

I then went back to my office. No money was mentioned or given to me as Rose says. One day, about ten days or two weeks after Oct. 30, 1911, while I was in a restaurant on Broadway near Broome Street, where I daily ate lunch, Rose came there, saying he had found me through Funston and that he wanted to talk to me about his place and the case against his men. I said, "Go ahead."

Rose then made a proposition that he be allowed to reopen his gambling house and to run unmolested. For this privilege he said he would assist me to get officers into any gambling house I wished to raid. I told him that I would lay his offer before the Commissioner, and that he could meet me in two or three days at some restaurant; then we parted.

Turned Down by Waldo.

I did speak to Waldo about it, and I suggested that the District Attorney be made aware of the matter if he (Waldo) thought well of the proposition. Commissioner Waldo said he did not think it wise, even with the District Attorney's consent, and turned it down.

At the same time Waldo directed me to procure evidence against Freeman's gambling house, 106 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Busteed's, at 158 West Forty-fourth Street. Waldo said it was through the Mayor's order, as it was rumored that the late George W. McCloskey had a 25 per cent. interest in Freeman's with one Matthew Corbett.

I asked Commissioner Waldo to let me out of doing this work, and told him at that time that I was afraid of being framed up, and that I feared it would make many bitter enemies for me, and that, in the course of time, they would injure me.

Waldo waved all this aside, and said he and the Mayor would protect me. I expressed the same fears to Deputy Commissioner McKay when I applied to him for money to spend on getting this evidence. He, too, laughed at me, and advised me to do my best to get these places, about which I had expressed some doubt of getting in.

When Rose met me two or three days after our first meeting in the restaurant I had this order to get the places above mentioned. Rose asked me what the Commissioner had said to his proposition. I told him the Commissioner would not have anything to do with it. Rose then asked me to help him get his men discharged, as he had found the case more serious than he thought.

Rose said he had to pay these men, as no other gambler would employ them while indictments were pending against them, and that if I would do this he would help me in the same way he had proposed in regard to reopening his gambling house. In order to test him I agreed to help him if I could. I then asked him to help get my men into Freeman's and Busteed's, and he agreed to this. In a few days Rose came to my office and told me he found it was impossible for him to get police officers in, but said he had a friend whom he could get into these places who would make the affidavit.

Paid $150 for Evidence.

I told him to do that, and it worked. In a week or so Rose came to my office and said he had got his friend into both places, and had his friend waiting outside, and that his friend wanted to be paid $150 for each place. I gave Officer White the money. He met this friend of Rose, who gave the name of Frank Marshall, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street.

This man Marshall appeared before Magistrate McAdoo and swore to the affidavits, and on Nov. 15 or 16, 1911, he met us and we made raids. At the time I raided Freeman's Rose and Vallon, whom I saw for the first time, were in Freeman's and signed his book in the name of James Wilson, as I took it saw. Rose said he was there in order that suspicion would not be directed against him. Rose said he had taken Vallon with him as a throw-off.

The next day Marshall failed to appear in court, so I asked for an adjournment till the afternoon session. In the meantime I sent Officer White to look for Marshall at the Waldorf Hotel, where Marshall told me he could be found. I went to the residence he gave in his affidavits, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street. This I found was a rooming house, whose proprietor said no Marshall stopped there.

We could not find Marshall, and the prisoners were discharged. For this I blamed Rose, and told him so. Rose protested his innocence and promised to make good on any other places I wanted to get. Freeman's place was protected by two steel outside doors and by another leading into the gambling rooms. This necessitated quite some destruction of the front of the house in order to get in. In this effort a sledge broke from its handle and flew through the front window and broke a mirror and a piece of statuary in the parlor.

Then a story was circulated that my men had wantonly destroyed a beautiful painting, and that Freeman intended to have me arrested for willful destruction of his property and on the ground I had exceeded my authority under the warrant.

Made McCluskey an Enemy.

Fortunately for me, a reporter for The Morning Telegraph and The

Becker's Story of the Underworld, Meant to Be Read After His Execution

BECKER MAKES FINAL PLEA FOR LIFE

Continued from Page 6.

til ten days or two weeks after the Elks' dinner. My squad in the meantime was getting evidence against some other small places and I did not need him.

"Big Tim's" Rosenthal Plea.

In the middle, or latter, part of January, 1912, I attended a fight at Madison Square Garden on a Saturday night. Rose found me there and told me that Lawrence Mulligan wanted me to meet him at Luchow's, on Fourteenth Street, at 10:30 P. M. I went there with Rose and met Mulligan. Mulligan said "Big Tim" wanted to see me the next day—Sunday—at his office in the Shanley Building, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, at 11 A. M. Mulligan said "Big Tim" was well pleased with the way I had enforced "Tim's" law on dangerous weapons.

I went to "Tim's" office, as requested. I think I met Mr. Applebaum there, too. After waiting an hour or so "Tim" came in and took me into his private room and thanked me for the way I had been enforcing the law he had passed, regarding the carrying of concealed weapons. Sullivan said that he had just come from seeing Commissioner Waldo at the Ritz-Carlton and that he had a talk with Waldo about permitting Rosenthal to run his gambling house.

Sullivan said he was interested in Rosenthal's house to the extent of $12,500, and besides wanted to help Rosenthal. Sullivan said Waldo told him that if any other gambling houses were allowed to do business, Rosenthal was to be allowed the same chance.

I told Sullivan that, from what Waldo had said to him, that Waldo meant that no gambling house could run with his consent.

Sullivan said he understood Waldo to mean that Rosenthal could run, providing he did not do so openly. Sullivan said, "Now, you see how Waldo feels about it." He also said he had sent for me to make sure Rosenthal would not be raided by me.

Waldo's Word Enough.

I told Sullivan that, if he had Waldo's word, he need not worry about me, as I only raided when and where Waldo ordered me to, and that, if Waldo did not order me to raid Rosenthal, I would not go near him. This seemed to satisfy "Tim." He thanked me and I left for home. As I stepped from the elevator into the main entrance, I saw Rosenthal, who came up to me and spoke to me and asked me if I had seen "Tim" and what he had said. I considered this as presumption and told Rosenthal to ask Sullivan for the information he wanted, whereupon Rosenthal said, "I'll show you he is my friend," and drew a paper from his pocket which Rosenthal said was a note for $2,500. I saw it was signed "T. D. Sullivan." This note Rosenthal said he was going to have discounted by a friend or relative named Immorman in the New York World Building.

I told Rosenthal that if Sullivan would lend him so much money, "Tim" would no doubt tell him all he (Rosenthal) wished to know.

Rosenthal then said he had an automobile waiting to take me home. I refused his offer and left him.

About a week or two after this meeting with "Tim," Rose came and asked me if I had seen "Tim." I told him I had. Rose asked me if Sullivan had told me Rosenthal could open his gambling house. I was afraid Rose was trying to find out what "Tim" said to me, and then tell "Tim," and make Sullivan distrust me, or that Rose was trying to learn something by which he could hold a weapon over Sullivan or me, so I told Rose to see "Tim" himself.

Then Rose told me that Rosenthal told him that "Tim" had fixed it with Waldo for him to open his gambling house. Rose said that Rosenthal had asked him to become his partner. Rose said that if he was sure Rosenthal had the O. K. from "Tim" he would go in partnership with Rosenthal, as he was sure they could make money. I now realize why Rose was such a willing stool pigeon, also the reason for the meeting at the Elks Club New Year's Eve.

A few days after this talk with Rose I met Rose again for information on either Paul Kelly's or Sam Paul's place. At this meting Rose said he was going into partnership with Rosenthal and was going to invest $1,500, and was going to take a chattel mortgage on Rosenthal's household goods to insure himself from Rosenthal cheating him, as he said Rosenthal had done on several other occasions. Rose said he did not want Rosenthal to know it was his own money and intended to make the loan through a dummy, and said he wanted some lawyer who was not known on the east side.

Rose said Rosenthal knew all the Jewish lawyers he knew, and that if he did any business through them they would tell Rosenthal it was Rose's money. Here I made the mistake of suggesting Hibbard's name. At once Rose said he knew Hibbard when he was a patrolman in the Sixteenth Precinct. Rose said he met him while he [Rose] was working in a gambling house on West Eighth Street. This is my only knowledge.

A short time after this Rose told me they were going to open their gambling house. This must have been about March 1, 1912. Rose promised to continue to do stool-pigeon work for me, and said there would be less suspicion of him when he was not in business. Rose told me that the reason Rosenthal wanted him as a partner was because Rosenthal felt sure I would not raid him if Rose was his partner.

About the first of March Rose told me they had opened their house, and had a good night's play; that John Freeman lost about $6,000, but that Rosenthal had used half of it to pay off some debts he had contracted while he was closed. Rose said Rosenthal had then brought in two gambler friends, to whom he ostensibly lost the balance, but had in reality paid each of his friends $100 each for their part as dummies, and kept the $2,800. Rose seemed very angry over Rosenthal's trick.

Had Doubts of Waldo.

It was just at this time Waldo sent for me, and said he had heard Rosenthal was open and doing business. Thinking Waldo knew as much about it as I did from what "Tim" had told me, I told Waldo I heard so, too. Waldo then said he wanted Rosenthal closed. I took this with a grain of salt, as I thought Waldo wanted to be in a position—in the event Rosenthal talked of "Tim's" part in it—that he [Waldo] had ordered me to close it. I decided to wait for further orders before acting.

In a week or ten days Waldo asked me what I had done to close Rosenthal. I then decided to put it up to Waldo, and told him that I heard "Big Tim" was backing Rosenthal. I did this to see if Waldo was sincere.

When I told Waldo this he said it made no difference who backed Rosenthal, he must close. Waldo then took a letter from his desk and told me to read it, and said he had sent a copy of it to Inspector Hays. The letter was to the effect that if he [Hays] did not close Rosenthal within ten days he would cease to be an Inspector of Police.

I then told Waldo that if my raiding of Rosenthal meant the reduction of Inspector Hays I wished he would keep me out of the thing.

Waldo then said he would not reduce Hays, but would transfer all his plain-clothes men. This Waldo did. Inspector Hays told me that he had spent $152 in trying to get evidence against Rosenthal. If Hays told me the truth the department records will show it. At this time I told Waldo of Rosenthal's penchant for making trouble for all the police who had raided him, and I cited the cases of Patrolmen Cody and Murphy and of Captain Boettler. I told Waldo that I wanted to get as many men in Rosenthal's house as possible to make sure that Rosenthal couldn't cry "frame-up," as I felt sure he would do in the event of only one man getting in, and as he had done in all his previous troubles.

I asked Waldo to transfer Patrolman Shephard, a new man, to my squad. This Waldo did on the 11th or 13th of April. I then decided to pay no more attention to Sullivan, even though I might be ground between the upper and nether stone.

Rose Turns on Rosenthal.

It was just as this juncture Rose showed his antipathy toward Rosenthal, owing to the $6,000 transaction. I having the order to raid Rosenthal, sent for Rose and asked him if he would like to get even with Rosenthal. Rose asked me if I had an order to raid Rosenthal. I told him I had. Rose became very angry and said he now knew that Rosenthal had not only cheated him, but had also lied to him about the alleged protection he had from "Big Tim."

Rose said the house still owed him about $300 or $400, and asked me to wait a few days until he got the balance of his loan of $1,500 out. I told Rose it would take me some time to get the evidence unless he helped me by giving me information as to how my men could get in. Rose said he would help me, and told me of a steerer named Hawks who made the Metropole Hotel his headquarters, a waiter in the same hotel, and a man named Smith who could be found at the Hotel Cadillac.

Rose told me that Rosenthal knew White from seeing him in court the time I raided him, (Rose.) I asked Rose how we would manage to get White in, and Rose said that if I would let him know the night the officers were ready to go to Rosenthal's he (Rose) would go to Luchow's on Fourteenth Street and telephone to Rosenthal to meet him there. In the interim my men could get in.

This Rose did, and it worked like a charm. My men got in on the 15th or 16th of April, and on the 17th I sent them to get warrants from Magistrate McAdoo.

Afraid of a Leak.

I knew McAdoo and Larry Mulligan were friends, and I feared a leak might occur by which Rosenthal would learn of the intended raid, and perhaps move his gambling fixtures out, and then claim I had no evidence, as there were no gambling fixtures on the premises when I raided, and then cry I framed him up.

To avoid this danger I had Rose meet me at the Union Square Hotel and told him I had the warrants and wanted to make sure Rosenthal was not informed of my intent to raid him. Rose said he would fix that. He asked me what time I intended to make the raid. I told him 10:30 P. M. Rose said he would invite Rosenthal to go with him to the fights held that night in the National Club on West Forty-fourth Street, and would send Vallon to Rosenthal's place to find out if it was running.

Rose asked me where Vallon could find me to let me know. We arranged that if Rosenthal was not doing business Vallon would stand on the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue at 10:30 P. M., and if Rosenthal was doing business I would not see Vallon at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

This agreed upon, I ordered some members of my squad to assemble on the elevated station at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. I met White and Shephard at Pabst's, Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue. From here I directed White to telephone to Steinert, who is in the night court, and could not meet us, to come to 104 West Forty-fifth Street, when he got through, and, if he saw we were making a raid to come to our assistance.

We then got into an auto driven by Harry Klein, and drove to Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue and met the balance of my raiding squad. Some boarded a trolley car and proceeded south, our car keeping pace with the car. At Fiftieth Street we slowed up, and, not seeing Vallon on the northeast corned of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, we drove to between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the balance of the squad leaving the trolley car at the same place, and ran ahead of me, and when I reached the premises my men had forced an entrance and were rushing upstairs.

I followed them up one flight into the gambling room, where we found ten or fifteen men, one of whom was Lawyer Spiegel, who, when I made the raid, 135 Canal Street was on the scene there and threatened me, saying the District Attorney's Office was going to get me.

Shephard at once picked out two prisoners, who were placed in the rear of the room, while I took charge of the gambling fixtures. The other men took the names of the players.

Angers Mrs. Rosenthal.

While this work was in progress Mrs. Rosenthal came to the door of the room we were in and asked me to step into the lavatory with her, saying she wanted to speak with me.

I told Mrs. Rosenthal that anything she had to say to me to say it right there. Mrs. Rosenthal then said we had arrested her nephew and asked me to take a man named Kelly instead. I called Shephard and asked him whom he had warrants for. Shephard pointed out the two men under arrest. I then told Mrs. Rosenthal that we would take the men for whom we had warrants and that I would not comply with her request. She turned away in anger, and I saw no more of her that night.

We loaded the gambling fixtures on the patrol wagon. I put an officer in charge of the house and left for the West Forty-seventh Street station. There I marked the fixtures with an ax, as directed by Commissioner Waldo, in order to prevent them being used again should the gamblers get them back through writs of replevin, which had become a scandal.

April 18, 1912, White, Steinert, and Shephard arraigned the prisoners at the Seventeenth District Court, when the case was adjourned to the afternoon of April 19, at which time the prisoners waived examination and were held for trial. I did not appear in court or near it in connection with this case, and had absolutely no conversation with Rosenthal at this or any other time about any raid. The officer remained stationed in Rosenthal's house by order of the Commissioner upon application of Captain Day and Inspector Hays.

On a renewed application of Inspector Hays, Chief Inspector Schmittberger sent for me and asked about the advisability of continuing this detail. I told the Chief Inspector I thought it should be continued, and advised Waldo to this effect.

Goes After "Dollar John."

About a week or ten days after this raid I called Rose on the phone and asked him to meet me. I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel and asked him to get me information on which to raid "Dollar John," who had a gambling house and poolroom at 6 St. Mark's Place. At this meeting Rose told me that a few nights after my raid at Rosenthal's he met Rosenthal in Jack's restaurant, and that he spoke to Rosenthal, and that Rosenthal refused to speak to him, and told some of the people present that Rose was my stool pigeon, and that Rose was responsible for the raid on his place.

Rose said he was not feeling well, and besides that there was so much suspicion against him that he would go away for the month of May to Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., and stop at a place kept by Webber's brother.

Rose gave me the information against "Dollar John," which place I raided on May 8 or 9. Here Rose and Vallon played a queer trick. Knowing I intended to raid this place, Rose and Vallon fit up a poolroom at 64 or 68 East Fourth Street. Vallon had this place in readiness to open as soon as I raided "Dollar John." This was done to get the players from the place I raided.

I was informed of this trick of Rose and Vallon on the very night of the day I made this raid. This duplicity made me angry, and I saw to it that information reached Inspector Cahalane of the First District, who raided this place May 10 or 12, and arrested Vallon and one or two others on a charge of gambling. Vallon was fined $100.

This raid on Vallon must have brought Rose back from the country, as Rose swore that on May 14 or 15 Webber, Vallon, and Sam Paul and he met the gunmen in the Beaux Arts Cafe to get bail for Zelig, who had been arrested by White of Inspector Hughes's staff and Steinert of my squad, who were working under orders from Inspector Hughes. Between May 1 and 18 I had not heard from nor seen Rose.

Rose's Life in Danger.

On Saturday, May 18, 1912, my sister, Laura Krumenacker of 251 West Fifteenth Street, died. I got a plot for her burial from the Woodlawn Cemetery Company, 20 East Twenty-third Street, and then attended the police parade at the grand stand, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, by order of the Commissioner.

Shortly after arriving home that evening I had a telephone call from Rose which surprised me very much. I thought he was in Sullivan County. Rose said he was anxious to see me on a very important matter. I asked him to tell me what it was over the telephone. I told him my sister had died; that I was going to her home and did not want to be annoyed.

Rose asked if he could meet me at the subway station. I agreed to this. He met me at the 168th Street subway station with a closed taxicab. Rose asked me where I was going. I told him Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. I rode down town with him. On the ride down Rose told me of Zelig's arrest, and said that Rosenthal had circulated the story down on the east side that Rose was responsible for Zelig's arrest. Owing to this story Rose said his life was in danger, and he asked me to go to see the gunmen and square it for him.

I told Rose the proposition was out of reason, and that I thought he had lost his nerve and was unduly alarmed. I told Rose I would not have anything to do with the matter, as it was Inspector Hughes's case. Rose seemed much worried and disappointed at my refusal.

On this occasion I asked Rose to get me information on which I could get evidence against 2,335 Eighth Avenue and 308 Lenox Avenue. Rose promised to have this information in a day or two and left me.

I helped to arrange my sister's funeral, and on Monday, May 20, 1912, we buried her. That morning we left our home. Rose called me on the phone and said he had the information I wanted, and said he was not feeling well and would be home all day. After the funeral of my sister we returned to her former home to see how mother was. She had been too ill to go to the funeral.

First Visit to Rose's Home.

On our way up home I thought of Rose's 'phone message of the morning and suggested to Mrs. Becker that we stop at Rose's home on our way up and get the information Rose had told me about in the morning. We stopped, got the information, had tea and left for home. This was the first visit Mrs. Becker and I were in Rose's home.

I made this stop to save time and seeing Rose next day. On June 15 and 16 I raided the two places Rose gave me the information about.

About the fifteenth or sixteenth of June, Waldo ordered me to raid 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, a colored dive kept by one Johnson, Barron Wilkins' place at southeast corner 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, a colored and white dive and a colored crap game, about which he had a letter of complaint at 230 West 124th Street. I told Rose of a colored stool-pigeon I was using on colored games and how I came to get him through a raid at 147 West Twenty-eighth Street. This was about June 23, or so, when I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel and asked him to get me information about Sam Paul's place at 134 East Thirteenth Street, which Waldo had ordered me to raid a second time. At this meeting, I recalled telling Rose of the colored dives and crap game I was going to raid in a few days, at which time Rose expressed a desire to see the raid on Wilkins's place, at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, as it was a notorious resort for whites and blacks.

I made an appointment with Rose to meet me at 11 P. M., corner 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, Saturday, June 29. I forgot the appointment and raided Johnson's place, 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, Saturday, June 29, and did not reach 134th Street and Seventh Avenue until about 2 A. M., Sunday, June 30, and reached the Thirty-sixth Precinct with prisoners at 3:30 A. M., June 30.

Another Visit to the Roses.

Police Officers Swartz and Ward secured the evidence on Johnson and Wilkins. Officer White, who had been retransferred to my squad, was sick with appendicitis and in the Presbyterian Hospital. Sunday, June 30, in the morning. Rose telephoned to me that he had the information I wanted on Sam Paul, and said I could get it if I would call at his home and that he had it all written out for me. On Sunday, June 30, Mrs. White also telephoned us, and said her husband was not expected to live and had expressed a desire to see me.

That afternoon Mrs. Becker and I went to the hospital, met Mrs. White, and saw her husband. I helped Mrs. White engage a special night nurse for her husband. Mrs. Becker and I walked through Central Park to Eighth Avenue, where we boarded a surface car for home. When near 110th Street and Eighth Avenue I thought of Rose's telephone message in the morning, and asked Mrs. Becker to accompany me to Rose's home for the information he had said he had. I told Mrs. Becker I was suspicious of Rose, and she declared she would go.

We got to Rose's home about 5:30 P. M. Rose handed me the information, all written out. As they were having tea when we arrived, they invited us to tea; we accepted, stayed for about an hour, and left for home.

It was on this call at Rose's home that Rose said he expected to be brought home on a shutter some day. Rose seemed to be in mortal fear of Rosenthal. Rose also said he was going to move his family to Arverne, L. I., in a few days, and that he was going to Atlantic City for a few weeks, until the suspicion against him died out.

In this visit Rose asked me why I did not raid Wilkins's place at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue the night before, as I had told him I would. Rose said he had gone to 134th Street and Seventh Avenue and waited for me from 11 until 1 o'clock, and not seeing me, went home. I told him I had forgotten the appointment, and made a raid at 317 West Thirty-ninth Street first and did not reach Wilkins's place until 2 A. M. that day. I also told Rose of the crap game raid a few nights before at 221 West 124th Street, and that the evidence was secured by my little colored stool pigeon. I did not see Rose again until Saturday, July 6, when I raided Sam Paul on information Rose gave me Sunday, June 30. Just as I finished the raid at 134 East Thirteenth Street I met John D. Maher, who said he had been looking for me. Maher invited me to Luchow's on Fourteenth Street, for lunch. On our way I met Rose, to my surprise, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Rose said it was already the rumor that he was responsible for the Sam Paul raid, and asked me if I had told any one so. I said "No." Rose then said that if I had not said anything he guessed he knew who was responsible for the story.

I left Rose and went to Luchow's with Maher. We ordered lunch, and while waiting to be served Judge McQuade and his friend Campbell came in. Knowing the Judge, I invited him and his friend to lunch with us. They accepted. While at lunch some one from Sam Paul came in and asked the Judge to accept bail for the men whom I had arrested. This the Judge did, and then left to sit in the Night Court.

Maher and I walked to Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and left for our homes.

Didn't Speak to Webber.

While in Luchow's I saw Webber enter, but did not speak to him. The next time I saw Webber was at Madison Square Garden on the street, July 15, 1912, after the fights, but again did not speak to him nor he to me. This was a few hours before the murder.

On Monday, July 8, I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel in the evening and asked him for information against James Beatty at 112 or 116 Fulton Street. Rose gave me this information at once and said he had played the races in Beatty's poolroom. This was the last time I recall meeting Rose in person. Rose told me he would do no more stooling, as he was going away. But to my surprise, on Saturday, July 13, the morning the papers published the first article pointing at me, Rose called me up from Arverne, L. I., and said he was coming into town and would call me at my office. Later, about 2 P. M., he did call me up and wanted to know what I was doing about the newspaper articles. I told him I intended to sue for libel.

As I suspected from rumor that Rosenthal was behind the newspaper story, I asked Rose to get an affidavit from Dora Gilbert, Rosenthal's former wife, whom Rose had told me about when he had the muss with Rosenthal about the $6,000 play. Rose promised to get it if possible, and said he would call me later. On Saturday, July 13, after reading the papers, I asked Acting Commissioner McKay for permission to sue for libel. I made out an application for permission to sue, and he approved it. I then went to the office of Louis J. Grant at 99 Nassau Street. Mr. Grant read the papers I brought him, and told me I had no ground for libel, as my name had not been mentioned, and that he could not take my case, as he was sick and sailing for Ireland, Monday, July 15, 1912.

I returned to my office, thought further of the matter, and then decided to see Mr. Hart, whom I had met while attached to the Fortieth Precinct. Mr. Hart lived in 102d Street at the time. On my way to Mr. Hart's office at 60 Broadway I stopped for luncheon at Delan's or Meehan's, 33 Park Row, and while there some one whom I cannot recall informed me that The New York World had an affidavit about me from Rosenthal, and was going to publish it the following day.

Wanted Rosenthal Arrested.

I did not find Mr. Hart at his office, but went to his home that evening at 38 West Ninth Street and laid the matter before him, and told him what I had heard of the affidavit, and asked him to see if there was not some way by which I could get a warrant for Rosenthal for criminal libel.

Mr. Hart said he knew Mr. Isaac White of The New York World. Mr. Hart got Mr. White on the telephone at his home in 102d Street, and Mr. White came to Mr. Hart's home. We discussed the question of the affidavit and possibility of getting a warrant for Rosenthal that night. Mr. White agreed to go to his office to ascertain if The World had such affidavit. This he did, and about 11:30 P. M. Mr. White telephoned Mr. Hart to come to The World office. Mr. Hart and I went to the office of The World, saw Mr. White, who showed us the affidavit of Rosenthal to which Mr. Hart made some reply. While in the office of The World, I tried to get the Magistrate at the Night Court on the telephone, finding that Court closed; it was then near 12:30 A. M. Sunday, July 14th. I then tried to get Judge Barlow, O'Connor and Chief Judge McAdoo, neither of whom were home. Then Mr. White said he did not think we could get the notary who took the affidavit, as he lived in the Bronx, so we gave up the idea of getting a warrant that night and we went home.

Sunday morning early, Rose called me on the telephone and said he had read the Rosenthal affidavit in The World, and that it did not amount to anything, as he could disprove the mortgage story. Rose said he had an appointment with Dora Gilbert—Rosenthal's former wife—for that night. Rose said he could call me up Monday and let me know what it consisted of.

Promised "Big Tim's" Aid.

At this time I asked Rose if he would make affidavits as to his relations to Rosenthal and the mortgage Rosenthal charged to me. Rose said he would and would also see "Big Tim" and have him make Rosenthal retract his false affidavit. I then went out to get shaved and to buy the morning papers. I came back near 12 noon, and when I came back into the hall I saw Mrs. Becker talking to the colored telephone operator at Maywood. I then went to discontinue making connections with our apartment, saying she had been annoyed by reporters calling up and asking what we had to say about the story. I added my instructions to my wife's. At this juncture Mr. Becker, the superintendent, came on the scene and I asked him to give instructions to the operator—Maywood—to make no more calls under any condition with our apartment. We then went to our rooms and I muffed the telephone bells with tissue paper so that even if the Maywood connection plugged in the bells would not ring. Then we had dinner and left for Brighton Beach. I had an appointment with Mr. White of The New York World at his office at 4 P. M. to get record of news clippings on Rosenthal from biographical department. When Mrs. Becker and I got out of the subway at Brooklyn Bridge Mrs. Becker waited for me at bridge entrance while I went to see Mr. White, who gave me four or five clippings, and asked me to return them Monday.

Mr. White and I then went to the Press Club for a few minutes, when I left him, met my wife at the Bridge, and went to Brighton Beach, getting home near midnight.

We had just reached home when our private 'phone rang. I answered, and found Mr. Applebaum on the wire, "Big Tim's" secretary. He asked me if he could see me at once. I said yes. A short while afterward Mr. Applebaum arrived in an auto and came to our apartment. Mrs. Becker saw him. Applebaum said he had been sent by "Big Tim" to bring me down to meet him at Sixtieth Street and Broadway.

"Big Tim" Pleads.

I rode down with Applebaum, and when we arrived, "Tim" got out of his auto. "Tim" asked me to go upstairs to his office, on the south side of the street. When we got into his office "Tim" said he had sent for me because he was worried to death about what Rosenthal was doing; that he was afraid Rosenthal would involve him, not only in his gambling house, but also in some election frauds on the east side.

"Tim" said Rosenthal would do him immense harm if he dragged him into this mess. "Tim" said he had sent for me in relation to Rosenthal opening his gambling house. "Tim" said if I did mention it, it would ruin him. I promised not to do so, no matter what Rosenthal said. "Tim" said that he had sent Applebaum to see Rosenthal and offer him $5,000 to leave town. "Tim" said Applebaum had seen Mrs. Rosenthal that day and given her $100 or $200, I do not know which it was, and that he had Mrs. Rosenthal's promise to keep her husband from making any more charges.

Tim said: "Now, I want you to assure me you won't bring me in this. If you don't I am all right." I mane the promise not to do so, and I have kept that promise until now. I then left for home at about 1:30 A. M. Monday, July 15.

The chauffeurs of Tim's and Applebaum's autos and Applebaum can verify this.

Monday, July 15, about 4 P. M., I was called on the 'phone at my office by a man who said his name was "Brown," who said I should send a man to the Lafayette Baths at 6 P. M., and tell him to ask for "Brown," and this "Brown" would get the Dora Gilbert affidavit for me. I told "Brown" some one would be there.

A few minutes after I received this message Plitt happened to come in. I told Plitt to get some notary and go and get the affidavit and then give it to the papers for publication. I told Plitt to go to the Lafayette Baths and ask for "Brown" at 6 P. M. Plitt left and I went to Mr. Hart's office, 60 Broadway.

Hears of Whitman's Threat.

Some time after 5 P. M. several newspapermen came to Hart's office; among them was a Mr. Small of The World. Some of the reporters said Mr. Whitman had issued subpoenas for Rose, "Dollar John," "Abe the Ribbler," and some one named Harris to appear before the Grand Jury to corroborate Rosenthal. During this conversation Jack Sullivan came in and took part in the conversation.

We remained at Mr. Hart's office until 7 P. M. Then Otto Aversie, the chauffeur for Captain Henry S. Sternberger, for whom I had phoned, came with an auto. Mr. Hart, Jack Sullivan, and I boarded the car and rode up Broadway. At Chambers Street Sullivan got off and said he was going to the office of The New York American. We took Hart home to 38 West Ninth Street, and the auto to the garage at 235 West Fiftieth Street. While Aversie was putting up the auto I phoned from the garage to Rose at the Lafayette Baths. I got Rose on the wire and asked him if the Dora Gilbert affidavit had been secured. Rose said "Not yet," but that the men were now at her home. Rose at this time asked me if I had heard that Whitman had issued subpoenas for him, "Dollar John," "Abe the Ribbler," and one named Harris. I said I had heard so from some newspaper men in Hart's office just a little while before. Rose said it did not amount to anything as he was prepared to make a fool out of Rosenthal and that he had gotten Webber to see the others who could not and would not corroborate what Rosenthal had said, and that there was nothing to worry about.

Then Aversie asked me to take the bookkeeper, "Collins," with us to the fights. I agreed, and we all went to see the fights at Madison Square Garden. After the fights, as I reached the street, I met Deacon Terry, a reporter on The New York American, and Jack Sullivan, and invited them to luncheon at the Prince George Hotel. I saw Webber in the crowd, but did not speak to him, nor he to me.

Trip to Park Row.

I asked Aversie to go and fetch his auto to the Prince George Hotel. This he did. Mr. Terry, Sullivan, and I went to the hotel and had some lunch. Just as we were about finished, Aversie arrived with the auto, and I then offered to take Mr. Terry to his home. Mr. Terry refused my offer, saying he lived in New Jersey, and would take the tube home, but that I might take him to Thirty-third Street and Broadway. This I did, and then, recalling my promise to Mr. White of The World to return the clippings on Monday, I decided to take them down to his office.

I then asked Aversie to drive to the World Building. Sullivan said he would go with me. We arrived at the World Building about 1 A. M. I took the clippings up to the twelfth floor and left them with the uniformed attendant, came out to the street, and not seeing Sullivan, who, Aversie said, had gone for the morning papers, I bought a Morning Telegraph and sat in the auto reading it until Sullivan returned with other morning papers.

I had read Dora Gilbert's affidavit, which was printed in The Morning Telegraph. I asked Sullivan where he wished to go. Sullivan said he had an appointment with Sam Paul at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, and wanted to go there to pay Paul some money he owed him. We drove up Centre to Chambers Street, to Broadway, and Broadway to Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, and Forty-second Street west to Broadway. At Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue we slowed up a bit, and Sullivan jumped off. I then continued up Broadway to 165th Street and to my home, arriving there about 2:30 A. M. Mrs. Becker let me in.

I removed hat, collar, and coat, and was washing when our private 'phone rang. Mrs. Becker answered it, and then called me. Mr. Hawley, a New York Sun reporter, was on the wire. Hawley asked me if I had heard the news. I said: "No. What news?"

Gets News of Murder.

Hawley said: "Herman Rosenthal has just been shot and killed in front of the Metropole Hotel."

I asked Hawley if he were joking, and he replied: "No, I'm up here on the story." Then I said: "You talk as though you had a hangover on. Why, you are working daytime at Headquarters." Hawley said: "Yes, I know; but this is my first night duty." Hawley said: "Charley, I am serious about this thing. Rosenthal has just been shot and killed, and since he was talking about you in the papers, I want to get a statement from you."

I said: "I'm so surprised I don't know what to say. I'm mighty sorry if he's dead, for I'm in a position to show him up."

Hawley said: "Why don't you come down? This is a shooting case, and you have been arresting gun carriers. I think you ought to get on the job. Besides, I want to talk to you and get some kind of a story."

I told Mrs. Becker what Hawley had said, and she advised me to go down. I then told Hawley I would go down provided he would meet me. Hawley said that was just what he wanted and would meet me at the Metropole Hotel on Forty-seventh Street Station.

I at once put on collar, hat, and coat and left for the 168th Street Subway Station.

In a short time I got a train and got off at Times Square at about 12:30 A. M. and walked toward Forty-third Street and Broadway. As I neared Forty-third Street I met Hawley. The streets were almost deserted and it made me think Hawley had been fooling me. But just as I spoke to him a newsboy came shouting about the murder.

I purchased a paper which had Rosenthal's picture and a story of the shooting in it. Hawley and I went to the Metropole Hotel, which was closed. Then we returned to Broadway and took a car to Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue and walked to the station house.

When near the station house Hawley met some reporters and I continued on in advance some twenty-five or fifty feet. As I passed the windows of the Captain's room I looked in and saw District Attorney Whitman, Commissioner Dougherty, Inspector Hughes, and a fourth man, who I think was Libby, one of the owners of the murder car.

Ordered Out of Office.

I went in unobserved by the desk Lieutenant to the Captain's room. As I reached the door, Inspector Hughes put up his hand and motioned me to stay out. I turned about and walked out and sat on the small stoop and talked to Hawley and eight or ten other reporters, among whom was Meyer Block of The Warheit, and many others whose names I do not recall but who know me.

A little after 4 A. M. Shapiro was brought in, and shortly after a line-up in the front office took place, at which time I went up to the desk, when Lieutenant von Dozolski saw me and said he would enter me in the blotter. I said that was right.

The line-up over, Inspector Hughes asked me if I had seen Rosenthal's body. I said "No." Hughes said, "We'll go and look at it." We went to the rear yard and viewed the corpse. Inspector Hughes said something about "Whoever done him, done him good." I recall saying I was sorry for Rosenthal's death, as I had an affidavit that would have put it all over him. I had The Morning Telegraph in my pocket, which had printed the affidavit.

When Hughes and I got back to the front room Coroner Feinberg had arrived. I went out and sat on the stoop and talked with Hawley and others. When Whitman, Feinberg, Dougherty, and Hughes came out and examined the auto I stood within four (4) feet of Whitman at this time. They all returned to the station house. At 5 or 5:30 A. M. Whitman and John Reisler, known as "John the Barber," got into a taxicab and left the station, going east. Then Hawley asked me to go with him for some breakfast, and we at first went to Ninth Avenue and, not seeing any lunch room, we went to Forty-eighth Street and through to Eighth Avenue, where, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, we had breakfast.

Becker Places Blame.

Then Hawley asked who I thought had killed Rosenthal. I told Hawley I thought it might be the Spanish Louis crowd, or some of the Zelig gang. Hawley wrote this story on one of the three following Saturdays.

After breakfast we started to go back to the station house, but just west of Eighth Avenue, on Forty-seventh Street, we met Lieut. Dan Kerr, Detective Ed O'Brien, and Frank Flynn, who invited us to have some coffee with them. Hawley and I accepted and went into small restaurant with them, on Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue. After this we all went back to the station house. This must have been about 6:30, or 7 A. M.

Just as we arrived at the station house Whitman and a man named Swope came to the station in a taxicab, stayed for a short time, and went away. Hawley and I stayed around until 7:40 or 8 A. M., walked to Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, where we parted. I went home and to bed until 11:30 A. M. and then left for my office. I reported to Commissioner Waldo that I had been down to the station on Hawley's call and explained why I was late getting to my office. I then attended to my duties and left for home about 6 P. M. and remained there, going to bed early.

The following morning, July 17, I left for my office, getting there about 9:30 or 10 A. M. Plitt brought me the original Dora Gilbert affidavit. Just as Plitt left, Harry Pollock came in and said Rose had sent him to tell me he was too sick to go to Hart's office to make affidavit, and that he had sent for Dr. Friedmann on Long Island and was stopping at Pollock's home.

Pollock said Rose told him to tell me that, if I needed his affidavit, I would have to send some one for it. I told Pollock to tell Rose that I did not know if I needed it or not, but if my lawyer said I did, I would send for it. I then asked Pollock for his address and phone number, which he gave me and left my office.

I finished my work and went to Hart's office and asked him if he needed Rose's affidavit. Hart said he did not think it was necessary, but that he was going to take dinner with Jerome that night and would ask Jerome's advice. Hart asked me to tell him where he would find me in case he wanted me. I told Hart he could get me at my home or my office.

I went back to my office and about 6:30 P. M. Hart called me on the phone and said I should meet him at the Bar Association, Room 14, at 8 P. M. I went there and met Hart and Jerome in Room 14. Mr. Jerome asked me what kind of a man Rose was. I told Jerome I would not trust Rose, that he was my stool pigeon and had given up his best friends to me, and that he was a vacillating creature who would give up his mother.

Jerome said if such was the case he should get Rose's affidavit that night, if possible. Having Rose's address and phone number, I stepped to the phone in Room 14, and within the hearing of Hart and Jerome got Rose on the wire, 5400 Audubon, and asked him if he would make affidavit if my lawyer called for it, as I had been advised to get it that night.

Rose said he was pretty sick, but that he would make the affidavit if Mr. Hart called for it. Rose then said: "How will I know Hart is not one of Whitman's subpoena servers?"

I told Rose my lawyer's name was John Hart, and that to identify himself I would tell him to give his initials J. H. I then rung off after Rose said "all right." Mr. Hart and I went to the Harvard Club looking for some notary friend of Hart's. Not finding Hart's friend there we went to Sherry's and not finding any one there whom Mr. Hart knew, I called up Martin Wallace at 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue, phone 1765 Audubon, and asked Mr. Wallace to get Richard Petitt to take affidavits.

Mr. Wallace said Mr. Pettit was attending a club meeting of the William L. Marcy Association and would not be free until 11 P. M. I told Mr. Wallace to tell Mr. Petitt I wanted him.

Then, as it was pouring rain, Hart and I got a taxicab and went to 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue, near 145th Street. When we arrived there it was after 10 P. M. Just after we entered Wallace's store Mr. Richard Barter came in. Mr. Wallace said Mr. Barter was a notary and would take the affidavit for us.

I asked Mr. Barter if he would do so, and Barter said "Yes." Then the three of us got into the taxicab and rode to 156th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It had stopped raining and we all got out. I paid the chauffeur and left for home, Hart and Barter going to see Rose. I reached home about 10:45 P. M. and found Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Shea there. I had several pieces of new music which we rehearsed on the piano. We talked of Rosenthal's murder, too.

Mr. Shea said he had to laugh at the story in the papers that I was at Rockaway with the gunmen the night before. The Sheas stayed until near 12 midnight. It had begun to rain again, and Mrs. Becker loaned Mrs. Shea her rubber coat. The next morning, when Lieut. Shea came to work, he brought the coat with him and sent Patrolman Patrick Reddy to our home with it. This was before I left for my office.

I left home about 9 A. M. July 18, and went to the 168th Street Subway station and bought THE TIMES, boarded a train and met some friend whose name I cannot recall, stood up and talked with him all the way down to Fourteenth Street, where I got off to board a local train which would stop at Spring Street.

Saw Rose Was Wanted.

As soon as I was seated I looked at THE TIMES and for the first time saw that Rose was wanted for the murder. I at first decided to take the next train back and arrest him, but upon reflection I decided to tell Commissioner Dougherty where to get him, because I thought Dougherty might think I was trying to steal his thunder.

As soon as I arrived at my office I started for Commissioner Dougherty's office. As I stepped into the corridor I saw Mr. Young, secretary to Dougherty, coming toward me.

Young said the Commissioner wanted to see me. I said: "That is just where I am going."

Young asked me to wait a moment until he stepped into the Chief Inspector's office. I did so, and we went up to his office together. Young said, "Go in." I stepped to

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THAW ISSUES HIS 'FINAL' STATEMENT

Declares He Was Sent to Madhouse Without Any Hearing Whatever as to His Sanity.

CALLS HIS CASE A 'SWINDLE'

He Walks Pittsburgh Streets Without Attracting Notice—Visits Home Where He Was Born.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—After issuing a statement in which he referred to his case since his "acquittal on Feb. 1, 1908," as a "swindle," Harry K. Thaw announced tonight that he would have nothing further to say for publication. He expressed the hope that he would be permitted to live unnoticed from now on. His last formal word ended with an appeal for the passage of a law by Congress which would make it impossible for any one in the future to suffer the injustice which he tells has been his lot.

Thaw spent the day quietly, remaining at his home on Beechwood Boulevard with his mother. When the newspaper men called he stepped out on the lawn and talked informally for a few minutes, then he said:

"I can only say that I am extremely glad to be home and want to express my thanks for the good will shown. Now I am merely a private citizen of Pittsburgh, so my movements are of very little interest."

Hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation have been received by Thaw, and he spent an hour reading them. Early in the afternoon he went for a two hours' automobile ride. He visited the Fidelity Title and Trust Company on business and then went to the old Thaw home in Stanwix Street, where he was born. The building is now being renovated for the use of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, in which the Thaw family is interested.

Few Recognized Him.

As he was climbing up a long, winding flight of stairs he turned and said: "This is the banister I used to slide down when I was a boy."

In order to get to the house, which is near the centre of the city, Thaw walked for a block along a crowded street without being recognized, and not more than a dozen people collected while he was inspecting the building. This seemed to please Thaw immensely, and he commented on the fact. He was not recognized by a single person while he was riding about the city in his automobile, although the car was frequently held up by traffic congestion.

Altogether, it was the most peaceful day Thaw had passed since he was released from custody. Pittsburgh did not flock to his house, and he was left unmolested to go his own way. As to his plans, he had little to say. He expressed the belief that he would remain in Pittsburgh for a week or ten days, and then go on to San Francisco by automobile.

Thaw's final statement which he gave out tonight contained an interesting résumé of his case. After referring to it as a "swindle," he continued:

Judge Dowling did not seem to have been touched by evil influence. I think my counsel was truthful when he said that he had just been in Judge Dowling's chambers, and the Judge had asked that I assent to going to Matteawan for a month, so public interest could pass away. But no matter how well intentioned Judge Dowling's motives, the statute under which he committed me is anarchistic. It sent a citizen to a madhouse with no hearing whatever as to his sanity, which violates the fundamental principles of the New York State Constitution.

Approved "Sane" Verdict.

It should be remembered that earlier in the same court in which Judge Dowling sat, Judge Fitzgerald had approved the verdict of the McClure-Olney-Putzel commission in 1907 declaring me sane. Recently testimony has been sworn to that Judge Dowling's jury, all twelve, agreed I was perfectly sane in court. Their verdict that I suffered from defect of reason at the time of the act was given after Judge Dowling had charged them, according to law, to give the benefit of any reasonable doubt to that.

It has been said Judge Dowling committed me because the jury thought I was not sane. Now it is proved that was not true and that every Judge who has repeated that "the jury found him insane" was wrong.

Supposing the jury had not agreed unanimously I was sane in court, even in that case the fact would remain that no testimony was taken before Judge Dowling as to my sanity at the time of my acquittal.

The law says that no one can be compelled to defend himself in a criminal court from any claim not in the indictment. Therefore when Judge Dowling sent me to Matteawan there was no due process of law and Judge Dowling will not gainsay this.

The newspapers that remembered the constitutional defect in the commitment also recall that when I was sent to Matteawan I had had only one trial of my sanity and that had resulted in a New York Supreme Court commission declaring me sane. Some remembered also that when I was in Matteawan the doctors there admitted I was sane to Dr. Pilgrim, Mr. Peabody, and others, up to the time poor old Flint got hold of one of the Matteawan doctors.

Politics Mixed In.

The next event was my habeas corpus before Judge Morschauser. To his credit, he wished the trial to be by jury, but my lawyer, Mr. Graham, was so unwise that he not only refused to ask for a jury but put up a somewhat rambling case. Politics also appeared mixed in it and Judge Morschauser was in a difficult position and dismissed the writ on the testimony given by Jerome's bug doctors.

The next hearing was before Judge Mills, who gave an opinion apparently without reading the old records put in evidence, as he stated I had been examined by alienists before being hustled to District Attorney Jerome's office two days after my arrest. Had he read the testimony he would have seen from the evidence of all concerned that none of my counsel's alienists had seen me until I was actually in the room with Jerome's assistants and a stenographer and asked to prematurely give all the facts to them. Much worse, Judge Mills stated that my mother's evidence before him differed from what she had testified to previously. Had he read her testimony he would have found it absolutely consistent, and his accusation against her was unfair and disgraceful. Governor Boies of Iowa, who is also an ex-Judge, exposed Mills's mistakes at the time, so nothing more need be said as to his decision.

The next hearing was before Judge Keogh, a very different character and a most likable man. He declared there was an improvement, but did not go further in contradicting the Mills decision. The next hearing was before the General Streeter-Doctors Morton-Prince-Bloomer-Bancroft Commission. Their decision speaks for itself. None were friends of mine, and they were persons of the highest standing from all over New England. No one will deny that since that decision the insanity end of the opposition case has been recognized as a farce, to use a milder word than fraud.

Advocates New Law.

What I hope the papers will now advocate and what in this, my last statement, I want to urge, is that good Americans will continue to sign the following petitions and forward the papers to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

We, citizens of the United States, petition Congress to pass a law in accordance with the Constitution that when a citizen of one State is acquitted of any and all charge of crime in another State that he be returned or allowed to return to his own State.

If this resolution is passed there is little doubt that each State will see that its own citizens cannot be deprived of liberty without notice or hearing in the future.

Thaw said he would spend the evening quietly with his mother. His last word was a reiteration of the hope that he would be permitted to drop out of the public eye and renew his life here quietly. He looked happy and in the best of health today.

POISON DELAYS A WEDDING.

Fiance, Fearing He Cannot Collect $15,000 Verdict, Tries to Die.

A few hours before the time set for his wedding Henry J. Lall of 336 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid in the street in front of the Bergen Street Police Station, that borough. He was taken to the Jewish Hospital, where it was said last evening he would probably recover.

Lall was to have married Miss Agnes Kelly, who lives at the same address, last evening. She was making final preparations for the wedding when she was informed of her sweetheart's attempted suicide, and hastened to the hospital.

Several years ago, while in the employ of the city as a painter, Lall was the victim of an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his arms. He sued the city, and is said to have won a verdict for $15,000 damages. Lall, according to Miss Kelly, seemed to fear that he would be unable to collect the money, and that is supposed to have made him despondent.

Cream of Wheat Not Enjoined.

Judge Hough of the United States Court refused an application yesterday of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to enjoin the Cream of Wheat Company, pending trial of a suit begun by the petitioners, from refusing to sell its products to the plaintiff concern. The action was begun under the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton Commodity act, and it was charged that the defendant company was restricting the sale in interstate commerce of a commodity. The defendant company answered by saying that it possessed a monopoly under the trademark law.

FRANK MUCH BETTER, PHYSICIANS HOPEFUL

Wounded Man Still Faces Danger of Infection, but His Temperature Drops.

IS MOVED OUT OF HOSPITAL

His Sullen Assailant Denies Any One Inspired Attack—Governor to Join in Inquiry.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 20.—After a restful night, Leo M. Frank, who was terribly slashed in the throat Saturday night by J. W. Creen, a fellow convict at the State Prison Farm, is much better than he was late last evening, and his physicians say that he has gained several points in his battle for life.

Although his condition is serious and none will venture to say that he is out of danger, or will be for several days, today's developments were encouraging. This bulletin was made public tonight:

At 5 P. M. Leo M. Frank's pulse was 88, temperature, 100.4; respiration, 18. Wound is draining freely and temperature falling. We consider his condition satisfactory.

On opening the wound today, the attending physicians found a small quantity of pus, to which they attributed Frank's high temperature yesterday. Examination showed the gash extended to the carotid artery and the internal jugular, laying these bare. Neither of these vessels was cut, however.

It is believed that the infection in Frank's wound has been growing for several days and that it will be greatly relieved by the drainage.

Frank was moved last night from the prison hospital and placed in one of the offices, where he suffers less from the noises and heat.

Rabbi David Marx and H. A. Alexander, attorney for Frank in his final battles in the courts, arrived here this morning. Rabbi Marx said he came to comfort Mrs. Frank, who has been under great strain since the attack on her husband.

Creen, Frank's assailant, remains sullen and refuses to say anything except to reiterate that he believes he did his duty in attacking Frank. E. L. Rainey, Prison Commissioner, tried to talk to him, but got little satisfaction.

"Had you any help or had any one told you that you should kill Frank?" Mr. Rainey asked.

Creen smiled and replied: "No; it was my duty, and I did it on my own hook."

It came out today that Creen a few days before his attack on Frank had threatened to kill Dr. Compton, the prison physician.

As the result of the attack on Frank, seventy prisoners at the State farm, Frank's assailant probably among them, are likely to be transferred to chain gangs throughout the State.

Extra precautions have been taken to safeguard Frank in the future. The night watch has been doubled for Frank's apartment. "Trusties" have informed the prison officials that there is a strong feeling against Frank among the prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 20.—Governor Harris announced tonight that he would accompany the Prison Commission to Milledgeville Saturday to investigate the attack on Leo M. Frank. "It will be a complete investigation of affairs at the prison farm," said the Governor. "I want to know how one prisoner was able to make an attack upon another."

DEATH RATE INCREASES.

Measles and Pneumonia the Cause, Health Department Reports.

Statistics made public yesterday by the Department of Health show that during the past week 1,376 deaths were reported in New York City, an increase of ninety over the corresponding week last year. Of these fifty-two are accounted for by the increased population, the other thirty-eight to the virulence of measles and lobar and bronchial pneumonia. Bright's disease showed an increase over the corresponding week of last year for the first time in several weeks.

The increase in the number of deaths was evenly distributed among all age periods. In the group of those under 5 years old there was an increase of forty-three deaths. In the group under 1 year old there was an increase of seven deaths. The death rate for the first twenty-nine weeks of 1915 is 13.94, as compared with 14.42 for the corresponding period of last year.

IMPRISONED WIFE HUNGRY.

Mrs. Planeta Says Husband Locked Her In Because of Jealousy.

Joseph Planeta, a cigar manufacturer of 111 Hester Street, who is alleged to have imprisoned his wife Theresa four years in a room, and their two-year-old child since its birth, was arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of having a loaded revolver in his apartment. He was held in $1,000 bail for endangering the life of his child, and $2,000 for having the revolver pending an examination today.

Planeta was arrested last night following the receipt of an anonymous letter by the police stating that the woman and child were kept prisoners. The detectives went to the Hester Street address and on the fourth floor found the door leading to the Planeta apartment and the rear windows sealed. They waited until Planeta appeared and entered his flat, and pounced on him as he attempted to get a revolver.

The child was taken to the Children's Society and the mother to the Florence Crittenton Home, where both were fed. The mother said she had not eaten anything but stale macaroni and occasionally meat since her incarceration. The woman attributed jealousy as the motive for her husband's treatment.

Planeta owns a cigar factory at 45 Fulton Street. Before moving to Hester Street, the police allege, he kept his wife a prisoner at 22 Henry Street.

MUST REPAY COUNTY $6,888.

Taxpayers' Suit Decided Against Former Suffolk Supervisors.

Supreme Court Justice Walter Jaycox, sitting in Patchogue, yesterday handed down a decision in favor of a taxpayers' suit to compel former Supervisors C. M. Rogers and S. P. Robinson to repay to Suffolk County alleged overcharges in connection with the extension of the tax rolls. Mr. Rogers, who has just returned $24,000 to Sayville for a shortage which he explained was due to faulty bookkeeping intrusted to another, must repay to Suffolk County $6,888.45 and Mr. Robinson $2,500.27.

Selah B. Strong and Richard A. Bachia brought the taxpayers' action against Rogers, and John B. Strong and Henry Rogers sued Robinson. The specific allegation against Rogers was that he charged 1 cent per line for making extensions and copying 900,000 lines of the 1911, 1912 and 1913 tax rolls, whereas it was alleged that he had no right to charge for more than the extension of 267,244 lines, and nothing whatever for copying, as no provision was made by law for the latter charge.

Robinson's charge for the 1913 extensions for upward of 300,000 entries was materially cut, only 81,643 entries being allowed.

WAR SENDS RICHES TO CUBA.

Speaker Agramonte Expects Labor to Strike for a Share.

Eugenio Agramonte y Sanchez, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Havana with his wife and daughter to spend the Summer at Richfield Springs.

"The sugar crop of Cuba, which brings $170,000,000 under normal conditions, has increased in value by $75,000,000 on account of the war," said Mr. Agramonte. "Part of the extra profit is being spent on ten new sugar mills of 100,000 bags capacity. As an example of the prosperity of Cuba, Lopez Rodriguez, a sugar planter, recently paid Juan Pedro $3,500,000 in cash for his plantation and mill. We may have labor troubles next year on account of the war profits. This year labor has been earning from $1.50 to $2 per day."

There were 142 wealthy Cubans in the first cabin of the Havana, who have come to the United States to spend the Summer at American resorts instead of going to Europe and Switzerland. Tom Lin, secretary to the Chinese Legation, was a passenger with his wife on their way to China. They both spoke French and Spanish fluently, but no English.

DIVORCED WIFE GETS ALL.

John Henry Phipps, in Will, Speaks of Their Daughter.

James Henry Phipps, the theatrical man, who died on June 29, left his entire estate to his "divorced wife," Clara Francis Mabery of Los Angeles, under the terms of his will which was filed for probate yesterday. There is no mention made in the will of the testators' second divorced wife, who was Bessie Phipps of Woodmere, L. I.

After leaving all his personal effects, pictures, pianos, books, and household furnishings to Mrs. Mabery, the will includes a clause expressing the testator's confidence that Mrs. Mabery will sell his securities or expend the cash deposits "only for the benefit, education, or other necessities of our beloved daughter, Mary Elizabeth Phipps."

Mrs. Mabery is made executrix under the will.

ARBITRATION ENDS CLOTHING STRIKE

Employers Agree to Wage Increase and 21,000 Will Return to Work.

AVOID GENERAL WALKOUT

Still Danger That 75,000 Workers on Women's Garments Will Quit.

A general strike of 60,000 workers employed in the manufacture of men's clothing by the members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association was averted by an agreement reached last night at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, in which representatives of employes and employers discussed the situation with the Committee of Immediate Action, appointed to arbitrate the difference between the two factions to the strike.

After the meeting Dr. Henry Moskowits, a member of the committee, announced that a complete agreement had been reached, the terms of which would be made public today. It was reported that the agreement would be valid until Nov. 1, 1916, and that it guaranteed employes from 12 to 15 per cent. increase in wages.

Following Dr. Moskowitz's announcement, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said:

"The strike has been declared off."

He added that on the 21,000 workers who had already walked out 10,000 would return to work today. He added that the dispute with the independent manufacturers remained unsettled and that unless they agreed to the terms accepted last night by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, the workmen in their shops would go out on strike.

To Confer with Independents.

"If the independent manufacturers do not come to terms by next Friday," Mr. Hillman said, "we will call out the 30,000 workmen employed in their shops."

A committee was appointed by the labor leaders to confer with the independent manufacturers in an effort to reach an agreement with them. The committee consists of Alexander Cohen, Hyman Goldost, Abe Apfelberg, S. Silber, and David Wolfe.

While the danger of a general strike by the workers in the men's clothing industry thus seemed past last night, there remained the imminence of a general strike of the makers of women's clothing. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that he was still awaiting the decision of the Council of Conciliation, appointed by the Mayor, but he intimated that he was becoming impatient.

"If the Council of Conciliation does not reach a satisfactory decision soon," he said, "the 75,000 workers employed in the manufacture of women's clothing will be called out in a general strike."

After last night's meeting Meyer Schoenfeld, representing the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, issued this statement:

Sees a New Era.

"I have no doubt but that today will mark the beginning of a new era in dealings between the employes and the employers in the clothing industry of the City of York. The peaceful agreement between the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the labor organizations will, I firmly believe, restore that confidence which the New York market deserves. Organized warfare at the round table will take the place of the guerrilla warfare that has disturbed the trade for many years past. This organized warfare may be continued between men on both sides without disturbance to the business."

The strike declared off last night began on Monday of last week, when 10,000 pantsmakers walked out. Before the end of the week 21,000 workers, involving two other branches of the trade, had gone out, and it seemed that the strike would spread until it included every worker engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing in the city.

KILL SHARK IN THE BRONX.

Battle Near Bathing Beach Lasted Half an Hour.

A 200-pound shark, seven and a half feet long, was killed yesterday in Weir Creek, an inlet of Long Island Sound, near Throgs Neck, the Bronx, by David McCowan, an Inspector in the Bronx Bureau of Sewers; A. L. Hartman, Assistant Engineer in the same bureau, and some Italian laborers armed with crowbars. The attack lasted for more than thirty minutes, during which time the shark put up a stiff fight. It was finally killed and dragged on shore, where it can be viewed by the incredulous today.

A short distance from where the shark was caught is Pennyfield Beach, where several children were bathing. This beach is used by members of the United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler.

McCowan and Hartman were at work on a large sewer near the creek when their attention was attracted by the screams of children. They ran to the edge of the creek, and about twenty feet out saw a whirlpool of mud. The water was about six inches deep, the tide having gone out, and both men were about to wade in, thinking one of the smaller children had fallen in, when they discovered that the mud raiser was a shark. The shark had evidently drifted in with the tide and became stranded when the tide went out. The shark was unable to move from his position, being half-submerged in the mud.

LEE WANTS BOY'S ESTATE.

Stepfather's Application Heard by Surrogate Here.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday reserved decision on the application of T. Frederick Lee of White Plains to compel the Columbia Trust Company, as trustee of the $900,000 estate of Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee, to render an accounting and turn over the funds to Lee as general guardian of William Crossman Lee, the infant son of Mrs. Lee and sole beneficiary under her will. Mrs. Lee died on May 2.

The child's father, William Mills of this city, claims the custody of the boy although he was adopted by the mother and her husband of a second marriage. Mrs. Lee inherited the trust fund under the terms of the will of her father, George W. Crossman, the coffee importer.

The boy is now in the custody of Mr Lee at White Plains.

Aged Woman Dies in Baths.

An unidentified woman about 75 years old died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Park Baths, at Corlears and South Streets, after she had spent half an hour bathing. Richard Casey, the manager, found her groaning in the locker room. Dennehy, of Gouverneur Hospital, decided she had died of heart disease. She weighed about 110 pounds. Had blue eyes an white hair, and wore white stone earrings, and a black dress. She had a wedding ring. The body was removed to the Madison Street Police Station.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual convention of the New York Retail Furniture Association commences at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. Addresses will be made by Cyrus C. Miller, Charles A. Smith, and Charles A. Strait.

Michael Neuman, 18 years old, of 735 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested on a white slave charge, preferred by Edith M. Cooper, now in the Florence Crittenton Home, was found guilty in the Bronx County Court yesterday. He will be sentenced today.

Four tugboat Captains were held for trial yesterday, when arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court, for permitting dense volumes of smoke to escape from the funnels of their boats. They were Thomas McCaffery, Captain of the Volunteer, employed by the Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company; John Cudemore, Captain of Transfer No. 21, and Andrew Meissner, Captain of Transfer No. 11, both employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and Joseph Marshall, Captain of the Pioneer, employed by the Newton Creek Towing Company.

William J. Lee, 60, of 286 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was arrested on Monday in front of a Park Row newspaper office after the newspaper had refused to accept an advertisement in which he threatened to kill Governor Fielder of New Jersey, was sent to Bellevue for observation yesterday by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

AIDS "SUMMER WIDOWER."

Health Dept. Will See That Restaurants Give Him Untainted Food.

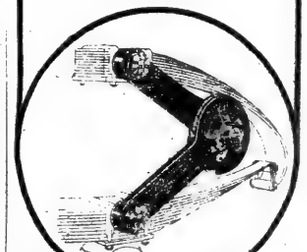
Lucius P. Brown, the new Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, yesterday began a campaign to protect New York's "Summer widowers," the absence of whose families compels them to eat in restaurants. The inspector of the bureau were instructed to concentrate their work on the inspection of restaurants in residential districts and to see that foods were properly handled and prepared. A rigid inspection of ice cream making plants was also ordered.

Vendors of soft drinks and lemonade, especially those on the streets selling the beverages at 1 and 2 cents, were cautioned that the regulation requires them to clean their glasses with hot water or serve drinks in paper cups. The statement calls upon citizens to telephone the department at Franklin 6280 when they see an unclean store, glasses being cleaned in dirty water, stores which have an unusual number of flies, or food being exposed.

AT THE HUB OF NEW YORK



Motor to the Circle Building, in Columbus Circle. Stop on the Broadway side—to be exact, at
1846 BROADWAY.
Say to the Hartford man—"I've heard about the
Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER
that it
Makes Every Road a Boulevard.
How does it do it?"
He will give you a practical demonstration that will be impressive. Then if you wish to go further, you can have a set put on your car and do some practical testing on your own account.
That is the very thing that over 250,000 car owners have done, and you couldn't get them to part with their Hartford Shock Absorbers.
If more comfort, greater safety, less expense mean anything to you, motor to the Circle Building and say, "Show me!" to the Hartford man. The address and a postal note of it—is
Hartford Suspension Company,
1846 BROADWAY. Phone 2148 Col.
Executive Offices and Factory:
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Jersey City, N. J.
E. V. Hartford, Pres.
*Formerly Truffault-Hartford.



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All through trains are of steel construction, the latest products of modern ingenuity.

The "CHICAGO LIMITED" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 7:50 A. M., and foot Liberty Street 8:00 A. M., arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning, with Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars and Obsevation Parlor Car. It traverses the eastern mountain section to Pittsburgh in daylight.

The "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 1:50 P. M., and foot Liberty Street 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:40 next afternoon, with Drawing-room and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Lounging Observation Car. It traverses the great steel manufacturing district of Ohio and Indiana in daylight.

"CHICAGO EXPRESS" leaves West 23d St. 5:50 P. M., Liberty St. 6:00 P. M. Arrives Chicago 8:55 P. M. next evening. Through Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars.

The "MIDNIGHT EXPRESS" leaves Liberty St. 1:30 A. M., arrives Chicago 8:30 A. M. next morning; Drawing-room Sleeping Car. (Last boat leaves 23d St. for this train at 11:50 P. M.)

Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 398, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St., and foot West 23d St.

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Senor Luis Toro, President of the Porto-Rican Cigar Company, a king among cigar makers, matches this brand against any brand of cigars in the world.

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On the mountain slopes of Porto Rico alone is this mild quality of tobacco obtainable anywhere in the Tropics.

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Coming in free of duty the price of La RESTINA is one half less than its Havana rivals in size, weight or shape.

CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS

TO LIMIT POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS

Public Utilities Committee Plans to Put All Decisions Under Court Review.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT

Constitutional Convention Sub-Body Supposed to Have Been Against the Proposed Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Public Service Commissioners will be made constitutional officers and be protected from removal for political reasons, decisions and orders of the Public Service Commissions will be subject to review by the courts on questions of fact as well as questions of law, and the Legislature in fixing rates must first consult the commissions regarding the merits of any proposed amendment, according to an amendment to the Constitution now being prepared in the Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention for adoption by the committee and presentation to the convention.

The amendment is being drafted by a subcommittee composed of former District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott of New York, Herbert C. Mandeville of Elmira, Republicans, and Senator James A. Foley of New York, Democrat. The report that the drafting committee had been instructed to incorporate a provision for the so-called "broad" court review, embracing questions of fact as well as of law, as the central feature of the proposed amendment caused a sensation at the Capitol, because it involved a complete change of front on the part of the committee with regard to that question. When the Constitutional Convention left off work last week the members of the Public Utilities Committee were supposed to be united in opposition to the broad review.

Prominent among the advocates here of the broad review are William M. Ivins, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and William N. Dykman. Mr. Ivins, in urging the broad review, told the committee that he appeared as the representative of the allied real estate interests. The three others are delegates to the Constitutional Convention, where they are members of the Democratic minority. Though not members of the Public Utilities Committee, they have been sitting with the committee, even at the executive sessions.

The Committee is expected to vote on the proposed amendment at an executive meeting tomorrow. It was predicted tonight that only two votes would be cast against the provision for the broad review—that of Chairman Ledyard P. Hale and Senator James A. Foley.

The broad review is virtually in effect now under a recent court decision, though it was not in the Public Service Commission law as originally drafted, and all efforts to have the laws amended so as to embody it have failed.

The provision under which it would be necessary for the Legislature to consult the commissions when making rates is really a compromise. If the advice of the spokesmen for the public service corporations had been heeded, the Legislature would have been deprived of the rate-making power altogether. The opponents to this plan pointed out that the legislative power to make rates should remain as a check not to be unduly exercised.

In this connection it was pointed out that with the Legislature shorn of this power the 80-cent gas rate and the 2-cent maximum mileage rate, both fixed by statute, would be endangered. The question relating to the mileage rate is a live topic at present. The Ulster and Delaware Railroad has appealed from a decision of the up-State Public Service Commission on July 7, denying its demand for an increase in the rate beyond the maximum fixed by the Legislature. The Public Service Commission in its majority opinion declared that while the commission realized "the rate complained of is insufficient to yield reasonable compensation for the service rendered, yet the commission is of the opinion that it has no jurisdiction to grant the increase."

What the commision held was in effect that while it had the power to order a reduction of rates below the 2 cent rate fixed by the Legislature, or even an increase in a rate that was below the maximum fixed by the statute, it had no power to order an increase beyond the maximum established by statute.

The Public Utilities Committee has decided that the present make-up of the commissions shall be retained. It is left to the Legislature to fix their salaries by statute from time to time.

The Cities Committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, had a home rule discussion lasting all day behind closed doors and then appointed a sub-committee of five with Mr. Low at its head to draft a home rule article which will be submitted to the full committee on Thursday.

The committee is divided on the measure of home rule which cities should have. Though petitions have come to the Constitutional Convention from nearly every municipality in the State urging the home rule powers Mayor Mitchel has demanded, it was predicted today that when the committee reports it would be in favor of home rule with a string to it in the form of a well defined legislative veto power to act as a check against municipal initiative.

AT SEA ON REAPPORTIONMENT.

Brackett Committee Now Against Having Convention Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—After a meeting today of the Committee on Legislative Organization, of which former Senator Brackett of Saratoga is Chairman, it developed that this committee is at sea on the question of whether there should be a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by the Constitutional Convention.

First the committee voted 12 to 5 for a reapportionment by the convention. Chairman Brackett and Lemuel Ely Quigg both voted with the majority. They held there should be no apportionments by the Legislature on the ground that the lawmakers had no more business to define the boundaries of their own districts than they had to vote on their own salaries and their own powers, both of which are defined by the Constittuion. In spite of this, however, the committee voted in favor of having reapportionment every tenth year, after the Federal census. Constitutional Conventions meet only every twenty years. When Mr. Quigg heard that he reversed himself and got the committee to reverse itself, and a vote of 8 to 6 against reapportionment by the convention followed. Under the rules of the convention, however, this vote will not be declared valid, nine constituting a majority.

At a meeting last week the committee voted not to increase the number of Assemblymen. At the meeting today the committee voted to increase it, the number to be determined later, so that New York could get more Assemblymen than it has now. New York at present has sixty-three. Under a tentative plan discussed by the committee it would get seventy-three, but would be no better in proportion, because the number from up-State would be increased so as to keep the metropolis in the minority.

RECONSIDER STOCK VOTING.

Committee Members Hear Bankers Oppose Change in Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Bankers from many sections of the State appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations today to protest against the recent action of that committee in voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall providing that stockholders may select whether to vote by the cumulative or distributive method in electing Directors of a corporation. The Marshall proposal, it is declared, would make it less difficult to obtain some representation for the minority on the Executive Boards.

Last week after listening to Mr. Marshall and to many speakers voicing opposition, the committte, by a tentative vote of nine to five, decided to report the Marshall amendment. The committee, of which ex-Judge Jacob L. Brenner is Chairman, withheld final action, however, and it is understood now that the vote will be reconsidered. No action was taken today, however. After the hearing the committe adjourned for a week.

Francis S. Bangs, a New York lawyer, who appeared to oppose the Marshall amendment, said that the flexibility of the New York laws affecting corporations had attracted industry and business to the State, and he protested against any rigid constitutional provisions to change present conditios.

William C. Breed appeared as counsel for the New York State Bankers' Association. Among the members of the association who appeared to oppose the Marshall amendment were John A. Kloepfer, President of the association and of the Union Stock Yards Bank in Buffalo; Orin H. Cheeney, President of the Pacific Bank and former State Superintendent of Banks; H. H. Pancher, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank; J. A. Herzog, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; Frank Hammond, Vice President of the Greenwich Bank; C. H. Bissikummer, President of the Albany Trust Company; G. Dudley, President of the Walkill Bank of Poughkeepsie, and John H. Gregory, President of the Central Bank of Rochester and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

DEFENDING MILITIA BEATEN BY REGULARS

Cavalry Swim Sprout Creek and Drive Guardsmen Back Toward Albany.

'BATTLE' LONG AND HARD

After the Day's Work New York's Citizen Soldiers Enjoy Themselves in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 20.—The battle of Sprout Creek was fought this morning by 8,000 members of the First Brigade of the National Guard and the 500 regulars who are playing at war at Camp Whitman at the State's annual manoeuvres. The regulars and the Sixty-ninth Regiment beat the other section of the troops after a long and hard contest. This was the first engagement of the manoeuvres. The problem confronting the soldiers was posted by Major Gen. O'Ryan at headquarters as follows:

"An enemy has occupied Westchester and Rockland Counties, and controls the Hudson River as far north as Peekskill. Our army, based at Albany, is acting on the defensive, pending the completion of its units. Its first division is encamped in friendly territory two miles north of Hopewell Junction."

Sprout Creek represented the Hudson. The bridge had been removed and the creek was unfordable, except for the cavalry, which swam it. Recent rains had flooded the creek.

The troops were divided into two parties, one for attack, under Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry. The defenders were under General George Dyer, and were the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments, field artillery, and Squadron A. General Dyer theoretically had 15,000 men, and Colonel Dickman 9,000. The cavalry scouts and Signal Corps did valuable service for the defenders, but the "enemy" succeeded in driving the army of the defense back toward its base.

With the soldiers this was the first play night. Vaudeville performers were present from New York as well as some boxers.

Rain had cooled the camp today, and all the men were in better humor and able to take up their duties.

Elaborate plans are being made for the arrival of Governor Whitman on Thursday. He will reach the camp at 3 o'clock. An hour later every man in camp will appear in the review.

Band concerts are given each evening. The Guardsmen speak in landatory terms of the camp, saying it is far better than Peekskill or the camp three years ago, when Connecticut was invaded.

CRITICISES MERIT BOARD.

Mr. Bullock Wants a New York Citizen to Get Hospital Job.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, made public yesterday an open letter to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in which Mr. Bullock quoted an advertisement of the commission for applicants for an examination for the position of Hospital Superintendent for the Neponsit Beach Hospital. The advertisement contains the following:

"The requirement that applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York is waived for this examination."

Mr. Bullock quotes an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen which says:

"No person not a citizen and an actual resident and dweller in good faith in the State of New York shall be eligible to appointment or employment in any of the departments, boards, bureaus, or branches of the Government of the City of New York."

"The action of your commission is in direct violation of the ordinance," writes Mr. Bullock, "unless you assume there is no United States citizen and New York resident competent to fill this comparatively minor position in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, commanding a salary of only $2,100 a year. Under these circumstances, I respectfully urge that you reconsider the matter."

In reply, the Municipal Civil Service Commission said that the action had been taken partly to find out what effect the Aldermanic ordinance would have on the powers given the commission by the Civil Service law, which contains no requirement that candidates for civil service positions shall be citizens.

"Previous to Oct. 1, 1913, when the ordinance went into effect," says the reply, "the commission had at times waived the requirement of citizenship, particularly for positions where there was a dearth of qualified citizens.

"The position of Superintendent of Neponsit Beach Hospital is of great importance because of the application of heliotherapy as a cure for the tubercular class committed there. This is practically a new science in this country, but has proved very successful abroad; htre is no school in the United States and practically no institution outside of Neponsit Beach which gives the necessary training. There is a difference of opinion as to whether any examination at all should be held, and the commission, before taking this action, made efforts to secure an amendment to the ordinance which would expressly authorize it to do so. These efforts having failed, it believes the Board of Aldermen has not power to deprive it of the authority previously exercised."

ALDERMANIC TRIO SPLIT.

Will Try Tomorrow to Choose Richmond Borough President.

The three Aldermen from Staten Island, at the special meeting called for the purpose in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday by Mayor Mitchel, failed to elect a successor to Charles J. McCormack, late Borough President of Richmond.

The meeting was put over till 2:30 P. M. tomorrow.

Alderman Charles P. Cole is a candidate, and Alderman William Fink is in favor of him. Alderman John J. O'Rourke is against Cole. Two votes of the three is necessary to elect. Alderman Cole, being a candidate, must resign in order to stand for the office, thus leaving a deadlock. In the event of too much delay, Mayor Mitchel has the power to cast the deciding vote.

SAYS SCHOOLS AIM TO GIVE TOO MUCH

Dr. Russell Finds Pupils Trained for Places They Can Never Hope to Occupy.

LEADS TO DISAPPOINTMENT

Compares German and English Systems to Our Method of Individual Training.

Dr. James Earl Russell, Dean of Teachers College at Columbia, told several hundred Summer students yesterday that the effect of present American educational ideals was feeble and the future extremely doubtful and dependent upon the elimination of political control of schools and a great improvement in the quality and breadth of view of school teachers. Particularly he stressed the evil effect of training every one as if for a place in the higher ranks of society.

His remarks were made at the end of a lecture on a comparison of British and German educational ideals, in which he had brought out that the Germans trained leaders for the service of the State and the masses to follow the leaders, whereas the British gave an individualistic training to the leaders and for the most part left the masses alone.

"Their school systems," said Dr. Russell, "are designed to keep part of the people down; we believe in equal opportunity for all. We have hoped that a trained people would follow wise leaders deliberately and of their own volition. Can this be a safe ideal for any country to adopt? We know that the great majority of our schoolchildren at 18 or 20 find every door of advancement is barred to them. Anarchism is recruited from people who have been disappointed in their highest ideals of life, and that so many of our scholars are disappointed is largely through our own work.

"The most significant move of recent years is that school training must not educate the pupil away from the native soil; that it must give him training in the earning of a livelihood and teach him the satisfactions that come from doing an honest day's work.

"We have given practically no attention till very recently to the ninety-nine out of every hundred who will not reach the positions at which all are aiming.

"We need the elimination of political control, a professional spirit which will put the public good before private gain, teaching that secures respect for reasonable law and obedience for duly constituted authority, and an educational leadership concerned not with the mechanics of school teaching but with patriotic statesmanship."

In his analysis of the German and English school systems, their objects and effects, Dr. Russell said: "The German tells you that social order and the welfare of the State depends on having the masses submissive and obedient and obtaining capable leaders. He does the first by means of the Volksschule and the army, the second through the Realschule, the Gymnasium, the higher technical institutions, and the university.

"England has given little heed until lately to the training of her masses. Everything has been concentrated on the leaders, who have received an individualist training. It was thought that the people could be made both submissive and loyal by means of religious instruction and grinding toil.

"This has been improved by the popular education of late years, but despite its progress the English system of today is not to be compared with the German in scope and efficiency. It has contributed little to the safety of the State, and has not inculcated the habits on which patriotism rests.

"The Germans have not only trained leaders but have inculcated habits of obedience among the others, and the apology for the German course in the present war which was issued last year by German professors is an instance of the habit of respect and obedience to authority which is inculcated by the schools."

Finances Typesetting Company.

An order was signed yesterday by Judge Hand of the United States Court authorizing Erskine Hewitt, receiver of the International Typesetting Company, to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of $250,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company and to redeem an original issue of certificates amounting to $100,000.

GROUT TRIAL NEARS END.

Attorney for Defense to Conclude Summing Up Today.

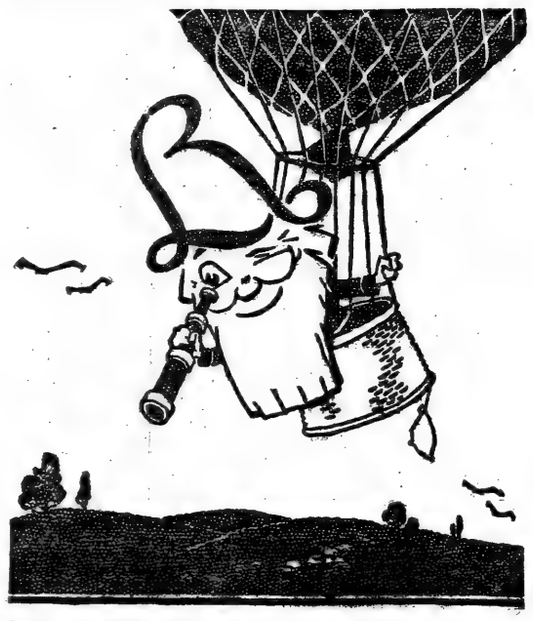
Continuing the summing up for the defense yesterday at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a perjury charge before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Mr. Grout, ridiculed the efforts of District Attorney James C. Cropsey to obtain the conviction of the defendant for swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank as of March 25, 1910.

"Mr. Grout did not deceive the Examiners of the State Banking Department, yet that is the claim of the District Attorney," declared Mr. Baldwin. "He carried these items in his report under the head of loans and discounts in the earnest belief that his report was true, and it was true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Mr. Grout believed he put those items under the correct head in his report, and I believe he did. He acted as the State Banking Department required him to do."

At the close of the afternoon session Mr. Baldwin had not finishing summing up. He informed Judge Lewis that he would try to finish at noon today. To end the trial by Friday Judge Lewis said that the afternoon hearings beginning today would probably be extended to 6 o'clock until the case goes to the jury.

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No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*
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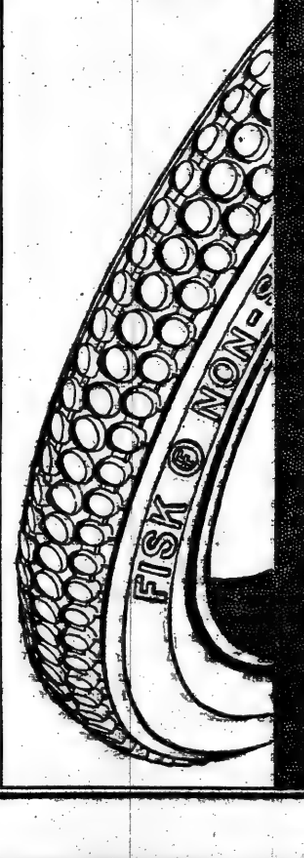
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

SOME GERMAN MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The text of the telegram which the Kaiser is reported to have sent to his sister in Athens is characteristic enough to be genuine. He informed the Queen of the Hellenes, according to the telegram imputed to him, that he had paralyzed Russia for at least six months to come and was on the eve of delivering a stroke on the western front "that will make all Europe tremble." To make not only all Europe, but all mankind, tremble by the display of German might or the threat of its use has been the long-time policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty. So far as the new move upon the western front is concerned, however, the chronology of the Kaiser's telegram is unstrung. Brave men confront the German forces there, and if brave men ever tremble it is before the fray, not after the fighting has begun. If the paralysis of Russia should last for six months and if the German drive against the British and French in the west should be entirely successful, then indeed there might be trembling. The world would have occasion to take thought for its safety and its future. Remote as we are from the scene of the present conflict, we should have reason for grave concern should the coming campaign foreshadow the triumph of German arms. We might not tremble, that is not our custom, but we should prepare, most certainly we should make serious preparation against the time of trouble that sooner or later would come for us.

It is not the American habit to be prepared for trouble. The war with Spain found us quite unprepared and the troubles in Mexico, although it has long been evident that they might demand our interference, we have regarded in our habitually optimistic way as an evil that would cure itself. We have made no sort of preparation, we have no idea today what we should do if it should become imperatively necessary for us to put an end to anarchy in Mexico. Nor have we made any preparation against the contingency of Germany's ultimate flat rejection of the demands we have made that she cease destroying the lives of American citizens. To have taken measures to put ourselves in readiness would have been altogether contrary to our practice, and such measures would have been little likely to meet the approval of the American people, since they would have indicated that the Government had little hope of a friendly adjustment, which is not at all the case. Nevertheless, our apparent unconcern may be seriously misconstrued in Germany. When we took MASON and SLIDELL, the Confederate envoys, from a British mail steamer, Great Britain not only protested in a diplomatic note, but she swiftly prepared for war. Most European nations in our present position would have made military preparations. We make none, because we are altogether confident that Germany will yield, must yield, to our perfectly reasonable demand that she refrain from lawless and murderous acts against our citizens and our rights as neutrals.

Yet while we put our faith in Germany's reasonableness we hear from Berlin of efforts to confirm her in the unresponsive temper which her notes thus far have reflected. Dr. MEYER-GERHARD, who, according to the public understanding, was sent to Germany to explain the real sentiment of the American people toward the war and toward the German Government, is doing his utmost to give false impressions. He reports as American sentiment views that are entertained here only by German-Americans and the very few Americans not of German descent who sympathize with the work and with the purposes of Germany in the present war. Dr. MEYER-GERHARD tells the Germans that the American newspapers do not correctly represent American public opinion, that the "large mass of thinking, calm, and reserved American citizens are "better disposed toward Germany than "might be expected from the attitude "of the newspapers they read." Nevertheless, he admits that upon such questions as the destruction of the Lusitania "the world of ideas of large "circles of the American populace is "governed by other assumptions and "progresses differently than in Germany." He feels that "it would not "be opportune to investigate here how "it has been possible for such conceptions to have been born on the other "side of the Atlantic Ocean."

There is a multitude of conceptions born on this side of the Atlantic Ocean which are beyond the grasp of the German mind. When Major PITCAIRN, in command of the British regulars, encountered the Minute Men on the village green at Lexington, he cried out, "Disperse, you villains! Damn you, why don't you disperse?" If Dr. MEYER-GERHARD should attain the age of METHUSELAH he would never be able to understand why the villains did not disperse. They stood there, with arms in their hands, defying Great Britain, in resistance to a King upon his throne. There has hardly been such an idea in Germany since '48. The Minute Men did not disperse, they fell upon the British regulars all along the highway and drove them on the run into Charlestown. The "assumptions" and the "conceptions" present in the minds of the Minute Men have survived to this day, and they are so deeply rooted that they are part of our being. At the beginning of the war any American boy, had its origin and its causes been simply and clearly explained to him, would instinctively have declared that Germany was in the wrong. That is why the pro-German propaganda here failed miserably and reacted against its authors. By inheritance and conviction the American mind is occupied by assumptions contrary to those which German authority has planted in the minds of the German people That is why Americans were proof against the propaganda, that is why they give full support to the President in his insistence that Germany shall respect our rights.

The sophistries and falsifications of MEYER-GERHARD are an obstacle to the peaceful adjustment the President is sincerely endeavoring to bring about. For another thing, the men who determine the policy of the Imperial Government are not giving their whole time, or very much of it, to the diplomatic controversy with Washington. It is important that we should understand that point. In fact, the chief danger is that in the very friendliness of our professions, and particularly in any ill-judged complacency we may display, they will see evidence of yielding, evidence that, as Mr. BRYAN was reported to have assured the Austrian Ambassador, we do not expect our protests to be taken seriously. That attitude on the part of Germany would be exceedingly dangerous, because it might betray her into a position which would leave us no choice but a rupture of friendly relations. The way that makes for peaceful understanding is the way of firmness. The latest German note calls for no reply save one reasserting our position, repeating our protests and demands in a way not to be misunderstood. The proposals made by Germany, quite irrelevant to the subject, were plainly unacceptable, they called only for rejection. Even the brief delay since the note was received may be misconstrued in Berlin. It is high time for us to give to our part of this correspondence a tone of finality. Delay works against us, works against good understanding, and language denoting infirmity of purpose would almost inevitably defeat the peaceful objects we have in view. We have set up principles of law and of neutral rights which we must maintain, which the world will expect us to maintain. By wavering and faltering we should fail in our duty to ourselves and to humanity, we should practically invite further acts which by their repetition would make the continuance of friendly relations impossible.

POLAND.

Conquest of Poland by the Germans would increase their strength in coal and iron, and, in the same measure, reduce that of the Allies in those essential materials of war. Perhaps that is what lures Germany on, knowing that Russia is too big and too inaccessible to be beaten, and that there is a point beyond which, even in retreat, she cannot be safely pursued. The Russian line, nearly 1,000 miles long, has been pushed back by the Germans almost at will over mountains, through forests, and across rivers, first at one point and then another, but it has never once snapped. It seems never to be very much strained. It gives but it does not break, so that though the Germans are geographically triumphant they cannot claim at any point a decisive victory.

A question arises. Do the Russians cheat the Teutonic enemy of a great, physical victory in combat and baffle him endlessly over vast spaces, or do the Germans desire a decisive action? It might be good tactics, indeed, for the Germans only to expel the Russians from Poland without trying to whip them in it. Suppose Germany won a decisive victory and captured several Russian armies. Germany would have a lot of prisoners on her hands and Russia would hardly be weakened at all as a potential enemy, because her supply of men is almost unlimited. She can better afford to lose men, perhaps, than territory, and Germany, conversely, could much better afford to capture territory than Russians. She could especially afford to capture Poland, provided it were tenable, because Poland is rich in those things wherein lies the strength of a modern people at war.

One-fifth of all the coal produced in the Russian Empire is produced in Poland. Nearly one-tenth of the total Russian output of pig iron is made in Poland. In Southern Poland are deposits of copper, zinc, and tin. Copper has been produced there since the fifteenth century. In the district of Pincow there is sulphur. Only about 5 per cent. of the Russian cereal crop is grown in Poland. The importance of Poland as a source of basic raw materials would cause Germany to regard it as a prize worth striving for. Warsaw, the capital, now being enveloped by the German movement, pressing from three directions at once, is the third largest city in the Russian Empire; only Petrograd and Moscow are larger or of greater consequence. Its buildings are particularly fine, especially the churches. For many years the revolutionists of Russia have made their headquarters in Warsaw. Its population is about 800,000. The population of all Poland is relatively dense. It is 254 per square mile. That is greater than the density of population in France, and the population per square mile of Belgium is only one and one-half times greater.

GERMAN OPERA, OF COURSE.

The needless iteration of the announcement that we are to have German opera in New York next Winter is amusing. Nobody has believed that German opera is to be suppressed. That would be unthinkable. German opera is an important item in our musical program every season, opera composed by Germans in Germany, directed by German musicians and sung partly by Germans. We have not turned our backs on WAGNER or WEBER or RICHARD STRAUSS, just as we have not ceased to demand in the concert hall BEETHOVEN and BRAHMS. Who thought German opera was going to be barred? There are enough opera-goers of German descent and German birth in town always to make productions of German opera profitable, even if people who disapprove of German methods of conducting war should permit their resentment of German faults to blind them to German merits.

But, as a matter of fact, only the Germans are boycotting the music and art of other nations. Americans are not going to vent their wrath on Elsa and Tannhäuser, MOZART'S Leporello, or STRAUSS'S Elektra because German submarines make war on American women and children. Of course there will be German opera here as well as Italian, French, and Russian opera, (and Spanish, too, they say,) and they will all be well performed in the accustomed manner of the Metropolitan Opera House, which does not permit its plans to be deranged by war.

FAIR WARNING.

There is internal evidence that the report of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S remarks telegraphed from Portland, Ore., is not a verbatim report. It reads like a report written out from memory and not from notes, and some of the phrases in it are foreign to the Colonel's style. But it evidently represents the substance of something he said, whether he knew he was to be quoted or not, and it is a saying which will and should receive the careful attention of Republican politicians.

In this conversation the ex-President is quoted as expressing, on behalf of himself and other Progressives, a willingness to support the Republican candidate next year if that candidate is progressive. He is represented as warning the Republican Party that if it should take a different attitude "the Progressive "Party would be an imperative need "to the country and be an influence "to be counted on for the best good "of the country."

It is a plain and straightforward warning, or threat, as you prefer, and whether he expected to see it in print or not there can be no question that it represents his views and the situation. The Progressive Party may be dead as far as electing its own candidates is concerned, but it is still alive enough to make Republican success impossible in many localities, and the ex-President, by throwing his vigorous personality into the movement, could add a great deal of strength to its powers for mischief. Even the Republicans who are surest of success are obliged to admit that President WILSON is stronger than his party, and if to this personal strength is added the power for trouble-making possessed by the Colonel the Republicans will find their hands full.

The warning came at a moment when it was needed. The Old Guard has been acting as if it thought nothing was necessary but to put a name, any kind of name, at the head of its ticket. All the old standpatters, all those who represent what was most objectionable in the régime that ruled from MARK HANNA'S days until the débâcle of 1912, have been peeping out of their holes, and some of them as Presidential candidates. Weak men, unknown men, and little men have been putting themselves forward as timber for the Presidency. There is a log-jam of candidates. At this moment Colonel ROOSEVELT serves notice that unless a man who stands for something besides the old régime—and he is said to have instanced Justice HUGHES as representing the type—is nominated, the Republicans may expect to encounter the same kind of backfire they did in 1912. The warning loses nothing of its force from the very evident fact that the Colonel is anxious to support a Republican if he can find any good excuse for doing so. It would be just as well for the Republican leaders to sober up from the spree they are indulging in, stop encouraging an orgy of candidates that runs from such names as that of WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH to that of FAIRBANKS, and does not even exclude PENROSE, and consider their prospects with humbler minds and more sense.

CARRANZA OUT AGAIN.

CARRANZA'S progress toward the establishment of a stable Government in Mexico has been checked by the masterly strategy of the unconquerable VILLA, who, having been thoroughly trounced, as it seemed, by OBREGON, has suddenly placed a menacing force as near to the capital as Pachuca. Thus GONZALES, harassed by ZAPATA south of the city, found himself between two fires, and was compelled to withdraw his troops after a short occupation. Probably he has a large enough force to overcome his enemy at Pachuca, but while he is doing that ZAPATA has taken the unprotected capital again and the old situation will be restored. OBREGON has not been heard from since VILLA cut off his communication with Vera Cruz, but the reports of the series of defeats he has suffered in the north, circulated by the VILLA press agents in this country, must be taken with a grain of salt. He is a good soldier, and if he sticks to CARRANZA he will yet drive all the Villistas toward the northern boundary. But it is certain that Mexico can never be governed from Vera Cruz. The City of Mexico is the place for the Government, no matter what may be said loosely about its strategical unimportance. That was the experience of MONTEZUMA and CORTEZ, of SANTA ANNA, JUAREZ, and DIAZ. As long as the Constitutionalist First Chief shelters himself at the seaport he will be at a disadvantage. He seems to be as little able now to hold the capital as he was a year ago.

Between the contending revolutionists the United States can have no choice. VILLA may be all that he is said to be, but he makes as good a showing with his program of reforms as CARRANZA makes with his. In the matter of honesty the two leaders are about alike. The Carranzistas have confiscated as much property as the others. There was an excellent study of CARRANZA in yesterday's TIMES, contributed by a Mexican licentiate of high standing, whose conclusions were precisely those of most Americans who have followed CARRANZA'S career since he took to the field. For two years, our correspondent pointed out, CARRANZA has "preached extermination, confiscation, and intolerance." Lately, in the hope of winning the favorable opinion of President WILSON and securing recognition, he has been making attractive promises. Of course no American financiers would lend money to such a man with no better security than fair words. But at the present moment the question of recognition is not pressing. Mexico stands just where it did, and the problem of our relations with the country grows graver day by day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Picture Without the Frame.

About the streets of this town walk daily men whose faces have been made familiar by constant photographic reproduction in the newspapers, and they walk unrecognized; and The Sun wonders why. It cites pedestrian journeyings of President WILSON, unremarked by those who passed him, and doubts if any famous face except Colonel ROOSEVELT'S is "generally recognizable in the everlasting hustle and jostle of Manhattan."

The hustle and jostle are not to blame, and Colonel ROOSEVELT is no such exception as The Sun imagines. Hustle and jostle never stopped a New Yorker from looking at any face that interested him, and a city where a crowd can gather to look at a demonstration in a show window is not so busy as it thinks it is. But it is a big city, a city wherein most men live their term of years without ever seeing a public man except at a mass meeting, where they go of deliberate purpose to see him. Somehow the statesman seems to belong to the mass meeting, as the actor to the theatre or the painting to the frame. It is the mental attitude that is responsible for the fact.

Sitting in the window of a restaurant in Times Square some time ago, a reflective customer saw a United States Senator, the boss of a great State, and a Cabinet officer pass the window within ten minutes; and not one of the persons going along the crowded street turned to look after them. How many more public men were at that moment walking unrecognized in different parts of Broadway alone was a question on which the reflective customer pondered long. The faces of these men were all familiar; but a man who has lived to be 40 or so and has never seen any more famous person than the Police Captain of his precinct or the pastor of the big church on the next block is not looking for public men on every street corner. What one sees, generally speaking, is what he looks for; if it were not so, botanists and detectives would not be so exceptional.

Going Back to Rock Bottom.

"Recently," remarks Colonel ROOSEVELT, "in certain circles, some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier'—a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled 'I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother.'" That is an observation which will give great joy to the unregenerate and great annoyance to the vaguely benevolent people who are teaching the world to rise to great heights by lifting itself up by its boot-straps. It is frankly old-fashioned and, from their standpoint, barbaric. It revives, with unpleasantly startling vigor, the old primitive conception; the object of life is to live and to increase, the woman has the greater part of that duty, which is the fostering of the new life until it is strong enough to stand alone, and the man stands outside the cave with his club and keeps the enemy off. When he is not doing that he is getting meat to aid the woman in her work, and if he cannot get the meat because some other man wants it he fights the other man. A horribly low conception to our milk-and-honey twentieth century—or rather the twentieth century that existed before the murder at Serajevo shook it loose from its moorings—and yet it is debatable whether all our intricate civilization, if analyzed down to the ground, has not that basis.

Some of those who are singing that uplifting song will not quarrel with the Colonel's statement. Not all the people who do not want other people to raise their boys to be soldiers are also opposed to having other people raise their girls to be mothers; but most of the people who are advocating what they call birth control as a propaganda are also pacifists. It would not be far short of the truth to say that all of them are. The New-Thoughtists are pacifists, the philosophical anarchists are pacifists, the advocates of all the buttery theories so popular just now are pacifists. The people who are advocating—and advocating as a social theory—any such thing as free love, race suicide, or "the right of every man to live his own life" are singing "I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother," even if they do not sing it in words; and you will find the same crowd in every audience that enthusiastically applauds the singing of "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." For soldierhood and motherhood both represent the same primitive thing that this chocolate-fed generation is so nervously anxious to forget.

Making a Market for Apples.

What could be more commendable than a movement to assure a fair price to the farmers of New York for their apples? Yet Commissioner DILLON'S circular regarding his proposed action has been called to the Governor's attention as "bringing discredit upon the city and upon the administration which is responsible for such statements." Commissioner DILLON'S mistake is not uncommon with reformers. In order to emphasize the excellence of their intentions they describe in vivid colors the evils which they attack. It seems that "dealers go out and buy at low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of producers." Commissioner DILLON proposes to remedy this by having a market the season through. His auction will establish the price for apples, and no dealer will dare to offer the producer less. The apples will be sold in the morning, and paid for before night. "For the first time in the history of the State apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market." In the opinion of the Merchants' Association this "reflects upon the business methods of merchants in this city in an entirely unwarranted manner, and should not have been issued by any public official."

We hope, to be sure, that the producer will sell dear and that consumers will buy cheap. It seems a little difficult to have it both ways, but Commissioner DILLON is ready to try it. The trouble is with the wicked dealers, not with the stupid farmers. It might be thought that the farmers would know their business as well as the Commissioner, and that there is no particular reason why the Commissioner should raise the prices to the producers of apples rather than of other commodities. But the Commissioner had to make a beginning, and apples are as good as anything to demonstrate how much better the State can sell apples than the New York City merchants.

Explicitness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the proposed fourth protest to Germany, it is respectfully submitted that length of communication, when the terms of strength permissible in diplomatic correspondence have been exhausted, is but indication of non-resolved mental attitude; is therefore non-persuasive and all the less apt to desired accomplishment. Firm intent, showing forth through brief though courteous form, is recognizable where its absence is equally discernible in redundant phrasing. It is indeed conceivable that utter lack of respect with all its unfortunate concomitants might arise on perusal of reiteration at a time when reference to former statement serves us all. But above all, new debate cannot arise if either new subjects or restatement of old matter in new terms be introduced. Polemics is an art in which the European chancelleries are trained. Simplicity, brevity and explicitness alone elude its employment.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Womanhood Take Cognizance!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler should write such letters as have appeared in your issues of yesterday and today is not perhaps surprising; that THE TIMES should publish them is amazing. Is American chivalry dead?

To attack such a noble woman as Miss Jane Addams as if she were a common politician is to confess one's self no gentleman. It would seem as if the organized womanhood of the city should take cognizance of this particular case.

A STENOGRAPHER-SUFFRAGIST.
New York, July 14, 1915.

How to be a Hero.

From The Sun.

He guzzles and drabs. The riotous folly of his feast makes Europe sneer at the country that produced such a specimen of the new rich. Coming back to the United States he marries his trull. One night, primed with highball virtue, he murders a man of genius. Then for years the courts are full of his fame, and the lawyers of his money. Insane in the act of murder, he escapes its consequences, if murder has any consequences save financial ones for assassins with the price.

At length the long, ignominious drama is ended. The paranoiac walks forth free, declared sane by a jury of his intelligent fellow-citizens; and he becomes, as he had previously become even in sober New Hampshire, a conquering hero, the idol of "the populace." Cheering crowds crush around him. Women weep over him. Men esteem it an honor to shake the hand crimson with the blood of Stanford White. Washington or Lincoln could not be more deified than this murderer "with the price."

In all this nauseous business we don't know which makes the gorge rise more, the pervert, buying his way out, or the perverted idiots that hail him with wild huzzas.

THE REASON.

Dear love of mine, who fain would know
The reason *why* I love you so—
Your very eyes, steadfast and true,
Would seem to ask the question, too;
In their gray depths I see it glow.

O clean, fresh winds that fragrant blow,
Be thou my messengers, and go
Whisper the answer to him, do!
Dear love of mine,
You are so clean! No turbid flow
Of sullied thought runs thick and slow
Within your mind. No grimy hue
Soils or defiles the speech of you.
Therefore my heart sings, soft and low,
"Dear love of mine!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

TONGUES OF OPINION.

An Argument for the Benefits of Proportional Representation.

Tamworth, N. H., July 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarkable progress made by proportional representation abroad, even during the war, should be convincing evidence to the people of New York State, including the members of the Constitutional Convention, that the proposed amendment introduced at Albany some weeks ago by the New York State Proportional Representation League should not fail to receive the support of the convention. The amendment provides simply that the proportional method of electing representative bodies shall be constitutional, that is, that it may be introduced by the Legislature at any time for the election of either house of the Legislature itself or of any local representative body.

The new Constitution of Denmark, which was signed by the King and went into effect on June 5, not only gives votes to women on the same terms that apply to men but extends considerably the application of the proportional system to parliamentary elections. Since 1857 the Senate of Denmark has been elected by the proportional system. The Senate, however, is not elected by popular vote, but by an Electoral College. Under the new Constitution the system is applied to the election of the Electoral College itself and also to some of the members of the popularly elected lower house.

In New Zealand proportional representation was recently adopted for the election of the Legislative Council or Upper Chamber.

In Ottawa there is now on a movement, headed by some of the leading men of the city, including the proprietor of The Evening Citizen and Justice Idington of the Canadian Supreme Court, to introduce the proportional system there for the election of the City Council. The Honorary Presidency of the new Canadian Proportional Representation Society, which started the movement in Ottawa, has been accepted by Lord Grey, ex-Governor General of Canada.

One of the chief planks in the platform of the present Government of Greece is "reform of the electoral system by the adoption of proportional representation."

I wish the readers of THE TIMES, and especially the members of the Constitutional Convention, could have the opportunity I am having this Summer to question personally an eminent authority on government from a country which has used the proportional system some years. My nearest neighbor, here in the mountains of New Hampshire, is Professor L. Dupriez, who holds the Chair of Comparative Constitutional Law in the University of Louvain, Belgium. Professor Dupriez has nothing but praise for the effects of the system in his country since it was introduced in 1900. Indeed, when he had occasion to deliver four public lectures at Harvard last Spring he chose for his subject "Proportional Representation in Belgium." The coming academic year, by the way, he is to give at Harvard a regular half-year course on the use of the proportional system in various countries.

That some of the cities of New York will soon want to try the proportional method of election for their councils seems certain. On this point convincing evidence is furnished by the following letter from L. D. Upson, recently Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Dayton, Ohio, which is now governed under the City Manager plan:

I am only sorry that my own City of Dayton should not have been chosen to make the experiment [of electing its commission or council by proportional representation]. At the time our charter was passed I think all of us were convinced that the representation of interests should be included, but we believed that the presentation of two issues might lose them both. The experience of a year and a half has now demonstrated the need of a more satisfactory method of connecting public opinion with the Government itself. Our administration is honest, highly efficient, and has exceeded the most enthusiastic expectation so far as results are concerned. I feel, however, that its work would be strengthened if every element had a voice in the policy-making body, and were compelled to go on record regarding the very matters which they are now criticising.

I have said this publicly a number of times and in a number of published articles. I feel confident that the greatest success of our present type of government will come under some system of proportional representation.

Surely it is important that the Constitutional Convention should make it possible for the Legislature to introduce the proportional system in New York if it sees fit.

C. G. HOAG,
General Secretary American Proportional Representation League.

Why Are Suffragists for Peace?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any one called attention to the fact that to a large extent the peace-at-any-price advocates are none other than the most ardent suffragettes? It is certainly true among my acquaintances that the women who recognize that there are some things worse than war, that there are times when every consideration of honor compels a nation to fight, are the women who do not want the ballot. Fear, we know, does not cause a suffragette to dread war. I think the suffragette's devotion to peace at any price is due to her fundamental conviction that women can do everything better than men, that is, women can settle international differences better than men, but women can't fight, whereas men can, therefore fighting is always the worst way to settle a difference.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Springfield, Me., July 16, 1915.

The Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted space to inform your correspondent that the harp device is altogether modern? The true flag of Ireland is a red sunblaze on a green ground. This is symbolical not only of Ireland's geographical position as the sentinel of the western gate of Europe, but of her traditional history.

It is supposed that Ireland was originally colonized from Egypt, or, alternatively, that both Egypt and Ireland were first peopled by fugitives from Atlantis when that continent was submerged. It may be that this is, after all, more than a fairy story.

ALEX C. CROWLEY.
New York, July 19, 1915.

Four Families in Need.

On the verge of blindness, Mr. S. has had three operations for cataracts in the last four months, and must undergo still another before the specialists will know whether sight can be restored. With his earnings cut off, his large family has not sufficient income for food and shelter, and $36 is needed for rent for the next three months. This is one of many homes on the upper west side in which the Charity Organization Society is helping to meet acute conditions of poverty this Summer. Three other families are the following:

Mrs. McC. is the mother of four boys. A month ago the eldest boy, having just finished school, went to work and began to share with his mother the burden of the family's support. Hardly had this hope been realized, when an old illness of the mother's returned, and she has been ordered by physicians to keep off her feet for several months. To compensate for her earnings in this crisis $40 is needed.

Mr. S., a bricklayer, has been pronounced the victim of incurable heart trouble. He has a capable, ambitious wife and five small children. The mother will have steady work in the Winter, and earns a little now, but $25 a month extra is needed for the three Summer months.

Mrs. Y. has four little boys and girls to provide for and, though she earns a small amount and is helped a little by the church, she needs $5 a week from the society, besides milk for the youngsters. Seventy dollars would provide for her during the hot months.

In all, the Charity Organization Society asks for these four families $225. That amount, used in the ways indicated, will bring material relief to twenty-five persons, will hasten the recovery of the sick, provide nourishing food for the children, and bring to all these homes comparative comfort and good cheer. Gifts may be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts: From "E. B.," $5; "S. A. T.," $25; "M. A. C.," $2; "The Nicoll children," $5, in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES.

NOW GERMANY CAN MAKE WAR FOREVER.

She Enters the Second Year with Every Problem of Self-Sustainment Solved—Albumen and Calorie Enough for All.

By PROFESSOR MAX SERING,
Of the University of Berlin, in a Letter to an American Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I beg to hand you a translation of a letter recently received by me from Professor Max Sering, the senior professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Berlin. During the eighties he twice visited this country and wrote a book entitled "Agricultural Competition of North America." Since that time he has written a great deal, particularly on agricultural subjects. He was actively engaged in the great work, undertaken many years ago, whereby the State bought up great tracts of small land parcels and redivided the whole into compact tracts, giving to each former owner the equivalent of his previous possessions and at the same time effecting great economic gains and establishing a helpful settlement of farmers in large portions of the eastern part of the empire.

As may be seen from the letter, Mr. Sering has been, since August of last year, busily engaged in working out the food problems arising out of Germany's isolation from transoceanic grain-producing countries. The information he gives is therefore authentic.

W. S. McNEILL.

The Letter.

My Dear Mr. McNeill:

Your letter of Dec. 3, 1914, gave me a great deal of pleasure. It was like a ray of sunlight breaking through the clouds of hatred and distrust which the English writers and press have drawn, like a curtain, between your and our country. From your letter and from your essay, "America's Attitude Toward the War," I saw how bravely and intelligently you have stood up for Germany and her moral rights in this war.

If, in spite of this, I have not answered any sooner, it was because you asked for information with regard to the question whether we would be able to get along with our food and war material supply. At that time, however, I was somewhat in doubt with regard to the matter, and did not want to confide my fears to a letter. It is evident that, in consequence of the attitude of America and other neutrals, we had to solve some very serious problems, for heretofore we have been in the habit of importing from one-fifth to one-fourth of all our raw materials and foodstuffs. Since the outbreak of the war very little is being imported. In consequence of this, very difficult organizations became necessary, the finding of substitutes, and a governmental regulation of the demand, which were to safeguard everything that was absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war and for the feeding of the population, even at the expense of the production and the consumption of things not so necessary or more easily spared. I, myself, have participated in the work of solving these problems.

Since the outbreak of the war I have worked on only this from morning until night, but now I can say that the problems have been solved completely and in every direction. We can now continue the war indefinitely. I have reported about all this in an address before the Academy of Sciences. As soon as this address has been printed I shall send you a copy. I shall mention only the most important part here.

The complete cutting off of the supply of Chile saltpeter during the war has been made good by our now taking nitrogen directly out of the air in large factories built during and before the war. With extraordinary rapidity the question has been solved how the enormous quantities of the needed ammunition were to be produced, a question which in England still meets with difficulties in spite of the help from America. It is, however, not only for the needed explosives that we take nitrogen from the air, but also for the nitrogen-containing fertilizers which we formerly imported in the form of Chile saltpeter.

As to our foodstuffs, you will know that the Government on Feb. 1, 1915, took over all the grain, and prescribed to each one a certain portion of bread and flour. In the beginning this portion was somewhat scant because we wanted to be sure that our supply would last until the new crop. Now, however, it has been found that the thrashing results of the last crop were more favorable than we had estimated. We are entering the new crop year with such large stocks that some weeks ago the prices for flour and bread could be reduced considerably and the bread portion of the working population could be enlarged.

Potatoes also, which for a while were very expensive, have lately become quite cheap, because, unexpectedly, large supplies were found when the potato pits were opened. The prices for bread and potatoes, and even for beef, are now much lower than in England, where things were allowed to regulate themselves.

As our industry fitted itself with the greatest elasticity to the problems brought about by the war, unemployment is less than before the war, the workmen receive higher wages, and the masses with us are well nourished. You would find in Berlin and in every other place in Germany a people enjoying good health, and who on every nice Sunday and holiday have plenty of relaxation and pleasure.

In the final analysis this success is due to the high degree of education in our population. Many little discomforts, which we were obliged to put on them, were borne cheerfully; people hardly talked about them. The first year of the war being happily behind us, we do not worry about the second year, as now we have accustomed ourselves to the new conditions, all organizations are working well, and the crops in Germany are sufficient to supply all the wants of the population generously. The supply of meat will become somewhat scant by and by, but that does not matter, as we have been in the habit of eating too much meat. The hygienically necessary quantity of albumen and calorie is at the disposition of every one.

We are, of course, very curious to learn how President Wilson will handle the Lusitania case, and are satisfied that a peaceful solution can be found if he does not insist entirely, as heretofore, on the English viewpoint.

England was the first to make a war zone of a hitherto free sea, the North Sea, and to sow it with mines; thereupon, we declared a war zone in the channel and the British coastal waters, defining it, as far as possible, with our submarines. Retaliation is a recognized principle of international law, and submarines are a much more humane weapon because they have eyes, while mines destroy any vessel which comes into contact with them, hostile or neutral. The commanders of the submarines take the utmost pains to save the crews and passengers, but this has been made very difficult through the English misuse of neutral flags, and made next to impossible through England's arming her merchant vessels, since the little submarine must fear to be rammed or shot at if it should open negotiations. There remained nothing for us but to warn American ships and passengers. That the Lusitania, because loaded with explosives sufficient in quantity to kill 50,000 German soldiers, could be destroyed in accordance with international law is not open to any doubt. The crime has rather consisted in allowing passengers on such a vessel, for it would undoubtedly have been possible to save every one of these unfortunates, if it had not been that the explosives on board were set off by the explosion of the torpedo.

I do not know what standpoint our Government finally will take. I hope it will retain its original position; that is to say, that England must give up its blockade of the North Sea and allow the importation of foodstuffs and raw material for the civilian population of Germany. In that case we can give up our retaliatory measure, the submarine war against merchant vessels, but not before.

We feel it as a breach of neutrality that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan insist on their formal right to permit the furnishing of munitions to England, while allowing that country to trample on the much clearer right of the American farmers to furnish our civilian population with cotton and wheat.

Should Germany be overcome in this war, something I consider out of the question, the strongest of the European national States would thereby be condemned to inertia; then there would be from Norway to the Persian Gulf only Russian or English vassal states. European culture, however, is based on a general mixture of different nationalities, of which each can untold itself in a separate State. A defeat of our country would therefore be equivalent to the destruction of European culture. If you lived in our country it would give you pleasure to see with what calmness and absolute assurance of final victory our youths and our men march to the front, how proud and full of assurance their letters sound, and what an astonishing physical and moral strength an organized people of nearly 70,000,000 can put forward. Here everything is full of young soldiers, only now the recruits for the year 1915 have been called to the colors, (those 20 years old,) while the French are sending already to the battlefields 17-year-old boys, and even the Russians have called in already the recruits of the year 1916.

The attempt to destroy a great people, only because by diligence and thoroughness it has become uncomfortable for the idle and the rich in other countries, and because it insisted on being treated as an equal by States which surpass it in territory and in number of inhabitants, this dastardly plan of the British statesmen from Edward VII. to Sir Edward Grey will surely fail.

M. SERING.

INGERSOLL'S ETERNITY.

A Discussion of It Recalled by the Anniversary of His Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 21st of July, 1899, Robert G. Ingersoll passed out of this life.

The New York Sun said:

We observe that some clergymen have been assuming to exercise a divine function by passing sentence of eternal condemnation on the dead orator. This is an awful assumption of omnipotent authority by a human being. No man conscious of his own powerlessness before the Almighty would dare thus to arrogate to himself the judgment that belongs to God alone. Let men rather dwell on the virtues of Robert Ingersoll—his superb courage, his beautiful family life, his justice, his loving kindness.

Rear Admiral Schley telegraphed to Mrs. Ingersoll:

I am overwhelmed with your loss. I have the greatest sympathy with you all.

Stephen V. White telegraphed:

Accept my deep sympathy. Robert G. Ingersoll had a philanthropy broader than creeds. I admired him for his honesty and fearlessness.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, a famous clergyman, said:

Admitting that Colonel Ingersoll was sincere, and admitting also that he was wrong, can he be saved? How can any sane man answer that question except in the affirmative. God judges a man by the standard of motive, and therefore a great many people whom we would damn because we don't know enough to save them will sit in a high place in the hereafter.

The Rev. Sydney H. Cox of Brooklyn said:

The honest skeptic has,

MISS K. DAHLGREN HELD FOR SPEEDING

Daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren Again Summoned to Court in Lenox.

$1,000 GIFT TO LIBRARY

A Memorial from the Children of the Late John E. Parsons—Arrivals in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—Miss Katherine Dahlgren, third daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, and a granddaughter of Rear Admiral John Dahlgren, was arrested this afternoon in Stockbridge on a charge of speeding her automobile ninety miles an hour on the main street and for operating the racer in a reckless manner. She will appear in the Lee District Court tomorrow morning to answer these charges.

This will be the second appearance of Miss Dahlgren in the Lee court this week. Yesterday she evaded responsibility of a charge made by David T. Dana that she had been running the car in Lenox with the muffler wide open, explaining to the court that her car was not of the ordinary make, but a racing type. The court continued the case.

The place of Miss Dahlgren's arrest was the same that Hugh Gurney, an attaché of the British Embassy, was arrested at ten years ago, which caused an international episode when the Judge of the Lee court sentenced Gurney to pay a fine of $25. Gurney paid, but the State Department took notice of the affair and the Attorney General of Massachusetts had to write an apology to the King of England for the arrest of his diplomatic representative.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold have issued invitations for a dinner for thirty guests at Wyndhurst on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold will entertain guests of the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop will start tomorrow for a trip by automobile through the Catskills.

Mrs. Alexander R. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., is a guest of Miss Isabel Shotter at Osceola House.

Miss Anna Blake Shaw gave a bridge party at the Homestead this afternoon.

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Charles Butler, who have been in Stockbridge, returned to St. James, L. I.

Miss Amna L. Jones of Boston is a guest of Miss Georgiana Sargent.

Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt has returned to Clovercroft in Stockbridge after being with her sister, Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis, on the north shore.

H. Coleman Drayton of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who gave a dinner party tonight for their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will start tomorrow for White Stone, L. I., to join Augustus Schemerhorn for a cruise in North Atlantic waters on the Freelance.

Herbert Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, and Miss Gertrude Parsons have given $1,000 to the Lenox Library Association for the purchase of books of merit as a memorial to their late father, John E. Parsons, who was President of the Library Association.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana gave a dinner tonight at Birchwood and went later to a theatre in Pittsfield.

Arriving at the Curtis Hotel tonight were Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Straus, Miss Straus, Isidor Straus, and Miss Morris of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Snellingburg of Rydal, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Donnelly and Charles Lauriat, Jr., of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Starkweather of Chicago.

Justice and Mrs. Edward J. Gavegan have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schaff, Brewster Kearney, and B. H. McKee of New York; Mrs. I. W. Hollingshead of Philadelphia, and William McMaster Mills of New York arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. H. Rawitser, Victor Whitlock, Harvey M. Voorhees, and John G. Conner of New York registered at the Lenox Club today.

ARTISTS' WEDDING TOLD.

Samuel Theobold, Jr., Married Mrs. E. Sturtevant Bliss June 27.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The marriage of Samuel Theobald, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Theobald of Baltimore, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sturtevant Bliss on June 27, at Rosebank, Staten Island, was announced here today.

The ceremony was performed quietly at the home of the bride, with only a few relatives and friends present. Dr. Warfield Longcope, also a former Baltimorean, now professor of medicine at Columbia University, was Mr. Theobald's best man.

Mrs. Theobald, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Sturtevant of the old New York family of that name, is a sculptress, besides being an artist of ability, having made a specialty of portraits.

Mr. Theobald, who is also an artist, studied under André Castaigne, and for a while made a specialty of hunting scenes. He also painted a number of prominent fox hunters of the day.

In the last few years Mr. Theobald has made a number of studies in canvas of scenes about Staten Island.

HARRISON CADY MARRIES.

Artist Weds Miss M. L. Eldredge, President of St. Christopher Circle.

The wedding of Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Eldredge of Brooklyn, and Harrison Cady took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride performed the ceremony.

The bride is prominent in Brooklyn society and is President of the St. Christopher Circle. Mr. Cady is a well-known artist in black and white and belongs to the Society of American Illustrators, the Salmagundi Club, and the Dutch Treat Club. He is the son of Mrs. Eleanor Cady and the late Edward Cady.

Mr. and Mrs. Cady will spend their honeymoon on the Maine coast, and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

MISS ELEANOR D. WOOD WEDS.

Marries Joseph C. Hoppin of Boston at Ellenwood, Islip, L. I.

The marriage of Joseph Clark Hoppin of Boston and Miss Eleanor Denniston Wood, a daughter of the late N. Denniston Wood, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's brother, Henry Duncan Wood, Ellenwood, at Islip, L. I.

Owing to mourning, the immediate relatives only were present. Miss Wood had no attendants and there were no ushers, but Mr. Hoppin had Randolph Grew of Boston as his best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry A. Pearce of the Bay Shore Congregational Church.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin will live in Boston.

WALL—LEVY.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. J. Wall of 106 Morningside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Wall, to Leo T. Levy. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Gwendolyn E. Austin to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, gave a dinner last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, at which they announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Ethel Austin, to J. Roland Hogue, son of the Hon. and Mrs. James Alexander Hogue of Sydney, Australia.

Left $267,152 to Her Sister.

Mrs. Louisa Kimberly, who died at her home, 137 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, in April last, left a net estate of $267,152, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. All of the property goes to her sister, Miss Annie Kimberly of the Hicks Street address.

TRIANGLE FILM FORMED.

New $5,000,000 Corporation Completes Its Plans in Los Junta, Col.

At a meeting held yesterday in La Junta, Col., the Triangle Film Corporation, a $5,000,000 company with some of America's foremost motion picture men as its officers, was formed. A wire received from J. J. McCarthy and Harry E. Aitken announced that the papers had been signed and the formalities completed. The officers of the new concern are: President, H. E. Aitken; Vice Presidents, C. O. Baumann, D. W. Griffith, Thomas H. Ince and Mack Sennett; Secretary, Adam Kessel; Auditor, Charles Kessel.

La Junta was chosen as the meeting place because of its location approximately half-way between the two seaboards, some of the men interested making the trip to the Colorado city from New York and others from California. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Incé and Mr. Sennett will be the art directors of the new company. Mr. Griffith is the producer of "The Birth of a Nation"; Mr. Ince's chief claim to fame is the feature picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg," while Mr. Sennett is the creator of the Keystone comedies.

The company's ambitious plans include the leasing of a chain of first-class theatres in the large cities of the United States; the engagement of as large a number of dramatic stars as possible; improvement of shorter films as well as of feature pictures, and the conquest of foreign lands by American films.

Subsidiary companies will be formed in all the civilized countries of the world for the distribution of the films of the parent company. These will be largely financed by foreign capital. Two of these, one in England and one in Russia, are already in process of formation.

A partial list of the players from the legitimate stage who are brought under the management of the Triangle by the coalition of interests includes Billie Burke, Mary Boland, Julia Dean, Bessie Barriscale, De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Weber and Fields, Douglas Fairbanks, H. W. Warner, Dustin Farnum, Frank Keenan, Hale Hamilton, Willard Mack, W. S. Hart, Forrest Winant, Henry Woodruff, Orrin Johnson, Maurice Farkoa, Louis Dresser, House Peters, Jane Grey and William Desmond.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS HERTZ

Former Metropolitan Conductor to Lead Symphony Orchestra.

Word was received here yesterday to the effect that Alfred Hertz, who resigned last year as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, had been engaged for the coming season by the Musical Association of San Francisco as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which Henry K. Hadley had directed. Mr. Hertz has been on the Coast most of the Spring and Summer preparing the production of Horatio Parker's and Brian Hooker's prize opera, "Fairyland," which received its first performance on any stage at Los Angeles in the beginning of this month. It is supposed his new engagement grew out of his recent work in California.

When Mr. Hertz resigned from the Metropolitan last year, there was much speculation as to what form of musical endeavor he would engage in. His plans at that time were to make the personal production of a $100,000 and another special production of "Siegfried" at the Harvard Stadium in June, but he gave no indication as to any future plans. It is supposed the San Francisco music lovers were especially anxious to engage Mr. Hertz on account of his identification with the musical life of New York. When the Boston Symphony Orchestra played on the Coast this Spring, its work created little short of a sensation, and one of the leading critics voiced the general opinion when he said it would be well to remodel the local symphony orchestras along lines similar to those which prevailed in the large orchestras in the East.

In Mr. Hertz the San Franciscans realize, it is said, they will have at the head of their organization a man who has been considered one of the country's best orchestras, the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra.

Mr. Hertz is still in Los Angeles with his wife, all of the scheduled performances of "Fairyland" having not yet been given.

MARSHALL COMEDY REVIVAL.

Marie Tempest and Francis Wilson to Act in "Duke of Killicrankie."

Robert Marshall's comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie," will be revived early in the new season in the Empire Theatre with Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Graham Browne, and Ann Murdock in the principal rôles. Early last May Charles Frohman began plans for the revival, and these have been perfected by his successors. The engagement will follow that of Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Miss Tempest will play the rôle of Mrs. Mulholland, a part in which she appeared last year in the Playhouse, London.

"The Duke of Killiecrankie" was first acted in New York in the Empire Sept. 5, 1904, with John Drew, Fannie Brough, and Ferdinand Gottschalk in the rôles that will be played in the revival respectively by Mr. Wilson, Miss Tempest, and Mr. Brown.

On the same bill a new playlet by Sir James Barrie will be given its first performance in this country.

The company that is to carry on Mr. Frohman's work was chartered yesterday in Albany by Secretary of State Hugo. Its corporate title is Charles Frohman, Inc., and its capital stock is $1,000,000. Of this $700,000 is preferred and is entitled to cumulative dividends of six per cent. per annum to be paid out of the surplus net earnings. The company is to carry on the business of theatrical managers and producers of plays, operas, and other theatrical performances of every character, to act as booking agents and play brokers, and to take and grant licenses.

The directors re Benjamin G. Paskus and Alfred L. Rose of the law firm of Rose & Paskus of 128 Broadway, Elek J. Ludvigh, and Harry Harris, also lawyers, with offices at 31 Nassau.

RABINOFF ENGAGES SINGERS

Giovanni Zenatello and Maria Gay for Opera with Pavlowa.

Giovanni Zenatello, dramatic tenor, and Maria Gay, mezzo-soprano, have been engaged by Max Rabinoff for the new opera company he is forming for joint presentation with Mlle. Anna Pavlowa and her Russian ballet next season in New York and on tour in the United States. Zenatello was introduced to the public by Oscar Hammerstein during the latter's season at the Manhattan Opera House. He later joined the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company and then was heard with the Boston company.

Mme. Gay has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House and with other operatic companies here as well as in concert. With Zenatello and Titta Ruffo, she was one of the artists in the company which opened the new Opera House in Havana this Summer.

Woods Is Launching New Plays.

A. H. Woods has begun active preparations for his new season. Rehearsals of "Cousin Lucy," in which Julian Eltinge will be starred, have been begun in the Cohan Theatre under the direction of Robert Milton. On Monday in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, Zelda Sears's dramatization of Frank Danby's novel, "The Heart of a Child," will be presented. The cast of this play will include Kathleen Clifford, George Sidney, Miss Sears, Frazer Coulter, Mabel Carruthers, Catherine Calhoun, Alethea Luce, Lillian Brannard, Harry G. Bates, Earle Mitchell, Winifred Harris, Calvin Thomas and Duncan Harris. "Common Clay," in which Jane Cowl, John Mason, Russ Whytal, and Robert McWade will be seen next month in the Republic Theatre, will begin a preliminary season in Atlantic City Aug. 2.

JOHN B. HERRESHOFF, YACHT BUILDER, DIES

Blind Designer, with His Brother "Nat," of Cup Defenders, Expires at 74.

LOST HIS SIGHT IN YOUTH

Engines of His Design in Fast Torpedo Boats of Our Navy—Head of Famous Herreshoff Shops.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20.—John B. Herreshoff, President of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, builders of many famous yachts, died early today. He had been ill for about a month, suffering from a general breakdown.

Mr. Herreshoff, with his brother, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the boat designer, had been identified with the yacht building business all his life. The fact that he had been blind since boyhood did not interfere with his activities.

He was born in Bristol in 1841 and was twice married. His second wife survives, with one daughter, Mrs. Catherine J. H. De Wolf of this town. A third brother, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, is a New York chemist and inventor.

The death of John B. Herreshoff, known as the "Blind Boatbuilder," marks the passing of one of the most picturesque and widely known members of that family, world famous for many years for the building of cup defenders, yachts, and fast steam vessels.

He was the third of the seven sons of Charles Frederick Herreshoff, whose father of the same name came to this country from Germany in 1790. Charles Frederick Herreshoff, the first, located in Providence, R. I., a year after he came here and there was the guest of John Brown, then the largest shipbuilder in Rhode Island. In the course of time he married the shipbuilder's daughter and settled on a farm on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay. John B. Herreshoff's father was born there and at an early age became interested in model yachts, and at the age of 12 built a sailboat and cruised about the bay. He died in 1888 at the age of 80.

True to the love of the sea and facility for boat building that the Herreshoff family inherited from John Brown, who was an active participant during the Revolution, and whose fleet consisted of more than forty vessels, John B. Herreshoff began whittling out toy boats as soon as he was able to handle a knife, and when 15 years old built a stanch, seagoing yacht which he sailed about Narragansett Bay. Shortly after this he became blind, a film growing over his eyes that forever shut out the sight of the boats and yachts of Bristol.

Yet he went on building boats—in fact, this marked the commencement of his serious boat designing work. He learned to design their lines from mental calculations based on what he had seen during his fifteen years of sight, instead of visually studying their lines like his brother, Nat, a great yacht designer. His mind grew to be capable of remarkable concentration and became wonderfully acute, and his sense of touch soon was marvelously sensitive. He learned to recognize the strength and symmetry of lines by rubbing his fingers over models and many early success is attested by the many fast craft built in his younger days, like the old Qui Vive, which was the speediest thing afloat on the coast for several seasons.

In 1873 John or "John B.," as he was always known in Bristol, became interested with his brother, Nathaniel, in the building of steam vessels. He had been thinking over the coil boiler for some time, and at his suggestion it was applied to steam vessels and met with instant success, as it did in this and the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of which John B. became President and "Nat" the General Superintendent and designer.

For a time the Herreshoffs gave up building sailing vessels and devoted all their energies to turning out fast steam craft. So famous did the Herreshoff shops become for fast steam vessels that the Government gave them contracts for more than twenty torpedo boats, which were the first fast boats of this description added to the fleet. Numbers of fast passenger steamers and yachts also were turned out. The boats were designed by "Nat" always at the direction of John and a keel was never laid until the completed model had passed the test of his searching fingers, always of a mechanical mind. John took great interest in the engines of these vessels. He suggested and invented many improvements, and so weird was his sense of touch and hearing that strangers often insisted that he was pretending to be blind. On many occasions, when called upon to find the defect in an engine, he would have it started and stopped, and then, after feeling it over, unerringly point out the source of the trouble.

An instance of his remarkable powers was given in the late eighties, when the Consul of a South American republic, then on the brink of one of its periodical wars, sent for him to come to his office here. Mr. Herreshoff arrived at the appointed hour. The South Americans wanted three torpedo boats of a novel design built in sections so that they could be shipped in pieces and then assembled at their destination. They also wanted other innovations. Mr. Herreshoff listened intently and then said: "I must have time to think it over."

"How long a time?" they asked.

"Oh, about twenty minutes," the "Blind Boatbuilder" answered, and true to his word, he made the intricate mental calculations necessary, and at the end of the time submitted his bid and obtained the contract.

Some of the smartest boats that were designed by "Nat" and engined by John B. Herreshoff were built for foreign powers. The Leila, a 100-foot yacht, made the then unprecedented speed of eighteen knots, owned by a Baltimorean, proved to be a revelation to the British Admiralty, and they ordered a torpedo boat from the Bristol yards, which, driven by John B. Herreshoff's engines, made sixteen knots in sixty minutes on the Thames. Russia then ordered a torpedo boat which made more than nineteen knots on its trial trip. England came back for two more the year later. All these boats broke records for speed with engines designed by the blind inventor.

Of recent years Mr. Herreshoff had devoted himself more to managing the business and constructive work. The company developed younger men to take part of the work off his hands, although the creative work was still done by "Nat," and the business grew until John B. had all he could do to manage it.

His blindness precluded his taking pleasure in sailing yachts, but he delighted to go out in the fast torpedo boats and steam racing yachts. Among the most famous of these, both of which were designed by "Nat," but driven by his brothers' engines were the Say When and Now Then, the latter once a well-known racer in New York Bay. John B. Herreshoff used to take delight in feeling the speed boats go and speed was his greatest relaxation.

Although "Nat" was the designer of the Gloriana, Columbia, Vigilant, Navahoe, Colonia, Wasp, Defender and a number of others famous in American yacht racing annals, the construction of none of these ever commenced until their models had met with John B.'s approval. This co-operation was responsible for the pre-eminent place the Herreshoffs hold among the builders of racing yachts and made it possible to keep the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic.

Wm. J. Gordon's Funeral Today.

The funeral of William J. Gordon of this city, who died on Friday in Reno, Nev., will take place at 4:30 this afternoon at St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Beside his family, the funeral will be attended by his friends and fellow members of the Richmond County Country Club, the Union Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club, of which he was a former President. The interment will take place at Stoneridge, Ulster County, N. Y.

WOMEN TO PHONE TO 500,000

Suffrage Campaign by Wire Will Take Place July 29.

An average of telephone messages to be sent by the suffragists of New York City on July 29, when they will observe Telephone Day, is estimated at 500,000.

An official schedule for the day has been sent to the New York Telephone Company, which has been asked to make arrangements to handle that many extra calls. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman's Suffrage Party, will be in charge of the arrangements for Telephone Day in New York, and the officers of the party, which is organized on party lines, will telephone to the city officials according to their rank.

Miss Hay, called the "Big Boss" by her friends, will telephone to Charles F. Murphy and also to the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic County Committees, Samuel Koenig and William Harmon Blake. The Borough Presidents will receive telephone messages from the respective Borough Chairmen of the party—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan; Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn; Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Queens; Mrs. William G. Willcox, Richmond, and Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, Bronx. The Borough Chairmen will also call up the County Chairmen of each political party.

Other city and county officials will be looked after by the City Committee of the party. This is composed of Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, Treasurer.

It may be that all the officers of the Woman's Suffrage Party will call up Mayor Mitchell, but the special kind of a message to be handed to him has not yet been announced.

DR. SHAW'S CASE UP TODAY.

Suffrage Leader Will Fight to Recover Her Seized Auto.

The first effort in the fight of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to keep her little yellow automobile, "Eastern Victory," from being sold for taxes is to be fired in Media, Penn., this afternoon. The case is to be brought before Judge Isaac E. Johnson of that place. Dr. Shaw's attorney, W. Roger Fronefield of Media, says Dr. Shaw can prove that she is a legal resident of New York State as far as her personal property is concerned.

The little yellow auto was seized to collect personal property as a protest against what she called taxation without representation, the Assessor was said to have boasted that he would make the assessment so large that she would be obliged to do so. Since that time Dr. Shaw has acquired a residence in New York State.

ALDERMEN GIVE A DINNER.

Their First in 250 Years Is Held at Brighton Beach.

All the Aldermen went down to the Hotel Shelburne, at Brighton Beach, last night, for the first Aldermanic dinner on record in 250 years. Back in 1665 New York's five Aldermen met in the City Hall and cooked a dinner themselves in the big fireplace which at that time was part of the furniture of the building; but this custom was never revived, and last night was the first time that the New York City Government ever got together to do honor to its Aldermen. The entire board, seventy-three in number, was present, as well as Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The only absentee was President George McAneny, who was in Turrytown attending the burial in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery of Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of General Carl Schurz, of whose family Mr. McAneny is a close friend.

Alderman Henry H. Curran presided at the dinner. Mayor Mitchel told the Aldermen that he had more hope now than three weeks ago of getting concessions in the way of home rule from the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN B. MORRIS DEAD.

Broker and Brother of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., Dies in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—John C. B. Pendleton received a telegram from New York late tonight announcing the death of his brother-in-law, John B. Morris, at a hospital in that city this afternoon. Mr. Morris had been suffering from kidney trouble. His mother, who resides in Baltimore, was at Kennebunkport, Me., and immediately started for New York. Mr. Morris, who was 42 years old, had not resided in Baltimore since 1898. Mr. Morris's sister, Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., who was formerly Miss Louise Morris of this city and afterward Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt, is at present living in France.

Until recently Mr. Morris and his family resided at Van Westburg, L. I. He was a member of the brokerage firm of Taylor, Bates & Co. In 1910 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Violet Lee Willing of Philadelphia, who is a great-niece and second cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. Morris is survived by his wife and two sons, John B. Morris, Jr., and Bingham Willing Morris.

Mr. Morris for a long time was a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore Club, and the Elkridge Kennels. He was also a member of the Cotillion Club, and even after he gave up Baltimore as his home he often returned here to attend social functions.

Mr. Morris's marriage to Miss Willing in 1910 was quite a surprise to the exclusive set in Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. Morris had been visiting friends in New York when the wedding took place. Without telling any one of their plans she and Mr. Morris went to the Little Church Around the Corner in New York, where they were married by the Rev. G. C. Houghton.

Mr. Morris was a graduate of Princeton and was a member of the Union Club in New York.

Dr. J. J. Bissett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 20.—Dr. J. J. Bissett, at one time chief engineer of the United States Navy, and father of Dr. George Bissett of this city, died suddenly at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. William Henry, at Bridgeport, Conn., this morning. Dr. Bissett, who was about 79 years of age, had for some time made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William Way, of Pittsburgh, and was on a visit to his granddaughter when stricken. Besides his son Dr. Bissett is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William Way, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Walter Balliant of Exeter, N. H.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Rolling Stones," Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, was placed in rehearsal yesterday under the direction of the author. This will be Selwyn & Co.'s first production of the new season, and in it will be seen Charles Ruggles, Harrison Ford, Arthur Aylesworth, Frank Kingdon, Bertha Mann, James Kearney, Marie Carroll, Rae Selwyn, and George Smithfield.

Hall Caine has recently completed a new stage version of his novel, "The Manxman," and it will be acted here the coming season with the author's son, Derwent Hall Caine, in the principal role. A dramatization of the novel was acted here about twenty years ago by Wilson Barrett, under the title, "Pete." During his stay in America Mr. Caine will also present Louis N. Parker's spectacle play, "Drake," originally done by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's, London.

Maude Eburne has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for a role in Harry Lewis and Seymour Browne's farce, "Brother Masons," which he will produce next month.

Mary Miles Minter, who played the title role in Edward Peple's melodrama, "The Littlest Rebel," has been engaged by the Metro Pictures Corporation to act for moving pictures for them for a term of years.

The 400th performance of "Twin Beds" in New York will be given tonight in the Harris Theatre.

Arthur Row, who played the role of young Lord Monkhurst in "Milestones" last season, has been engaged to act Pitt Crawley in the motion picture version of "Vanity Fair," in which Mrs. Fiske will be the Becky Sharpe.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE DEAD.

Retired Iron Manufacturer and Prominent Churchman of Brooklyn.

William Henry Wallace, a retired manufacturer and long prominent in the social and church life of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 451 Clinton Avenue, from heart disease. Mr. Wallace was born in this city in 1831, and after a common school education he practiced mechanical engineering, becoming associated with the Allaire Iron Works of New York. Later Mr. Wallace went into business for himself as an iron and steel merchant, and before long he became the head of the iron concern of William H. Wallace & Co.

He was for many years a Vestryman and the Senior Warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah and a Trustee of the Diocesan Fund of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island and of the Brooklyn Hospital. Mr. Wallace was Vice President of the Franklin Trust Company and a Director of the Phoenix Insurance Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, the Schermerhorn Bank, and the Franklin Safe Deposit Company. He was also a Trustee of the Law, Union and Rock Insurance Company of London.

Mr. Wallace was a member of the Lawyers Club, the Hamilton Club, of which he was a former Vice President; the Society of Old Brooklynites, President of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and the oldest living founder of the Brooklyn Club. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and the oldest member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M. Mr. Wallace is survived by two sons, Edward C. and Gustavus S. Wallace.

Prof. Francesco Fanciulli Buried.

The funeral of Professor Francesco Fanciulli, former director of the United States Marine and the Seventy-first Regiment Bands, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. Members of the New York Press Club, a mong whom were John Hennessey, Edward P. Howard, Henry F. Gillig, and David A. Curtis, were pallbearers. The Musicians' Club, of which Professor Fanciulli was also a member, was represented by Homer Bartlett and Chevalier Eduardo Marzo. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Harrison Williams.

Mrs. Katharine G. B. Williams, wife of Harrison Williams, the capitalist and railway executive of 60 Broadway, died yesterday at her home, 777 Madison Avenue. Before her marriage, which took place on Aug. 4, 1900, she was Miss Katharine Gordon Breed of Pittsburgh.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB STEINER, a retired cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 6 West 103d Street, in his seventieth year. His wife, Mrs. Fani Steiner, died four days before in her seventieth year, and sorrow was largely responsible for his death. Mr. Steiner was born in Bohemia, Austria, and came to this country forty-nine years ago. He was active in Jewish fraternal and charitable circles, and was a member of Raphael Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.; Phoenix Lodge, W. & C. A. S.; Progress Lodge, I. O. B. A., and the Justice Benevolent Association. Five daughters and a son survive him.

Miss JOSEPHINE MEIGHAN, daughter of William J. C. Meighan, an associate editor of Good Housekeeping, died in Litchfield, Conn., yesterday. She was 39 years old. The body was brought to New York for burial.

GEORGE M. KENDALL, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Westminster, Mass., and was a member of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers during the war. Kendall was for many years head of the Schermerhorn Kindergarten Supply System, and was a member of Lafayette Post No. 140, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SETH TODD, the wealthiest citizen of Amesbury, Mass., died there yesterday. He was President of the Provident Institute of Savings and a Director of the Powow National Bank. He was 74 years of age.

JAY NOVA, musical director for the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn and formerly at the Garden Theatre in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 616 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. Mr. Nova was a skilful violinist, pianist, and choir and organist, and had appeared as soloist at many of the churches in Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Mrs. CHRISTINE STRATH, wife of George Strath, for the last fourteen years golf instructor at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn and one of the oldest professional golf players in this country, died on Monday at her home, 155 Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Strath was 60 years of age and a native of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Mrs. LYDIA ANN WORTMAN, wife of James H. Wortman and long active in the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Home Department of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, is dead at her home, 94 Pine Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

JOHN J. BURNS, 38 years old, a fireman attached to Engine Company 212, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 103 Fresh Pond Road, Glendale, L. I., from heart disease. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ISABELLA M. SUMMERHILL, a member of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 76, O. E. S.; Lady Chisholm Lodge, No. 51, Daughters of Scotia, and of the Associate Matrons' Club, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Monday in her thirty-seventh year. She was the wife of Alfred Summerhill and lived at 180 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. WORTHINGTON, widow of George Worthington, a well-known yachtsman and former Commodore of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, died yesterday at her residence, 116 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARJORY EADIE REA, wife of Thomas L. Rea, Sr., and an old member of Plymouth Church, died at her home, 1,748 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Besides her husband she left three sons and a daughter.

JOHN DUGGAN, active in politics in the Twenty-third Assembly District for more than fifty years, died on Monday at his home, 530 West 179th Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of Ireland and a member of the McAvoy Club. His widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH INGALLS, wife of J. S. Ingalls, a coal merchant of New Rochelle, N. Y., died on Monday at her home in that city. She was a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church and had lived in New Rochelle for thirty-five years. Besides her husband, two daughters survive her.

SIDNEY E. CARPENTER, formerly of this city and at one time in business with the firm of W. A. Macdonald & Co., of 81 New Street, died recently in Buffalo. He was born in that city and was formerly employed by the Buffalo & Northwestern Railway Company, and later was in business in Chicago, where he was treasurer and secretary of the Open Board of Trade.

T. D. FOSTER, a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, died yesterday at his home in Ottawa, Canada. He was head of the Wellwell Packing Company and active in religious circles.

THOMAS F. FARNAN, former Marshal of Police of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday at his home in that city in his seventieth year. He had been a policeman for forty-seven years when he retired last year.

CORNELIUS BECANNON, one of the old Volunteer Firemen, died on Monday at his home, 600 West 187th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in this city, and after being graduated from the public schools entered the gas fixture business. Mr. Becannon was a Mason and is survived by a son.

HENRY GAWTRY ROMAINE, for thirty years a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and a member of the firm of Curtis & Romaine, died on Monday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a native of New Jersey and formerly was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH G. O'KEEFFE, wife of John G. O'Keeffe, a retired banker, died on Monday at her home, 10 West 125d Street. Before marriage she was Miss Elizabeth G. Gilligan. Mrs. O'Keefe was born in Flushing, L. I., and was a graduate of St. Joseph's Convent. She was active in the establishment of the Children's Courts.

JOHN W. EWING of Braintree, Mass., an auditor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Longacre Hotel. Dr. Montgomery Smith of the Hotel Woodward was called and said that death was caused by heart disease. His releatives were notified.

JOHN TEMPLETON, a dry goods merchant of Keyport, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Perth, Ont., and was a graduate of Toronto University. Mr. Templeton came to this city when 21 years old, and entered the dry goods business. He removed to Keyport in 1875. Mr. Templeton was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DORFMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dorfman, a daughter, July 17, 250 West 112th St.

FRANK.—On July 19, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Frank, 454 Riverside Drive, a boy.

Married.

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANZ.—July 18, Elizabeth A. Rosencrans to Frits Berlston.

HOPPIN—WOOD.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Islip, L. I., by the Rev. Henry A. Pearce, Eleanor Denniston Wood, daughter of the late N. Duncan Wood, to Joseph Clark Hoppin.

Died

BECANNON.—On July 19, in his 74th year, at the home of his son, Chas. M. Becannon, 600 West 187th St., Cornelius Becannon, husband of the late Eliza Ann Becannon. Funeral service 8:30 P. M. Wednesday, July 21. St. Louis papers please copy.

BRAUN.—Fredericka S. Braun, the beloved widow of John Braun and mother of Mrs. Al. Goldston. Funeral service at her late residence, 421 West 129th St., Wednesday, July 21, at ten A. M.

BUCHANAN.—On July 19, 1915, Edna Greene, beloved wife of Allan Buchanan and daughter of Mary Kelly and late Edward Greene, aged 26 years. Fungral from late residence, 512 West 170th St., Friday morning, 9 o'clock.

COLVER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 18, 1915, George W. Colver, husband of Eleanor Carrick Colver. Funeral service from St. Columba Chapel, Cathedral St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

CONNORS.—On Tuesday, July 20, Catherine, widow of James and beloved mother of James F., Peter H., and Cecelia N. Connors. Funeral from her late home, 415 West 118th St., on Thursday at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

DAWBARN.—The West End Medical Society of New York: Members are requested to attend the funeral service of our fellow-member, Dr. Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, at his late residence, 105 West 74th St., on Wednesday morning, July 21, at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE W. JARMAN, M. D., President.
CHARLES BREWER, M. D., Secretary.

DIE.—At 12:30 July 20, 1915, Anson Brock Die, 2½ years at the Brooklyn Hospital. Funeral services at the home of his father, Mr. Emil Die, 311 Washington Av., Brooklyn, at 10:30 Thursday morning.

DONAHUE.—May, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GOELLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 18, Charles Goeller, dearly beloved husband of Emily Shotwell. Funeral services at Merritt's Mortuary Chapel, corner 8th Av. and 18th St., on Thursday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—William J. The funeral services for William J. Gordon, son of the late Charles Gordon and Mary Smythe Gordon, husband of Edith R. Gordon and brother of Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton and Mrs. Morton Stelle, will be held at St. Thomas's Church, New York, Wednesday afternoon, July

LOSING DAY FOR GIANTS, YANKEES AND DODGERS — SARATOGA WINS HANDICAP

LONG'S HARD BLOW SPILLS THE GIANTS

With Two on Bases, Cardinal Batsman Slams Homer Over Snodgrass's Head.

The only thing that the Giants did to the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday was to give them a huge scare. The little thing that the Cardinals did to the Giants was to beat them 3 to 1. In getting that lone run, the Giants gave Manager Huggins a fright which will deprive him of a year's growth, if he hasn't already stopped growing.

Up to the ninth inning, Dan Griner shut out the Giants with three hits. The Cardinals were jubilant and each player wore a smile like that which wreaths the face of a Subway guard when the train pulls out and he leaves you flat on the platform. Each member of the Giants looked as if he had just had a tooth pulled.

Now comes the scare which made Miller Huggins shiver in his shoes. Burns cracked a single to left and Davey Robertson walked. Huggins ran out to Dan Griner and told the big pitcher to put some lead in his shoes. Griner was nervous, but was as cool as a mint-julep compared with Huggins.

Griner was sent to the bench and Huggins wiraged the S. O. S. message to Slim Sallee. Sallee seemed to be as anxious to work as the only son of rich parents. He tramped across the field as if keeping step to the funeral march from Saul. After a fifteen minutes' walk, he reached the pitcher's box. Huggins wanted to whisper some advice in Slim's ear, but Huggins is so short and Sallee so tall, that Slim had to bend himself into the shape of a hair-pin to get the conversation. The bean-pole pitcher gave no indication that he had heard a thing. He just unraveled his left arm and let the ball flip at Eddie Grant. Eddie's bouncer sputtered on the carpet near Butler, who fielded the ball as if he was shuffling a deck of cards.

Then the bases were as full as the harvest moon. No one out. Fletcher at the bat.

Fletcher pasted the ball to the left field bleachers. The crowd stood on one foot, yelling like auctioneers, and the three runners on the bases began to hot-foot.

It's a home run. No it isn't. Only a foul.

Fletcher then slammed a long fly to the left field terrace which Bescher grabbed, Burns scoring. Merkle grounded to first, sending Robertson and Grant to third and second respectively. Sallee then gave Lobert an intentional pass, filling the bases and sending Meyers through into the game as a pinch-hitter and the big stands resounded with all the war-whoops of every Indian tribe in the books. The Chief couldn't do anything better than roll to Beck at third, who forced Grant and ended the game. Great beads of perspiration stood out on Miller Huggins's brow and he was very pale.

Rube Marquard pitched for the Giants and did quite well, aside from an unfortunate little occurrence in the sixth inning. Rube got into occasional trouble, but was able to pitch his way out again. For example, in the sixth inning the Cardinals got three hits and filled the bases, but Cozy Dolan, instead of cleaning up as the situation warranted, simply flied to Robertson and gave Rube a much-needed breathing spell.

In this situation, which is about to be recalled, Fred Merkle unintentionally spilled the mucilage all over the inning and gummed it up considerably. Merkle was Mr. Gum of Gumville. Snyder, the first man up, flied to Snodgrass. Butler hit a single to left. He tried a delayed steal and when he got a big lead off first, Doolin whipped the ball over to Merkle. Merkle stood as if in a trance when he saw that Butler was not coming back to first. Instead, Butler went on to second, while Merkle was dreaming and was safe by the time Fred woke up and threw the ball. Dolarf then tried to bunt, the ball bounding into Red Doolin's hands, who tossed it right down to Merkle, who muffed the throw.

None of that can be blamed on Marquard, but what happened next was plainly Rube's own fault. Long-hit a long fly high over Snodgrass's head to the centre field fence for a home run and three runs rushed over the plate. Beck was thrown out at first, Lobert and Griner walked. Bescher was thrown out at first by Marquard for the third out.

Griner pitched the kind of ball which is hard to beat. Grant got a single in the first, Burns in the third, Merkle in the seventh, and Burns in the ninth and that was the sum total of the batting the Giants did. Which is not enough to beat hardly anybody.

Yesterday's games brought about another tie-up in the National League. The Giants are now on even terms with St. Louis and Pittsburgh for fourth position. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	5	0	1	4	0	Burns, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	R'bt'n, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Miller, lb.	5	0	1	10	0	Grant, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	3	0	Fle'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Butler, ss.	4	1	2	2	2	M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Dolan, cf.	3	1	0	4	0	Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Long, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Snod's, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Ritzel, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	Bab'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Griner, p.	2	0	0	0	3	Doolin, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Marq'd, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Doyle	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	9	27	9	Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Brain'd.	1	0	0	0	0
						Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Meyers.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	1	4	27	19

*Batted for Marquard in sixth inning.
†Batted for Ritter in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Babbington in ninth inning.
Errors—Butler, Merkle, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hits—Bescher, Snyder. Home run—Long. Stolen bases—Burns, Butler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Griner, Dolan. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Griner, 1; off Sallee, 1; off Ritter, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in six innings; off Ritter, 1 in two innings; off Schupp, none in one inning; off Griner, 4 in eight innings, (none out in ninth inning;) off Sallee, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Ritter, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Griner, 3. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Cubs Go to Pieces in Eighth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Bad pitching and fielding by Chicago in the eighth inning enabled Philadelphia to score six runs and win today's game 8 to 6. For five innings the home team did not get a man to first base, but four hits off Lavender in the eighth produced two runs. Chicago tied the score in the seventh and took a lead of three runs in the eighth. With one out in the home team's half of the eighth, Zabel, who took Lavender's place in the seventh, gave Byrne a pass and was succeeded by Pierce. An error and a pass filled the bases and Cheney went in to pitch. Cravath's single and Niehoff's double scored four runs and Cheney's wild throw on Whitted's bunt and Cheney's two wild pitches sent in two more. Demaree succeeded Rixey in the ninth and yielded one run. Sailer injured a ligament in his right leg in scoring on a double steal in the seventh and was taken to a hospital. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3	Good, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
B'nc't, ss.	4	1	1	2	5	Fisher, ss.	5	1	3	2	3
Becker, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Mur'y, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Dem'ee, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Zim'n, 2b.	3	1	0	2	5
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	Sailer, 1b.	2	0	0	12	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4	Archer, 1b.	0	0	0	3	1
Whit'd, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	Will's, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Lud'e, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0	Phel'n, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Burns, c.	4	0	1	4	0	Pres'n, c.	4	2	0	4	0
Rixey, p.	2	0	1	0	1	Lav'dr, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Pask't, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	Zabol, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Stock	0	1	0	0	0	Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	8	6	27	14	*Kelsey.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Schulte.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	35	6	10	24	16

*Batted for Lavender in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cheney in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
Errors—Phelan, Cheney.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	8
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	8

Two-base hits—Murray, (2,) Williams, Fisher, Ludérus, Niehoff, Burns. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Sailer, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Archer. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Pierce, 1; off Rixey, 2; off Demaree, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Rixey, 3. Hits—Off Lavender, 4 in three innings; off Zabel, none in one and one-third innings; off Pierce, none, no putouts; off Cheney, 2 in two-thirds inning; off Rixey, 9 in eight innings; off Demaree, 1 in one inning. Wild pitches—Cheney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Finneran Defeats Chiefs with Three Hits—Kauff Loses Batting Eye.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Joe Finneran allowed Chicago only three hits today and Brooklyn won, 8 to 1. Simon's hitting being mainly responsible for the visitors' runs, Brennan pitched a fair game. Kauff struck out four times in five times up. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	Z'der, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Magee, 2b.	5	0	1	8	1	H'frd, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Cooper, lf.	5	0	2	0	0	Flack, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf.	5	0	0	2	1	Wilson, c.	3	0	0	9	2
B'dley, lb.	5	0	0	2	0	Z'w'lg, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Myers, 1b.	1	1	1	2	1	Fritz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Holt, ss.	4	0	2	1	4	J'kson, lb.	2	0	0	7	1
F.S'th, ss.	2	1	0	0	4	Mann, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Simon, c.	3	0	3	5	2	J.S'th, ss.	2	1	2	0	3
Fin'r'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2	Bren'n, p.	1	1	0	1	0
						P'gast, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	3	11	27	15	*Fischer.	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	28	1	8	27	18

*Batted for Brennan in eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Holt, (2,) Zeider, Jackson, J. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Simon. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Sacrifice hits—F. Smith. Double plays—Fritz to Zeider to Wilson; F. Smith to Magee to Bradley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brennan, 2; off Finneran, 3. Hits—Off Brennan, 10 in 8 innings; off Prendergast, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Finneran, 1. Struck out—By Brennan, 7; by Prendergast, 1; by Finneran, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Howell and McCormick. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Plank Outpitches Bender.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A pitchers' duel between Plank and Bender, in which neither walked a man and which the home team won 4 to 1, was the treat given St. Louis today in a double header, which the locals divided with Baltimore. In the first game Plank held Baltimore hitless until the seventh inning, when Knabe doubled, and on Duncan's single and Tobin's fumble brought in the run which saved Baltimore from a shut-out. In the second game Davenport and Crandall opposed Conley and Quinn. The latter pair, granting St. Louis only four hits, defeated the home team 7 to 4. Both teams played errorless ball in this game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	7	1

Batteries—Bender and Owens; Plank and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	7	1	0
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0

Batteries—Conley, Quinn, and Jacklitsch; Davenport, Crandall, and Hartley.

Liner Knocks Out Pitcher Main.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Moseley held the locals to three scattered hits today, Newark taking the final game of the series, 6 to 0. Main was knocked unconscious by a drive from Moseley's bat in the fourth. He was carried from the field, Henning replacing him. The score:

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Newark	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	10	1

Batteries—Main, Henning and Brown; Moseley and Rariden.

Buffeds in Heavy-Hitting Mood.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Buffalo won from Pittsburgh today in the Federal League, 8 to 5. Both sides were forced to change pitchers. Krapp relieved Lafitte for the visitors in the fourth and held the home team safe, but Hearn was no improvement on Dickson. Score:

Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	8	16	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	2

Batteries—Lafitte, Krapp, and Allen; Dickson, Hearn, and Berry.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Brighton Professional School, 19 West 44th St.

YANKEES DROP LAST GAME TO BROWNS

400 See American Leaguers Play, While 7,000 Attend Federal Double-Header.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—The Yankees participated in a regular stage and story book ball game with the Browns this afternoon and came out on the bottom with the score 3 to 2. The Browns won in the ninth inning just as all were settling back in their seats and resigning themselves to late suppers. The score was small and tight and the end was thrilling, but this is about all that can be said for the game. It was one of those dull kind that the fans don't like.

Carroll Brown pitched for the Yanks and did nice work throughout. It was not his fault that New York lost.

The much-touted Sisler was the Browns' nomination for the mound. Sisler was chiefly responsible for the loss of one of yesterday's games, and was so anxious to get back and show those Yanks that they really did not have anything on him that Branch Rickey listened to his pleadings and gave him another chance. After hitting Doc Cook, the first man up, and walking three more in the first inning, he was withdrawn and Carl Weilman was assigned to pitch. The game at once settled down to a duel between Weilman and Brown. Neither one really had any edge on the other.

New York got a running start in the first inning, when Cook was hit by Sisler. Peckinpaugh walked, and Maisel forced him, Pratt to Lavan. Mullin walked. Cree did likewise, forcing Doc home. With Hartzell up Sisler started out to travel along the same old route, handing him one ball. That was enough. Weilman came in. Hartzell lined the first ball pitched to Austin, who stepped on third base, forcing Mullin. Austin's throw to Howard completed a fast double play.

The Browns came right back in their half of the first inning and bagged two runs.

Neither side was able to score again until the fifth. Brown rolled to Pratt and Cook went out, Austin to Howard. Peckinpaugh singled and then stole second. Maisel came along with a single, and on Walker's fumble Peckinpaugh went home, Maisel prancing to second. Mullin flied to Walsh.

Inside baseball by Weilman did a lot to keep the Yanks from getting the lead in the eighth. In the two previous games they had downed St. Louis in this inning, and things looked as if they were going to repeat and make it three in the same place.

Cree, who has developed an aversion to stick work and a preference to free passes during his short stay in St. Louis, was the first man up and waited until he got a base on balls. Hartzell made a pretty sacrifice, sending him to second. Boone hit one a mile high. It finally landed in the hands of Walsh. With two out, Weilman took no chances on Nunamaker, who had poled off one single in the second and another in the sixth. He purposely passed. Brown swung wildly at two curves and finally managed to connect with the ball, Austin grabbed it, touching third and putting out Cree.

Three clean hits clinched the game for the Browns in the ninth.

The crowd at the game was one of the smallest ever seen on a clear day in St. Louis, less than 400 fans being present when "Play ball" was called. Virtually all the patrons were in the grand stand, not more than twenty-five persons being in the beachers. In contrast with this, the St. Louis Federals and Baltimore played to 7,000 in a double-header.

The series with the Yanks has been the first one in the history of St. Louis in which outlaw ball has outdrawn organized ball, and the American League magnates were in no cheerful frame of mind to see the Yanks played to a crowd in only one game. Monday, and, as bad luck would have it, that was the day on which the Browns played a game weird enough to drive away the fans for evermore. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Cook, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4	P'k'gh, ss.	3	1	1	0	4
How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	Maisel, 3b.	5	0	2	0	1
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	2	4	Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
W'ker, cf.	3	0	1	3	0	Cree, cf.	2	1	0	2	0
Walsh, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	H'rtl, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	5	2	B'm'n, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	4	3	Boone, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4
Sisler, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Nu'ker, c.	3	0	2	1	0
W'lm'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2	Brown, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	3	10	27	15	Total.	28	2	6	*26	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Nunamaker, Walker.

New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Two-base hit—Shotton. Stolen bases—Boone, Peckinpaugh. Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Hartzell, Austin. Double play—Austin to Howard; Bauman to Mullin; Lavan to Pratt to Howard. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Sisler, 3; off Weilman, 6; off Brown, 3. Hits—Off Sisler, none in 1-3 inning; off Weilman, 6 in 8 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sisler, (Cook.) Struck out—By Brown, 1; Weilman, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

White Sox Drop to Third Place.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Ernest Shore today held Chicago to two hits, one a scratch, and Boston shut out the locals 3 to 0. The defeat, with Detroit's victory, relegated the locals to third place in the pennant race. Boston's two runs in the second inning came when E. Scott singled, and, after two men were out, Shore lined to left field. Murphy misjudged the ball, and it went for a double. Hooper followed with another double to right field. Their other run was made in the fifth inning on singles by Speaker and Gardner, with a batter hit by a pitched ball coming between. Russell held the visitors down after the sixth inning. Manager Rowland received word from President Johnson that he had been indefinitely suspended as a result of a dispute with Umpire O'Loughlin at the close of yesterday's game. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	M'phy, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	0	1	5	W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	0	4
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Hobl'l, 1b.	2	0	1	12	0	F'nier, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
G'rd'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	Felsch, cf.	3	0	0	5	0
E.Sc't, ss.	4	1	2	4	2	Schalk, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Th'mas, c.	3	0	0	2	1	B'k'e, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Shore, p.	4	1	1	0	3	Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	1
						*Leibold.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	10	27	18	Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	29	0	2	27	12

*Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
Errors—Shore, Cicotte.

Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Shore, Hooper. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Speaker. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Thomas. Double play—Blackburne and Fournier. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4. Hits—Off Cicotte, 9 in 6 innings; off Russell, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Hoblitzel;) by Russell, (Hoblitzel.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Shore, 1; by Russell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Left Fielder Graney Seriously Hurt.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Cleveland defeated Washington 5 to 4 in ten innings today, thus breaking its losing streak. Walker outpitched Shaw, but errors let Washington take the lead in the seventh inning. Cleveland tied it up on three hits in the ninth inning, and won in the tenth on Wambsgans's single and O'Neill's double. Leftfielder Graney was carried from the field in the first inning, believed to have fractured his right ankle. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Eschen, cf.	5	1	1	4	0	M'ler, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
G'man, ss.	4	1	3	6	1	Foster, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
G'ney, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Milan, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
S'w'th, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	Sh'ks, lf.	3	1	1	2	1
Kirke, 1b.	5	1	1	6	0	G'dil, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Smith, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	A'sm'h, c.	2	0	0	4	1
E'hare, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3	Henry, c.	2	0	0	5	1
W'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
O'Neill, c.	5	0	2	9	5	Neff, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
W'ker, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Con'ly, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Shaw, p.	3	0	0	0	0
*Hoffman.	1	0	1	0	0	B'ling, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						†W'ms	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	41	5	14	30	13	Total.	32	4	6	27	13

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Neff in seventh inning.
‡One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Eschen, Chapman, Southworth, Foster, Milan.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—O'Neill. Three-base hit—Foster. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Stolen bases—Chapman, Southworth. Hits—Off Shaw, 12 in 8 2-3 innings; off Boehling, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Walker, 6 in 9 innings; off Hagerman, none in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 3; off Shaw, 3. Struck out—By Walker, 6; by Shaw, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Tigers Clean Up the Series.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—Detroit made it four straight from Philadelphia today, winning a hard-fought game, 6 to 5. In the ninth inning Steen weakened and filled the bases after two were out and one run had scored. Dauss came to the rescue, and on his first delivery pitched a low ball that bounded off Stanage's glove and landed a few feet in front of the plate. Kopf tried to score, but Dauss recovered the ball and tagged him out. A great stop by Bush in the ninth averted a tie score. The victory puts Detroit in second place. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	H'ley, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
Young, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	Walsh, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Str'k, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
O'ford, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	Sch'g, lf.	2	1	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	2	2	1	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	2	2	2	4
St'ge, c.	4	0	0	5	2	Kopf, ss.	3	0	2	1	1
Steen, p.	3	1	1	0	2	K'lson, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Dauss, p.	0	0	0	1	0	*Wyckoff.	0	0	0	0	0
						†H. Davis.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Malone.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	6	7	27	11	Total.	32	5	8	24	11

*Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
†Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
‡Ran for H. Davis in ninth inning.
Errors—Kopf, Bush, Steen, 2.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5

Two-base hits—Lajoie, Walsh. Three-base hit—Veach. Home run—Burns. Stolen base—Bush. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 5; off Knowlson, 4. Hits—Off Steen, 8 in 8 2-3 innings; off Dauss, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Steen, 2; by Knowlson, 1. Wild pitch—Knowlson. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Giants Rearrange Schedule.

The Giants have rearranged the list of double-headers they are to play with the Pittsburgh Pirates this week. In order to give the players a day's rest between double-headers two games will be played tomorrow and Saturday and on Monday of next week. Only one game will be played on Friday.

Giants Release Larry McLean.

The New York Club last night lifted the suspension on Larry McLean and then gave him his release. McLean was under sixty days' suspension for violating the training rules. Under the twenty-one player limit rule the Giants cannot carry another player in his place, so Manager McGraw decided to release him.

Yankees Buy an Outfielder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—Outfielder Eugene Layden of the Columbia (S. C.) team of the South Atlantic League has been sold to the New York Americans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Montreal	0	1	2

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Fullenwelder, Baker, Onslow, and Lalonge.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	2	0	1
Harrisburg	2	0	0

Batteries—Morrisette and Schaufele; Lee and Snow.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0
Harrisburg	2	0	1

Batteries—Morrisette, Cram, and Schaufele; Chabek and Heckinger. (Seven innings by agreement.)

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	1
Jersey City	0	0	0

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Bruck and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0
Jersey City	0	0	1

Batteries—Eayres and Casey; Ring and Reynolds.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Louisville, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 0.
At Kansas City—Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 2. Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 8.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 14; Cleveland, 6. Cleveland, 9; Minneapolis, 6.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Binghamton, 7; Syracuse, 2.
At Wilkes Barre—Wilkes Barre, 6; Troy, 1.
At Utica—Elmira, 7; Utica, 3. Elmira, 2; Utica, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 7; Albany, 2. Albany, 5; Scranton, 4.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Lawrence, 1.
At Portland—Manchester, 5; Portland, 4.
At Lowell—Lowell, 1; Worcester, 0.
At Fitchburg—Lynn, 7; Fitchburg, 1. Lynn, 5; Fitchburg, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; New Haven, 6.
At Springfield

LAWN TENNIS—WESTERN GOLF

YOUNGSTERS HELP TENNIS TOURNEY

New Players Improve Standard of Game in Rockaway Hunting Club Matches.

The introduction of young players in the invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., has resulted in enveloping the outcome in a greater degree of uncertainty than in former years. Several newcomers in the ranks of invitation tournaments have made the older players speed up to save them from elimination, while the standard of the game has been improved. Although Harold A. Throckmorton, the junior metropolitan champion, fell before the attack of Walter Merrill Hall yesterday, several of the other young players came through in creditable fashion.

Vanderbilt B. Ward, who has won several State championships this year, disposed of Alfred S. Dabney of Boston in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. The youngster was never in danger from the New England veteran, and held his opponent safe throughout the two-set match. Ward's left-hand service was puzzling to Dabney, and his returns were swift and sure. He displayed good judgment, and kept Dabney busy racing all over the court.

Unable to maintain the speed that carried him to victory against E. P. Larned on Monday, Frederick C. Baggs lowered his colors to Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale student. Baggs played a good game, but not good enough to win from Man, whose net game was almost flawless. The former Yale player repeatedly passed his opponent, after getting him out of position, and made a number of clever placement shots. Baggs brought off a number of overhead smashes, but was no match for Man, who was at his best.

The match between Theodore R. Pell and Cedric A. Major was one of the best of the day, and went to the first-named player at 9—7, 6—3. Major showed to advantage in the early part of the first set, and appeared to hold the winning hand until Pell cut loose with his smashing and turned apparent defeat into victory. He succeeded in bringing the first set to 5 all, and as each player won his own service, the games were reeled off with clocklike precision. In the fifteenth game Pell resumed his smashing tactics, and broke through Major's service. This was followed by capturing his own and the set. Major continued to play good tennis, but by this time Pell had reached the top of his form, and was not extended to make it a stright-set victory.

Throckmorton's downfall came through Hall's ability to come into the net and chop off the youngster's drives. Throckmorton made a plucky stand in the first set and appeared to have an excellent chance of pulling through, when Hall brought his court experience into play, and kept Throckmorton in the back court, in which position the youngster could not show his best form. Throckmorton forced this set to extra games, but failed to turn the tide in his favor, and was an easy victim in the second set. The score was 8—6, 6—2.

Fred C. Inman showed a marked improvement in his match with Clarence C. Pell, although the latter forced him to three hard sets to win. Inman was accurate in his placement shots and was good with his cross-court shots at the net. S. Howard Voshell found Roy Pier of the Rockaway Hunting Club a difficult proposition, and was carried to an extra game set. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club Invitation Men's Singles.—First Round—Walter L. Pate defeated Arthur W. Lovibond by default; Robert Le Roy defeated J. A. Hill by default; Roy Pier defeated Leonard Beekman by default.

Second Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Cedric A. Major, 9—7, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 8—6, 6—2; Frederick C. Inman defeated Clarence C. Pell, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Alfred S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—3; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 8—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated Roy Pier, 6—8, 7—5.

FOR HUDSON RIVER TITLE.

Tennis Tournament at Park Hill Advances to Semi-Final Round.

Several interesting matches were played in the men's and women's singles tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club near Yonkers. With the default of Herbert L. Bowman, the Yonkers schoolboy champion, the four favorites came through to the round before the semi-final. In the upper half of the draw J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. Jona, two sets to one at 3—6, 6—2, 6—1. Steinkampf did not attempt to show his real form until the second set, when he ran away from his opponent as he pleased. He will play Herbert W. Forster, the brilliant youngster who was runner-up in the metropolitan junior championship, in his next round.

In the lower half of the draw Abraham Bassford, Jr., Homer Guernsey, the playing through champion, and Allen Behr are among the survivors. Behr got a default from Forster and defeated Colonel L. H. Holt in the second round 6—1, 6—3. Bassford took a straight-set victory from E. Sheets at 6—1, 6—1, and Guernsey eliminated T. Moore 6—4, 6—1. Bassford and Guernsey will clash tomorrow, and the winner is expected to go through to the final round.

In the women's singles Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. K. Bailey reached the semi-final round. Miss Grove scored a double victory, both in straight sets. She won from Miss E. Armstrong in the first round 6—4, 6—3, and followed with a victory over Miss W. Kaltenbach 6—0, 8—6. Mrs. Bailey advanced through a double default. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles.—First Round—W. C. McGuire defeated E. Kelly by default, F. Wipperman defeated G. Walker by default, Allen Behr defeated H. L. Bowman by default.

Second Round—J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. Jona, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; W. Forster defeated E. C. Spalding by default; A. H. Rowe defeated P. D. Nash, 6—4, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated Colonel L. H. Holt, 6—1, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated E. Sheets, 6—1, 6—1; Homer Gourmsey defeated T. Moore, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles—First Round—Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss M. Lowerre, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss E. Armstrong, 6—1, 6—4; Miss W. Kaltenbach defeated Miss L. Sheets, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. K. Bailey defeated Mrs. H. McCallam, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Royall Victor defeated

Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss W. Kaltenbach, 6—0, 8—6; Mrs. K. Bailey defeated Mrs. Royall Victor by default.

Casino Tennis for Dolan Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—The first round in handicap mixed tennis doubles was played at the Casino today for cups given by Clarence W. Dolan. The playing was the best there in years, the match between T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Margaret H. Funk and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames and J. Gordon Douglas lasting nearly two hours, resulting in a victory for the former by the score of 8—6, 11—9. The results of the other matches:

Gordon Douglas and William P. Burden defeated Mr. and Mrs. William T. Delano, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Edna Barrer and Willing Spencer defeated Miss Julia Brown and Louis Hobbs, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs. Barton-Wallach and Frank Biddle defeated Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Maurice Roche, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Christine Biddle and F. E. Dixon defeated Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Oliver Perrin, 7—5, 6—2. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, who arrived today, and Mrs. Vincent Astor watched the playing.

70 MILES AN HOUR BOAT.

Tiddlewink, a Hydroplane, Makes Wonderful Speed in Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 20.—In a preliminary trial made off Stamford today Tiddlewink, a hydroplane designed and built by A. E. Luders of this city for Charles Chesbrough of Northport, L. I., attained a speed of seventy miles an hour. The craft was built to take part in the international gold trophy race. It embodies ideas of Mr. Chesbrough, who is also owner of the Restless, another speed boat. It is 19 feet over all and 12 feet wide. Three feet of the width lies in wings, tapering from 8 inches in thickness at the centre to 2 inches at the end. The rudder is forward instead of aft. The motive power is an eight-cylinder 250 horse power motor. An official time trial will be made tomorrow afternoon over the Government course off Glen Cove.

POINT JUDITH POLO STARTS.

Two Practice Matches Open Tournament for the Championship.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 20.—Two practice matches made up the opening program of the annual championship polo tournament which started here this afternoon. It was necessary to postpone the first game for the Randolph Cups, presented by P. S. P. Randolph, for teams whose handicap does not exceed eight goals, which was scheduled for today, as E. S. Burke, Jr., of the Chagrin Valley Freebooters, had to leave for Cleveland. The Freebooters were down to play Point Judith.

One of the largest crowds of polo enthusiasts which has been seen at the Pier in many years traveled out to the polo fields this afternoon. Even the waterways were crowded, as a number of parties made the trip across the Bay from Newport in yachts. The clubhouse, with its picturesque porches, and the grand stand at Point Judith Club were all crowded. Everything was in spick and span order and the turf as smooth and level as the proverbial billiard table.

None of the players speak of their "ponies" nowadays; it is their "mounts." This change has been brought about by reason of the new rule of the Polo Association, which terms the ponies by the new title, and sets the maximum height at 15.1 hands. The old polo pony of 14.2 is rapidly becoming extinct and is seldom seen on the field today. The latter limit was more often honored in the breach than in the observance.

Nearly every barn at the Pier, including the club stables, is filled to capacity with well-trained mounts, and more are arriving on every train. An unusual scene was witnessed by hundreds of persons this morning, when seventy-five mounts were taken down in strings of fives for a swim, or to wade in the ocean, to cool sore tendons and to receive other beneficial effects from the salt water.

The first game was between Bryn Mawr and Point Judith. The former won by 11 to 4 goals, which would have been a goal more, except for penalties. The Philadelphians were in rare form, every man on the team adding one of more goals to the total.

Aiken Redbirds easily defeated the Wanderers in the second match. The score was 16 to 4 goals. J. C. Cooley, playing away above his handicap, made nine of the points tallied by his team.

There will be nothing but informal practice tomorrow, the first match for the Randolph Cups will be played on Thursday, between Camden Grasshoppers and Aiken Redbirds. Line-ups:

FIRST GAME.

Bryn Mawr—John R. Fell, E. W. Hopping, R. E. Strawbridge, A. Brown.

Point Judith—Philip Stevenson, P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.; Joshua Crane, Wister Randolph.

Summary: Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 12; less penalties, 1; by handicap, 0. Total—11. Point Judith—Goals earned, 4; less penalties, 0. By handicap, 0. Total—4.

Individual goals—Hopping, 6; Strawbridge, 3; Fell, 2; Brown, 1; Stevenson, 1; Randolph, Sr., 1; Crane, 1; W. Randolph, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Fell and Brown, Referee—J. C. Cooley.

SECOND GAME.

Aiken Redbirds—L. Gorton, J. C. Cooley, Max C. Fleischmann, Henry Le Roy Whitney.

Wanderers—Lieutenant Wendell, E. E. Strawbridge, Jr.; A. D. Baldwin, Thomas White.

Summary: Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 16; goals by handicap, 0; less penalties, 0. Total—16. Wanderers—Goals earned, 4; goals by handicap, 0; less penalties, 0. Total—4.

Individual goals—Cooley, 9; Gorton, 3; Whitney, 3; Wendell, 3; Strawbridge, Jr., 1. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

LARCHMONT LADIES' DAY.

Water Sports Carnival, Dinner and Dance at Clubhouse.

Water sports constitute the attraction at the Larchmont Yacht Club on Tuesday of each race week. In times past they have been open to amateurs in the good graces of the Amateur Athletic Union, and they have been managed by officials selected in accordance with the rules and methods of procedure of that body. This year the club decided to dispense with some of the formalities, restrict the entrants to sons of members and their friends, and members of the amateur crews of the yachts entered for the week's racing, and make a water frolic of the affair, rather than a regular athletic event. And so the water sports that were held yesterday —Ladies' Day—were of interest to the ladies, who assembled on the lawn and on the clubhouse verandas, rather than to people who are devoted to athletic sports. It was an ideal day for a water frolic, and the assemblage was large enough to comfortably fill the space between the clubhouse and the seawall.

In honor of the day all the yachts in the harbor dressed ship at noon, on signal from the flagship, the schooner Katrina. In the evening there was the customary ladies' night dinner on the verandas, and there was dancing in the clubhouse annex, known as "Pandemonion," until a late hour.

The affair was managed by Butler Whiting and Fleet Captain James D. Sparkman. The winners of the various events were as follows:

Swimming Race, open to sons of members and their friends, over 16 years old.—Won by Hicks; Kane, second.

Swimming Race, open to sons of members and their friends, over 16 years and not over 20 years old.—Won by Smith; Ralph Manny, second; Hicks, third.

Relay Race, open to Amateur sailors of the race week fleet.—Won by J. C. Shields and C. Parsons of the crew of the Barbara. Three-Legged Race.—Won by Hirsch; Ralph Manny, third.

Goose Chase.—Won by J. G. Alley.

Ladies' Swimming Race.—Won by Miss McDaechin; Miss Dean, second.

Tub Race.—Won by Allen Smith; M. Whiting, second.

Pillow Fight.—Won by Canavan; Zoirin, second.

Obstacle Race.—Winning crew, Swain, Gelfking, Smith, and Ford.

Harlequin Race.—Won by W. Foster; Donald McDaechin, second.

WANT PELTON ON BOARD.

Oarsmen Start Campaign to Elect Brooklynite to N. A. A. O.

Long Island oarsmen have started a campaign to elect Robert H. Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club to membership in the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in place of R. L. Williamson of Baltimore, whose term expires this year. Since the death of Judge J. G. Tighe in 1911, Brooklyn has not been represented in the National Association. With eleven clubs in the Long Island Rowing Association and a membership of 3,500, Brooklyn rowing men feel that they are entitled to representation. Mr. Pelton, who is President of the Long Island Rowing Association, was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. O, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of a committeeman. President Pelton has been active in Long Island Rowing circles since 1880, and is the oldest active member of the Seawanhaka Club.

In soliciting votes for Mr. Pelton the Campaign Committee points out that he rowed for the champion four-oared and pair-oared crews of Long Island from 1883 to 1889; won the national pair-oared in 1888, and captured the Long Island junior sculls in 1891 and numerous other events in different sections of the country. The candidate is a member of the Veterans' Associations of the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, member of the B. P. O. Elks; Brooklyn Lodge 22, Royal Arcanum; the old Williamsburg Athletic Club Alumni Association, and helped organize and was President of the Greenpoint Athletic Club in 1879. Mr. Pelton organized the Long Island Rowing Association in 1885, and was Secretary-Treasurer for seven years. He also helped organize the Long Island Navy League, and was its first President for two years.

SEVERAL STARS FAIL IN WESTERN GOLF

Paul Hunter Wins Medal Honors with 150 for 36 Holes at Mayfield.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—When the smoke had cleared away late this afternoon on the Mayfield golf course several stars of the Western field had fallen, among them being H. K. B. Davis of San Francisco, Panama-Pacific champion; Mason Phelps of Chicago, former Western champion, and E. M. Byers of Pittsburgh, former national champion. Phelps and Davis failed to qualify, and Byers was defeated in the first round of match play by Ned Sawyer of Chicago, 5 and 4.

It was a history-making day, several thrills being furnished the large gallery in upsets and low scores. W. O. Fownes, who made the course in 72 in the last 18 holes of the qualifying round, set a record for the Mayfield course as it stands today.

The former amateur record was 71, held by Joe K. Bole of Cleveland, but the tees recently were moved back, increasing the par from 72 to 73. Fownes was one stroke above Paul Hunter of Chicago, who won the 1915 medalist honors with 150 for the 36 holes.

Besides the final eighteen holes of the qualifying round today, the first round in match play was staged. While there are a few dark horses in the sixteen contestants left, it is a high-class field and one from which some great golf is expected in the remaining days of the tournament.

Of the California contingent only one remains in the running, Jack Neville defeating C. L. Weems of Quincy, Ill., in the first round this afternoon. Harry Davis had been figured from the first as one of the real factors in the tournament. Neville has been showing in-and-out form, but seems to have struck an even gait.

"Chick" Evans won his way through the opening round over J. C. Dillworth of Pittsburgh, 4 and 3. Joe K. Bole, Mayfield crack, eliminated George S. Lyon of Toronto, Canadian champion, 2 and 1.

Some real tussles are expected tomorrow. Ned Sawyer and Paul Hunter, Chicago entrants, oppose each other in match play. Joe Pole will play DeWitt Balch of Cincinnati. Both are former State champions. Match play results follow:

First Round.—E. H. Bankard, Midlothian, defeated W. G. Adair, Atlanta, A. C., by default; D. E. Sawyer, Chicago, defeated F. M. Byers, Pittsburgh, 5 and 4; Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., defeated C. L. Weems, Quincy, Ill., 6 and 4; Paul Hunter, Chicago, defeated J. Teyburn, Louisville, 4 and 3; W. H. Diddell, Indianapolis, defeated W. Rautenbush, Chicago, 4 and 2; "Chick" Evans, Chicago, defeated J. C. Dillworth, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; K. P. Edwards, Chicago, defeated W. C. Crowdus, Chicago, 4 and 2; G. A. Miller, Detroit, defeated D. Edwards, Chicago, 1 up; A. Standish, Jr., Detroit, defeated H. Potter, St. Louis, 5 and 3; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated J. Marshall, Jr., Louisville, 4 and 3; H. P. Bingham, Cleveland, defeated Ira S. Holden, Cincinnati, 1 up; J. K. Bole, Cleveland, defeated G. S. Lyon, Toronto, 2 and 1; Dewitt Balch, Cincinnati, defeated R. Hayne, Burlingame, Cal., 1 up; W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo, defeated W. I. Howland, Jr., Chicago, 4 and 3; J. D. Standish, Detroit, defeated M. H. Wilson, Jr., Cleveland, 8 and 7; H. B. Lee, Detroit, defeated F. R. Blossom, Chicago, 1 up.

News for the Golfers.

Walter J. Travis, metropolitan amateur golf champion, plans to be a competitor in the annual invitation tournament of the Shawnee Country Club which gets under way tomorrow. Travis probably will go up today to practice. Maxwell R. Marston, the New Jersey title holder, also expects to start, as does Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, who won the Pennsylvania State title last week. Conditions arranged provide for three sixteens, the first of which will compete for the Shawnee trophy, which must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, to become the permanent property of a player. R. S. Worthington of the home club has two legs on the trophy.

Jerome D. Travers, national open golf champion, will play in a mixed foursome match over the new links of the North Jersey Country Club at Warren Point, Paterson, N. J., July 31. Max R. Marston, New Jersey State champion; Archibald Graham, former New Jersey State champion, and Roger B. Taft, North Jersey Country Club champion, will play with him. This new eighteen-hole course includes the old nine-hole course and a nine-hole extension. It was not expected that the new links would be ready for play for another six months, but the exercises opening the links, Dr. Walter B. Johnson, President of the club, will try to drive a "gold" ball over the new water hole, a carry of about 140 yards.

Engineers' Club on Wykagyl Links.

Seventy or more members of the Golf Club of the Engineers' Club played golf yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club at New Rochelle. As usual, foursomes were run off in the early hours, with a medal handicap in three classes later in the day.

G. E. Sly and J. H. Dinwiddie were the winners in the first-named event, with a card of 106, 34—72. There was a tie for second prize, E. W. Van Houten and C. E. Parsons having 190, 22—168, and Francis E. Donohoe and Albert Taylor returning 189, 21 —168.

Class A of the handicap was won by Albert Taylor with 92, 14—78, while second award was carried off by J. G. Deericks, 88, 9—79. In the second division the winner had to be C. G. M. Thomas, 97, 21—76, with W. Babcock second, 98, 19—79. Paul McJunkin captured the top position in the third division with 111, 58—76. J. R. Vandyck was second with 110, 35—75.

In view of the fact that no player could take two prizes, it left the disposition of the thirty-six-hole award a matter of doubt. This, however, will be settled in a few days. Following the day on the links, a dinner was held in the Wykagyl clubhouse. N. M. Garland presided. The next gathering will be at Greenwich on Aug. 20.

BONDELLA'S SWEEPSTAKES.

Tommy Murphy Drives Winner in Feature Race at North Randall.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Bondella, the little daughter of Walnut Hall, was the sensation of today's program of the grand circuit racing at North Randall track. Superbly piloted by Tommy Murphy, she won the North Randall Sweepstake for trotters without apparent effort, outclassing her field and stepping a mile in 2:07¾, which clips a quarter of a second off the local track mark for three-year-old trotters, set a year ago by Lee Axworthy.

The 2:12 pace was the day's best race. Judge Ormonde and Peter Farren fighting it out in every heat, the former taking the purse by winning two of the three great sprints to the wire.

Lelia Patchen, thanks in large part to the driving of Will Snow, paced Del Ray into the ground in the 2:05 pace, carrying him to breaks in three terrific drives.

As had been predicted by the talent, Bud Murphy had a good thing in the 2:19 trot in Al Mack. Al won in straight heats, beating the crack Western mare, Loe Blossom. The summary:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200.

Al Mack, b. h., (Murray)	1	1	1
Loe Blossom, ch. m., (F. Childs)	2	2	2
Todd McGregor, ch. h., (Rodney)	6	3	3
Sarah Douglas, br. m., (Floyd)	5	5	6
Emma Dillen, ch. m., (Nolan)	5	3	8
Allerts, ch. m., (Snedecker)	4	6	5
King Bellini, b. g., (Dickerson)	7	7	7
Lusitania, blk. m., (Marvin)	8	8	4

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Judge Ormonde, blk. h., (Valentine)	1	1	2
Peter Farren, b. g., (Murphy)	2	2	1
Clara Walker, b. m., (Snow)	3	3	3
Imbro, br. h., (M. Childs)	3	4	4
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)	4	5	6
Bud Elliott, br. g., (Geers)	6	6	5
Hedger, ch. g., (Rea)	6	7	7
Present Queen, br. m., (McAllister)	8	dis.	

Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:07¼.

North Randall Sweepstakes.—2:18, 3-year-old trot; value, $1,570:

Bodella, b. f., (Murphy)	1	1	1
Colorado Range, b. c., (McDonald)	1	2	2
General French, b. c., (Murray)	3	4	3
Leonore McKinney, b. f., (Andrews)	5	3	4
Prince Todd, b. c., (Moore)	4	6	5
Deroche, ch. c., (Geers)	6	5	6
Harlem Express, (Dickerson)	Dis		
Denali, b. f., (Cox)	Dis		

Time—2:09; 2:07¾.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200:

Lelia Patchen, blk. m., (Snow)	1	1	1
Del Rey, b. h., (Cox)	3	2	2
Nutmoor, b. h., (Majers)	2	4	4
Strathstorm, b. h., (Murray)	5	3	3
The Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	4	5	Dis

Time—2:06¾, 2:04½, 2:06¾.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. J. Bugge, 21st Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the President, General Court Martial at that place, as a witness. On completion of this duty he will return to the place of the receipt by him of this order.

Following Captains of the Medical Corps, after arrival in United States, and after any leave granted, will proceed to post specified for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Department: T. L. Ferenbaugh, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and J. S. Lambie, Jr., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Orders of June 9, relating to Lt. Col. G. Hutchason, Cav., (assigned to 9th Cav., Oct. 1,) amended to direct him on arrival at Manila, to report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty with a cavalry regiment, and to join the 9th Cav., on its arrival in the Philippines.

Orders of June 9, relating to Lt. Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., as refers to his assignment to and relief from the 9th Cav., is revoked. He will be assigned to duty by Commanding General, Philippine Dept., on departure of the 8th Cav., from that Department until Oct. 15, when he will proceed to the United States.

2nd Lt. R. S. Brown, 1st Cav., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. R. N. Bodine, Ord. Dept., will report to Commanding Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for temporary duty until Aug. 31, then to his station.

Orders of July 9, relating to 1st Lt. J. A. Pearson, 11th Cav., revoked.

Major J. Frazier, 1st Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf. He will join the regiment after his present leave of absence.

Major P. W. Davison, 26th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Leave: Capt. J. W. Grissinger, Med. Corp., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander W. T. Cluverius, the North Dakota, to command the Dubuque.

Junior Grade Lt. G. A. Trever, to command the H-1.

Mid. H. O. Tovey, Academy, to the Birmingham.

A. Surgeon C. L. Wood, San Francisco Training Station, to the Colorado.

Gunners P. J. Gundlach, the Milwaukee, to the Maryland, and J. L. McKenna, the Maryland, to the Milwaukee.

Chief Carps. F. Johnson, the San Diego, to the Maryland, and A. W. Jones, the Maryland, to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Machias, at Vera Cruz; Adams, at New York Yard; Amphitrite, at Pensacola; Eagle, at Monte Christi; Mars, at Norfolk Yard; Texas, at Roanoke Point; Vixen, at Norfolk; Oklahoma, at Hampton Roads, San Diego, and the Cleveland, at Topolobampo.

Sailed: Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Balboa for San Diego; Hannibal, Grand Caiman for Guantanamo; Reid, Boston for Charleston; Dupont, Boston for Provincetown; Denver, Mazatlan for San Blas; Burrows, Ammen, Paulding, Trippe, Patterson, Cassin, Cummings, McDougal, Aylwin, Balch, Benham, and Downes, Newport for Long Island Sound; Arkansas, at Point Judith; Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, and Utah, Newport for Provincetown; Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia, Newport for Rockport, Mass.; Louisiana and New Hampshire, Newport for Boston; Birmingham, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Albany, Tacoma for Seattle, and the Glacier, Topolobampo for Guaymas.

The Georgia will arrive at Boston Yard about July 26 for about three weeks' repairs.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, GEORGE W., (March 31, 1909;) assets, a remainder interest, appraised at $782, in 353 W. 21 St. and 415 W. 24 St., and deposits, $8.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM H., of Montclair, N. J., (April 14, 1915;) value of entire personal estate, $3,800. Assets taxable in New York State: Property at Shelter Island, $3,300; no deductions enumerated. Widow and son beneficiaries.

CLAPP, GEORGE S., (March 22, 1914;) net estate, $310. Mrs. Eliza W. Clapp, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Notes and mortgages, $1,578; stocks and bonds, $119,748, and decedent's interest in the firm of Carter, Macy & Co., $206,213. Larger holdings of stocks and bonds were: 650 shares Erie 1st preferred, appraised at $19,337; 300 shares Kansas City & Southern R. R. common, $20,400; 45 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., $5,850; 45 shares Great Northern Ry. preferred, $3,065, and 45 shares Northern Pacific Ry., $4,305.

COOK, LAURENS A., (April 23, 1912;) net estate, $18,019; Mrs. Birdie F. Cook, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,500; insurance and personalty, $1,446; decedent's interest in firm of Cook, Eisaser & Co., manufacturers of waists, $29,499; interest in firm of Cook & Son, $241.

FACHNER, LEON E., (Feb. 3, 1914.) Assets: Deposits, $1,853; a motor boat, $500; stock and fixtures of barber shop in Waldorf-Astoria, appraised at $2,305; stock and fixtures in barber shop at 299 Broadway, $196, and there were accounts good and collectible of $665. The larger debts were for rent, as the decedent owed the Waldorf-Astoria $1,250 and there was a liability on the lease at 299 Broadway, which is placed at $596. Mrs. Madeline Fachner, widow, beneficiary.

KNOTT, Mrs. MARGARET, (Oct. 28, 1913;) net estate, $12,26; David H., William A. and Samuel B. Knott, sons, each received $4,142; rest passed to grandchildren; equity of $6,881 in premises 36 Washington Square, appraised at $105,000; deposits, $5,307; furniture and other personalty, $5,173; stocks, $1,796; decedent's one-third interest in Hotel Earle, 103 Waverley Place, $3,616; decedent's interest in the Judson Hotel Company, $5,178.

SCHWARZ, FREDERICK, (Jan. 7, 1915; net estate, $21,483; Mrs. Antoinette Schwarz, widow, and Florence S. Shaw and Antoinette M. Montgomery, two daughters of decedent, beneficiaries, each receiving one-third. Assets: Deposits, $9,831; notes, $750; stocks and bonds, $12,351; membership in N. Y. Produce Exchange, $500.

SICKELS, MARY ELOISE A., (Feb. 10, 1911;) net estate, $14,290; David B. Sickels, husband, life estate in $14,007, and remainder after life estate and residue of estate passed to sister and five nieces. Assets: Leasehold interest in 220 East 117 St., $2,000; fifth interest, $11,040, in 15 Frankfort St., appraised at $67,000; fifth interest, $720, in realty on Staten Island, appraised at $3,600; interest in lot on Staten Island, $112; deposits, $1,147; personalty, $259; accrued income from estate of William Mackellar, deceased, $290.

SMITH, HENRY E., (Feb. 28, 1912;) net estate, $25,162. Under the will, Marion Chase Curtis, not related to decedent, was given a life estate in $25,163, and the remainder after his life estate passed to the sister and other relatives of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $9,796; library and personalty, $419; stocks and bonds, $21,715.

WRIGHT, WILMER, (Oct. 11, 1914;) late business conducted by decedent at 3,785 Broadway, appraised at $6,913; net, $4,297; Mrs. Viola I. Wright, widow, beneficiary.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GREEN, NOAH, (July 15;) personalty over $10,000; widow, Felicie, gets residue; daughters, Marcelle G. Levy and Adele P. Marcus, each get $5,000; Mary Sunning, former employe, gets $300; there is a contingent bequest of $2,000 to the Society of Ethical Culture.

NEUBERGER, AMELIE M., (July 2;) personalty $100; daughter, Amelia, gets all.

PHIPPS, JAMES H., (details elsewhere.)

TRAGESER, MARIE A., (July 6;) personalty about $10,000; realty about $25,000; all to widower, William C.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bellgrano, at Callao, July 19.
SS Oristano, at Marseilles, July 17.
SS Ardgowan, at Havre, July 17.
SS Fascal, at Manchester, July 19.
SS Missourian, at St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Memnon, at Sekondi, July 11.
SS Kansan, at St. Nazaire, July 15.

Sailed.

SS Minas Geraes, from Santos, July 19.
SS Galileo, from Hull, July 19.
SS Policastria, from Liverpool, July 19.
SS Walton Hall, from Shanghai, July 17.
SS Le Coq, from Bilbao, July 16.
SS America, from Naples, July 14.
SS Utonia, from St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Hortensius, from Barbados, July 19.

Passed.

SS Richmond, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Ulrich Holm, New York for Norresundly, passed Torr Head.
SS Stampalia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Buenos Aires, New York for Cadiz, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 22, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenasfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Shanghai, June 25; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, July 1—which arrived per steamer Aki, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 10, and mails dated Hongkong, June 11; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, June 30, which arrived per steamer Chicago, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 17. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 21.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:26|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:06	2:32	8:22	9:02
Governors Island	1:57	2:26	8:39	9:54
Hell Gate	3:47	4:46	10:19	11:24

Arrived—Tuesday, July 20.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Neches, London, July 9.
SS Jupiter, St. Lucia, July 10.
SS Brabant, Tampico, July 10.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, July 15.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, July 14.
SS San Ricardo, Manchester, June 29.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 18.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 17.
SS Huron, Mobile, July 13.
SS Havana, Havana, July 17.
SS A. A. Raven, Guantanamo, July 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Aboukir	Balboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginesso	Lisbon	July 3
Batilia	Balboa	July 11
Dwinsk	Archangel	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Rotterdam (tank)	Avonmouth	July 6
Nickerie	Haiti	July 15
St. Joseph	Lisbon	July 7
Montanan	Cristobal	July 14
Radiant	New Orleans	July 14
El Valle	Galveston	July 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Proteus	New Orleans	July 17
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 13
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Great City	St. Nazaire	July 9
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achilles	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 16
Antiope	Algiers	July 15
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antillas, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mex

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confused Price Movements—A Few War Stocks Bid Up—Trading Less Active.

The stock market yesterday was a confused one. There was a further show of strength in some railroad stocks which had resisted the heavy selling in the industrial group on Monday, there was a renewal of the rapid upbidding of a few war order stocks, and a continuance of liquidation in many industrial shares. Notwithstanding the abnormally large operations in a few stocks singled out by traders, the dealings as a whole were much below the total of the previous day.

The more optimistic opinion in the Street has been rather sobered by the spread of labor troubles, which are suspected of being fomented for political purposes, and by recent indications that our relations with Germany were not as certain of a satisfactory adjustment as they seemed a while ago. Against this attitude is the commitment of part of Wall Street with more or less public support to unrestrained speculation in the stocks of companies which are being called upon to supply war munitions. The working out of the problem involved in our relations with Germany is a matter of much moment and of no little consequence is the appearance of labor unrest on an important scale; but such matters do no fall within the purview of those who would capitalize in the market immediately the profits which are to be made out of war orders. Words of caution from those connected with some of the companies which figure in these war orders are denounced by traders instead of being welcomed. There are cautious speculators, but the speculators who have been supplying the spectacular movements in the market are not of that type.

In the present attitude of the trading element in the stock market a prolongation of the war would mean chiefly a prolongation of war orders with consequent increases in earnings; but that is not the view of the great majority of those whose views make up business and financial sentiment. The real interest of the world as of ourselves lies in as early a peace as is consistent with the long maintenance of peace when peace is at last made. From the beginning Germany has talked of a short war and the Allies of a long war. It has already lasted almost a year, a period beyond the supposed German expectations, and still the Allies are talking of a long war. A banker of international standing who has lately had special opportunity to gain afresh the viewpoint of those high in the councils of the Allies expressed the opinion privately yesterday that the war would last for a long time yet. Two years more of warfare, he said, is what the Allies expect. Man cannot boast of prescience, but such views as this are worth recording as an indication of the factors which are entering into the calculations of those holding important place in the world of finance.

Against this uncertainty of war stands the fact that in some respects this country has never been better prepared to go forward in trade at home and abroad. The path of trade, however, is never entirely smooth in time of war, and a financial and business viewpoint which takes count of that fact and of other inevitable effects of war, while at the same time giving due weight to those favorable factors which underly the business situation in this country, is the viewpoint which commends itself to those whose interests lie not in violent market fluctuations, but in the actual upbuilding of industry, of trade, and of credit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days 2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days 2¼@2½ | 5 mos. 3@3½
90 days 2¼@2¾ | 6 mos. 3@3½
4 mos. 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months 3¼@3½ | 6 months 3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days 3 @3¼
Other Names.
4 months 3½@3¾ | 6 months 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.76¼	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76¾	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Paris	5.62	5.61
Berlin	.81⅜	.81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	.80¾	30.00
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.70	25.75
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Yokohama	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40⅜	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.15	6.14
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.60
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $366,829,907; balance, $22,105,608; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $393,932.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47⅞c, off ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.41	68.44	68.96	+ .33
Industrials	72.31	70.72	71.89	+ .39

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.18	68.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.30	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	+ .03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47
July 20	70.81	69.58	70.42	+ .36

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.99 July 16	60.96 July 10	70.42
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.42
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	448,382
Same day last year	270,839
Year to date	69,120,735
Same period last year	41,570,939
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.42 + .36
Same day last year	66.25 + .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34⅞	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	35	34½	34¼	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	26,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23¼	24½	22⅞	22½	— 1⅛
61⅝	62¼	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	61	62¾	61	62	— ⅛
73¼	73⅝	12,400	Amalgamated Copper	72⅝	74⅛	72½	73⅝	+ ⅝
93	95	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93½	93¾	93⅛	93¼	..
47½	48	100	Am. Beet Sugar	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
103	105¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
53⅜	54	55,900	Am. Can	40⅞	54	40¼	54	+13⅜
104½	105⅜	600	Am. Can pf	103	105	103	105	..
56¼	56½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	56	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛	— ¼
132½	135	2,250	Am. Coal Products	133¾	134¾	132¾	134¾	+1⅛
114	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	116⅝	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅛
44½	46½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45	..
6¼	6⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	6⅜	6½	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	34½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
25½	26	200	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	26	26	..
10	11	100	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10½	..
48¾	48⅞	2,010	Am. Locomotive	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	— ⅛
78½	78¾	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78	79¼	78	78½	+ ⅝
107	108	10	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107	..
79	81	20	Am. Smelt. S. pf B.	80	80	80	80	..
38½	39	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	38⅝	39	38⅝	38½	— ⅛
60	67	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65	65	..
121⅛	121½	490	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121½	121½	121½	121½	..
81	86	100	Am. Woolen pf.	85	85	85	85	..
34¾	34⅞	5,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
4	5½	500	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5	5	—2½
100⅝	100⅞	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101½	101⅞	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	100¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	..
71¾	72	11,750	Baldwin Loco	71	71⅞	70¼	71⅞	+ ⅞
102½	102⅝	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102½	+ ⅛
77½	78	6,100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	78⅛	77	77⅛	+ ⅛
71	72	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	71	71⅝	71	71⅜	+ ⅜
196	197	11,115	Bethlehem Steel	183	198½	183	198	+13
120	123	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	121	121	121	121	+1
86¾	87¼	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅝
75	95	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	80	80	80	80	..
70	70½	1,200	Butte & Superior	70¼	70⅝	70	70	+ ¼
..	15	200	California Petrol.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30	32	300	California Pet. pf.	31¼	31½	31	31	—
143⅞	144	6,120	Canadian Pacific	144¼	145⅜	143⅝	143⅞	..
41½	41¾	1,225	Central Leather Co.	41⅝	41⅞	41½	41½	..
38½	39	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	38	39⅜	38	38⅞	+1⅛
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
28⅜	29	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28⅝	28¾	28⅜	28½	..
81½	82	2,165	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81½	82⅜	81½	81½	— ¼
122½	123	100	Chi. & Northwest.	122¼	122⅞	122¼	122¾	—1⅛
13	13⅜	2,500	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	13½	13½	13	13	— ½
45¼	45⅞	1,400	Chino Copper	45⅜	46	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
60	65	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	61	61	61	61	+1
34⅞	35	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	35¾	34½	34⅞	+ ⅝
10	12	4,000	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	—1
127	128	200	Consolidated Gas	128	128	128	128	— ¼
67½	70	200	Continental Can	68	68	67½	67½	+ ½
99½	101	200	Continental Can pf.	100	100	100	100⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	600	Corn Products Ref.	13⅝	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅝
78½	79½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	78½	78½	—1
40½	41	40,240	Crucible Steel	39½	41⅞	39	40⅝	—1
95	96	500	Crucible Steel pf.	95	96	95	96	—1
99	99	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	99	99	97	97	—3
143½	144⅞	100	Delaware & Hud.	144	144	144	144	+1
24	24½	1,000	Distillers' Secur.	24	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+1⅛
22¾	22⅞	4,800	Dome Mines	22¼	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ¼
2	6	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	4	4	4	4	..
90	99	100	Dupont Powder pf.	90	90	90	99	..
26¼	26⅝	7,375	Erie	25½	26⅞	25¼	26⅜	+ ⅝
40¼	40⅝	4,400	Erie 1st pf.	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ½
32½	33½	100	Erie 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	..
49	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	50	56	50	50	..
272	280	130	Gen. Chem. odd lots	260	280	260	272	..
105	110	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	110	110	110	110	..
163¼	166	400	General Electric	166	166	165¼	165¼	—1⅝
183	185	2,250	General Motors	184⅞	185	180	185	+2
106	107	200	General Motors pf.	106	106	106	106	—1
50	50½	4,535	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	49	50¼	49	50¼	+1
104	105⅛	100	Goodrich pf.	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	+ ⅞
116½	117	1,700	Great Northern pf.	116¼	117⅛	116¼	116¾	+ ⅝
37	37¼	2,600	Greene Cananea Cop.	36⅞	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
61	61¼	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	61¼	62	61	61¼	— ⅛
81	81½	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L.	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
31	31½	11,300	Inspiration Copper	30½	31⅝	30	31	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
72	73	200	Inter.-Met. pf.	72½	72½	72	72	— ⅛
19¾	19½	100	Interboro Consol	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
71	71⅞	200	Interboro Consol pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71	71	— ⅛
9	9½	400	Int. Paper	9½	9⅝	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
37	37⅝	100	Int. Paper pf.	37	37	37	37	—1⅝
24½	24⅝	300	Kansas City South.	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
79	83	100	Kayser (J.) & Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	—1⅜
130	137	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	134	134	134	134	—1
47	47⅜	100	Lackawanna Steel	47	47	47	47	—1⅜
142½	143	1,500	Lehigh Valley	143¼	143¼	142	142½	+ ½
92	98	100	Lou. & N. Bls. 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	+2
108	108½	600	Louis. & Nash. x d.	108½	111	108½	111	+3
66	66⅝	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	—1
83⅜	84½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
31½	33	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	..
71⅜	71⅞	400	Mexican Petroleum	71	71⅝	70¾	71⅛	+ ⅜
27	27⅝	520	Miami Copper	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
13	15	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+1
112	113½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	112	112	112	—1½
..	7	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅝
15½	17	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15	15	15	15	..
3	3½	2,700	Missouri Pacific	3½	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
120	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	—1⅝
19	19½	900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	18½	19¼	18½	19	+ ¼
61⅜	63	700	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	61¾	61¾	—1½
14½	14⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	..
99	99½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	99	99	99	99	—1½
86½	87	1,200	N. Y. Central	86½	87	86⅛	87	+1
58½	59	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	59	58	58¾	+ ⅛
27	27½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27	27	27	+1
103⅜	104½	900	Norfolk & Western	103	104	103	104	+1
73½	74	100	North American	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	2,100	Northern Pacific	104⅜	105¼	104½	104½	— ⅛
34	34⅜	1,000	Pacific Mail	34	35	33⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
106	106⅛	910	Penn. R. R.	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	— ⅛
117	117½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
64	64	500	Pettibone, M. & Co.	64	64	63	63	—2
78	81½	5,100	Philadelphia Co.	78	81½	78	80	+4
23	23¼	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅜	23⅝	23	23¼	— ⅛
93	94	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93	94¼	93	93½	— ⅛
48½	49	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	48½	49	48½	48¾	— ⅛
99⅞	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ½
100	100	100	Public Service N. J.	100	100	100	100	—4½
2¼	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Quicksilver pf.	4	4	4	4	..
32¼	32⅜	200	Railway Steel Sp.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—1½
23	23	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
147	147	6,500	Reading	146⅝	147⅝	146⅝	146¾	+ ⅛
34	34	6,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅛
80	80½	3,100	Studebaker Co.	80	81	79½	80	— ¼
99	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	— ¼
37½	37¾	1,000	Tennessee Copper	37¼	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
132	133	300	Texas Co	131½	133	131½	133	+ ¾
51¼	51¼	400	Third Avenue	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	..
97	99½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ½
6	6⅞	1,900	Union, B. & M. Co.	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6¼	..
127	1.71⅞	16,600	Union Pacific	126½	127⅞	126½	127	+ ⅝
..	..	200	Union Pacific war	29⅞	30½	29¼	30¼	+1
..	..	200	Union Pacific pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	60	do., odd lot	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
58	61	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	58	58	58	58	—1⅞
21⅜	21⅝	4,500	United Rys. Invest.	20⅜	21½	20	21¼	+ ⅛
37	38	2,500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	37	38¾	38¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
62	62	100	U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	..
35	35	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	35	35	35	35	..
45	46	1,300	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46⅜	45	45	—1½
103	105	517	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103½	103⅝	103¼	103½	— ⅝
63	63¼	54,600	U. S. Steel	62¾	63½	62½	63⅛	..
111	111⅜	100	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111	111	111	..
66	66¾	4,600	Utah Copper	66	67⅝	66	66½	— ¼
31	32½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—1¾
42	44	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
..	⅛	100	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
69	69	200	Western Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	..
100¼	101½	25,500	Westingh. E. & M.	100¼	101½	99¾	101	+ ⅝
135	137	100	Willys-Overland	135	153	134	153	—2
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	..
104	105	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	105	105	105	105	— ⅝

*Cents per share.

GREENHUT PLAN ASSURED.

Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, Bondholder, Abandons Her Opposition.

It became practically assured yesterday that a settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company would be effected along the lines indicated in the decree of sale proposed by the Trustees in bankruptcy, and in the reorganization plan agreed upon by the committees representing a large majority of the creditors.

The obstacle to this settlement raised by the objections of Herbert R. Limburg, of counsel for Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, who owns $253,000 of the bonds of the bankrupt, seemed to disappear yesterday, when Mr. Limburg announced his willingness to confer with the Trustees and the counsel representing the various interests in the settlement for the purpose of coming to an agreement with them. Mr. Limburg made this announcement at a hearing held yesterday by Referee Peter B. Olney.

The hearing was adjourned until Aug. 27, when, it is expected, all arrangements for the settlement will have been made. The sale of the property of the bankrupt will probably be held on Aug. 12, it was announced.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 65 centimes.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

First Installment of the New War Loan Put on Market.

LONDON, July 20.—The first installment of the war loan and payment in full totaling around £300,000,000 left the market much indebted to the Bank of England where these huge transactions are being carried through satisfactorily. Business in discounts was practically suspended. Time and short loans were firmer.

The stock market was dull with most business done in the war loan. Gilt-edged and Russian securities were weak while the rest of the market was stagnant.

In the American section a moderate business was transacted in United States Steel, Canadian Pacific and a few gold bonds. Others were neglected, but the final tone was steady.

Rock Island Demurrer Denied.

Justice Philbin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the demurrer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in the suit of Sadie Hidden, and gave the defendant permission to amend pleadings and serve an answer. Otherwise he directed that judgment be entered for the plaintiff, who sued for the return to the company of several hundred dollars alleged to have been expended improperly.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

American Can's Contract.

American Can's advance to a new high record price of 54 yesterday was accompanied by a rumor that the long-discussed war contract had actually been signed. The Street has been told that $90,000,000 was involved, of which many millions would come to the company as net profits. A Director of the company said when the renewed story was brought to his attention that the order was still the subject of negotiations, although it was thought by the management that details would be concluded shortly. The Director thought that $90,000,000 was rather large, even as an estimate that might have grown in the recounting. It was learned that the proposed contract actually calls for about $38,000,000 worth of various supplies for the allied armies, parts of which will go to the Baldwin and Westinghouse Companies.

No Smokes for Allies.

The financial district was interested yesterday in a reported order by the Allies of 400,000,000 cigarettes, said to have been taken by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company. T. J. Maloney, President of the company, in a statement to THE TIMES last night, denied that any such order had been consummated or was under consideration. The company was making 10,000,000 cigarettes a day, he said, but all that output was for home consumption.

Bethlehem Approaches 200.

Using a football simile, the bullish party in Bethlehem Steel lacked 1½ yards on the fourth down yesterday to make a touchdown. The stock sold at 198½, but there was not quite enough buying power to send the shares up to the 200 mark. Still a net gain of 13 points was not so bad for the session, even for Bethlehem Steel. Two hundred was the price frequently mentioned as the goal in the persistent advance from around 90, when a shortage in the floating supply was first detected, and the bulls thought as the market closed that there would now be no great difficulty about seeing their hopes realized.

Finding Use for Idle Capacity.

Increased activity in recent weeks at the South Bend, Ind., plant of the Studebaker Corporation has given rise to rumors in the Middle West that the company was planning to move its Detroit works to South Bend. The rumors went so far as to set an estimate of $800,000 as the probable expenditure to be made in buying additional property for the extended plant. A Director of the corporation yesterday denied the reports and explained that efficient production is being pushed at the Indiana factory, and as a result capacity that formerly was idle is now in operation. Before the corporation was stimulated by the injection of new blood in the management two years ago it had been the custom to buy around 75 per cent. of the automobile bodies for Studebaker chasses and also a substantial amount of steel castings used. Now practically the entire output of bodies is manufactured at South Bend, and a greater profit on the automobiles sold is derived from this home production.

No Rock Island Prosecution.

It was reported from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission would institute criminal proceedings against certain Rock Island officials. Later these reports were denied in Washington. The first reports indicated that the minority interests were prompting criminal action. It was said here yesterday on behalf of the minority interests, however, that no request for such prosecution had been made. It was pointed out that the evidence regarding the Rock Island "receivership scandal" was all in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and that no prompting by individuals would be necessary. The two volumes of testimony bearing on the receivership, it was contended, while containing hints of questionable transactions did not contain any specific statements charging crimes.

A Splitting of Hairs.

When is an assessment not an assessment? It was suggested yesterday in Frisco circles that the $50 payment which must be made on the stock in the Frisco reorganization plan was not in reality an assessment. This was so, it was explained, because the man who paid the $50 would get securities in return with a par value of at least $50. This is a soothing explanation. Allowing for a shrinkage in the market value of the new securities, it was figured out, the stockholder making his donation would not be out more than $12 or $15. It may require persuasive appeals to convince the man who is drawing $50 out of the bank that he is being assessed only $15.

The Bridgeport Strike.

Brokers on the New York Stock Exchange watched very carefully yesterday the strike situation in Bridgeport. One house which has many dealings in war stocks received a number of telegrams and telephone messages. Each message minimized the trouble. At the very moment when a news ticker flashed a report that 500 men had walked out of the Remington shop a private wire brought word that two men had quit work. "The situation is regarded as a joke by those who know," read one of the messages.

The Seamen's Act.

Robert Dollar, the Pacific Coast shipowner, commenting on the Government's stand on the ship laws, was quoted as saying: "The Seamen's bill is out and out a labor bill; the father of it was frank enough to say that the object of it was to get all sailors to desert in American ports, and for this purpose twenty-one treaties had to be abrogated. Is it not rather small business for Congress to be a party to inducing and opening the way for foreign seamen to break their agreements and desert? Is it reasonable to expect twenty-one nations will willingly consent that any agreements their sailors sign in their own country shall be nullified as soon as the ship arrives in an American port?"

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100½	100⅝	100½
6s	Sept., 1916

New York State
Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax; also tax exempt and a legal investment for savings banks in New York State.

	Yield
New York City 4½s	Market
Solvay, N. Y.	4.35%
Albany County, N. Y.	4.20%
Ilion, N. Y.	4.35%
Schenectady, N. Y.	4.20%
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4.35%
New York State 4½s	Market

Full description of all the above municipal bonds sent upon request.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Utah Light & Power Co.
Prior Lien 4s, 1930

These bonds are a prior lien to $12,147,900 5% bonds of which $11,661,000 are owned by the Union Pacific System.

Net earnings in 1914, after deducting liberal charges for depreciation, were over three and one-half times the interest charges on all prior lien bonds, including this issue.

A legal investment for Rhode Island Savings Banks.

Price 86 and Interest Yielding 5.40%.

BODELL & CO.
Boston Providence

BUY—SELL
KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
AM. SUMATRA TOBACCO
CHILE COPPER STOCK
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
BURNS BROS. COAL
AETNA EXPLOSIVES
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4360-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Some Of The Constituent Properties
of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company have been in successful operation for sixty years, so it can be safely held that the Company's business is reliable and stable.
The first preferred stock yields 7%.
Send for Description "T."
JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Terre Haute & Peoria 1st Con. 5s
Indiana, Bloom. & West. 1st 4s
Alabama & Vicksburg 1st Con. 5s
Texas Central R. R. 1st 5s
Central R. R. of N. J. 5s
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

Listed Securities
Bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
Correspondence invited.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone 6037 Broad. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

C., B. & Q. Railroad General 4s, 1958
E. C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

French Government 5% Notes 1916
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Tel. 6290 John

We specialize in Securities of Bread Baking Companies
Cushman Dillman
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Cities Service
Western Power
Am. Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 13.

July 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915.
The Stock-Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed. H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

National Cloak & Suit Company.
July 20th, 1915.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 19th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.
WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 2d next, to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 194.
A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 16, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business July 31, 1915.
Chicago, July 20, 1915.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 20, 1915.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, free of tax, payable August 2nd to stockholders of record at close of business July 27, 1915.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull, with Prices Generally Lower—War Stocks Are Weak.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 253,236 shares of stock and $67,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,495; oils, 71; railroads, 100, and mining, 226,570. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,340	Am. Zinc	56	56	55½	55½
800	B.-A. Tob., ord.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
2,010	Can. N. G. C.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
3,000	*Car, L. & P.	6¾	6⅞	6	6⅛
700	*Cent. Fdy.	9¼	9½	9	9½
630	*Cramp Ship	63½	65	63	64⅝
850	*Electric Boat	197	199	190	194
520	*Elec. Boat pf.	193	193	187	192
800	Emerson Phon.	15	15¼	15	15¼
160	*Hendee Mfg.	40	40	39½	40
100	Int. Mer. M.	1¼	1½	1½	1½
650	*Int. Motors	17½	18	17	18
100	*Int. Petrol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,035	Marc. of Am.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1,200	N. Y. Transp.	15⅞	17½	15⅝	17
500	R. & H. Corp.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,500	*Stand. Motors	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
700	Sterling Gum.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	*St. Jos. Lead	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
100	U. C. St., new.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞
800	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
2,000	*World Film.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	+ 1
16	Galena-Sig. Oil	145	144	144	..
10	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	..
4	Pierce Oil	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
10	South Penn. Oil	270	270	270	— 5
8	S. W. Penn. P. L.	112	110	112	+ 2
15	S. Oil of N. J.	400½	400	400½	— 1½
7	S. Oil of N. Y.	185	185	185	..

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wabash pf. (a)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

MINING STOCKS.

17,500	†Arizona D.	25	28	25	28
400	*Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12½	12¾
5,000	*Alta-C. M. Co.	82	82	82	82
8,000	†Atlanta	35	35	33	33
20,000	†Big Co'wood.	6	6	6	6
2,600	Big L. Dev. Co	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
5,500	†Booth	55	65	52	62½
200	Braden Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
22,000	Caledonia	86	86	83	84
3,000	†Cashboy	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	*Chile Copper	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅜
900	Con. Ariz. S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	†Con. Nev. U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	*†Dome Ext.	27	27	27	27
15,000	*†Emma Cop.	30	32	30	32
570	†Florence	50½	52	50½	50½
400	*†Gen. Copper	43	43	43	43
300	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,500	*†Gold. Merger.	25	25	24	24
1,000	†Greenwater	3	3	3	3
1,100	†Iron Blossom	68	69	68	69
16,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
9,000	Kem. Copper	33¾	34	33⅜	33½
2,500	*†Kewanas	15	15	14	14
100	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	La Rose	½	½	½	½
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
900	Magma Cop.	13	13⅜	13	13¼
1,000	McIntyre	58	58	58	58
600	†McKin-Dar.	22	22	21	21
700	†Majestic M.	75	75	75	75
700	*Mont. Cons.	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	1⅝
15,000	†*Mother Lode	28	26½	25	26½
500	Nevada Hills.	22	22	22	22
200	Nipissing M.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	Ohio Copper	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	†*Seila	30	30	30	30
700	†*Silver Pick.	10¼	11	10½	11
600	Stan. Sil. Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,200	Stewart	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
16,000	†*Success Min.	92	93	91	92
2,800	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	†Temiskaming.	35	35	35	35
3,000	Tono. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,500	†Tono. Merger.	39	39	38	38
200	Tono. Mining.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	†Tono. J. But.	81	81	80	80
400	Tono. of Nev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
16,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	*Wasatch	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†W. End Cons.	76	76	75	75

BONDS.

$2,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
65,000	*W. E. Con. 5s.	106½	106¾	106½	106½

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 20. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Central Fdry. pf.	15	19	16	17½
Int. Mer. M. pf.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Int. Motors pf.	42	44	42	43
Int. Nickel	158	161	160	162
Int. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. St. Pump pf.	10	14	10	14
Int. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly Spring. Tire	158	162	158	160
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Rep. of Ir. pf.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	97	101	97	101
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.	17	18½	17¼	18¼
Mo. Pacific w. i. pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Dia. Black Butte	2½	3½	3	4
Greene-Cananea	40	42	40	42
Howe Sound	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Iron Blossom	65	69	65	69
New Utah Bingham	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Oro	8	9	8	9
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s.	118	118½	116	118½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.06	Mexican	.36
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.36	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg Belcher	.02
Confidence	.40	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.06	Silver Bars	.47⅜

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.79	D'dfield Daisy	.04
Midway	.14	D'dfield B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.82	Goldfield Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.14	G'dfield Merger	.23
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.37	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.29	Vernal	.04
West End	.75	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.50
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.51	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10⅝	Gold Dol.	2	5
Elkton	88	89	Isabella	17	17⅜
El Paso	94	101	J'kpot	.6¼	
Findlay	3⅞	4¼	M'Kinney	37	40
Golden Cy.	179	181	Portland	.140	148
Gold Sov.	3	4	Vindicator	.171	174

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the 6 per cent. collateral gold notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, which were due Sept. 1, 1912, announced yesterday that the time within which depositors of the notes would be entitled to receive the benefits of a sale or reorganization had been extended to Aug. 15, 1916.

Redmond & Co. are distributing a circular describing a number of railroad, municipal, and public utility bonds yielding from 4½ to 6 per cent.

J. Julien Dick, formerly of Dick Brothers & Co., has become associated with Renskorf, Lyon & Co., in charge of their outside securities department.

A. A. Housman & Co. will open a branch office in the Grand Central Terminal Building on Monday next under the management of Robert C. Watson and Daniel I. Bradley for the transaction of a general business in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, sugar, and coffee.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who hurried to New York from his Summer camp at Lake Kiamath, Oregon, when he heard of the assault upon J. P. Morgan, left again yesterday afternoon to continue his vacation at the camp. Mr. Lamont was assured that the condition of Mr. Morgan was very favorable.

NO ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Government Officials Deny That Any Prosecution Is Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reports that the Government will prosecute the Rock Island Railroad management as a result of the pending investigation into alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce act, including the allowance of rebates, could not be confirmed today. At the Department of Justice it was stated that the Attorney General has taken no steps that would warrant the expectation that a bill of complaint will be filed against the officials of the road and at the Interstate Commerce Commission's offices it was said that nothing had been heard of any such step being taken or even prepared.

In fact the investigation has not been entirely completed and the report is far from finished. Joseph W. Folk, General Counsel of the commission, who is in charge of the matter, is now in St. Louis. Nothing would be likely to be done in the matter without his active participation.

The investigation is being made by direction of Congress and the report will go to that body when completed, and, in all probability, it was said by officials in a position to be informed, there will be no prosecution until after the report is thus presented.

WEEK'S TRADE BALANCE LOW

Falls Off to Smallest Amount Since the Beginning of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The foreign trade balance fell last week to $7,362,362, the smallest amount since the beginning of the war. The next lowest balance in any week since the restoration of foreign exchange on Dec. 1, was for the week ended June 26, when it was $9,049,565.

The total value of exports from the thirteen principal ports for the week was $40,270,553 and imports $32,908,191. The duties collected were $3,778,167, of which there was collected at the Port of New York $2,646,551. The exports from New York were $23,044,416 and imports $21,653,848. The cotton export was 44,723 bales, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,395,316 bales.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	811	813
†American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14⅜	15⅜
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	94	96
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	47
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	53	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	75	80
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1952	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	53
Northern States Power	28	29
Northern States Power pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	69
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5¾	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	29
United Light & Rys.	39	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	65½
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	16½
†Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	710
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	144	146	144	146
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	807	810	809	812
Prairie Pipe Line	158	161	158	161
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	270	275	270	275
So. W. Penn	112	108	112	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	273	275	273	274
Standard Oil of Ind.	395	400	400	405
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	840	850
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	306	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	400	402
Standard Oil of N. Y.	184	185	184	185
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	450	420	490
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	201
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'26	4½@6	7.50	5.30
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	6@5	4.95	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@6	4.62	4.38
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@6	5.05	4.88
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'26	6	5.10	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freh.	1914-'23	@4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	6.62	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.58	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	6	6.12	4.75

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	135	145	152	158
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Alliance Powder	220	224	220	230
Bliss (E. W.)	350	370	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	150	125	140
Canadian Car & F.	66	68	62	66
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	455	465	455	465
DuPont Powder	680	700	685	695
DuPont Powder pf.	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	192	196	194	196
Electric Boat pf.	192	196	194	196
Hercules Powder	415	425	423	430
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	112½	115
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	36.75	37.12½	37.62½
Lead	5.80	5.90	5.75	5.87½
Iron, No. 2X, f.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.00	..	*20.50	..
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92	$94	$92	$94
Aluminium	31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	10	0	74	10	0
Copper, futures	76	0	0	75	15	0
Tin, spot	164	10	0	167	15	0
Tin, futures	160	10	0	162	0	0
Lead	24	17	6	24	13	9
Spelter	96	0	0	96	0	0

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STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
5 Chesebrough Mfg.
25 Indiana Pipe L.
25 Prairie Pipe L.
25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of N. Y.
25 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
25 Galena Sig. Pfd.
25 N. Y. Transit
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
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UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

NEW YORK LIFE INS. & TRUST CO.
52 WALL ST., NEW YORK
STATEMENT
At the Close of Business on the 23d day of June, 1915

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$1,949,695.94	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	4,686,578.13	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,669,460.21
Loans on Collaterals	2,236,613.54	Deposits in Trust	34,390,396.84
Bills Receivable	10,447,449.13	Annuity Fund	2,287,426.71
Cash in Company's Vaults	3,207,000.00	Life Insurance Fund	366,822.42
Cash on Deposit	2,197,634.71	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	556,370.73
Accrued Interest,

PERKINS RESENTS WALL ST. RUMORS

Indignant Because Speculators Have Used His Name to Boost Crucible Steel.

NEVER IN POOL, HE SAYS

Notwithstanding Wilkinson's Conservative Statement, Ticker Agencies Tell of Big War Orders.

George W. Perkins became indignant yesterday because of rumors that had been going the rounds in Wall Street for several days that he was a leader in the market movement to put Crucible Steel stock up to a high level.

"These stories are infamous," said he, "and if there is another word that would express my sentiment more strongly I wish you would use it. It is outrageous the way in which a crowd of gamblers over there in the stock market make use of a man's name to further their own ends. I have even heard that the reason given for mentioning me in connection with the speculation in Crucible Steel stock is that I used to take part in pools in United State Steel shares.

"Let me say," continued Mr. Perkins, pounding his desk to lend emphasis to his words, "that I have never taken part in a pool or a joint account or any other arrangement with other men in buying or selling a single share of Steel. You can make that as strong as you please."

Mr. Perkins's remarks, coming soon after a member of the Crucible Steel Company's Executive Committee had stated that he could not see why Crucible stock was selling so high, added increased interest to the market progress of the shares. This Director was Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, who issued a statement on Sunday which was influential in causing a setback of 10 points in the stock the next day.

"I know very little about the Crucible Steel Company," Mr. Perkins said further; "but I do know Mr. Wilkinson and have no doubt that he gave the facts. He is a merchant of sound business judgment, has been a decided factor in building up traffic on the great lakes, and, I take it, he is probably not much in sympathy with this extraordinary stock market movement."

Crucible Steel was again under selling pressure yesterday, and, after opening 2¾ points below its closing price on Monday, fluctuated considerably under heavy trading, and closed with a net decline of 1 point. It stood next to United States Steel and American Can in point of activity. It appeared as though Mr. Wilkinson's statement which, as quoted on Monday, said among other things, "the stock is in the hands of people who evidently intend to hand it to others at the highest price at which it can be sold," still made buyers cautious, but the fact that an extensive demand existed was proved by the turnover of more than 40,000 shares. Before a sudden call for the stock began early in May, weeks frequently passed without a single sale being recorded on the local Exchange.

The impetus applied to the stock which carried it from 18¾ to 51 in two months grew out of reports of huge war orders received from the allied powers. Widely circulated stories estimated the aggregate of orders for big guns and shells at as close to $60,000,000, and it was said that the new plant being built at Harrison, N. J., would cost $20,000,000, the funds being advanced by the Allies.

An addition to Mr. Wilkinson's statement was this item, which was printed yesterday by one of the news ticker agencies:

"The company is building a new ordnance plant, to cost about $2,000,000, at its Atha Works, Newark, N. J., and has war orders which aggregate about $15,000,000. Upon these war orders it will be possible to make $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, provided everything goes according to calculation."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$1,746,395	+ $108,005
Twelve roads	6,837,560	—1,202,684
Total (19 roads)	8,583,955	—1,946,679

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$76,114	$71,392	$4,722
Net	34,546	32,652	1,894
Surplus	16,538	15,460	1,078
12 mos. gross	965,457	874,864	120,593
Net	458,325	384,372	73,953
Surplus	245,386	180,858	64,500

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION for year ended March 31.

Net earnings	3,571,658	4,442,032	*870,974
Chgs. & depr.	2,715,802	2,587,206	128,596
Net	855,256	1,854,826	*999,570
Dividends	639,000	1,940,931	*1,310,931
Surp. for year	225,256	186,105	311,361
†Deficiet.			

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for June—

Gross	249,537	279,099	*29,562
Net	117,267	112,893	4,345
Bal. aft. chgs.	43,371	39,643	3,928
Other income	16,486	16,624	*138
Surplus	60,057	56,267	3,790
6 mos. gross	1,557,707	1,692,547	*134,808
Net	690,050	690,041	975
Bal. aft. chgs.	251,095	262,874	*11,779
Other income	80,030	78,811	1,239
Surplus	331,145	341,685	*10,540
*Decrease.			

MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO., LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Profits	2,763,056	4,275,369	3,044,771
Reserves		150,166	295,000
Deduction	45,035		
Balance	2,718,021	4,125,203	2,749,771
Deduction			4,364
Balance	2,718,021	4,125,203	2,745,407
Pref. dividend		720,000	959,983
Balance	2,718,021	3,405,203	1,785,424
Com. dividend		1,453,100	960,800
Balance	2,718,021	1,952,103	825,424

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY & POWER for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	430,201	438,461	9,259
Net	204,711	205,019	*308
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,706	84,590	*1,116
12 mos. gross	5,109,622	5,156,048	46,426
Net	2,640,548	2,690,140	49,592
Sur. aft. chgs.	985,048	1,055,590	70,542
*Increase.			

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. and EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROOKLYN six months' statement to June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	3,345,702	3,128,314	217,387
Op. ex., excep. tax & dep...	1,402,393	1,882,571	19,822
Taxes	240,000	219,000	21,000
Depreciation	571,346	475,206	96,142
Total op. exp.	2,216,241	2,076,776	139,464
Net op. rev.	1,129,461	1,051,557	77,923
Net non-op. rev.	29,367	32,486	*3,118
	1,158,828	1,084,024	74,804
Inc. deduct.:			
Int. on funded debt	395,983	402,717	*6,734
Int. on unfunded debt	26,185	17,525	8,660
Bond discount written off	10,134	10,134	
Tot. inc. ded.	432,302	430,376	1,926
Net income	726,526	653,647	72,877
Stock outstand.	13,421,000	13,305,200	
*Decrease.			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE ARMSBY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held on the 3rd day of August, 1915, at the office of the company, No. 87 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the common capital stock of the corporation from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $650,000, consisting of 6,500 shares of the par value of $100 each; and to authorize the proper officers to do all acts and things necessary to effectuate such increase of capital stock, and to consider any other and further business which may come before the meeting.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19th, 1915.

J. K. ARMSBY, President.

A. M. LESTER, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. K. Krieg Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Warren Street, New York City, on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to determine the number of Directors, not less than three nor more than seven, which shall compose the Board of Directors for the ensuing year; to elect such Directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MEYLERT BRUNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Adrian Petroleum Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,248, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. A. BARLOW, Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
1,732	Alaska	34½	35	34¾	34½
10	Allouez	53	53	53	53
125	Amalgamated	73¾	74	73¾	73¾
650	Am. Zinc	56¼	56¼	55½	56
50	Anaconda	35½	35¾	35½	35½
200	Arizona Com.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Butte & Bal.	8	8	8	8
1,478	Butte & Sup.	69½	70½	69½	70½
57	Calu. & Ariz.	64¼	64¾	64¼	64½
28	Calu. & Hecla	568	568	560	560
15	Centennial	19	19	19	19
460	Chino	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
482	Copper Range	55⅝	56	55	55½
60	East Butte	12⅝	13	12½	13
15	Franklin	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾
70	Granby	84½	85	84½	85
270	Gr. Cananea	41	41	40	40½
2	Hancock	18	18	18	18
87	Indiana	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
70	Island Creek	49¼	49¼	49	49
40	do pf.	89½	89⅝	89½	89¾
40	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
100	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
510	Lake	15	15	14⅞	15
50	Mason Valley	2½	2½	2½	2½
110	Mass. Cons.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛
60	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
61	Mohawk	72	72¼	72	72
90	Nevada Cons.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
47	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅞
200	Nipissing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
204	North Butte	30	30½	30	30⅝
117	North Lake	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
110	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
10	Osceola	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
220	Pond Creek	17	17	17	17
20	Ray Cons.	23	23	23	23
20	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
140	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Shattuck	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
240	St. Mary's L.	58	58⅛	58	58
260	Super. & Bos.	3	3	3	3
12	Tamarack	38¼	39	38	38
20	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
940	U. S. Smelting	41	41⅛	41	41¼
170	do pf.	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
200	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1	1
25	Utah Cons.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
110	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅛	66¼	66¼
70	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Winona	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
20	Wolverine	61½	61½	61½	61½
200	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c	75c

RAILROADS.

20	Boston El.	73	73	73	73
522	Bost. & Me.	22½	22½	20	20
25	Mass. Electric	5½	5½	5¼	5½
10	Mass. Elec pf.	34	34	34	34
92	NY, NH. & H.	58	59	57⅜	58⅛
2	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	142½
25	Union Pac.	127	127	127	127
6	W. End St. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	50	50	50	50
90	Am. A. C. pf.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾
70	Am. F. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	Am. Sugar	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
150	Am. T. & T.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¼
1,013	Am. W. L. pf.	26½	27⅛	26	26½
20	E. Boat. Land.	9	9	9	9
2	Edison	236	236	236	236
5	Gen. Electric	165¾	165¾	165½	165½
132	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
5	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
10	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
10	Pullman	156	156	156	156
75	Swift & Co.	114	114	113¼	113¾
10	Torrington	31½	31½	31½	31½
5	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	United Fruit.	135⅞	136	135¼	135½
65	Un. Shoe M.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50
25	U. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
175	U. S. Steel	63¾	63¾	62⅜	63¼

BONDS.

$1,000	N.E.Cot.Y. 5s.	72	72	72	72
1,000	W. T.&T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 20.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.45	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.14	Nick-Dar	.20	.24
Bingham	.9¼	.9½	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.79	.95	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L	.27	.28	Mex Met	.21	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.30	Nev Doug	.62	.65
Chief Con	1¼	1⅝	New Balt	3½	3¾
Con Cop	1¾	2¼	N Cornelia	6½	7
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop	.20	.21
Calaveras	1⅞	1⅞	Old D Rcts	7	7½
Con Ariz	.75	.84	Oneco	1¼	1½
Cortez	.60	.70	Tiger-Hum	6¼	6½
Champ Cop	.08	.09	Rav Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Davis-D	1⅜	1½	Ton Mines	6⅞	7⅛
E & B B	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met	3½	4
First N Z	2¼	2½	Un V Ext	5	6
G'd'd Con	1⅜	1½	Ventura	12⅜	12¾
Houghton	3½	4	Yuk Gold	2½	2⅝
Iron Blos	.63	.66			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Con. Power	107½	107½	107¼	107¼
110	Con. Pow. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
200	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Cosden pf.	7	7	7	7
50	Fairm't G. pf.	45	45	45	45
3	Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
50	Seab. A. L.	13	13	13	13
50	Unit. R. & E.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½

BONDS.

$25,000	B.& O.cv. 4½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
800	C. Bal. 4s. '25.	96½	96½	96½	96½
400	City Balt. 4s, '28, W. L.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
500	City Balt. 4s, '61, F.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,800	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Cn.Coal ref.5s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Con. Pow.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Elkhorn F.5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½
4,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	Mt. V.-W.Cot.				
	Duck.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Southb'd 5s.	103	103	103	103
2,000	S. Md. 4s, '26.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	United Ry. 4s, El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	55½	55½	55½	55½
2,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	50	50	50	50
40	Chicago P. T.	55	55	55	55
10	Chi. Ry. Sec.	79	79	79	79
105	Ch. Ry., Ser. 2	18	18	18	18
20	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
100	Mont.-Ward pf.	111¼	111¼	111	111
10	Peoples' Gas	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
10	Quaker O.	105¼	105½	105½	105½
445	Sears-Roebuck	147	147	146	147
108	Stewart Warn.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½
69	Swift & Co.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Phone 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	City Ry. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
8,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Dia. Match 6s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Met. Gold 4s.	72	72	72	72

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
10	Assets Realizat.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	Allis-Chalmers.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
100	American Can.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
300	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
1,560	Baldwin Loco.	71	71⅝	70¾	71¼
200	Baldwin L. pf.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼
5	Balt. & Ohio	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
10	Baf. & Sus. pf.	36	36	36	36
2	Brill	40	40	40	40
4	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
737	Cambria Steel	51½	52	51½	51½
440	Elec. Stor. Bat.	53	53	53	53
100	Erie	26¼	26½	26¼	26½
20	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
5	Keys. Tel. pf.	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼
565	Lake Superior	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
275	Lehigh Nav.	73½	73¾	73½	74
728	Lehigh Valley	71½	71¾	71¼	71¾
208	Leh. Val. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
3	North. Central.	83½	83½	83½	83½
10	North Penn.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
242	Penn. R. R.	53⅜	53⅜	53	53⅜
131	Penn. Steel pf.	66¼	67	66¼	67
1,250	Phila. Co.	39	40¼	39	39½
40	P. Co. cum. pf.	40½	41	40½	41
138	Phila. Electric.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10	Phila. R. T.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8½
100	Phil. R. T. cifs.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
245	Reading	73¾	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
10	Southern Pac.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
50	Southern Ry.	14	14	14	14
100	S.L.&S.F. 2d pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,567	Tonopah Min.	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
252	Tonopah Min.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
30	Union Traction.	32	32	32	32
86	United Gas I.	83½	83½	83½	83½
2,729	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63¼	62⅝	63¼
41	Warwick I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
5	Westmore. Coal	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
352	Cramp & Son	64½	64½	63½	63½

BONDS.

$16,000	Bald. L.1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	103¼	103¼	103	103
16,000	P. R.R. g.4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½
3,000	P.R.R. c. 4½s.	103	103	103	103
11,000	Phil. Co. c.5s.	79½	80¼	79½	80¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	United Ry. 4s	74	74	74	74
37,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	63	67	63	66

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. G. Mch.	16	16	16	16
340	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
620	Colum. Gas & E.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Crucible Steel	39⅝	42	39⅝	42
418	Crucible Steel pf.	96	98	96	96
25	Elk Co. Nat. Gas.	116½	116½	116⅜	116⅜
55	Mfrs. L. & H.	46	46	46	46
25	Nat. Fireproof	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
20	Okla. Nat. Gas.	63	63	63	63
50	Pitts. Brewing	4	4	4	4
50	Pitts. Coal	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
500	San Toy Mining.	16c	16c	16c	16c
15	Union Nat. Gas.	120	129	120	129
40	Union S. & S.	101	101	100¼	100¼
80	U. S. Steel	63	63	62¾	63
39	Whouse Air B.	132½	133	132½	133

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

WE ARE OPEN TO LOOK AND PLACE orders on all kinds of silk waists at right styles. 125 Prince St., second floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBERS—850 dozen boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.50 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats, cloth and pile fabrics. 6 West 18th St., 8th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES.—Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats and suits. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $9.00 per dozen; formerly prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

BIG JOB of ladies' cotton mohair bathing suits to close out at your own price. Bedrick's Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

WE HAVE 3,000 WASH DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

JOB OF CREPE DE CHINE dresses, cheap. 9th floor, 132 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Circularizing and addressing service; list of 8,000 read 2-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Grossfranzbiau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted for out-of-town and resident buyers, by a ladies' and misses' coat house of the better grade; will only consider those who have traveled and have an established trade; commission basis. Answer, with references and full particulars, to L 29 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names.
Monday 3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Open Spring Goods Today.

These departments of the American Woolen Company will open lines today for the Spring, 1916, season: Department 1, Division A, serges, unfinished worsteds, French backs and cheviots; Department 3, Division C, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and venetians.

About Buying a Bale of Cotton.

An echo of the late "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement was heard here yesterday when a local manufacturing jeweler told a TIMES reporter that he had liquidated his holdings, which amounted to one bale, at a loss of only $1.50. That is, he sold the bale for $48.50, after having bought it several months ago for $50 at the suggestion of a cotton grower. It is believed that he was luckier than some who fell in with the scheme.

Some Withdrawals of Wool.

LONDON July 20.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. The tone was decidedly irregular. Good crossbreds and merinos were steadily absorbed by the home trade, France and Russia, but the lower sorts were weak and withdrawals were frequent as sellers did not meet the lower bids.

The present sales will be closed Saturday, July 24, and the next auctions are fixed to commence on Sept. 7.

Demand for Bat-Wing Ties.

The neckwear manufacturers are finding an unusually strong demand for batwing ties. While the call for this type of neckwear has been in evidence right along, it is not generally a feature of buying for the Fall. The business placed on batwings has been improving despite the fact that the collar styles can scarcely be said to favor this kind of neckwear. The designs most popular are the large polka dot or coin spotted styles and figured effects.

Burlaps Are Dull Here.

The call for spot burlaps has not been so active here in the last few days as it was, and this, combined with quite liberal receipts and prospective arrivals, has taken the edge off the market. Lightweight goods are relatively in an easier price position than heavies, 7½-ounce, forty-inch goods now being available here around 6.35 cents, with eight-ounce goods in the same width costing about ten points more. Both of these quotations are more or less nominal, as are prices on 10 and 10½ ounce, forty-inch goods, which are given as 7.85 and 7.90 and 8 cents, respectively. It was said yesterday that jute is now held at 29 pounds a sterling per long ton, free on board Calcutta.

Hard Coal Is Not Wanted.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is dragging its weary way through the dullest month of the year. There is no life to the demand, and mining operations continue on the same restricted basis as for weeks past. While no improvement is shown over June, and, in fact, the tonnage moving is perhaps slightly less, the comparison with past years will not be so unfavorable. Business reached the midsummer minimum earlier than usual this year, but it has not dropped much, if any, below the July normal. The movement of bituminous coal has improved somewhat over the early part of the month, when consumption was interfered with by shutdowns at steam plants, but the situation, as a whole, does not show any great change for the better.

Clothing Trade Improvement.

The clothing trade shows signs of a slight improvement, and there is a better feeling gaining ground in the market generally. Conditions have been dull for so long that it is regarded as only natural for a brisker demand to assert itself in the near future. The out-of-town markets, notably Chicago, are reported to be sending in more fair-sized orders for piece goods, and the tailors to the trade expect to do a good Fall business. Just at present the local market is doing an active business on Summer suits for immediate delivery, the demand for this sort of merchandise being especially good from the buyers here in town. The clothiers fully expect that the late or duplicate orders placed by the retailers will be particularly heavy toward the end of this season.

Concentrating on a Fabric.

A peculiar problem is faced by the dress goods houses as a result of the dyestuff shortage. In the case of goods that require dyeing of a certain nature the question is whether to concentrate on one special fabric or "talk up" others where similar processes are employed. Vigoreux, for instance, is dyed or rather printed by means of alizarine paste, and cross dyes take the same sort of coloring stuff. By pushing more than one fabric for which the dyes are scarce the mills can get only limited returns and prices would remain normal. In the event that only one fabric of the kind is "talked up," the mills might be able to create a demand that would mean much better returns because the buyers are willing to pay high prices for goods that are popular. Profits in this case would be larger and more satisfactory to the mills.

Business Before Opening.

The showing of lightweight goods for Spring, 1916, before the opening is reported to have been more successful than usual from an order taking standpoint. On staple numbers the business booked by the mills has been more than fair. What effect this will have when the general trade is given an opportunity to buy remains to be seen, but well posted factors in the market believe that if the demand becomes at all brisk prices will soar. In short, some of the mill organizations start the new season well supplied with business and the tendency will be, as it has been in the past under similar conditions, to boost prices. Serges are expected to show exceptional strength, and well-informed selling agents state that a surprise is in store for many of the clothiers who labor under the impression that these goods may be picked up anywhere at bargain prices.

Just Another Association.

About a week ago there appeared in this column a paragraph which said that a trade body to be known as the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association was shortly to be organized here. The information regarding this prospective association was received from Lazarus Shenfeld, an attorney of 35 Nassau Street. Since the publication of the paragraph in question, THE TIMES has been informed that an association using that name has been in existence for some time, having twenty-seven branches throughout the country. When seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Shenfeld said that through an inadvertence the prospective association had been called by the same name as the old. The name of the former has been changed, however, to the American Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association. It will be incorporated, Mr. Shenfeld said, under the laws of this State in September.

Cannot Discourage Fancy Shoes.

The movement among the manufacturers to curtail the supply of shoe styles for the Spring, 1916, season has met with divided opinion in the local shoe trade. One authority speaks of the movement as follows: "The decision of the manufacturers was right because it is far too early to tell what the women will want next year, but it is foolish to believe that it is possible to discourage fancy shoes entirely. Modern business demands quick results, and style is the only thing that will build a shoe business quickly. It takes too long to build a shoe business on quality alone, and the profit is very limited on staple footwear." Comment is also made to the effect that the continuance of good shoe business this Summer has been due to the wide sale of novelties, which must be replaced before they are entirely worn out.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Trading in gray goods showed up considerably in this market yesterday, the volume of business done during the day comparing poorly with that of Monday and the closing days of last week. The trouble was that the buyers wanted to take goods for late deliveries at current prices, which proposition the mills could not see, while the mills wanted to sell goods for spot and nearby delivery at present figures. The position of the sellers did not appeal much to the buyers, though some spot and nearby business was reported on such goods as 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s at the prices quoted below. In isolated cases mills would not sell even spot goods at these figures. On the other hand, it was said that, where certain mills would only sell at prompt delivery during the morning session at prevailing quotations, they were willing in the afternoon to take these prices on goods to be shipped up to Sept. 1. There was not much change in the situation as it concerned sheetings and drills. Fancy and special goods sold pretty well. Spot prices in staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch

MEETING OF DRESS FABRIC JOBBERS

Some Topics of Trade Interest Discussed by These Buyers Here Yesterday.

NEW COLOR CARD INDORSED

Optimism as to Conditions Expressed by Members from All Over the Country.

The mid-Summer meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday was marked by the spirit of business optimism expressed by members from all sections of the country, as well as by the fact that for the first time manufacturers and commission men participated in the proceedings as associate members. As a departure from former meetings, only one session was held. W. M. G. Howse, of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan., President of the association, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, and in a short address told of the benefits to be derived from mutual co-operation and interchange of ideas by the different factors in the trade.

President Howse declared that the present was an age of co-operation. He also predicted that as time goes on, the President of the Untied States will make a practice of conferring with business men in order to shape the policy of the Government in the matter of regulation and business expansion. Mr. Howse said it augured well for the future that, among those present at the meeting, were some who thought until recently that the association was antagonistic to their interests. The fact that these men are affiliated with the organization of jobbers was a most encouraging sign, he thought.

While he invited the fullest discussion regarding the points of difference between the interests represented at the meeting, and his invitation was accepted by some, it was rather apparent that all elements inclined to be conservative in their expressions of belief regarding alleged trade abuses. One of the principal discussions related to the pros and cons of the length of piece goods, both dress and wash fabrics. Colby Davis, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, gave it as his view that if short-length pieces were desired, it was merely a matter of paying the manufacturers a small commission, something like one-eighth of a cent, for cutting and making up.

Norman H. Johnson, Secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and others argued that smaller pieces, ranging from 18 to 20 yards, instead of 50 or more yards, were more desirable, particularly in the retail trade in small towns. The smaller piece, it was maintained, would result in a local merchant carrying a greater variety of patterns, and therefore better accommodate the consumer. President Howse said it seemed best not to make any demand at this time on manufacturers to finish their goods in shorter lengths.

Fred A. Colt, of Ostrander & Co., speaking on the relations between jobbers and manufacturers, said there was too much selling to so-called "mills." He instanced the case of one "mill" in which there are only two looms, and said this abuse should be stopped.

"Of course," said Mr. Colt, "the large department stores have gone beyond most of you as far as being valuable customers is concerned, and you cannot move the hands of the clock backward, but you can stop some of the competition which extends even to smaller retail operators, and we manufacturers can get the additional business needed from the specialty houses, from whom the average large retail buyer is fond of making his purchases. The jobbers have outside problems enough in competing with the specialty houses without having to fight the sources of their own supplies."

Those present listened with much interest to F. B. Hoagland, of the Textile Color Card Association, who described the colors for the Fall of 1915. He said the colors were experts' selections from 2,000 shades received from all sections of the United States. Although the Committee received more than half a hundred shades of navy blue, only three were selected, as the Committee was of the opinion that no reason existed for a larger number. The speaker said that the card had found wide distribution and had been generally accepted with satisfaction in the trade, and added:

"I predict that dark colors will be popular for Fall. There will be no other standard card issued at this time, although later, as the necessity arises, there may be addition in the form of cards with eight or ten tones."

Joseph M. McCutcheon, Chairman of the Jobbers' Committee on the American Made card for this Fall, filed a report which was read by the Secretary, outlining the participation of the jobbers in the production of the card. The report suggested that the Jobbers' Association indorsed the new card. This was done.

Reports were read by George R. Aufderheide, of the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburgh, the Treasurer, and by Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Fernley. The finances of the Association were shown to be in excellent condition, while the Assistant Secretary's report said the Association was the gainer by opening its doors to the manufacturers and commission merchants. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. The next meeting will be held next January on a date to be fixed later.

President Howse, in speaking to a TIMES reporter, said that the outlook in the Middle West is most encouraging for a big Fall business. The crops are coming on well, he said, and this gives a feeling of confidence all around. In addition, the phenomenal purchases of foodstuffs by the Allies and neutral countries have brought much prosperity in many sections. Secretary Johnson, of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, declared that collections are good in the Southern States, and the prospects of fair business good. He declared that this year's crops in the South are more diversified than at any period in the history of this section. Much land not heretofore cultivated, Mr. Johnson said, is now devoted to wheat and other products other than cotton. The latter commodity has not been curtailed as much as some in the North have been led to believe, he added.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Twenty-five corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,580,000, were chartered today. They include:

Charles Frohman, Inc., general theatrical, $1,000,000; H. Harris, E. J. Ludvigh, A. L. Rose, B. G. Paskus, 128 Broadway.

Camden Corpn., china, glass, silverware, realty, $200,000; W. S. Anthes, A. W. Treat, E. Cross, 405 Park Av.

The Republican National Press, magazines, newspapers, $100,000; F. R. Lefferts, J. Vincent Herron, F. William Shaffer, 12 East 32d St.

The J. B. Wise Ammunition Corpn., Watertown, ammunition, $100,000; L. C. Mitchell, E. W. and J. B. Wise, 852 State St., Watertown.

Henry Samson Mfg. Co., art goods, novelties, calendars, advertising, $30,000; A. Shabinelowitz, A. R. and H. Samson, 307 West 79th St.

Manhattan Welfare Society, savings to customers on merchandise, livery, trucking, $25,000; L. B. Wildman, E. M. Elliott, C. Frederick Gillman, 1790 B'way.

Paterson & Harral, Inc., hardware, cutlery, surgical instruments, $20,000; C. May, F. C. Hayden, S. H. Molleson, 227 West 131st St.

L. T. Simonson Company, Glen Cove, contracting, livery, trucking, $15,000; Floyd H. Dusinberre, M. W. and L. T. Simonson, Glen Cove.

Lexing Park Realty Co., realty, construction, brokerage, $10,000; J. K. Savage, A. Teets, G. A. Muir, 52 Wall St.

Park Sanitarium, institutions for rest, hygienic, physical, and medical treatment, $10,000; A. Strauss, A. R. and D. Hagel Simmons, 107 West 93d St.

Herald Barber Shop, $10,000; C., M. H. and L. Richman, 531 West 160th St.

Sheehan Bros., Albany, realty, brokers, contractors. $10,000; F. Raymond, C. and C. W. Sheehan, 363 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Schenectady Motor Sales Co., Schenectady, garage, vehicles motors, engines, $10,000; M. and N. I. Sc merhorn, B. W. Peebles, Schenectady.

Caldwell, Inc., ladies' tailor, furrier, milliner, cloths, trimmings, merchandise, $10,000; C. Caldwell, N. Y. and Yonkers.

Automobile Mutual Insurance Co., Inc., $100,000; H. Harris, E. J. Ludvigh, A. L. Rose, B. G. Paskus, 128 Broadway.

Camden Corpn., china, glass, silverware, realty, $200,000; W. S. Anthes, A. W. Treat, E. Cross, 405 Park Av.

The Republican National Press, magazines, newspapers, $100,000; F. R. Lefferts, J. Vincent Herron, F. William Shaffer, 12 East 32d St.

Silk City Packing Case Co., Paterson, to manufacture packing cases, $10,000; R. M. Ferguson, W. H. Plog, Edward Schroder, all of Paterson.

George Boyd & Sons, Camden, to manufacture confectionery, fruit syrups, &c., $100,000; Robert T. Boyd, Jacob M. Boyd, George D. Connelly, all of Camden.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charter filed here: Chambers Sugar Company, $3,000,000; to acquire, own, and develop sugar plantations, erect, operate, and maintain kilns, refineries, &c. Clement Megner, Elkton, Md.

Capital increase: Inspiration Extension Copper Company of New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied from an early dip, with decided strength, developing later on in a number of sections of the list. American Can was one of the features, closing at a new high record price of 54½. The railroad stocks generally reflected firmness, with a bullish influence exerted by predictions of an increase in western rates. At the start of the day the so-called war stocks were adversely affected by nervousness in regard to the labor situation and threatened strikes at many munition plants, but later on they rallied.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,070	Allis Chalm...	23	24⅞	22½	23
1,610	Amal Copper...	72⅜	74	72½	73⅞
5,360	Amer. Can	49¾	54½	49¾	54½
10	Am. Car & Fy	56	56	56	56
40	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10
120	Am. Loco	48½	48¾	48½	48¾
60	Am. Malt	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
320	Am. Smelt	76¼	79⅛	78¼	78⅝
330	Anaconda Cop.	34½	35¼	34⅜	35
910	Baldwin Loco.	71	71⅝	70¼	71⅛
60	Balt. & Ohio	75⅛	75⅛	77⅞	77⅞
40	Beth. Steel	195	197	195	197
20	Cal. Petrol	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
420	Cent. Pacific	144¾	145⅝	148½	143½
90	Cent. Leather	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41⅜
200	Ches. & Ohio	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	39¼
50	C., M. & St. P.	82½	82½	82⅞	82⅜
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	13⅛	13⅜	13	13
40	Chino Copper	46	46¼	46	46¼
340	Col. Fuel & I.	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅞
50	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
4,030	Crucible Steel	39½	42	39¼	41
20	Dist. Secur	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
500	Erie	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅜
100	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅝
70	Goodrich	50⅛	50⅛	49	50
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37¼
10	Gt. North. pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝
260	Inspira. Cop	31	31⅜	31	31⅜
150	Inter. con. pf	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅜
50	Inter.-Met.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
10	Inter.-Met. pf	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
20	Mexican Pet	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
40	Miami Copper	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
120	Mo., K. & T	6	6	5⅞	6
50	Mo. Pacific	3	3⅛	3	3
10	Nat. Lead	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
150	N. Y. Central	87	87⅛	86⅞	87
120	N. Y., N. & H.	58⅜	59	58⅛	58⅜
30	Nor. Pacific	105⅜	105⅜	105	105⅛
80	Pacific Mail	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅞
25	Pennsylvania	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Pitts. Coal pf	24	24	24	24
10	Pressed S. Car	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
10	Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2,640	Reading	146⅞	147⅜	146⅜	147
140	Rep. I. & S	84	85	84	84
710	South. Pacific	84½	85⅜	84⅜	84⅞
50	South. Ry	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Tenn. Copper	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2,860	Union Pacific	126⅜	127⅞	126⅜	127
220	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46⅝	44⅞	45¼
10,240	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63½	62⅜	63⅛
80	Utah Copper	66	67	65⅝	66⅛
1,000	West. E. & M.	100¼	101½	100	101½
100	W. E. & M., r	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

35,255

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	35½	35½	33½	33½
500	Booth	52½	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
500	Comstock	11	11	11	11
600	Consol. Va	12½	12½	12½	12½
700	Jumbo Ext	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70
500	M. McKin	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,800	Montana	.22	.27	.22	.27
300	Portland	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.42
500	Tonopah	38½	38½	38½	38½

7,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	98	100	98½	99½
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	335	345	335	345
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120½	118½	120½

COTTON AT CLOSE 1 TO 7 POINTS LOWER

Market Was Dull, as Weather Advices Were Without Special Feature.

CROP NEWS CONFLICTING

Preponderance of Local Sentiment Is Bearish Owing to Impending Crop Movement.

Cotton closed yesterday at a net loss of one to seven points after a session which was marked chiefly by dullness. There was very little feature to the news as the trade is confining its attention chiefly to the weather, and advices along this line were without special feature. Showers were reported in scattered localities throughout the Atlantic States, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Along in the afternoon reports of rains in North Texas gave the market an easier tone.

The monthly report of the Atlantic Compress Company compiled from advices received from its agents was generally favorable. Cultivation in most instances was good and the labor situation satisfactory. A few sections reported grassy fields, but they appeared to be the exception.

Crop news from private sources was conflicting. For instance, F. M. Cordill wired that in East and North Mississippi both hill and prairie lands had excellent crops, clean, well worked and fruiting well. He added:

"Very little complaint of weevil. North Alabama in excellent shape. Crops throughout North Mississippi and North Alabama never better this date. Good rains fell all the way from Corinth to Huntsville."

On the other hand the following was received from Taylor, Texas:

"Deterioration in cotton last ten days this section is not less than 10 per cent. on account of extreme heat and dry weather. Bolls are opening not matured and very small."

Local sentiment on the market is mixed, but the preponderance is rather bearish. An excellent summary of current cotton opinion is given in the following extract from a letter written by J. B. Turner of Memphis:

"Bullish possibilities exist in less favorable crop news and more favorable foreign politica' developments, while the bearish factors have already been at least partially discounted. The impending crop movement, however, which will begin within thirty days, plus the known fact that a considerable quantity of the staple will be sold to meet early and pressing financial needs by the planter will operate to curb bullish activity unless there is a sharp decline in crop prospects."

The Texas representative of a local firm writes that there is much talk about building warehouses to store cotton, but adds that it looks "like a repetition of last year's work, much politics, and very few warehouses."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were, unchanged five to ten points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline 9.15 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.73	8.66	8.68@ 8.70	8.75@ 8.77
Oct.	9.20	9.08	9.15@ 9.16	9.18@ 9.19
Dec.	9.47	9.37	9.43@ 9.44	9.49@ 9.50
Jan.	9.54	9.47	9.52@ 9.53	9.53@ 9.54
March	9.77	9.72	9.77@ 9.79	9.79@ 9.80
May	9.99	9.94	9.99@10.00	10.01@10.02

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,121	3,370	1,837
New Orleans	3,529	1,551	855
Mobile	180	....	....
Savannah	1,400	1,145	167
Charleston	1,800	03	....
Wilmington	400	35	....
Norfolk	240	40	150
Total port receipts, same day last year	13,874,	against	3,109

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	307	261	106
Memphis	77	318	127
St. Louis	....	284	522
Houston	900	3,664	133

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 2,500	852	328
New Orleans	1,000 to 1,300	1,818	184

Total exports yesterday, 8,621 bales; so far this season, 8,244,188, against 8,986,971 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.		Stocks.	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.		1914.
326 New Orleans	8.63	187,873		65,593
.... Mobile	8.18	14,623		4,085
.... Savannah	8.75	70,187		14,310
252 Galveston	8.75	120,436		60,535
.... Wilmington	....	35,988		10,193
108 Norfolk	8.38	48,583		17,748
.... Augusta	8.50	71,362		12,384
100 Memphis	8.75	83,931		18,104
.... St. Louis	8½	19,270		15,527
266 Houston	8.55	63,747		31,258

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling points decline 5.14d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Closed quiet but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101½	2.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98¼	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.32
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¼	5.26
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅛	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97¼	11.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.90
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96¼	97¼	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.90
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅛	3.83
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1916	99½	100	4.90
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¾	101⅞	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90½	90⅞	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99½	100¼	4.00
Chi. Eli. Ry.	5	July, 1918	94¾	95¼	9.65
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅛	5.95
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97¾	98½	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1916	100¼	101	4.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	93¼	98¾	7.15
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100	2.35
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95½	8.25
North St. P.	5	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100¼	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	1.40
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¼	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	100	5.00
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	102	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99⅝	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100½	5.65
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.55
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 19.	This Mo.	Fisc. Y'r.
Customs	$391,762	$7,842,531	$7,842,531
Int. rev., (ord.)	1,775,257	16,191,207	16,191,207
Cor. & inc. tax	109,326	6,385,965	6,385,965
Miscellaneous	161,821	2,954,795	2,954,795
Total receipts	2,438,168	33,374,500	33,374,500
Expenditures	3,181,328	47,260,249	47,260,249
Deficit	742,160	13,885,748	13,885,748

MAKES NO WAR MUNITIONS.

Underwood Typewriter Company Denies Being in Alleged Combine.

The attention of an official of the Underwood Typewriter Company was directed to a published statement that a combination had been formed of the typewriter companies, called the American Ammunition Company, for the purpose of executing war orders.

This official stated that his company had not been approached relative to such an organization, and that the publication referred to was the first knowledge it had of any such organization. He added that the Underwood Typewriter Company had not made munitions of war, and its force was engaged wholly in the manufacture of typewriters.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TIDEWATER STANDARD COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Tidewater Standard Company, Inc., of 16 East Thirty-third Street by the Tidewater Building Company, a creditor for $25,751 for money lent from July 31 to Oct. 1, 1914. The company was incorporated on April 30, 1914, with $10,000 capital stock to construct carnival floats for the Ter-Centenary Exhibition last Fall. Liabilities are said to be $27,000 and assets $1,000.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Russian Immigrant, Inc., which published a daily paper in this city in the Russian language, by the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society of the United States, $236, for printing; Henry C. Zaro, 105, money advanced, and Basil Kister, $150, commissions for advertising.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Typewriter Company of 265 Broadway by Northern New Jersey Trust Company, $5,280; T. S. Buck Manufacturing Company, $305, and Hogan & Son, $319.

JOSEPH MESSINGER, dry goods, 1,788 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Joseph Burgheimer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Martin B. Hoffman, $330, and Samuel Friedman, $311.

JULIUS GLUCROFT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Glucroft, three, nine, and nineteen cent store at 1,862 Third Avenue, by E. Simoff, $285; Martin B. Hofman, $27, and Harold W. McManus, $224.

JOHN W. MERRIAM, cigar manufacturer, 139 Maiden Lane, who was President of John W. Merriam & Co., a corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $171,585 and nominal assets consisting of 3,983 shares of stock of John W. Merriam & Co., in the hands of Trustees for the benefit of creditors of no value.

MAX ISRAEL, contractor, 2 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,538 and assets of $2 cash and paint brushes and pots, $10, which are exempt.

WILLIAM J. NOBLE, traveling salesman, 532 West 136th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets.

HERVEY THOMPSON, iron works, 176 East 119th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,643 and assets of $990.

BARNET KANTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet Kanter, livery stable, 307 East 115th Street, by Joseph H. Deery, $79; Kaufman & Leventhal Realty Company, $290, and Marion Post, $439. Liabilities are said to be $7,000 and assets $4,000.

MARY E. SHEA, 56 East 127th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,389 and no assets.

JOHN A. STEIN, employe, 120 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,292 and no assets.

GEORGE P. HAMMOND, Pearl River, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $849, contracted in 1898 as a partner in the firm of Hammond & Dixon in New York City, and no assets.

GLASSHEIM, HERTZ COMPANY, braids, 46 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,936 and assets of $12,258. The firm is going to offer a composition of 25 cents on the dollar to creditors, and Judge Hand yesterday named John J. Townsend referee.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, has assigned to Harry N. Wessel. On Dec. 31, 1914, the company made a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities then were $69,657 and actual assets $16,886.

SOLOMON BULLER, hardware, 1,294 Park Avenue, has assigned to Milton Diamond.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has authorized Erskine Hewitt, receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, of which Herman Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung was President, to issue receiver's certificates for $250,000 to redeem an original issue of $100,000 and to carry on the business. The company is said to have a war contract.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

A. Schwaerer & Sons, Inc.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., $100.88.

Arhweiler, Julius—Street Coal Co., $223.66.

Boardman, Clemence L.—J. M. Love et al., $2,128.83.

Same—T. H. Kyle, $6,296.39.

Blackwell, Josiah L.—H. M. Vickers, $6,567.42.

Bernstein, Julius A., and Bernard Bernstein —M. E. Jacobs, costs, $109.31.

Boardman, Clemence L.—J. M. Love et al., $1,128.86.

Cohen, Stanford H.—G. Dunloo et al., costs, $108.14.

Drucker, Emanuel J., and Jack J. Roberts—A. G. Candler, $1,191.

Edgar Construction Co.—Albany Savings Bank, $28,876.20.

Edelstein, Jacob, Bores, Thomashefsky, Jacob T. Adler, and Isidore Edelstein—A. L. Kass, $4,061.38.

Graff, Henry—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $121.12.

Gillroy, John J.—L. J. Gillroy, $600.

Gaynor, Martha, and Oscar Wolff—People, &c., $500.

Guidone & Galardi Co.—J. A. Dunn et al., $3,561.26.

Glassman, Isaak—Feinberg & Feinberg, $111.41.

Gould, Kathrine C.—G. J. Gould, $148.10.

Goodfellow, Mabel E., Kathrine Wemben, and Eugene W. Van Dorn—E. W. Ludington, $124.21.

Hartford, John A.—Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, costs, $128.34.

Herzog, Felix or Philip—M. Walstein, $946.48.

Harts, Abe H.—M. Delches et al., $279.41.

Hyde, William—W. Klein, $892.15.

Isaacs, Edward—J. Kepke, $120.15.

Jarcho, Naum and Louis H.—L. Restrepo, $274.31.

John Dayton, Inc., or John Dayton Corp.—S. E. Swezey, $714.71.

Kampelmacher, Joseph, and Abraham Rosen—Belding Bros. & Co., $163.61.

Kamber, Morris—A. Wilson et al., $508.15.

Lithgow, Leslie — Feinberg & Feinberg, $275.36.

Lucey, Margaret—N. Kalaf, $108.85.

Lippman, Maurice A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, $147.47.

Myrtle Bowman, Inc., Martin E. Stiner & Walter H. Stiner—American National Bank of Newark, $3,245.50.

Maxey, May—N. Kalof, $128.56.

Manca, John—Olivit Bros., Inc., $717.77.

Mallalieu, Herbert S.—Ingerson Grocery Company, $109.38.

Perpente, Charles—W. K. Gensheimer, $114.42.

Roebling Construction Company—J. Machaurez, $1,586.46.

Shannon, Sam—M. H. Walton, $204.67.

St. James Building, Inc.—J. R. Thompson, $105.55.

Scallon, Robert A.—Revillon Freres, $165.37.

Sullivan, Patrick H. & Lawrence Mulligan, ex'rs—J. A. Townsend, $8,794.70.

Smith, Russell A.—Alford J. Walker & Co., Inc., $136.49.

Schwartz, Max—M. Wolpert, $248.51.

Thuebel, Simon H.—Dexter P. Lillie Company, $521.

Thomas, Elizabeth—J. F. Taylor & Co., $156.65.

United Art Glass & Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.—Realty Supervision Company, $132.44.

United Films Plays Company—A. G. Candler, $164.41.

Weitzman, James M.—H. Lamb, $640.65.

In Bronx County.

Cunningham, Joseph—M. Meyer, $30.72.

Carmine Construction Co. — N. Sadowsky, $749.60.

Eisenbach, Conrad — Julius Kessler & Co., $78.12.

Feisch, Samuel—J. Beitcher et al., $64.10.

Hearn, Emanuel—F. C. Hirleman, $139.72.

Herskowitz, Max — Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $71.36.

Hirsch, John—M. Halpert et al., $82.15.

Stein, Harry N.—M. L. Geller, $22.72.

Stodel, Joseph—N. Swiattowska, $140.72.

Tripler, Arnold B., and John De Mayo—L. Schiraldi, $50.

Verra, John—J. Englander et al., $84.70.

Wolf, Edward—D. Schwartz, $198.90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bay Dredging & Contracting Co.—E. A. Ward & Co., June 8, 1915, $1,151.40.

Cohen, Fannie—W. Ottmann, April 5, 1915, $192.55.

Coley, Francis W., and J. Scully—Columbia Bank, Dec. 15, 1914, $108.52.

Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.—Gary Iron & Steel Co. of N. Y., July 19, 1915, $523.50.

Heck, Edw. L.—P. Licari & Co., Oct. 1, 1914, $157.96.

Humphrey, Oliver, and Thomas A. Ennis—S. Ames, May 28, 1915, $4,589.11.

Jaffe, Lennie and Pinkus—J. Fitz, June 25, 1915, $640.61.

Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—R. G. Shepard, Feb. 10, 1913, $106.82.

Marasco, Carmine and Anthony J.—G. Dacunto, May 8, 1914, $634.24.

Phillips, Isidor and Henry—R. B. Hirsch et al., April 29, 1915, $1,142.20.

Granneman, Henry — Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Jan. 27, 1915, $30,—$45.95.

Garone, Marti—Metropoluta Savings Bank, June 30, 1915, (vacated,) $2,385.29.

Williams, Walter L., and Stewart Water Co.—H. L. Powers, June 23, 1915, $386.91.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Weather conditions over the wheat belt showed a marked improvement yesterday, bright sunshine being reported quite generally for the first time for more than a week, and, as this is what was wanted to facilitate harvesting operations, the market broke sharply under general liquidation and closed with net losses of 3⅛@5⅝c.

In the local cash market new No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.22, New York, weights and grades, for immediate shipment; new No. 2 hard Winter at $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export, first half August shipment; No. 1 North

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Ziegler, Jr., Buys Another Park Avenue Apartment House—Paterno Brothers Secure Control of West Side Block Front by Purchase of Four Private Dwellings—Amos F. Eno Transfers Big Plot.

A purchase of a new Park Avenue apartment by William Ziegler, Jr., and the closing of a deal whereby Paterno Brothers, the west side operators, acquired the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street, giving them the ownership of the block front from 103d to 104th Street, brought the realty market yesterday up to a pitch of real activity.

The Park Avenue transaction was not only important from the amount involved, the property being held at $1,250,000, but from the fact that it marks the third high-class apartment investment on that thoroughfare by Mr. Ziegler within the last few months. The recent purchase involves the twelve-story structure at 399 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, on plot 100 by 115, designed by Schwartz & Gross. The building will not be ready for occupancy for a month, but of the thirty-six suites, all but six or seven are rented.

The property was purchased from the Horatio Realty Company, controlled by Samuel A. Herzog, who acquired the site in 1914 from W. Emlen Roosevelt. The house has been under the management of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., and will probably remain so, but the deal was closed through J. Curry Watson and Jesse C. Bennett.

In part payment Mr. Ziegler gave to Mr. Herzog a plot 50 by 100.5 on the south side of Seventy-first Street, adjoining the art gallery section of Henry C. Frick's new home on the Fifth Avenue frontage, and a mortgage of $190,000 on the Eton Hall apartment, 29 and 31 Claremont Avenue. Mr. Ziegler's former Park Avenue purchase was the twelve-story buildings on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street.

Paternos Buy West End Avenue Corner.

By acquiring four residences on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street, Paterno Brothers, of which Joseph Paterno is President, have rounded out the ownership of the block front. The plots acquired from various owners, are 881, 883, 887 and 889 West End Avenue.

The house at 885 was bought by the Paternos last November as a protection to the twelve-story Mentone, built by them two years ago on the 104th Street corner. It covers a plot 100 by 100, and the five old dwellings on the adjoining 103d Street corner cover a plot of similar dimensions.

The deal was closed through Earle & Calhoun.

Amos F. Eno Transfers Big Plot to Mechanics Society.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, of which C. J. Richter is President, took title yesterday to the property at 418 and 420 West Broadway, running through to Thompson Street. On the plot, which has a frontage of fifty feet on each street and a depth of 104 feet, is a five-story building.

This property was transerred to the society by Amos R. Eno for a nominal consideration.

At the offices of the society in West Forty-fourth Street, all information regarding the future disposition of the property was refused.

Investor Buys On Madison Avenue.

An investing client of Leo Hess has purchased from the Simeon Drake Estate, 540 Madison Avenue, a five-story building on a lot 20.5 by 80.6. The structure, which is located on the west side of the avenue, eighty feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, is leased to Nicholas Martin on a net basis for a period of years. It was an all cash transaction.

Sale On Sullivan Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have sold 120 Sullivan Street, a vacant lot, 25 by 100, located 100 feet south of Prince Street. Charles H. Fisher, Jr., is the owner of record.

Bronx Sales.

Smith & Phelps, in conjunction with Otto Lackmann, have sold for improvement, a plot 50 by 100, situated on the west side of Valentine Avenue, beginning 180 feet south of 192d Street.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold 2,978 Perry Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 94, in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Isadore M. Levy, as President of the Isadorem Realty Company, has purchased from the estate of W. Solomon, 785 Tinton Avenue, a five-story tenement on a plot 45 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold fifteen lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, forming a plot 300 by 100, to the Innovation Improvement Company, who will improve the property at once with fifteen one-family brick dwellings. Also 35 St. Felix Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 70, to Charles E. Vall through M. E. Fulcher Company, broker.

Frenkel Bros. & Co. have sold for the Montrose Realty Company, 750 Georgia Avenue, to F. Beretz.

Staten Island.

P. G. Ullman, Jr., of the Princess Bay Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Depew her house and plot in Princess Bay to Mrs. Mary Olsen of Manhattan, who will occupy the premises.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, two lots on the corner of Fairview Avenue and Myrtle Avenue to W. R. Carpenter; two lots on Grove Place to Mrs. R. W. Van Fassel of New York City; one lot to Professor C. C. Cohn of Columbia University, who already owns Nepperhan property; two lots on Morningside Road to H. J. Kastle; two lots on Myrtle Avenue to H. T. Valentine, and one lot in addition to his plot of three lots on Hill Terrace, to J. W. Parker of New York City.

A Recent Buyer.

M. Bayard Brown is the buyer of the two apartment houses known as the Medford South and the Barryhome, occupying the block front in the east side of Broadway between 163d and 164th Streets, sold by the Hall-Berwin Corporation about a week ago.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Dr. Frederick De Sola Mendes the four-story and basement dwelling 140 West Eightieth Street to Melvina Arnold.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story and basement dwelling 35 West Sixtieth Street to Louise Wolfert.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased for Mary E. Cuming, through H. T. Gurney, the four-story and basement house 7 East Ninth Street for two years to Gustavus T. Kirby, for his own occupancy.

Porter & Co. have leased for Henry J. Webster to Henry Van Praag the three-story dwelling at 169 West 126th Street.

$100,000 Building for Arms Company.

Plans have been filed at Bloomfield, N. J., by the International Arms and Fuse Company for the construction of a one-story iron and steel factory building, 184 by 525, to be erected on Grove Street, along the Orange branch of the Erie Railroad. Francisco & Jacobus, the engineers, have estimated the cost at $100,000.

Apartment Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased a large apartment in the new building at 993 Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth Street, for Bing & Bing to John McHugh, of Sioux City, Iowa. Also an apartment in the new building at 45 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the new Colony Club structure, to Sherburne Prescott.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the E. A. L. Park Avenue Company, in its new apartment house at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, a suite of fourteen rooms and four baths to L. A. Hamilton. The apartment leased is the last one of the larger corner apartments vacant, all having now been rented before the house is ready for occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Corn & Co. have leased for the Hotel Operating Associates the corner store in the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, to the Brodil Luggage Shop for a short term.

Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., have leased for Fernando Wood, who recently purchased 17 West Forty-fourth Street, the entire twelfth floor to C. N. Hammond, wholesale dealer in feathers, for five years at an aggregate rental of over $25,000.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the store at 9 East Forty-ninth Street for Charles Brown to Close Costume Company and A. Guglielmo; also two stores at 41 to 43 East Forty-fourth Street to Joseph Wessman, and the store in 12 West Forty-seventh to Mme. Blanche, milliner.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to July 27.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; adjourned to July 22.

Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 69th St, 40x65, unfin. bldg.; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre Co. et al.; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due on judgment, $39,225.82; taxes, &c., $1,837.14; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

106th St, 332 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Rachele Podesta against J. G. Andriachio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G McConnell, referee; due on judgment, $15,-388.74; taxes, &c., $151.55; to the plaintiff, for $8,000.

122d St, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against G. C. Kline et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $10,900.87; taxes, &c., $687.95; to the plaintiff, for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritzaro Realty Co. et al.; C. C. Lockwood, attorney; J. Halpin, referee; due on judgment $268,403.15; taxes, &c., $7,732.76; to the plaintiff, for $270,000.

99th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, five-story flat; E. H. Rosenquest et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & C., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due on judgment, $19,752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.20; to the plaintiff, for $42,000.

15th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & Sturges, attorneys; W. P. Schenck, referee; due on judgment, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $281.20; to the plaintiff, for $18,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, n s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 26th St (331 to 339) x125x 24.9x100 to 1st Av x74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1); Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $160,174.52; taxes, &c., $19,987.79; to the plaintiff, for $175,000.

29th St, 329 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1s. Av, 23x98.9, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $18,066.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

Mott St, 284, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x 86.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due on judgment, $4,510.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to first mortgage of 122,000; to the plaintiff, for $24,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 23, n s, 76.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbelovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition; to Samuel Smail, for $20,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 628 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 37.6x93.11, five-story tenement; J. L. Donley against M. A. Franklin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due on judgment, $11,802.48; taxes, &c., $361.10; subject to a prior mortgage of $22,500; to the plaintiff, for $34,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; vacant; adjourned to Aug. 3.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 205th St, 50x 100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahn et al.; Williamson & Pitt, attorneys; C. Mosey, referee; due, $2,520.27; taxes, &c., $65; to the plaintiff, for $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100.6x20.10x100, vacant; to the plaintiff, for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

110th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $518.45.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against J. Youngs et al.; H. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,033.44.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x 30.7x21.11, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. D. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c. $126.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x ——, 172d, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Southfont, referee; due, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

6th Av, s e corner of 11th St, for a six-story tenement and store, 34.5x90; Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Edgecomb Av, s e corner of 139th St, for a five-story tenement, 72.11x76.4; 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., 1,584 7th Av., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $50,000.

Edgecomb Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, for a five-story tenement, 99x71; same owner; same architect; cost, $60,000.

123d St, 436 East, for a two-story workshop, 37.6x25; L. H. Hemmerdinger, 960 Beck St. owner; C. J. Itzel, 847 Freeman St, architect; cost, $2,000.

St. Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, for a one-story garage, 18x24; H. W. Lloyd, premises, owner; G. J. Hardway, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $700.

Washington Av, s w corner of 166th St, for a three-story brick store and loft, 52x98.5; Irving Levy, 119 West 23d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Gillespie Av, e s, 105.77, 105.99 ft n of Coddington Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x40; Margaret Berrian, 2,167 Glebe Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Gillespie Av, e s, 180.99 ft n of Coddington Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x40; Samuel A. Berrian, 2,512 Maclay Av, owner; Anton Pirner, architect; cost, $3,000.

Boston Road, s e corner of Wilkins Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50.5½x 103.8; Av. St. John and Fox St. Corporation, Elias Lapin, 661 Tinton Av, Treasurer, owners; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Fordham Road, s s, corner of Elm Place, for a one-story brick store and market, 159.4x 86.6; Elm Holding Co., Wolf Burland, 807 Westchester Av, President, owners; Frankfort & Kirchner, 390 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

55th St, 60 East, to a four-story dwelling, J. A. Hawes, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

56th St, 76 East, to a four-story dwelling; same owner; same architect; cost, $5,000.

64th St, 115 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; Dr. J. J. Moorhead, 301 East 89th St, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner 176th St, 199.11x 100; Moses J. Stroock, referee, to Helen M. O'Brien, 1 West 85th St, July 19, (mtg $263,000;) attorney, John P. O'Brien, Room 1,500, Municipal Building.....$20,200

AVENUE A, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x 100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27.....$100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 16th St, 22x93; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

AVENUE D, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

CORTLANDT ST, 85, s s, 79.7 ft e of West St, 22x57.10x22x58; Cortlandt St, 87, s s, 59 ft e of West St, 20.10x58x20.4x58; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 165, s s, 26.1x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

GOERCK ST, n w s, 75 ft n e of Grand St, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

HENRY ST, 214, s s, 70.7 ft e of Clinton St, 21.7x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$100

LEWIS ST, 53, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,327, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Irving Washburn, referee, to Adam Moran, 2,603 21st Av, Brooklyn, July 14; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St.$9,800

PLEASANT AV, s e corner 120th St, 40x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

RUTGERS ST, 9, e s, 25x104.6; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 250.10 ft s of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

WALKER ST, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Julia M. Love et al., 420 Riverside Drive, July 19; attorneys, Edwards & B., 31 Nassau St.....$20,000

WEST BROADWAY, 418-20, w s, 27.6 ft s of Prince St, 50x164.11; Amos T. Eno to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, 16-24 West 44th St, June 15 .....$1

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft s of 104th St, 75.10x100.3; Fannie Frankel to Bloomfield Realty Co., 49 Loew Av, July 8; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

2D AV, 2,207, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 33.11x—; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

5TH AV, 2,137, e s, 50.5 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$1

5TH AV, 2,139, e s, 33.11 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

7TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10x125; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

7TH ST, 189 East, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7x21.6x41.9; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

12TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x103.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

46TH ST, 117 and 119 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; John L. Teany et al. to Forster Realty Co., 124 5th Av, (mtg $50,000,) July 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

65TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x79; Kate F. O'Meara to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, July 14, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway .....$?

96TH ST, 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27, address, 281 Broadway $100

100TH ST, 411 East, n s, 211.3 ft e of 1st Av, 37.1x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

102D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 74.11x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.5; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 201 Broadway $100

111TH ST, n s, 63.6 ft w of Park Av, 38.3x 100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Home St, s s, 110.2 ft e of Union Av, 113.1x 99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

117TH ST, 438 and 440 East, s s, 201.10 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 442 and 444 East, s s, 165 ft w of Pleasant Av, 36.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 428 to 432 East, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 100.11 x e 43.5 x n — x w 0.5 x n — to street x w 43 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

118TH ST, 331.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 41.8x 100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27, address, 261 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 437 and 439 East, n s, 218 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100

119TH ST, 433 and 435 East, n s, 250.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowski to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

122D ST, 322 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; 122d St, 324 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

126TH ST, 215-217 East, n s, 172.9 ft e of 2d Av, 32x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

126TH ST, 205 to 213 East, n s, 92.9 ft e of 3d Av; 80x99.11; M. Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 99.11x w 139.4x n 78.4x n e — to street x e 130.5 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

136TH ST, 25 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27.....$100

137TH ST, 242 West, s s, 372.6 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

137TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 37.8x 99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

137TH ST, 244 West, s s, 471 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; City Real Estate Co. to Lillian F. Tucker, 149 West 127th St, (mtg $8,000,) B. & S., all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Emma Mayhew to Realty and Commercial Co., 30 Church St, July 6; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$1

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, n e corner of 192d St, 107.3x 230.8; Jennie Halpert to Max Halpert, 65 West 181st St, Jan. 14, 1914; attorney, Harry I. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$100

FORDHAM AV, s w corner of 171st St, 25x 100; Charles Meyer to Katharine Meyer, 2,405 Grand Av, (mtg $22,000,) July 19; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,068 and 1,070, e s, 55.4x 201.9; Philar Realty Co., Inc., to Henrietta Zadek, 562 West 113th St, (mtg $47,250,) May 27; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 299 Broadway $100

PLOT begins at centre line of block between Shakespeare and Boscobel Avs, 100 ft e of Shakespeare Av x 175.5 ft s of 163th St, runs n 25 x e 100.1 to w s of Boscobel Av x s 50 x w 100.1 x n 25; Bell, Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Louise Auerbach, 235 West 13th St, July 16; attorney, S. J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St.....$100

STEBBINS AV, s e s, at n s of 167th St, 62.6x19r61.2x65; Benjamin F. Gerdin, referee, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, July 15; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St.....$50 over mortgage

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 167th St, 150x 118.1 to Bronx Av x153.3x149.9; William R. Willcox et al., executors, &c., to Wardwin Co., Inc., 20 Vesey St, July 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$29,500

170TH ST, 580 East, s s, 17.4x109.8; Benjamin F. Gerding, referee, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, June 1; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St.....$50 over mortgage

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 44, w s, 20.4x162; Wall Street Journal Building Co. to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, prior mtg $850,000, due May 17, 1915, 6 p. c.; July 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$175,000

BROAD ST, 42, w s, 21x—; Wall Street Journal Building Co. to Charles de Rham and another, Philipstown, N. Y., prior mtg $250,000, due May 17, 1915, 4½ p. c., July 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St..$275,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Ludlow St, 25x 87.6; Coran Realty Corporation et al. to Theresa Samuels, 71 West 116th St., June 30, due as per bond; attorney, L. Werner, 42 Broadway $5,000

MADISON AV, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x20; Adam Moran to Julia M. Haskell, Skaneateles, N. Y., July 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St $8,500

WASHINGTON ST, 17 and 19, e s, 136.4 ft n of Battery Place, 45.8x62.4x irregular; Walter A. Burke and another to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, July 19, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway $23,000

8TH AV, e s, 74 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; William S. McCotter to John G. Davis, 261 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, July 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Foster & N., 61 Broadway $7,500

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9; One Hundred and Forty-nine East Fortieth Street Corporation to Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, July 14, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c. $110,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 70.10 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x65; Gaetano Pagano to Eugene Salvatore, 246 West 129th St, July 12, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 113.2 ft s of 160th St, 40.8x101.6; Ebling Co. to Stephen D. Pringle at Villa Pringle, Biarritz, France, July 19, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $26,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 78.2 ft s of 160th St, 40x101.6; same to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 19, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St $25,000

FULTON ST, e s, 190 ft n Becker Av, 40x125; Giovina Minutillo, 769 E 224 St to John Bussing, 205 East Lincoln Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Bussing Jr., 205 East Lincoln Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y $2,500

LOT 74, map, 107 lots Hudson Park; Biaggio Dina et al. to Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St. Ann's Av., July 1, demand; attorney, E. Cohn, 741 Broadway $2,500

WALTON AV, s e corner 177th; 125x75; Mary J. Price to National Holding Co, 369 East 149th prior mtg, $9,500, June 26, due &c as per bond; attorney, R. H. Bergmann, 3,219 3d Av $6,000

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 167th St, 150x 118.1 to Brook Av x 153.3x149.9; Wardwin Co., Inc. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $12,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to William R. Willcox, trustee, 635 Park Av, prior mtg $12,500, July 19, 3 years; attorney, same $7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 84, s store floor and basement; Rosalie Hessein to Hy. M. Baumoehl, 88 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914, ...$900

PARK AV, 1,172-78, and 93d St, 74 East, all; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to Simon Sindeband and another, 74 East 93d St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Deering & D., 135 Broadway $5,300

PIER New No. 13, North River, wharf property and land under water, containing 15,981 sq ft; The City of New York to Howard Carroll and another, executors and trustees of John H. Starin, 4 East 64th St, 10 years from date of completion of extension to Pier New No. 13; attorney, Corporation Counsel.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, all; Edgar B. Newman to Thomas J. O'Reilly, 508 West 121st St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; address, 100th St. and Broadway $16,500

1ST AV, 2,189, w s, 25 ft s of 103d St, 25x 100; Nicholas Ney, store and basement; Ferdinand Denhard to Louis Schneider, 1,375 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915 .....$1,500

28TH ST, 218-20 East, all; James A. Trimble to Revillon Freres, 26 West 25th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. B. Tanner, 74 Broadway $6,000

51ST ST, 524 West, store and basement; Josephine Tito to Charles J. Corney and another, 312 East 89th St, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St $528

112TH ST, s e corner of 7th Av, corner store; Fa Adolphe to George Rosenson, 249 West 112th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. G. Nissenson, 32 Liberty St...$2,000

141ST ST, 630 West, all; One Sixty Broadway Holding Corporation to Pedro Lascurain, 300 Central Park West, 3 years and 5 months from May 1, 1915 .....$42,000

NEPONSIT

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service. Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

PLANDOME BARGAIN

Near the Water

A complete stucco and tile house, 9 rooms and 3 baths. Ready to move in. Buyer will not have to spend a cent on place. Decorated, shades, screens, and planting all complete. Nice plot of ground. 3 minutes to station.

L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St., N. Y.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City

BUNGALOW, NEEDS REPAIRS.

$75 will put it in good condition, located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 10 minutes out. D. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$9,000 Sacrifice; beautiful artistic 9-room residence, 3 baths, every appointment, good size plot, excellent location; only appreciated by careful inspection.

$14,000 Colonial residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tile kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; beautiful solarium, open fireplace; sleeping porch, large lot, shade, shrubbery.

$14,000 Beautiful south side residence, center hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, solarium, sleeping porch, large plot; said to be one of the most artistic houses in Montclair.

$25,000 South side, large attractive residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, dining porch, 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 sleeping porches, solarium. One of the best constructed houses ever built in Montclair; exterior beautiful tapestry brick, copper leaders, gutters, tile roof; every appointment known to modern artistic houses.

I have all the properties to rent.

MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair. Phone 675.

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NEAR LAKE, LARGE GROUNDS

Ten rooms, two bathrooms. All-the-Year-Round Home with hardwood trim, parquet floors; electric light, and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express station on D., L. & W. R. R.; 48 minutes to N.Y. City; 900 ft. elev.; select neighborhood. Country club, golf, tennis, sailing.

Will sell $8,500. Easy Terms.

Address the OWNER, Box 472 Times Downtown, N. Y. C.

IF YOU HAVE $100



and can save $25 monthly, *and are sociably eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N.Y.

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by insuring the title. We are specialists in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,

HACKENSACK, N. J.

N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

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A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM

At Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres, smooth, rolling land

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 255, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
W. J. McDermott, Albert J. Maeola, W. F. & T. J. MacDonnell, Frank E. Benjamin, Roesner & Rosenberg, Louis Cohen, Samuel Kleiner, Charles Sternstein, Shade & Scher, Andrew Preis, Albert Lee, Theresa Abelson, Barnett Leeder, Victor Babell, Anthony Kelly, Herbert Cockshaw, Samuel Greenberg, Eugene M. Heimerdinger, Leopold H. Gels, Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co., Tower Const Co., Frank A. Grippone, Israel Shapiro, Henry S. Manning, Under objection: Charles O. Tobias, Leo Goldberg.
Michael T. Rovatzos, Louis Horowitz, Maurice Altman.
Adjourned cases: Isaac Heilman, Schnapp & Nass, H. & N. Citron.
Involuntary case: Petition Samuel A. Krulewitch.
Motions: A. P. Peristein, Larsen Mach Co., T. G. Gaylord, Margaret Faulhall, Leopold Hammell, A. D. Lawrence, E. B. Hart, N. Quiler & Co., S. J. Singer & Sons, Weingart & Weschler, Max Shenkow, W. F. McClelland, Abraham Goldstein, James T. Wood, Adolf Mandel, Celia Schaefer, Joseph L. Solmon, Alco Waist Mfg Co., R. G. Thomas & Son.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, C. J.—Room 433, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
U S Bermudez. Vassar Int'l Re-Assur Co.
U S Hoffman Co Sanders Canton Metal Ceiling Co.
Murino, Bauer Florida Ry, McGuirk NY, NH & H R R, Petersilge N Y, S & W R R, N Y & Bermudez Mowickel, Smith Simms Mfg Co, Porter S S Co Brooks & Co, Bencomono Erie R R, Planten Gedney, Royal Mail S P Co Steam Tug Morristown, Royal Mail S P Co Burke Merchants & Miners' T Co, Bang A. M. Wood & Co, Blauner Reisler Iron Works, Blauner N. Reisler, &c.
Re Chesebrough, Durand & Co Howard & Co, St'd A & R Co Warner-Quinlan Asp Co, Penn Steel Co N Y C Ry. (2.) Royal Mail S P Co Steam Tug Morristown, Burke Merchants & Miners' T Co, Crystal & Son, Lurich Curley, Corson Murphy Lamp Greco Gillespie, Sondheimer Wichfeld.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
U S Randon.
Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Bolotorefsky Rosentha l.
Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.
Re Samuel Jaller.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Vaughn, Clark Int R T Co, Weeks same, Buckman same, Puglisee A B See Elec Elec Co, Cahill Bell, Patterson Mitzel & Co, Robertson Mount & Robertson, Loaffer Sol, Balmetzki Houston Realt Co, Grankofsky Met Tobacco Co, Tunison B'way-Park Place Co, N Y Investors Corp Cohn, Wurtzel Wurtzel, Whitman Kovner, Flanagan C N Y, Devlin same, Driscoll Hecht, Re Lionello Perera Co, Friedman Spiro, Joyce Washington Storage &c. Co, Donaher Kenny, Thompson Heinze, Hitchins Tempest, Wagstaff Bleecker Co, K. Gomstock & Co, Monypeny Monypeny, Dixey A. H. Woods Prod Co, CNY Mirsky, Kennedy Mass Fire, &c. Ins Co, Esperanza Mfge Co Rosenthal, Same Pell, Shalek Jetter Brew Co, Hart Walsh, Macalusa Pietrowski & Konop Co, R & L Co Metz, Hasbrouck Am Temperance L I Assn, Freeman Bronx Nat Bank, Walsh Walsh, Rubenstein Rubenstein, Quinlan Lyons, Gotham Silk Hosiery Co Landay Bros, Heiperhausen Marx, Re Claremont Elec, &c. Co.
Fox Peacock, Wright Wright, Winkler Winkler, Tompkins Kiel Marble Co Fucigusa, Carrol Int R T Co, Dymand same, McMahon same, (2.) Papirman same, Blom Bloom, Lurich Curley, Furze CNY, Steneck Franke, Re Lipsco Co, Archer Lewinthal, Sharkey Int R T Co, Ewing same, Byers same, Wilde same, Bayer Ward, Barber Waddell, Silverstein Silverstein, Waldman Waldman, Re Norton, (Metzer.) Graeber Swartwout, Solomon Wacker, Lieberman Lieberman, Kenyeresc Kenyeresc, Neher Neher, Graeber Swartwout, Diehl Dock Const Co, Howard Nodell, Seeber Seeber, Fleitman Northern Bank of N Y, John Forsythe Co Tribune Assoc'n, Re Phoenix Ingraham, Littler Jaffe, Stewart & Co Tribune Association, Pines Townshend, Burwell Levy, Curnen Otten, (2.) Otis Litho Co Winik, Tepper Tepper, Re Trust of Educ'l Trav Koves Freed, Perry Perry, Austin Nichols Co Manhattan Ry, Harris Baker, Pakas De Voe, De Vito Festa, Re Knapp & French, May Ward Co Columbia Amuse Co, Clapp Colburn.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Charles F Pfander, George M Smith, Mary Carny, Susan V Baker, Anna Tonjann.
Mary Tone, Henry Rayer, Wm B Franke, James A Bennett, Carrie M Whitcomb, Marie A Trageser.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Goldstein Sandrowitz, Marcus Bunkin Coat, &c, Co, Rainey Moyse, Alhambra Garage Wuppermann, Saks & Co Woods, Hutchinson Shirt Co Hughes, Levinsky & Zisser Weiss, 471 Park Av Hollander.
Royal Furniture Co Jacobi, Myers Gray, Horowitz Telger, Speiser Stern, French Lindner, Wilbath Ry Co Crystal & Son, Lurich Curley, Corson Murphy Lamp, Greco Gillespie, Sondheimer Wichfeld.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—White Chambers—John Kirkland Clark, Croasin Woolf—Jerome F. Donovan.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Whelehan—Richard J. D. Keating.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Potomac Ins. Co. Kelly—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—West Side Savings Bank St. John's Park Realty Co, &c—Alfred J. Talley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Lester J. Saul Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—Wm. H. Kinnear.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Louis Lee Wolf Rose Reilly—Herbert J. Goodwin, Estate of Thomas Shaffery Isaac Kleinfeld—Samuel Goldsticker, Metropolitan Sav. Bank Margaret R. Mulvany—Robert J. O'Donnell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27, 1915.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of: Wills for probate:
Katharina Strenglein, Thekla Federhart, Herman Auerbach, C M M Hissenbuttel, Conrad Miller.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Gordon Int R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fowler Pitkowsky—Hal Bell. Re Cooper—Arthur N. Giegerich. Re Cohen—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions.
Re W 8th St, Dunning L I RR, McKnight Franklin, Re Grossman, (Hemlock St.) Steinway Kuntz et al, Savarese Hale, Re Hunter acctg, (Hoffman.) Kern Horse Rem Kern L I RR Newman et al, Gleason Craig et al, Cohen Dietz, Tax Lien Co Brighton Beach 1st et al, Burchell Burchell, Ackley Reid, Re Equit Trust Co, (Clinton Av.) Abbott Wiener, Gottlieb Schoenberg, Kochman Kochman, Ratzel Ratzel, Silberstein Geegold et al.
Bierman Axis Banev S, Herzog Herzog, Badenhausen Neenan Elev Co et al, Rudiger et al Coleman et al, Palmer Palmer, Boehringer et al Boehringer et al, Eldred Eldred, Vine White, Re Frances Disseaux, Re Seroes Lien, Swaine & Wort, Levin Nissenbaum, Schilowsky Schilowsky, Anderson Herts, Weiz & Zerweck, Goeller, Hall Auger et al, Levey Levey, Waller Boettcher et al, Kunitsky Kunitsky.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Kapalowitz, Nathanson, Haveson, Kaufman, Willeman, Eisenbarth, Wagner, Kaiser, Schaefer, Miller, Turner,
Niewiadomska, Negos, Batcoule, Cohen, Harrison, Barbarino, Miller, Bunce, Fickett, Hoekenbeck, Cohen.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Katherine Schmidt, Charles Johnson, Accounting of: Isaac Henderson, Amelia Murphy,
James F Mulrey, Clara Grillin, William H Allaso, Elizabeth Schmidt, Eliza Crosby.

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ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Desirable desk room, telephone, and stenographic service; reasonable. Room 1,207, 432 4th Av.

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Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

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KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

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GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Far Rockaway.—Nelson Av.; corner plot; terms to suit. T 89 Times.

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Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

WILL YOU BUY A NICE HOUSE at East Orange, splendidly located, at a Big Bargain—in fact, a Sacrifice? Urgent need of cash in my business necessitates it. Corner house, 9 rooms, with beautiful lawn, 50x100; ample room for garage; only couple minutes' walk from Grove St. station of the Lackawanna R. R.; worth $15,000; only small first mortgage of $5,000, at 5 per cent.; an unusual opportunity to secure a desirable property at a sacrifice owing to business reverses. Write or call on Owner, Room 206, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $25 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500, 5 minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $30 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $5,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 1094c; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 20 Liberty St., New York.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Big Farm, suited to alfalfa and potatoes, on macadam road, near two stations. $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

"NUTLET IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

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Wanted—To rent large, roomy house or bungalow; extra large living room; good plumbing and heating facilities; situated within walking distance good golf links; preferably near water Long Island or Westchester; within easy commuting distance New York; state full particulars when available, rental, &c. T 84 Times.

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Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season.
Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guest cottage, boathouse, with belvedere; servants' quarters, laundry; launch; coal, wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For price and further information address Box Z 360 Times Annex.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

For rent from Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916, a comfortably furnished house of ten rooms and two baths, pleasantly located, excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park St. Station, Erie R. R., Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 1936, N. Y. City.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 167 B'way, N. Y. 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

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MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
58 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

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Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 12th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach Li.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks fro. trolley, for $100 each; genuine bargain. C. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Av. Nicholas, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "I"."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—Eight, ten all light outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.
Luxuriously furnished 3-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th, 85th St., 236 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

19 West 9th St.—Four delightful apartments; 2 furnished; attractive Summer rates.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms. Phone Schuyler 7109.

Corner, southwest exposure; Summer. 840 West End Av. George A. Kelly, mornings.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $20-$23.

Large, airy rooms, latest improvements. S. W. CORNER 182D ST. & 3D AV.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 73d Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $880 to $960.
BROADWAY, REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive,
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 849 West 71st Street.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

97th St., 908 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

60TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor front room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence; attractive terms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 134th St.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE,
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marten.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Refined French family; quiet neighborhood; small number; (Rockaways;) excellent cuisine; ocean two blocks. Inquire Leland, 1 West 34th St.

Elmhurst.—Lady alone in her own house, like one or two lady boarders for the Summer. X 225 Times Annex.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

ADULTS.—Guests accommodated at private house in suburbs of Middletown, N. Y.; city, country combined; excellent house; table splendid, diet if desired. Phone or call, two days, at 111 West 75th St., city, or Phone Schuyler 10177.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

SIX LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let at Hillside House, Caldwell. MRS. M. E. JACOBUS.

MONTCLAIR.—Healthful mountain suburb; excellent accommodations; beautiful location. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Toland, Conn.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
THE GREENFIELD.
Desirable rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; suite; table guests.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family; large room, adjoining bath, for two.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD, private family, by young business woman; reasonable. S. J., 1,775 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

85TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

76TH, 47 EAST.—Nice, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; select, quiet house.

STENOGRAPHER.—At 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 18, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $8, $10.

West Side.

117TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$8.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

73D, 163 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Large rooms, with kitchenette; single; breakfast optional. Phone.

73D ST., 302 WEST.

ROOM AND BOARD; SUMMER RATES.

73D, 209 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large and medium room, bath; concessions.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Holton.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Desirable rooms, $3 and $5; bath.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

93D, 235 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt.

EDDIE FOY BLAMED IN DIVORCE REPORT

Referee Says John Wooster Dean Is Entitled to a Decree Over Wife.

SHE NAMED FANNY WARD

Evidence Against Dean Lacks Corroboration, Report Says—Foy Declares Witnesses Lied.

The report of Saul J. Dickheiser, the referee named to take testimony in the counter-suits for divorce of John Wooster Dean, the actor, and his actress wife, Sarah Jennie Gertrude M. Dean, has just been filed with the Supreme Court. The report is to the effect that the evidence against Mr. Dean lacks sufficient corroboration on which to base a recommendation, but that the evidence against Mrs. Dean appears to be sufficient to entitle Mr. Dean to a decree.

The suits were begun about a year ago, Mrs. Dean naming Fanny Ward, the actress, and Mr. Dean naming Eddie Foy, the comedian, who is known in private life as Edward Fitzgerald. The name of Mr. Foy appeared in Mr. Dean's first answer to his wife's suit, but in an amended answer he referred only to a "well-known actor." The suits for divorce were followed in December last by an action by Mrs. Dean against Miss Ward for $100,000 for alienating her husband's affections.

In particularizing her complaint against her husband Mrs. Dean said he was Miss Ward's leading man, and that they had misbehaved themselves at the Hotel Claridge between November, 1913, and the date of the action, and that they had also acted improperly in a Pullman car between Indianapolis and Omaha in April, 1911.

Eddie Foy's Name a Surprise.

The bringing of Mr. Foy's name into the suit and the referee's report will surprise many who know that actor intimately. In 1895 he married a danseuse, and the wedded life that followed has been one of the bright lights in the theatrical world. Mrs. Foy made it a habit to go with her husband wherever he was on tour, and they always appeared to be perfectly happy. They have eight children. Mr. Foy displayed great indignation before the referee. He said:

"Within the last ten years I have never been away from my family except for five nights, and those five nights I have spent in my room at the Lambs Club."

In the answer in which Mr. Foy's name was not mentioned Mr. Dean said that his wife had misconducted herself between 1905 and 1908 in West Sixty-fourth Street with a "well-known actor," and between the same dates at 22 West Sixty-first Street with the same man. Similar acts of misconduct were also alleged against her at Pelham Manor, where Mrs. Dean has a home.

Preceding the reference of the suits Mr. Dean bitterly fought an effort by his wife to obtain a liberal award of alimony. He said he could produce persons who would testify that the conduct of his wife and Mr. Foy had been of such a character that he had more right to a divorce than his wife.

Testify Against Mrs. Dean.

There were many hearings before the referee, during which more than 1,000 pages of testimony were taken. Mrs. Anna Fisher Everts, John R. Rogers, the theatrical man, and Will A. Page were among the witnesses who testified against Mrs. Dean. The substance of their combined testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Dean's stage name was Ruth Langdon; that she married her husband on Sept. 20, 1913; that while the play "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway" was on tour with Mr. Foy as the star and Mrs. Dean as a member of the company the two occupied connecting rooms, and that the relationship between them was of an improper character.

Mrs. Dean hotly denied every statement reflecting upon her. She said that, while she had known Mr. Foy for many years, and had frequently dined with him, no act of hers was ever open to criticism. Mr. Foy was equally earnest in his denials of the statements of those who had testified against Mrs. Dean. He was especially indignant concerning the statement of one of the witnesses, who quoted Mr. Foy as having said:

"I am a very lucky gambler, and a certain rich man gives me one-half of all his winnings, and I turn one-half of my gambling earnings over to Mrs. Dean."

Foy Says It's a Lie.

He characterized this as a "deliberate falsehood." Concerning his relations with Mrs. Dean he said:

"I have known her for five years, but she is only an acquaintance, and has never borne any closer relationship to me."

The report is yet to be acted upon by the court.

STRIKERS DOFF HATS, QUIT.

Mrs. Lage Pays Off Her Kiln Men In a Polite Walkout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 20.—The most urbane strike on record started today at the Menlo Park Tile Works, owned by Mrs. B. Lage of New York. Yesterday the fifteen kiln burners and their helpers quit work, the kiln burners wanting $2 for a nine-hour day in place of $1.66, which they were getting.

Mrs. Lage arrived today at noon, with a satchel containing money, the payroll for the week, and found all the strikers sitting about waiting for her. As she appeared they rose and took off their hats.

"Good morning, men," said Mrs. Lage. "Sorry you've quit. If any of you feel like coming back, I'll take you on at $1.66. If you don't I'll get somebody from Perth Amboy to take your places."

"Thank you very much," said William Wilcox, spokesman for the strikers, "but I am afraid we must insist on $2."

"In that case," said Mrs. Lage, "I fear our connection is severed. Come forward and I will pay you off."

Each striker doffed his hat as he got his money. Nevertheless, arrangements have been made to get police protection for the plant from New Brunswick and Metuchen, as there are no police in Menlo Park.

BAD CHECK TANGLES WOMAN

Mrs. Helen L. Grace Overdrew Account and Is Arrested.

Mrs. Helen L. Grace, who lives at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, with her stepson, James J. Grace, was very indignant in Yorkville Court yesterday when held in $1,000 bail for further examination Thursday by Magistrate McQuade on a technical charge of passing a worthless check.

The complainant was Mrs. Carrie Folsom of 15 East Fifty-fourth Street, who alleged she cashed a check for $15 on the Harriman National Bank for Mrs. Grace and the check was returned with the statement that Mrs. Grace's account had been overdrawn. Mrs. Grace denied any evil intent, saying she had no idea her balance had been exhausted.

FIND GEM, NOT BOMB, PLANT.

Detectives Interrupt Diamond Synthesist in Explosives Hunt.

Anybody who wants to pick a fight today with Owen Eagan, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, has only to ask him how his raid on the German gas bombmaking plant on Staten Island came out yesterday morning.

It was a dark, and would have been a stormy night if the weather man's prediction had come true, and Inspector Eagar, Detective Barnetz, who foiled the St. Patrick's Cathedral bomb plot, a Government detective, and several others who were taken along in case of serious resistance, decided to make the raid that had been planned for several days. The dark secret that gas bombs were being made in a shack on Van Duser Street, St. George, had been divulged to the Inspector by neutrals living in the vicinity.

Three detective-laden automobiles made their way to 51 Van Duser Street at 1 o'clock in the morning and the detectives surrounded the building, through one of the windows of which a light could be seen. A man was seen inside bending over a gas furnace and pouring some dark fluid into the melting pot. The detectives tiptoed to the door with revolvers drawn, ready to burst their way in, but found that the door opened readily. They rushed in and confronted the man who stood, with arms bared and disheveled hair, over the furnace.

"Now tell us what you are doing," demanded Eagan as the others kept a close watch to see that confederates did not move anything.

"Making bombs," the man replied in a stage whisper, without looking up from his work. "The mercuric-cyanide kind—ship 'em off to Germany by way of New Jersey—they use 'em in the trenches—poisonous gas; kills 'em off quick."

His visitors did not hurry cautiously out when the man said this, and he looked up in surprise. Inspector Eagan told him who he was and was about to place the man under arrest when he burst into a laugh.

"Why, I thought you were just some of the curious neighbors and that's the way I scared them all away," he said. "I'm making diamonds. Have almost completed a process that will make me rich and had to keep the process secret by scaring people away."

The crestfallen detectives searched the place while the synthesist looked on smiling, and found nothing which could be considered a bombmaking material. They found instead several chunks of iron containing white bubbles, which the inventor said would be diamonds when the process was perfected.

Detective Captain Van Wagner of Staten Island said he did not know Inspector Eagan was planning a raid on the "bombmaker's" shop or he could have saved him the trouble. He said he investigated the rumors a week ago.

CHINESE WOMEN DOCTORS.

Dr. Yamei Kin Tells of Training Schools at Tien-tsin.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—"Women in China have an aversion to a male physician, and so we are training women practitioners in our schools in Tien-tsin. We have done much in caring and curing the diseases of women and children, and our work is really just commencing."

In the purest English, Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman, head of the Women's Government Hospital at Tientsin, told of the important work she is doing in North China, when the liner Manchuria arrived today.

Eight years ago Dr. Yamei Kin, a graduate of the old New York Infirmary for Women and Children, who afterward did three years' post-graduate work in New York hospitals, really founded the institution in North China, which has had an eventful career since that time. The money for the institution was furnished by the Chinese Government, and the Government takes deep interest in the work.

There are two other Chinese women graduate physicians with Dr. Yamei Kin in the hospital, besides a staff of twenty nurses. In addition to the work of caring for sick Chinese women and children, who come many miles to the hospital, training is given nurses, and many of these have afterward come to this country to study medicine.

"I am on leave for a year," said Dr. Yamei Kin. "I am going to visit here, but the greater part of my leave will be spent in the East, where I shall visit hospitals. I shall also lecture in many places on the work we are doing in our hospitals."

PARKER MUCH IMPROVED.

Congressman Who Suffered Mental Breakdown Now in State Hospital.

The condition of Representative R. Wayne Parker of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, who suffered a mental breakdown and was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J., on Monday, was reported yesterday as much improved. It was said that Mr. Parker is a personal patient of Dr. Britton D. Evans, the Director of the hospital.

The Representative was removed to the observation ward of the City Hospital from his home, 20 Saybrook Place, Newark, at the direction of Dr. Joseph F. Fewsmith and Dr. J. Henry Clark. Upon the testimony of the two physicians Mr. Parker was committed to the State Hospital.

In a private automobile Mr. Parker was accompanied to the institution by Dr. Ambrose F. Dowd of the City Hospital, and Detectives Frank Donnelly and Luke Conlon of Newark Police Headquarters. The trip was not completed until yesterday morning. Mr. Parker spent the night at the country home of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, a lifelong friend, at Mendham, N. J.

Dr. Evans believes that with proper treatment Mr. Parker's mental condition will improve and he will regain his normal composure in a short time. The Congressman's ailment is said to be due to his close attention to his legal practice and over study of national legislation. The excessive hot weather is said to have brought his weakened mental state to a climax on Sunday.

BURGLAR AND DOCTOR HELD.

Thief's Plea for Heroin Leads to Arrest of Physician.

Edward Day of 308 West 123d Street was picked up by detectives last evening at 121st Street and Seventh Avenue as a suspected person, and confessed he had just returned from robbing the store of Roth & Maibe, wholesale dealers in novelties at 110 Seventh Avenue. A handbag he carried contained articles which the police said were worth $500.

After he had been locked up in the West 123d Street station, according to his custodians, Day asked for heroin and then asked for his wife. She visited the police station and conferred with him. The detectives trailed her to the home of Dr. Samuel J. Hoyt, at 113 West 126th Street. When she left the house they searched her and found a package of the drug in her possession which she said she had just bought from Dr. Hoyt for $1.50.

Dr. Hoyt was arrested and taken to the West 123d Street Station. He said he had sent the drug to Day, who was his patient, because he needed it. He was charged with violating the law in selling a narcotic with a prescription. He gave $500 bail. He was arrested on July 14, the police say, for having 198 grains of morphine without having recorded it.

Magistrate Marsh then held him in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Last night he asked that the second charge also be made before the court tomorrow.

Children Divide Gardiner Estate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20.—The net estate of Elizabeth C. Gardiner of Gardiner's Island is $32,072. The estate will be divided between the children as follows: Mrs. Coralie L. Gardiner Cox of Dolgely, North Wales, $4,418; Adele Gardiner of Gardiner's Island and Lyon Gardiner, owner of Gardiner's Island, $4,418 each, and Winthrop Gardiner of Hicksville, N. Y., $15,355. Persons whose identity is not disclosed in the decree are to receive $3,208. Mrs. Gardiner left no will, and the settlement is by agreement of the heirs.

EX-CONVICT IS HELD AS 'RIPPER' SUSPECT

Queens Prisoner Answers Description of Man Who Killed Charles Murray.

SERVED 9 YEARS IN SING SING

Graham Was Once Suspected of Having Murdered a Girl in East Elmhurst.

Detectives in Manhattan and Queens County are investigating the recent past of Leon Graham, 25 years old, held in Long Island City on the theory that he may be the "Ripper" who killed four-year old Charles Murray on the night of May 3 in a tenement house at 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. He was recently released from Sing Sing after serving a nine-year sentence for an attack on a little girl and he is now held without bail on a charge of attacking a twelve-year old boy last week.

Graham's record, coupled with the fact that he is thought to have been staying at the Municipal Lodging House in Manhattan at the time the Murray boy was killed, has made him the object of the police suspicion. The man attempted to commit suicide in the Queens County jail last Saturday. Graham answers the general description of the "Ripper" given by the children who are believed to have seen him prior to the murder of the Murray boy. He will be taken before these children today.

There is, however, a question in the mind of the police concerning the accuracy of their theory, because the assumption that Graham murdered the Murray boy destroys the previous police assumption that Charles Murray and five-year old Lenora Cohen, who was killed by a "Ripper" at 350 Third Avenue, on March 19, were murdered by the same man.

Captain Herbert Graham, of the Queens County Detective Bureau, said last night that the prisoner was in the State Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for a misdemeanor at the time Lenora Cohen was killed, so he could not have committed that crime.

Graham was convicted in 1907 of an attack on a little girl in Elmhurst, and was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. He was suspected at the time of the murder of Amelia Charlotte Staffeldt, 12 years old, who was killed by a degenerate in East Elmhurst, but his innocence of this crime was proved. The man was released from Sing Sing recently after serving nine years of his sentence, and he returned to his old haunts in Brooklyn and Queens.

Early last week Louis Jacobson, 12 years old, of Elmhurst, was attacked by a man near the spot where Graham's crime of nine years ago was committed. Graham was arrested on suspicion, being held on a charge of vagrancy. When he was arraigned in the Flushing Police Court yesterday, Louis Jacobson identified him as the man who had attacked him, so the charge of vagrancy was dropped and one of assault made. It was then that the police developed the theory that Graham may have murdered Charles Murray.

Graham's character is well known in Queens County, where he has lived, except for his term in prison, since his birth. Before he was sent to Sing Sing, nine years ago, he was believed to have attacked a number of little girls and boys in Queens County.

SING SING CONVICTS FIGHT.

Leader of "Low Brow" Element Made Attack with a Knife.

The first real fight at Sing Sing, since the Mutual Welfare League was started by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne last December, occurred yesterday afternoon in the big mess hall near the river in which a prisoner named Sam Barberi suffered cuts in the arms and face and three others were bruised. Crockery was smashed and there was considerable excitement before the trouble was quelled by the keepers.

The fight started following an argument between Charley Young and a man named Fenatelli, who were separated after they had bombarded each other with heavy cups and dishes. Officers of the league separated the infuriated men and locked Young up, while his opponent was taken to the hospital to have his injuries attended to. A second fight began between Bosco Lynch, the leader of the "lowbrow" element in the prison, Jimmy Jasper and Sam Barberi. Lynch had a knife in his hand and Dominick Malsetti seized a knife and rushed to the assistance of Barberi.

William Halpin, a keeper, separated the men with the assistance of other keepers, after Barberi had been cut on the face and arms. All the prisoners who took part in the disturbance will be dealt with by the Mutual Welfare League, which held a preliminary meeting last night.

"Curly" Joe Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens, who is said to have become annoyed because he was neglected by the league, has volunteered to form one of the fifty-five prisoners that are to be sent to Great Meadow prison, and leaves Sing Sing this morning.

MEXICAN OIL CO.'S REPORT.

Contracts Made for Sale of 7,500,000 Barrels in Europe.

The report of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., and its subsidiaries, the Mexican Petroleum Company of California and the Huasteca Petroleum Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, shows profits in 1914 of $2,763,055, compared with $4,275,369 in 1913, and $3,044,771 in 1912. The sales amounted to 8,231,348 barrels of oil compared with 12,325,288 in 1913. The conserved yield of oil was 8,711,455 barrels, compared with 9,624,764 in the previous year.

Losses in sales, according to the company's report, were due largely to the falling off in amount of oil taken by customers in Mexico, particularly the National Railways of Mexico. The political disturbances in Mexico and the European war contributed to the decrease in profits. In 1913, dividends were paid on the preferred and common stock, but no dividend was paid last year and, after minor deductions, $2,718,021 was applied to surplus.

The company announces that an additional $200,000 will be spent on the company's property at Carteret, N. J. About $90,000 will be spent on the Providence, R. I., property, and $150,000 on the Portland, Me., property.

The report contained the statement that the company had contracted to sell 7,500,000 barrels of oil in Europe, presumably to the Allies.

ARREST ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Chicago Fugitive Accused of Getting Away with $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—William Harney, who is said to have made $50,000 in Chicago last Winter by swindling wealthy business men, was arrested near here today and taken to Trenton, from which place he will be returned to Chicago. Harney was swinging in a hammock outside his home on the bank of the Raritan River, between here and Bound Brook, when Detectives came unexpectedly upon him. He did not resist arrest and, according to the police, laughingly observed that it was "easy to swindle men of means."

The particular offense with which Harney is charged is that he fraudulently obtained $5,000 from D. E. Baker, a lumber merchant of Traer, Iowa. According to the Chicago detectives who identified the prisoner here, he met Baker in Chicago last Winter and represented himself as the administrator of a large estate in Plattsburg, N. Y. Baker wanted to borrow $100,000 for use in his business and Harney, according to the story, gladly consented to make the loan. The two men went to a lawyer who drew up the necessary papers, after which Harney is said to have asked the lumberman for $5,000 as a commission for the lawyer. Baker swears he gave Harney a draft for this amount, which the man cashed before disappearing.

FIELDER SCORES HATTERSLY

Jersey Governor Believes Captain Guilty, Although Acquitted.

TRENTON, N J., July 20.—In signing an order today which released from arrest Captain George D. Hattersly of Company D, Fifth Infantry, and restored him to duty, Governor Fielder expressed his conviction that Captain Hattersly was guilty of the charges on which a court-martial had acquitted him. He was arrested last September. He was tried on four counts, including twenty-four specifications, charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and disobedience of orders, to the prejudice of military discipline, before a court of which Lieut. Col. George T. Vickers was President and Major George F. Brensinger Judge Advocate. Governor Fielder said:

"I cannot agree with the court in finding Captain Hattersly not guilty on all charges. With regard to the first, the roll of the attendance at officers' school and the testimony of several officers show that Captain Hattersly was not present on the days specified. All the specifications of Charge 2 (referring to alleged disobedience of orders) seem to me to be proved. He also failed to obey an order to turn over his company's property to Lieutenant Flynn, whom he permitted to secure such property as best he could, and I am satisfied that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman."

FLEE FROM MONTCLAIR JAIL.

Two Men Accused of Seven Burglaries—Much Loot Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 20.—An alarm has been sent out for two young men who, the police say, confessed to seven burglaries here, and escaped from jail last night by walking through a little-used door in the cell corridor, to which they had been admitted because of the heat, and then slipping from the Municipal Building through the Council Chamber.

The fugitives said they were Charles Lang and George Lewis of New York. They were arrested by Policeman Lennon last Thursday night as they were about to enter the home of R. F. Kip in Duryea Road. Thousands of dollars' worth of loot was recovered by pawntickets found in their luggage and jewelry in their trunks at Greenwood Lake, where they had been spending the Summer.

Among the things recovered were $1,800 worth of silverware stolen from W. B. Fullerton, 2 Princeton Place, and jewelry and silver stolen from W. R. Wood, 158 Lorraine Avenue; the Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, 287 Upper Montclair Avenue, and Frederick Muhlmeister, 100 Mount Hebron Road.

BACHELOR "MOTHERS" GIRL.

Thomas Miller of Passaic Washes, Dresses, and Feeds 4-Year-Old.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—An unusual story of a bachelor's care of a four-year-old girl was told this morning by Thomas Miller of 118 Second Street. Joseph Samtax of Athenia, who claims to be the father of the babe, is making an effort to obtain possession of the child. The case was tried in the City Court, but decision was reserved this morning.

"I have cared for her like a mother," Mr. Miller said, "and I love her. I wash, dress, and feed her, and I am not ashamed. She is growing strong and healthy and calls me her 'daddy.'"

The child for a time, he admitted, was in the home of his sister, Mrs. Samtax, while he was ill, but he denied she was Samtax's daughter. He got the child two years ago from an east side family, he said.

NAME FIRST POLICEWOMAN.

Paterson Commissioners Appoint Mrs. Henderson Dance Hall Censor.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—Paterson at last has a policewoman, Mrs. Belle Headison, widow of John A. Headison, who was a constable here. Mrs. Headison first was appointed a Dance Hall Inspector, but she found trouble in enforcing her authority on several occasions, so this afternoon she induced the Police and Fire Commissioners to make her a policewoman to serve without pay.

Mrs. Headison says that now that she is possessed of full police power she will be able to do much better work in looking after the dance halls. She will not have to wear a uniform, but she has a police badge and authority to go armed. Her home is at 151 Park Avenue.

Fielder Reprieves Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Governor Fielder today signed a reprieve for Edgar C. Murphy, the Burlington County murderer. He was to have been executed during the week of Aug. 9, but has been reprieved until Oct. 18. The reprieve was granted to give counsel for Murphy an opportunity to lay the case before the Court of Pardons at the September meeting. Because of the mental condition of Murphy an application will be made to have his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

SWIMS IN HELL GATE WITH BOY ON BACK

Two Young Prisoners from Hospital on Blackwell's Island Strike Out for Manhattan.

13-YEAR-OLD IS EXHAUSTED

Chum Shoulders the Sinking Lad, Despite Protests, and Both Are Rescued by Life Savers.

Samuel Levine, 15 years old, of 601 Water Street, and Harry Gratsky, 13 years old, of 244 Monroe Street, attempted to escape yesterday afternoon from the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where they were imprisoned under treatment for trachoma, by swimming through Hell Gate toward the Manhattan shore. The younger boy became exhausted, and but for the pluck of his companion would have been drowned. Levine supported Gratsky until they were picked up by three members of a life-saving crew, who put out from Eighty-eighth Street and the East River.

The boys were committed to the institution last Saturday by Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court, and yesterday afternoon managed to slip from one of the wards unobserved. They went to the wharf, where they stripped off their clothing. They were seen in the water by physicians in the hospital, and the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station was immediately notified, and two patrolmen hurried to the foot of East Eighty-eighth Street.

The current was too strong for the boys, and Gratsky told his companion he could swim no further, but advised Levine to continue. Instead, Levine managed to get Gratsky on his back, and was continuing to swim toward Manhattan when William and Edward Kersten and Edward Benett, members of the life-saving crew, reached them in a boat. Levine by that time was also exhausted, and the boys were lifted into the boat and taken to Manhattan.

A call was sent to Reception Hospital, and Dr. Jones responded with pajamas for both lads. After being treated they were taken back to the island.

WANT WILSON RENOMINATED

Cook County Democrats Indorse the President for a Second Term.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—President Wilson was indorsed for renomination in 1916 at a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Cook County. Chairman Sabath, who presided, said that the local organization was the first in the country to go officially on record for a second term for the President, and these resolutions were adopted with a shout:

President Wilson has faithfully and successfully carried on the policies of the Democratic Party as laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Convention at Baltimore.

President Wilson as a peerless leader and statesman and as a true patriot has, in these trying times, with impartiality upheld the dignity and standing of this country among the nations of the world, protecting with firmness the rights of this country and its citizens and emphasizing at all times the demands of humanity.

In the interest of our country and nation we recommend the renomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States by the next national convention.

Chairman Sabath was instructed to appoint a committee of 100 to aid in the movement to bring the 1916 convention to Chicago.

BIDS FOR NEW CONEY LINE.

Part of the Culver Route to be Elevated Within 15 Months.

The Public Service Commission yesterday opened bids for the construction of Section 1 of Route No. 49 of the Culver Rapid Transit road in Brooklyn. The line is to be a three-track elevated road from Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, down Gravesend Avenue, over the route of the Culver line of the B. R. T. System to Coney Island. Section 1 covers that portion of the line extending from Thirty-seventh Street to the intersection of Gravesend Avenue and Bay Parkway (Twenty-second Avenue).

The lowest bid for the section, $877,959, was made by Post & McCord, Inc. The contractor must begin work within sixty days and complete it within fifteen months from that time.

4,451 INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

Census Shows a Decrease of 609 During Last Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—On New York's eight Indian reservations there were 609 fewer tribesmen now than there were a decade ago. This is shown in the official enumeration figures made public by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. Three of the tribes, the Onondagas, Tonawandas, and Tuscaroras, show same gain in population. Of the total of 4,451 Indians as compared with 5,060 in 1905, 762 are pagans and only 748 speak English.

In the eight reservations there are 87,676 acres, of which the Indians are cultivating this Summer 30,556. The census figures reveal that the St. Regis, Onondagas, and the Tuscaroras are the greatest tillers of the soil; the Allegany and the Cattaraugus Indians the smallest.

At the Onondaga Reservation 4,266 acres out of 7,300 are under cultivation; St. Regis, 10,638 out of 14,030; Cattaraugus, 4,447 out of 21,680; Allegany, 3,858 out of 30,469; Shinnecock, 71 out of 400 acres; Tonawandas, 2,527 out of 7,548; Tuscaroras, 4,740 out of 6,249.

In the 1905 enumeration the Poospatuck Indians were not counted separately. The recent census revealed 18 in Suffolk County. Little land on this reservation is under cultivation. The enumerator found it almost impossible to determine whether the inhabitants are citizens. They themselves claim they do not know. It is generally accepted, however, in political circles that they are not citizens, although most of them are more negro than Indian. It is understood that the reservation is not State or Government property, except possibly by virtue of a very old lease.

The Oneidas were enumerated in the 1905 census, but not in this year's, the reservation having been abolished.

AUTOS IN YELLOWSTONE.

Government Will Charge Admission and Regulate Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—After Aug 1 automobiles operated for pleasure only will be admitted to the Yellowstone National Prk. Motor cycles will not be permitted to enter the park. Feers ranging from $5 for runabouts to $10 for seven-passenger cars will be charged.

Regulations for the operation of motor cars in the park have been approved and promulgated by Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. On good roads with long stretches speed may be increased to twenty miles an hour, the maximum approved. Every motor car must run on a schedule of arrival at certain points, and fines will be imposed if a car reaches any of these points ahead of schedule. The fines range from 50 cents for each minute of the first five minutes to $1 per minute for each of the next twenty minutes. It is provided that a fine of $25 or ejection from the park or both may be imposed "for being more than twenty-five minutes early."

MAN IS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Idaho Rancher Threatened with Death If $6,000 Is Not Paid.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 20.—Ernest Empey, 35, a wealthy rancher, is being held by a lone bandit for $6,000 ransom, according to word received today from his ranch, which is thirty-three miles east of here.

Directions for delivery of the ransom brought to the ranch by Empey's 11-year-old son and neighbor lad provided that it be delivered on a lonely mountain road the night of July 24. Otherwise Empey is threatened with death.

CLAIMS EX-MINISTER'S BODY

Clergyman Identifies Late Henry Rollings, Who Was Unfrocked.

The body of Henry Rollings, an unfrocked minister, who died in the Harlem Hospital on Monday, was identified and claimed at the Morgue yesterday by the Rev. Robert Dockman of 37 East Seventy-first Street. Rollings was arrested a week ago Sunday for intoxication and disorderly conduct. He insisted he was Henry Lomberd, a doctor living at 189 Claremont Avenue, but an investigation of this address proved him to be Rollings, whose last pulpit was at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Rollings received his education in England, and was admitted to the Episcopal Diocese of New York in 1900. He was unfrocked in 1913 by Bishop Greer, and the reasons for his expulsion never were made known.

Workhouse for Male Flirt.

William Olmstead, 23, an ironworker, of 498 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days by Magistrate House in Morrisania Court yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Sabina Tracey of 448 East 147th Street, the wife of a city fireman. According to Mrs. Tracey, she was walking in East 147th Street a week ago when Olmstead made an insulting remark and became abusive when she demanded an apology. Mrs. Tracey told her husband who administered a beating to Olmstead. Mrs. Olmstead interfered, and the next day Mrs. Tracey procured a warrant for Olmstead's arrest.

SNOW FACES RECEIVERSHIP.

Court May Sequestrate Property in ex-Wife's Alimony Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin signed an order yesterday requiring Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., to show cause why his property should not be sequestrated and a receiver appointed. The order was the unlooked-for outcome of an application made by Mr. Snow on May 16, 1914, for a reduction in the payment of $4,000 a year to his former wife, Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost, for the maintenance of their two children.

The case was referred to Jacob A. Cantor. His report, confirmed by Justice Goff, recommended that the plaintiff be required to pay $8,000 a year instead of $4,000, and that his request that the children be placed in his custody be denied. It was also recommended that $4,000 be paid to Mrs. De Bost for the year that it took to hear the testimony and prepare the report.

Mr. Snow was ordered to pay a total of $9,054 by July 13 to cover the $4,000 and costs of the reference, but did not do so. The order is made returnable on Friday.

Mr. Wilson to Mrs. McKelway.

Mrs. Virginia Brooks McKelway, widow of Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who died on Friday last, yesterday received the following message of condolence from President Wilson: "I have just learned of your great loss, and my heartfelt sympathy goes out to you. It is a loss also for the nation to have such a man go."

FOR JARMULOWSKY'S DEBTS

Real Estate Turned Over in Private Bank Liquidation.

Thirty-seven parcels of Manhattan real estate, said to be worth about $2,000,000, were transferred to the Loretta Corporation of 37 Liberty Street on May 27 by Meyer Jarmulowsky, whose private bank failed last August, according to real estate transfers announced yesterday, with nominal consideration of $100 for each parcel.

Oliver L. Goldsmith, attorney, representing Mr. Jarmulowsky, said last night that the Loretta Corporation is a liquidating corporation for the bank's assets, formed under the agreement by which creditors are to get 100 cents on the dollar in about six years. Mr. Jarmulowsky is President of the corporation. Mr. Goldsmith said the real estate is to be sold to pay creditors, and that some payments have already been made in advance of the dates agreed on.

Happy Without Her Husband.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn refused yesterday to make permanent a temporary judgment of separation being granted a year ago to Mrs. Dorothy Peters Stevens from her husband, Harry A. Stevens, a salesman, of 884 Argyle Road, Flatbush. In the hope of a reconciliation the Justice signed an order continuing the temporary separation for another year. Mrs. Stevens is the daughter of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D. Stevens wants to live again with his wife and their two-year-old son Harry, but Mrs. Stevens said she was perfectly happy at the home of her parents.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
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AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
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SIX SONG BIRDS
George Armstrong, 10 Other Acts.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c., 35c., 50c.

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Laughing Hit of New York.
A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

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FRITZI SCHEFF MYSTERIAL MORTON & MOORE, Will Rogers, Courtney Sisters, Avon Comedy 4, etc.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
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Value in clothes—as in anything else—is measured by the service and satisfaction you get out of them and not by the price you pay.

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Fine domestic weaves—and a few imported fabrics in these $25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits, at $19.50

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Friday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

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BECKER'S STORY DOESN'T IMPRESS GOV. WHITMAN

Says It Throws No New Light on the Killing of Gambler, Herman Rosenthal.

APPLEBAUM ALREADY HEARD

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Secretary Denies Fear of Exposure Made His Chief Insane.

ROSE WILL NOT RETRACT

Some Corroboration for Death House Statement, but Many Men Mentioned Make Denials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Unless some new evidence is discovered to cast serious doubt on the guilt of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, Governor Whitman will not intervene to save him from suffering the death penalty in the electric chair next week for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

This was made clear after Governor Whitman had received today from the hands of John B. Johnston, associate counsel for Becker, the long statement penned by the condemned man in the death house at Sing Sing, in which he tells of his relations with Rosenthal, Jack Rose, the principal witness against him; "Big Tim" Sullivan, and others.

"I have read Becker's statement," said Governor Whitman tonight. "All I care to say regarding it is that it contains little that was not known to me at the time Becker was on trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The statement sheds no light whatever on the killing of Rosenthal.

Only One Thing New.

"There is only one thing new in the statement. That is the allegation that the late Alfred Henry Lewis told Becker he was to be 'framed up.' That would have been an important bit of evidence, if true. But, if it were true, why was not Lewis called to the stand during Becker's second trial? Now, with Becker facing death, we hear of this matter after Lewis is dead."

The Governor said that during Becker's trial he was familiar with virtually all the allegations made by the condemned man in the statement. The Governor added that he would have questioned Becker concerning them if Becker had taken the witness stand in his own defense. The Becker statement, the Governor declared, only confirmed Jack Rose's story that, after the Rosenthal murder, Becker was sending to Rose charging him not to tell anything he knew about the case.

Bernard Sandler, attorney for Rose and for Sam Schepps, another witness at the Becker trial, conferred with the Governor today.

"Sandler told me," said the Governor, "that he recently had talked with Rose, and that he would not retract a bit of his testimony."

The Governor said tonight that Harry Applebaum, formerly "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary, conferred with him recently. Applebaum added no material evidence to the case, the Governor said.

MANY DENY BECKER'S STORY.

Harry Appelbaum Says "Big Tim" Liked Rosenthal as Friend.

Harry Appelbaum, once secretary to "Big Tim" Sullivan, said last night, that from his knowledge of the case, he was sure that Becker had no motive to kill Rosenthal. There never was any proposal made by "Big Tim," he said, for Rosenthal to go away.

Appelbaum's story corroborates, to a great extent, the story which Becker wrote in the death house. Appelbaum admitted that he met Becker at all the times referred to in the condemned man's statement.

Becker's story brought forth denials yesterday from several persons whose names he mentioned. Among them were Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, Magistrate Morris Koenig, Lieutenant William Funston, Lawrence Mulligan, and Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman.

The prevailing opinion at the District Attorney's office and at Police Headquarters was that Becker's story contained little that was not known already. Governor Whitman as District Attorney had heard most of the details. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods said the statement concerned very few persons who are now in the Police Department.

W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, Becker's counsel, may make an application for a new trial this week, it was learned yesterday. The alleged newly discovered evidence will be Appelbaum's story and a letter written by Joseph Murphy, a prisoner in Sing Sing, who said that while he was in the Tombs he heard Rose, Webber, and Vallon plotting to "frame" Becker.

Appelbaum Talks of "Big Tim."

"One day early in 1912 Tim told me that Rosenthal had been to him and asked him to loan him money for a bank roll," said Appelbaum. "He gave him $2,000 in cash. 'Herman came to him four or five days afterward and told him his bank roll man had disappointed him, and he begged and pleaded with Tim to loan him more money. Tim did not have the ready cash, so he gave him two notes of $2,500 each, and I think in the course of a couple of weeks Herman repaid the $2,000 in cash, but a few days afterward came back and got a note for $2,500. Now, does this look as though Senator Sullivan was in any way interested in the gambling house? Senator Sullivan went to Europe in April, 1912. I met him in Paris toward the latter part of May. I then noticed that he was a very sick man, being in a terribly unsettled mental condition. He was worrying over everything, and everything seemed to worry him. He made mountains out of molehills. The same condition manifested itself directly after he returned home, as those who were with him and about him well

Continued on Page 6.

NAVY TAKES CENSUS OF AMERICAN SHIPS

All Ocean and Lake Craft Being Surveyed for Use by Government in Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting under orders of Secretary Daniels, with the approval of the President, the Board of Inspection and Survey for ships of the Navy Department, is making a survey of all the American merchant vessels with a view to their use by the Government in the event of war. Every ship which flies the American flag is being taken into consideration, its tonnage, condition, speed, &c., noted, together with its availability as an auxiliary of the United States Navy.

Despite the apparent significance of this action, navy officials say that it merely is a precaution which is being taken to prevent a possible recurrence of the situation which prevailed at the outset of the Spanish war. At the beginning of that conflict there was a great demand for ships to be used as colliers, transports, supply ships, &c., as well as those which might be armed as auxiliary cruisers. But it was found that the Navy Department had made no list of such available vessels, and did not know where to look for them. As a result the Government bought vessels at fancy prices, far beyond their worth.

When asked today about the significance of this action navy officers said it did not mean that the Government was preparing for war or that recent events had made war any more probable than it had been for months. It was merely a precautionary measure in the interest of preparedness, they declared. As a result of it, if there should be a conflict with Germany, this Government would know exactly how many merchant ships were available, their tonnage, and seaworthiness.

At the office of Admiral Benson, Chief of Personnel, it was said today that the survey would include the vessels on the great lakes as well as oceangoing ships. The Government already has in hand a complete list of the German merchant ships, as well as the two warships, now interned in American waters.

TO PRAY FOR VICTORY AS SECOND YEAR OPENS

King George and Leaders of British Nation Will Attend Services Aug. 4.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—It is announced that the King and all the leaders of the nation will attend St. Paul's Cathedral on Aug. 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war, to inaugurate the second year of the war by invoking God's help.

POOR IN GERMANY LONGING FOR PEACE

Stockholm Hears War Weariness Spreads and There Is Talk of Martial Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A private message to the Stockholm Tidningen from Berlin, which, oddly enough, passed the censor, says the war weariness in Germany is becoming strongly evident in wide circles of the population and especially among the poorer classes. Great excitement prevails and a proclamation of a state of siege is expected.

The Dagens Nyheiter comments on this by saying that even if it is exaggerated, one thing is certain—among the whole German population a longing for peace is strongly felt.

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An organization which hopes to bring about a reconciliation between France and Germany has just opened offices here. It bears the title of "Voices in the Storm from German Switzerland."

The organization, according to the Zurich Post, intends by means of pamphlets and personal propaganda to establish a friendlier understanding through Switzerland between France and Germany.

A pamphlet written by the Rev. Dr. Baur of Basle has been issued. This describes a trip which he recently made through Germany, where he found the sentiment among the people generally favorable to peace.

HORTON'S SUBMARINE SANK THE POMMERN

Another Exploit of British Officer Who Caused Havoc in German Fleet Earlier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—The question who was the commanding officer of the British submarine which torpedoed the German battleship Pommern in the Baltic on July 2 was asked by Commander Bellairs in the House of Commons yesterday. Dr. MacNamara, the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replied:

"No official report has yet been transmitted to the Admiralty, but a semi-official report from the Russian Government states the name to be Commander Max K. Horton."

This is the first public announcement that the battleship sunk was the Pommern. All that had been known previously was that it was a battleship of the Deutschland class.

Commander Horton, when in command of the submarine E-9, torpedoed and sank the German cruiser Hela only six miles south of Heligoland, and less than a month later, on Oct. 6, the same submarine sank the German destroyer 126, "at the very throat of the Emb," to use Mr. Churchill's phrase. For these feats the Distinguished Service Order was awarded to the Commander.

Since then no German vessels except submarines have ventured outside their protective line of mines and guns in the North Sea, and enterprising British submarine commanders have had to find another field for their activities. Commander Horton has found it in the Baltic.

"We are not informed," says The Daily Chronicle, "whether the gallant commander was still in the E-9, but it is probable, because she is quite a new boat, completed by Vickers at Barrow last year. She has a submerged displacement of about 810 tons and carries four torpedo tubes on the surface. With 1,750 horsepower her speed is 16 knots."

SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH. $5 for 3. 364 5th Av. (34th St.)—Advt.

MILITIA TO QUELL BAYONNE RIOTERS; 1 DEAD, MANY HURT

Two Regiments Await Order to Subdue Strikers at Standard Oil's Plant.

FIVE FIRES START IN WORKS

Forty Huge Tanks Menaced by Rivulets of Flame from Cut Feed Pipes.

PITCHED BATTLE IN STREET

Mob Routs Police, While Bullets and Stones Fly—Guards Carrying Rifles Man Stockade.

Two regiments of New Jersey militia were ready at midnight last night to proceed to Bayonne to quell riots in the strike at the great plant of the Standard Oil Company. Early yesterday morning there were conflicts in which one man was killed, a dozen others were seriously hurt, and many slightly injured, and which ended in the company's guards being driven back within the concrete stockade and the city police practically leaving the field to the strikers.

The efforts of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead calmed the strikers in the afternoon, but at night several fires, supposedly incendiary, started in the plant, and until they were under control threatened the entire place.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven asked Governor Fielder for militia early in the day, but the Governor refused to call the troops out without a request from the Sheriff. At night Sheriff Kinkead left for the Governor's Summer home at Sea Girt, and it was understood that the Second Regiment, of Trenton, and the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, except Company I, which is composed of Bayonne men, were held in readiness. It was also said that the Essex County troop of cavalry might be called out.

Calls for Militia.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne asked the Governor for militia protection, and the Texas Oil Company, whose plant, a mile away from that of the Standard, has not been affected by the strike, also asked that the troops be called out.

Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson said that the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce for militia was premature. Sheriff Kinkead held a conference late at night with Governor Fielder and Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler at the Sheriff's Summer home at Deal Beach. Afterward he said:

"While there is some disorder in Bayonne it is not yet of a nature to warrant calling out the National Guard. The Governor is ready to aid us with any relief which may be found necessary."

The company refused to treat with the men unless they first returned to work, and this they would not do. Rival organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World were busy among the strikers, who were unorganized when they went out. Besides the 5,000 employes of the Standard the 2,000 men working for the Vacuum and Tidewater Oil Companies had also gone out, and a committee of the Bayonne strikers went yesterday afternoon to the Standard's plant in Linden Township, near Elizabeth, and tried to get the 2,000 men working there to quit.

The officials in Linden said there was no dissatisfaction, and that their men had no affiliations with the Bayonne strikers. But a general meeting of the Elizabeth workmen was called for noon today to hear the arguments of the visitors from Bayonne.

Dead.

STOVANCHIK, JOHN, 18 years old; Prospect Avenue and Thirty-second Street, Bayonne; shot in the head and died in the City Hospital. The strikers believed he was shot by a policeman, but there was no evidence to corroborate this view.

Injured.

CADY, DANIEL, Police Inspector; lacerations all over the body.
HARRIS, SAMUEL, policeman; hit by stone.
LANGTREE, JOHN, policeman; hit by stone.
McGEEHAN, HUGH, policeman; hit by stone.
VAN WOERT, Mervin, policeman; cut by a thrown bottle.
WHITNEY, FRED, policeman; right wrist slashed with a knife.
GRAGLIA, MICHAEL, laborer; 43 East Twenty-third Street; cut in head.
JIMNEH, JOHN, laborer; shot in the arm.
KARETSKI, MARTIN, laborer; leg broken.
KEEVER, ADAM, laborer; shot in the knee.
MACHAKOS, WALISKA, laborer; shot in the wrist.
POLOCA, FRANK, laborer; shot in the leg.
URNITZ, JOSEPH, laborer; shot in the thigh and abdomen.

Urnitz may die. All of the injured were taken to the City Hospital except Inspector Cady, who went home. It is believed that at fewest thirty other strikers and guards were cut or bruised less seriously than those listed in the rioting of the morning.

Three Plants Shut Down.

The entire Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company, which occupies a square mile at Constable Hook, was shut down on Tuesday after about a fourth of the 5,000 laborers had struck for a 15 per cent. increase in wages and when they considered fairer treatment by the foremen. At daybreak yesterday crowds gathered in East Twenty-second Street, where there are the main entrances to the plants of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies, and here union pickets were waiting. The strikers asserted that the two other oil companies were subsidiaries of the Standard, and although this was denied by their officers, several hundred of the Tidewater's workmen quit early in the morning. Both plants were shut down, which added 2,000 to the workmen out.

The Standard plant was guarded by 150 guards, armed with clubs. The strikers crowded along East Twenty-second Street in the early morning, and the presence of almost the entire Bayonne police force, seventy-five in number, under Inspector Cady, who was unpopular because of his part in minor conflicts on Tuesday, incensed the striking workmen.

The first conflict occurred at 7:30 o'clock, when seventy-five guards suddenly sallied out from the entrance to the plant in Avenue J and swarmed into East Twenty-second Street to disperse 200 strikers in front of the works. The strikers joined battle with enthusiasm, and there occurred a melee with clubs and bricks in which a number of persons were slightly hurt. The guards were driven back across the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey toward the plant. At the main gate they were reinforced by forty policemen, who

Continued on Page 4.

Ratproofing American Cities

New York may be next to wage systematic war on the rodents following the example of New Orleans and San Francisco. Read what they have done

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATION TO PREPARE

Pacifists, He Tells Exposition Audience, Are Seeking to "Chinafy America."

WANTS A LARGER ARMY

Asserts Readiness to Fight Is Peace Insurance—Derides "Elocution as a Substitute for Action."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered two addresses today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, one vigorous in tone on military preparedness, the other a brief, personal talk to "the men on the line," soldiers, sailors, and marines, at the enlisted men's club.

Colonel Roosevelt told the enlisted men that a man afraid to fight is not fit to vote. "A mother who is not willing to raise her boy to be a soldier," he said, "is not fit for citizenship."

In the main speech of the day the Colonel was warmly applauded when in an explanatory way he said:

"I'm not for war, I want peace, but don't want peace for Uncle San because outsiders don't think him worth kicking."

The Colonel was escorted from his hotel to the exposition grounds by a squadron of the First Cavalry, and by military and public officials. A Presidential salute of 21 guns was fired by warships in the harbor.

Urges War Preparedness.

Governor H. W. Johnson, the Colonel's running mate in 1912, introduced him to the audience in the Court of the Universe. The Colonel said in part:

"I have a very strong feeling about the Panama Exposition. It was my good fortune to take the action in 1903, failure to take which, in exactly the shape I took it, would have meant that no Panama Canal would have been built for half a century, and, therefore, that there would have been no exposition to celebrate the building of the canal. In everything we did in connection with the acquiring of the Panama Zone we acted in a way to do absolute justice to all other nations, to benefit all other nations, including especially the adjacent States, and to render the utmost service, from the standpoint alike of honor and of material interest, to the United States. I am glad that this is the case, for if there were the slightest taint upon the title to our conduct it would have been an improper and shameful thing to hold this exposition.

"The building of the canal nearly doubles the potential efficiency of the United States Navy, as long as it is fortified and is in our hands; but if left unfortified it would at once become a menace to us.

"What is true as to our proper attitude in regard to the canal is no less true as regards our proper attitude concerning the interests of the United States taken as a whole. The canal is to be a great agency for peace; it can be such only, and exactly in proportion as it increased our potential efficiency in war.

"Those men who like myself believe that the highest duty of this nation is to prepare itself against war so that it may safely trust its honor and interest to its own strength are advocating merely that we do as a nation regarding our general interests what we have already done in Panama. If, instead of acting as this nation did in the Fall of 1903, we had confined ourselves to debates in Congress and diplomatic notes; if, in other words, we had treated elocution as a substitute for action, we would have done nobody any good, and for ourselves we would have earned the hearty derision of all other nations—the canal would not even have been begun at the present day, and there would have been a general consensus of international opinion to the effect that we were totally unfit to perform any of the duties of international life, especially in connection with the Western hemisphere.

"Unfortunately in the last few years we have as regards pretty much everything not connected with the Isthmus of Panama so failed in our duty of national preparedness that I fear there actually is a general consensus of opinion to precisely this effect among the nations of the world as regards the United States at the present day. This is primarily due to our unpreparedness.

"We have been culpably, well-nigh criminally, remiss as a nation in not preparing ourselves, and if, with the lessons taught the world by the dreadful tragedies of the last twelve months, we continue with soft complacency to stand helpless and naked before the world, we shall excite only contempt and derision if and when disaster ultimately overwhelms us.

"Preparedness against war does not invariably avert war any more than a fire department in a city will invariably avert a fire; and there are well-meaning foolish people who point out this fact as offering an excuse for unpreparedness. It would be just as sensible if after the Chicago fire Chicago had announced that it would abolish its fire department as for our people to take the same view as regards military preparedness. Some years ago I was looking over some very old newspapers containing accounts of the early settlement of paid fire departments in this country, and to my amusement I came across a letter which argued against a paid fire department upon the ground that the knowledge of its existence would tend to make householders careless, and therefore would encourage fires.

"Greece was not prepared for war when she went to war with Turkey a score of years ago. But this fact did not stop the war. It merely made the war unsuccessful for Greece. China was not prepared for war with Japan twenty-odd years ago, nor for war with the Allies who marched to Peking fifteen years ago."

Cites China's Fate.

Colonel Roosevelt then discussed in detail the cases of China and Belgium, comparing Belgium with Switzerland, and asserting that Switzerland would have met Belgium's fate if she had not been prepared to oppose invasion. Then taking up the case of China, he said:

"She has acted on the theory that the worst peace was better than the best war, and therefore she has suffered all the evils of the worst war and the worst peace. The average Chinaman took the view that China was too proud to fight and in practice made evident his hearty approval of the sentiments of that abject pacifist song: 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier,' a song which should have as a companion piece one entitled: 'I Didn't Raise my Girl to be a Mother,' approval of which of course deprives any men or women of all right of kinship with the soldiers and with the mothers and wives of the soldiers, whose valor and services we

Continued on Page 5.

THREE BALKAN KINGS TO MEET IN ATHENS

Budapest Hears Rulers of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece Are Soon to Confer.

KING OF SERBIA LEFT OUT

Coming Meeting May Mean a Speedy Decision to Join the Allies in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 21 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Private reports from three different sources reaching Budapest state that the Kings of Rumania, Bulgaria, and the Hellenes are to meet in Athens shortly. At first, says a Berlin telegram, it was arranged that the meeting should take place at Bucharest, but later the place of meeting, considering the illness of King Constantine, was decided in favor of Athens. A Bucharest telegram to the same effect adds that the foreign Ministers of the three countries will accompany their rulers.

A Sofia message says: "Rumors of a meeting of three neutral sovereigns of the Balkans are neither confirmed nor denied in Sofia, yet political circles attach little credit to them for the present at least."

The Hungarian papers also doubt the truth of the rumor. Az Ujsaz says:

"The rumors are most probably untrue, simply because the Serbian monarch is not included. A meeting of this nature would not be undertaken by Balkan rulers with the exclusion of the King of Serbia, as the questions to be discussed affect Serbia as much and more deeply than any of the other three countries. If any meeting of the three Kings were to be held without the King of Serbia taking part, it would be interpreted in Belgrade as an unfriendly act and would create the impression that the entente powers were hostile toward Serbia."

The meeting of the three Balkan monarchs has significance at this time, and in the allied capitals, at least, is likely to be regarded as an omen of a speedy decision as to entrance of those nations into the war, probably on the allied side.

Bulgaria, at the end of the second Balkan war of 1913, felt bitter toward Serbia and Greece, to whom had been allotted territory she thought she should have had; toward Rumania, which, by invasion, had obtained the price of the neutrality she had maintained during the first Balkan war of 1912-13, and toward Russia, whom she believed had conspired to prevent her having a dominant influence in Balkan affairs.

Turkey, when the great war began, her sympathies, looking to practical advantages, were pro-Teutonic, and if Austria had succeeded in taking Nish with the command of the Orient Railway to Constantinople, it is believed that she would have been forced to enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria.

Her uncertain attitude for a long time served to enforce neutrality in Rumania and Greece, when there was a growing clamor to enter the war on the side of the Entente Powers, lest Bulgaria, after their intervention, might attack them on their flank in order to obtain the territory in Macedonia, of which she had been deprived in 1913.

First England tried her hand at bringing about a Balkan modus vivendi, by which Rumania, Greece, and Serbia were to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria. The agreement was almost reached when the fall of the Venizelos Government at Athens rendered void the arrangements. Then Italy, having denounced the Triple Alliance on May 4, tried her hand and agreements were reached with Serbia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, only Greece still hanging fire.

Serbia, in lieu of certain territory in Macedonia, which was to go to Bulgaria, agreed to accept the guarantee of the Entente Powers that she should have compensation in Bosnia and in Dalmatia, with a foothold on the Adriatic. Rumania was to have Bukowina and Transylvania, with their Rumanian populations, with promised concessions for the Rumanians of Bessarabia from Russia. It was believed that if Italy entered the war, followed by Rumania, Greece would then come in, all fears of Bulgarian aggression having been removed.

Italy entered the war on May 24, but Rumania lacked ammunition to do so and her agents in the United States reported that her promised allies had contracted for everything in sight. Rumania, therefore, with the strong Francophile and Italophile sympathies of her people, still holds the key to the situation. She has placed an embargo on all munitions sent from Germany through her territory for Turkey and has obtained from England, as Serbia had already done, some 6-inch naval guns on mobile carriages.

Meanwhile, the Interventionists of Greece have triumphed in general elections with the return to power of M. Venizelos—a power, however, he cannot exercise until the convening of the new Parliament on Aug. 18.

TURKISH DELEGATES SEEK SEPARATE PEACE?

Two Representatives of Porte Expected in Geneva Today From Vienna to Open Negotiations.

GENEVA, July 21.—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fassun Effendi, are expected here tomorrow from Vienna for the purpose, it is reported, of opening separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente. It is stated that the delegates are invested with official powers.

Recent dispatches stated that the Turkish Minister of Justice, with a fellow delegate, was on his way to Switzerland to meet representatives of the Entente powers. They were reported on July 14 as having passed through Sofia, Bulgaria.

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Gives prompt relief to sick headache and acid stomach.—Advt.

FINAL WARNING GOES TO BERLIN TODAY; FURTHER IMPERILLING OF AMERICANS WILL BE VIEWED AS "UNFRIENDLY ACT"

Chief Points in President's New Note to Germany; Refusal to Surrender Any of Our Rights at Sea

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The leading points in the American note to Germany, which probably will be dispatched tomorrow, are these:

1. The assumption by the United States that Germany, by declaring her submarine warfare to be a retaliatory measure against the alleged unlawful acts of her enemies, has admitted that the destruction of unresisting merchantmen without warning is illegal.

2. German submarine Commanders already have proved that they can save the passengers and crews of vessels and can act in conformity with the laws of humanity in making war on enemy ships.

3. The United States cannot allow the relations between the belligerents to operate in any way as an abbreviation of the rights of neutrals, and therefore any violation of the principles for which the American Government contends, resulting in a loss of American lives, will be viewed as "unfriendly."

4. The representations which the American Government has made in previous notes for disavowal of the intention to sink the Lusitania with Americans aboard, and the request for reparation, are reiterated with renewed insistence.

5. The American Government realizes the unusual and abnormal conditions which the present conflict has created in the conduct of maritime war, and is willing to act as an intermediary as between the belligerents to arrange a modus vivendi or any other temporary arrangements which do not involve a surrender by the United States of its rights.

6. The proposals made by Germany to give immunity to American ships not carrying contraband, and to four belligerent ships under the American flag, are rejected with the emphatic assertion that to accept such a suggestion would be to admit Germany's right to set aside the American contention based on fundamental principles in international law—that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unresisting ships of any nationality, even if carrying contraband.

NEW NOTE STRONGLY WORDED

Puts Responsibility for Any Break Squarely on Germany.

MEANT TO END DISCUSSION

Consequences of Firmest Diplomatic Language Fully Weighed by the President.

REJECTS GERMAN PROPOSAL

But Offers Mediatory Services Without Surrendering Any Rights of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American response to the German note of July 8, which this Government regarded as unsatisfactory, will be transmitted to Berlin tomorrow. At a conference tonight at the White House between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing the American communication was put in final shape.

This document is as strong and perhaps even stronger than the three previous notes sent to Germany since the issuance of the war zone order in February. It is so phrased as to indicate that the United States regards further discussion of the submarine issue as unnecessary. In other words, the note is a final statement of the position of this Government, and that final statement is a reiteration of the previous strong representations dictated by President Wilson, with the added emphasis of notice to Germany that a further offense involving the sacrifice of the lives of American citizens by a German submarine in violation of well-established principles of international law, will be regarded by this Government as an unfriendly act.

The note will also emphasize what has been considered one of the strongest expressions used by this Government in its previous exchanges with Germany. That Government will be told that the United States will leave nothing undone to maintain the position which it has stated so distinctly.

Prior to the White House conference fear was expressed that the note might be modified by the deletion of the expression "unfriendly act" and the substitution of a term of milder meaning. The expression, which has been retained, is strong language in diplomatic intercourse, and is generally preliminary to positive action on the part of the offended Government whose least move would be a severance of diplomatic relations.

Couched in Courteous Terms.

The note in its final shape is framed in the courteous language of diplomacy, and does not lack expressions of friendship for the German Government. But the finality given to the negotiations between the two Governments and the use of the significant term "unfriendly act," make it one of the most momentous communications in the history of American diplomatic intercourse.

The President and his advisers are fully aware of the danger that may lie in the employment of the term, "unfriendly act," and in the reiterated notice to Germany that nothing will be undone to preserve the rights of American ships and American citizens on the high seas. Germany will be made aware by the language of the note, courteous as it is, that responsibility for any break that may occur in the friendly relations of the two Governments must rest with the Imperial authorities in Berlin through permitting submarine attacks without warning on American ships or ships of other nationalities carrying American citizens.

While it is not stated that this Government is to inform Germany that deeds, and not words, must govern the course of the President and his Administration from now on, that is the inference to be drawn from the American note.

In effect, part of the note will be what amounts to an argument that the German Government will be guilty of inconsistency in contending that its submarines cannot exercise the requirement of visit and search before attempting to sink vessels. This Government will hold that Germany has admitted the binding effect of the rule that noncombatants on merchant vessels must have an opportunity to reach places of safety before the ships are sent to the bottom.

It will be maintained by the United States that Germany will be expected to adhere to this principle and, in fact, to all the principles upon which this Government has insisted. A violation of these principles which may result in the sacrifice of the lives of American citizens will constitute the unfriendly act that this Government hopes will be avoided.

The American Government is willing to serve as a means of communication between Germany and Great Britain to effect an understanding by which the British embargo on foodstuffs and other supplies for the German population will be modified, in consideration of a modification of the present methods of reprisal practiced by German submarines against commerce with the British.

But it is not willing to enter into the arrangements suggested by Germany under which American ships will not carry contraband, and neutral and even belligerent merchantmen will be employed under the American flag for the transportation of Americans. Such an arrangement implies an acknowledgment by the United States that its ships and

ALL RUSSIA PRAYS AS ARMIES FIGHT

Flanked by Fortresses, Czar's Hosts Turn and Battle Fiercely to Save Warsaw.

MACKENSEN PRESSING ON

Moves Closer to Lublin-Chelm Railway—Kaiser Plans State Entry Into Warsaw.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22. — While the churches throughout Russia were holding yesterday services of intercession for victory, a series of great battles, the result of which will seal the fate of Warsaw, was being fought to the north, west, and south of that city. Having successfully retired to positions on the rivers, and being well flanked by fortresses, the Russians have turned and are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German onslaughts.

To the north, on the River Narew, they delivered on Tuesday three fierce counter-attacks from the fortresses of Rozan, Pultusk, and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one outwork of Rozan, repulsed these counter-attacks, according to the official report received from Berlin, but apparently have been unable to make any further progress southward.

Immediately to the west of Warsaw, on what is known as the Blonie-Grojec line, the Russians have suffered a reverse and are retreating toward the Vistula. Further south, the army of General von Woyrsch is making progress toward the same river, which has been reached at one point.

To the south of Ivangorod Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is directing the offensive between the Vistula and the Bug, has reached the Russian lines, and here the greatest of all battles is being fought—for the possession of the Lublin-Chelm Railway.

On the resistance the Russians are able to offer along this front, where the Austro-Germans are making their biggest effort, probably depends the success or failure of the Austro-German operations. Apparently they feel pretty certain of the outcome, for it is said that Emperor William, who is at Posen, has sent for the Empress in order to make a state entry into the Polish capital when it falls.

Things are moving a little more quickly in Courland, where the Germans claim to have met with successes all along the line, bringing them within striking distance of Riga and the roads which supply that town from the south.

There is another battle in progress along the borders of Bessarabia, but how this is going the official communications do not say.

A Russian Imperial ukase issued yesterday orders the convening of the Council of the Empire and the Duma on Aug. 1. The two legislative bodies were prorogued early in the year until November.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that the Minister of Finance will present a bill to the Duma, empowering the State Bank to issue a further billion rubles, ($500,000,000,) in notes.

Russian Nation in Prayer.

Special to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Times:)—Novo Georgievsk, one of the greatest Russian fortresses, is effectively sentinelling Warsaw from the northwest. The range of its great guns attains the Bzura line and the German advance column on the Narew. The fight for the possession of the right bank of this river is expected to take some time.

Meanwhile the advance of the Teutons on the southern flank of the Warsaw salient is being warmly contested south of the Lublin and Cholm Railway. But here the assailants are believed to have reformed the phalanx which pierced the Russian line on the Dunajec and hope to repeat their exploit. It is difficult, however, to move huge forces and heavy guns without a railway, and here also

Continued on Page 2.

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES

General Attack Along the Isonzo, Started Sunday, Developing Successfully.

GORITZ APPROACHES TAKEN

Artillery Fire and Bayonet Charges Carrying Invaders Onward Toward Trieste.

ROME, July 21.—Heavy fighting on the Isonzo front north of the Gulf of Trieste, resulting in gains for the Italian forces, is announced in a statement given out tonight at the War Office. The report is as follows:

While the Italian defense continues to develop energetically in Cadore, and the artillery is effectively working in Carnia, the struggle in the Isonzo zone continues with increasing intensity.

Toward Goritz we gained part of the line of the heights which form the right bank of the river commanding the town and the Isonzo bridges.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy has been driven from some trenches, and many prisoners and much material have been captured. The number of prisoners taken during the 18th, 19th, and 20th was 76 officers and 3,400 men.

An earlier official bulletin, dated last night, read:

Our vigorous offensive all along the Isonzo front continued yesterday, progress being made especially on the Carso Plateau, where at the end of the day several additional trenches were taken and 500 prisoners, including five officers, captured.

Although fatigued by the sharp and stubborn struggle, prolonged until nightfall, our troops succeeded in establishing themselves rapidly and firmly in the conquered position and resisted counter attacks made by the enemy during the night. The actions continue to develop.

The situation over the rest of the front is unchanged.

The engineer corps of the Italian army has completed the reconstruction of the railroad bridge over the Isonzo, between Cervignano and Monfalcone, which was destroyed by the Austrians at the outbreak of hostilities. The first train passed over the structure today. Reconstruction of the bridge in so short a time is regarded as an engineering feat.

The National Munitions Committee has held its first meeting, Premier Salandra presiding. A number of plans were adopted to insure a continuous supply of munitions in the event of a long war, and to organize industries which produce other supplies for the army.

Destroy Batteries Near Rovereto.

GENEVA, July 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Villach says:

"The Austrian losses since July 13 along the Isonzo have been 8,000, of whom 1,100 are prisoners. On the Cadore front 1,800 prisoners have been taken, and in the Carnic Alps 2,300.

"The Austrian front on the Isonzo has been pierced at three points—Tolmino, St. Lucas, and St. Avre.

"The Italians continue to progress in Val Sugana.

"With the aid of aeroplanes the Italians located several Austrian batteries near Rovereto, and succeeded in destroying them.

"The provisioning of Goritz is becoming a serious problem, as the Italian artillery dominates the line north of the town. Previously four trains arrived daily. Now there is only one, which comes in at night.

"The Italians are consolidating the position they won on the Carso plateau."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Fighting continues on the line of the Isonzo. Reports from unofficial sources show that General Cadorna, with customary caution, has not erred on the side of magnifying the substantial results already achieved.

The Italians have practically laid siege to the Austrian trenches since June 4, when General Cadorna reported that the difficult country facing him on the Isonzo was formidably intrenched and strongly held by troops supported by machine guns and heavy artillery. Seven days later the Commander in Chief emphasized the specifically defensive devices of the enemy to make these works and trenches as impregnable as anything to be found in Flanders and Northern France.

General Cadorna took exactly a month preparing for the advance, his attacks

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 8, 14, 16 and 18.—Advt.

citizens are not entitled to the freedom of the seas without the consent of another nation.

Talk of Modification.

Prior to the White House conference tonight there was talk that the completion of the note was being delayed in order to give further time for the consideration of the use of the term "unfriendly act." The contention had been advanced in official quarters that it would be useless to include in the response to Germany any statement approaching a threat of drastic action, unless the Government had determined on a policy of supporting its policy at all hazards.

Some of the members of the Cabinet were credited with holding this view. They were understood to be of the opinion that Germany should not be told that she would be held to a strict accountability for an unfriendly act if the Government was not prepared to carry out all that is implied in language of that strong character.

The employment of diplomatic phrases approaches an exact science and there are certain terms, comparatively mild in themselves, that have come to be construed as having a far-reaching meaning. "Unfriendly act" is one of these and to the trained diplomatist it carries the significance that a breach in friendly relations is imminent.

There was a prevailing sentiment that this Government should decide before the note went forward just what course it would follow if German submarines caused the sacrifice of any more American lives. There was a feeling within the Cabinet circle that the vast majority of the American people did not care to have any further exchange of diplomatic notes.

At the same time, however, it was argued that the American note should not contain expressions that implied action that the Government was not fully prepared to take in the event of German disregard for the well-established rules of international law upon which the United States has been laying stress in its several communications to Berlin.

This argument was said to have come from two entirely different schools of official thought—those who wanted the Government to adopt a vigorous policy and adhere to it, and those who believed that, while there should be insistence on German observance of the principles laid down by the United States, nothing should be said or done that would involve the two countries in hostilities or a breach that might lead to hostilities. The President tonight disposed of such arguments by adhering to the significant phraseology that appeared in the draft of the communication that was presented to the Cabinet yesterday.

There is little hope that oral exchanges will result in guaranteeing safety to American ships and lives. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has pointed out to Secretary Lansing that there has been no sinking of an American ship without warning since the Lusitania disaster.

This expression of the Ambassador has given rise to the belief that it will be followed by oral assurances that the principles upon which this Government insists will be observed. But the United States contends that the German Government shall not attack without warning any merchant vessel, no matter what its nationality, until the requirement of visit and search has been exercised in order to determine whether any American citizens are aboard.

The statement that future transgressions will be regarded as "unfriendly" is taken in diplomatic usage to presage a break of friendly relations unless reparation and disavowal is forthcoming.

President Wilson, it is understood, has considered fully and at length the construction which may be placed on the implications of the note and is prepared to deal with any new situation that may arise. He is hopeful and confident, however, it is said, that Germany having already modified to a great extent the practice of her submarine commanders, will now take such precautions as seem necessary to prevent any action that will endanger friendly relations with the United States.

From 6 o'clock this morning until late tonight the President, with the exception of a few hours spent in recreation, was at work on a copy of the note. Secretary Lansing, who had drafted it, worked on the original and took it to the President tonight with several changes. The President agreed with Mr. Lansing's suggestions and tomorrow the document will be finally revised in phraseology before starting on its way to Berlin.

President Works at Night.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, conferring at the White House tonight, completed the new note to Germany warning her that the repetition of a disaster such as that visited upon the Lusitania or any violation of America rights on the high seas resulting in loss of American lives will be regarded as "unfriendly." It will be dispatched tomorrow.

The note is in the nature of a final statement by the United States of the interpretation that will be placed by this Government on future transgressions of American rights, and reports that the American Government will leave nothing undone to stand by the position it has previously declared.

The note is about 1,200 words long. While nowhere in it is there any direct intimation of the course which the United States will pursue in the event of another disaster similar to the Lusitania tragedy, there are emphatic statements throughout the communication pointing out that the discussing of the principles involved has been virtually concluded, and that future conduct of German submarine commanders will determine the responsibility for the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

TOO EARLY FOR PEACE, THE PRESIDENT HOLDS

So Tells Miss Addams, Who Reports to Him on Women's Peace Conference Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Wilson is understood to have told Miss Jane Addams when she called at the White House this morning, accompanied by Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York, that he did not think the time had come yet for any definite effort to be made by neutrals for bringing about peace in Europe. Miss Addams, who was among the American delegates at the recent Peace Conference of Women at The Hague, and who visited the belligerent capitals, seemed to agree with the President's view, for she told him that she saw no probability of immediate peace and had found little sentiment favoring steps in that direction.

Miss Addams admitted that she had no plan of her own for bringing about peace, and she said she had not tried even to crystallize the views she had heard expressed by high European officials into a general statement. She had merely wished to lay the facts she had gathered at first hand before the President, so he could use them for what they were worth.

The President showed deep interest in what she had to say and questioned her closely on certain points. It is understood that Miss Addams's report agreed with the information given to the President by Colonel House a short time ago on his return from Europe.

"I understand that Holland and other neutrals have expressed a willingness to co-operate for peace," said Miss Addams, afterward, "and Pope Benedict is eager to be of service. What will come of these offers and of the offer of the United States I can't, of course, say."

Miss Addams, who supported Colonel Roosevelt as the head of the Progressive ticket in the last campaign, smilingly refused to answer the recent strictures he passed on the efforts of women to bring about peace.

FEEDS GUNS AUTOMATICALLY

Germans Invent Endless Chain of Shells from Depot in Rear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Germans have now devised an automatic shell-feeding system for 8-inch and 17-inch guns. A kind of endless chain on the principle of a moving staircase carries the shells to the gun through an underground passage from the ammunition depot some distance to the rear.

Once the range is found the gun is loaded and fired automatically, control being exercised by officers from an armored observation post.

Rapidity of fire and increased accuracy are claimed for the new device, which also embraces a novel use of the periscope for aiming purposes.

BERLIN SKEPTICAL ON NOTE FORECASTS

Newspapers Disposed to Discredit Press Outline, and Few Make Comments.

ZIMMERMAN TRUSTS WILSON

Thinks Him "Too Clear-Headed" to Believe Freedom of the Seas Is Possible.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21, (via The Hague.)—All the newspapers say that President Wilson's answer is expected to go forward on Saturday, but they make little comment on the scant Reuter cables forecasting its contents, preferring to await the authoritative text.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Assuming that the Reuter Agency this time actually gives President Wilson's and Secretary Lansing's real feelings, which heretofore has seldom been the case, our opinion is as follows: That the Government of the United States should not remain inactive, which is also the feeling of the German Government. Only its measures should be prophylactic, to prevent the sacrifice of more American lives. How that is possible the German note has indicated. It would be strange if the American Government stuck to the standpoint of allowing Americans to run into danger and not seek to protect them, but to avenge them. The German Government's suggestions would certainly in any event be far more consistent with the spirit of humanity invoked by the American Government."

Eugen Zimmerman of the Lokalanzeiger, who has been a consistent champion of cordial relations between Germany and America, expressed in conversation today a widely prevalent viewpoint as follows:

"The rumors of the nature of the official reception of the German note in America must be considered colored in the form in which they have reached us. President Wilson is no clear-headed to believe that complete freedom of travel on the ocean is possible, with the English blockade and the submarine war in force. Far-fetched illustrations often illuminate a situation most clearly. Suppose, for example, I were commanding the German forces in a naval battle with the English fleet.

"The battle, of course, was going well for us. All of a sudden a harmless steamer entered the battle zone and signaled, 'I have got an American aboard.' I am certainly a polite person, but I do not believe I would break off a battle which was going favorable for me and allow the enemy to escape just to afford the free passage of a steamer that signaled that she had an American aboard. An American Admiral, of course, would not do it, either, in an analogous case.

"The conciliatory German proposals offer so many possibilities for an understanding in the matter of mutual wishes that I still believe in the President."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, an influential organ of the German shipping interests, comments sarcastically in today's issue on President Wilson's proposed note of protest to Great Britain regarding the interference with American trade. The paper shares the general satisfaction felt by Germans that America was taking a stand against England, but says:

"President Wilson has finally found the courage to take the decisive step which little Sweden manfully and energetically takes against every encroachment on the part of either England or Russia.

"What has caused him to take this step? First of all it was the overwhelming success of German arms, which is causing a general change of sentiment in America as Bryan shrewdly foresaw."

The Fremdenblatt adds that Germans owe President Wilson no debt of thanks for this note. It goes on:

"We know too well that not the United States but respect for the successes of our arms inspired it."

Some Think British Rule Us.

BERLIN, July 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—German papers print without comment letters and press dispatches concerning President Wilson's forthcoming note to Germany. Occasionally a paper remarks that the world is gradually becoming accustomed to the attempts of the British press to act as America's mentor and prescribe for the President the tone and text of his notes.

DECEPTIVE "VIEWS" BY RADIO.

German Opinion Said to be Manufactured for Foreign Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22. — The Times says: "An interesting example of the way in which the German authorities try from time to time to influence foreign opinion by inserting in German wireless news purely imaginary statements of German views has been exposed by Count Reventlow.

"It may be remembered that on July 10, immediately after the publication of the German reply to the United States note about the Lusitania the German wireless system sent out the following from Berlin:

"'Political and even naval circles are beginning to get tired of the daily editorials of the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question. The attitude of the Tageszeitung is considered sufficient proof that such an understanding is desirable.'

"No such statement as this was ever published in Germany, and Count Reventlow and the Deutsche Tageszeitung have just discovered it in the English press."

MALONE EXAMINES ORDUNA'S OFFICERS

Ordered by McAdoo, He Boards Liner Here for Testimony on Submarine Attack.

Acting on instructions received from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Collector of the Port Malone has visited the Cunard liner Orduna at her pier at West Fourteenth Street, to investigate the attack made upon the ship by a German submarine on July 9 off the Irish coast.

The Collector went to the Orduna on Tuesday afternoon accompanied by George F. Lamb of the law department of the Custom House, and met Captain Thomas McComb Taylor, the master of the ship. Afterwards Mr. Lamb examined the chief and third officers, who had been on the bridge at the time of the attack; J. Henderson and T. Ennis, the lookout men who had actually sighted the submarine and seen the torpedo pass under the liner's stern, and several of the stewards who had been on deck.

It is understood that the testimony of Baron Rosenkrantz and other passengers on the Orduna has been taken by officials of the Treasury Department.

The Orduna sails at 10 o'clock this morning with a fair number of passengers, including several Americans. She has 11,500 tons of cargo.

GERMANY'S BUSY SUBMARINES.

Herman Ridder Says They'll Continue to Attack All Enemy Ships.

The Staats-Zeitung says editorially this morning over the signature of Herman Ridder:

Some have gone so far as to say that the Orduna affair might interfere with the course of our diplomatic correspondence with Germany in the matter of her general submarine policy.

I fail to see how the Orduna attack injects any new element into this correspondence.

We have long been blind, if we have not long ago come to see that Germany is not in the least disposed to give up her undersea warfare against enemy merchantmen.

Whether incoming or outgoing, German submarines will undoubtedly for the present attack any and all enemy ships which they can reach.

PRUSSIC ACID IN SHELLS.

Russian Commission Finds That Germans Are Using It.

MOSCOW, July 21.—A commission appointed to investigate charges of inhumane methods on the part of the Germans made a report today that they had employed shells with cast iron tips which were filled with prussic acid.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, received a deputation representing the municipality here today. He spoke enthusiastically of the spirit of the Russian soldiers, all of whom, he said, were confident of final and complete victory.

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

starting on July 4 with the object of discovering the enemy's disposition. From that time he gave his opponents no repose at one point or other of the line until till the morning of the 18th, when the attack became general. I am told it developed on three points, all successfully.

The most important advantages thus far gained are positions on the plateau on the triangle formed by Forts San Michele, Monte dei sei Busi and Doberdo. For two days and two nights the Italians gradually took the enemy's trenches, which were covered by supporting trenches dug into the terraces forming the remarkable natural defensive conformation of the Carso plateau.

Messages from Udine, where details of the great battle are now becoming known, speak highly of the efficacy of the artillery, the action of which must have been wonderfully precise to keep in check the fire of the Austrian rear lines of trenches while the Italian infantry successively captured and consolidated those forming the front of the Austrian position. Encouraged by the success of their first attacks and conscious of having got the measure of the enemy, despite the assiduity and ingenuity with which the latter dug himself into the hillside, the Italian troops made light of the obstacles opposed to them. It is stated that the King, General Cadorna and General Porro scarcely left the battlefield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 21.—Old Garibaldians, veterans of the war of independence, and historic descriptions of that campaign in which the father and grandfather of Gen. Cadorna participated, do not record anything so obstinate and bloody as the battle which for four days has been waged on the eastern side of the Isonzo.

Gen. Cadorna, who loves his soldiers as though they were his children, although deeply concerned, has not a moment's hesitation in saying that today's sacrifices are indispensable for the inevitable success of tomorrow which in giving the Italians the mastery of Tolmino, Goritz, and the Carso Mountains will enable them to possess Trieste without their enemies having positions from which they can threaten the Italian flank and rear.

Moreover, once these points are taken the Istria Peninsula will be practically at the mercy of the Italians, who then will have cut off the Austrian fleet at Pola both by sea and land.

All Attacks Repulsed, Vienna Says.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—The War Office tonight gave out the following:

In the Goritz region the Italians yesterday continued their general attack on the border plateau of Doberdo and the bridgehead at Goritz. The battle raged all day. In the evening the enemy succeeded in taking Monte San Michele, east of Sdraussina. This morning Major General Boog reconquered this height with troops which had hitherto been in reserve.

Southeast of Sdraussina our troops maintain their positions with great stubbornness. A flank attack executed from a height to the east of Sagrado was repulsed, the Italians taking to flight after suffering great losses.

Since our troops have also firmly held the southwest edge of the plateau and have repulsed at the bridgehead at Goritz all hostile attacks. The Italian effort, which was carried out with enormous sacrifices, was again unproductive of result.

On the remainder of the coastal front there is comparative quiet.

On the Carinthian frontier nothing of importance has occurred. East of Schluderbach three enemy battalions attacked Monte Piano, but were repulsed, and fled, losing about two-thirds of their effectives.

GREAT STRUGGLE FOR GORITZ.

Italians Destroying Approaches to Fortress by Fierce Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAGRADO, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The fierce struggle of the Italians for the conquest of Goritz is concentrated for the present within the triangle, Plava-Podgora-Sagrado. As in the first days of this heroic contest, so at the present moment every meter of ground conquered with the bayonet is gained by sacrifice of Italian blood. The Italians do not conceal from themselves the severity of the struggle, but they are convinced that they will triumph eventually.

When Goritz is conquered the Austrian defensive line of the Isonzo will have lost three-fourths of its value. But Goritz cannot be conquered as the result of one great battle. It is simply a formidable fortress, the defensive situation of which reminds one of Port Arthur. Like the Japanese, the Italians are destroying the approaches by means of vigorous, persistent, methodical attacks which guns and trenches seem powerless to resist.

SUBMARINE WAS SUNK BY CRUISER GARIBALDI

Commander and 500 Men of the Torpedoed Italian Warship's Crew Saved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN ITALY, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is reason to believe that one of the three enemy submarines which issued from Spalato and Raguso on the Dalmatian coast to attack the Italian squadron immediately after the latter's bombardment of the Cattaro forts was pierced and sunk by the Garibaldi's gunfire just before that cruiser was struck and went down in turn.

Further details contain the announcement that the Commander of the Garibaldi, which served as Admiral di Revel's flagship in the Tripoli War, is among the saved and that of the crew of 600 over 500 were saved and transported to the Apulian coast. Owing to the extreme exposure to submarine attack in the Adriatic, in whose confined waters the Italian fleet possesses no havens on its own upper littoral, every means is held in readiness for saving crews in case of these sinister events.

Survivors of the Garibaldi state that after two Austrian under-sea craft were put to flight and a third was sunk, a fourth, which had passed unnoticed, lay in wait for the squadron some seven miles off the coast. The first torpedo, fired at a distance of 500 yards, missed its mark, but was quickly followed by another which shattered the ship's prow. The vessel remained afloat only a few minutes.

Italy will start building a new Garibaldi forthwith.

ALL RUSSIA PRAYS AS ARMIES FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

the Russians are expected to check the foe.

Evidently the last word has not yet been said before the Russians withdraw from the positions guarding the Polish capital, but the public are prepared for the worst, and today throughout the empire millions of worshippers are joining their prayers in intercession for victory.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Yesterday evening the bells in all the churches throughout Russia clanged a call to prayer for a twenty-four hours' continual service of intercession for victory.

"Today in spite of the heat the churches were packed. Hour after hour the people stand wedged together while the priests and choirs chant interminable litanies. Outside the Kamian Cathedral here an open air mass is being celebrated in the presence of an enormous crowd."

BATTLES ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Official Bulletins Report Continued Teuton Successes.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—The War Office tonight gave out the following account of the latest operations on the Russian front:

In the Eastern Theatre: To the east of Popeljany-Kurtschany the enemy is withdrawing before our advancing troops. To the west of Shavli the last hostile intrenchment has been stormed and occupied, and the pursuit continues eastward.

On the Dubyssa, east of Rossieny, a German attack broke through the Russian line. Here, too, the enemy is falling back.

South of the road of Mariampol-Kovno we attacked and captured the villages of Kiekieryszki and Janowka. Three Russian positions lying one behind the other were captured.

Likewise attacks by our Landwehr against positions held by the enemy north of Novogorod (on the Narew) were completely successful. The Russians retreated, leaving 2,000 prisoners and two machine guns in our hands.

Further south on the Narew River a strong outwork at Rozan was stormed. We took 560 prisoners and captured three machine guns.

The enemy endeavored to offer obstinate resistance on the Vawe. His desperate counter attacks with hastily gathered troops on the bridgehead position of Rozan, Pultusk, and Novo Georgievsk failed. The Russian losses were heavy. We took 1,000 prisoners.

The Blonie-Grojec position offered the enemy only brief respite. Under the compulsion of our troops, who had been reinforced from all sides, the Russians began to give up their forfeited positions to the West of Grojec and to retire to the eastward.

In the Southeastern War Theatre: German troops under General von Woyrsch yesterday reached the advanced bridgehead positions South of Ivangorod. An immediate attack brought them into possession of a hostile line near Wladislavow. Fighting continues for the adjoining positions.

Between the Vistula and Bug Rivers the enemy has again opposed Field Marshal von Mackensen's army.

Despite stubborn resistance Austro-Hungarian troops near Skrzyniec, Niedrzwica and Mala, southwest of Lublin, and German detachments southeast and north of Krasnostava, have entered hostile positions. The attack is progressing.

Fierce Fighting on the Dniester.

A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, reports heavy fighting along the Dniester River near the Bukowina-Galicia border.

The Russians brought up heavy reinforcements and made determined attempts to retake positions on the left bank of the river which had been captured by the Austrians. They are supported by heavy artillery but, the dispatch says, their attacks gained them nothing.

Along the Bessarabian front also the Russians are on the offensive, having made desperate attacks during the last four nights. They succeeded in forcing into the Austrian positions in one place, but the attacking forces subsequently were captured, and here, as elsewhere, the Russians were unable to make gains. The battle of Monday night lasted six hours, during which the Russians made eight assaults at many points.

Vienna Version of Successes.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The enemy has made a new stand south of the railway line running between Chelm, Lublin, and Ivangorod. Despite stubborn resistance, the allied forces (Teutonic) succeeded in penetrating the enemy's lines at several points.

Near Rozan our corps, in combination with German battalions, cut their way into the hostile lines. Between the Bystritza and the Vistula Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army encountered strong resistance.

On both sides of the Borzechow our troops in bitter close fighting won positions which were stubbornly defended by Serbian regiments. From this army we yesterday took thirty officers and 6,000 men prisoners and captured nine machine guns.

Between the Vistula and the Pilica the pursuit of the enemy continues. The German Landwehr, to the northeast of Zwolen, broke through an advanced position. The fighting continues.

Fighting again broke out in East Galicia, near Sokol.

On the Dniester the situation is unchanged.

Russians Still Hold Ostrolenka.

PETROGRAD, July 21.—An official communication issued by the War Office today says:

In the region of Riga and Shavli engagements occurred on the 20th in the region west of Mitau and on the roads leading to the village of Janichiki.

On the Narew front the enemy bombarded Ostrolenka and attempted an advance toward the bridgehead between Rozan and Pultusk. On the right bank of the Narew our local attacks succeeded in driving the enemy back somewhat.

On the left bank of the Vistula on the 20th the enemy attacked us unsuccessfully in the direction of Zvntlin and Grievachoff.

In the direction of Lublin we arrested the enemy's offensive in front of Chodel-Piascy.

On both banks of the Wieprz, near the Village of Soukhodly and in the direction of the Village of Retovetz, a stubborn fight occurred on the 20th, which was prolonged until late in the evening. The Germans were repulsed from some sectors with considerable losses. On the front of Voisla-Vitse Groubechoff on the 20th, there was an artillery duel.

On the Bug sector of Littovij-Sokol-Potourlitza our troops harassed enemy detachments which crossed to the right bank. In the stubborn fighting which ensued we took 1,000 prisoners.

On the other fronts there have been no important engagements.

NICHOLAS READY TO STRIKE.

Russian Chief Able to Hurl Great Masses in Any Direction.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"Grand Duke Nicholas has manoeuvred his armies so as to bring the enemy into positions which will enable him to throw superior forces upon either side. This is one of the oldest devices of strategy, known as the principle of partial defeat, and was first used by Epaminondas at the Battle of Leuctra, in which he defeated the Spartans.

"Seldom in history has a great commander been so favorably placed as the Grand Duke for the application of this principle. The jaws of the German nutcrackers are nearing each other steadily, but the Grand Duke has no intention of allowing them actually to meet upon the Russian nut with the smooth co-operation necessary for success.

"At present it seems that he has decided to deal with the northern attack first, meanwhile holding off the southern attack. Holding the inner lines, with abundant railway accommodation, he is in a position readily to throw the greater part of his forces upon either of the attacking German armies."

RUSSIANS NOW COMPLAIN.

Think the Allies on Western Front Are Not Doing Their Share.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Among Russians complaints are being heard that this country is being left to bear practically the entire brunt of the war, nor are they confined to the mass of the people, who, of course, are not in position to judge of what really is happening on any front.

For the second day in succession the military critic of the Russky Invalid, who certainly is in close touch with the staff here, contrasts the furious battles which are being fought in a dozen different directions within the frontiers of Russia with the apparent quiescence of the British, French, and Italian armies.

Without pledging himself to their accuracy, he mentions various estimates that between the Vistula and Bug alone the enemy has upward of twenty corps, perhaps 1,200,000 men—"that is to say, as many as are operating on the entire western front."

WARSAW FREE FROM CARE.

Capital's Population Has Increased to a Million and a Quarter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Pessimistic sentiment regarding Warsaw is largely diminished here by the appearance in the French press of Stanley Washburn's optimistic description of the Russian armies, which was published recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Today the Auto prints a communication from its Warsaw correspondent showing that the city is perfectly free from anxiety. He writes:

"Never has Warsaw been more cheerful or more animated. The population has increased to one and a quarter million. Food is abundant and cheap. The ban on alcohol has produced excellent results.

"The Cycle Club held a meeting last Sunday with a huge attendance. There were large entries for the cycle, motorcycle, and foot races. The wrestling contest was equally successful.

"Warsaw is utterly devoid of fear of capture."

The Auto contrasts the above with messages from Lemberg shortly before the German attack, when the city was almost emptied by the flight of the populace.

MORE PETROGRAD ATTACHES.

Three Men Are Ordered to the Russian Capital by Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American Embassy force at Petrograd is to be increased by three new attachés to meet the press of business caused by the war and the manifold interest which the United States has assumed for the belligerents.

Frederick A. Sterling, Second Secretary of the Legation at Peking; W. P. Cresson, last attached to the Legation at Panama, and William Warfield, a son of President Warfield of Lafayette College, have been assigned to Russia, and probably will take part in the American inspection of Russian prison camps.

HUNGARY CALLS OLDER MEN.

Landsturm Men from 43 to 50 Ordered to Join the Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 21 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Men of the Hungarian Landsturm, aged 43 to 50, are called up besides ex-Landsturm men born in 1872 and earlier and any others who, for whatsoever reason have not yet served.

They must all present themselves between Aug. 23 and Oct. 1.

66,965 RUSSIANS CAPTURED.

Estimated Number of Prisoners Taken in the New Operations.

BERLIN, July 21, (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas Agency issues the following:

"The Vossische Zeitung, using official headquarters' reports as a basis, estimates that the number of Russian prisoners taken since the beginning of the new offensive is 175 officers and 66,790 men, which the newspaper calls 'a nice start.'"

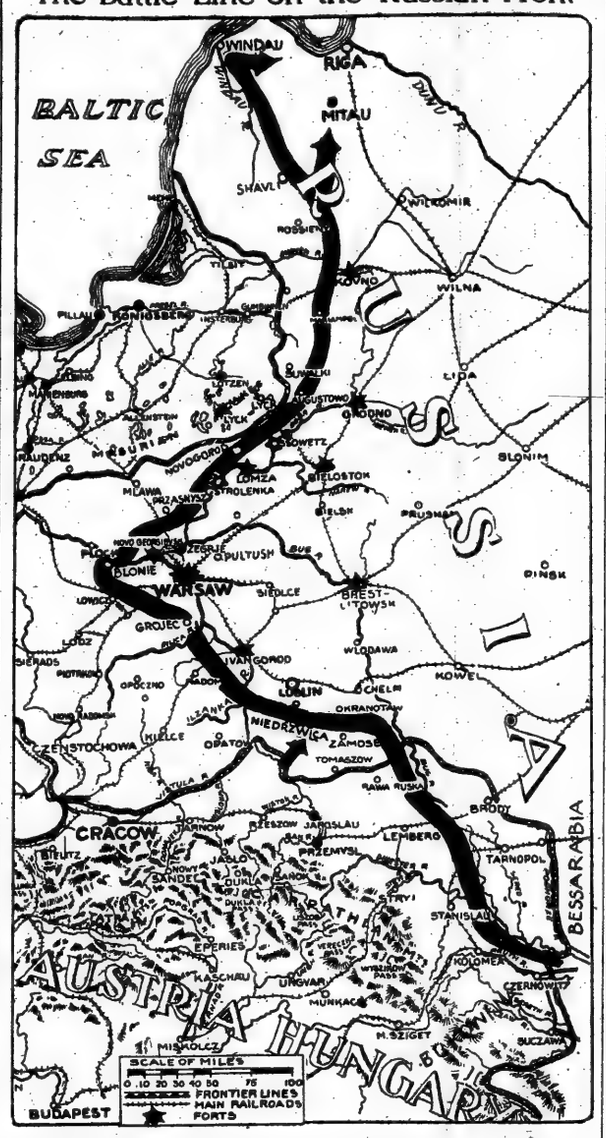
POPULATION LEAVING RIGA.

Official Archives Being Removed from Threatened Baltic Port.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—According to dispatches reaching Berlin, all the official archives in Riga, the Russian Baltic port now threatened by the Germans, togetner with the moneys of State banks and court records, were taken to Petrograd Monday.

Government officials have been advised to be ready to depart. It is said that more than 10,000 inhabitants of the city fled last week.

The Battle Line on the Russian Front



The heavy black line on the map shows the approximate position of the Austro-German armies invading Russia from the Baltic to Bessarabia. Great battles for the capture of Warsaw are in progress north, west, and south of that capital, the greatest of all being waged in South Poland by Field Marshal von Mackensen, who, with the bulk of the armies that made the drive through Galicia, is attempting to capture the Lublin-Cholm Railroad. His main position is indicated by arrows.

TWO SOCIALIST WOMEN PROSECUTED BY KAISER

Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg Among Four to Answer for Peace Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Berlin telegrams state that criminal proceedings have been instituted against four well-known Socialist agitators, two of whom are Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin, on account of alleged treasonable articles in the monthly Internationale.

Clara Zetkin, editor of the German Socialist women's weekly, Gleichheit, and Rosa Luxemburg, the noted translator and interpreter, at the International Socialist Congresses, are two of the most outspoken and active members of the minority in the German Socialist party, which opposes the continuance of the war and insists upon an immediate move toward peace negotiations.

About the time the war broke out, Rosa Luxemburg was tried for accusing German officers and noncommissioned officers of frightfully abusing private soldiers, and sentenced to several months' imprisonment. She began to serve her term in September.

The monthly called the Internationale was started last January in a small town near Elberfeld in Rhenish Prussia, by Clara Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg, and presumably Karl Liebknecht and Edouard Bernstein, but was suppressed at once by the German Government because of its vigorous propaganda for peace.

TO EXCHANGE CRIPPLES.

Agreement Reached by Russia and Germany Through Gerard.

BERLIN, July 21.—(By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Negotiations between Germany and Russia for the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war have finally been successful, after many fruitless efforts. This is due largely to the work of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin.

"The plan of exchanging the prisoners on transports with escorts has been abandoned. The prisoners will be forwarded through Sweden, by way of Karungi. Exchange stations have been selected and the Swedish Government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time.

"An agreement has been reached for the designation by the Danish Red Cross of men to visit prisoners' camps in Russia and Germany for the purpose of determining conditions there. Three Danish officials will inspect the German camps and three others will go to Russia."

DISCUSS COTTON SITUATION.

British Ambassador at State Department—Our Policy to be Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, visited the State Department today and, among other things, discussed in an informal way the shipments of American cotton held up in British ports under the enforcement of the British Order in Council.

No announcement followed the visit of the Ambassador, but it was stated that there had been no definite change in the situation, which is receiving the serious consideration of the United States Government, and will be treated in the forthcoming note to the British Government dealing with interferences with American trade.

The United States intends to insist that American cotton shippers are entitled to protection under generally recognized principles of international law and will not recognize any British municipal legislation, prize court rules, orders in council, or Board of Trade rules as valid which involve a derogation of the rights of American shippers. Cotton has not been declared contraband, absolute or conditional, by the British Government, and until it has been so declared the United States will insist that cotton should be permitted to go to neutral ports.

Information has reached the State Department that the British Government does not intend to permit cotton to go into Germany, and that the British authorities feel that they have been favoring American cotton exporters by not declaring cotton to be contraband. If it were so declared it would be subject to condemnation without payment if seized and proved to be destined for the use of the armed forces of the enemy.

Frederick R. Coudert, counsel for the British and French Embassies, conferred at the State Department today with Chandler Anderson, special counsel for the department, regarding certain points of law involved in the detention of various American ships and cargoes in allied ports.

Mr. Coudert is about to sail for France, and it is believed that one of the results of his conference will be prompt disposition by the French Government of the case of the American steamer Dacia, with her cotton cargo for Germany, which has been held at Brest for many months. The Dacia was formerly a Hamburg-American liner, and her transfer from German registry is questioned. She is the only American vessel detained in France.

2

What makes a bank safe?

These three factors:

1

Liquid Assets

The term "Liquid Assets" designates actual cash or such assets as the Trust Company or Bank can readily turn into cash.

2

Careful Management

Fundamentally this rests in the hands of the Board of Directors, who operate through Officers and heads of departments.

3

Close Supervision

This is insured by frequent searching examinations by (A) Committee of the Board of Directors (B) by State Banking Department (C) by New York Clearing House.

We will later explain the fundamental safety factors more fully.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

ACOUSTICON.

Science Conquers DEAFNESS

The "ACOUSTICON" has mastered every dormant ear. You can now hear every sound perfectly without blur of any kind.

Read what Rev. D. S. Moore, Pastor of the Scots Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, writes:

Dr. Moore Writes: "I have used the 'ACOUSTICON' for more than ten years and pronounce it the most perfect and reliable instrument that has been produced to enable the deaf to hear. I USE MY 'ACOUSTICON' ALL THE TIME. As pastor of a large church, my duties in visiting people in their homes and the sick in the hospitals, places my instrument to some most difficult tests. It has never failed me. With its aid I can hear the whisper of a sick person quite as well as persons of normal hearing. Without the 'ACOUSTICON' I could scarcely hear the human voice. A number of 'ACOUSTICON' users attend my church and speak as enthusiastically as I do of the 'ACOUSTICON.' I consider it the best investment I ever made."

Perfect Hearing for You

The "ACOUSTICON" will give you, too, absolutely perfect hearing. Do you want to hear as Dr. Moore does, and hundreds of thousands of others?

FREE Trial—No Deposit

We invite you to make a thorough trial of the ACOUSTICON. You need pay no deposit. You are privileged to test the instrument in every possible way before purchasing. Easy payments. Call at our office or write today.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.
(Also Manufacturers of the Famous Dictograph)
Room 1328 Candler Building
220 West 42nd St. New York, N. Y.

USE DAILY—ONE MONTH for Toilet and Bath

POSLAM SOAP

and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

AIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 Postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR scientifically and its Treatment by the Quartziana. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Illustrated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. 87 illustrations. 1.50 Postpaid.



It's just as true of the one-stenographer office—

—as it is of the thoroughly systematized and highly specialized correspondence departments of the greatest corporations—

That no office busy enough to use typewriters is operating within 50% of its potential production efficiency without the Dictaphone System.

Which is a pretty broad claim, but one we will gladly prove is based on fact where *your* office is concerned—the minute you say the word.

Call Wörth 3272.

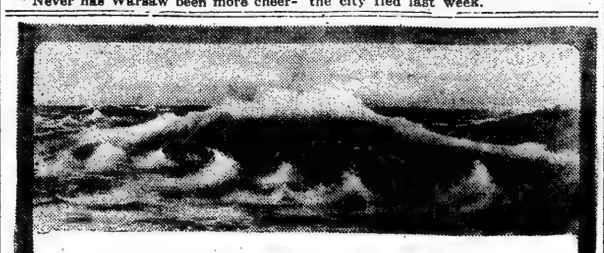
83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)



★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★



HOTEL NASSAU
Long Beach Always Cool Long Island
announces
MLLE. SAMYA
M. ALBERT
DAVE GENARO
ISABELLE JASON
Entertaining at Dinner and Supper in La Salle Yvette, the Violet Ball Room, beginning TO-NIGHT.
Music by Maurice Wurm and his English Society Orchestra.
Barnes & Barse Corp., Proprietors
Telephone Long Beach 100.



"I can't advertise," said one manufacturer, "because my product is as like my competitor's as two peas in a pod."

"Isn't there a *single* difference?" we asked.

"Yes; but it's too trifling to be talked about."

That point proved to be the peg upon which a remarkably successful selling campaign was hung.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

WELSH MINERS AGREE TO RETURN TO WORK

Will Try to Make Up Lost Time—Lloyd George Gets an Ovation After Addressing Them.

LONDON, July 21.—The South Wales coal miners have accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday, and the strike is therefore definitely at an end.

Throughout the coal fields there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the settlement.

Work in the mines will be resumed at once. Both sides have promised the Government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness.

David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, to whose efforts the ending of the strike is largely due, appeared in the conference hall in Cardiff after the decision had been reached and received an enthusiastic welcome. President Winstone of the Miners' Federation declared that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues had performed a great service for the miners of the empire, who were now prepared to do everything possible to bring the war to a speedy termination.

Mr. Lloyd George then addressed the miners, expressing sincere joy that the men had decided to go back to work with him and his colleagues "to fight the common enemy." He added:

"A week of enormous value has been lost to this country. It is only gradually dawning on us how tremendous is the struggle in which we are engaged. Even now I am not sure that we fully realize what will be its effect on the whole course of human affairs.

"The coal fields of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal. Five vessels from France lie in Cardiff harbor waiting for their bunkers to be filled, and I am going to ask you to make up for lost time and show the democracy of France that you are prepared to assist her in the struggle for the freedom of the world.

"I want you to work, moreover, for the sake of the British Navy. Fill its bunkers. It means an inviolate Britain, the existence of which makes it impossible for the Germans to despoil the Welsh coal fields as they have the coal fields of France.

"Peace at home is essential. I am sick at heart at the necessity of calling attention to the gravity of the position, but the situation is sufficiently serious to call for the united action of every man and woman in the whole land.

"We have sent the men to the front. Support them. If we do so we shall win a victory for European liberty which will resound throughout the ages."

The miners cheered wildly as Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech and left the hall.

DENIES GERMAN INCITEMENT.

Vienna Paper Says Report Only Proves British Degeneracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Austrian press flatly denies that German agents were responsible for the miners' strike in Wales.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "This nonsense, and the strike itself, only prove the degeneracy of a large section of the British people."

FIGHT AT WAR MEETING.

English Socialists and Labor M. P.'s Opposed by Peace Advocates.

LONDON, July 21.—A Socialist meeting held this evening in support of the war ended in a free fight to eject disturbers, who, although few in number, made a lot of noise.

The meeting was addressed by John Hodge and George H. Roberts, Laborites, and Will Thorne, a Social Democrat, all members of the House of Commons, and Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, and Henry M. Hyndman, the two latter among the most uncompromising Socialists in England in the days before the war.

Tillett, who has just returned from the front, and who is an out-and-out supporter of the war, was speaking when several men and women interrupted and urged that the belligerent nations should arrange a compromise. This the speaker opposed.

Several free fights occurred in the body of the hall as the meeting ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—A meeting held at Kingston-on-Thames this evening by the Union of Democratic Control, a pacifist organization, which has lately been exciting much hostility, was broken up after about ten minutes amid much disorder.

Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., one of the leaders of the union, received a severe hustling, being pushed and knocked about by a very rough crowd. Other members of the union were also severely handled.

$3.85 for Silk Shirts That Were $6.50 & $5

Fine, soft tub materials in neat and bold Stripes and Checks, with Double Cuffs.

One glance at these Shirts demonstrates their high character and big value.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

RAID BY 38 AIRMEN ON A GERMAN POST

Shells Dropped on Engine Shed at Conflans and Hostile Fliers Driven Off.

COLMAR AGAIN ATTACKED

One Civilian Killed, Says Berlin Report—French Aviator Reported Captured.

PARIS, July 21.—Another raid in force has been made by French aviators. Thirty-eight of them attacked the station at Conflans-en-Janisy, in Lorraine. Another assault on Colmar is reported. This time the barracks were the target.

The French War Office report on these operations says:

Thirty-eight aviators yesterday bombarded the station at Conflans-en-Janisy, an important junction. Three shells of 155 millimeters each and four of 9 millimeters fell directly on the station. The engine shed was struck by a 155-millimeter shell. Three enemy aviators were put to flight by our scouting aeroplanes, accompanying the squadron. One enemy machine was compelled to land.

Two of our aeroplanes yesterday afternoon again bombarded Colmar Station, Upper Alsace. Four shells of 155 millimeters and four of 90 millimeters fell on the tracks.

BERLIN, July 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the headquarters staff's report today was the following:

Colmar was bombarded by an enemy airman. Ten bombs fell on the houses and into the streets. One civilian was killed and a woman was injured.

A German airman compelled a French aeroplane to descend near Bapaume. The aeroplane fell into our hands undamaged.

Soldiers Killed in Monday's Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Travelers arriving from lower Alsace report that Monday's French air raid there did great damage to the military works.

Several bombs exploded on a crowded troop train entering Colmar from Strassburg with frightful results. The goods depot also caught fire, but the flames were soon mastered.

Satisfaction was expressed by civilians at the fact that they refrained from bombarding the town itself.

DEFENDS FRENCH CENSOR.

Clemenceau Cites Cases Showing Need of Suppressing War News.

PARIS, July 21.—Although Georges Clemenceau has been annoyed by the censor probably more than any other journalist in France, his paper, l'Homme Enchaîné, contains today the strongest kind of an argument in the censor's favor.

Clemenceau says the recent publication in a provincial paper called the Carnet de Semaine of the name of a farm where soldiers were resting was immediately followed by a disastrous bombardment.

Similarly, another newspaper printed the photograph of a church where soldiers attended mass on Sundays, naming the village. On the following Sunday the church in that village was heavily bombarded with large shells which caused heavy loss of life.

M. CAILLAUX INDIGNANT.

Denies That He Wanted to Negotiate Peace with Germany.

PARIS, July 21.—Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier, who has been the target of several attacks since the beginning of the war, today made a statement in his own defense. He declared untrue newspaper articles attributing to him the assertion that France should have made peace with Germany after the battle of Charleroi.

"I am as much of a patriot as any citizen of France," M. Caillaux declared, "and nothing could be more fantastic than the declaration printed as coming from me. I declare categorically that every article representing me in the rôle of negotiator of peace between Germany and France is groundless."

TO CONSULT THE COLONIES.

British Government Will Do So During War and Regarding Peace.

LONDON, July 21.—After a debate in the House of Commons today on the situation in the dominions and colonies, Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said it was the Government's intention to take the responsible Ministers of the overseas States into its confidence in every matter that might arise, not only during the war, but also regarding the question of the settlement of peace.

That was the reason said Mr. Steel-Maitland, why Premier Borden of Canada attended the Cabinet meeting on July 14. That was not an isolated phenomenon, but a part of the general trend of events.

FRANCE SENDS BILL TO CHILE

Wants Pay for Ship the Germans Sank in Neutral Waters.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 21.—The French Government has presented a claim to Chile for the French bark Valentine, which was sunk last November by the Germans within the territorial waters of Chile. Chile has rejected the claim, declaring that she did not violate her neutrality.

The Valentine was sent to the bottom by a German cruiser half a mile off one of the Juan Fernandez Islands, which belong to Chile. The French Legation at Santiago lodged a protest with the Chilean Government at the time of the sinking of the bark.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS ACCUSED OF SEDITION

Four on Trial in Paris Alleged to Have Circulated Peace-at-any-Price Pamphlets.

PARIS, July 21.—Four anarchists were placed on trial today before the permanent court-martial charged with the circulation of seditious matter. The defendants are an eccentric millionaire, 60 years old, named Prouvoit, who owns a spacious villa, Rockhill, at St. Raphael; M. and Mme. Donnidier, and M. Hureau.

A large crowd witnessed the arraignment of the prisoners. The charge is that they sent through the mails thousands of copies of three separate antimilitarist pamphlets. The pamphlets accused the Government of deceiving the people, pleaded for desertions from the army, and urged peace at any price. Hureau, who is a poet, sociologist, pseudo-scientist, and mystic, is alleged to have been the ringleader.

SAYS FINANCES ARE GOOD.

But to Remain a Creditor Nation, Schuster Holds, Britons Must Save.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Sir Felix Schuster, speaking today at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, at which he presided, expressed satisfaction over what he termed the extraordinary success of the war loans. To find £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) of new money in three months, he said, was, indeed, a record, and the way in which the financial organizations of the country had stood the test of war was highly satisfactory.

Sir Felix said it was desirable that the Bank of England should have control of the money market and be in a position to carry out effectively the task of preserving the gold reserves of the country and of influencing exchanges. Owing to the enormous imports of war material and the decreased exports an adverse balance of trade had assumed dimensions which could not be met in an ordinary manner. There were large reserves of gold in the country, he said, but these should be used very sparingly. He believed there were still hidden reserves which might be drawn upon in case of need.

It was essential, he said, that Great Britain should remain a creditor nation, and while, of course, the country's immediate attention must be given to financing the war, England must also direct its utmost endeavors to make sure that at the termination of the war the financial and commercial position should be as little impaired as possible. To that end it seemed to him absolutely necessary that, to some extent at least, the cost of the war should be met not by borrowing, but by saving. There was still a large reserve of saving power in the country, he said, and when necessity was realized unexpectedly good results might be attained.

WARNS BANK DEPOSITORS.

A "Friend of Peace" Says Germany Has Already Won the War.

Christ Rebhan, restaurant keeper at 644 Sixth Avenue, an officer of the "Friends of Peace" and one of the organizers of the pro-German mass meeting at Madison Square Garden which was addressed by William J. Bryan, has placed advertisements in many newspapers throughout the country, calling on depositors to threaten to withdraw from banks which loaned money to the Allies.

He said yesterday that he had lost $400 in a bank on the east side since the war began and that he wished to save others from similar losses.

"I have put the advertisements in about 500 papers throughout the country printed in German and American languages," he said. "The money that is loaned by banks to the Allies is spent on munitions of war which bring no return and it means that many depositors will not get their money back. I have used by own money for this work and am not connected with any German organization.

"Did I insert these advertisements to help Germany in this war? No. I am an American citizen. Besides, Germany has won the war already and needs no help. I only want to do my part toward avoiding a situation in this country which would mean the loss of much money to depositors."



Moving pictures of any event

WE take moving pictures of parties, weddings and other social events—of your children at play—of manufacturing plants at work—of surgical operations—of engineering enterprises—of anything—anywhere, at any time. Keep a record for posterity, or for your own pleasure in future years, of interesting and important occurrences in your life or work. Our prices are very reasonable; telephone or write for more information. Tear out this advertisement to remind you.

K-T Film Co., Inc.
Phone 3724 Union
Offices: 307 10th St., West New York, N. J.

FRENCH RENEW VOSGES ADVANCE

They Capture Heights Dominating the Valley of the Fecht from the East.

MANY ATTACKS IN PROGRESS

Paris Admits Germans Have Gained Ground on Eastern Edge of the Argonne.

LONDON, July 21.—A new campaign has been begun in the Vosges, according to official bulletins, issued by the war offices in Berlin and Paris today.

In the valley of the Fecht Gen. Joffre's soldiers have delivered several attacks which have been partially successful and have captured the heights and dominating that valley from the east.

Beyond this, a German attack in the Argonne, which Paris admits met with some success, and another German attack in the Forest of Apremont, which the French assert was repulsed, only artillery engagements have taken place along the Western front.

The night report of the French War Office says:

In Artois the cannonade continues. A struggle is going on with aerial torpedoes and grenades around Souchez. There have been no infantry attacks, however.

On the Eastern edge of the Argonne the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in a trench, forming the forward salient in our lines.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment at Tete-a-Vache, in the forest of Apremont and Le Pretre Forest. About twenty shells were thrown on St. Dié.

The day report says:

In Artois the night was marked by cannonade in the vicinity of Souchez and from Neuville. Soissons was bombarded during the night.

In the Forest of Apremont the enemy attacked our positions at the Cow's Head and at La Vaux Ferry and were completely repulsed.

In the Vosges there were lively infantry actions yesterday afternoon and last night on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the Valley of the Fecht. From the north we obtained possession of part of the German defensive works, progressing particularly within a short distance of the crest of La Linque.

The German army headquarters statement says:

In the eastern Argonnes: Our troops stormed additional French trenches, taking five officers and 365 men and capturing one machine gun.

In the Vosges: In the neighborhood of Muenster vigorous fighting took place. The French several times attacked our position, between Lingekopf, north of Muenster, and Mühlbach. The attacks were repulsed. In some places the enemy penetrated our positions and had to be driven out in bitter hand to hand fighting.

Southwest of Reichs-Ackerkopf the enemy still occupies part of our trenches. aDy and night frontal attacks were made on our adjoining positions up to Diedorshaven. Hilsenfirst lay under a heavy hostile fire. We captutred four officers and about 120 men, mostly Alpine troops.

ASQUITH REMAINS SILENT.

Refuses to Restate the Objects for Which England Is Fighting.

LONDON, July 21.—A request by Sir William Byles (Liberal) in the House of Commons this afternoon that Premier Asquith restate more definitely the essential objects for which the nation was fighting, in the hope that peaceful influences might result in those objects being attained by other means than warfare, left the Premier cold.

"I stated these objects with as much definiteness as I am capable of at the beginning of the war and at the Guildhall," the Premier said, "and I am unable to add anything to those statements."

Pressed to take under consideration the peace movement of the German Socialists Premier Asquith reiterated:

"I have nothing to add to the statements I have already made."

SEIZED BY BRITISH CRUISER.

Two Germans Taken from Royal Dutch Liner Off Barnegat.

Captain Van Borden of the Royal Dutch Mail steamer Nickerie, which arrived last night from Curacoa, reported that his ship was stopped off Barnegat yesterday afternoon by the British cruiser Isis and that two German cabin passengers were taken off.

The Captain said that after the Nickerie had stopped a Lieutenant came on board with a party of marines and ordered everybody on deck. The officer picked out Otto Kurz, who embarked at Curacoa, and Max Weintruant, from Port au Prince, and took them away in his steam pinnace, after which the Nickerie was allowed to proceed to New York.

This is the first time that the cruiser Isis has been mentioned among the guard ships in the North Atlantic.

TO SUE REFUGEE DEBTORS.

Some of Those Aided When War Began Refuse to Repay Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Treasury Department has decided to ask the Department of Justice to bring suit against apparently well-to-do American refugees from the war zone in Europe to recover funds spent in their relief at the outbreak of the war.

The joint resolution making the appropriation last Summer provided that the refugees should reimburse the Government "if financially able to do so." Many have already done so, but others who seem to have means have refused.

Suits will be started in the districts where the delinquents reside.

Treasury officials say that so far no exact accounting has been made of the amount expended in relief work. Congress appropriated $2,750,000, and it is believed that more than $2,000,000 was used.

FRENCH ART WORKS ARRIVE.

Tokens of Appreciation Presented to United States Reach Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The collection of paintings and drawings by French artists presented to the United States by the Society of French Artists and Writers in token of the appreciation by the French people of this country's friendly acts reached the State Department today and will be placed in the National Museum.

The collection was formally presented some time ago with ceremonies at the American Embassy in Paris.

SAILED FOR THE WAR ZONE.

Steamship Memphisan Leaves Boston with a Miscellaneous Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—The steamship Memphisan of the Leland line departed today for Manchester with a full cargo. In her holds are 1,000 tons of steel, 400 tons of provisions, 200 tons of starch, 300 tons of lumber and a great assortment of miscellaneous freight. Captain Lawton is in command.

Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale—TO-DAY

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds or blue serge, many half silk lined (also Tuxedo Suits, galloon bound collar and cuffs; sizes incomplete).

15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest

One, two, three or four button models, of the newest hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed or blue serge; soft roll front; natural shoulders.

20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale

(To-Day) THURSDAY

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Silk and Madras Shirts
Of silk and madras or madras in bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.
1.00 *Heretofore $1.50*

Men's Crepe Shirts
Custom shirts of imported cotton crepe.
1.85 *Heretofore $3.00*

Men's Silk Shirts
Of tub silk, light or dark grounds in a large variety of stripes and colorings.
2.50 *Heretofore $3.50*

Men's Silk Shirts
Of heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings.
3.50 *Heretofore $5.00*

Silk Crepe Shirts
Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.
4.00 *Heretofore $6.00*

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts
Of finest quality satin striped silk crepe and "Pussy Willow" taffeta silk.
6.00 *Heretofore $7.50 to $9.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of silk crepe, foulards and heavy silk in a large variety of colorings.
.55 *Heretofore $1.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of heavy imported silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.
.85 *Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50*

Men's Silk and Madras Pajamas
Of silk and madras in a large variety of stripes and plain colorings.
2.65 *Heretofore $3.50*

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce An Unusual

Sale of Haberdashery

In All of Their Eleven Stores:

HOSIERY
22,000 Pairs Men's Silk Hose, Regular 50 Cent Quality, In black, white, plain colors and fancy stripes.
35 cents a pair—3 pairs for $1.
2,700 pairs French Lisle, Silk Clocked; and Fancy Silk Hose, 69 cents a pair—3 pairs for $2.
1,600 pairs Best Quality Thread Silk, Hand-embroidered clockings—$1.65 and $2.15 a pair.

TERRY BATH ROBES
350 Terry Bath Robes, formerly $3.50 to $5—Reduced to $2.95.
180 Terry Bath Robes, formerly $5 and $6—Reduced to $3.95.

BATHING SUITS
1,160 W. & H. Special Bathing Suits, the best these stores have ever offered at the price, $1.95 each.

PAJAMAS
3,100 Suits Mercerized Pajamas, Formerly $1.50 a Suit—Reduced to $1.15.
900 Suits Fancy Crepe and Mercerized Madras Pajamas, Formerly $1.95 and $2.50—Reduced to $1.65.
1,250 Suits Silk and Cotton Pajamas, Plain and Fancy Colors, Formerly $3.45 and $5—Reduced to $2.85.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR
4,800 Garments, Fine White Self-Figured Madras—Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers—excellently tailored, 55 cents a Garment.

The Entire Stock of Weber and Heilbroner Fancy Silk Bow Ties, Formerly $1 to $1.50 each—Reduced to 65 cents.

Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 757 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 1185 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 44th and Broadway, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Today and Tomorrow the Important
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes are reduced to **$4.85**

$5.00 and $6.00 High and Low Shoes are reduced to **$3.95**

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes.

Fifth Floor.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE REPORTED SETTLED

Machinists' Leader, Keppler, So Announces, but Other Union Leaders Say It's Still On.

GOMPERS TO VISIT SCENE

Result of Washington Conference—About 800 More Munition Workers Go Out, Making 900 in All.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.—Through a haze of uncertainties these developments of today stand out in the Remington arms strike situation:

According to an estimate believed to be conservative, 500 more arms workers quit, making a total of 900 on strike out of 30,000 employed in making munitions of war in Bridgeport.

J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, leader in the strike movement, came to the city at noon and announced that the strike was all over. When he left Bridgeport at 5:40 P. M. he said he was not coming back.

The leaders of the Metal Workers say the strike will continue to spread. They offer no explanation of Keppler's statement. The leaders of the other unions have suddenly shifted to a neutral attitude.

It was announced that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with a delegation of labor officials, would come to Bridgeport Friday and try to clear up the situation.

The police suppressed a demonstration by strikers at the Union Metallic Cartridge plant.

The labor union figures of the number of persons who struck today vary from 500 to 2,000. The manufacturers' total is 127. Somewhere between the two the truth lies. The manufacturers in an official statement said 15 girls quit work at the Remington U. M. C. plant. THE NEW YORK TIMES representative saw at least 100 girls walk out of the plant with their hats on at the call of the labor leaders shortly after 1 o'clock.

From the most reliable sources available it seems that 125 machinists of the 300 in the new Remington arms plant struck; 110 girl workers and 50 machinists at the Remington U. M. C. factory; 150 at the Coulter & MacKenzie Company plant, and about 75 at the Grant Manufacturing Company factory.

The labor officials announced tonight that strikes would be called in four factories tomorrow.

Settled, Says Keppler.

Mr. Keppler went to New York last night, and when he returned at noon today he said he had gone over the head of Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington arms plant, and had settled the strike.

"It is all off," he said. "All the men will be back at work Monday. The pickets will be called off tomorrow, and no more plants will be involved."

Mr. Keppler then said he was going away, and not coming back. He told labor officials he was going to Boston; he told THE TIMES representative he was going to Bayonne, N. J.

When Thomas J. Savage of the National Executive Board of the Machinists and John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Ironworkers, were told what Keppler had said, they said that they had known nothing of it, that the strike would be continued.

Before he left the city Mr. Keppler said he would try to get Washington to investigate the charge by Major Penfield that German gold was back of the strike.

"If necessary I will take the charge before President Wilson," he is quoted as saying.

From the machinists' headquarters it was announced that Friday morning Samuel Gompers, President Kirby of the Carpenters' Union, Secretary Frank Morrison of the Federation of Labor, Secretary John Flynn of the Carpenters' Union, Vice President Anderson of the Machinists, and President McGlory of the Structural Ironworkers would arrive in Bridgeport. This was taken to mean that on Friday the curtain would be rung down on the gigantic strike fiasco.

It is apparent to observers here that J. J. Keppler has been repudiated not only by his own men who refused to obey his strike call yesterday at the Remington arms plant, but also by the American Federation of Labor, against whose President Keppler and his associate, J. A. Johnson, have been bitter. Night before last Keppler declared that neither the President of the American Federation of Labor nor the President of the United States can stop this strike." It is said on good authority that Mr. Gompers decided that there was no grievance against the Remington firms sufficient to justify a strike and that he is coming here to try to arbitrate any issues remaining.

Police Stop Demonstration.

The most spectacular scene of the strike was staged today, when several hundred strikers, with others, formed a procession downtown and at noon moved out to the Remington U. M. C. plant with shouts and cheers. Ten jitney buses whirled around the head of the column and a hundred policemen charged the parade. It was quickly scattered.

At 1 o'clock more than 100 girls of the 5,000 in the factories marched out of the doors with their hats on, amid the cheers of the strikers. They marched up and down before the factory crying to the other girls to come out. But no more girls joined them. The girls who walked out said they had struck for more money; they were confident they could get all the girls out in time.

The manufacturers insist that the strike is practically over and say that all employes who remain out will not be able to get work in Bridgeport. This statement was issued tonight from the office of the Manufacturers' Association:

The failure of the strike would appear to be due to the intelligence of the average tool maker or machinist, who has reasoned out the situation for himself, placing on the one side the policies of the out-of-town agitators and on the other side their belief in the sincerity of the statement of the manufacturers a few days ago —"Labor conditions in this city have been satisfactory for employer and employe for many years"—and that under no conditions would the manufacturers operate under any but an open shop.

The impression has gone out that the Bridgeport industrial situation was in a very bad state and that there was a great deal of unrest among mechanics of the city, whereas, as a matter of fact, the trouble has been mostly confined to a quarrel of labor unions working for an out-of-town contractor on construction work.

It is true that the wide publicity which has reflected on Bridgeport has done harm to the city, the reason being that it has prevented skilled workmen from coming to the city, which is necessary if we are to continue the plants here, and also it has prevented the placing of further contracts here.

The machinists have asserted all along that the hod carriers were in sympathy with them and would strike. Vincent De Falco, National Organizer of the Hodcarriers' Union, said tonight:

"The hodcarriers are neutral. They are not in sympathy with the machinists, and I do not know why they should go on strike."

Twenty-five of the seven hundred guards at the Remington plant struck tonight for more pay. This makes thirty-eight guards who are out. The strikers asserted that 100 machinists on the night shift of the Remington U. M. C. plant did not go to work tonight. At the factory it was said that all returned but five.

Conference in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prominent labor leaders met behind closed doors in the offices here of the American Federation of Labor this morning and discussed the strike at Bridgeport, Conn. No definite policy was adopted, and it was announced that the meeting would reconvene Friday morning at Bridgeport. All present bound themselves to secrecy as to further details. The labor officials from out of town left Washington this afternoon.

Besides Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, the Secretary, those present were: J. M. Anderson, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists; P. Tucker of the Executive Board of the Machinists; Thomas Guerrin, Vice President of the Carpenters and Joiners; John Flynn of the Carpenters and Joiners; Joseph McClory, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; William J. Spencer, Secretary of the Building Trades Department; Albert J. Berres, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, and Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department.

This statement was issued by President Gompers:

"There is only this that I can say: We have had a conference here, in which representatives of the International Association of Machinists, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, and officials of the American Federation of Labor participated. The entire situation as it exists at Bridgeport was fully discussed, and it was concluded that we take recess to reconvene at Bridgeport Friday morning."

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the Machinists, in charge of the strike, who was asked by Vice President Anderson to attend today's conference, did not appear.

Thinks Strike Will End Tomorrow.

John Flynn of Chicago, Vice President of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union of America, who returned to New York last night after attending the Bridgeport strike conference at Washington, said:

"So far as I know, things are breaking all right for us in Bridgeport, and the trouble will be over in a few days. There's to be a meeting, I think, Friday, of the labor heads in Bridgeport, and I expect it to end then. Of course, I only speak for the carpenters; if the machinery goes up we will not strike.

"If there had not been such a howl about German money you would never have heard about this strike. We had a bigger strike while the Grand Central was being built and there was not a line about it."

PENSIONS FOR ARMS MAKERS.

Remington Company Establishes System Applying to 12,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—The Board of Directors of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company has approved the establishment of a pension system for the employes. The system, which went into effect today, applies to about 12,000 persons. Under its provision a man who has worked for the company thirty years may be, upon his request, retired at the age of 55. A woman who has worked for thirty years may be retired at the age of 50, upon her request. The company, at its discretion, may retire and place on the pension list, any male employe who is 60 years of age and has worked for the company twenty-five years, or any female employe of 55, who has been with the concern for a similar period.

The amount of pension is to be based upon the employe's average annual pay during the five years immediately preceding retirement, but no pension is to be less than $20 a month.

MORE LONGSHOREMEN QUIT.

Men from Three Mallory and Clyde Piers Demand More Pay.

Longshoremen of the Mallory and Clyde Lines at Piers 38, 41, and 42, North River, decided yesterday to join their mates on Piers 36 and 37, operated by the same companies, who struck on Tuesday. They finished loading the Concho, which sailed at 1 o'clock for Galveston, because they did not wish to inconvenience the boss stevedore.

With the 900 who struck on Tuesday, about 1,600 are now idle. The men on Piers 44 and 45, about 450, are still working, but are expected to go out today, the strikers say.

A committee of six waited upon H. H. Raymond, President of the two steamship companies, yesterday and demanded 33 cents an hour, with 50 cents for overtime and nights and 60 cents for Sunday's and holidays.

Mr. Raymond said he could not grant the demands, but if they went back to work for thirty days he would see what increase could be made. He told reporters that there were four scales of pay for longshoremen in New York Harbor—the transatlantic, coastwise, Sound, and railroad pier rates. The Mallory and Clyde men get the second-best rate—30 cents an hour, with 35 cents for overtime and nights. The men average from $24 to $27 a week.

Mr. Raymond said he would have plenty of men ready to work today if the strikers did not return. The strikers have no organization of their own. They appealed to the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday and its leaders advised them to return to work.

MILITIA TO QUELL BAYONNE RIOTERS; 1 DEAD, MANY HURT

Continued from Page 1.

used their clubs, but the strikers drove the whole body back into the plant.

This success gave the strikers courage, and they crowded East Twenty-second Street in increasing numbers. The firehouse of Engine Company 4 is in Twenty-second Street, and in front of this the strikers surged back and forth.

At about 10 o'clock Inspector Cady gathered sixty policemen to clear the street. As his force advanced on the crowd 100 guards issued from the main entrance of the Standard plant to assist him, and the strikers concluded that the two forces had much the same footing. Later Sheriff Kinkead ordered the arrest of many of the guards who took part in the sortie, on the ground that they had no right to appear armed with clubs outside the Standard plant.

Fugitive in Swamp Stoned.

The first assault of the guards and police was a failure, the guards being scattered on all sides. One man fled through a swamp at the end of East Twenty-second Street and fell into a ditch used for drawing off waste oil. Strikers stoned him there and inflicted serious injuries. He escaped and staggered up a pile of cinders some fifty feet high, and here he buried himself until the mob went away, believing he had been suffocated. After the coast was clear he squirmed out and got back to the plant.

The main body of the guards retreated in safety, but two parties were cut off. Fifteen men escaped into the plant of the Tidewater Company, further down the street. Here the doors were closed against the pursuing mob, which burned down a watchman's house at the gate. A dozen others fled to the fire engine house, where they were reinforced by policemen who backed up against the wall, and fired revolvers into the crowd. Inspector Cady drove up in a buggy and tried to force his way through. His horse was wounded by one of the few bullets fired by the strikers, and he clambered out of the buggy under a shower of stones, fought his way to the shelter of the police guard, and was dragged into the fire house.

An ambulance from the City Hospital got through the crowd and Cady was placed in it. As it drove away the crowd let go a shower of stones which shattered the upper part of the vehicle. Cady, lying on the floor, fired out of the rear of the ambulance which proceeded to Police Headquarters, where Cady was treated.

The fighting subsided after Cady left. It was in this melee that Stovanchik was shot.

Two trucks, two hose companies, and an engine company were prepared to turn streams of water on the crowd, but before the hose was used, Sheriff Kinkead, accompanied by George T. Vickers, First Assistant County Prosecutor, arrived from Jersey City. When Kinkead, a former Congressman, and friendly to labor, stood up on the seat of his auto there was a burst of cheers. He told the crowd to be peaceable and to meet at Mydosch's Hall, at Avenue F and Twenty-third Street, at 3 o'clock to see what could be done about an agreement with the company.

2,000 at Strikers' Meeting.

Two thousand men crowded the hall when the meeting was called to order by Paul Supinski, the Jersey City lawyer who represented the strikers in their first demands, and hundreds more were outside.

"I thank you on behalf of Hudson County," Kinkead said, "for conducting yourselves as you have done since I took charge. Let this co-operation continue and you will all be happier, and as long as you behave so I shall have no deputies sworn in. I will play square with you, and expect you to do the same with me. I don5t want any repetition of the Roosevelt affair."

The strikers complained that, with the recent rush of war orders, the foremen had so speeded the work that they were compelled to do twice as fast as before, and that a working day of nine hours and fifty minutes, with only half a day off on Saturday, left them no rest. They chose J. D. Bally, a striker; Lipinski, Albert Gaeliga, and Alexander Androjeski a committee to go, accompanied by Sheriff Kinkead and Mr. Vickers, to confer with General Manager George B. Gifford and Superintendent Hennessy of the Standard plant.

Before the meeting ended the strikers heard that the Sheriff had sent to Jersey City for a patrol wagon to take to the county jail the twelve guards who had taken refuge in the engine house, and more than a thousand men gathered in front of the house, determined to stop it and get the guards. They let the patrol wagon enter the firehouse at 5 P. M. and sent men to put a stone across the street to get water-main pipes to obstruct it in its passage out.

Within thirty seconds from the time the doors of the engine house closed behind the patrol wagon they opened and the wagon backed out through the crowd and shot away up the street. The log and pipes were not yet in place and the crowd was outwitted. The wagon took eleven prisoners to Jersey City. One of the twelve in the engine house had walked out through the crowd unrecognized.

The crowd barricaded the street with pipes just before an automobile hook-and-ladder truck drove down the thoroughfare with Sheriff Kinkead on the front seat. On seeing the pipes the Sheriff tried to talk to the crowd, but what he wanted to say was drowned by cheers, and the truck drove down a side street.

The crowd swarmed back to Mydosch's Hall at 5:30 o'clock to hear the report of the committee. Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator who served a term on Blackwell's Island for leading the unemployed into Manhattan churches, had arrived, as well as John J. Dowd, Sixth Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, who represented the American Federation of Labor.

The Standard Oil Company's answer absolutely refused to treat while the men were on strike, but said that if they would return to work the company would take everybody back and give an answer within four days. If not, no strike breakers would be imported, but the plant would be shut down.

Sheriff Kinkead and Mr. Vickers tried to persuade the men to accept this, and said that if the company refused to accede to their demands after the interval they would back the men in any strike, but the strike leaders held that it would be impossible to get so large an unorganized body of men out again, and that they had better stay out. On a vote, the crowd howled a reply in half a dozen languages of which the principal ingredient was the English phrase, "Stay out."

The Sheriff again asked them to keep order and told them the committee would go back to the company today and try to make some arrangement.

Alexander Marks, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, spoke in Polish, attacking the Rockefellers and urging the men to stay out, and Tannenbaum offered the help of the I. W. W. After the meeting Tannenbaum busied himself with getting up a public funeral for Stovanchik, who was killed.

While the meeting was being held a fire started in oil-soaked lumber in the tank yard, and at intervals in the next half hour four more fires were discovered on the Standard's premises. Some of them were in cars loaded with lumber, others in the paraffine yard. At half past seven a feed pipe leading to one of the big oil tanks was cut and set on fire, and flames were blazing in the yard, where there were forty huge tanks full of naphtha, kerosent, and gasoline—the nearest within 300 feet of the flames. Until about 8 o'clock the fire burned unchecked, for all the Standard's firemen had struck and the Bayonne department, which never had been called to a fire in the plant, was reluctant to take the initiative. Finally they started and by 9:30 these fires were under control and four of the nearest tanks emptied.

Fires Light Up Bay.

The pipes leading from the pumphouse to thirty tanks were cut at 9 o'clock, and the oil, which ran about all over the yards, began to blaze up. Later this, too, was under control, but at midnight the flames were still blazing brightly, with no prospect of burning out. All that part of the bay was lit up and heavy black smoke drifted for miles.

Within the concrete stockade which surrounds the plant the company's guards were waiting, armed with repeating rifles, and boats were waiting to take off the officials if the situation got too hot for them. Two tank steamers coming from Europe yesterday to be loaded at Bayonne were diverted by wireless to Philadelphia.

The workmen of the International Nickel Company and the Pacific Coast Borax Company, whose plants are in East Twenty-second Street, passed the strikers' pickets yesterday going to and from work in long lines, with their time cards stuck in their hats to indicate their neutrality. They took up collections to aid the strikers. Storekeepers at Constable Hook offered the strikers unlimited credit. Sheriff Kinkead closed all saloons in the neighborhood, and all street car traffic in that part of Bayonne is at a standstill.

From its offices at 26 Broadway the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey yesterday issued the following statement:

From the facts known to the company the present situation is due entirely to the action of a few professional agitators who are endeavoring to cause trouble among the employes of the company. The company intends to do everything it can for the protection of its employes and property. It has adopted the course provided by the laws of New Jersey. The proper public authorities of the City of Bayonne, the County of Hudson, and the State of New Jersey have been duly notified and the company has no doubt that the situation will very soon improve.

The company's officials refused to say whether they thought pro-German agitation had anything to do with the strike. It is said there are few Germans among the workmen, most of whom come from countries allied against Germany.

CITY PIER BUILDERS STRIKE.

Street Fight and Arrests in Clash on $4,000,000 Work.

Work on the $4,000,000 municipal pier construction job at West Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh Streets, was interrupted yesterday by a strike of more than one hundred members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, employed by the Holbrook, Cabot, Rollins Company, which has the contract. The men walked out at noon and their places were filled.

When the new men, under police protection, started for home in the evening, they were attacked by members of the union. Several were beaten, and the police arrested five strikers on charges of disorderly conduct. In Night Court they said they were Herman Johnson of 169 East 129th Street Olaf Nelson of Bergenfield, N. J.; John Galvin of 434 East 137th Street, Thomas Campli of 4,520 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Ira Blom of 103 Centre Street, Brooklyn.

Daniel Hughes, in charge of the pier work for the construction company, said he was notified on Tuesday by Robert Randell, walking delegate of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, that unless the company discharged one man on the job, who was a member of the Municipal Pier Builders' Union, a small local organization, the regular union men would strike. The carpenters and joiners are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Hughes refused to discharge the man because the firm's policy is to take on any men needed at union rates. He notified Captain Kauff of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that he expected trouble yesterday, and it occurred at noon, when the union men walked out. Their places were immediately filled from the Municipal Pier Builders' Union. A strong police guard under Captain Kauff and Sergeant Walsh was kept on duty as the new men worked in the afternoon, and they were ordered to go home through West Forty-seventh Street.

At the closing hour, according to the police, the workmen became frightened at the presence of union men and disobeyed instructions, breaking through other streets on the way home. The police force thus was divided trying to protect them. While a group of the men were going through West Forty-seventh Street they were attacked in front of 617.

MAY STRIKE ON BLISS & CO,

Machinists' Union Threatens Walkout at Brooklyn Projectile Plant.

An announcement was made last night at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, 116 Nassau Street, that the machinists employed in the big Brooklyn plant of E. W. Bliss & Co. would go out on strike unless the officials of the company complied with their request for an eight-hour day.

The company has been turning out projectiles night and day. According to H. C. Seaman, Secretary of the Bliss concern, the workmen are content and have no intention of striking. He is unable to account for the strike rumor.

BENZOL PLANT DESTROYED.

Explosion Thought to Have Been Caused by Sparks from Train.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—A terrific explosion, believed to have been caused by sparks from a passing railroad train, destroyed the benzol plant of the Semet Solvay Company at Solvay this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Five men employed in the building were unhurt.

The building is a mass of twisted metal, inside of which a fierce fire is still raging. The structure was a sheet-iron shell, about seventy-five feet high, reinforced with steel girders and supports. It contained, besides other oil-refining machinery, five large steel columns, or tanks, each containing between 700 and 800 gallons of oil. There is a vent pipe leading through the roof of the building, and, according to the theory advanced by officials, the sparks ignited the vapor from this pipe.

PLOT IN CANADA FRUSTRATED.

Austrian Accused of Planning to Blow Up Munitions Shops.

MONTREAL, July 21.—The frustration of a plan to blow up the boiler house of the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where war materials are being made, was alleged in a police court today by one of the company's inspectors, who appeared against Demetrio Morello, an Austrian, arrested while measuring the vicinity of the plant with tape.

The inspector said that markings were found on the walls and in the underground passages beneath the boilers. He said he believed the markings were to indicate where explosives were to be set off.

EXPECT NO CLOTHING STRIKE

Settlement in Children's Trade Today Is Looked For.

That the threatened strike of 18,000 members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union will be settled amicably was indicated in the announcement given out last night by Charles Endel, Chairman of the Children's Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which had met the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the Hotel Brevoort in the afternoon.

"The discussion today," said Mr. Endel, "took up every phase of the situation, and a final settlement will undoubtedly be arrived at tomorrow."

Herbert C. Ansorge, President of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which settled with the union on Tuesday night, attended the conference in an effort to reach an agreement with Mr. Endel for amalgamating the two associations.

The failure of yesterday's meeting to reach an understanding means that the 18,000 Jacket Makers will strike on Friday morning, unless the proposed amalgamation of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the Children's Clothing Manufacturers' Association takes place, which will automatically settle the trouble.

It was announced by Jacob Panken, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that 13,000 of the 21,000 members of the union, who struck last week, returned to work yesterday morning.

Mr. Panken has sent a letter to the heads of all independent clothing shops and it is his belief that the majority of them will join the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association before Friday morning. A strike will be declared on all those who at that time have not joined.

Discussing the settlement between the clothing manufacturers and the workers arrived at late Tuesday night, thereby averting a general strike, Herbert C. Ansorge, President of the Manufacturers' Association said:

After the establishment of the standards the manufacturers hope that there will be peace in the clothing industry in this city for many years.

The agreement provides that standards shall be put into effect at the beginning of the 1916 Spring season; that in the coat and trousers trade one-half of the cuts made since 1913 shall be restored, and full restoration in the vest trade; that all shops shall be union shops; that all disputes shall be settled by a joint committee and in case of failure, by a council of moderators, of whom three shall be outsiders. The agreement runs until Nov. 1, 1916, and in the meantime there shall be no strikes or lockouts.

H. S. STONE'S BODY FOUND.

Drifts Ashore on Irish Coast, 150 Miles from Lusitania's Grave.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, July 21.—The body of Herbert S. Stone, who was a Lusitania victim, has come ashore at Ballybunnion, a small town at the mouth of the River Shannon, on the west coast of Ireland, about 150 miles from the point where the Lusitania was sunk.

The body has been fully identified by articles upon it, including a card case filled with cards, a watch, and other belongings.

SAYVILLE WIRELESS GAINS IN EFFICIENCY

New 100-Kilowatt Transmitter Sends Messages Clearly to Stations in Germany.

ITS CAPACITY IS TREBLED

Erection of Two Aerial Towers for the Support of the Antennae May Further Improve Service.

In defiance of rain, wind and lightning, the 100-kilowatt transmitter recently installed at the Sayville Wireless Station is pouring a steady stream of communications upon the receiving stations at Nauen and Berlin during certain hours of the night. The new apparatus overcomes the atmospheric difficulties which obstructed the sending of messages through the old 35-kilowatt transmitter.

Since the installation of the big transmitter on July 15 the Sayville plant, now under the control of the United States Government, has been able to handle approximately threee times the amount of its former business. The improved efficiency of the station appears not only in the increased number of messages which may be sent to Europe during the hours prescribed for transmission, but also in the very character of the message.

A wireless message from Sayville is no longer received at Nauen and Berlin as a confused series of dots and dashes which must be repeated over and over again before they can be reduced to an intelligible message. The wave propagated by the new transmitter is so powerful that it penetrates static atmospheric conditions and loses little or nothing by friction with wind and storm.

With the old 35-kilowatt transmitter in operation, the radio wave, feeble and jerky in character, succumbed too readily to hostile disturbances in the atmosphere. Before arriving at the receiving station, the radio wave was deflected from its course by more powerful currents, and the missing parts of the wireless message had to be supplied by many repetitions.

By producing a firmer and more continuous wave the 100-kilowatt transmitter does away with a great deal of this repetition and delay. Using the old transmitter the Sayville operators consumed fully a half hour in delivering a short wireless message to Nauen or Berlin. With the new transmitter they deliver three messages in Germany in the same length of time. This increased capacity for transmission, attended by a reduction in the rates from $1 a word to 50 cents, has caused a greater demand upon the resources of the Sayville station.

Under the old system no attempt whatever was made to transmit messages by day. Even by night wireless communications were delivered from Sayville only during a period of two hours, either before or after midnight. So far there has been no official change in the hours prescribed for the transmission of wireless messages, but the authorities at Sayville are determined to extend the periods during which messages can be transmitted at night.

Few of the day messages have been received intact, and the operators at Sayville, as well as the officials of the Telefunken Company, are not yet convinced that the new transmitter, with all its power, can overcome the atmospheric opposition during the daytime.

Experts believe the weakening of the radio waves during the day must be due to the action of the daylight on the transmitting aerial itself. Others think the loss of energy not only takes place at the aerial, but is to some extent distributed throughout its whole length.

In view of these possibilities the Telefunken engineers, in erecting two new aerial towers to support the antennae of the 100-kilowatt transmitter, took every precaution to insure a fluent, consistent discharge of radio wave into the air.

According to Dr. Karl G. Frank, Secretary of the Atlantic Communication Company, suspicious persons were prompt to construe the process of repetition into a series of communications with German submarines. Dr. Frank gave the following illustration:

"Thus when the stations at Nauen and Berlin asked that a certain stock quotation be repeated from '40—20' because the intervening portion had been lost, some ingenious persons were ready to jump to the conclusion that we were in communication with a German submarine."

ALIEN IN STATE UNIFORM.

Coachman of a Count Held for a Higher Court.

Norbert Kulla, 32, a coachman in the employ of Count Rochus Lynar of 15 West Eighty-third Street, was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate McQuade in Yorkville Court yesterday. He was charged with wearing the uniform of a soldier in the National Guard. He is not a citizen of the United States.

His lawyer said that National Guard uniforms were being sold indiscriminately, and he thought those who sold them were to blame for having them fall into irresponsible hands. Kulla was arrested in uniform last Tuesday while arguing in front of a Broadway department store.

Count Lynar appeared in court with his counsel, Miss L. Winterer of 140 Broadway. He was indignant at the detention of Kulla. He continued the $500 bail. He said the arrest was unwarranted and that he would follow the case through to the end.

OKLAHOMA DAMAGED IN 9 COMPARTMENTS

Fire in Dreadnought Being Built at Camden More Serious Than First Thought.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Nine compartments of the dreadnought Oklahoma were so badly damaged by the fires on the vessel Saturday night that they will have to be rebuilt, according to a preliminary examination of the hull made today at the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant in Camden, where the Oklahoma is under construction. At first it was thought only one compartment was affected.

The cost of the blaze will run into thousands of dollars, officials found. A number of plates were buckled by the intense heat, and it is probable that others were strained by the tons of water dumped into the big steel hulk in an effort to extinguish the flames. Pumps are still at work getting the water out of the compartments where the fires raged. Until they are cleared no accurate examination is possible.

The steel bulkheads are badly twisted by the heat, and as far as the preliminary examination can show the wiring, plumbing, ventilating apparatus, and many gears have been damaged. Several big electric motors will also have to be replaced.

One official who was among the first to inspect the ship said today: "There is nothing to warrant us in making any unnatural supposition as to the cause of the fire."

An extra detail of guards has been placed on duty, not only at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, but also at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at the Navy Yard and at the Frankford and Schuylkill Arsenals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There have been no fires discovered on warships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard similar to the one which seriously damaged the new dreadnought Oklahoma at Camden, N. J., the night of July 19. Reports that there were such fires on several ships on Tuesday and today reached the ears of Secretary Daniels this afternoon. To satisfy inquirers he talked this evening by long distance telephone with Rear Admiral Usher, the Commandant of the yard, and asked whether there was foundation for the report. The Commandant assured Mr. Daniels that there had been no fires at the yard.

Secretary Daniels today gave out a summary of the report made by the Superintending Naval Constructor at Camden regarding the fire on the Oklahoma, stating that the origin of the fire appears to be a mystery" but was believed to have been due to defective insulation or the carelessness of some workman.

Officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard said yesterday that they were not worried over the two insignificant fires on the battleship New York recently and that there was no investigation under way to discover the cause of their origin or that of the fire which occurred on board a launch lying alongside the torpedo boat destroyer Warrington. All said the fires were caused by carelessness of some member of the crew of either boat, or, in the case of the fires on board the New York, by some member of the repair gang.

FIRE ON A NAVY COLLIER.

Blaze on Vulcan at Portsmouth Destroys 1,000 Tons of Coal.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 21.—Fire today in the forward bunker of the United States auxiliary collier Vulcan destroyed about 1,000 tons of coal. No material damage was done to the vessel.

The Navy Yard Fire Department fought the blaze for two hours before it was subdued.

BELGIANS CELEBRATE "INDEPENDENCE DAY"

Te Deums in French Cities Where There Are Refugees—Cabinet at Service at Havre.

PARIS, July 21.—The celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Belgium today was in sharp contrast to that of previous years.

There were Te Deums in Bordeaux, Cherbourg, Havre, and elsewhere where there are considerable Belgian colonies.

At Havre flags were displayed on all houses. The Belgian Cabinet attended the service in that city. In the course of the service the Belgian national anthem was sung by the congregation.

At Bordeaux Cardinal Andrieu officiated. The chaplain in his sermon said: "The songs you have just heard are not yet those of triumph, but songs of mourning and confidence."

The Belgian Courrier at Bordeaux issued a special edition, in which there were articles written by leading members of the Belgian Government.

King Albert passed the day in his own country with his soldiers.

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GARRISON WANTS NACO EVACUATED

Alleging Violated Agreement, Secretary Recommends Carranza Army Be Urged to Leave.

CAPITAL AGAIN CUT OFF

No Word Coming Through from Mexico City—Big Villa-Carranza Engagement Impending.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Occupation of the Mexican side of the town of Naco, on the Mexico-Arizona border, by Carranza forces was brought to the attention of the State Department today by Secretary of War Garrison, with the recommendation that the Carranza commander be requested to withdraw in accord with the agreement entered into last Winter that there should be no fighting there.

No action had been taken tonight by the State Department. Secretary Lansing had before him the War Department's recommendation, reports from Consular agents on the border, and a protest against the taking of Naco filed by Enrique C. Llorente, General Villa's agent here.

The international boundary runs through Naco. When the Mexican factions were contending for possession of the town bullets and shells were constantly falling on the American side. Through Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Governor Maytorena, for Villa, and the Carranza leader, General Calles, agreed that all military forces should be withdrawn and the town left an undefended neutral port. Secretary Garrison regards the present occupation as a violation of the agreement, likely to lead to renewed fighting and endangering of American lives.

In his protest to Secretary Lansing today the Villa agent stated that only the absence of Maytorena troops from Northern Sonora to protect Americans in Yaqui territory had made possible the taking of Naco and the killing of civilian guards and customs employes. He asked that the exportation of arms and munitions to Naco be prohibited for the time being.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 21.—Anticipating a battle between the Carranza and Villa forces opposite here, residents of this town today began to board up windows facing the Mexican border line and move furniture to cellars.

Governor Maytorena, the Villa leader, now has 4,000 troops in Nogales, Sonora. All his artillery has been removed from Guaymas, the west coast port, which is now undefended. All the Villa troops in that section, including those sent to protect American settlers from Indians in the Yaqui Valley, have been moved southward. Carranza troops are reported to be advancing to take possession of the city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mexico City is again cut off from the world as a result of its sudden evacuation on Sunday by the Carranza forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, the immediate occupation of the place for the third time by the Zapatistas and the success of General Villa's flying column in cutting General Gonzales's communications with Vera Cruz. The State Department is unable to communicate with Mexico City, and Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, who represents American interests there, may again be compelled to resort to the use of couriers to send his official reports to Vera Cruz for transmission to Washington and Rio de Janeiro.

The Villista flying column, according to reports reaching Washington, was strong enough to make a rapid advance through Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, and Queretaro to Pachuca, and is well equipped with arms and ammunition. Generals Reyes and Fierro have also managed, according to this information, to send guns and ammunition to the Zapata forces in Mexico City. The Zapatistas were greatly in need of ammunition.

The Carranzistas are bending their efforts, it is said, toward the annihilation of the Villista flying column, hoping to crush it between Gonzales's army from the south and a wing of Obregon's army from the north, and upon the outcome of the battles in which this flying column will figure will depend important developments in Mexico. The Villa flying column hopes to fight its way through the Gonzales forces into Mexico City.

VILLISTAS ABANDON PACHUCA.

Stories of Starvation in State of Vera Cruz Denied by Clergyman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 21.—It is reported here that the Villistas, under General Rodolfo Fierro, evacuated Pachuca this morning.

A decree by the Governor of Puebla forbids the religious celebration of marriages or baptisms without having had the civil ceremony performed first. Priests must have all the documents, birth records, and civil marriage records, before performing the ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace arrived here this morning from Jalapa. He states that food prices are high, but there is no starvation, and denounces as lies the stories sent to the Red Cross.

The church has not had more than the usual calls for relief, he says, and the corn crop will be extra large. He adds that ten miles from the railroad one cannot find any signs of the revolution.

The Red Cross aid work in Vera Cruz will be carried on by the churches, which have accepted the supplies to be used whenever needed.

INDICTS BOTH FACTIONS.

General Devol in Report Accuses Them of Exploiting Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Brigadier General Carroll A. Devol, now Assistant Quartermaster General, who has just returned to Washington from a six weeks' stay on the Mexican border, has filed with Secretary Garrison a report on conditions in Mexico, much of which is confidential.

The report, however, according to a summary given out by Secretary Garrison today, indicts both the revolutionary factions in Mexico. It shows that both of them permitted the exportation of foodstuffs when the people needed food and that the civil population has been subsisting only by sufferance of the military factions, which resort to severe methods of exaction and exploit commercial supplies and industries for the benefit of the military.

The report also shows that both the Carranza and Villa authorities in northern Mexico (mentioning General Hernandez and General Villa by name) prohibited the purchase of food supplies in Mexico for the relief of the Mexican people, stating that such supplies must be bought outside of Mexico or after they had been exported from Mexico. General Devol thinks that the real reason for this was a desire of the military authorities to collect a military export tax of $400 to $500 a car on such foods when exported. This money, General Devol asserts, is paid direct to the military leaders.

The report says:

"There are still large quantities of food supplies assembled in various ports of Mexico and held by the military authorities and not permitted to reach the people."

ST. THOMAS EXPELS CASTRO

Ex-Dictator of Venezuela Not Wanted on Danish Island.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 21.—The Danish Government ordered the deportation of Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who arrived here Monday from Port of Spain, Trinidad, demanding that he return on the steamer on which he came.

Consequently Castro left this afternoon aboard the British steamer Berbice, presumably for Trinidad, where he had resided for some time.

MEMBERS AID MIDSHIPMEN.

Congressional Influence Complicates Annapolis Cribbing Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Administration is closely watching the Naval Academy investigation at Annapolis. The Court of Inquiry is now formulating a report to be submitted to Secretary Daniels. Captain Lloyd Chandler, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Academy, came to Washington today and conferred with Secretary Daniels.

The situation has been complicated by political pressure exerted by Congressmen interested in midshipmen involved in the cribbing scandal. Members have written letters to the Navy Department in which they sought to use their influence in behalf of accused midshipmen, and several members appeared as counsel for accused students at the Academy.

President Wilson has been seeking to place the nation's two military schools on a high plane, and the expose of the cribbing in the examinations at the Academy came as a surprise. The President and Secretary Daniels have decided to deal summarily with the situation. From the very start, however, embarrassment has been caused by Congressmen active in behalf of midshipmen. Secretary Daniels today denied that he had issued any order restricting the Annapolis authorities from taking final disciplinary action, but pointed to an order he issued in 1913, as follows:

"When any officer of the Naval Service, including midshipmen and warrant officers, is officially reported as having been guilty of intoxication or immorality, the matter will be reported to the Navy Department before such disciplinary action is taken by other authority as would preclude further action in the case by the Department."

THREE ARE KILLED BY FALLS

Mrs. Nellie Brophy, Helping Sister to Move, Drops Five Stories.

A woman and two children were killed by falls yesterday.

Mrs. Nellie Brophy of 379 Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., fell to her death on the birthday of her 10-year-old daughter, Josie. Mrs. Brophy was the mother of three children. The accident occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary Leahy of 81 Madison Avenue, who was packing her furniture to move. In assisting her Mrs. Brophy fell from a rear apartment on the fifth floor and was dead before the ambulance surgeon arrived.

Samuel Hershfinger, 21 months old, of 196 Third Avenue, toppled off the rear fire escape on the fifth floor of his home and was picked up dead. His brother Morris, 10 years old, was in the yard at the time, and stretched out his arms to catch the child, but did not succeed.

Patrick Mahoner, 6 years old, was playing on the roof of his home, at 404 East Seventy-fourth Street yesterday, when he fell to the rear yard, a distance of six stories. He was instantly killed.

While repairing a lift in the New York Central Grain Elevator at the foot of West Sixtieth Street yesterday, Michael Harding, 20 years old, of 26 West End Avenue lost his footing and fell to the floor, thirty feet below. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from internal injuries.

FATAL JUMP INTO SKYLIGHT.

Operator's Mind Unbalanced by Working on an Invention.

Unbalanced from overwork on an invention, Abraham Schumlowitz, 26 years old, an operator, of 126 East Fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the fifth floor of 310 Sixth Avenue, where he was employed. He fell on a skylight over Cammeyer's shoe store in the same building. The shattered glass dropping into the store caused some excitement. Schumlowitz was prevented from falling through the skylight by a heavy wire netting. He was alive when extricated, but died in the New York Hospital two hours later.

Schumlowitz worked for a concern making leggings and belts. He had often showed fellow employes the model of a die he was working on, but did not give any further details. He tried to kill himself two months ago.

TWO SOLDIERS HURT IN BIG SHAM FIGHT

Major Duffy of Sixty-ninth Caught in Bog and Squadron A Man Has Leg Broken.

BLUE ARMY HAS ADVANTAGE

Although When Militiamen Stop to Rescue Officer Regulars and Seventy-first Gain Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—Major John E. Duffy, commanding the Second Battalion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, very nearly lost his life, and George E. Fahys of Glen Cove, L. I., a trooper of Squadron A, the crack mounted organization of Manhattan, had his left leg fractured during the joint battle exercises of the National Guard organizations of Manhattan and the regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen this morning.

This was incidental to a hard day's fighting at the end of which the Blue, or defending army, was conceded to have a slight advantage.

Major Duffy, who was caught in a quagmire while leading his men in a charge against the dismounted cavalrymen of Fort Ethan Allen, is in the division hospital here, while Fahys was sent to his home. Both accidents occurred during what will go down in National Guard records as the battle of Robinson Hill, and had Major Duffy's men taken his advice and continued to advance when their commander fell face forward into treacherous quicksands, quite a different ending would probably have been the result. Major Duffy weighs more than 200 pounds, and it required the efforts of a dozen soldiers of the Sixty-ninth to pull him out. He was unconscious when rescued, and two militia surgeons worked over him several hours before he was out of danger.

The accident occurred at the moment when the military problem that was being worked out reached its most exciting climax. The Sixty-ninth, with the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, formed the backbone of the Blue army, which in this instance theoretically represented an American army battling hard to hold a big force of invaders in check. The home troops were hard pressed and the troopers of the Second United States Cavalry, under Captain Joseph H. Herron, were ready to swoop down upon the New Yorkers when Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth ordered the first and second battalions of his command to charge.

Duffy Was Leading a Charge.

The charge started within a few hundred yards of Robinson Hill. Major Duffy had dismounted and was leading his men on the dead run. Bayonets were fixed and from the hills and depressions that dotted the battle ground the snappy barking fire of rifles and the roar of the field artillery made the situation seem a most real one, the result being that the soldiers went at it hammer and tongs. Duffy had to lead his men down a hill, and it was at the foot of that hill that he slipped and fell prone into the quagmire.

"Go on, don't mind me, I'll get out," he shouted to his men, but for once the command of a superior was disobeyed and a score of soldiers, led by Lieutenant Frederick W. Rice of the Medical Corps, hurried to the aid of the fallen officer. When Major Duffy was finally pulled back on solid ground he had lost consciousness. An ambulance was summoned and the still unconscious officer was removed to the division hospital, where he was gradually brought around by Drs. Rice and William Ford. It was said tonight that it was very doubtful if Major Duffy would be able to take any part in the manoeuvres scheduled for tomorrow and Friday.

Trooper Fahys owes his being put out of action to a fractious horse made nervous by the popping of rifles and the booming of artillery. Fahys was trying to calm his mount when suddenly it gave him a vicious kick on the left leg. Fahys was removed to the hospital, his leg set and he was sent back to New York.

Officers Handled Problem Well.

The battle which began early this morning and did not end until nearly noon was, perhaps, the most strenuous action of the kind ever fought in this State, and both regular and National Guard officers are agreed tonight that the officers upon whom devolved the duty of working out the problem, did their duty in most creditable fashion. Major General O'Ryan, the Division Commander, was the chief umpire. Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, of the Second Cavalry, commanded the Red or invading army, while Brigadier General George R. Dyer, of the first brigade of the National Guard, commanded the Blue, or defending army.

The Blue army consisted of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments of the infantry, Squadron A, the field artillery, a company of engineers and a company of signal men. The Red army was made up of the troopers of the Second United States Cavalry, a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, under Major E. H. Bandholtz, and the entire Seventy-first Regiment of Manhattan, under Colonel Bates. The total number of men engaged was about 5,500, although each army theoretically represented a force that numbered more than 100,000 men of all arms.

This was the problem: The Blue army was supposed to have gained information that the commander of the Red army was sending a large force of reinforcements to his army in the south, and, as it was necessary to move this force by rail, the job of the Blues was to destroy the railroad at Hopewell Junction in the effort to keep the enemy's reinforcements from joining the main Red army between here and New York.

Early this morning the scouts of Squadron A located a part of the enemy forces and found them ready to dispute every inch of the way. These regulars, who for today were theoretically enemies of their own country, are experts when it comes to "digging in," a fact that General Dyer and subordinates soon learned. Their trenches ran along a ridge between the hamlets Didell and Ackerman.

Scouts Discover the Enemy.

The main Blue army advanced toward the enemy along the Ackerman Road. The scouts of Squadron A darted in and out of woods and gulleys, ever on the watch for a sign of the enemy. Shortly after 8 o'clock the scouts discovered a part of the enemy on the ridge northeast of Didell. The second battalion of the Seventh was ordered to advance cautiously. The battalions of the Sixty-ninth were held in readiness to act as reserves to back up the Seventh, while the artillery manoeuvred in position so as to be ready to open fire the moment the infantry advance was well under way and the range of the enemy positions ascertained. The regular cavalrymen, however, were just as alert as the guardsmen, and they had dismounted and were ready for battle, a fact that the guardsmen soon found out. The regular troopers greeted the defenders with a brisk fire, and it was not until the artillery and machine guns of the Blues came into action that they retired on the main Red infantry columns several hundred yards in the rear.

Meanwhile the Blue scouts had definitely located the main Red force. Then the battle started in earnest, and the carnage, theoretically speaking, was frightful. Both sides suffered enormous casualties. The battlefield, as seen through the theoretical eyes of trained soldiers, was strewn with the bodies of the dead and wounded. Several battalions of the Blue army were almost completely wiped out, while Major Bandholtz, Captain Herron, and Colonel Bates lost more than a third of their commands.

While the battle was in a great many ways spectacular, it was nevertheless a manoeuvre that was very practical and businesslike from a war standpoint, and it was carried out by both sides in fine fashion. The discipline was fine and every man went about his work with a realization that it was as much the duty of the modern soldier to protect himself as to get the other fellow. There was no wild scrambling and random shooting as was the case in the manoeuvres of past years. There was no firing at impossible ranges, and it was plain to even the greenest civilian that the National Guardsmen of New York, under General O'Ryan, are a well-trained, well-disciplined, and brainy body of men.

Tomorrow the whole brigade will march in review before the Commander in Chief of the State's armed forces, Governor Whitman, the point selected being three-quarters of a mile north of the regular parade field and the time 3 o'clock.

Hundreds of automobiles will carry passengers from Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Beacon, and New York.

There was a variety of entertainment in camp tonight, such as boxing and wrestling matches, singing by impromptu glee clubs, and card playing.

Two slight cases of sunstroke were reported by the hospital corps today.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATION TO PREPARE

Continued from Page 1.

commemorate on the Fourth of July and on Decoration Day; a song, the singing of which seems incredible to every man and woman capable of being stirred to lofty and generous enthusiasm by the tremendous surge of Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.' China has steadily refused to prepare for war. Accordingly China has had province after province lopped off her, until one-half of her territory is now under Japanese, Russian, English and French control.

"The professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price, non-resistance, universal arbitration people are now seeking to Chinafy this country. While the best people in China are painfully endeavoring to raise the new China to a position of international aspect and of national self-respect, well-meaning people here are doing their best to reduce this country to the level of impotence to which the old China has sunk—to which she has sunk primarily because for generations the moral fibre of the Chinese people has been closely eaten into by the doctrines of the professional pacifists, so that she has shown herself incapable during the last thirty years of preparing herself against war and for self-defense.

Assails Arbitration Treaties.

"Probably the worst feature of our national life is the habit of using words with no relation to facts, of making promises which are not to be kept; as I have said above, of treating elocution as an adequate substitution for action. This habit has worked particular damage to us in international relations, and most of all in connection with the arbitration treaties, peace conventions and the like into which we have control.

We can accomplish nothing real for international peace until we understand that it is disgraceful not to make our deeds square without words, and therefore disgraceful to make a promise which we either ought not to or cannot keep.

"During the past year or so this nation has negotiated some thirty all-inclusive peace treaties by which it is agreed that if any issue arises, no matter of what kind, between itself and any other nation, it would take no final steps about it until a commission of investigation had discussed the matter for a year. This was an explicit promise in each case that if American women were raped and American men murdered, as has actually occurred in Mexico, or American men, women, and children drowned on the high seas, as in the case of the Gulflight and Lusitania; or if a foreign power secured and fortified Magdalena Bay or the Island of St. Thomas, we would appoint a commission and listen to a year's conversation on the subject before taking action.

"England and France entered into these treaties with us, and we begged Germany to enter into one, and, although Germany refused, yet if we were right in entering into them with England and France, we deprived ourselves of moral justification in refusing to fulfill their spirit as regards Germany. Personally I believe that it was absolutely necessary when the concrete case arose to repudiate the principle to which we had thus committed ourselves. But it was a shameful thing to have put ourselves in such a position that it had to be repudiated, and it was inexcusable of us to decline to follow the principle in the case of the Lusitania without at the same time making frank confession of our error and misconduct by notifying all the powers with whom we had already made the treaties that they were withdrawn, because in practice we had found it impossible and improper to follow out the principle to which they committed us.

"In the same way, let the individuals who advocate disarmament say clearly just what they mean. If this nation is to disarm, that is, if it is to take the old Chinese attitude about preparedness for war, then it must be prepared to adopt the Chinese attitude of helpless submission to any conditions which foreign powers choose to impose. Let it be understood that under such conditions if disorder continues in Mexico we shall not object to some European or Asiatic power taking possession of Mexico or any part of it and then doing what it chooses there. Let it be understood that if in such case some power wishes to take possession of the Panama Canal we shall not, because we are not able to, raise any effective protest. These are the things that disarmament means, for disarmament would represent merely the Chinafication of this country.

Preparedness as Peace Insurance.

"I advocate preparedness against war as the best type of peace insurance. Preparedness for war may be not only the best, but the only corrective for the spirit of militarism. Switzerland is the most democratic of republics, and the least militaristic; and yet relatively to its size it is the one best prepared against war.

"Preparedness is not the affair of a day. If we begin at once, a year or two must elapse before we shall have accomplished even a beginning. We should do what Switzerland and Argentina, for example, have already done. They now have universal military service in Argentina. The Argentine army is a great deal more fit to uphold the Monroe Doctrine south of the equator than our army, and in spite of its high average of individual efficiency and because of its lamentable smallness, is fit to uphold the Monroe Doctrine north of the equator."

Drawing to the conclusion of his address, Col. Roosevelt urged increasingly high standards of efficiency in the army and navy.

"Conditions in Mexico," he said, "are such that unless the Mexicans themselves come to their senses and unless we are content to see foreign powers undertake the regulation of Mexico, we may ultimately have to intervene. Such intervention would represent not real war but a work of pacification and police. For such a work volunteer soldiers are not well fitted. It should be done exclusively by the regular army, and for this purpose there should be a mobile army of over a hundred and thirty thousand men, so that the whole regular army should be about two hundred thousand strong.

"In addition I firmly believe that there should be universal military service for our young men on the Swiss model. Finally and most important let us remember that there can be no efficient preparedness against war unless we prepare our own souls. If we become soft and flabby physically and morally we shall fail. No nation ever amounted to anything if its population was composed of pacifists and poltroons, if its sons did not have the fighting edge, if its women did not feel as the mothers of Washington's Continentals felt, as the mothers of the men who followed Grant and Lee felt. Men who are not ready to fight for the right are not fit to live in a free democracy. The only women fit to be wives and mothers in a free republic are those who feel that their sons are not sons of theirs unless when their country calls their souls are eager and their feet jubilant to answer the mighty trumpet note which announces that the hearts of men are being sifted out before the judgment seat."

WOMEN ASSAIL COLONEL.

Resent His Criticism of Hague Peace Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Leading women of this city today assailed Colonel Roosevelt's statement in an article in the Metropolitan Magazine that the delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague "were actively engaged in exciting contempt and derision for themselves and their country by crying for peace without justice and without redress of wrongs." In commenting on the Colonel's views Elizabeth Glendower Adams said:

"I will say Mr. Roosevelt cannot have read the resolution adopted at the Women's Hague Congress, else he could not have characterized them as calling for a peace that would crown unrighteousness and so forth. These resolutions demand an honorable peace, which shall be permanent because based on justice not resting on abstractions. Does not Colonel Roosevelt owe the delegates to The Hague Congress an apology?"

Frances Holbrook said: Colonel Roosevelt's statements might be valuable if true. They are not true."

Lela Maverick Lloyd said:

"Mr. Roosevelt evidently has not read the resolutions adopted at The Hague. If he had read them, he would know that the women demand every possible guarantee for the triumph of righteousness over unrighteousness in the present and for the future."

Fanny Fern Andrews said:

"The congress, representing seven of the belligerent countries and five of the neutrals, united in a common appeal to the Governments of the world to begin peace negotiations, and offered a constructive plan of mediation, represented in a conference of neutral nations. Does Mr. Roosevelt now repudiate The Hague convention providing for 'special mediation by neutral powers,' which he so successfully called into service at the peace of Portsmouth?"

Alice Thacher Post said:

"Mr. Roosevelt has been misinformed as to what was demanded by the women at The Hague when he says that they cried 'for peace without justice.' They asked that the peace which is to come 'shall be permanent, and therefore based on principles of justice.'"

DROPS FORT WASHINGTON.

War Department Intrusts Defense of Capital to Mobile Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—With the entraining today of the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, for the Philippines, Fort Washington, the last of the defenses of Washington, has been abandoned. For many years three companies of coast artillery have been kept at Fort Washington.

Although the capital has been stripped of its fortified defenses, three batteries of field artillery at Fort Myer, Va., and a battalion of engineers at Washington Barracks keep the city from being as helpless as it was when the British raided it and burned the Capitol on Aug. 24, 1814.

Fort Washington is being abandoned because it is not believed to be good policy to fortify on rivers so far inland, when mines can afford adequate protection from a naval attack. All the war games of recent years have gone against such defenses as Fort Washington.

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The only Mortgage Company in New York which publishes in full detail statements of its business.
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EMPTY POCKETS
By RUPERT HUGHES
Want to Forget the War?
Want to Forget the Heat?
READ
EMPTY POCKETS
"A Story of Today"
HARPER & BROTHERS

ADVERTISEMENT.
Simple Way to Avoid "Summer Complaints"
Don't wait for hot weather to bring on cholera morbus, dysentery or diarrhoea and then take some dangerous opiate to check the trouble. Begin today to drink a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, delicious, non-laxative mineral water—with each meal. That will keep your stomach and bowels in shape to resist all attacks.
Man-a-cea Water is peculiarly suited to the treatment of infants and children who suffer even more than adults from these distressing complaints. Sold by druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Ackerly Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers. Get a booklet from your dealer.

for Women Everywhere



THE well-dressed woman of today does not subject herself to the embarrassment of superfluous hair on the underarm.

With the vogue of sleeveless evening gown—the sheer blouse fabrics—and the popularity of the dance—women of nice feeling have, by means of the Gillette, presented an underarm as smooth as the face.

Milady Decollete' Gillette
(Your dealer can supply you today)

The continued use of the Gillette—as much a matter of good grooming as good style—and the insistent demand of women everywhere for a Gillette adapted to their own use, has led to this new Model—Milady Decollete Gillette.

The experience of women who have used a Gillette for years proves that it does not roughen the skin or coarsen the hair in the slightest degree.

Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decollete Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.



Shown by good dealers everywhere
For full particulars about Milady Decollete Gillette and its use, write us direct
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

Today, a Day of Extraordinary Values in
The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Everything advertised here is either a brand-new offering, or, if previously advertised, is marked at a brand-new low price. Each section of the Store presents its very best, to make today THE great day in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale—already extraordinary for its record-breaking accomplishments. A part only of the items is printed here. And very many are not advertised AT ALL!

Women's $8.50 Black Satin Bathing Suits, $4.50
A Fine salt-water proof satin; graceful slip-on model with the waist line defined with a heavy black silk cord. Moire bows on shoulder and below the V neck front. Third Floor

Clean-Up of Library Furniture, Half Price
Including 3-piece suites from $27.50 to $90; Arm Chairs from $10.50 to $50; Rockers from $15.75 to $40; Tables from $7 to $27, and Bookcases from $3.75 to $33, etc. Seventh Floor

Women's $15 and $25 Cloth Suits, $5
Serges, Wide Wale Cheviots, Gabardines, Mixtures
In navy blue, brown, black and taupe. Skilled tailoring; handsome linings of striped or fancy taffeta. Plain tailored or pleated models. Third Floor

Men's $10 "Welbred" Low Shoes at $6.75 Pair
Highest grade of men's Oxfords from our regular stock; custom last; tan and black; mostly all sizes and widths. Second Floor

Men's $1.50 Shirts, 95c
Woven madras, woven striped pongee; soft, double cuffs. All sizes from 14 to 17. Various popular effects, in quiet colors. Main Floor

Cretonne Curtains and Portieres, ½ and Less
$12 Curtains and Portieres, $3.50.
$15 Curtains and Portieres, $5.
Clean-up of 35c Cretonne at 18c Yard
Suitable for sofa cushions, covers, etc. Sixth Floor

Men's $30, $32 and $35 Suits, $15.50
A special purchase of every suit that a well-known manufacturer had in stock. Every suit fully up to the Gimbel standard. Wide assortments as to style, material and coloring; in all sizes from 34 to 48. Fourth Floor

$10 Wool-and-Fibre Room Size Rugs, $5.50
Size 9 x 12 ft. Remarkable value even at the full price of $10. Charming colorings and designs.
$8.25 Waite Grass Rugs, Figured borders (9x12 feet), $5. Sixth Floor

$2.95 and $3.95 Organdie Blouses, $2
Five styles, each elaborately trimmed with shadow or filet lace, embroidery, embroidered organdie or fine tucks.
Blouse illustrated has long embroidered cuff sleeve and high-back roll collar—new features. Third Floor

Men's $2 and $3 Straw Hats, $1
The best Straw Hat opportunity of the season. All the best weaves, shapes and straws are included. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Lisle Union Suits, 75c
Short sleeves. Knee and three-quarter length drawers, with closed crotch. Sizes 34 to 44. Main Floor

Men's 50c Silk Lisle Socks, 35c Pair
Or 3 for $1. Imported. Reinforced soles. Colors black, tan, gray and navy. Main Floor

3,000 Women's $2 Lace Bodices at $1
Elaborateness of design with fine embroidered nainsook panels, Valenciennes lace and broad ribbon.
An extraordinarily low price!
Every bodice has elastic at waist line. Main and Second Floors

Famous "——" House Dresses at $1
Regularly $1.50 *to* $2.25
Made by the best known manufacturer of women's house dresses and nurses' uniforms. All new and perfect.
Ginghams, *black and white check.*
Checked Chambrays — *Variety of light and dark colors.*
Corded Tissues—*All the light Summer shades.*
Lawns and Dimities — *Stripes and checks.*
Colored Linenes — *Solid colors, light and dark shades with white pique collar, cuffs and cravat.*
Excellent models; full flare skirt, with or without pockets, dainty collar and cuffs of white pique, crepe, cordeline or fine Swiss embroidery. Main and Second Floors

Sale of China Without Precedent
The entire residue of the Simpson-Crawford China sale, re-marked and re-grouped for a final and rapid disposal. English and American Porcelain, German and Austrian China, including Theodore Haviland and other Limoges ware. Main and Fifth Floors

10c	15c	25c
Values 15c to 50c	Values 25c to 75c	Values 50c to $2.00

75c All Wool Challis, 55c Yard
Rosebud, Figured, Striped and Polka dot effects on white and colored grounds. An effective material for Dressing Sacques, Kimonos, House Dresses and Tea Gowns. Second Floor

OSBORNE IS UPHELD IN PRISON REFORMS

State Commission Tells Governor of Marked Change in Sing Sing Conditions.

WANTS THEORIES PROVED

Urges That Warden's Plans Be Tried Out—Pestilence Story Not Borne Out, Whitman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Warden Thomas M. Osborne's administration of Sing Sing Prison is commended by the State Commission of Prisons in a report made to Governor Whitman today. The Commission was halted in its inspection of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary last week by the Governor, who wished to know the basis for the statement of Commissioner Leon C. Weinstock that pestilence existed at Sing Sing Prison, which the Commission had inspected on July 12.

The Governor said that if pestilence existed in the prison conditions should be remedied immediately. All of the Commissioners, except Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, attended a conference with the Governor today and submitted their report. Subsequently the Governor said that the pestilence story was not borne out by the facts.

In their report the Commissioners say that Mr. Osborne is a man of experience in public service, that his ideas of prison reform command respect, and that as Warden of Sing Sing Prison he is entitled to a fair opportunity to demonstrate his methods of administration.

The report continues:

"No one familiar with the physical appearance of prisoners during former years can visit Sing Sing Prison without being impressed with the great change. Buoyancy and self respect have replaced repression and dejection.

"The prisoners, furthermore, appear healthier and happier. The Warden and the prisoners themselves claim that these changes are due to the administration and the new spirit in the institution. The Osborne method of treatment is applied to all prisoners irrespective of their previous record and character and is essentially subjective in the development of self government and self control."

The Mutual Welfare League system is considered at length, and this comment is made:

"In view of the unusual powers exercised by such an organization of prisoners in a penal institution, the question naturally rises, Does the delegation of these administrative powers to the prisoners impair the efficiency of the shops and endanger the discipline of the prison?

"The prison officials and officers of the Mutual Welfare League claim that there is less vice, drugs, and contraband in the prison than under the older system. The good physical appearance of the prisoners and the outdoor exercises should naturally tend to reduce abnormal desires and sustain the claims of the league and prison officials.

"The new methods of treatment at Sing Sing Prison seem to stimulate a normal development. Convicts are often defectives and generally abnormal. Any plan of treatment by which they can be reached subjectively and the change for the better come from within, should be welcomed. Reasonable recreations, actual responsibilities, educational training, and decent sanitary surroundings within correctional institutions, accompanied by simple living and hard labor ought to contribute to substantiate prison reform."

Concerning the prison building this statement is made:

"The cell halls, grim and unfit, surviving types of an ancient order of prison construction, still stand as a disgrace and reproach to the citizens of the State and a menace to the health of prisoners confined two in a cell and in the damp lower tiers."

It was found that the prison school had suffered under the new administration. Attendance now is voluntary and has fallen from about 400 to 125.

"In an interview with the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League the management of the school was blamed for this falling off in attendance," says the report. "It was also stated that special classes were formed for instruction in technical subjects at night, which were well attended. The reasons given by the members of the league were not convincing. Attendance at school of all prisoners who are unable to read and write the English language should be made compulsory. The school at Sing Sing Prison should be reorganized without delay."

The report questioned the advisability of permitting other than civilian guards to accompany women about the prison. It was said, the report set forth, that convicts had been acting as women's guides.

The commission makes these among other recommendations:

That as long as there are vacant cells in other prisons there be no "doubling up" of prisoners at Sing Sing.

That the Osborne plan of administration be fairly tried out over a sufficient period to demonstrate its success or failure.

That the prison be removed to a farm site as soon as possible and buildings of modern construction be erected by prison labor in accordance with a definite plan of construction.

That the prison school be reorganized so as to provide instruction for most of the inmates in the institution, and that the attendance of prisoners unable to read or write the English language be made compulsory.

That recreational sports and entertainments be encouraged.

EX-GOV. DIX INSOLVENT.

Friendly Creditors Take His Affairs to Bankruptcy Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Ex-Governor John A. Dix is insolvent. Friendly involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed today in the United States District Court at Utica against Mr. Dix, individually, and against the Moose River Lumber Company of McKeever, of which he is the chief stockholder.

No statement of assets or liabilities was made public today. The written statement accompanying the petition acknowledged the inability of Mr. Dix and the company to meet their obligations. It was announced that the private financial affairs of Mrs. Dix were not affected by the proceedings. Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett is the attorney of record for both ex-Governor Dix and the lumber company.

"Poor business conditions and consequent inability to dispose of a large stock of lumber on hand are assigned as the causes of the failure," was the only statement Mr. Brackett would make. The petitioning creditors in the Dix application were Loomis & Carson, insurance agents of Glen Falls; Hiram C. Todd, a Saratoga attorney, and John Dix Coffin, a nephew of the former Governor. Those petitioning against the company were Ray C. Truscher, Loomis & Carson, and George Sterrett of Saratoga.

While there is not attached to the papers any statement of assets and liabilities, it was said tonight by a person familiar with the tangled affairs of the former Governor, and the Moose River concern that the liabilities may exceed $500,000.

From the Dix Summer home at Thomson, near Schuylerville, Mrs. Dix said today that the former Governor was unable to answer the telephone. Mr. Dix has been indisposed for some time, but his condition is not regarded as critical.

"Mr. Dix has no future plans. I cannot say whether he will continue in the lumber business," said Mrs. Dix. "His physical condition is no worse than it has been. He is up and about the house every day, but today he is unable to come to the telephone."

John P. Coonan of Hudson Falls was appointed receiver for the lumber company by Judge Ray at Norwich today.

BUFFALO, July 21.—A judgment for $21,000 has been filed in the County Clerk's office against John A. Dix. The judgment was taken upon default upon a note given to the Third National Bank of Buffalo, bearing date of Feb. 1, 1915. Another judgment for $5,000 was filed against the Moose River Lumber Company on default upon a note, the original of which was $21,000. Both judgments were taken in Albany County.

DOCTORS CONFIDENT FRANK WILL RECOVER

His Temperature Continues to Fall and He Is Permitted to See Newspaper Men.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 21.—Leo M. Frank's physicians today expressed the opinion that his recovery was practically certain unless there should be some unexpected development. His temperature continues to fall, and the patient is in better condition than at any previous time since his throat was slashed Saturday night by the life convict, J. W. Creen. Mrs. Frank said: "I feel greatly encouraged."

The physicians today allowed Frank to see newspaper men. Frank, who speaks with difficulty, greeted the newspaper men by putting forth a bandaged hand. In his efforts to ward off his assailant he received a slash across both hands.

Frank lay on his back on his cot, his head slightly turned. On account of the wound, which extends from the back of the neck to the front, and the bandages, he was unable to move his head at all. Mrs. Frank sat beside the cot and constantly soothed his fevered forehead with her hand.

As the newspaper men were leaving, Frank smiled and said: "I have nothing to fear. I hope the Lord will forgive Creen."

With his legs manacled, chained to a concrete post, Creen today declared he was "justified" in attacking Frank. At the time of the interview, he had just read a newspaper story that he was crazy.

"This insanity talk is nothing but bosh," he said. "I guess the truth will come out and the whole thing be cleared up some day. I've got sense enough to know what I'm doing, and I knew what I was doing the other night. I intend to tell Governor Harris when he comes Saturday my reason for attacking Frank, and I am sure the Governor will say I did right."

Prison officials are confident Frank did nothing to incite the malice of Creen. The two probably never spoke to each other. They worked in different quarters and their cots were on opposite sides of the room.

Creen reads incessantly and does not like to be disturbed. He is well supplied with tobacco and smokes constantly, apparently unconcerned.

THAW OUT OF HUMOR.

Pittsburgh Papers Refused to Publish His Latest Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—The affairs of the Thaw family are approaching normal now that Harry has been home for a couple of days and has had a chance to get acquainted with the new home his mother has prepared for him. The police guard has been removed.

Thaw would not say much today. He was out of humor because the local newspapers refused to publish his latest statement, issued last night, recounting his latest legal troubles in New York and calling upon the people of the United States to petition Congress to enact a law giving a man liberty in every State after he has been adjudged sane in one.

Mrs. Thaw has persuaded Harry to postpone his trip to the Pacific Coast for a few days, consequently he will remain here at least over Sunday. The mother would like for him to stay at home and not go to the exposition at all. She fears the excitement consequent upon the crowds there following him would not be good for him. Thaw motored about the city this afternoon viewing familiar places and renewing a few acquaintances. Part of the forenoon he whiled away at the piano.

One man in Pittsburgh has great influence with Thaw, and that is Roger O'Mara, ex-Chief of Police, but now, unfortunately, O'Mara is ill at home and hence not able to give Mrs. Thaw the assistance she desires. Harry has a great affection for O'Mara and listens to his advice.

It is believed in the Thaw family that Harry will settle down and strive to rehabilitate himself—possibly a hard task, for the newspapers are advising the public to regard Harry not as a hero, but as a lucky man.

TO RANSOM CATTLEMEN.

Relatives Will Pay $6,000 to Free Idaho Citizen.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 21.—The father and relatives of E. A. Empey, cattle and sheep man, kidnaped from his ranch east of here Saturday, decided today to pay the $6,000 ransom demanded by his captor.

Mr. Empey's father has asked the Sheriff to recall his posse. Relatives fear that efforts to capture the outlaw will result in Empey being killed.

EIGHT ARRESTED FOR $50,000 FRAUD

Numerous Band Alleged to Have Swindled Merchants with Commission Agent's Aid.

BAMBERGER MAY BE CHIEF

One of Accused Said to Have Been Della Fox's Husband, and Valeska Surratt Goes on Bond.

When the case of Leon Bamberger, accused of using the mails to defraud, was presented to the Federal Grand Jury several days ago Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa struck a trail that indicated that the accused was acting in concert with a great number of confederates.

The alleged scheme of Bamberger was the old plan of answering advertisements of merchants seeking agents, accepting employment on a commission basis, and then sending goods to confederates. These confederates, it was charged, would dispose of the goods for cash in this city or elsewhere, the agent would collect his commission, and then agent and confederates would meet and divide the proceeds.

Mr. Roosa was sure from the information he had obtained that the business, under the management of Bamberger, had grown to large dimensions, that more than a score of men had been engaged in it for five years, and that the goods fraudulently obtained by them were worth at least $50,000. The facts in Mr. Roosa's possession were submitted to United States Commissioner Houghton, who issued a number of warrants and gave them to Post Office Inspectors Barber and Schaeffer to serve.

The inspectors yesterday arrested eight men, who were held in bail. Warrants are out for nineteen more. Those arrested yesterday represented almost every walk in life. They are Henry P. Alexander, Joseph B. Schwartzberger, Jack Levy, Francis E. Smith, Charles W. Scherer, Herman Roth, Sigmund Weitzenblum, and Harry S. Goldman. Levy was said to have been the husband of Della Fox, the actress. Valeska Surratt, the actress, went on his bond. Alexander and Schwartzberger were held in $2,500 bail each, and the others in $1,000 each.

Inspector Barber said that Bamberger, who is about 60 years old and of good appearance, apparently engineered the scheme. He is alleged to have represented to the men who employed him as an agent that he had an exclusive clientele, that the orders he turned in came from men who were financially responsible, and that payment for the goods was certain. It was said he worried himself so deeply into the confidence of several of his victims that he ruined them.

WOMEN SAVE MRS. FEROLA.

Governor Whitman Commutes Death Sentence to Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Answering the plea of the delegation of New York club women who have interested themselves in saving Mrs. Madelina Ferola from the electric chair, Governor Whitman today commuted Mrs. Ferola's sentence to twenty years' imprisonment. Mrs. Ferola was to have been executed within the week of Aug. 2 for the murder of her fiancé.

Pleas were made by Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Maita Craigen, Mrs. Frank Cothran, and Miss Grace Phelps.

Assemblyman S. A. Cotillo, representing the Italian Chamber of Commerce, presented petitions from six Italian organizations, representing 40,000 persons, asking that clemency be extended. The women will continue their labors in an effort to obtain a complete pardon for Mrs. Ferola.

STOLEN JEWELRY RETURNED

Gems of Mrs. Whitman's Mother in District Attorney's Hands.

Mrs. Oliver N. Hitchcock, mother-in-law of Governor Whitman, said yesterday at Quogue that five pieces of diamond and pearl jewelry, valued at $2,000, stolen from her home on July 10, were in the hands of the authorities.

Mrs. Hitchcock said the burglar had negotiated for the return with the understanding that there was to be no prosecution.

Attaches of the District Attorney's office said the jewelry has been returned, but refused to discuss the case.

BECKER'S STORY DOESN'T IMPRESS GOV. WHITMAN

Continued from Page 1.

know. This was long before Rosenthal's troubles were ever heard of. So that Rosenthal's affairs and his subsequent murder did not drive Tim Sullivan crazy, as has been said. It only affected him so far as to aggravate his disease in the knowledge that a boy that he thought a great deal of had been murdered in cold blood, and that his name in some way might unwarrantedly be brought into it.

Sullivan Worried Over Talk.

"When Herman Rosenthal's troubles commenced to be aired about the city, and the statements about Becker appeared in the papers, people came to Tim and told him that Herman was going about town saying these things and telling people that he, Tim, was back of him in his holler. It also worried Tim in his mental condition, fearing that it would be made public that Tim loaned Herman the money, and that his position would be falsely construed, and for over a week he was after me every day telling me to go and bring Charlie Becker to him, so that he could explain that he was not back of Rosenthal.

"Rose told me how Herman had been talking about his wife. He was very bitter over it, and made the remark that some one ought to croak Rosenthal. I immediately protested at such a thought, and Becker spoke up and said, 'No they hadn't. He wants to be left absolutely alone. No friend of mine must harm a hair on his head, for if they do it will be blamed to me, and I can beat this thing all right.'

"There was never any proposition made to Herman Rosenthal from Tim Sullivan, or from me acting for him to go away, or to receive any sum of money, for, as before indicated, Herman always stood ready to do anything. Tim asked him to do, so that it was not necessary to bribe him, and I do not believe that anyone could.

"The Magistrate William McAdoo issued a statement yesterday in reply to references to him by Becker. He said:

"I have every desire to be charitable to a man in the position of Becker, but the statement with which he couples my name in this morning's papers is absolutely and entirely unfounded in fact. He says: 'My men got in on the 15th or 16th of April, and on the 17th I sent them to get warrants from Magistrate McAdoo. I knew McAdoo and Larry Mulligan were friends, and I feared a leak might occur by which Rosenthal would learn of the intended raid.'

"I issued practically all of the warrants upon which Becker made his raids on gambling houses and disorderly resorts, and there never was one case of leakage. I know Larry Mulligan officially, as I know hundreds of men of all kinds and in all walks of life, but Becker's statement that I was a friend of his to the extent that I might leak official information is grossly libelous. I could make this statement harder and stronger in connection with Becker if it were necessary."

Funston Denies Becker Story.

Lieutenant William Funston, who, according to Becker's story, told Becker that Jack Rose was a friend of his and asked Becker to do what he could for Rose, made this statement yesterday to Second Deputy Commissioner Frank Lord:

"I made the acquaintance of Rose fifteen years ago while visiting in Danbury, Conn. Rose was at that time Manager of a baseball team and I saw more or less of him. From that period to 1911 I saw Rose now and then on the street, perhaps two or three times a year. I knew that his reputation was that of a common gambler. You will bear in mind that at no time since I have been on the police force have I ever been assigned directly or indirectly to securing evidence of gambling; never participated in raids nor had anything whatsoever to do with securing evidence in gambling cases.

"I didn't ask Becker to take care of Rose or to refrain from doing anything against Rose on account of my acquaintance with Rose. I simply told him that I had known Rose for a number of years and that was all there was to the conversation."

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, who, Becker quoted Rose as saying, was a friend of Rose and would see that his brother Morris, then an Assistant District Attorney, would "take care" of Rose's men before the Grand Jury, denied yesterday that he ever knew Rose.

Denials from the Koenigs.

Magistrate Morris Koenig also denied that there was any foundation for the story.

Magistrate McQuade and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas L. McKay would not comment on references to them in the story.

District Attorney Perkins said he had not read Becker's statement, but that he intended to do so.

Lawrence Mulligan, "Big Tim's" half brother, said that Becker's references to him were absolutely untrue. "I never met Becker in my life as the result of an appointment and I never had more than ten words with him," he said. "All that I know about Becker is from having seen him around New York. To say that 'Big Tim' was interested in Rosenthal's gambling house is a lie. I never met Becker in Luchow's, nor did I tell him that Sullivan wanted to see him."

Jerome Recalls a Meeting.

Ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome, at his home in Lakeville, Conn., listened last night while the following passage from Becker's statement was read to him over the telephone from THE TIMES office:

I went back to my office and about 6:30 P. M., (on July 16, 1912, the day of the murder,) Hart called me on the phone and said I should meet him at the Bar Association, Room 14, at 8 P. M. I went there and met Hart and Jerome in Room 14. Mr. Jerome asked me what kind of a man Rose was. I told Jerome I would not trust Rose, that he was my stool pigeon and had given up his best friends to me, and that he was a vacillating creature who would give up his mother.

Jerome said if such was the case he should get Rose's affidavit that night if possible. Having Rose's address and phone number, I stepped to the phone in Room 14 and within the hearing of Hart and Jerome got Rose on the wire, 3400 Audubon, and asked him if he would make an affidavit, if my lawyer called for it, as I had been advised to get it that night.

Mr. Jerome was asked if this was correct. He said:

"Yes, that is perfectly correct."

When he was asked why John Hart, then the lawyer for Becker, had called upon him, he said:

"John Hart had been an assistant in my office for a number of years and was a close friend of mine."

This part of Becker's statement was written to show how he had come to take steps on the day of the murder to get the affidavit from Rose. Becker said the fact that he did act so quickly had been represented as a suspicious circumstance.

SULLIVAN'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL

Hallucinations Noticed Three Weeks After Rosenthal Murder.

Timothy D., better known as "Big Tim" Sullivan, disappeared from the Eastchester section of the Bronx, where he had been under the care of guards and nurses after being adjudged incompetent, at 4 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 31, 1913. Hallucinations had pursued him with growing intensity for more than a year. His mental breakdown became marked about three weeks after the death of Herman Rosenthal.

A general alarm for him was sent out. The hospitals in this city were searched and the morgues visited. Pictures and descriptions of Sullivan were sent broadcast.

On Sept. 13 Policeman Purfield, who was on duty at the Bellevue Morgue, looked over an unidentified body when it came from the Harlem morgue, and instantly recognized the face of "Big Tim." Later in the day the identification was placed beyond question.

It was learned that the body, crushed by an engine of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near Pelham Parkway, had been taken to the Westchester police station and from there to the Fordham Morgue. When it was not identified there it was removed to the Harlem Morgue and later to Bellevue. In spite of the fact that the face had not been injured by the train, dozens viewed the body and failed to recognize it.

The investigation did not produce a single fact which indicated that the death could have been otherwise than accidental," said Coroner Jerome Healy, who conducted the inquest. "Sullivan got out of the house at 4 o'clock in the morning while his guard was asleep and walked down the tracks along a route that he had often taken in walks before. There is no reason to believe that it was a case of suicide and not a shred of suspicion that it was foul play."

"Big Tim" Sullivan's relations with Herman Rosenthal, the murdered gambler, were never brought out in any court proceeding. For a time there was talk in the District Attorney's office of having Sullivan before a Grand Jury to explain the $1,500 note indorsed by Sullivan, which Rosenthal had tried to negotiate shortly before he was murdered.

Sullivan disappeared suddenly in the middle of August, 1912, after it had been printed that he was to be interrogated concerning the note. His whereabouts remained a mystery for several weeks, when it was learned that he had gone West, stopping some time in Hot Springs, Ark. By the time that he had been heard from again, the intention of questioning him about the murdered gambler had been given up. On Sept. 30, 1912, when Frank Moss, who was preparing the case against Becker, was asked about Sullivan, he said that no subpoena had been issued and that no subpoena would be issued for him.

"OLD STUFF," SAYS JACK ROSE.

Informer Says Nothing Can Save Becker from the Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—"Becker throwing up his insides thinks he can save himself, but he's doomed to hang next Wednesday," was the terse but inelegant statement of Jack Rose, who passed through New Haven today on his way to Madison. He dropped off the train here this morning and made a bee line for the newsstand, where he bought every available New York newspaper. He buried himself in these for fully half an hour, paying great attention to the articles dealing with Becker's fight for life.

"Becker is just as guilty of murder as the other men who went to the chair," he said. "There are certain influences trying to save him, but they cannot do it. This so-called eleventh-hour appeal is a fizzle. Everything Becker has said in his latest statement is old stuff and common knowledge, and I know that Mr. Whitman, after prosecuting him cannot now pardon him."

SAYS ROSE CLEARED BECKER.

Cockran Has Deposition from Friend of Informer.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 21.—Ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward G. Ginty, in response to a telegram from W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer, went to New York yesterday and made a deposition regarding what he says Jack Rose told him concerning the Becker case. Ginty declined to repeat what he had said in the affidavit, but upon reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning Becker's statement he declared that what he had told Mr. Johnston would coincide in substance with what Becker had said.

"Did Rose tell you that Becker had any connection with Rosenthal's murder?" Ginty was asked.

"Rose told me that Becker did not know of it until after it was over," he replied.

NAVY WORKMEN APPEAL.

Take Wage Grievance to White House—Assail Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representatives of the employes of the Washington Navy Yard called at the White House today to appeal to President Wilson to take a hand in the restoration of the old wage scale which existed prior to July 1. Another point at issue had to do with what was described as a "blacklist" for men who quit work at the navy yard to accept offers from private munition plants.

The charge was made that the discharge cards prepared for the men leaving the yard to work in other plants bore the inscription in red ink: "Quit work at a time that the Government needed his services."

This latter charge was minimized in importance late this afternoon when it was learned that only one card had been issued with such an inscription, that this card had been cancelled, and cards would not be thus marked in the future.

Captain Edward W. Eberle, commandant of the Navy Yard, conferred with Secretary Daniels this afternoon regarding the wage situation. It is understood that a confidential record will be kept of the names of employes who quit work at the Navy Yard, when their services are needed, to accept outside employment. Captain Eberle denied published reports that many men were leaving the Navy Yard to accept outside employment. There were only two resignations last week, he said, and these came in the normal course of business. The percentage of resignations, he explained, was not above the normal.

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AGREE ON TAX PLAN TO REMEDY ABUSES

Constitutional Convention Committee Would Enlarge the Powers of the State Board.

LONGER TERM FOR GOVERNOR

Committee Favors Four-Year Tenure and No Re-election—Educational Qualification for Voters Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Taxation, of which Martin Saxe is Chairman, has completed its final draft of a new article on taxation which it is proposed shall be embodied in the revised Constitution. In the present Constitution the clauses governing taxation are found in Articles III., VII., and XII. The proposed new article will be presented to the convention at its session tomorrow. Here is the full text of the article:

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. No property shall be exempt from taxation except as expressly provided by law. Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal. Hereafter no exemption shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Section 2. Taxes shall be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The Legislature shall prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed and provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, any provision of any other article of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The Legislature shall provide for the supervision, review, and equalization of assessments.

Section 3. For the assessment of real property, heretofore locally assessed, the Legislature shall establish tax districts, none of which, unless it be a city, shall embrace more than one county. The Assessors therein shall be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities thereof as shall be designated by law. The Legislature may provide that the assessment roll of each larger district shall serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries. The Legislature may, however, provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations.

Section 4. The Legislature may empower State authorities to review the assessment of the real property of a municipal corporation not within the limits of such corporation and to order a reassessment thereof subject to judicial review.

The new article, without destroying home rule with regard to taxation, paves the way for legislative action to confer on the State Tax Department enlarged powers of review and equalization. One marked change is made possible through the provision in Section 3, authorizing the Legislature to confer on the State Tax Board the power of assessing the property, as it now does the franchises, of public service corporations throughout the State. Property in this category, up to the present time, has been subject to local assessments, and there have been many grave abuses.

Section 4 was drawn at the request of delegates from New York City, who believe the assessment for taxation purposes of New York City property in rural counties would be attended by greater fairness if it were in the hands of the State Tax Department. It has been pointed out that property acquired by the city in rural districts for aqueduct purposes frequently has been assessed on the basis of improved city property.

The new article was adopted by the Committee on Taxation by a vote of 15 to 1. The lone dissenter was James L. Nixon, a Buffalo editor, who is sponsor for a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the present exemption in favor of church and institutional property and who was chagrined at the failure of the committee to incorporate such a provision in the new article. Mr. Nixon said he intended to continue his fight on the floor of the convention.

The Committee on Governor and other State Officers of which Frederick C. Tanner is Chairman will report favorably tomorrow a proposal extending the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years, and increasing the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000. It is also provided that the Governor shall not be eligible for re-election. The new provision would become effective in 1918, which would place the gubernatorial election midway between Presidential elections and leave the odd year following a Presidential election available for municipal elections and the odd year preceding a Presidential election open for the election of Judges.

"The four-year term of Governor and the proviso that he shall not be eligible for re-election," said Chairman Tanner today, "in the opinion of members, would give the Governor time to see through any new policy that he might initiate, and if not eligible for re-election he would be free from the temptation of building political fences, a labor that not infrequently in the past has diverted the attention of Governors from the work the people elected them to do."

There are other States of the Union, notably Indiana, where such constitutional provisions are in force now. There was only one dissenting vote in the committee.

The Committee on Suffrage with a decisive majority has voted to report favorably the proposal presented by Charles H. Young, Republican delegate-at-large, which provides an educational qualification for voters. Under this plan voting, beginning in 1918, would be conditional upon ability to read or write the English language.

BARS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Committee to Report Barnes Proposal to Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—A proposal introduced by William Barnes directed against what he characterizes as "class legislation," which he sees exemplified in the Workmen's Compensation act, the widows' pension law, and the proposed Minimum Wage act, will be reported favorably to the Constitutional Convention at tomorrow's session by the Committee on Legislative Powers, of which Mr. Barnes is Chairman. It will prohibit legislation along these lines:

Granting hereafter to any class of persons any privilege or immunity not granted equally to all members of the State.

Providing for or authorizing the expenditure of any public money to be paid to any person except for services rendered upon employment by the State or a political division thereof.

Establishing a minimum wage scale for service to be paid to any employe by a private employer.

Amending the charter of a city, except upon the written petition of the Mayor or Common Council, and after the affirmative vote of the majority of representatives in both houses of the Legislature from the city or parts of the city.

Amending the charter of a village except upon the written petition of the President or the Trustees and after the affirmative vote of the representatives of the village in both houses of the Legislature.

All of the Democratic members of the committee dissented with reference to the three first named provisions and three negative votes were cast by ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, Democrats, and Samuel Phillips of Beacon, Republican, as to the home rule provisions. By unanimous vote two clauses of the proposal restraining the Legislature from meddling in party management, prescribing the methods of nominating candidates, will be reported to the convention "for consideration."

This memorandum from the Committee on Legislative Powers will accompany the report:

"This proposal is based upon the principle that the granting of a privilege or immunity to any class of individuals in the State is properly a constitutional and not a legislative function.

"Privilege in its essence is contrary to the spirit of American institutions, but the right of the voters to grant privilege is inherent in their sovereign power. The committee, therefore, holds that in the event that certain citizens desire that the State shall grant similar privilege as has been done in the case of the Workmen's Compensation amendment to the Constitution their appeal should be made directly to the voters through constitutional amendment."

The Barnes proposal is attacked very generally as a reactionary measure. Mr. Barnes, however, declares that it is a measure of "progressive radicalism" and brands the opposition as reactionary.

SUBWAY TO QUEENS TO RUN IN TUNNEL

Estimate Board, by a Unanimous Vote, Adopts Substitute for Bridge Plan.

ADDS $1,937,000 TO COST

Public Service Commission Expected to Withdraw Opposition—Benefits in Change.

Action taken by the Board of Estimate at a special session yesterday practically insures the construction of a tunnel under the East River for Fifty-ninth Street Subway trains from Manhattan to Long Island City. The original plan was to use the Queensboro Bridge for this purpose. A resolution introduced in the meeting by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, was carried unanimously. It provided for the abandonment of the bridge connection and the substitution of the tunnel.

The McAneny resolution carried notification to the Public Service Commission that the Board of Estimate believed the tunnel should be built and was prepared to supply the necessary funds. The commission was asked to adopt the necessary change of route, in the Dual System plans.

The Public Service Commission leans strongly toward the bridge plan, but the Board of Estimate is not obliged to vote the necessary funds for the reconstruction of Queensboro Bridge, which would be essential. The commission is not expected further to oppose the tunnel plan. It is conceded, however, that it can deadlock the situation.

$4,500,000 Bid Promised.

The original plan for the Fifty-ninth Street Subway route provides for one track through Fifty-ninth Street, the other through Sixtieth. Michael J. Degnon, head of the Degnon Contracting Company, which has the contract for this section, has offered to give the city a bond that in the event of the river tunnel being authorized, he will put in a bid not to exceed $4,500,000. The contractor further agreed that if the two tracks were routed through Sixtieth Street alone he would submit a bid for the construction of the tunnel which would not exceed $4,000,000.

Mr. McAneny, as Chairman of the Estimate Board's Transit Committee, said the Mayor and the Controller fully agreed that the board ought to adopt the tunnel plan. The maximum cost of constructing the tunnel, including overhead charges and the dredging of the channel, would be $4,840,000, Mr. McAneny said.

"The estimated cost of the bridge plan is $2,340,000, or $2,500,000 less than that of the tunnel plan," he added. "As against this increased cost we would get the freedom of the bridge for vehicular traffic. The Borough of Queens is developing rapidly as a residential community and as a manufacturing centre, and it is of great consequence therefore that the freedom of the bridge should be maintained. Subway trains can be operated better and quicker through the tunnel than over the bridge."

Answers Objection Over Delay.

The Public Service Commission has contended that it would require a longer time to construct the tunnel than it would take to put the bridge into operation, and inasmuch as the whole dual system was bound up in the bridge plan it would cause a delay in which the city's interest would suffer because of the pooling arrangements. In discussing this point Mr. McAneny quoted Mr. Degnon as saying that the work could be done in thirty months, which is about the same period as would be required under the bridge plan.

Maurice Connolly, President of Queens, said that the people of Queens would wait willingly during any additional time required to build the tunnel system. To this Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn added:

"There are a good many other people besides Queens who would be willing to wait, but you are likely to lose six months when it goes back to the Public Service Commission."

"Oh, I don't think that," replied Mayor Mitchel. "There ought to be an incentive for the Public Service Commission to expedite construction."

Mr. McAneny later gave out these corrected figures comparing the cost of the two plans in detail, the figures quoted at the meeting having been rough estimates:

TUNNEL.	
Bid of Degnon Company	$4,500,000
Interest, engineering, &c., at 12%	540,000
Total	$5,040,000
Less rebate on 59th St. work	500,000
Total	$4,540,000
BRIDGE.	
Changes in bridge structure necessary to carry subway trains	$2,456,000
Interest charges	147,000
Total	$2,603,000
Excess of tunnel over bridge	1,937,000

If $900,000, the cost of dredging at the Queens side of the river, be charged to subway, and not to docks, the excess difference would be $2,237,000.

ROCKEFELLER ORDERS DOGS

Tenants on Estate to be Repaid Cost of Better Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—John D. Rockefeller has given orders to all tenants on his estate to purchase first-class watch dogs. Two of the tenants bought fox terriers today, paying $20 for each. Mr. Rockefeller will reimburse them. He wants the dogs for additional protection to his estate.

Louis Pillods, who escaped from Sing Sing the other day, eluded his pursuers when he got on the estate, it is said. Mr. Rockefeller had all his guards and dogs out aiding the guards looking for Pillods, but the search was unsuccessful.

The Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, pastor of the Rockefeller Baptist Church, announced today that he would tender his resignation on Sunday morning to accept the position on Oct. 1 as Field Secretary of the Judson Memorial Church in New York. He has been here five years.

Sues Freece on $700 Horse Deal.

Godfrey Freece, a well known exhibitor and dealer in show horses, was sued yesterday for $700 in the Bronx Supreme Court by Miss Dorothy D. Inslee, a wealthy horse fancier of Newton, N. J. The complaint says that in 1913 Miss Inslee bought from Freece for $700 a horse on the understanding that it was suitable for use as a lady's saddle horse and that it later proved to be unfit.

Drowns Herself with Child.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 21.—Mrs. Frank Keuhlwein, 61 years of age, committed suicide today by jumping into a pond with a year-old adopted child in her arms. The child was also drowned.

COUNT MORE TRAINS IN THE SUBWAY RUSH

Health Inspectors Report the Winter Service Has Not Been Cut Down.

5,084 CARS RUN ON JULY 14

Success Claimed in Crusade to Stop Overcrowding by Threats to Fine Interborough.

Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday gave out figures showing that his crusade against overcrowding in the subway during the Summer months had been successful thus far. He explained that, while there still was overcrowding, conditions had been much improved as a result of the Board of Health's order forbidding the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to reduce its train service in Summer.

The figures given out by the Commissioner showed that for the first time the Interborough had maintained its full Winter schedule despite the annual Summer falling off in the number of passengers. When the Health Department issued its order last April, the company was warned that unless it maintained the maximum train service in Summer as well as Winter the city would take steps to collect fines for each violation of the order. According to Dr. Goldwater, the annual reduction in train service in the subway was without justification except on the theory that if the public would put up with overcrowding in Winter it would put up with it to the same degree in Summer.

When the order was issued, Dr. Goldwater announced that health Inspectors would be assigned regularly to the subway and would keep the service under observation. He also obtained from Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, official figures of the number of passengers using the subway in the last twelve months. These showed that the travel was lightest in August, 1914, when 22,900,952 passengers were carried, and that the heaviest months were December and March, when the number jumped to more than 32,000,000. The falling off began in June and lasted until October.

Dr. Goldwater has had a squad of thirty health Inspectors stationed at points in the subway during the rush hours and the figures given out yesterday were based on the actual number of trains that these men counted in operation. Express service was observed from the Brooklyn Bridge, Fourteenth and Seventy-second Street stations, while local trains were counted at Eighteenth and Thirty-third Streets. The count was taken in the morning from 7 to 10 o'clock, and in the evening between 5 and 7. Both the number of trains and the number of cars to each train were noted.

For purposes of comparison Dr. Goldwater yesterday selected the counts taken by his men on April 10—when the Winter schedule was still in operation—and on July 14, when in former years the Summer schedule was the rule. Both in the number of trains and number of cars, according to the report, the service has remained practically constant for the first time.

The number of trains noted at these points on April 10 was 635 and the number of cars 5,098. On July 14 the number of trains was 637 and the number of cars 5,084. "There were some discrepancies in the number of trains and cars at certain times of the day, but these were so slight as to be ignored.

"There is still overcrowding, of course," said Dr. Goldwater; "but there has been a very decided relative improvement. A comparison of the number of cars in service on April 10 and July 14, considered in connection with the official passenger counts, indicates that the order of the Board of Health has been complied with. The business judgment of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is thus vindicated."

Dr. Goldwater added that his men would continue to observe the service and report any falling off during the remainder of the Summer.

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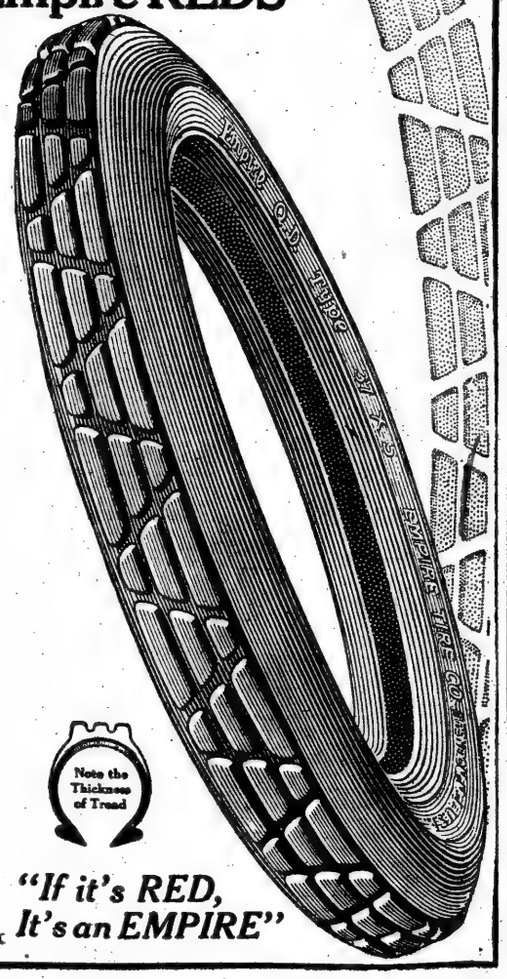
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

WAR'S LESSON IN THRIFT.

British statesmen have been anxiously exhorting the public to save. The war obliges the Government to borrow at the rate of more than five billions a year, whereas the amount of capital saved by the British people for investment in securities of all kinds had been in normal times only one and one-half to two billions a year. How, asked Premier ASQUITH, in a recent speech at Guildhall, could a people suddenly and enormously increase their power of expenditure, especially as the great emergency which made it necessary for the Government to borrow heavily was at the same time operating to derange finance, commerce, and industry? He considered the possibilities of borrowing abroad and found that the amount of capital available abroad would be almost insignificant in proportion to the amount required. He dismissed also the preposterous thought that Great Britain could liquidate her enormous foreign investments, amounting perhaps to twenty billion dollars—capital employed all over the world in every conceivable kind of wealth-producing enterprise.

The rate at which fixed capital can be liquidated is after all very limited. As the rate of interest rises in Europe holders of American bonds and shares that yield less will sell them and reinvest the proceeds in war loans. That takes place automatically and slowly. But if Great Britain undertook concertedly and by wholesale to convert her foreign investments into liquid capital, that is, into money or war goods, she would cause the world to suspend payment. She would not get the money and she would stop the supply of goods. She is in the position of a person who, as an investor, owns the bonds of a great department store and who, in spite of that fact, is obliged to pay cash over the counter for goods, just as any other customer does. If the owners of the bonds and shares of a department store should propose to take the goods off the shelves of the store without paying for them, that would end the business and destroy the earning power of their own capital.

That is England's position. She has tremendous investments in the means of the world for producing and distributing goods, but as a consumer of those goods she must pay for them, as everybody else does, in other goods, in credit, or in money. Ordinarily she pays in goods. But now the account is running more heavily against her than at any time in her economic history. She is buying from the world, on account of the war, two to three billion dollars' worth of goods more than she is able to sell to the world in spite of the war, and the state of the trade balance between England and other countries, as Mr. ASQUITH said, affords grounds perhaps not for anxiety, but for serious thought.

The miracle to be performed is that a people who normally save only one and one-half or two billions a year shall find five or six billions a year to lend to their Government for war. Mr. ASQUITH could see only one way. There is but one way. After having borrowed what they can abroad, the British people must save the rest. Therefore, as Mr. ASQUITH said, the people must diminish their expenditures, from the rich, who should dispense with man servants and other forms of luxury, down to the very poor. Everybody can save something.

Now abruptly the Government gets back its own advice. The virtue of thrift can be practiced by a Government as well as by its subjects. In the House of Lords Viscount MIDLETON has this week moved a resolution that the Government should take immediate steps to reduce the "civil expenditures" of the Government, which in twenty years have increased from one billion to three billions of dollars annually. Civil expenditures embrace the cost of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, labor exchanges, social uplift, education, and administration. The resolution was adopted, after "efficient" had been substituted for "immediate," and the purpose at least was served that the Government was put on notice to set an example in thrift.

Never was the necessity for saving so great, so imperative and relentless as in Europe at this time, being, in fact, no less important than valor; and never perhaps in a thousand years was thrift less fashionable in the world than in the years just preceding the war. Individuals, corporations, and Governments were all extravagant. Private and public expenditures were limited only by the means, and as the means were enormously greater than ever before in the world's history, and multiplied faster, expenditures may be said to have been until now unlimited. There is almost no measure of what people can save, that is, do without, when they begin to try. That is because they have never tried since the present standards of production were set. The British people may be able to double, even to treble, the difference between what they consume and what they produce. That is capital. It is perfectly feasible. Any prosperous people could do it under sufficient incentive, because, in normal times, the percentage of production saved is very small. An overwhelming majority of the people in this world still consume all they produce from year's end to year's end, and in Great Britain they had got into the habit of consuming more and looking to the Government for the rest.

BECKER'S APPEAL.

If I have actually committed the crime of which I have been found guilty no criminal ever went to execution who more thoroughly deserved the punishment inflicted on him. I was an officer of the law, and as such I was equipped with extraordinary power, to be exercised first, and above all, for the safety of life and property. If I have really and in fact abused these powers conferred on me for the protection of life by perverting them to accomplish the destruction of life, then indeed I am doubly guilty. To the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being I have added a species of treason against the community. To a criminal so depraved I freely concede there could be neither warrant nor justification for clemency.—BECKER.

He did not ask for clemency on the ground of mitigating circumstances, but on the ground of his innocence. His innocence was asserted before two juries, each of which heard and examined the evidence and determined that he was guilty. What he set forth in his appeal for intervention was only a reassertion of what he asserted on his two trials. It would be too much to ask that in such an appeal he should prove his innocence, but he should have produced such a convincing array of facts as to suggest that the jury erred in deciding the one question at issue, which was that of innocence. Either the jury system is worth standing by or it should be discarded; there is no room for a middle course by which, after it has been invoked twice, the result it attains should be thrown aside solely because of a subsequent reassertion of innocence.

Two juries did decide that BECKER was the kind of criminal he describes, that he added "to the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being" "a "species of treason against the com- "munity." He then asked that an ex parte act by the Governor should nullify those verdicts because he had made a statement of certain circumstances and probabilities that in his opinion tended to justify his reassertion of innocence. They produced in the mind no such serious doubts of the juries' two decisions as would warrant a public official in taking it upon himself to overthrow the ordinary process of law. Nothing that he said really gave much color to such a doubt, except the declaration that TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN had reason to fear ROSENTHAL and hence an interest in his death; and to show that not SULLIVAN alone but a dozen others wished ROSENTHAL out of the way would not of itself justify the upsetting of the jury's decision that, howsoever many men there may have been who wished ROSENTHAL out of the way, BECKER was the man who put him out of the way.

There have been cases in which the jury system obviously failed, as where bribery was used, where the jury were intimidated by mob violence or swayed by passion, and in such cases it was right and proper to go behind their verdict. It would be right and proper to go behind it if, though they rendered their verdict honestly and intelligently, they were not in possession of important facts which would have necessitated a different decision. Nothing in this case even suggests that any one of these considerations exists.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

It was at midnight on July 31, 1914, that the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under instructions from his Chancellor, communicated to M. SAZONOFF the notification that Germany would mobilize her armies at once "unless Russia ceases within "twelve hours all warlike measures "against us and Austria-Hungary "and gives us definite assurance "thereof." At the expiration of the time set, Russia having given no assurance that she would cease mobilization, the German Emperor "ordered the mobilization of the entire "German Army and the Imperial "Navy at 5 P. M. on Aug. 1." According to the German White Book, "Russian troops crossed our border "and advanced on German territory "as early as the afternoon of Aug. 1. "By this move Russia began the war "against us." At the present moment the German troops under von HINDENBURG and MACKENSEN are investing the great city of Warsaw. They have steadily driven the Russians from the advanced positions they had occupied. The fall of Warsaw is imminent. It is reported that the Kaiser in a telegram to his sister, the Queen of the Hellenes, has asserted that he has "paralyzed Russia for six months to come."

Is it not then time for the German people to ask their Government what it is fighting for? We know very well what the military class in Germany is fighting for. It is fighting for its very existence. Now that Russia, denounced by Germany as the aggressor, as the Power that began the war, has been beaten back so that Germany is no longer in peril of her, why should the Imperial Government continue to make war? Not for the interests of the German people, certainly. Their suffering and sacrifice have been beyond all measure. Yet to persist in the conflict will bring upon them immensely greater loss and pain. They may have been deluded by their imperial masters into the belief that the ultimate triumph of Germany is certain. That can never be. Italy has joined the Allies, Mr. ASQUITH'S significant reference to like action on the part of other nations now neutral portends a further augmentation of the allied forces. France is united, resolute, determined; she offers a splendid example of patriotic devotion to the national cause. England, at the end of a year of war, is approaching the state of real preparedness. Russia is merely baffled, she cannot be beaten. If the German people could understand the true position of Germany, if they could rightly measure the perils that environ her, would they not insist that their Government take account of its actual situation and seek to end the war before the coming of inevitable disaster?

The Social Democrats have protested against the annexation of territory by Germany. They would be willing to see the German troops withdrawn from France, Belgium evacuated. Ultimately the Germans will be driven out of France, out of Belgium. The cost to the Allies will be terrific, it will be greater to Germany. She would escape the crushing cost of continuing the war, she would save the lives of countless thousands of Germans, if she would now move for peace. Opportunity is at her door and knocks somewhat loudly. The Imperial and military party may not open the door, very likely they will persist in blind confidence of an impossible triumph. Thereby they will show, what they have shown from the beginning, a willingness to pour out rivers of German blood and uncounted millions of German treasure to save their own skins.

THE RAILWAYS' PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's bulletins upon the condition of the railways are reminiscent of the Republican tariff statistics. Whatever the figures, the interpretations always were favorable to the Republican tariff. In like manner the Commission can see nothing injurious to the railways, whatever the facts. Its latest figures are for May. The gross and net earnings are larger, therefore all is well. But the comparisons are with greater losses for the preceding year, so that the railways regained only part of their own. And this is true as the comparisons are carried further back. If it is desired to make a true comparison the Commission should go back to 1913 and previously, when the railways earned scores of millions more net, with hundreds of millions smaller investments.

When the Commission is giving its roseate views it ought also to consider other things than the railways. They are not operating by themselves. Their traffic comes from other branches of business, which feel the depressing effect of the railways' lack of earnings, and consequent inability to spend as freely as they would like and ought to spend. On the same day with the Commission's statement for May appears the statement of interest and dividend disbursements for August. Neither of them reflects the excellence of the conditions in the Commission's figures. Both classes of securities report diminished distribution of profits, and the industrials' dividends shrunk more than the railways'. Dividends are less because interest payments have grown twice as much as dividends have shrunk. The bubble in the industrial shares is a matter of the market, reflecting the future rather than the present, hopes rather than accomplishments.

In that lies the best hope for the railways. It is no more possible for the industrials to prosper without the railways than for the railways to prosper without the industrials. Their fortunes as a whole are inseparable. The industrials languished before the railways' earnings declined. The railways ran for a time on momentum and then followed the protracted decline, which there is reason to hope has reached bottom. In the reverse direction the sequence would be reversed. The industrials must begin to make the goods for the railways to move before railway traffic can grow. The earliest sign of betterment or deterioration is the bank clearings. They are faster to move in either direction than either the railways or industrials. True to their custom the bank clearings revived first, the industrials followed, and now there is a sentiment that the railways will follow soon. There can be only moderate prosperity for them until then.

When that time arrives it will be profitable to remember the times through which we have passed and allow the railways to enjoy the prosperity which they are as much entitled to as others. It was envy of their alleged excessive profits which caused their discipline. It was wholesome in some respects, but it has been more rigorous than the rest of the country could endure. The railways work by the piece, by the ton, or by the passenger, and they can get nothing without earning it. Neither can other enterprises make money without the help of the railways, and what they pay the railways they get back again from the consumer. The railways are entitled to their place in the sun, and others than the railways will have cause for regret if they are not allowed to have it.

A DUBIOUS PLAN.

Possibly Secretary DANIELS may obtain the kind of naval advisory board he wants by his newly devised plan of accepting two members chosen by vote from each of eight scientific and technical societies. These sixteen members, with Mr. EDISON, Mr. FORD, and Mr. ORVILLE WRIGHT, will make a rather cumbersome body for advisory purposes, and one in which disagreements will be more likely to occur than in a smaller board. There will be rivalry among the members of the various societies for the honor of being named for work of so great national importance. To be sure, one of the purposes of much of the superficial activity in army and navy matters just now is to impress the public mind with the need of strengthening our defenses on land and water. To do this public support will be required. The appropriations for both the army and the navy next year must be much larger than usual, at a time when economy must be practiced in the general appropriations. Mr. DANIELS, by placing the selection of members of his advisory board among eight societies, takes a step which inevitably increases the publicity of his plan to make use of the knowledge and experience of inventors, engineers, and chemists in the upbuilding and equipment of the navy.

We can see no other particular benefit to be derived from thus delaying the completion of the board. A dozen men, if so many are needed, could be selected by the Secretary himself with very little delay and small chance of error. As Mr. SIMON LAKE observed the other day, no American could refuse service on such a board. Perhaps the dozen men Mr. DANIELS would name will all become members through the votes of the societies, perhaps not. There may be persons named who have no national reputation at all. A board may be chosen more remarkable for its numbers than its average of efficiency and more or less ill feeling may be generated in each of the societies because of the result of the voting. Nevertheless, EDISON, WRIGHT, and FORD will be on hand, and their services should be valuable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Chivalry" in Political Debate.

There is something too cheap, easy, and glib about the frequent pronouncement concerning some utterance by a woman that it is "characteristically feminine." Very often such an utterance is characteristic not of femininity, but of foolish human nature; and generally the criticism is to be avoided. But no hesitation or reservation is necessary in the case of the delightful letter signed "A Stenographer-Suffragist" and printed in THE TIMES yesterday. It is altogether feminine, and no man could be guilty of such delicious logic. It is of interest, too, as stirring a speculation about how many women will reason as the letter writer does when they get the vote.

The writer flames with indignation because RICHARD HARDING DAVIS and EVERETT P. WHEELER criticised the recent sapiences of JANE ADDAMS, whom some humorist abroad had cozened into the belief that men are better disciplined and better able to carry out a difficult military operation when they are drunk than when sober. Mr. DAVIS and Mr. WHEELER are "no gentlemen" to criticise "such a noble woman." "Is American chivalry dead?" asks the indignant lady, and she concludes with a suggestion that "the organized womanhood of the city should take cognizance of this particular case."

When "the cause" is won how many of the new voters will display such charming unreason in their treatment of public questions? How many of them will insist on the right to fight without being hit back? How many will demand the liberty to make charges and deny the liberty to make reply? How many will demand the pleasure and excitement of public action without its drawbacks and responsibilities? How many will insist on using the weapons of man and claiming the immunity of woman? How many will be hurt and angry over criticism, while insisting on the freest use of it by themselves? How many will insist that womanhood, particularly "noble womanhood," involves privileges and nothing else? How many will go into a fight insisting on "chivalry" from the other side, and interpreting "chivalry" as the willingness to receive a blow without returning it? It is needless for the intelligent leaders of opinion among women to deny that they will do anything of the kind, and to disavow such troublesome foolishness as that characterizing this letter; but that will hardly do. The intelligent leaders will not be the only voters; they will be in a minority, and the vote will go to all women. The argument that it will include ignorant women is met by the argument that there are also ignorant men; but how dispose of this strictly "feminine" cast of mind—a cast of mind which, if it dominated the minds of many women, would be a sure proof of the danger of letting them vote?

The Reilly They Speak of So Highly.

If the British soldiers are determined to give up "Tipperary," it will be a pleasure to many Americans not yet very aged to learn that the substitute for it is "Is This Mr. Reilly?" Really, Mr. Atkins shows a good deal of sense in his ditties. He might assail the enemy to some such inanity as "You Gotta Love 'Em, That's All," but he performs his valorous deeds under the influence of nobler ballads; and he has the good taste to take the old ones instead of the latest drivel. "Tipperary" was an old song when Tommy popularized it, but it was a mere infant compared with "Mr. Reilly." PAT ROONEY wrote it in 1883, and PAT belonged to the healthy vaudeville school of those days, which never thought of calling itself vaudeville and contented itself with the humbler title of "variety"—the school of which TONY PASTOR was the shining light, before LOTTIE GILSON was a favorite. Can JANE ADDAMS be right, and is it an old man's war? And yet one does not have to be either old or very far gone in middle age to remember PAT ROONEY and the constantly recurring question about the identity and health of Mr. Reilly and his prosperity as a Boniface.

There was in those days a publication held in much disesteem by parents and guardians, and in secret reverence by many small boys, because it published stories with flaming titles about bandits and trappers and detectives. The name of it was "The Boys of New York." It "kept a humorist," who masqueraded under the nom de plume of "Ed," though his name was TEN EYCK; and he convulsed his furtive and guilty audience of small boys by conducting, with great seriousness, an investigation into the real words of the chorus of "Mr. Reilly." Everybody knew "Mr. Reilly," but for some reason nobody could remember the chorus accurately. There was one little boy who went forth from a reading of "Ed's" pretended search determined to learn the real chorus, and he did; but he cannot remember it now. Is this Mr. Reilly, who keeps the hotel? Yes, it is, and all speak of him highly; but what comes next? "Be heavens, John Reilly, ye're looking rale well"? Or is it "Well, then, Mr. Reilly, you're looking quite well"? What is the use? If nobody could remember it then, how can anybody remember it now, thirty years after? Is there any other small boy of the eighties who can tell us? For it is a problem as irritating as "Punch in the presence of the passenjare." If all the small boys of the eighties are as helpless in the presence of the problem as this particular one, perhaps Tommy Atkins can enlighten us; he is singing that chorus now.

A Death House Argument.

A convict who has reason to suppose that he is within a week of paying his debt to society, and who has the ability to express himself, is high authority on the question of the abolition of capital punishment, now pending before the Constitutional Convention. BECKER'S views on the subject are all the more convincing because they are given indirectly. He was speaking with reference to his pardon, or the commutation of his sentence, rather than regarding capital punishment, when he said:

> If I were given the choice between dying a felon's death in the electric chair and living a felon's life in a prison cell I should certainly not be inclined to prefer the longer over the shorter agony.

It is true that is the preference of only one condemned to death, and that others doomed might have another preference. But BECKER'S words raise a question about the abolition of capital punishment which those who favor it have been accustomed to overlook. They say that society has no right to take a criminal's life, but they have no hesitation about taking his liberty. Now comes a condemned man and says that he would prefer that his life should be taken rather than his liberty. Have those who would decline to take life for sentimental reasons, for the easing of their own minds, thought how the matter would be regarded by criminals? There is no reason why the views of those who have forfeited life or liberty should be consulted before the good of everybody else in the community. But when those views also are the views of the community there is no reason for yielding to sentiment. It is said that life imprisonment is more humane than capital punishment, and yet the records show that life imprisonment is a rare occurrence. Escapes, pardons, and other conditions modify life imprisonment to sentences which would be recognized as too short to fit the crime if they were given at the time of the crime. All humane persons favor the mildest sentences compatible with justice and social security, but in the matter of capital punishment it is always desirable that the reform should begin with those committing the crime. There would be no capital punishment if there were no murders, and to that method of abolishing capital punishment there is no objection.

Wottog Oo Siam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Bronx Zoo tragedy of Dame Canada and Madam Alberta, related in today's TIMES, there seems to be nothing for Madam Alberta to do but shout the Siamese war cry, "Wottog oo Siam!" (The three words are pronounced as one.)

E. S. J.

New York, July 19, 1915.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Lord of Life through endless starry ages,
About His zone His peopled earth hath spun;
And born of varying fires in varying stages,
Twelve natures mark the children of the Sun.

Twelve gateways open from the throne celestial,
Twelve jewels flash the radiance of the Light
Adown long pathways to this sphere terrestrial,
That swings its lonely way along the night.

Twelve Princes ruled in Israel's division,
Twelve were the followers of its lowly King;
And 'mid the lilies in the Fields Elysian,
Twelve times twelve thousand holy angels sing.

Now, down long corridors of times and places,
Whose lost traditions held the world in awe,
Before the Judge with gravely smiling faces,
See twelve men sit in judgment on the Law!

M. E. BUHLER.

WHERE BOHEMIANS STAND.

A Protest Against Any Thought of Disloyalty to America.

New York, July 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to an article published in THE TIMES on July 19, under the heading "Talk in Hungary of Outbreak Here," I beg the courtesy of space in your estimable paper to state that there are about 1,000,000 Bohemians in the United States who do not wish to be called Austrians, and also about 1,000,000 Slovaks who do not wish to be called Hungarians; that some three-fourths of the "Austro-Hungarians" here are Slavs, anti-Austrian in their sentiment; that both the Bohemians and the Slovaks renounced their allegiance to the Dual Monarchy, and must, together with their Slavic brethren, be subtracted from the total number of "Austro-Hungarians" available here for any kind of mobilization that Count Tisza might think fit to undertake. A large part of the Bohemians and Slovaks came over to the United States to free themselves from the political and cultural oppression that they had to suffer at home; the rest because they could not find the bare means of a livelihood and the chance of further development under the Austro-Hungarian misrule. None of these love Austria, and there is a strong spirit of resentment and condemnation for the mischievous propaganda which certain German publicists try to spread in this country.

The Bohemians in the United States gave the best expression of their sentiment by forming an American branch of the Bohemian National Alliance, a world-wide organization, joining all Bohemians of America, England, France, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Servia, Bulgaria, and Rumania into one solid body whose aim it is to support the political leaders of Bohemia in their work for the re-establishment of an Independent Bohemian State. With men like Professor T. G. Masaryk of Prague University, member of the Austrian Parliament, (now in exile,) and Professor Ernest Denis of Sorbonne, at the head of this organization, they see their only hope in a decisive victory for the Allies, and would not stand for any action that might impede the output of munitions and war materials intended to hasten this victory.

The Bohemians of the United States in a full appreciation of the hospitality of this country in several proclamations, mass meetings, &c., have pledged their entire support to the policy of the present Government and offer it their services whenever needed; they would not only emphatically rebuke any attempt on the part of Austria-Hungary to gain their co-operation in any agitation tending to foster ideals and tendencies foreign to the democratic spirit of the American Constitution, but would do their utmost to frustrate any such attempt with all the influence and power they possess.

JAROSLAV CISAR,
Secretary of the Eastern Branch of the Bohemian National Alliance in America.

Mr. Bigelow's Riddle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your German correspondent who insists that civilian gentlemen of genius are welcome at the Court of Berlin rests his case on the charge that I myself have been among those selected for Imperial favor. Much as it revolts me to deny that I have genius or the qualities of a gentleman, it is needful, it seems, to point out that I am not Prussian. My remarks on the genus gentleman as a Germanic evolution should not be affected by any Imperial whims regarding social selection. The German Emperor has frequently entertained Americans, particularly those whom he has met on yachting cruises—mainly wealthy captains of industry, from whom he has extracted much information. But social vagaries were never allowed to disturb the Court policy toward Prussians of plain ancestry.

The Emperor's tutor, the late Dr. Hinzpeter, once said to me with that charming frankness which distinguishes Berlin diplomacy: "It has always been a mystery to me why the Emperor made so much of you." There is no answer to such an obvious reflection, save to admit that we must die with many a riddle unsolved. My German friends will all die before comprehending that, however much I love the German, I love my own people more.

Perhaps Voltaire handled this thorny theme in the fewest words, when he was guest of Frederick II., just 100 years before I was born. Writing to the mathematician d'Alembert from Potsdam, he sums up his homesickness in these words: "Il y a prodigieusement de bayonettes, et fort peu de livres!" A Franklin would have substituted libres for livres.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, July 9, 1915.

If Gates Were Kept Down.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there have appeared in your columns a number of letters and other articles, some of them being reports of interviews with Long Island Railroad officials, with reference to the great danger and numerous accidents occurring at grade crossings, as a result of the careless and reckless driving of automobilists. Most of these accidents are caused by the attempt on the part of the auto drivers to cross railroad tracks before the approach of a train and before the gates are lowered. The writer would suggest, therefore, that instead of having the gates raised, to be lowered only previous to the approach of a train, that these gates be kept down at all times and only raised at the approach of automobiles or other vehicles. In this way, no auto could pass until the gateman had raised the gates, which of course he would not do if a train was approaching. This would compel every autoist to slow up or come to a full stop before crossing the tracks, and would undoubtedly result in the saving of many lives and limbs.

JOSEPH RENHALL.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Of What Stock the Prussian Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The safest ethnological test is language. The Bulgars were originally Tatars from the Volga, but when they immigrated to the Danube Valley and adopted Slav speech they became kinsmen of the Russians, Serbs, and Poles. The old Prussians were members of the Letto-Lithuanian race, but they took out German naturalization papers when they changed their Letto-Lithuanian tongue for German.

I thought my recent reply to Poultney Bigelow in THE NEW YORK TIMES had made the point clear. But "E. M." makes confusion worse confounded. The Lettish stock is a "dark matter" to him, and he bluntly states that ethnologists are agreed on the non-Aryan nature of the Letts. Quite the contrary is the case. "E. M." only proves the old saying that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

"E. M." again blunders when he calls Bismarck a "distinctly Turanian name." It is Aryan to the core, and as good German, or rather Christian, as the man who bore it. It is derived from the original estate of the Bismarck family, bordering on a Bishopric, and is short for Bishopmark.

F. P. HORRWITZ.

New York, July 16, 1915.

Cremation in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few words concerning your editorial on "Potter's Field and Cremation." As you say, the proposal of Miss Davis to do away with the Potter's Field on Hart's Island is to be commended on humane and sanitary grounds. The objections, you state, are religious and financial. Until three or four years ago it was the custom in Pittsburgh to bury all unclaimed bodies in a Potter's Field. Now they cremate them. In the Allegheny County Morgue there has been built a crematory from an old boiler. The reconstruction of the boiler into a crematory cost very little. Identification marks are noted closely and these are recorded. The ashes are placed in bottles and kept for five years. The system is cheaper than the older one of burying. There has been no religious objection to cremation there. It seems most unlikely that relatives or religious bodies would object to cremation here when they do not object to the burying of three bodies in one grave, one on top of the other.

J. M. HAMMER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1915.

THE BRAIN A DARK CONTINENT TO SCIENCE.

Great Areas of It Are Still Unexplored, Hence the Confusion of Opinion About Insanity and Ignorance of Nervous Disorders.

By H. C. McCOMAS,
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Princeton University.

Princeton, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "A Prophecy Fulfilled," you express the thoughts and feelings of a large number of your readers concerning the Thaw case. The long struggle between the State and a family of great wealth has resulted in what seems to be a failure of the State to execute justice. It is easy to decry our clumsy system of administering justice, but in the present issue the fault would seem to lie elsewhere. If it were possible to diagnose and classify the different cases of insanity accurately, and if it were possible to predict the course and development of such cases, the Thaw case would have had no such career in the courts as you so justly deplore. Nor does the fault for the eccentricities of this case lie entirely with the alienists who rarely agreed in their diagnoses.

Of course, some alienists may be venal, but many of them certainly are not. Their problems are most difficult and intricate and are not yet of a character to enable them to make their decisions upon a thoroughly scientific basis. Many of the slight peculiarities which are evidences of an unbalanced mind cannot be detected by instruments of precision, but are noted only by the observations of specialists. Such observations are often not in accord and the interpretations of them vary with the training, the experience, and the predilections of the specialists. There can be no certainty in any diagnosis of insanity until mental disorders, especially the functional disorders, can be detected by means which do not permit the personal equation to enter.

If it were possible in all cases of insanity to make a blood test and show the presence of certain germs which cause certain disorders, then the microscope would be the court of last appeal.

This, of course, is not practicable. Nevertheless, every psychiatrist looks forward confidently to a future when all serious mental defects will give a distinct evidence of their presence, an evidence which cannot be doubted or denied.

Here, then, is a scientific problem in which the whole of society is interested. It cannot be left to a remote future for its solution. It is as urgent, indeed more urgent, than campaigns against smallpox, cancer, or tuberculosis. It is not enough to say a criminal is insane after he has committed his crime. It is necessary in our present social order to detect the potential criminal, to find the individual whose nervous instability may lead him to shoot McKinley, White, Roosevelt, Gaynor, or Morgan.

To a layman such a program may seem quixotic. It is not at all chimerical to the psychologist or the psychiatrist. Much has been already attained in study of mental diseases, though the subject is in inchoate form. With our present inadequate methods we can detect some of the future criminals in the schools. These methods are effective in dealing with extreme cases, and easily indicate many of the mentally defective, but they cannot detect the emotionally abnormal types with any accuracy whatever. Enough has been accomplished, however, to prove that the abnormal adult gives evidence of his mature abnormalities while in his youth. This field of research is difficult and full of pitfalls—as are the beginnings of any branch of science. It demands scientists of training, with great patience and ingenuity. Such men should be entirely free from distractions and should have every facility for prosecuting their work.

A great foundation, thoroughly equipped and generously endowed, dedicated solely to the investigation of the functions and disorders of the nervous system, would achieve a most important benefit to civilization.

There is no limit to the serviceableness of such an institution. The community is shocked and aroused by the conduct of neurotics like Muenter and Thaw, but has become calloused to the spectacle of thousands of men and women who have ignorantly abused their nervous systems and are today victims of scores of nervous troubles. Patent nostrums for the "overworked business man," the "tired feeling" woman, the youth of the "wasted manhood," and all the other "before and after" specimens would disappear—bankrupt—when the real causes and remedies for nervous troubles are known. Many a man learns how to take care of his stomach after years of experience, and remains ignorant of the first principles of care for his much abused brain and nerves. Some of this abuse his physician can point out and correct, some of it no one understands nor can explain. Stomachs, livers, lungs and kidneys have all had their day in the medical world. Surely it is time the brain had its turn. Our ignorance of the organ is stupendous. Whole areas are like unexplored continents. We know nothing of them except that they exist. A pitifully small fraction of the cortex and subcortical regions is understood at all.

I do not wish to give the impression that a great deal of splendid work has not been done or is not being done in this field. Many excellent scientists have done notable work here and are doing it. The fact remains that the difficulties are so great that their efforts are rewarded by meagre results. Indeed, the difficulties in this form of research are so many that those so engaged should not be compelled to encounter needless ones, and it is the needless troubles which can be obviated.

Practically all great hospitals for the insane have some research work as part of their program. This work is invariably hampered by lack of funds and insufficient equipment. Often it is conducted by busy men whose time is engrossed with their practice. They cannot give their whole time and thought to their investigations in the laboratory. In the universities very much the same conditions prevail. There the main interest is in the normal activities of the brain, and psychology has advanced along lines which do little service to psychiatry.

Without doubt the time is at hand when this branch of knowledge must be advanced. The endowment of research foundations or bureaus in other lines of science points the way to advance in this. The State or some public-spirited citizens should make it possible for a selected group of scientists—neurologists, physiologists, psychiatrists, anatomists and psychologists—to devote their time and talents in united efforts for building up a science of mental hygiene.

Certainly our present ignorance is intolerable. Is Mr. Thaw insane or has he ever been insane? Who knows? Your editorial professes to know; you state "if Thaw is sane now he was sane on that June night nine years ago when he killed Stanford White." That is pure assumption. Unfortunately, assumption is all we have to go on. We do not know whether his form of disorder varies from time to time from an uncontrollable passion to an average, normal propensity. Foreman Robinson pronounces upon a most involved psychiatrical diagnosis, and his opinion in this is as accurate as it would be in any other sphere of specialized science, but none can confirm or deny what he says. To cap the climax sovereign States are to be at odds on this issue. Thaw may be sane in one State and insane in another! In one he may be seen as your prophecy indicates, an insane murderer "set free to direct his homicidal inclinations against some other citizen;" in another State as a much abused defender of the unwritten law, a martyr to legal forms and unscrupulous lawyers. Which is he? Answer according to your pleasure, for science gives no proofs for or against you. Should this astonishing and ominous state of affairs arouse us to a realization of our needs, some good could come out of the unsavory Thaw case.

H. C. McCOMAS.

THE WOMAN INVENTIVE.

Detachable Collars and Good Signals Products of Her Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, July 20, tells of the discovery made by the University of Minnesota, that bread placed in cold storage will retain its freshness; and proceeds to claim the credit of the new method as an achievement of the male brain, saying that though stale bread has bothered women from the earliest times, it was not women who have discovered this easy way to keep it fresh. The University of Minnesota is co-educational, so neither sex can make this absurd claim. The idea was probably hatched out in the domestic science department, taught by women, mainly for women.

To retort in kind: Men have been for centuries troubled with soiled collars; why was it left for a woman, Mrs. Hannah Montague of Troy, to invent the detachable shirt collar, so that Brother Man may look cleaner than he really is? And out of her simple invention grew the great collar factories of Troy. To signal effectively at night from the darkness of the sea has been a sailorman's problem ever since men went down to the sea in ships; why did they wait until Mrs. Martha J. Coston come along and invented the pyrotechnic system bearing her name? It is true, as you state, that women did not invent the sewing machine. They were probably too busy pushing the needle by hand. But since then, women have invented about 125 improvements to the sewing machine.

Between the years 1790 and 1890 women took out something less than 3,000 patents. In the eighteen years following they had taken out over 3,000 patents, and in recent years they have won about two or three hundred patents every year, covering every field of usefulness. When women lived lives of domestic drudgery, financially dependent, excluded from all but the most rudimentary education, it is not to be wondered at that their inventions were few, and that less of these ever found the Patent Office. Perhaps women were resting upon their laurels; it was primitive woman who invented or discovered all the various arts and sciences upon which our civilization depends. The story is most beautifully told by Otis Tufton Mason, in his book "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture."

But what, anyway, is the connection between invention and the vote? The inventor is a genius, a "sport" from the tree of life. The vote is—or ought to be—the expression of the will of the great common people, divided equally into women and men.

MARTHA WENTWORTH SUFFREN.
New York, July 21, 1915.

An Alibi for Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "damn" controversy your Trenton, N. J., correspondent in THE TIMES of today says: "Doesn't Shakespeare make one of his characters 'damn with faint praise,' something which does not suit him?" None of Shakespeare's characters ever said so, but Alexander Pope did say it in his "Satires." Shade of Macaulay's Schoolboy. How can anybody confound Pope with the immortal William!

B. B. VALLENTINE.
New York, July 19, 1915.

OUR VANISHING GAME.

A Plea for National Legislation to Preserve Wild Life in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wild game of all the States and Territories belongs to the people of the whole country and not to the people of a certain locality. Anything that goes from one State to another can be controlled by the Government. Game does not recognize State lines; large game will travel clear across a State. I have seen quail fly across the Ohio River in low-water time from Kentucky to Illinois. At one time the elk wintered on the great plains and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and summered in the mountains from Canada to Mexico. Settlers killed them and starved them off by keeping them from their Winter range until there are about 100,000 left. Ninety-five per cent. of these range in and around the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Montana. The reason they stay in this part is that it is the wildest and roughest country in the United States.

The local residents bordering on the park use their influence to keep out hunters from other States. To do this Wy

SUFFRAGISTS LOSE IN RING DECISION

Yelling, Hooting Crowd in St. Nicholas Rink Best Their Orator.

WOULDN'T LISTEN TO HER

Appealed for Votes for Women, but Even Her Companions Realized It Was Useless.

There was a woman at the Charley White-Kid Lewis fisticuff carnival at St. Nicholas Rink last night who had as much courage as both the boxers put together. She was Mrs. Frances H. Brewer, suffragist from Richmond County. Before a crowd of boxing fans, who wanted boxing and red-hot, slambang boxing at that, Mrs. Brewer made a speech on woman suffrage. She stood right up in the centre of the ring, and, although no one knew just what she was saying, Mrs. Brewer kept right on talking.

Perhaps Mrs. Brewer won no votes for the cause last night, but she won a whole lot of admiration. In the face of hooting, cat calls, and whistling, the smile never left her face as she talked. Like an after-dinner speaker, however, she was stretching it out a bit too much, and Joe Humphreys had to touch her on the shoulder and tell her where to end the last paragraph.

It was very much like a missionary making his first speech to a band of Hottentots. It was the rudest audience that ever listened to a speech. The men in the galleries left their manners outside. When Mrs. Brewer began to talk, some one yelled, "Put on a fight." Another one asked Joe Humphreys about the weights.

Went to Ask for Votes.

What the speaker and a squad of about a dozen suffragists went to the boxing bout for was to ask the men to cast their votes on Nov. 2 for the amendment in favor of "Votes for Women."

The fact of the matter is that most of the men who go to boxing bouts have not known in advance for years just how they would cast their votes. If any one wants to change his vote it is necessary to interview somebody else. In the crowd were well-known figures from Broadway, the race tracks and the extreme east sides. They were all about as interested in "Votes for Women" as an Eskimo is in straw hats.

An unusually large number of "highbrows" were also present, many of them acting as if they had never seen a boxing bout before. When the boxing started the suffragists looked on somewhat shocked, except Mrs. Brewer, for, after her experience at making a speech, nothing as tame as rough boxing could shock her.

Mrs. Brewer climbed into the ring just before the main bout. She was profusely introduced by Joe Humphreys, whose duties have mostly been in proclaiming "prides of the east side" and "terrors of the west side." The speaker had not spoken two minutes before the gallery began to yell for the main bout. She addressed her remarks as "men who love a fight." This expression was received with much noise, which continued until Mrs. Brewer left the ring.

The crowd made a tremendous noise with its feet and began to whistle "Marching Through Georgia." A few men around the ring heard what Mrs. Brewer was saying, but her voice was lost in the shouting. Mrs. Brewer's suffragist friends became so nervous that they sent word for her to stop speaking, but the message was also lost in the noisy outbreak.

"Our country is the only country in the world," said Mrs. Brewer, "which is trying the experiment of democracy."

Even the Gong Was Disregarded.

"Louder," yelled the crowd.

"I can't," answered Mrs. Brewer in despair.

Manager James Johnson and Announcer Humphreys tried in vain to quell the disorder, but the crowd wanted to see a boxing match and refused to be silenced. During much of Mrs. Brewer's speech the timekeeper kept clanging the big timer's gong, but even this failed to have the quieting effect it usually has at a boxing bout.

"I am here," Mrs. Brewer said, "to ask you men to use your votes to carry our constitutional amendment at the polls next November." The rest was lost in the outbursts of hooting.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse got up and tried to wave Mrs. Brewer down from the ring, but the talker failed to see the signal. Two of the other women came over to the ringside and tried to attract the speaker's attention. The delegation had all come to the conclusion that it was a hopeless task to try to talk on votes for women before this mob. Never before had they ever encountered an audience which was so frank in its disapproval. Announcer Humphreys finally came to the rescue and touched Mrs. Brewer on the arm and she stopped talking.

The party of women sat through eight rounds of the ten-round bout between White and Lewis and then walked out. It was the first boxing match they had ever witnessed and also the last, they said.

Some of the women in the suffragist party were Mrs. Whitehouse, Miss Mary White, Mrs. Jerome Meyers, Miss Ida Proper, Miss Ethel Plummer, and Miss Alice Morgan Wright.

BOND FOR DR. SHAW'S AUTO.

If Suffrage Leader Furnishes $300, Gift Car Will Go Free.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Argument today in the injunction suit brought by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the national suffrage leader, in Media, to restrain the Delaware County Tax Collector from selling "Eastern Victory," the little yellow suffrage automobile which was seized because of Dr. Shaw's nonpayment of State taxes, was concluded with an agreement whereby the owner is to have possession of the car provided she puts up a bond for $300 to cover the taxes due. It is quite likely that Dr. Shaw and the County Commissioners will recognize the justice of this proceeding, and probably by tomorrow morning Miss Lucy Anthony, Dr. Shaw's secretary, will be on the road at the wheel of the gift car.

By giving this bond, Judge Johnson pointed out, Dr. Shaw would not only get immediate possession of the auto, but the public sale, scheduled for next Saturday, would be stayed and the question as to whether or not she was liable to the State tax would be fought out in a court of equity, the proceedings probably covering a period of a year or more.

THEIR GEM TROUBLES OVER.

Men Who Brought in Diamonds Undeclared Set Free.

Emil Propelle and Adam A. Tischer, who arrived here on the Mauretania April 24, 1914, with $57,000 worth of uncut diamonds, and who faced one criminal proceeding and were threatened with another suit involving possession of the diamonds, were freed of their court troubles yesterday by an order signed by Judge Hand of the Federal Court. It was shown that Propelle and Tischer had grubstaked an old prospector in German Southwest Africa in 1914, and that the diamonds represented their share of the speculation.

Not knowing that the diamonds were subjected to a duty of 10 per cent., they did not declare them. Later, when trying to dispose of the stock they were arrested as smugglers, tried, and acquitted. Then the German Government sent word that the diamonds had been taken from the Colonial Mining Company's sorting department, and a new suit was begun to determine ownership. The German Government allowed its claim to lapse and Judge Hand consented to a discontinuance of the suit, on the payment of the duty and penalties, aggregating about $8,000.

10-CENT STORES ASK TIME.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler Director in the American Concern.

The American 5 and 10 Cent Stores, a corporation with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue, and a chain of stores in various cities, and in which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, is a director, is asking creditors for an extension, which has, it is said, already been accepted by the large creditors. The corporation proposes to pay 100 cents on the dollar—10 cents in cash and 10 cents every three months until the debts are paid. The liabilities are $218,000, and the assets $442,000.

The company was incorporated in September, 1911, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The company had twelve stores, in Mount Vernon, Perth Amboy, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Muncie, Ind., and other cities. The officers are John T. Holmes, President; Richard H. Strong, Vice President, and Fred B. Hinchman, Secretary and Treasurer. A committee of creditors has been appointed so that a plan of settlement can be put into operation.

The sales for 1914 amounted to $1,388,000. A complete change was made last year in the management, and the affairs of the company have been going through a reorganization in its buying departments and in all of its stores. The conditions the company is laid to poor merchandising and unfavorable contracts, and the company needs more working capital. Among the creditors who have accepted the plan are George Borgfeld & Co., A. J. Allen Braid, Committee, Emmerick & Co., Pacific Novelty Company, and Benedict & Bodner.

BEVERLY D. HARRIS WEDS.

New York Banker Marries Miss Lee After a Quick Change in Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—Beverly D. Harris, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, was married tonight to Miss Elaine Lee of Greenville, Miss.

The wedding was held in St. Louis after a quick change in the couple's plans, in order to provide for a honeymoon tour of Colorado and California.

Mr. Harris said he and Miss Lee had planned to be married in October. A short time ago they arranged to meet in St. Louis, have the ceremony performed quietly, and go West.

Mr. Harris, formerly was Vice President of the Southern Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston, Texas, and prior to that had been Cashier of the City National Bank of Dallas. He was one of the best known financial men in the Southwest. He became Vice President of the National City Bank of New York City in January.

The couple will be at home in New York City in September, Mr. Harris said.

MISS WARREN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Warren to Wed H. S. Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, of New York and Cedarhurst, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Susanne Elizabeth Warren, to Herman Stump Murray, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Murray of New York and Goshen. Miss Warren, who made her debut two seasons ago, is a member of the Daughters of the Cincinnati. Mr. Murray is a graduate of Harvard, class of '13, and is a member of the Harvard Club, this city and the Royal Societies Club of London, England.

Mr. Murray, senior, is a member of the Union Club and the University Club. Miss Warren's father is President of the Lincoln National Bank, and is a member of the Army and Navy, New York Yacht Club, Piping Rock and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society and Union League of New York.

No date has been set for the wedding.

PROF. W. A. SPECK MARRIED.

Yale Instructor Wed His Brother's Widow, Mrs. Sarah R. Speck.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 21.—It became known here today that on Saturday evening last Professor William Alfred Speck of Yale University was married to Mrs. Sarah Renie Speck, widow of his brother. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist Episcopal Church here, the Rev. Frank Wade Smith, the pastor, officiating.

Professor Speck is instructor in German at Yale, and is 51 years old. His bride gave her age as 43. They are spending their honeymoon at the camp meeting grounds at Jamesport, where Professor Speck has a cottage.

MISS MARY FANNON A BRIDE.

Married to Thos. Sullivan in Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The wedding of Miss Mary E. Fannon, daughter of Francis Fannon, Superintendent of the hall of the Board of Education, and Thomas Sullivan, of this city, was celebrated at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The Rev. John J. Donovan officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine with a large tulle hat, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Her sister, Miss Anna C. Fannon, was her only attendant. She was in pink taffeta and net with a pink tulle hat, and carried pink Killarney roses. Dr. Vincent O'Neil, of Highland Falls, N. Y., was best man.

A reception followed at the home of the bride, in East Fifty-seventh Street. Later the couple left for Maine on their honeymoon trip. They will reside in Brooklyn.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Mary Victoria Green of Philadelphia, whose engagement to Griswold A. Lorillard, son of Pierre Lorillard of New York, was announced last week, is visiting Mrs. C. C. Adams at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mr. Lorillard is also a guest at the Adams home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wellford Leavitt have gone from Westchester County to their camp in the Adirondacks for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Alexander V. Blake of 745 Madison Avenue is with her sister, Mrs. Harry Van Cortlandt Fish, at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, who recently returned to New York from the South, has gone to Litchfield, Conn., to be the guest of Mrs. Charles H. Woodruff at Ash Grove.

Lindenmeyr-Moffett Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Matilde M. Lindenmeyr of 895 West End Avenue to Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett of 830 Park Avenue. Miss Lindenmeyr is a daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr. Dr. Moffett is an assistant attending physician of the German and the Metropolitan Hospitals. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place in the early Autumn.

To and from Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Orduna are:

S. Alexander, A. S. Burns, Robert Eddie, Dr. J. H. Jones, Mrs. J. Levens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin, Mrs. B. Forbes Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Prosser, Miss J. R. Prosser, Miss M. S. Prosser, Mrs. S. J. Scholes, J. D. Sky, and the Rev. R. E. Young.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Copenhagen on the Oscar II. were:

Miss Anna Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Miss Alma Boman, Joseph Busath, A. Borris, Mrs. A. Decker, E. Christensen, Dr. Carl Eggers, Dr. Salomon Gavelin, C. C. Haage, Dr. John Lancer, and Miss C. Nielson.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of "Brother Masons," a farce by Seymour Browne and Harry Lewis, which H. H. Frazee will produce next month, will be begun today. The principals will be Frank McIntyre, George Parsons, De Witt Jennings, and Maude Eburne.

"The Bank's Half Million," a melodramatic playlet by Paul Armstrong, will be presented in the Palace next week. Robert Armstrong and Phoebe Hunt will be included in the cast.

The Lasky Feature Play Company has secured the motion picture rights to James Forbes's farce, "The Chorus Lady." Work on the picture will be begun soon in the Lasky studios at Hollywood, Cal.

One of the five "Twin Beds" companies Selwyn & Co. are organizing to tour the country the coming season gave a special performance of the farce yesterday afternoon in the Harris Theatre.

David Horsley has made an arrangement with the Mutual Film Corporation whereby he will release a single reel comedy and a two-reel animal picture through that concern every week and a four-reel feature every five weeks.

DENY MRS. FLAGLER IS OIL MAN'S WIDOW

Woman Who Promised $20,000 Salary Held on $800 Charge of Clerk.

EXECUTOR DENIES CLAIM

Lawyer in Chicago Says Story Is True That She Married Henry M. Flagler in Washington.

The woman who describes herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flagler of the Hotel Marseilles, the widow of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday for examination tomorrow. The complainant, Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street, a clerk for the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said he had paid her $800 after she had represented that she was to receive $15,000,000 from the estate of Mr. Flagler. Assistant District Attorney Heilbron said he had information that the woman had obtained money from other people in a similar manner.

Lawrence C. Haines of 92 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, representing the Flagler estate, was in court and swore the prisoner's claim that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler was false.

In his affidavit, Mahoney said he was engaged by the prisoner to act as her secretary at a salary of $20,000 a year. She requested money from him, he said, so that she might get at safety vault boxes containing securities which were negotiable May 30, two years after Mr. Flagler's death. He said he gave her $800 in the Waldorf on May 17, and lost $4,435 altogether.

George S. Scofield of 63 Wall Street, attorney for Henry M. Flagler's estate, gave out a formal statement last night, saying that Zora Emma Flagler's story is untrue, and that she never made any claim against the estate, he said. W. H. Beardsley of 26 Broadway, executor of Henry M. Flagler's estate, said he never heard of the woman until a few weeks ago, when inquiries were made by tradesmen and hotel keepers concerning credit given her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—J. Edward Newberger, the lawyer whom Mrs. Zora Anna Howe Flagler, under arrest in New York, said could identify her, made this statement tonight:

"I understand this woman married Mr. Flagler in Washington several years ago. If she wants me to go to New York to identify her I shall be glad to do so. At one time she lived in Chicago, but I do not feel at liberty at the present time to discuss her affairs."

NEW FIRM OF PRODUCERS.

The Savoy Has Adolf Philipp as Its Stage Director.

The Savoy Producing Company is the name of a new theatrical firm that will enter the producing field shortly. Paul Philipp is its general manager and Adolf Philipp its stage director. The latter built and operated during the first two years of its existence the Fifty-seventh Street Theatre, now known as the Bandbox. He is co-author and composer of a number of musical plays performed in recent years, among them "Adele," "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du?" and "The Midnight Girl."

Mr. Philipp, with Paul Herve and Jean Briquet, has written and composed the first musical comedy the new company will produce. It is called "Two Is Company. Among the other offerings of the firm will be "That Night," a farce comedy by Mr. Philipp; "Three Good Things," musical comedy by Paul Herve and Jean Briquet; "The Bank Cashier," a comedy by Francois Regaut; "My Shadow and I," a three-act play by Jules Fabre, and a musical comedy entitled "Sh! It's a Secret."

HOPES WE WON'T JOIN WAR.

Australian Thinks Mexicans and Germans Would Give Us Trouble.

J. W. G. Alford, head of a big machinery company in Adelaide, Australia, has written to his Brooklyn friend, J. H. Johnston, of 389 Clinton Street, a letter which may indicate the views of British colonial business men in that part of the world on the position of the United States in regard to the war. Says Mr. Alford:

"I do not of course know, and it is hard to read between the lines, exactly what position America will take in connection with this great war, but the fact that the Germans have torpedoed innocent merchant ships, utterly regardless of whether they carried neutrals or not, and the sinking of the Lusitania with so many Americans on board, and also the sinking of ships owned exclusively by Americans, should, I think, be the means of breaking the last weak link of diplomacy between your great country and Germany. As the latter country has broken every law of international warfare, we of Australia cannot understand any civilized nation either countenancing or shutting its eyes to these stern facts.

"By this I do not mean that America should take an active part by declaring war against Germany; far from it, indeed, because in the first place it would mean the raising of an army in your peaceful country under circumstances which would be extremely difficult and perhaps lead to internal rupture, inasmuch as probably from 5 to 10 per cent. of the people in your cosmopolitan country are Germans, and in addition to international troubles and intrigues, you people have to deal at the present time with Mexico, and while under present conditions you can keep these people quiet, they would, in all probability, if the United States were engaged in a world-wide war, take advantage of it and then again, if America, too, were engaged in this war, your navy is only sufficient for your own protection and the conveying of your transports to the seat of war.

"Another great reason why it is better for America to remain neutral is the fact that we—I mean the British and the Allies—are able under the present conditions to purchase arms and ammunition from your people, which are at the present time urgently needed, and we do not wish these supplies to be curtailed in any way.

"Judging from the cables, it is evident that within the next few days diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany will be absolutely cut off, and we, as Australians, and part and parcel of the British Empire, together with our allies, will be quite satisfied if this is done, and a protest made in no uncertain way that civilized America deprecates and abhors Germany for her terrible crimes."

DENIES KAISER'S PROPHECY.

Tageblatt Insists He Never Said War Would End in October.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—The statement attributed to Emperor William, which has appeared in foreign newspapers, that the war would end in October, is asserted by the Tageblatt to be "a plain invention."

The Tageblatt says it has learned that competent official circles know nothing of such a declaration.

843,000 SOLDIERS MARRIED.

Britain Has Paid Wives and Children of These Men $125,000,000.

LONDON, July 21.—Speaking for the Government in the House of Lords today, Lord Newton said that the number of married men at present in the British Army was approximately 843,000.

The aggregate cost of separation allowances paid to wives and children of these men has been £25,000,000, ($125,000,000.)

VOTING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Suffragists to be Taught Duties of Watchers at Jamaica.

A model of a polling place is to be fitted up in one of the suites of offices in the Post Office at Jamaica, L. I., and there the suffragists of Queens Borough are to have a school for watchers at the polls on Aug. 6. It will be in charge of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica, Borough Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Men are to impersonate poll clerks, election officials, party watchers, policemen, and even drunken voters. Husbands of suffragists will impersonate ward heelers. Ballots will be cast and recorded, several "voters" will be challenged, and a make-believe policeman will arrest "repeaters." There will also be lectures during the day by political leaders of the borough.

Dr. Armand Mueller.

Dr. Armand Mueller, a prominent chemist and known in the business as "Dr. Mueller-Jacobs," died on Monday at his home in Huntington, L. I., in his sixty-first year. He was native of Switzerland, where he received his education, and at the age of 25 went to Warsaw, Russia. Here he made discoveries in sulphanated oils and shortly after came to this country. One of his greatest discoveries was a turkey-dyeing process, patented in 1881, which sulphated the oils and is an expensive method of using sheep's tongue. He also patented a process of making permanent photographs by etching the impression on the glass and doing away with the film. His latest discovery was an emulsifier for oils, now widely used in wool and worsted spinning and in tanning. Dr. Mueller also wrote poetry in French, German, and English. His widow survives him.

Mrs. Isabel Waldron, Actress, Dies.

Mrs. Isabel Waldron, a once prominent actress, whose last appearance was in "The Deep Purple," died yesterday at Jamaica, L. I. She was born in 1845 and made her first appearance on the stage in 1863 at Macauley's Theatre in Louisville, Ky. Four years after she became the leading ingenué of MacVicker's Theatre in Chicago. About this time she married George B. Waldron, the leading man. Later Mr. and Mrs. Waldron starred for a number of years in the West and then appeared in support of many stars, including Fanny Davenport, Charles Fechter, Edwin Booth, and Lawrence Barrett. In 1880 they went to England with McKee Rankin's company in "The Danites," and three years later Mr. Waldron died. Since then Mrs. Waldron had appeared with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, David Warfield, Mary Mannering, and the late Richard Mansfield. She married William C. Anderson in 1897.

Henry A. De Meli Dies in Italy.

Henry Anthony de Meli, until forty-five years ago a resident of this city and a member of the first class that was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, died on Tuesday at Catania, Italy, in his seventy-fourth year. After leaving college he went to Georgetown, Col., where he had a mining property, but retired in 1870 to live in Europe. Mr. de Meli had a home in Catania as well as in Dresden, Germany, and was noted for his shooting trips into Africa. His son, Henry G. D. de Meli, lives in this city, and a daughter, Mrs. Marie L. Rose, makes her home in Geneva, Switzerland.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. PERRINE, President of the First National Bank of South Amboy, N. J., died from pneumonia at his home yesterday. Three months ago his wife died, and he had but recovered from the shock. He was born March 6, 1845, at Spotswood, N. J., and was graduated from Columbia. From 1867 to 1875 he lived in New York, where he was a wholesale provision merchant. Mr. Perrine organized and became President of the First National Bank of South Amboy, in 1888.

STEPHEN S. DE HART, 83 years of age, builder of the First Methodist Church and many other buildings in New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly at his home yesterday. He was prominent also as a fireworks manufacturer. Mr. De Hart is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Etta Clist, wife of the Rev. Charles Clist, a Dutch Reformed minister of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SPICER, 78 years old, one of the five survivors of Drake's Veteran Zouaves, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Kaufman, of 122 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J. For thirty-three years Mr. Spicer was an employe in the Central Railroad shops of Elizabeth. He served in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a Philadelphia regiment, during the civil war. Mr. Spicer was a member of Elizabeth Council, Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. C. P. HOOKER, a widely known physician of Springfield, Mass., died last night at Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me., where he was passing the Summer. He was 60 years of age.

SAMUEL PHILIP BURRELL, for thirty years in business in Church Street as a commission merchant and a son of the late William Burrell, at one time Controller of the City of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 218 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Burrell was born in that borough sixty-three years ago, and was a member of the Montauk Club, the Brooklyn Bowling on the Green Club, and one of the oldest members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, 81 years old, a retired ship chandler, formerly head of the firm of Simpson & Shaw, in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 619 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Simpson had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church for twenty-one years and for fourteen years Treasurer of the church. He left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MELISSA TILLOTSON HOWES, widow of Elbert C. Howes, who was a part owner of the Howes Great London Circus and Menagerie, one of the earlier big circus combinations, died on Tuesday at the home of her son-in-law, Elbert C. Conklin, 952 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years. Mrs. Howes was born in Putnam County, N. Y., and was a lineal descendant of Archbishop Tillotson of Canterbury, England.

Miss MARY A. T. MOLOW, for several years head of the Model School of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, died yesterday morning at her home, 1,242 Dean Street, Brooklyn, as a result of her grief over the death of her sister, Ann, who died last month. Miss Molow, who was 68 years old, became a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn in 1864 and rose through all the grades until she became head of the Model School. She retired two years ago.

Miss FLORENCE N. NICHOLS, a daughter of the late George M. Nichols, at one time an Alderman at Large of the old City of Brooklyn and a Civil Service Commissioner of that borough during the first Low administration, is dead at her home, 359 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

W. W. L'HOMMEDIEU, 84 years old, and for many years a resident of Islip, L. I., died in the Southside Hospital at Babylon on Tuesday from a complication of diseases.

FRANK C. SKINNER, foreman for the Wright & Cobb Lighterage Company, is dead at his home, 1,807 Church Avenue, Flatbush, aged 51 years. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LENT, wife of Abraham Lent of Plattsburg, N. Y., and mother of Dr. Abraham P. Lent, a former Assemblyman and prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Shem, 126 Linden Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Lent was 65 years of age and formerly lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

CHARLES GOELLER, a lawyer and a brother-in-law of Justice Dugro, died on Tuesday at his home, 103 East Tenth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a native New Yorker and a graduate of New York University. Mr. Goeller had law offices for many years at 99 Nassau Street. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, the Bar Association, the National Democratic Club, the Tammany Society, and was a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mrs. CAROLINE A. LAUTEN, widow of Edward A. Lauten, a manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 59 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. She was a member of the Westchester Women's Club and a Director of the Mount Vernon Hospital and a number of other charitable organizations.

Mrs. HENRIETTA A. KAUFFMAN, wife of Warren L. Kauffman, Principal of Public School No. 19, Yonkers, died on Tuesday at her home there, in her forty-seventh year. She was born in Camden, N. Y., and was a graduate of Syracuse University and at the time of her death was head of the history department of the Yonkers schools.

Mrs. FREDERICKA S. BRAUN, widow of John Braun, a clothing manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 421 West 129th Street, in her seventy-eighth year. She was born in Germany, but had lived here for more than fifty years. Four daughters and two sons survive her.

JOSEPH HELLENSTEIN, a retired manufacturer and a brother of Coroner Herman Hellenstein, died yesterday from heart disease at the home of the Coroner with whom he lived, at 275 Seventh Street, in his sixtieth year. He was a member of several social organizations and besides the Coroner, is survived by a sister.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

MRS. E. LONGFELLOW DANA.

Poet's Daughter Dies at Her Summer Home at Manchester, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, July 21.—Mrs. Edith Longfellow Dana, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and wife of Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, died at her Summer home at Manchester today. She was married Jan. 10, 1878, to Richard Henry Dana, who, like herself, came of notable ancestry, and ever since their marriage they had lived in Cambridge, with a Summer residence for many years at Manchester-By-The-Sea, where their place overlooks what is known as Dana's Beach.

In addition to her husband and her sisters, Miss Longfellow and Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Dana is survived by four sons and two daughters. The sons are Richard Henry Dana, Jr., of New York, Harvard, 1901; Henry W. Longfellow Dana, Harvard, 1903; Allston Dana, Harvard, 1906, and Edmund Trowbridge Dana, who married Miss Jessie Holliday of England, whose death by drowning was a recent occurrence. The two daughters are Mrs. Henry C. Derham, 2d, of New York, who formerly was Miss Frances A. Dana, and Mrs. Robert H. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, who before her marriage was Miss Della F. Dana.

The sisters, of whom the poet wrote in "The Children's Hour," are Miss Alice Longfellow, who still resides in her father's historic home, Craigie House, Cambridge, and Mrs. James C. Thorpe, formerly Annie Allegra Longfellow, whose home adjoins that of the Dana family in Cambridge.

ELMORE W. HURST DEAD.

Illinois Democrat Who Was Offered an Ambassadorship.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 21.—Elmer W. Hurst, one of the wealthiest and best known Democrats in the State, died at his home in this city this morning from heart disease. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1888 and in 1898. In 1896 he was an elector on the Bryan and Sewall ticket, and in 1900 was Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Convention at Springfield. Both in 1908 and 1912 he was repeatedly mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination.

In 1912 Mr. Hurst was a delegate at large to the Baltimore National Convention and the choice of the Illinois delegation for nomination for Vice President. He was offered the Ambassadorship to St. Petersburg before it was tendered to H. M. Pindell, Peoria, and also might have been made Minister either to Belgium or to Denmark, but refused because of his failing health.

Mr. Hurst, who was 63 years of age, was born in this city and was prominent in financial and legal circles.

JAMES M. GREENFIELD DIES.

Manufacturer of Chocolate Was Founder of Montclair Riding Club.

Joseph M. Greenfield President of E. Greenfield's Sons, manufacturers of chocolate, of 200 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday morning at his home, 122 Mrs. Reyer Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his fiftieth year. He had lived in that city for the last twelve years and his home was one of the finest there.

Mr. Greenfield was a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Montclair Golf Club, the Montclair Club, and St. Luke's Episcopal Church. He was founder of the Montclair Riding and Automobile Club, and President of the Montclair Horse Show Association, and was making preparations for its annual show in September when taken ill two weeks ago. His widow survives him.

Vice Consul Gassett Dies in Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Walter Gassett of Boston, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, for the last ten years and formerly a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, died on Sunday at the Naval Hospital at Yokohama. A State Department dispatch from Yokohama today said he died of embolism of the pulmonary artery. His body will be cremated and buried at Kobe. Mr. Gassett was 60 years old. His brother, Percival Gassett, is Consul at Malaga.

Mrs. E. T. Greenfield Drops Dead.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 21.—Mrs. E. T. Greenfield, wife of Colonel E. T. Greenfield of New York City, dropped dead tonight at Kiamesha Casino, an amusement place near here. Colonel Greenfield earlier in the evening returned to New York City, where he is connected with the Sprague Electric Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FOSTER—REINERS.—Martha I. Reiners to Hugh F. Foster.

PELTZ—SCOTT.—Beatrice D. Scott to L. Robert Peltz.

Married

COHN—PECK.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peck announce the marriage of their daughter Elsie to Martin B. Cohn, Jr.

POPE—MUIR.—Tuesday, July 20, 1915, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. G. C. Houghton, D. D., Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir, to Dr. Edward Sutphen Pope.

STEVENS—PAUL.—On July 21, 1915, at the residence of the bride, 333 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. H. H. Beattys, George M. Stevens, Jr., to Leah Franklin Paul.

Brooklyn.

JEFFERSON—HOLMES.—July 19, Elma S. Holmes to Richard Jefferson.

Long Island.

DONALD—COAD.—July 18, Corona, Sadie Coad to Hugh Donald.

Newark.

MURPHY—KARGI.—July 18, Armin A. Kargi to Jeremiah D. Murphy.

SCHOTT—EATON.—July 18, Violet Eaton to William B. Schott.

Died

BIE.—Anson Broch Bie, infant son of Emil and Katrine Hvidt Bie, on Monday, July 19, at the Brooklyn Hospital. Services at 311 Washington Av. Thursday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M.

BUCHANAN.—On July 19, 1915, Edna Greene, beloved wife of Allan Buchanan and daughter of Mary Kelly and late Edward Greene, aged 26 years. Funeral from late residence, 512 West 170th St., Friday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass Church of Incarnation 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

BURRELL.—On Tuesday, July 20, 1915, Samuel P. Burrell, in his 63d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 218 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, at 2 P. M.

CONNORS.—On Tuesday, July 20, Catherine, widow of James and beloved mother of James P., Peter H., and Cecelia N. Connors. Funeral from her late home, 415 West 115th St., on Thursday at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

DANAHAR.—Suddenly, July 21, 1915, Hugh, beloved husband of the late Winifred Danahar, and late of the Ninth Ward, Manhattan. Funeral from his late residence, 527 East 140th St., Saturday, July 24, at 10 A. M., to Church of St. Rita, 145th St. and College Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Reliable Luggage

For the Exposition, Mountains, Seashore, or Week-End Visit.
WARDROBE TRUNKS
14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

Died

DE MELL.—Henry A., on July 20, 1915, at Catania, Italy, in his seventy-third year, son of the late Anthony A. and Antoinette L. de Meli. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONAHUE.—May, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FRASER.—On Wednesday, July 21, 1915, William Fraser, son of John and Elizabeth Fraser, at late residence, 68 Pearl St., New York City. Funeral at 9:30 A. M. Thence to Holy Rosary Church, 7 State St., New York. English papers please copy.

GOELLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 18, Charles Goeller, dearly beloved husband of Emily Stotwell. Funeral services at Merritt's Mortuary Chapel, corner 8th Av. and 18th St., on Thursday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—William J. Gordon, son of the late Charles Gordon and Mary Smythe Gordon, husband of Edith R. Gordon and brother of Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton and Mrs. Morton Stelle, at Reno, Nev., July 16, 1915. Interment at Stoneridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., Thursday, July 22 in the family vault.

GREENFIELD.—On July 21, 1915, Joseph McClelland Greenfield, husband of Addie Chisholm, in his 50th year, at his home, Rose Brae, Montclair, N. J. Funeral private.

HELLENSTEIN.—Joseph Hellenstein, on Wednesday morning, July 21, suddenly, of heart failure. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 275 7th St., Thursday, at 12:30.

HOWES.—On July 20, 1915, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Conklin, 952 Prospect St., Brooklyn, Melissa, widow of the late Elbert C. Howes. Funeral Friday, July 23, at 2 P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Brewster, Putnam County, N. Y. Friends and relatives are invited.

IZEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 21, Rose Izen, beloved mother of Mrs. C. S. Lefcourt. Funeral service at her late residence, Frost Lane, Cedarhurst, L. I., Friday, 10 A. M. Interment Acacia, Bayside Cemetery.

KELLY.—At "The Priory," Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 16, 1915, Marianne H. Campbell, widow of the late Judge Kelly, Toronto papers please copy.

McCOOK.—On Wednesday, July 21, 1915, Marshall McCook. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 616 Syms St., West Hoboken, on Friday, July 23, at 2 P. M.

MEIGHAN.—July 20, Josephine, daughter of W. J. C. Meighan. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Thursday, July 22, Church Holy Trinity, West 82d St.

MEINIKHEIM.—On July 20, 1915, Harriet A., wife of Charles L. Meinikheim, at Castleton Corners, S. I. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, 542 West 156th St., New York, on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

MINOR.—At Hudson, N. Y., July 21, 1915, Sarah E. Clark, wife of the late Stephen B. Minor and daughter of the late James and Mary Clark. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lucius Moore, 421 Allen St., on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MOLOW.—Suddenly, at her residence, 1,242

BASEBALL POOL PROMOTER HELD FOR FEDERAL GRAND JURY—BROOKFEDS WIN TWICE

BASEBALL POOL PROMOTER HELD

National Commission Aiding Government to Eradicate the Lottery Evil.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—The National Baseball Commission took official cognizance today of the so-called nation-wide baseball pool which the Post Office Department at Washington has been investigating when Attorney John E. Bruce of Cincinnati, Secretary of the National Baseball Commission, appeared as a witness in the case of Edward Hardy of this city, who is charged with conspiracy and promotion of a lottery.

The hearing was before the United States Commissioner, Joseph Adler, who at its conclusion held Hardy to the Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia in bond of $1,000. Hardy gave the bond required for his appearance next September before the Grand Jury of that city; where, it was stated by Commissioner Adler, all of the cases growing out of the Federal investigation of the alleged baseball pool will be taken up.

Secretary Bruce in his testimony spoke of the danger of the so-called pool to the sport of baseball, and, as a representative of the commission, requested that it be eliminated. Secretary Bruce said:

"Baseball will be the great national sport only as long as it can be kept clean. One of the ways in which it has always been kept clean is in the prevention of gambling. We have seen other sports degenerate because of that evil. Racing, boxing, wrestling, and many others have lost ground with the public because the gambling connected with them became greater than the sports themselves. The aim of the leaders of organized baseball has been and is today to keep as far away from gambling as they can. They have routed out and eliminated it wherever they found it. They even employ detectives in some cities to watch the crowds in the stands and to prevent the making of bets. To permit continuance of this so-called baseball pool would be against the best interests of baseball, and as a representative of the National Commission I can honestly request that it be eliminated."

Post Office Inspector Frank Smith of Philadelphia testified that the Weekly World and the slips alleged to be a part of the pool were printed at Allentown, Penn. He said that the scheme had been worked out by a professor of a large university and perfected by expert mathematicians. Smith estimated that the returns secured by the office at Allentown amounted to about $9,000 a week. He declared that the winning numbers were arranged so that there would be but little opportunity for the holders of the slips to win large amounts. Smith stated that he had participated in the arrests of several men at Allentown and Wilkes-Barre, who are alleged to be the leaders of the scheme.

COMISKEY SCORES UMPIRES.

Their Work Worst He Has Ever Seen in American League, He Says.

CHICAGO, July 21.—President Comiskey of the Chicago Americans today protested to President Johnson of the American League against the suspension of Manager Rowland, who, according to the White Sox clubowner, has been all season the victim of the "worst umpiring he has ever seen in the American League." The charge was first made that Rowland was suspended for profanity, but President Comiskey said that later the umpires admitted that the suspension was caused by Rowland's lack of speed in leaving the field when ordered to do so.

"Poor umpiring has cost my club seven or eight games this year," said Comiskey. "It looks to me as if Rowland is being made a mark. Umpires have called balks on my pitchers in Detroit, but failed to see when they made the same motions in St. Louis; they beat us out of a clean triple play when we were at Boston; last Monday Mayer was hit by a pitched ball, but was not allowed to go to first because the umpire said he allowed himself intentionally to be hit.

"The chasing of Rowland was senseless. He went out to protest, as he had a right to do, and as I would expect him to do. He told me he did not swear until after he had been thrown out of the game."

President Johnson of the American League, when asked today whether he had received the protest from President Comiskey, said he had no comment to make at this time. He said, however, that the American League umpires needed no defense and that their work this year had been entirely satisfactory.

Ness Still Making Hits.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 21.—Jack Ness of the Oakland (Cal.) Club hit in his forty-ninth consecutive game today. His single to left in the fifth inning of the game with Vernon brought in a run. Ness established a new world's record for hitting in consecutive games on July 13, when he passed the previous record of hits in forty consecutive games, made by Ty Cobb.

New Third Baseman for Detroit.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—"Bobby" Jones, third baseman of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League, has been sold to the Detroit American League Club, according to an announcement made here today. As part payment San Francisco receives Pitcher Cassel, a left hander, who is expected here Saturday.

Near-Sighted Pitcher for St. Louis.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 21.—Frank Ellerman, a pitcher with the Mount Vernon club, was signed today by the St. Louis Federals. Ellerman, who is near-sighted, wears spectacles while pitching. He recently struck out nineteen men in a game.

Umpire Mullen for Federals.

CHICAGO, July 21.—John Mullen, an umpire of the Western League staff, will leave organized baseball and join the Federal League staff, President O'Neill announced today. Mullen officiated in the American League two seasons ago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	1	0
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	1	2

Batteries—Schultz and Casey; Crutcher, and Reynolds. Verbout,

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Harrisburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	0

Batteries—Cottrell and Schaufle; Goodbread and Heckinger.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Toronto game postponed; rain.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	13	0
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Huenke and Williams; McHale and Howley.



BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—Rain.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn—Rain.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
(Called in fifth; rain.)
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 8.
(Ten innings.)
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 9; Jersey City, 4.
Harrisburg, 3; Richmond, 0.
Rochester, 9; Montreal, 1.
Toronto at Buffalo—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	44	24	.563
Brooklyn	43	38	.531
Chicago	42	39	.524
New York	38	39	.494
St. Louis	42	43	.494
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494
Boston	39	44	.470
Cincinnati	33	44	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	53	29	.646
Detroit	52	32	.619
Chicago	53	33	.616
New York	42	41	.506
Washington	42	42	.500
St. Louis	33	50	.398
Philadelphia	30	53	.361
Cleveland	29	54	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	34	.585
Chicago	49	37	.570
St. Louis	48	37	.554
Pittsburgh	43	38	.531
Newark	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	39	48	.448
Buffalo	38	51	.427
Baltimore	32	52	.381

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	48	24	.667
Buffalo	41	30	.577
Harrisburg	40	34	.541
Montreal	38	38	.500
Rochester	34	40	.459
Richmond	35	42	.455
Toronto	35	44	.443
Jersey City	29	48	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—2 Games.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(2 Games.)
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Connie Mack's Recruit Pitcher, Sheahan, Defeats Detroit, 4 to 3.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Philadelphia turned on Detroit today and won the final game in the series of five, 4 to 3. The Tigers rallied late in the contest and almost succeeded in tying the score. Cobb, Crawford and Veach failed to hit in the eighth, however, after the three preceding batters had got on bases. Sheahan, a recruit, pitched a fine game for the Athletics. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healy, 3b.5	1	1	1	3	
Walsh, cf.3	0	1	2	1	0
Strunk, rf.4	0	2	2	0	
Schang, lf.0	1	0	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b.3	0	1	2	7	
McI's, 1b.4	0	1	15	0	
Lapp, c...4	0	1	13	0	
Kopf, ss..4	0	0	3	7	
Sh'han, p.4	0	0	0	2	
Total..31	4	7	27	19	

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b,2b.3	1	1	1	1	6
Young, 2b.3	0	0	2	1	
Cobb, cf..4	1	1	1	0	
C'ford, rf.4	0	0	1	0	
Veach, lf.4	0	2	4	1	
Burns, 1b.3	0	1	11	1	
Bush, ss..2	0	1	1	3	
St'ge, c...4	0	1	3	1	
Boland, p.2	0	1	0	0	
C'leskie,p.0	0	0	0	0	
*Kav'gh ..1	0	1	0	0	
†Moriarty, 3b 1	0	1	0	0	
‡McKee ..1	0	1	0	0	
§Baker ...0	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	3	10	27	15	

*Batted for Boland in eighth inning.
†Ran for Kavanaugh in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Young in eighth inning.
§Ran for McKee in eighth inning.
Errors—Young, Stanage.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Strunk, McInnis, Lajoie, Burns, Sisler, base—Cobb. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Sacrifice flies—Lajoie, Burns. Double plays—Young and Bush; Lajoie, Kopf, and McInnis; Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Vitt, Burns, Bush, and Vitt; Kopf and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 5; off Sheahan, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 7 in eight innings; off Coveleskie, none in one inning. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Sheahan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Ruth Makes Record Home Run.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—George Ruth today hit the longest home run ever witnessed at the local American League park. Then he doubled twice and brought in three of the four runs, with which Boston took the first of a seven-game series from St. Louis, by the score of 4 to 2. Ruth held St. Louis to two hits until the eighth inning, when the locals filled the bases on a walk and two singles, but excellent fielding prevented St. Louis scoring. In the last inning St. Louis threatened to tie the score, when Ruth weakened. Wagner fumbled Pratt's grounder, Ruth passed Walker and allowed Walsh to single, scoring Pratt. Wood relieved Ruth and passed Lavan. With the bases full and only one out Wood fanned two pinch hitters. Ruth's home run in the third went clear over the right field bleachers across Grand Avenue and landed on the far sidewalk. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..5	0	2	3	1	
Wag'r, 2b.4	0	0	3	1	
Sp'ker, cf.4	1	2	0	1	
H'lt'l, 1b.2	0	1	10	0	
Lewis, rf..4	0	1	1	0	
G'ner, 3b.4	0	1	1	2	
Scott, ss.4	0	0	2	4	
Thomas, c.4	2	1	6	1	
Ruth, p..4	1	4	0	2	
Wood, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	4	11	27	11	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.4	0	0	2	0	
Austin, 3b.4	0	0	0	0	
Leary, 1b.4	0	0	9	2	
Pratt, 3b..4	1	0	1	2	
W'ker, rf..3	0	0	3	0	
Walsh, cf.3	0	1	3	0	
Lavan, ss.3	1	1	2	3	
Agnew, c.3	0	2	3	1	
James, p..1	0	0	0	2	
*Severeid..1	0	1	0	0	
†Sisler ...0	0	0	0	0	
H'ton, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Howard .1	0	0	0	0	
§Ruel 1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	2	5	27	10	

*Batted for James in eighth inning.
†Ran for Severeid in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Agnew in ninth inning.
§Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, 2; Lavan.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Agnew, Ruth, (2.) Three-base hit—Hooper. Home run—Ruth. Earned runs—Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Hollitzel, James. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Leary; Lavan, Pratt, and Leary. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off James, 1; off Wood, 1. Hits—Off James, 10 in 8 innings; off Hamilton, 1 in 1 inning; off Ruth, 5 in 8 1-3 innings; off Wood, none in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Ruth, 3; by James, 1; by Hamilton, 1; by Wood, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Haven, 5; New Bedford, 1. New Bedford, 5; New Haven, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Pawtucket, 4. Brockton at Hartford—Postponed; rain.

PHILADELPHIA WINS BEFORE RAIN FALLS

League Leaders Get Run in Third Inning and Chicago Is Shut Out, 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Philadelphia won today's game with Chicago, 1 to 0, play being stopped by rain in the visitors' half of the sixth inning with one man out and Fisher on first base as the result of a single. After a wait of half an hour the grounds were in such a muddy condition that Umpire Rigler called the game. The lone tally of the contest was scored in the third inning on Byrne's single, Bancroft's sacrifice, and Becker's double. Alexander retired Chicago in order in the first four innings, only one ball being batted out of the infield. In the fifth Zimmerman singled and reached third on Williams's single. Phelan fanned, and before Breanahan struck out Williams stole second. Archer was purposely walked, filling the bases. Alexander then fanned McLarry, who batted for Adams. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.2	1	1	0	0	
B'c't, ss..1	0	1	0	5	
B'ker, lf..2	0	1	1	0	
C'vath, rf.2	0	0	0	0	
N'hoff, 2b.2	0	1	0	1	
W'ted, cf..1	0	0	0	0	
Lud'e, 1b.2	0	0	8	2	
Kil'fer, c.2	0	0	4	0	
Alex'r, p..2	0	0	2	0	
Total..16	1	4	15	8	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..2	0	0	1	0	
Fisher, ss.2	0	0	2	0	
Sch'te, lf..2	0	0	0	0	
Z'man, 2b.2	0	1	0	1	
W'ms, cf..2	0	1	1	0	
P'lan, 3b..2	0	0	2	2	
B'han, c..2	0	0	2	1	
Archer,1b.1	0	0	7	0	
Adams, p..0	0	0	0	0	
St'd'ge, p.0	0	0	0	0	
*McLarry.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..17	0	2	15	3	

*Batted for Adams in fifth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Becker. Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Williams, Becker. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Whitted. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Hits—Off Adams, four in 4 innings. Struck out—By Adams, 1; by Standridge, 1; by Alexander, 4. Wild pitch—Adams. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time—Fifty-five minutes.

Reds Beat Braves in Ninth.

BOSTON, July 21.—Cincinnati defeated Boston 2 to 1 today, scoring the winning run in the ninth inning on singles by Rodgers, Killifer, and Griffith. Prior to that time Davis had allowed only four hits. The visitors had an unusual number of assists during the game, due to many men handling the ball on one double play and when runners were caught off base. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..4	0	0	1	1	
H'zog, ss.3	0	0	0	4	
R'dg's, 2b.4	1	1	1	1	
Killi'r, lf.3	0	1	1	0	
Grif'h, rf.4	0	0	2	2	
Clarke, c..4	0	0	2	2	
Will's, cf.3	0	1	1	2	
Moll'z, 1b.3	0	1	14	3	
Dale, p...3	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	2	7	27	24	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Evers, 2b.4	0	0	2	2	
Con'ly, lf.3	0	0	3	0	
Magee, cf.4	0	0	2	0	
Sch'dt, 1b.2	0	1	7	0	
Smith, 3b.3	0	2	2	2	
Mar'e, ss.1	0	1	4	4	
Gowdy, c.3	0	1	6	2	
Davis, p..3	0	1	1	2	
Total..27	1	6	27	13	

Errors—Williams, Gowdy.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Williams, Smith, Davis. Double plays—Dale, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Herzog, Groh, Rodgers, and Groh; Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 6. Hit by pitcher—Killifer. Struck out—By Dale, 2; by Davis, 4. Wild pitch—Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Wins Double-Header at Chicago—Bluejacket in Form.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Brooklyn made it four victories out of six games today by twice defeating Chicago, 4 to 0 and 9 to 8. In the first game Bluejacket allowed the locals only three hits and only one man reached third base, while Hendrix presented no difficulties.

In the second game, Chicago's nine errors spoiled a fair exhibition by McConnell, while Daubert's third home run of the season, Magee's four singles and daring base running by Myers helped the visitors win in ten innings. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n,rf.4	0	0	0	0	
Magee, 2b.4	2	2	2	3	
Cooper, 1b.4	0	0	11	0	
Kauff, cf.3	1	1	3	0	
B'dley, lb.3	0	0	0	8	
Holt, 3b..3	0	0	0	2	
F.S'th, ss.4	0	0	2	2	
Simon, c..4	0	0	3	1	
B'j'ket, p.3	1	1	2	1	
Total..32	4	6	27	10	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeid'r, 2b.4	0	1	1	1	
H'frd, rf.4	0	0	2	0	
Fischer, ss.4	0	0	0	2	
Zwil'g, cf.4	0	0	1	0	
Fritz, 3b..4	0	0	0	0	
J'kson, 1b.3	0	0	11	4	
Archer,1b.1	0	0	7	0	
O.J.S'th, ss.3	0	1	2	5	
H'drix, p.3	0	0	0	2	
Total..31	0	3	27	17	

Errors—Magee, Zeider, Fischer, J. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Kauff, Bluejacket. Stolen bases—Fred Smith. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bluejacket, Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; off Bluejacket, 1. Struck out—By Hendrix, 2; by Bluejacket, 4. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
Magee, 2b.4	3	4	3	0	
C'per, lf..2	1	0	3	0	
Kauff, cf.4	2	2	1	1	
B'dley, 1b.3	0	1	15	1	
Mey'r, 1b..0	1	0	1	0	
Holt, 3b..4	1	0	1	2	
F. S'h, ss.5	0	2	1	4	
H. S'h, c..5	0	2	3	4	
Seaton, p.0	0	0	0	0	
W'ker, p..4	0	0	0	5	
Wiltse, p..0	0	0	0	0	
*Heilfrich..0	1	0	0	0	
Total..38	9	11	30	19	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b..3	1	0	3	1	
Hanf'd, rf.4	1	2	1	0	
Wilson, c.2	0	0	5	1	
F'cher, c..3	0	1	3	2	
Z'ling, cf.5	0	0	0	4	
Fritz, 3b..4	1	2	1	2	
Beck, 1b..4	1	1	9	0	
Mann, lf..3	2	0	1	0	
J. S'h, ss.4	1	0	3	5	
McC'l, p..4	1	2	0	1	
F'gast, p..0	0	0	0	0	
†Tinker ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..39	8	8	30	15	

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Beck in tenth inning.
Errors—Cooper, F. Smith, (2,) Wilson, (2,) Fischer, (2,) Beck, Mann, J. Smith, 2,) Zeider.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	1	—9
Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Hanford. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Bradley, Holt, (2,) F. Smith. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 7. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Holt. Double play—Beck, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 5; off Seaton, 1; off Walker, 2. Hits—Off McConnell, 10 in 8 1-3 innings; off Pendergast, 1 in 1-3 innings; off Seaton, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Walker, 5 in 3 2-3 innings. off Wiltse, 0 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By McConnell, 7; by Walker, 2; by Wiltse, 1. Wild pitch—Seaton. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Howells. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes.

Bailey Allows St. Louis Two Hits.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—Bailey allowed only two hits today and shut out St. Louis, 7 to 0. His team mates played errorless ball and batted Groom and Herbert hard. Tobin's single in the sixth was the first hit off Bailey. Miller's single in the eighth came after two were out and was useless. Score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b.3	2	1	3	0	
McG'e, cf..5	1	1	2	0	
D'can, lf..5	1	1	3	3	
Evans, rf.3	1	0	2	0	
Walsh, 3b.5	1	2	2	3	
Owens, c..4	0	1	5	0	
D'lan, ss..4	1	0	2	4	
Agler, lb..4	0	1	8	0	
Bailey, p..4	1	0	0	0	
Total..37	7	11	27	7	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf..3	0	1	0	0	
V'ghn, 2b.3	0	0	0	0	
Miller, lf..3	0	1	4	0	
Eton, 1b.3	0	0	7	0	
Drake, cf.4	0	0	1	1	
C'man, c..4	0	0	8	2	
J'nson, ss.4	0	0	0	4	
W'xil, 3b..2	0	0	3	4	
Groom, p..0	0	0	0	0	
H'bert, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Total..29	0	2	27	15	

Error—Vaughn.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Evans, Knabe, Owens. Stolen bases—Miller, Evans, Westervil. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Herbert, 1; off Bailey, 4. Hits—Off Groom, 2 in no inning; off Herbert, 9 in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey, (Westervil.) by Herbert, (Evans.) Struck out—By Herbert, 6; by Bailey, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

7-20-4
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Sales for week ending July 3rd, 1915, One Million, Seventy-one Thousand.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

'$1,000,000' FIELD TO GO.

Building Going Up on Winter League's Fifth Avenue Grounds.

No more will Judge Kernochan, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, S. O. Vander Poel, George L. Wrenn, E. Pierrepont Hicks, J. H. Mellick, C. R. Schultz, A. R. Fish, Howard Homans, Jack De Saulles, J. D. Pell, B. B. Tilt, George Brokaw, H. Tweed, G. Stebbins, Geoffrey Taylor, A. Coppell, Judge Corrigan, and other clubmen of the Winter Baseball League frolic around on the Fifth Avenue baseball grounds in their flannels and woolens. No more will the Winter ball players defy the elements, and play their interclub games in driving snowstorm or drenching rain on the "million-dollar" diamond. The baseball lot at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, where the clubmen played their games throughout the Winter months, will in a short time be turned over to building contractors, and a twelve-story apartment house will commence to rise on the site where the ball players were wont to slide through an ocean of mud in getting safely to bases.

The new grounds for the Interclub League have not as yet been selected, but because of the encroachment of business on their present home the league has no idea of disbanding or stopping their unique baseball contests. The league has been using the Fifth Avenue grounds for the last two years, having moved there from a vacant lot at Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue. The lot at Thirty-first Street was owned by Carl Schultz, and when that was no longer available the clubmen moved uptown to the property owned by W. K. Vanderbilt.

During the Winter months, while the professional ball teams were resting after their Summer activities, the interclub teams have furnished the only outdoor ball playing in New York. The games have been very exclusive, and admittance has been by invitation only. The small stand at the ball lot has been occupied by prominent New Yorkers, and they have shown great interest in the games. The clubs belonging to the league are the Racquet and Tennis, University, Union, Knickerbocker, Calumet, and the Twelfth Infantry.

WELLMAN'S BOXING IDEA.

Wants Commission to Allow Bouts Without Aid of Referee.

William H. Wellman, who will conduct the boxing in Madison Square Garden, requested yesterday of the State Athletic Commission that the services of a referee be dispensed with in the coming Johnny Dundee and Jack Britton ten-round bout, which will reopen Madison Square Garden for boxing on the night of July 29. Wellman contends that the third man in the ring has no power under the New York State laws that could not be exercised by the timekeeper, and this would only apply in the case of a knockout, when as a matter of fact the timekeeper should toll off the ten seconds in connection with the referee.

Wellman also says that the style of both Britton and Dundee, two of the most aggressive men in the ring, is such that it certainly does not require a man to break them, and the eagerness of either boxer to win decisively from the other will keep the contest lively at all times. Then, the manager of the bout asks, Why should the view of certain spectators be marred at all times by the presence of a third man in the ring? Wellman asserts the reputation of both boxers guarantees that the fans will see a real contest, and if there is no referee the cry of favoritism cannot be raised by either boxer.

It is hardly likely that the State Athletic Commission will grant this unusual request, as it would result in the holding of a sporting contest without proper jurisdiction. Although the duties of a referee at a boxing bout in this State are somewhat perfunctory, his presence is necessary to enforce such rules and regulations as the sport demands. In addition, there are a number of things which might occur during the course of a bout where a referee or some person with authority would have to interfere to prevent disaster.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

D. J. Leary, owner of Thornhill, found the winning of the Gramatan Handicap; a race with selling conditions, at Belmont Park yesterday, an expensive proposition. When the horse was offered for sale, Emil Herz appeared as a willing buyer and bid $2,500 for the horse, which was entered to be sold for $5 protected. Thornhill and the owner came back a hundred at a time until the price was raised to $3,000. An additional bid of $3,005 saved the horse for Mr. Leary. The purse he won amounted to $440 net, so that it actually cost $2565 more than he would As $600 of that surplus went to the owner of the Greentree Stable which ran second, Virile actually received $700 for running second, which was a hundred more than the added money, and $250 more than he would have received had he actually won the race.

L. H. Johnson yesterday reported the sale of his race mare Lady Panchita, which is said to have won sixty-five races—most of them at Juarez and over other bush tracks"—to J. Umbesetu of Mexico for $2,000. She will be used as a brood mare on a stock farm in Texas.

John E. Madden continues to receive flattering offers for his two-year-old White Hackle. Trainers for two members of the Jockey Club's official staff, H. C. Hallenbeck, an agent of John W. Schorr of Memphis and at least two others have made definite offers for the youngster, but Madden holds out for his original price of $25,000.

A quiet investigation into the running of The Finn in the race for the Knickerbocker Handicap on Tuesday is being made by the Stewards of the Belm

LARCHMONT YACHTING—TENNIS

IROLITA HAS CLOSE RACE WITH KATRINA

E. Walter Clark's Schooner Wins by Small Margin in Larchmont Race.

After a day of rest for the amateur sailors, racing was resumed at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, the third active day of race week, and a fleet of 110 yachts crossed the starting line. Weather conditions were favorable in a moderate way. The temperature, considerably lower than that of previous days, made the really hard work of racing easier, and there was a fair sailing breeze from about northeast that held all through the day.

The courses were laid out so that the yachts had windward work to the first mark, a run, or almost a run, to the second, and a reach across the Sound to the finish line. The schooners and the yachts of the fifty-foot class and of Class M were sent to Greenwich Point on the Connecticut shore, thence to the racing buoy between Prospect and Mott's Point in Hempstead Harbor and thence home, 20¾ miles in all. Yachts of Class P, the Buzzard's Bay, and the thirty-foot class, and the first division of the Handicap Class went to a racing buoy off the westerly end of Great Captain's Island, thence to the buoy in Hempstead Harbor, and thence home, 15¾ miles. All others sailed a course to the Scotch Cap Buoy, thence to a mark boat in the middle of the Sound, and thence home, twice around for all larger than Stars, 11 miles in all, and once around for the "mosquito fleet."

The term "mosquito fleet" has assumed considerable importance these days. About one-third of the number of craft that crossed the line yesterday were of the size so classified. Of the stars alone there were 18, and the skill shown by George A. Carry, Commander Fry, Young "Jack" Alley, E. G. Unitt, Jr., and others commanded the admiration of men who appreciate good seamanship, but who shy at sailing such small craft.

Among the largest yachts of yesterday's fleet were three schooners, including the flagship Katrina; eight of the fifty-foot class, eight also of the thirty-foot class, three of class P, twenty of the handicap class, in four divisions; four of class Q, two Buzzard's Bay one-design boats, eight of the Larchmont Inter-class, and four Jewels.

The start of the fifty-foot class was the liveliest of the season. All were close to the line some seconds before the whistle was blown, and there was some clever manoeuvring of a criss-cross sort, partly in effort to secure the windward berth and partly to kill those superfluous seconds of time. At the end of it, Ventura obtained the windward berth and she had as well, and in the general three or four minutes drew well clear. Grayling, sailed by George Nichols, was in second best position at the outset, and soon overcame the advantage held by the leader. In the end, she crossed the finish line more than two minutes ahead of Ile Barbara, sailed by Harry Maxwell, which had come up into second place, while Ventura was third.

In the schooner class E. Walter Clark's Irolita, formerly the racing sloop Istalena, beat Katrina over the line by nearly 2½ minutes, but this margin was cut down to 14 seconds when the time allowances were figured. The start of Class P was particularly good. Josephine and Amoret struck the line almost abreast and close to the signal, Josephine having the windward position. It was Josephine's race, too, for she beat Amoret by 1 minute and 37 seconds at the finish. Of the thirty-foot class, Minx, owned by Wilson Marshall, the Younger, got the best of it at the outset, but was not able to hold her place. Hope was the winner by 33 seconds, and Okee secured second place from Lena by 20 seconds. Winners in other classes were: Class M, Eleanora; Buzzard's Bay class, Mashnee; handicap class, first division, Lenora; handicap class, second division, Nadia; handicap class, third division, Twinkle; class Q, Virginia; Class R, Joyetta; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Larchmont interclub class, Wild Thyme, by 42 seconds over Whiff; Jewel class, Opal, by 25 seconds over Brilliant; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mlle. Rose; Indian Harbor one-design class, Huiheehee; Orienta one-design class, Alcyone; bird class, Curlew; star class, Altair; special mixed class, Shadow; New Rochelle one-design class, Virginia; dory class, Tautog; catboat class, Peewee. The summary of the larger classes follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASSES D AND F.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Irolita, E. Walter Clark	4:57:39	2:47:39
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:01:53	2:51:53
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:26:34	3:16:34

Corrected Time.—Irolita, 2:47:39; Katrina, 2:47:53; Miladi, 2:57:00.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Irolita, E. Walter Clark	4:57:39	2:47:39
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:01:29	2:51:29

Corrected Time.—Irolita, 2:47:39; Katrina, 2:47:55.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—50-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:47:18	2:42:48
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:50:03	2:45:03
Ventura, F. F. Dalley, Jr.	4:51:00	2:46:00
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	4:51:44	2:46:44
Acuahla, H. Steinbrugge	4:53:57	2:48:57
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	4:54:59	2:49:59
Carolina, P. Jones	4:56:10	2:51:10
Samuel, W. F. Dodge	4:56:43	2:51:43

BUZZARD BAY SLOOPS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 25¾ Miles.

Mashnee, W. S. Parlee	5:07:5	2:47:05
Gamecock, R. D. Tobey	5:8:21	2:48:21

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—30-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15½ Miles.

Hope, I. E. Raymond	4:57:29	2:42:29
Okee, J. H. Mehlbach	4:58:04	2:43:04
Lena, O. M. Reid	4:58:39	2:43:39
Alera, R. P. Cutler	5:05:39	2:48:39
Banzai, Edmund Lang	5:05:14	2:47:14
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:07:53	2:47:53
Merlon, the J.W.&E.P.Allen	5:04:03	2:44:03
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:03:27	2:50:27

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 2:25. Course, 15¾ miles.

Virginia, J. S. Blackton	5:06:02	2:41:02
Alice, G. Davis	5:07:09	2:42:09
Arvia, R. Gibbs	5:09:27	2:44:27
Dixie, J. F. Lolor	5:11:43	2:46:43

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hanan	4:43:24	2:33:24
Amoret, R. R. Budd	4:45:01	2:35:01
Anita, G. F. Gramberg	4:49:50	2:39:00

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 11 miles.

Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	4:32:19	1:56:19
Whiff, W. R. Monroe	4:31:01	1:51:01
Barbara, C. Nelson	4:53:29	1:53:29
Dagmar, R. P. Tierney	4:51:59	1:51:59
Skid, H. O. Curry	4:52:15	1:52:15
Hamburg II., M.M.Golasch and others	4:53:43	1:53:43
Lewanna, Spence Brothers	4:52:49	1:51:49
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	4:55:28	1:55:28

NEW RECORD FOR LANGER.

California Swimmer Does Half Mile in Open Water in 12:08 2-5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—Ludy Langer, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, won the half mile open water Amateur Athletic Union Swimming Championship today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 12:08 2-5, breaking the American record by 10 seconds.

The former record was made by Charles M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, in 1909. His time was 12:18 2-5.

Joseph Wheatley and Bud Goodwin, both of the New York Athletic Club, were second and third, respectively.

There were eight starters. The race was over a 110-yard course, requiring seven turns, and was held off the Marina, in the yacht harbor.

Kramer Falls on Wet Track.

What was really responsible for the postponement of the bicycle races at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome from Tuesday night to Saturday was a spill Champion Frank Kramer had after the drizzle, which came just before it was time to start the races. Kramer thought that a light rainfall would not affect the surface of the track, and offered to give a demonstration. On the second lap, going at a fair clip, Kramer's wheel slipped from under him and Kramer got a fall. Beyond a few slight bruises and scratches he was unhurt, but he informed the management that it was impossible to race on the track.

KING'S TENNIS VICTORY.

Columbia Student Defeats Allen Behr 2 Sets to 1 at Park Hill.

George King, the young Columbia University student, defeated Allen Behr in the feature match of the championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers. The match went three sets with King in the lead at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. The victory of King was not entirely unexpected, as the Columbia player has shown excellent form during the past month. He killed many of Behr's lobs and was all over the court. Behr tried repeatedly to pass his opponent, but the latter anticipated nearly every one of his opponent's moves and easily outmanoeuvred him. King dropped the first set, but once he mastered his opponent's style of play, he had no difficulty in winning.

After an absence of nearly two years, Mrs. P. L. Burdick made her reappearance in tournament play and showed much of the brilliant form that made her a notable player in tennis circles. Mrs. Burdick scored a victory over Miss Bessie Holden in straight sets, at 6—2, 6—3, after she had eliminated Miss Wupperman in two love sets. After the double victory in the singles, Mrs. Burdick, with Herbert W. Forster, the runner-up for the junior Metropolitan title, won a clever match from Miss Katherine Browning and A. F. Thurber, at 6—3, 6—0. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles.—Second Round—F. Wupperman defeated W. C. McGuire by default; George King defeated D. Todd by default.

Third Round—Dr. S. H. Rowe defeated F. Wupperman, 6—2, 6—1; George King defeated Allen Behr, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss V. Tyler defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch by default; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss D. Graef, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. P. L. Burdick defeated Miss Wupperman, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss V. Tyler, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. P. L. Burdick defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Louise Sheets and E. Sheets defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. P. L. Burdick and Herbert W. Forster defeated Miss Katherine Browning and A. F. Thurber, 6—3, 6—0.

A NEW TENNIS CLUB.

Edwin Gould and Friends Building Indoor Courts in Long Island City.

One of the most complete structures wherein indoor lawn tennis may be played is being erected in Long Island City, not more than five minutes' automobile ride from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, for the Pastime Tennis Company, an organization composed of some of the most prominent society people in and about New York City. When completed in October the building and its contents will be valued at about $100,000. David M. Taylor, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, is President of the Pastime Tennis Company, and Edwin M. Gould is a prime mover in the company, although his name does not appear among the incorporators. Mr. Taylor is also a member of the Union League and Lotos Club. He declined yesterday to give out much information about the new building, which will contain two of the best clay courts that can be built indoors; other than that the company, or club, which is erecting it will be composed of a number of prominent men and that its use will be exclusively for their benefit.

Reports indicate that during the coming Winter the leading tennis players of the country will be invited to play exhibitions on the Pastime courts, but this could not be verified by Mr. Taylor, who said he was still uncertain just what plans would be followed after the opening of the clubhouse.

The establishment has a frontage of about 50 feet, facing on Thompson Avenue, and runs back on Packard Street 125 feet, the room required for the courts in the rear extending from both sides of the house. This building will be a pretty affair when completed, and will contain lounging rooms, a grillroom, showers, lockers, and all the requisites of a complete indoor tennis plant.

Part of the roof covering the courts will be of glass, providing plenty of light for the players, and the ventilation system will be such that the dust which accumulates fast from indoor clay courts will be quickly carried off.

There will be a balcony to accommodate about forty persons.

NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.

Fleet Will Sail to Gloucester—Cup Yachts to Race.

Sailing instructions for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club were issued yesterday to Captains of the fleet. The rendezvous will take place at New London on Monday, Aug. 2, and the first day's run will be on the following day to Newport. This is the first time in several years that the club will do any extended down-East cruising, and the itinerary, besides including a trip through the new Cape Cod Canal, promises many interesting diversions from what in recent years has become an almost fixed program.

Astor Cup Day will be Wednesday, Aug. 4, the race being held as usual off Newport. Captain Vincent Astor will this year offer three cups, one for schooners, one for sloops, yawls, and cutters, and a special trophy for the America's Cup candidates, Resolute and Vanitie.

Instead of sailing the King's Cup race off Newport, the fleet will continue on to Buzzard's Bay on the following day, and after a night at anchor in that port will tow through the canal to Provincetown on Friday, Aug. 6. The preliminary instructions contain a warning to yacht skippers to give the wreck of the old transport ship Yankee a wide berth on the run from Newport to Buzzard's Bay. The wreck is marked by a buoy and lies directly in the path of the fleet will take. At low tide portions of the old vessel are close to the surface.

From Provincetown the fleet will go to Marblehead for Sunday and then on to picturesque Gloucester, returning to Marblehead for the King's Cup race on Wednesday, Aug. 11. A special cup is offered for Vanitie and Resolute on that day. The fleet will disband on Thursday.

Safeties Cost Deal Whites Polo Game

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., July 21.—Two safeties by Frederick Gillman and H. R. Guggenheimer lost for the Whites by one-half point today's fast polo match played on the Deal Polo Club field against the Deal Blues, the final score being 3 goals to 2½. A goal by Guggenheimer within thirty seconds after the start of play and a pretty goal made by Joseph E. Meier for the Blues from the centre of the field were features. In several periods neither side was able to score. A large crowd witnessed the interesting match. Another game will be played Saturday. The summary:

BLUES.	WHITES.
1—G. C. Sherman.	1—M. Goodman.
2—W. J. Sohn.	2—W. G. Stonebridge.
3—E. Meyer.	3—Frederick Gillman.
Back—M. D. Hamburger.	Back—H. R. Guggenheimer.

Goals: For Blues—Meyer, 2; Sherman, 1. For Whites—Stonebridge, 1; Gillman, 1; Guggenheimer, 1. Referee—Mr. Strauss.

Walkers After Weston's Record.

Albert Payson Weston's New York to Buffalo walking record will be attacked next month by three amateur pedestrians, representing the American Walkers' Association, an organization formed after internal trouble in the Walkers Club of America. Frank Gage, pathfinder of the Walkers' Association, Gilbert M. Swartz, assistant pathfinder, and William Troost, intend making the 440 miles journey, starting on Sunday, Aug. 8, and expect to arrive in Buffalo in less than nine days after they leave here. Gage has mapped out a course that will take the walkers through most of the leading cities on the way to Buffalo, where they will be checked, and means taken to have their records verified so that they will be accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union. On the first day the men plan to go from Times Square to Fishkill, 61.5 miles; the second from Wappingers Falls to Saugerties, 45.8 miles; on the third from Evesport to Schenectady, 50.8 miles; from Amsterdam to St. Johnsville, 46.9 miles on the fourth day; on the fifth day out they will walk from Little Falls to Vermont, 31.2 miles; on the sixth from Oneida Castle to Sennett, 34.6 miles. For the seventh day Gage has planned a forty-seven mile journey from Auburn to Canandaigua, and on the eighth from East Bloomfield to Batavia, 45.4 miles. The last leg on the ninth day will take the men from East Pembroke to Buffalo, a distance of 38½ miles.

MAN BEATS LE ROY ON ROCKAWAY COURT

Wet Turf Aids Yale Player in Tennis Victory—Four Men in Semi-Final Round.

Playing in his best form, Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale racquet wielder, advanced another round in the invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday on the turf courts at Cedarhurst, L. I., when he defeated Robert Le Roy two sets to one at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. The match was the feature of the third day's playing and held the close attention of a big gallery. It was an interesting contest in that it was an open question which player would win until the final stroke put Man on top. There were several other well-played matches, including doubles, but the Man-Le Roy engagement held the crowd.

During the present tournament Man has shown a return to his last season's form. He has been hitting the ball with more confidence and has displayed a greater variety of shots. His attack against the most approved methods of defense disclosed by Le Roy was of an aggressive style, and he placed the ball accurately when playing for the side lines. It was a pretty exhibition, with the players alternating in the lead. Man was all actively, and in addition to his hard driving he used good judgment in keeping his opponent busy in different parts of the court. The former Yale student was also aided by the courts, which were wet from the showers which fell intermittently during the afternoon. Man appeared to get a better footing than his opponent.

There was very little to choose between the pair in the first set until the ninth game, when Man succeeded in breaking through Le Roy's service and won his own. Le Roy appeared to better advantage in the second set, and by adopting forcing tactics equalized the score. The third and deciding set found the pair at their best, but Man outgeneraled Le Roy and won his way into the semi-final round.

Vanderbilt B. Ward also advanced to the semi-final round through a straight set victory over Frederick C. Inman, Jr., at 6—4, 6—2. The latter was handicapped by the wet turf and could not obtain as sure a footing as his young opponent. Ward got his left hand serve working with plenty of speed, and earned many points with his swift returns. Ward will play Theodore R. Pell in the next round. The latter disposed of his old court rival, Walter Merrill Hall of the Seventh Regiment, at 6—4, 6—1. Pell played a hard, driving game, and did not let up during the two sets. Hall was unable to come up to the net, as Pell repeatedly passed him. The fourth survivor in the semi-finals, S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, easily defeated Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunting Club, 6—2, 6—3, and will oppose Man in the lower section of the draw.

Three matches were played in the doubles. Harold H. Hackett found an efficient partner in T. R. Pell. The combination worked well, Hackett proving the steadying power, and Pell forcing the pace. They defeated Clarence C. Pell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3. E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman scored a crushing victory over Walter L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., at 6—4, 6—2. Larned was again particularly effective in volleying across the court, and seldom failed to take advantage of the openings, while Inman was strong in his overhead play. S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs showed good teamwork in their match with Bernon S. Prentice and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., scoring a straight set victory at 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Invitation Men's Singles, Second Round.—Seton Porter defeated Karl H. Behr by default.

Third Round.—Theodore R. Pell defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—4, 6—1; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Frederick C. Inman, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated Seton Porter, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs defeated Bernon S. Prentice and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Walter L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Clarence C. Pell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3.

JUNIOR TENNIS SERIES.

West Side and Borough Park Youngsters in Team Match.

Junior lawn tennis players of the West Side Tennis Club and the Borough Park Club are to play in the first of a series of team matches next Wednesday, July 28, on the courts of the former organization at Forest Hills, Long Island. The necessity of pushing forward the development of the younger wielders of the racquet has greatly impressed such far-sighted administrators of the game as Robert D. Wrenn, Raymond D. Little, Julian S. Myrick and Jerold Donaldson, the latter the President of the Borough Park Club. It is planned to play six singles and three doubles and the Board of Governors of the West Side Tennis Club at its meeting last night appointed Frederick B. Alexander to act as referee.

While the actual competitors remain to be selected by their respective clubs, it is likely that on the team of the West Side organization Goddard Saunders will have a place. The boy who recently donated the splendid cup for the Junior Metropolitan Championship has been playing tennis ever since he was big enough to hold a racquet. He has performed creditably in New Rochelle, Seventh Regiment and other tournaments. At the recent meeting of the West Side Tennis Club governors, Saunders was unanimously elected to a junior membership.

As was pointed out by Raymond D. Little, the movement to bring out the junior players started by the West Side Club is less than a year old. Already more than fifty tournaments exclusively for boys under eighteen years of age have been played on courts of Eastern States. The idea is finding great favor, as it has resulted in bringing out several youngsters of remarkable promise.

Winners in Newport Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—In the second round of the handicap mixed tennis doubles reached today at the Casino, with a large assembly of Summer residents again, George I. Scott and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge defeated Charles E. Sands and Miss Ruth C. Twombly, 6—2, 6—1. E. Dixon and Miss Christine Biddle defeated Willing Spencer and Miss Edna Barger, 7—5, 6—3. Craig Biddle and Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Margaret H. Bush, 6—1, 6—2.

Acceptances of invitations to the tennis tournament for Aug. 16 at the Casino have been received from W. Nelles, S. F. Torrey, S. Colket Caner, M. E. McLoughlin, W. M. Johnston, C. J. Griffin, Richard Stevens, and T. R. Pell.

The Ladies' Tennis Committee of the Casino—Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Barger-Wallach, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore—have arranged these tournaments for July and August: July 27, women's doubles, scratch, subscription; Aug. 3, mixed doubles, handicap, subscription; Aug. 10, mixed doubles, scratch.

Fink Leads Maplewood Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 21.—Charles L. Fink of Dunwoodie led a field of thirty-four players here this morning in the qualifying round of the July handicap tournament, obtaining the medal for low gross with 74. His play was equally good going out and coming in, 37 being the tally in each case. Two classifications qualified. Results in the first sixteen:

Charles M. Fink, Dunwoodie, 74, 5—69; Wm. R. Rico, Houston, 82, 7—75; P. T. Bodge, Maplewood, 84, 5—79; Paul H. Sherwin, Wollaston, 84, 5—79; Lester Russell, Dunwoodie, 84, 14—70; W. R. Caldwell, Dunwoodie, 83, 6—79; H. A. Waldron, Maplewood, 87, 6—81; L. J. French, Woodhaven, 90, 10—80; John H. Phelps, Wollaston, 90, 10—80; E. L. Childs, Long Meadow, 90, 7—83; John H. Blue, Forest Hills, 91, 12—79; General G. F. Elliott, Chevy Chase, 92, 20—72; T. O. Buckner, Competine, 93, 9—84; John H. Taylor, Huntington, 95, 12—83; H. A. Norton, Winchester, 97, 20—77; F. H. Luker, Maplewood, 99, 12—87.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The pressure continues high generally east of the Rocky Mountains and low off the Atlantic Coast. This distribution has been attended by moderate temperature generally east of the mountains, and local showers and thunderstorms along the Atlantic Coast and in the South Rocky Mountain region.

High temperatures prevail over the west plateau and in the interior of the Pacific States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday over the eastern half of the country, except that showers are probable on the South Atlantic Coast.

Moderate temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next two days.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	68	4 P. M.	85	68
6 A. M.	67	67	6 P. M.	86	70
9 A. M.	70	70	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	78	73	11 P. M.	71	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 11:30 A. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P.M.	Tues.		Loss.
11:45	106 1 St.; St. Nicholas Church.		Slight
A. M.	Wed.		
12:20	158 W. 28 St.; P. Antonio		$1,000
3:15	2,331 3 Av.; A. Weinberger		$200
6:45	2,466 Hughes Av.; Marie Ciccarelli.		Slight
7:55	338 W. 43 St.; F. Ontunosich		Slight
9:45	115 W. 11 St.; Miss F. Barr		Slight
9:45	113 E. 118 St.; Minnie Bloom		Slight
P. M.			
12:10	701 2 Av.; Reisner & Schreiber		Slight
3:55	1,470 So. B'v'd; Nellie Crowley		Slight
4:40	672 W. 191 St.; John Fowler		Slight
6:06	784 8 Av.; I. W. Weisenberger		Slight
7:50	558 W. 165 St.; H. Richardson		Slight
7:40	78 Grand St.; Rodman Brothers		$1,000
8:20	1,000 Intervale St.; M. Untoro		Slight
8:40	251-253 E. 121 St.; M. Nugent		Slight
8:45	469 2 Av.; John Wagner		Slight
9:20	338 E. 95 St.; H. Bernstein		Slight
10:35	522 E. Houston St.; H. Reiss		Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The local School Board of District 39 asks that a high school be erected at once on the site purchased for that object at Brownsville. The school population has grown to 25,925. Of the 3,528 pupils graduated from the elementary schools of the district nearly 60 per cent. went to high schools. The local School Board also urges that two additional elementary schools be built in this section of Brooklyn.

An examination of eligible men and women applicants for license as teachers of an ungraded class of mentally sub-normal pupils in elementary schools will be conducted Oct. 4 and 5 at 9 A. M. at the Board of Education Hall. Applicants must be at least years of age and not over 40 years, and must have had at least three years of successful experience in teaching.

The Principals' reports for June, 1915, show that Brooklyn has 507 more elementary school and 1,629 more high school pupils than Manhattan, a total of 2,226. This is an increase of 425 pupils over the May reports.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended equipment of rooms for crippled children in Public Schools 26, 59, and 125, Brooklyn.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Thur. and Fri., probably showers near the coast; light to moderate, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Thur. and Fri., showers in the peninsula Thur. and Fri.; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; light winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; moderate n. to e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thur. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thur. and Fri.

Tenn., Ky., and Ark.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

Ind., Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Ohio—Fair Thur. and Fri.; moderate temperature; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer.

Mo.—Fair Thur. and probably Fri., warmer.

Wis.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer.

Minn.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer Thur. in s. and w.

Iowa—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer Thur.

N. Dak.—Fair Thur. and probably Fri.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Cloudy with probably showers Fri. and in w. Thur.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Taormina, at Genoa, July 19.
SS Seaconnet, at Copenhagen, July 15.
SS Ulabrand, at Copenhagen, July 16.
SS Frankiyn, at Havre, July 18.
SS Hanovian, at Havre, July 19.
SS Helsonier, at Havre, July 19.
SS Malaes, at Gibraltar, July 19.
SS Wascana, at Rio Janeiro, July 19.
SS Ghazee, at Hull, July 20.
SS Buenos Aires, at Cadiz, July 20.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, July 21.
SS Merion Hall, from Colombo, July 16.
SS Capri, from Marseilles, July 17.
SS City of Bristol, from Manila, July 19.
SS Ardgryfe, from London, July 20.
SS Saxonia, from Liverpool, July 21.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Vevendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Akt Maru....July 22
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Lexington.....July 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17;
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 832 Coln.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,993 B'way, near 67th.
700 9th Av., near 53d St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:47|Sun sets..7:26|Moon sets..12:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:18	3:56	9:26	10:31
Governors Island	3:21	4:10	9:51	11:02
Hell Gate	5:11	6:00	11:31	12:42

Arrived—Wednesday, July 21.

SS Oscar II., Christiansand, July 10.
SS St. Joseph, Lisbon, July 7.
SS Santa Clara, Balboa, July 13.
SS Bratsberg, St. Lucia, July 12.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, July 6.
SS Manzanillo, Progreso, July 14.
SS Ryswyk, Havana, July 16.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, July 16.
SS Marengo, Boston, July 18.
SS Nepos, Guanica, July 10.
SS Navajo, Balboa, July 11.
SS Huron, Mobile, July 13.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 15.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville, July 13.
SS Nickerie, Port Spain, July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Aboukir	Baibea	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginesso	Lisbon	July 3
Batilia	Balboa	July 11
Dwinsk	Archangel	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Rotterdam (tank)	Avonmouth	July 6
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Mamonia	St. Nazaire	July 11
Proteus	New Orleans	July 17
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 13
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Great City	St. Nazaire	July 9
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 16
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achilles	Marseilles	July 9
Floral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Prixos	Liverpool	July 10
Wieleston	Havre	July 10
Woolston	Cardiff	July 10
Mar Caspio	Balboa	July 9
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Santa Anna, Marseilles	—	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Senape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
R. M. Thompson, Santiago	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverp

A Higher Yield

from sound securities than is ordinarily possible can be obtained now. We have selected a number of sound bonds and stocks as deserving of special consideration. Send for our latest circular No. A-52, which gives description of these investments.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Investment Securities
14 Wall Street, New York

First and Refunding
Mortgage Bonds
To Yield 6%
Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

N.W.Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

THE BEST INVESTMENT
in times like these is a
SOUND SHORT-TERM BOND
We are offering bonds, due in 1916 and 1917, which are
1. Exceptionally well secured.
2. Readily convertible into cash.
Price, par and interest,
To Yield 6%
Circular T 22 describes these bonds fully. Call or write for a copy to-day.
Commercial Security Company
(Resources in excess of six millions).
Knabe Building, 5th Av. at 39th St.

Railroad Bonds
Information Comparisons
We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.
We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Lacl de Gas Light Co.
ST. LOUIS
5% Debentures
Due Feb. 1, 1919
To Yield 5.45%
Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Wm.A.Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Municipal Bonds
Read for Offerings
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street - New York

W.C.Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Advances Continue in a Few Stocks—Railroads Halt Again as Specialties Rise.

Were the business and financial situation in the United States less sound than it is there would be more reason than actually exists to regret the violent speculation which is going on in certain of the war order stocks which yesterday flared up afresh in spectacular manner. The railroad stocks which had been improving while the industrials were showing signs of having been sobered halted again yesterday. They gained small fractions or receded while a number of the industrials were being traded in on a very large scale and were being moved up rapidly. There is no doubt that the war orders which have been coming to hand promise unexpected profits to a number of manufacturing concerns, but however good the basis for a rise in prices the headlong character of the movement which has been under way in some stocks invites market unsettlement upon any occasion when the speculative fever is chilled by some untoward happening.

There is important work for the business and credit machinery of the United States to do and it would be regrettable to dissipate any part of the country's resources in speculation of a sort which makes market profits or market losses, but which does not stimulate trade nor give any genuine encouragement to the investor, for he is warned off rather than attracted by unduly violent price movements. But even those who deprecate the headlong character of some current speculation recognize the factors which are making that speculation possible. Fortunately one of those factors, the great case in money, helps not only speculation but genuine trade as well.

This week's market has been disposed to dismiss from its mind the coming rejoinder of this Government to the latest German note. The news that our note would go forward within forty-eight hours caused not even momentary concern over the possible bearing of this note upon our relations with Germany, nor over the ultimate solution of the differences which exist between Washington and Berlin. Neither was the spread of labor troubles looked upon as a thing for the market to concern itself with. The prevailing disposition was to look for settlements of these troubles without serious interference with the work which the companies concerned have in hand. That was partly due to the feeling on one hand that any reasonable demands are more likely now than usual to be met by employers, and on the other that proof of the allegations regarding the motive back of these labor troubles would go far toward frustrating the work of the agitators.

The establishment here of a $40,000,000 credit for Canada in the shape of one and two-year notes is another reminder of the demands which the war is causing to be transferred to this market. This is a loan which ordinarily would be sought in London—it is the first time that the Canadian Government has borrowed in the United States —but London's resources are amply occupied with home demands or with those demands arising outside of England which cannot be provided for elsewhere. England is today extending to her allies the credit which ordinarily she would have at the disposal of her colonies. Our trade relations with Canada have long been important. The financing of the Dominion's needs in this market should serve to make those trade relations still closer.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Money Tight as a Result of Transfer of War Funds.

LONDON, July 21.—Money was tight today as a result of yesterday's huge transfer in connection with the war loan. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market was dull. About the only item of interest was the announcement that dealings in the new war loan with conversion rights would be allowed on July 29 and ex-rights Aug. 3. Russian securities were flat, and sellers were unable to find purchasers for the stock coming on the market. Copper shares were firm, but oil and rubber issues closed weak.

American securities were inactive but steady.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed on Saturday, July 24.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, July 21.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4½ 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	5 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½ 5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¼	5 mos. 3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 mos. 3@3½
4 mos.	2¾@3	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
Paris	5.62⅜	5.61⅞
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅝
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia		30.00
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40⅛	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.19	6.18
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.60
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $334,642,276; balance, $20,258,063; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $94,522.

The local banks have gained $293,000 on their Sub Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47⅞c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales		745,224
Same day last year		163,269
Year to date		69,865,959
Same period last year		41,734,208
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.00	+ .58
Same day last year	66.20	— .05

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34⅝	900	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
23⅜	23¾	20,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	24½	23⅜	23¾	+ 1¼
63	63½	5,150	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	62¼	63½	62	65	+1
73	73⅝	6,700	Amalgamated Cop	74¼	74⅝	73	73	— ⅛
47¾	48⅛	900	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49⅝	48	48	+ ⅛
104	105¾	100	Am. Bl. S. & F.	103	103	103	103	— 1½
162	164	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	163½	163¾	163⅜	163⅞	+ ⅞
56¾	57	108,200	Am. Can	55	58⅝	54½	56⅞	+2⅛
104½	105¼	800	Am. Can pf	103⅝	105½	104½	104½	— ⅛
56¾	57⅛	3,800	Am. Car & Fdry	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
132	133½	700	Am. Coal Products	134	134	131	131½	— 2¼
46½	47	2,800	Am. Cotton Oil	46¼	48¼	46	47	+2
6¾	7	3,600	Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	7⅜	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
35⅛	35¼	5,100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	34⅜	36¼	34⅜	35½	+ 1⅛
25	25⅛	400	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	25¼	25⅞	— ⅛
49½	50	5,600	Am. Locomotive	49	50⅜	49	49⅞	+ 1⅛
94	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf	95⅞	93⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
94	96	50	do., odd lot	95	95	95	95	...
5½	6	100	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
78¼	78¾	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¼	79⅝	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅛
147	160	100	Am. Snuff	149	149	149	149	+ 4
39½	40	1,700	Am. Steel F'dries	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40	+ 1½
107	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	108	108	— 1⅞
112	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	...
112	114	33	do., odd lot	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
121⅛	121½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
225	229	200	Am. Tobacco	227	227	225¼	225¼	— ¾
106	106⅜	500	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	— ½
34⅜	34⅞	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	...
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
100⅞	100⅞	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
73½	73¾	23,000	Baldwin Loco	72¾	74	72½	73⅝	+ 1⅜
102½	103¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅜	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	78	77¼	77⅜	— ⅛
71	72	200	Baltimore & O. pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71⅜	— ⅛
...	...	12	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
200½	201½	6,200	Bethlehem Steel	199½	204	198	201½	+3½
121	123	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	121	123	121	123	+2
70⅛	70½	1,400	Butte & Superior	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
30	36	50	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	...
142	142⅜	12,000	Canadian Pacific	144¼	144⅜	141½	142	— 1⅞
42½	42⅜	16,000	Central Leather Co	42¼	43½	42¼	42⅝	+ 1⅛
103⅜	104¼	200	Central Leather pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
39¼	39⅜	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	40¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅝
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
28¼	29¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28½	28½	28	28	— ½
80⅝	80⅞	3,550	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81⅜	82½	80¼	80⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	13	3,700	Chi., R. I. & P.	13⅛	13½	12¾	13	— ⅜
45¼	45⅜	1,200	Chino Copper	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
32¼	34	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ 1¼
35⅝	35⅞	7,120	Col. Fuel & Iron	35½	36	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
10	12	300	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12	11	12	+2
127	128	400	Consolidated Gas	127½	127½	126¾	127½	— ½
67½	68½	100	Continental Can	68	68	68	68	+ ½
14⅞	15	1,156	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
79	79¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
46¼	46¾	93,500	Crucible Steel	42¼	49½	42¼	46¼	+5½
97½	99	1,200	Crucible Steel pf	96	98¾	96	98¾	+2⅝
103	104	2,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	99	103¾	99	103¾	+6¾
25¼	25⅞	2,000	Distillers' Secur	24½	25½	24½	25¾	+1
23¾	23⅞	5,400	Dome Mines	22⅞	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	+1
25⅜	25¾	2,600	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅞
40	40¼	900	Erie 1st pf	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½	— ⅛
27	30	100	Federal Min. & S	32	32	32	32	—4
45	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	...
279	277½	71	General Chemical	270	279½	270	270	...
109	112	100	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	...
167	168	3,400	General Electric	163¾	167¼	165½	166¾	+1½
186	187	1,300	General Motors	184½	187	184½	186½	+1½
51½	51⅞	5,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50½	52½	50¼	51½	+1¼
105	...	300	Goodrich pf	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	+ ¾
116½	117	1,100	Great Northern pf	117¼	117½	117	117	...
37	37¼	2,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37	+ ¼
61	61½	500	Guggenheim Explor	61¼	61½	61	61	— ¼
30¾	31	8,450	Inspiration Copper	31½	31½	30⅜	30¾	— ¼
19⅜	19¼	800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
73	73½	200	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	73	72½	73	+1
19⅜	19½	100	Interboro Consol	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
36	37	200	Int. Paper pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
23¾	24	300	Kansas City South	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
57	58½	100	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	58	58	+ ½
47½	48⅞	600	Lackawanna Steel	47	48¾	47	48⅝	+1½
142½	143	100	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	— ½
108	108½	300	Louisville & Nash	112	112	108½	108½	— 2½
35½	36½	400	Maxwell Motors	36	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅞
83½	84⅜	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
72¼	72⅝	1,300	Mexican Petroleum	71	73½	71	72¼	+1½
27	27¼	600	Miami Copper	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
13¼	13½	100	Min. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	+1
5½	6	400	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5⅜	6	5¼	6	...
15	16	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	15⅛	15⅞	13⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
3	3½	2,728	Missouri Pacific	...	3½	2⅞	3	...
19½	19⅝	4,400	Nat. Enam. & St	19¼	20	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
62½	63	300	Nat. Lead Co	62¼	63	62¼	62¼	+ ⅝
108	109½	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	...
5	5½	200	N. Y.Rys.of Mex.pf	5	5	5	5	...
14½	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
100	101	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	101½	101½	99½	101	+2
86½	87	600	N. Y. Central	87	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
58	59	320	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	58	57½	57¾	— ⅛
26½	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	...
103½	104	300	Norfolk & Western	104	104	103¼	103½	— ½
105	105½	1,700	Northern Pacific	104⅝	105½	104⅝	106	+ ½
34⅞	36	3,100	Pacific Mail	35	37	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
106⅜	106½	900	Pennsylvania R. R	106¾	106¾	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
116½	117½	200	People's Gas, Chi	116¾	117¼	116¼	117½	+ ½
55	57	1,000	Pettibone, Mul. Co	64⅝	64⅝	56	56	—7
55	57	75	do., odd lot	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
76	77	1,200	Philadelphia Co	80⅜	80⅜	77	77	—3
22½	23	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅜	23⅝	22½	22½	— ¾
49¼	49⅜	2,250	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	50¾	49	49⅜	+1
160	162	700	Pullman Co.	158½	162	158½	162	+6
34	34⅜	1,000	R'way Steel Spring	33	34	32⅜	34	+1⅝
22¾	23⅛	800	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
147¼	147½	6,700	Reading	147½	147⅞	146⅜	147¼	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	30,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	34⅜	36	34¼	35¾	+1½
91½	92	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	91¾	92½	91	91⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	800	Rumely (M.) Co	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	9	500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+1⅝
4½	5	1,300	St. Louis & San Fr	4½	4½	4	4	— ⅛
5½	5⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
12	13	300	Seab'd Air Line	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
32¾	33	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
146½	147½	600	Sears, Roebuck Co	147	147½	146¾	147¼	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	1,200	Shattuck Ariz. Co	38	38⅝	37½	38¼	+1⅛
84⅜	85	4,200	Southern Pacific	85½	85½	84	84⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	14¾	1,500	Southern Railway	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
55	56	200	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
72	74	100	Standard Milling pf	73	73	73	73	...
83	85⅛	15,350	Studebaker Co	80⅝	83⅝	80½	83½	+1⅛
37¾	38	1,000	Tennessee Copper	38	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
132	133	200	Texas Co	133	133	133	133	...
51⅝	51⅞	800	Third Avenue	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	100	Tobacco Products	99⅜	99½	99½	99½	+2½
6½	6¾	300	Union Bag & Paper	6¾	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
126⅞	127⅛	10,500	Union Pacific	127⅝	127⅝	126¾	127⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	80⅞	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
101	102	100	United Cigar Mfr.pf	103	103	103	103	+1⅜
19¼	20	1,300	United Rys. Invest	21¼	21⅜	19⅞	19⅞	—1¼
36¾	37½	1,800	United Rys. Inv.pf	38	39	36⅜	36⅜	—1½
2	3	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	—1½
45	45⅜	2,100	U. S. Rubber	45½	45⅝	44¼	45⅝	+ ⅝
103⅝	104	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅜
63⅞	64¼	10,500	U. S. Steel	63⅞	64⅜	63½	64½	+1
67	67	2,000	Utah Copper	67	67	66¼	66¾	+ ¼
31	32½	1,910	Va.-Carolina Chem	31	32½	31	32½	+1⅜
44	44	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	44	44	— ½
69½	69¾	400	Western Union Tel	69½	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
100¾	110	129,500	Westinghouse E. & M	101⅞	110	101¾	109½	+8½
125	130	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	125	125	125	125	—2⅜
⅞	1	100	Wheeling & L. E	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
1	1	100	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
134½	135	600	Willys-Overla'd	134	135	134	135	+1½
102⅞	104⅛	100	Willys-Overland pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅜

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.24	68.54	68.71	— .25
Industrials	74.11	72.04	73.80	+1.41

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .03
July 19	70.92	69.51	70.06	— .47
July 20	70.81	69.58	70.42	+ .36
July 21	71.67	70.29	71.00	+ .58

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	71.67	July 21	66.98 July 10	71.00
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.30	Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	71.00
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	142	152	135	145
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	212	222	210	220
Bliss, (E. W.)	365	380	350	370
Bliss, (E. W.) pf	125	140	130	150
Canadian Car & Fdry	72	75	66	69
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	330
Can. Explosives pf	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	440	460	455	465
Du Pont Powder	675	690	650	700
Du Pont Powder pf	98	101	97	101
Electric Boat	230	233	192	196
Electric Boat pf	222	224	192	196
Hercules Powder	415	425	415	425
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	113	116
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Wm. Rep. Arms	1675	1725	1675	1725

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	104	109	103	107
American Cigar pf	96	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	340	345	335	345
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120½	118½	120½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	545	550	545	550
Atlantic Refining	265	275	265	275
Borne-Scrymser	99	100	99	100
Buckeye P. L.	700	715	700	715
Chesebrough Mfg	135	145	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	45	48
Galena P. L. pf	220	230	220	225
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	144	146	144	146
Illinois P. L.	133	135	133	135
Indiana P. L.	96	98	96	98
Int'l Pet. Co. Ltd.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil pf	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie O. & G.	308	311	307	310
Prairie P. L.	158	161	158	161
Solar Refining	225	229	225	230
Southern P. L.	208	212	208	212
South Penn Oil	269	273	270	275
Southwest Penn.	108	112	108	112
Std Oil of Cal.	272	275	273	276
Std Oil of Ind.	395	400	395	400
Std Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Std Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Std Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Std Oil of N. J.	400	402	400	402
Std Oil of N. Y.	183	185	184	185
Std Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	81	89	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	201
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.75	37.25	36.25	36.75
Lead	5.60			5.60
Iron, No.2 X Fdry.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	20.25		20.00	
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted 19⅝@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	75 15 0	74 10 0
Copper, futures	77 2 6

Facts
Relating to
Six Important Equipment Stocks

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20 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond
19 Savage Arms

Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

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Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
Franklin Fire Insurance Stock
Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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Barnhart Bros. & Spind. 1st Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Gulf States Steel
National Sugar Refining
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Scoville Mfg.
South Porto Rico Sugar
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmen."

Second Ave. 6% Receivers Ctfs.
Louisville Gas & Electric 6% Notes
San Diego Consol. Gas & Elec. 5s
Blue Ridge Electric 5s
Lake Shore Electric 5s
Elmira Water Light & R. R. Cons. 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

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This stock has unusual profit possibilities.
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United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6061 John, New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Substantial Gains Made in Some War Order Stocks—Mining Issues Active and Strong.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 287,797 shares of stock and $905,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,438; oils, 149; railroads, 100, and mining, 229,110. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,800	Am. Zinc	56	57⅜	56	57
300	British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1,550	Can. Nat. G. C.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
3,500	*Car. Lt. & P..	6⅜	6½	6⅛	6¼
990	*Central Fdy..	9¼	10⅜	9¼	9½
700	*Cramp. Ship..	65	65¾	64	64
4,700	*Electric Boat	197	249	195	235
3,500	*Electric R. pf.	195	235	195	230
830	Emerson Phon.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
150	*Hendee Mfg..	41	42¼	41	41
300	*Inter. Mer. M.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
230	*Int. M. M. pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
300	Interc'l Rubber	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
100	*Int. Petro'm.	8⅜	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜
190	Kelly Sp. Tire	160	162	160	162
1,500	Marconi of Am.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
10	J. G. McC. Co.	54	54	54	54
1,050	Man. Transit..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
25	*N. J. Zinc,new	255	255	255	255
200	N. Y. Transp'n	17	17	16⅝	16⅞
3	Pyrene M. Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,500	Riker & Heg..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8,500	*Stand. Motors.	9⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10⅛
300	Sterling Gum..	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,500	*St. J. Lead..	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
130	*United Cig. S. Co. of Am....	97	100	97	100
16,000	U. C. S., new..	9⅞	10½	9¾	10⅜
1,300	United Cig. S. pf., new	117	117	117	117
1,000	Un. Profit S...	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
2,500	*Ven. Con. Oil.	13	13¼	13	13⅛
1,000	*World Film....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
4	Galena-S. Oil..	140	140	140	+ 2
10	Illinois Pipe L.	134	134	134	..
2	Indiana Pipe L.	96	96	96	— 1
10	Nat. Transit...	20	20	20	— 2
55	Prairie P. L..	160	160	160	..
10	P. Oil & Gas..	310	310	310	— 1
10	S. Oil of Ind..	395	395	395	— 6
3	S. Oil of N. J.	400	400	400	— ½
5	Vacuum Oil....	198	198	198	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wabash pf (b)	21	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	*Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12½	12½
2,500	*Alta Con....	82	82	81	81
12,500	*Atlanta	32½	32½	31	32
3,000	†Big Cotton....	6	6	6	6
900	Big L. D. Co..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
6,100	*Booth	52	52	49	51
400	Braden Cop....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Canada Cop....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Carboy	6	6	6	6
100	*Chile Copper..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
1,000	D. Black Butte	3	3	3	3
5,000	*†Dome Extn....	27	27	27	27
12,000	*†Emma Cop....	34	38	34	35
1,250	†Florence	50	50	48	48
300	†Gen. Y. Cop..	42	42	42	42
100	Gold. Cons....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,700	*†Gold.Mcr.....	23½	23½	22	23
550	Greene-Can....	41	42	41	41
500	Howe Sound....	3¼	3¼	3	3
400	Iron Blossom..	68	70	67	67
7,650	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
7,500	Kenne. Cop....	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
225	Kerr Lake.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	*†Kewaun	14	14	13	13
100	La Rose	½	½	½	½
1,200	Magna Copper..	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
1,000	†McK.-Dar'gh.	21	22	21	21
1,100	†Majestic M...	78	78	70	75
10	Mason Valley..	2	2	2	2
2,350	*M'tana Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
75,000	*†Mother Lode.	20½	31	26	27
1,200	Nev. Hills.....	22	22	20	20
480	N. Utah Mng.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅞
500	Nipiss. M. Co..	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
8,500	*†Oro	8	8	8	8
500	*†Sells	30	30	30	30
3,500	*†Silver Pick..	10	10	10	10
1,850	Std. Sil.-Le....	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
6,900	Stewart	2	2	1⅞	2
7,500	**Success M...	91	93	91	92
2,300	*Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
2,300	†Ton. Bul'r Tu	80	75	75	80
900	†Ton. Merger..	39	39	37	37
5,500	Ton. Exten....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,575	Ton. Mining...	6⅜	6⅝	5½	5½
3,100	Tom. of Nev....	6⅜	6⅜	5½	5½
2,000	Tri-Bull'n	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7,500	Tuolumne C....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,700	†West E. Con.	74	74	69	70
650	Yukon G. Al..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$5,000	K'cott Cop. 6s.	118	118	118	119
900,000	*Westing. El. cv. 5s....	106½	108¾	106½	108¾

†Sell cents per share. †Odd lot. *Unlisted.

***

(Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 21. Bid.	Asked.	July 20. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15¼
Central Foundry pf.	15	19	15	19
Inter. Motors	18	19	17½	18¼
Inter. Motors pf....	42	43	42	44
Inter. Nickel	159	162	158	161
Inter. Nickel pf....	103	106	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86¼
K. S. T. new 2d pf..	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Mutual Profit Share.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17	18½	17	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a).....	43	44	43	44

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	27	32	27	32
Chicholla	83	86	84	86
White Knob Cop. pf..	2	2¼	2	2¼

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101	102
†American Light & Traction.....	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf....	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14½	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53¾	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	94	95½
*†American Gas & Electric pf.....	46½	48
American Power & Light.....	60	62
American Power & Light pf.....	79½	82
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.....	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	19	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf....	55	60
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.....	52	55
Colorado Power.....	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	99	102¾
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	78	80
Dayton Power & Light.....	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	86	90
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s..	90¼	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	63	66
†Electric Bond & Share pf.....	96½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	74	77
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	66	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	45	50
Northern States Power.....	28	29
Northern States Power pf.....	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41½	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	15	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	58	61
Southern California Edison.....	70	73
Southern California Edison pf....	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric Co....	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	23½	24½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power....	5	7
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	28	29
United Light & Rys.....	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	69
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14½	16½
†Western Power pf.....	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅜	103⅞	103⅛	103⅝
4½s	June, 1965.....	101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	March, 1934.....	99⅛	99¾	99⅛	99¾
4½s	March, 1930-60..	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	March, 1930-60..	97⅛	98¼	94⅛	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1959.....	94⅛	94¾	94⅛	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958.....	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
4s	May, 1957.....	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
4s	May, 1956.....	93½	94⅜	93½	94⅜
4s	May, 1955.....	93⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94¾	..
4	May, 1917.....	99¼	..	98⅜	..
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99	..	98⅜	..
4s	May, 1919.....	98⅝	..	98⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1959.....	84½	85½	84	84¾
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼
3½s	May, 1954.....	84½	85¼	84⅛	85¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
20	Consol. Coal	94⅞	95	94⅞	95
90	Consol. Power pf..	113½	113½	113½	113½
25	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
50	Fairmont Gas pf..	45	45	45	45
130	Northern Central.	83½	83½	83¾	83¾
50	Way'd Oil & Gas	2½	3½	2½	2½
15	Western Bank	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$7,000	A. C. L.unf.4½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1,000	City Balt.4s,'61, S. L.....	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s..	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93¾
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Mt. Ver.-Wash. Cot. Duck 5s..	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35¼
3,000	State Md.4s,'28	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
1,000	State Md.4s,'27	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. Inc. 4s..	56	56	56	56
700	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼
1,000	Va. Ry. & P.5s	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2	2	2	2
26	Ahmeek	95⅜	96	95⅜	96
870	Alaska	34⅝	34½	34¼	34½
102	Amalgamated..	74	74⅜	73⅛	73⅝
8,800	Am. Zinc	56	57⅛	55	57
10	Anaconda	35½	35⅝	35	35⅛
220	Arizona Com..	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
30	Butte & Bal..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
739	Butte & Sup..	70½	70⅝	70	70½
80	Cal. & Ariz...	64½	64½	64¼	64¼
2	Cal. & Hecla..	561	561	561	561
10	Chino	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝
180	Copper Range.	58½	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
10	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40	Franklin	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
18	Granby	83⅜	84½	83⅜	84½
533	Greene-Can. ..	40⅜	41	40	41
50	Inspiration	51	51	51	51
100	Isle Royale....	28	28	28	28
450	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
656	Lake	14½	15⅝	14½	15½
50	La Salle.....	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40	Mohawk	72	72¾	72	72¼
190	New Arcadian.	11	11	11	11
100	New Idria	5	5	5	5
39	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
66	North Butte ..	30⅜	30⅝	30	30⅛
10	Old Colony....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5	Old Dominion.	53	53	53	53
35	Osceola	82	82	82	82
235	Pond Creek....	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
100	Santa Fe.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	South Lake....	6½	6½	6	6½
295	Sup. & Boston.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
55	Tamarack	89	89	89	89
55	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,300	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
1,000	U. S. Smelt...	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41
80	U. S. Sm. pf..	46⅜	47	46⅜	47
890	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4	4½
190	Utah Con.....	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	Winona	4	4	4	4
5	Wolverine	61	61	61	61
100	Wyandotte	60c	60c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

808	Boston Elev ...	73	73	73	73
243	Boston & Me..	20¼	21	20	20
7	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33½	33	33
271	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	58½	58	58½
13	West E. St. Ry	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. P. Svc. pf.	17	17	17	17
12	Am. Sugar pf..	114¼	114¾	114¼	114½
289	Am. T. & T....	121½	121¾	121⅜	121⅝
255	A., G. & W.I.pf	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
50	Gen. Electric..	165½	166¼	165½	166¼
420	Mass. Gas	90	91½	90	90½
9	McElwain pf ..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Mergenthaler ..	180	180	180	180
13	N. E. Teleph'e.	132	132	132	132
23	Pullman	156	161	156	161
47	Swift & Co....	113¼	114	113¼	114
153	United Fruit..	135⅝	135⅝	135	135⅜
76	United Shoe M.	50½	50½	50	50½
25	Un. S. M. pf..	29	29	29	29
1,140	U. S. Steel....	64	64½	63¾	64
10	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68½	68⅝	68½	68½
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 21.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.70	.80	La Rose...	.46	.52
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McK.-Dar..	.20	.24
Bingham...	1¼	1½	Mines of A.	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	.95	Majestic..	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met...	.23	.25
Boston Ely	.26	.30	New Doug.	.62	.63
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	N Butte..	3⅛	3⅜
Con Cop...	1⅜	1⅝	N Cornelia	7	7¼
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop..	.20	.21
Calaveras..	1⅝	1⅞	Old D Rcts	6½	7½
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1⅜
Cortez	.40	.50	Riker-Hi...	6¼	6⅞
Champ Cop	.07	.09	Rav Cop....	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	S W Miami	1	1⅜
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1⅝	Stew Min.	2	2⅛
E & B B..	1⅜	1⅝	Ton Mines	5½	5⅝
First N G.	2⅛	2⅜	Utah Mex.	3⅝	3⅞
G'd'd Con	1⅞	1½	Un V Ext.	6	6½
Houghton..	3½	4	Ventura ..	12⅞	13
Iron Blos..	.62	.67	Yuk Gold.	2½	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Rad'tor..	350	350	350	350
63	Chi. Pn. Tool.	55	55	55	55
55	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	18	19¼	18	19¼
10	Com. Edison..	135½	135½	135½	135½
40	Mont.-Ward pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
200	People's Gas..	117	117¼	117	117
342	Sears Roebuck	147	147¾	147	147¾
625	Stew. Warner.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64½
25	Swift & Co....	113½	113½	113½	113½
78	Un. Carb. rts.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

BONDS.

$12,000	City Ry. 5s..	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Can	59⅝	59½	59½	59½
10	Am. Loco....	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
10	Am. Gas N. J.	101¼	101¼	101	101
90	Am. Milling..	6	6	6	6
35	Am. Rys. pf..	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,160	Baldwin Loco.	73	73½	72¾	73
55	Bald. Loco. pf.	102¾	102¾	102½	102¼
645	Cambria Steel.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
10	Crucible Steel.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼
320	Elec. Storage.	53½	53¾	53½	53½
100	Gen. Asph. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21¼	21½
210	Lake Superior.	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
46	Lehigh Nav..	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73½
10	Lehigh Valley.	71¾	71¾	71½	71½
10	L. V. Tr. pf..	29	29	29	29
10	North Penn...	90	90	90	90
526	Penn. R. R...	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53¼
10	Penn. S. Mfg..	88	88	88	88
5	Penn. Steel pf.	68	68	68	68
50	Pr. Steel Car.	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
525	Phila. Co....	40	40⅛	39	39
20	Phila. Co. pf..	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
130	Phila. Co. c.pf.	40½	40½	40½	40¾
44	Phila. Electric	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
6	Phila. Traction	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼
15	Rep. Iron & S.	35	35	35	35
70	Reading	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
100	Southern Ry..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,871	Tonopah Bel..	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝
6,552	Tonopah Min..	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
267	Un. Gas Imp..	83½	83½	83½	83½
9	Un. Cos. N. J.	222	222	222	222
4,839	U. S. Steel....	63¾	64¼	63¾	64⅛
100	Var. I. & S ..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	W'house Elec.	52½	52½	52½	52½

BONDS.

$1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
8,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	98	98	98	98
1,000	L. V. C. con.6s.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1,000	P. R. R. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97⅝
500	Penn. R. R. cv. 3½s, 1915....	100	100	100	100
5,000	Penn. R. R.con. 4½s.....	103	103	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Phil. Co. con.5s	80½	80¾	80	80½
100	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101¼	101½
31,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	66½	67⅜	66⅛	67

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
465	Col. Gas & E..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
150	Crucible Steel..	43	43	43	43
207	Crucible pf....	98	98	96½	98
10	Elk Co. N. Gas.	116½	116½	116½	116½
10	Harbison-W....	48	48	48	48
50	La. Belle Iron..	35	35	35	35
29	Mfrs. L. & H..	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Nat. Firepro

HIGHER PRICES FOR WOOLEN GOODS

These Were Shown at the Openings of Different Manufacturers Yesterday.

FOREIGN ORDERS A FACTOR

One Purpose of Rise Said to be to Hold Business Secured Before the Opening.

The American Woolen Company opened up yesterday Department 1, Division A, consisting of staples, which include serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, French backs, &c., and Department 3, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and Venetians. In the low-priced goods advances are as high as 35 per cent., and the pivotal serge number 3,192 is quoted at $1.32½, an increase of 12½ cents over last year's opening price. The prices named, particularly on the cloths to sell below $1, are regarded as prohibitive and are explained in many quarters as a move to hold what business was secured before the opening. The contracts from foreign Governments which the company is working upon are also said to have had their influence in the direction of higher prices.

The company, in opening its lines for the Spring, announces that all its serges will be dyed according to the old standards, but urges its customers to put in their orders early, as the supply of dyestuffs is not unlimited.

Prices on the chief numbers are given below:

No.	1915.	1916.	No.	1915.	1916.
2094-1	.67½	.85	3190	1.15	1.27½
909-2	.87½	1.07½	3192	1.20	1.32½
6094-6	.97½	1.15	3194	1.45	1.62½
696-145	.92½	1.12½	1319-1	.92½	1.17½
2192	1.17½	1.32½	609-2	.87½	1.07½
9810-4	1.10	1.23	312-10	1.32½	1.42½
9710-11	1.07½	1.22½	696	.92½	1.12½
9110-46	1.17½	1.27½	9696	.92½	1.17½
9111-46	1.25	1.45	9709-1	1.00	1.12½
9811-4	1.27½	1.42½	2809-1	1.07½	1.17½
9809-2	1.07½	1.20	3844	1.65	1.87½
9709-1	1.00	1.12½	311-011	.75	1.05
982	1.05	1.20			

NEW NUMBERS.

No.	Weight. Ounces.	Price.	No.	Weight. Ounces.	Price.
2701	10	1.05	9145	8½	1.27½
6051	8½	1.07½	0413	9½	1.30
3105	9	1.15	0433	9	1.32½
6045	10	1.15	3163	12	1.35
9113	12-13	1.20	9140	11-11½	1.37½
9131	9	1.22½			

Patterson & Greenough opened Waterloo serges, unfinished worsteds, lightweight flannels, and covert cloths for Spring, 1916, as follows:

SERGES.

No.	Price.	No.	Price.
5110	$1.17½	5210	$1.22½
1511	1.22½	222 (special)	11-oz.
5410	1.20	11½-oz.	1.27½
5411	1.25	3212	1.37½

Lightweight flannels, $1.25 and $1.30. Coverts—14-oz., $1.50; 16-oz., $2.37½, and 17-18-oz., $2.75.

All worsted cloths of the Louis Walther Manufacturing Company were opened up at prices ranging from $1.17½ to $1.50.

H. W. T. Mail & Co. opened Olympic serges as follows: 30, $1.27½ net; 37, $1.27½ net; 41, unfinished, $1.37½ net. These prices show an advance of 10 cents over last year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Twenty-three companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $546,000, were incorporated today. They include:

Sterling Realty Co., realty, construction, $220,000; D. F. Goodnow, J. B. McCarthy, G. R. Coughlan, 51 Wall St.

Pope Sawmill and Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $50,000; A. E. Pope, F. R. Robinson, R. H. Bennett, North Tonawanda.

Plattsburg Industrial Co., Plattsburg, realty, brokerage, development, agency, $50,000; C. M. Miller, A. S. Hogue, W. E. Howell, Plattsburgh.

The Harriman Realty and Development Corporation, develop real estate, brokerage, mines, minerals, merchandise, $100,000; H. B. Wesselman, J. A. Noble, J. W. Harriman, 20 East 54th St., Manhattan.

Eduardo Sainz Co., merchandise, broker, factor, $150,000; F. W. Schaefer, M. O. Barquinero, E. Sainz, 395 Broadway.

Import Trimming Co., merchandise, tailoring, cloaks, suits, trimmings, $10,000; Julius and L. Rechtschaffen, M. Gor, 170 5th Av.

Continentals Cigarette Co., tobacco, $20,000; C. B. Meredith, S. Minot, A. N. Courtesais, 56 Pine St.

C. L. M. Rosenbaum Realty Co., Bronx, realty, construction, brokerage, $10,000; H. Trontfeldt, L. M. and C. M. Rosenbaum, 8 West Fordham Road.

Ilion Land and Improvement Co., Ilion, realty, deeds, mortgages, brokerage, $10,000; R. D. Leroy, G. W. Heacock, C. Kipple, Ilion.

Empire Taxi Service, Syracuse, $10,000; G. Clark, H. I. Mack, J. E. Motsiff, 556 Clarenden St., Syracuse.

Barbara Elizabeth, Inc., Beacon, soaps, powders, toilet articles, $5,000; C. H. Schoonover, W. Hamberger, H. Elizabeth Briggs, Beacon.

Hellwig Flower and Feather Co., artificial flowers and feathers, $5,000; E. Freeman, F. A. Hellwig, W. H. Otto, 53 Tonnel Av., Jersey City.

The Phonograph Shop, musical instruments, $5,000 H. Becker, A. I. and E. M. Buxbaum, 490 West End Av.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

B. Conlan & Co., Newark; to manufacture novelties, $150,000; Mary A. Clements, Bernard Conlan, Margaret Daly, Joseph Conlan, all of Newark.

Kelly Plumbing and Heating Co., Newark; to conduct heating and sanitary engineering; $125,000; James F. Kelly, Orange; Charles H. Fay, Newark; William Englert, East Orange.

Green Stone Realty Co., Newark; to conduct a real estate business, $100,000; Michael Silvers, Joseph E. Cohen, Isador Kauffman, Newark.

WABASH RAILROAD BRINGS $18,000,000

Creditors Buy $220,000,000 System at Receivers' Sale in St. Louis.

PLAN A REORGANIZATION

Thirty-Dollar-a-Share Assessment Expected to Furnish Funds for Financing New Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The first step in a plan for reorganizing the Wabash Railroad and taking it out of the hands of receivers was taken today when a purchasing committee of the joint reorganization committee of the road's creditors bought the entire $220,000,000 system, with all its assets and liabilities, for $18,000,000.

The Wabash Railroad was sold at public auction under foreclosure to satisfy a $41,000,000 mortgage held by the Equitable Trust of New York. Robert Goelet and Henry Rogers Winthrop of New York, the purchasing committee of the creditors, presented the only bid, and as Judge Chester H. Krum, Special Master of the sale, accepted the bid, he said to the Eastern financiers: "And now, gentlemen, may God have mercy on your souls."

Among the New York financiers, in addition to Mr. Goelet, who attended the sale were R. H. Neilson, representing Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Lawrence Greer and G. W. Murray of the Equitable Trust Company.

Bidders were required to put up $1,700,000, or Wabash bonds to the amount of $3,500,000.

The plan of the Reorganization Committee, it has been said, contemplates an assessment of $30 a share on the stock of the company, and by payment of this the stockholders become members of the new Wabash Company.

Immediately after the sale it was announced that E. F. Kearney, President and one of the two receivers of the road, would be retained as President of the new Wabash Railroad. The sale is subject to the approval of the Federal court, and will be passed upon probably within three weeks, after which the road will pass to the purchasers.

Although it was generally expected in railroad circles here that the lowest acceptable bid would have to be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, Judge Krum in accepting the $18,000,000 bid said this amount was sufficient to pay for the outstanding receivers' certificates, interest on these certificates, and expenses of the sale. These obligations will be due Aug. 1.

A few minutes before the sale the New York Trust Company filed suit in the United States District Court here against the railroad company for $1,575,000 for the rental of cars and equipment.

The suit alleges that a contract exists between the Wabash and the Continental Trust Company of New York in which the latter agreed to furnish equipment for twenty years for $3,300,000. The New York Trust Company is successor to the Continental Trust Company and claims the right to the contract. The petition demands payment of $1,575,000 for the rental of rolling stock since March 1, 1901.

The Wabash Railroad Company went into the hands of receivers on Dec. 18, 1911. The receivers were appointed on petition of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, which had a claim of $18,000 against the railroad.

On Jan. 1, 1912, obligations totaling $1,205,000 were due, and inability to provide for these and other payments brought on the receivership. When the road went into bankruptcy it was stated that the primary cause of the failure was the liability of the Wabash for a $9,800,000 note issue of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Wabash connection into Pittsburgh.

REFEREE FOR WABASH CASE.

Will Fix Sum Gould, Pierce, and Jeffery Must Pay.

The Appellate Division yesterday appointed Morgan J. O'Brien as referee in the suit of James Pollitz against George J. Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, and Edward T. Jeffery, three Directors of the Wabash Railroad who in 1906 sanctioned an exchange of Wabash securities which added about $20,000,000 to the Wabash's bonded indebtedness. Mr. O'Brien will take testimony and determine the amount of damage which the Wabash Railroad suffered through the bond transaction which the Appellate Division holds to have been illegal.

In the original judgment of the Appellate Division the amount of damage suffered by the Wabash, with interest since 1906, was fixed by the Court at approximately $6,000,000. It was decreed that Mr. Gould, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Jeffery should pay this sum to the Wabash, a sum sufficient to buy a one-third interest in the Wabash Railroad at the price paid yesterday at the foreclosure sale in St. Louis. The defendants appealed from the judgment, however, and it was amended in yesterday's order, the Court agreeing to let the referee take evidence and report.

The three Directors accused in the Pollitz suit voted in 1906 to issue about $50,000,000 in stock and new securities, which securities were exchanged for $30,000,000 debentures. The plan went through and it was alleged by Pollitz that the road had suffered by the additional burden. There were other Directors who sanctioned the plan of exchange, but Mr. Gould, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Jeffery were the only Directors served.

In the final order as entered the Court again attacked the method of exchanging securities, saying:

"The plan of exchange of the debenture mortgage bonds of the Wabash Railroad Company described in the complaint was, and is, illegal, void, and unjus vires as in violation of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and of the laws of the State of Michigan, as providing for a fictitious increase of the stock and indebtedness of such company."

It was said yesterday at the office of J. Aspinwall Hodge, attorney for Pollitz, that a request would be made to begin immediately the proceedings before the referee. The Pollitz case has been in the courts nearly eight years. One lower court brought in a verdict for Mr. Gould and his associates. Other courts fixed damages against the Directors ranging from an individual liability toward Pollitz of $21,000 to a corporate liability to the treasury of the Wabash Railroad of $6,000,000.

CONFER ON L. I. R. R. LEASE.

City Heads Will Discuss with Officials Rent for Tracks.

There will be a conference of the Public Service Commissioners, members of the Board of Estimate and officers of the Long Island Railroad at the office of the Public Service Commission at 10 A. M. on Tuesday to consider the proposal recently made by the company to lease to the city the use of its tracks to Whitestone and Little Neck, in connection with the new rapid transit line to Corona.

The commission decided upon the conference at its last meeting, when Commissioner Cram moved that the annual rent to be paid by the city be fixed at $150,000 a year instead of $250,000, as the company proposed. Commissioner Williams suggested a conference before any proposal as to rent be submitted.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall Serge and Silk Dresses, snappy merchandise only, Thursday and Friday mornings, between 10 and 12 A. M. Room 1,420, 1,133 Broadway.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall Serge and Silk Dresses, snappy merchandise only, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

JOBBERS open for full line of leather and jewelry novelties. Apply after 2 P. M., American Innovation Corporation, 226 Lafayette St.

JOBBER LOOKING silk and serge dresses up to $6 each. Afternoon only, 11 East 26th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER OF WAISTS AND DRESSES looking at Fall merchandise; ready to place orders. Room 916, 220 5th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall Coats. Rampion Cloak and Suit Co., 158 West 29th.

JOBBER looking at Popular-Priced Suits. 3d floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at children's coats to $2.75. 39 West 29th St., third floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses and waists. 143 West 28th St., sixth floor.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., will look at Fall lines silk and serge dresses.

WAIST CONTRACTORS WANTED—Bring your own samples. Afternoons, sixth floor, 11 East 26th St.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $9.00 per dozen; former prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

300 WHITE and Colored Voile Dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

TO CLOSE OUT, Palm Beach Coats and Suits. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th St.

150 DOZEN Latest Style Wash Dresses to close, $6 dozen. Room 806, 220 5th Av.

1,200 WASH SKIRTS at 50 cents; act quickly. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 136 5th Av.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

300 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

100 DOZEN of organdie waists to sell out. 13 and 15 West 20th St., sixth floor.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Circularizing and addressing service; list of 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted for out-of-town and resident buyers, by a ladies' and misses' coat house of the better grade will only consider those who have traveled and have an established trade; commission basis. Answer, with references and full particulars, X 29 Times.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SALESMAN with large following looking for strong line of children's dresses; live wire; commission basis. X 245 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ..3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ties for the Holidays.

With their Fall business all but concluded, the men's neckwear manufacturers are buying goods suitable for the holiday trade. Printed stripes seem to be very well favored in this respect, and moires are also being taken liberally. Bordered effects are also selling in tie silks. The tendency in goods to retail at 50 cents seems to be to make as large a scarf as ever, despite the small margins that are allowed the manufacturer. There is said to be a notable lack of demand in holiday goods for articles to sell at 25 cents, although this price is generally the one favored for the season. Navy blue is the color in chief demand.

Popular-Price Dresses Selling.

Good advance buying for Fall is reported here by manufacturers of popular-priced dresses, both in woolen and silk fabrics. Practically all of the models show considerable width of skirt, this being one of the dominant features of the season. In the fabric dresses serges, broadcloths, gabardines, novelty mixtures and poplins are moving well, while in the silk dresses the preference is being given to charmeuse, faille, taffeta, gros de Londre, crepe meteor and crepe de chine. Quite a little use of novelty taffeta is seen in conjunction with gabardines, serges and other fabrics of this nature. The colors are running strongly toward the more sombre lines, the favored ones being dark brown, green, blue, wine, black, and a shade known as field mouse.

Looking for More Supplies.

Percy G. Donald, a Director in the English firm of Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., who is making his headquarters while in this country at the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street, will assist American manufacturers who believe they have machinery that might be put to use in supplying Great Britain with war munitions and other necessities. Mr. Donald states that, since his arrival here, he has found many responsible manufacturers who have tried to secure English contracts only to fail owing to the fact that the present buying interests have a financial bias in placing orders in certain quarters. If any idle or part time works advise him what they could make, given sufficient inducement, he will see to it that the information comes before the proper authorities on the other side.

Lasting Tack Cost $80.

A man well-known to the local shoe trade tells of a case in which a single lasting tack in a shoe cost a retailer $80. The shoe in question was one of a pair of the boys' $2 variety, which a mother had bought without bringing her lad to the store. A few days later she came back with one shoe cut open to the toe. It developed from her explanation that the shoe had had a lasting tack pointing forward, which caused the boy so much pain when he tried to take it off that it was necessary for a physician to cut the shoe from his foot. The mother talked strongly of a law suit, which impressed the dealer so much that he gave her $50 as damages, in addition to $30 to pay the doctor's bill which was said to have been incurred. The retailer now takes the trouble to feel inside of every pair of shoes he sells before they go out of his store.

Tartar Products Go Up.

Further advances in prices for tartar products, and an excited market for oxalic acid have featured trade in drugs and chemicals in the last week, Weekly Drug Markets will say today. Tartaric acid, cream of tarter, and Rochelle salt were each marked up one cent, while the solution for sedlitz mixture was raised a half cent. Manufacturers of these products are becoming alarmed over the prospective shortage of argols, or crude tartar, for the coming season. These fears are based on reports from France, which say that, owing to the scarcity of labor, the wine casks are not being so thoroughly overhauled as they usually are before the new wine is put into them, and in consequence smaller quantities of argols are being recovered. The market for cod liver oil has been quiet this last week, and in the absence of transactions of moment prices quoted by dealers are nominal.

Fall Coat Styles Favored.

Buyers of coats and suits for women who are now in this city are said to appear more satisfied with the Fall showings of coats than for some time. In many of these garments the redingote note has been sounded strongly, while others are semi-fitted to the waist and made with a flare effect in the skirt. One pretty general feature is the closed high collar, in which the military idea is borne out by the use of large button fastenings. Models with raglan sleeves are meeting favor, and many of the new coats show deep yokes. Belts, placed close to the normal waistline, are also used quite freely by the designers. Fur collars and cuffs are quite generally shown, but some of the less expensive coats are finished with velvet or velveteen in place of fur. Quite a little preference seems to be shown for novelty materials in the bodies of the coats, notably striped goods and black and white checks.

Simple Trimmings the Rule.

Simplicity will be the keynote of the Fall millinery trimmings, according to men who have given the matter close study. Some of these trimmings will be of the kind that can be appliqued to the shapes, while others are of the stick-up variety that shoot out at varying angles from crowns or brims. Bead trimmings of all kinds are expected to be popular, especially bands and buckles of beads. Spangles will also be good from all accounts, with the demand running quite strongly to the larger ones. Quite a future is predicted for appliqués of wool embroidery on the more popular-priced merchandise, particularly on hats for girls and young women. Buckle trimmings are well thought of, both in cut steel and nickel, and there is a considerable showing of ornaments of pyroxylin and similar compositions. In feathers, a much improved demand for ostrich is said to be in sight, especially in flat, "lone" plume, and pompon effects. Velvets will lead the ribbon trimmings.

Japan Is After Cotton Duck.

It was said in the local cotton goods market yesterday that quite liberal inquiries for sail and wide duck had been received here in the last few days from Japan. None of them has yet materialized into orders, but prospects are said to be good. Good inquiries for army duck from European sources were also told of. On lighter goods, such as sheetings, a pretty fair business is being done with the Red Sea districts and with Australia. Cuba and South America are taking narrow sheetings and drills well, it is said, the latter taking also considerable quantities of yarns and twines. A fair business with Manila is being done on prints and wash goods as well as on certain gray and bleached fabrics. Promise of increased China business has not materialized to any great extent, which fact is a disappointment to the exporters. At present the tonnage problem is not so hard to solve as it has been, but greater difficulty in getting space is anticipated when the new crops begin to move. Still higher freight rates are predicted in some quarters.

Gray Goods Buying Improves.

Buying was more active in the gray goods market yesterday than on Tuesday, but the volume of goods moved fell well short of the amounts sold on the closing days of last week and on Monday. Buyers continued to bid for contract deliveries at current prices, which the mills did not see fit to accept, but it was said that in more or less isolated instances offers of a sixteenth to an eighth above current figures were made for shipments running to the end of the year. The constructions mentioned in this respect included 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 60-48s. Buyers also showed more interest in goods for deliveries running up to Sept. 1 or so, and on the more popular staple constructions a quite good business was reported at figures quoted below. In no case, it was said, were individual sales large, but they aggregated a neat yardage. Sheetings and drills were again without feature, but fancies in the gray held their own pretty well. Spot prices of staple printcloth were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c
*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Plated Articles Among Things Passed On.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that paragraph 356 of the present tariff is limited to jewelry in chief value of metal. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty on certain jewelry under the paragraph referred to, whereas the importers maintained that the merchandise was properly dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as jet wholly or partly manufactured into articles, or of which jet is the component material of chief value. The board found the contention to be without merit.

The Mark Cross Company and Kronfeld, Saunders & Co. imported goods consisting of metal frames for handbags, on some of which the knobs or catches as well as the rings and hasps are plated with gold or silver, as are the lower portions where the hinges are located: When made up into finished articles, all of the unplated portions are covered completely by the fabric of which the pocket book is composed, leaving only the plated metal portions exposed. The Collector levied duty at the rate of 50 per cent. under paragraph 167, as gold or silver plated articles. E. F. Jordan, counsel for the importers, claimed before the board that only such articles as are wholly or substantially plated with gold or silver are properly classificable under paragraph 167, and that it was not the intention of Congress to include within the meaning of the provision, articles only small portions of which are plated with gold or silver. Judge Fisher said that any such construction as sought by the protestants would be wholly unwarranted in view of the very clear and unambiguous language which Congress saw fit to employ.

The Surgical Importing Company was partly sustained by the board in protests relating to chemical glassware imported under the Act of 1909. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as blown glassware, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The board sustained the claim as to dishes with plate glass covers but held that hollow containers and covers composed of blown glass were properly dutiable at the rate assessed.

William H. Stiner & Son were sustained in the claim that lamb skins tanned but not finished were properly free of duty. The Collector was reversed in returning the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad valorem as glove leather. The board reached the conclusion that the merchandise fell under the free list as "leather not specially provided for."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche; S. W. Lipinsky, general mdse.; C. R. Baughm, piece goods; 17 West 28th.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. Craig, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—S. A. Reinhard & Co.; S. A. Reinhard, woolens; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—D. Levy Sons; L. Levy, waistings; 156 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. Todes, white goods; G. H. Todes, linens; Bresiin.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. M. Parsons, linens, wash goods; 148 West 25th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BEAUMONT—J. Nathan & Co.; E. L. Hickey, housefurn. goods; Park Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. H. Guest, housefurn. goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—G. G. Bean, piece goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Gilchrest Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss K. Haukap, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; Mrs. A. Hogan, waists; 11 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Morse & Co.; L. Strauss, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.—Miss D. N. Killeen, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Rice, hosiery, ladies', children's knitted underwear; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, linens; 43 Leonard.
CHATTANOUGA—M. Yudd; clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Breslin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. E. Parkhill, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. D. Harris, glassware; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists, sweaters; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. L. E. Franklin, muslin underwear, negligees; Mrs. N. Graves, women's coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Doherty, women's suits, costumes; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsch & Co.; L. Lee, coats, skirts; 39 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsh & Co.; L. Lee, dresses, skirts; 39 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—Liberty Clothing Co.; B. Schoengold, clothing, &c.; Herald Sq.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; Mr. Perkins, clothing; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, furnishing goods; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, millinery; Claridge.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Woodal, waists; 71 W. 23d.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Kaufman & Co.; W. H. Morrow, draperies; 621 B'way; Grand.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; E. D. Drummond, misses', children's garments; 13 E. 22d.
DALLAS—Fitche, Goettinger, Co.; D. S. Coles, carpets; 353 4th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. R. Hallett, notions; 71 West 23d.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel Co.; J. Wilson, knit underwear; hosiery; 43 Leonard.
EASTON—M. Kowitz & Co.; M. Kowitz, carpets, furniture, stoves; Hermitage.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; E. E. Lewis, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Latham.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Mr. Bradshaw, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Co.; Miss J. Coventry, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Frankel, Frank & Co.; D. Frankel, silks, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffitt, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; Mr. Bushey, shoes; 2 Walker.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furnishing goods; 114 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; Mrs. G. G. Chase, art goods, 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; L. M. Kennedy, silks; 69 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Cutler Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. H. McGuire, millinery, neckwear, vellings, umbrellas; 69 5th Av.
MIDDLETOWN—Adams and Adams; G. A. Adams, clothing; Imperial.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss McDermott, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 W. 35th; Aberdeen.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
MISSOULA—Missoula Mercantile Co.; W. E. Hubert, millinery; 200 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Dupuis Freres, Ltd.; C. Gagnon, women's garments; Grand.
NORTH ADAMS—McCraw & Tatrow; W. J. Tatro, H. B. Tatro, cloaks, suits; Latham.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co.; W. Malone, sweaters, muslin underwear; 51 Leonard St.; St. James.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, waists, coats; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; Bway and 10th
PHILADELPHIA—Cantor Bros.; M. H. Cantor, manufacturers cloaks, suits; 1,328 Broadway; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein, Teichlin & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, manufacturers silk dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. Glaser, shoes; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Brown & Finley Co.; H. M. Brown, millinery; Herald Sq.
PUEBLO—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, millinery, ready to wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; R. Bergstresser, laces, ribbons, jewelry; E. F. Brown general merchandise, merchandise manager; E. Cooper, men's furnishing goods; 2 Walker St.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McInoy, furniture; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel & Co.; J. M. Coate, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; H. L. Wertz, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. C. Taylor, dress goods; Prince George; W. H. Crumley, white goods; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROME—F. E. Bacon Co.; Miss Diefendorf, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.
SACRAMENTO—C. P. Nathan Co.; E. C. Nathan, J. Barnes, women's ready to wear; 11 West 26th.
SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros.; Mr. Middleton, general merchandise; 50 Union Square.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith O'Brien Co.; M. Iberdorfer, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; J. H. Proval, cloaks, suits; 1,199 B'way.
SAN DIEGO—Ballard & Brockett; F. C. Ballard, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newman-Magnin Co.; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks, linings; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer Bros. & Co.; S. H. Schwab, waists, sweaters, neckwear; 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Miss A. Schwab, waists, sweaters, neckwear; 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Steinberger & Kalisher; L. Steinberger, kid gloves; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mrs. E. Ezell, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
SEATTLE—Western Dry Goods Co.; C. Anderson, notions, laces, jewelry, stationery; 225 4th Av.
SHAMOKIN—Shapiro Bros.; L. Shapiro, furn. goods; Grand.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; C. E. Gillette, notions, leather goods; 225 4th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Munker Co.; Mr. Webber, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; E. B. Farish, domestics; 320 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz, cloaks, suits; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss G. E. Gumbiner, costumes, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Levy, carpets; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, skirts, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz, Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; S. Finch, dry goods; 320 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Stronge & Warner Co.; Miss B. Weir, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. G. Sutmar, dress goods, silks, velvets; 350 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, clothing; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; B. M. Morris, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.
TRAVERSE CITY—A. Rosenthal; G. Seidman, Fall suits; 1,161 B'way; Room 509.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 15 West 26th.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss G. L. Carroll, women's cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.
WHEELING—John S. Naylor Co.; H. L. Henderson, rugs; 101 Franklin.
WILMINGTON—L. Topkis, notions; Breslin.

WOOLEN MARKET GOOD.

Business Also Improving in Cotton Fabrics, Says Trade Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The Boston wool market is still displaying great firmness, but has possibly been a trifle quieter on account of the prospective opening up of the new fleeces and territory wools, which are rapidly coming in. The West is becoming absolutely cleaned up of the new clip at prevailing prices. At the London sales the best merinos brought 82 cents clean. Australian cable advices are strong.

"In the woolen goods market the outlook is much more favorable. Manufacturers have only a comparatively small amount of heavyweight goods on hand. The lightweight season in Summer fabrics has been very satisfactory with some, and comparatively unsatisfactory with others. Conditions in regard to serges are very difficult

CANADA GETS A LOAN OF $40,000,000 HERE

First Notes Ever Placed Outside London by Dominion Go to a Syndicate.

INTEREST RATE 5 PER CENT.

Proceeds to be Used to Defray Capital Expenditures, Not for British War Supplies.

The Canadian Government has sold $40,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes to a syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, and the local agency of the Bank of Montreal. The offering price will be announced shortly. The notes are dated Aug. 1.

Of the total $25,000,000 are one-year notes, while the balance matures in two years. An additional $5,000,000 of the two-year notes may be taken by the bankers before the transaction is completed. Buyers of notes of the longer period will be permitted at any time up to three months before the date of maturity to convert their holdings into twenty-year bonds of the Dominion, bearing 5 per cent. interest, free of the Canadian income tax.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal and adviser to the Canadian Minister of Finance, who was in New York yesterday, said:

"The proceeds will be used to defray capital expenditures upon public works, and undertakings under construction in the Dominion of Canada."

Sir Frederick was told that one inference drawn in the Street when the sale became known was that a part of the proceeds might be used in this country in buying supplies for the British Government.

"It is obvious from what I have said," he replied, "that this will not be the case. From one angle, I suppose, it migh be argued that Canada's borrowing in the United States will aid the English market. That will be because London will be relieved from lending the Dominion the funds that are obtained in New York. The loan should do much to cement closer than before the financial relations of Canada and the United States."

The loan is the first ever made in this country by the Dominion Government, which heretofore has done its outside financing in London. The different provinces and individual cities frequently have appeared in the New York market, and a number of loans have been negotiated since the war began. The Provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Quebec, and the cities of Montreal and Toronto with others have sold in recent months note issues which amount in the aggregate to about $25,00,000.

Bankers interested in the proposed loan of $20,000,000 to French banks through the medium of acceptances said yesterday that progress was being made in the transaction, although many details remained to be cleared away.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COONEY, ANNIE E., (Nov. 9, 1914;) net estate, $47,474. Church of the Holy Name of Jesus was given $3,000; College of St. Francis Xavier, $5,000; St. Ambrose's R. C. Church, $1,000; Peter Ryan, brother, $1,000; and the rest of the estate passed to relatives and to institutions. The largest interest being Ellen O'Brien, sister, who was given a life interest in $19,217. Assets: deposits, $1,220; mortgages and personalty, $35,257; stocks and bonds, $2,317.

FISCHER, Mrs. DELLA, (in Munich, Germany, Sept. 27, 1914;) net estate, $149,749. Erna Fisher, daughter, given $52,000; Hilda B. Straus, daughter, $49,690; Edward P. Fisher, son, $28,848; William J. Fisher, grandson, $14,424; Josephine Meyer, sister, life estate in $10,000; Jacob Meyer, brother, life estate in $1,000. Assets: equity, $16,045, in 68 E. 91 St., appraised at $26,250; equity, $14,091, in 827 Columbus Av., appraised at $14,500; equity, $10,682, in 866 Columbus Av., appraised at $28,000; equity, $7,025, in 1,364 Second Av., appraised at $18,250; equity, $12,-153, in 744 Columbus Av., appraised at $20,-500; equity, $8,836, in 504 Second Av., appraised at $...000; equity, $8,928, in 1,672 First Av., appraised at $18,000; deposits, $8,312; stocks and bonds, $78,985.

FLEMING, Mrs. VIRGINIA HAMMOND, widow of William Reynolds Fleming, of Harrisburg, Penn., (at the Plaza Hotel, June 15, 1914;) net estate, $142,292. Bequests under the will were: Concention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Easton, Penn., $5,000; Henry Sanderson, not related, jewelry, $175, and cash, $15,000; Ellen C. Smack, not related, $3,000; Thomas Y. Hammond, brother, life estate in $30,000; Thomas Hammond, Jr., Virginia, Adelaide, and Edward L. Hammond, nephews and nieces, given life estate in $21,884 each, and items of jewelry; several articles of jewelry to other friends and relatives; house known as "Overlook," in Harrisburg, given to Civic Club of that city; value does not appear; value of household goods and personalty in Harrisburg does not appear. Assets taxed: deposits, $412; personalty and jewelry, $2,253; stocks and bonds, $145,115; larger holdings, 120 shares Montana Power Co., appraised at $12,390; 106 shares American Tobacco Co., pref., $21,383; 220 shares U. S. Rubber Co., pref., $21,089; bonds Knickerbocker Ice Co., $12,600; bonds Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, $22,500; bonds B. R. T. Co., $13,650; bonds International Salt Co., $9,800.

HIRSCH, SOPHIE, (Oct. 21, 1914;) net estate, $9,951; Adolph Hirsch, husband, gets one-third of estate and rest passed to three children; assets, equity $10,000, 161 W. 76 St., appraised at $26,000; deposits, $716; personalty, $709; stocks, $2,000.

KEUTHEN, AUGUSTUS, (Sept. 11, 1914;) net estate, $10,027; Mrs. Mathilda R. Keuthen, widow, given $6,684; Elizabeth M. Keuthen, daughter, $3,342; assets, deposits, $12,061; stocks, $450.

KNOX, Mrs. FLORENCE A., wife of Edward M. Knox, (at the Ritz-Carlton, Feb. 5, 1914;) total estate, $27,611; net value, $17,149; husband may continue to reside in the country residence of decedent in Ridgefield, Conn., but when he dies or no longer desires to reside there it and its contents go to Florence C. Bronson, niece, who is also made the residuary legatee; value of this property not taxed in the report; Florence C. Bronson, niece, as residuary legatee, was given $8,105; Maria O. Cook, sister, $2,494; Louise B. Scammell, niece, $1,000; Nellie Morse, niece, $1,000; St. James's Episcopal Church and six relatives and three persons not related to decedent were each given $500, and Florence L. Greening, friend, given jewelry appraised at $450; assets taxed, deposits, $17,792; wearing apparel, $1,450; jewelry, $6,725; piano, $500; shawl, $100, and stock in the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, $1,044; most valuable items of jewelry appraised were a bowknot diamond pin, $1,000; string of pearls, $750; a necklace of small pearls with pendant of diamonds, $500; a pearl necklace, $1,200; hair ornament with sprays of diamonds, $1,000.

LOCKWOOD, JOHN T., (April 27, 1914;) net estate, $8,884; beneficiaries were friends, relatives, and institutions, the largest bequest being $2,000 to St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry; assets, third interest in 424-432 East 124 St, $5,666; deposits, $984; stocks, $6,820; due from annuities, $515.

MAHONY, HELEN H., of Newport, R. I., (April 6, 1911;) personal estate, $3,000. Assets taxable in New York: Jewelry, $850; due from estate of decedent's father, $2,159; stocks and bonds, $29,408; deposits, $5,448; total, New York estate, $37,856; net, $30,026. Marie Moreau, friend, given $1,500; rest of estate passed to Lucrie F. Post, sister.

MANNHEIMER, ANTON, (Jan. 15, 1915;) net estate, $36,974. Viola Maybaum, daughter, given $39,253; rest to six nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $383; mortgages, notes, and insurance, $36,285; stocks, $1,980; personalty, $5.

MAPES, Mrs. MARTHA MEEKOR, (April 11, 1913;) net estate, $75,048. Clive Spencer Mapes, son, given $65,278; Charles H. Mapes, son, $6,378; Victor Mapes, son, $3,528; Winifred Mapes, grand-daughter, $2,384. Assets: Deposits, $2,536; personalty, $12,898; 150 shares Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company, appraised at $61,380.

REED, HENRY S., (Lexington, Ky., April 19, 1911;) personal estate, $158,827. Assets taxable in New York State: Stocks, $21,000; net, $16,948.

SHARP, WILLIAM, (Jan. 28, 1910;) net estate, $39,861. William J. McRorio given $5,000; Carrie Lockhart, $2,000; a life estate in $20,000 to Charrie L. Van Deusen; John Ortiges and James L. Robertson shared residuary estate. Assets: Plot west side of Davidson Av., near West 100 St., Bronx, appraised at $7,000; deposits, $7,984; notes and personalty, $18,059; stocks, $10,197.

TAFT, REBECCA, (July 17, 1914;) estate, $14,719. Bulk of estate passed to Jennie Mallon, cousin; Rebecca Miller, niece; Mamie Hoffman, niece; Mary A. Garrett, sister, and Mary P. Cross, niece. Assets: Deposits, $4,112; personalty, $1,560; stocks and bonds, $12,383.

DUTY ON CHINAWARE.

An Order Fixing Rate on Goods of More Than One Color.

The Treasury Department has sent out an order to Collectors of Customs and other officials directing that hereafter chinaware with a white body having a superimposed brown coloring on the outside shall be held dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem as chinaware, colored or tinted, under Paragraph 80 of the tariff. The attention of the department was called to a variation in practice in the return on merchandise of this kind at Baltimore.

It appears that the usual practice at the port named has been to return this chinaware at 55 per cent., but that in one case the appraisers returned the goods at 50 per cent. under the same paragraph following a recent abstract decision of the Board of General Appraisers. It also appeared that the officials at this port have been returning similar goods at 50 per cent. Assistant Secretary Malburn says in his order that the board's decision appears to be based upon the testimony of only one witness and that it appears to be contrary to an earlier decision of the board.

Big Copper Scrap Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The official reports of importations of copper for the week ended July 10 show the unprecedentedly large shipment of 3,659,-831 pounds of scrap from Japan out of a total import of 6,742,089 pounds for the week. There came from Panama the same week 1,381,295 pounds of scrap, from Peru 626,186, from Chile 564,565, and from Canada 510,212 pounds. The largest export shipments were 2,240,939 pounds to Russia and 1,612,389 pounds to France. England took 922,768 pounds and Italy 976,576. The total export from the whole country was 5,324,615 pounds, worth $1,116,805. The total import of 6,742,089 pounds was valued at $995,202.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market experienced a break of 1⅞@3⅜c from the previous close, under very heavy liquidation, prompted by another day of bright, clear weather over the Winter wheat belt. Active covering occurred late in the day and prices regained part of the early loss, closing at ⅞@1⅛c net lower.

In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.17, New York weights and grades; No. 2 hard, 1.19¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export, first half August shipment; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.12, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, September shipment.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September			1.12⅞	1.13¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	1.10	1.07½	1.09½	1.11⅛
September	1.06½	1.04¾	1.05⅛	1.06
December	1.07⅞	1.06⅝	1.07⅜	1.08½

CORN.

The corn market showed a very firm undertone in view of the decline in wheat and at the close of the day was ½ to 1c net higher.

Argentine corn was offered at about 73 cents cost, insurance and freight. New York and No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80⅞c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	78	76½	78	77
September	73⅝	72¼	73⅝	72⅝
December	63⅝	62¾	63⅝	63⅛

OATS.

The market for oats was easy early owing to the more favorable weather for harvesting operations but regained part of the loss in sympathy with wheat, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 62¾ to 63¼c; ordinary clipped white 62½ to 63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	45⅜	47⅛	47⅝	45⅝
September	37⅜	37⅜	37⅞	37⅝
December	39¼	38⅞	39¼	39¼

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again lifeless, total sales for the day amounting to 9,500 bags, and values showed no decided tendency either way, closing at 1 point decline to 2 points net advance.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.04@7.07	7.05
August	..	..	6.94@6.97	6.95
September	6.85	6.83	6.85@6.86	6.83
October	..	..	6.88@6.89	6.87
November	..	..	6.92@6.93	6.90
December	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.96	6.93
January	..	..	6.99@7.00	6.97
February	..	..	7.03@7.04	7.01
March	..	..	7.07@7.08	7.05
April	..	..	7.12@7.13	7.10
May	..	..	7.17@7.18	7.15
June	..	..	7.22@7.23	7.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a quiet trade in the market for cottonseed oil, and price changes were confined within a comparatively narrow range. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.05@6.25	5.95
July	6.07	6.07	6.05@6.13	6.00
August	6.07	6.04	6.07@6.10	6.04
September	6.09	6.06	6.12@6.13	6.06
October	6.09	6.07	6.08@6.09	6.07
November	..	..	6.01@6.03	5.98
December	6.07	6.07	6.07@6.09	6.04
January	6.13	6.11	6.12@6.14	6.09
February	..	..	6.18@6.21	6.14

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak early under renewed selling prompted by a decline of 5 to 10 points in the market for live hogs as well as by the break in grain, but rallied on reports of some improvement in the cash demand.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	8.25	8.12	8.25	8.20
October	8.32	8.22	8.32	8.27
Ribs—				
September	10.07	9.95	10.07	10.00
October	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.05
Pork—				
September	14.95	14.70	14.85	14.82
October	15.05	14.85	15.00	14.92

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,797 packages. A little more speculative buying of high grades, and the market for such is steady to firm. An abundance of the secondary grades, and these are urged for sale at easy prices. Ladies and packing stock favor the buyer. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 30¼c; (higher scoring), 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 22@22¾c; State dairy finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23¾c; process extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,040 cases. Arrivals are more liberal than last week and many of the poor qualities are arriving; fancy goods are steady, but the market for average prime and lower grades is quiet and barely steady. Some marks are going at slightly lower prices than of late, but this is largely due to a lower quality. Range of sales indicates no material change in values. Nearby whites steady for fancy stock; average qualities quiet. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and refuse, 10@14c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

GEORGE C. HILLS, who was Secretary of the George F. Hills Co., dealer in paper stock, at 106 Cliff Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $29,681 and assets $15. The liabilities are all on account of accommodation indorser on notes of the company.

NATHAN NEWMAN, jobber in women's underwear, formerly at 407 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,749 and nominal assets $4,850.

NIAGARA WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY of 151 West Nineteenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,823 and assets $12,604.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Russian Immigrant, Inc., publisher of a daily paper at 257 East Tenth Street, on application of Theodore N. Pischip, resident manager of the Russian Workmen's Sick and Death Mutual Aid Society of the United States of America, a creditor. He stated that Gabriel G. Debroff, President of the Russian Immigrant, Inc., and active head of the company, had disappeared on July 14, taking a large part of the assets. The assets on hand are estimated at $1,500, and consist of printing presses, stock, paper, books, and accounts.

N. ZEILER COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for N. Zeiler Company, dealer in women's apparel at 501 Sixth Avenue. Liabilities are $15,557 and assets about $5,000.

BARNET KANTER.—Judge Hand has appointed Hamilton M. Dawes receiver for Barnet Kanter, livery stable at 307 East 115th Street. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $2,000.

GROVE STRAW HAT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Grove Straw Hat Manufacturing Corporation of 58 West Fourth Street and Hoboken at 15 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $183,300.

TOWER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Tower Construction Company, builders of 51 Madison Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 23 1-3 cents in notes at six, twelve, and eighteen months. Liabilities were $40,398.

LOUIS HOROWITZ.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Louis Horowitz, dealer in clothing at 124 West Thirty-fourth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

SARAH LEVIN, dealer in tinware at 80 Forsyth Street, has made an assignment to Herman Glasser.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Theresa Abelson, 134 West Eighty-sixth Street; liabilities, $790,000, on bond and mortgages. Herbert Cockshaw, manufacturing jeweler, 29 West Thirty-second Street; liabilities, $38,938. Anthony Kelly, contractor, 524 West 133d Street; liabilities, $24,375. Victor Babell, 3,793 Broadway, formerly restaurant; Frank E. Benjamin, 470 Fourth Avenue; Louis Cohen, painter, 9 Sixth Avenue; Isaac Leopold H. Geis, 1,184 Madison Avenue; Samuel Greenberg, 31 Attorney Street; Andrew Greis, 335 West Nineteenth Street; Frank A. Hippone, storekeeper, 2,405 Hughes Avenue; Eugene M. Heimeringer, appraiser, 541 West 124th Street; Albert Lee, author, 1,245 Madison Avenue; Albert J. Marois, 43 West Twenty-eighth Street; MacDonell Brothers, produce, Fourhkeepsie, Scrosner & Rosenberg, hardware, Kingston; Celia Schaefer, designer, 790 Cauldwell Avenue; Charles Sternstein, jeweler, 187 Avenue A; Henry S. Manning of 3 West Fiftieth Street, formerly of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, and formerly a Director of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, who filed a voluntary petition on Feb. 19 and schedules showing liabilities of $986,025, mostly on notes indorsed for Milliken Brothers, Inc., structural iron and steel erectors, on Staten Island.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hiram Stern, a meat salesman, employed in one of the large packing houses, voluntary petition; liabilities $74,634, assets $362.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Milton M. Greene, broker; voluntary petition. Liabilities $28,-530; assets none.

Isaac Fleisher, doing business as Berlin Cloak Company; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Hyman & Binder, New York City. Liabilities and assets not scheduled.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Atkinson-Morse Destructor Co.—J. Macdonald, $470.91.

Arthur Concors Press, Inc., Arthur Concors, and Morris Asofsky—E. L. Richards et al., $114.67.

Arthur Concors Press, Inc., and Arthur Concors—Same, $166.37.

Arthur Concors Press, Inc., Arthur Concors, and Hyman Bolnick—Same, $138.97.

Annunziata, Giuseppe and Anna—R. Iervolino $268.21.

Applebaum, Jacob—People, &c., $123.51.

Acme Realty Co.—S. Schinasi, $5,484.47.

Alexander, Frank, and Charles Klumpp—People, &c., $500.

Barry, James—Gibson Distilling Co., $316.91.

Beiswenger, Gustav—John Wanamaker, New York, $427.41.

Bloomingdale Valley Coal Co., Inc.—I. E. Ziegler, $6,764.71.

Crooks, Thomas F.—M. C. Houlton, $186.91.

Coleman, John M.—M. Oppenheimer, $116.16.

Cohn, Clothilde—East River National Bank, $7,597.68.

Cupolli, Raffaels, and Anthony P. Timpone—People, &c., $2,000.

Clemente, Salvatore J.—T. Damico, $329.41.

Dempsey, James F.—James J. Mooney Co., $155.91.

Dunham, Frank—J. Romano et al., $233.58.

Ellis, Edward S.—Hartly-Thomas Co., costs, $139.45.

Ehrhart, Philip—George Cohn & Co., Inc., $105.79.

Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc.—Albany Savings Bank, $5,671.67.

Same—Same, $4,672.62.

Same—Same, $4,667.50.

Freiman, Joseph—L. Cohen et al., $166.90.

Garguilo, Frank—North American Fruit Exchange, $132.96.

Gormully, Alfred R.—Thomas Paulson & Son, Inc., $191.40.

Gunning, Fred C.—Goldman & Steinberg Printing and Pub. Co., $436.23.

Grosso, Alfonso—M. Landau, $108.30.

Grossman, Rubin—A. Grover, $15,063.36.

Goodfriend, Alexander—J. Landsman, $329.46.

Hauk Realty Co., Inc.—New York Edison Co., $191.15.

Hunts Point Bedding and Floor Covering Co., Inc.—People, &c., $167.94.

Herbert, William C.—J. J. Madden, $157.15.

Heller, Solomon—People, &c., $314.56.

Israel, David—J. Meurer, $278.38.

Jaffe, Joseph—L. Meister, $136.10.

Juritzky, Sophia—W. Friedman, $137.66.

Lunenfeld, Bernard—Gerlach-Barklow Co., $106.86.

Leopold, Felix—C. T. Lamb, $1,406.35.

Mellius, Norman, Jr.—A. Queen, $441.55.

Macey, George R.—J. Macdonald, $470.91.

Mahler, Osias—E. L. Richards, $511.72.

Maison Blanche, Inc.—New York Edison Co., $143.90.

Newman, Henry—People, &c., $138.15.

No. 146 West 142d Street Corporation—Claremont Iron Works, $1,352.88.

Newgent, George M.—I. Alsberg, $3,680.11.

Newgent, George M. and Weston S.—Same, costs; $120.88.

National Lithographic Co., Inc.—Whitmore Manufacturing Co., $2,020.45.

Quinn, Michael J.—F. Foreman, $256.06.

Reynolds, Margaret—Empire State Liquor Co., $192.

Rikos, Lambros—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $103.70.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, Arthur Concors Press, Inc., and Arthur Concors—E. L. Richards, $165.78.

Rosentone, Charles—J. Lobsens, $121.55.

Reynold, Thomas L.—R. A. Pope, $678.70.

Roach, Fred H. and Clarence—Atlas Paint Co., $101.13.

Runckel, John B. G.—D. Schnacht, $442.72.

Runkle, Harry G.—P. Fish, $5,186.30.

Schweizer, Joseph—B. J. Gulinelli, $2,601.96.

Shapiro, Benjamin—A. Esser, $295.65.

Shea, Florance and Joseph E.—W. C. Colson, $198.41.

Schierenback, Zenobic—J. A. Nottonson, $515.

Strauss, Wm. L.—Lee Tire and Rubber Co., $117.38.

Sigismundi, Frank; Eugenio Nocchieri, and Raffaelo D. Somm.—G. Sigismundi, $162.71.

Turner, John J.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $376.49.

Tannenbaum, Philip F.—M. Bloomer, $108.08.

Walsh, M.—C. P. Leggett, $270.85.

Wasson, R. R. and Edw. T. Jeffery, Winslow S. Pierce, George J. Gould, Alvin W. Krech, and Robert Goelet—K. Pollitt, $1,282.82.

Wolansky Display Fixture Co., Inc.—Phoenix Foundry Co., $148.05.

Woodcock, Daniel, and Clarence E. Hopkins or Pauly H. Haackst—L. Hull, $31.53.

Wilkinson Brass Co.—Manhattan Brass Co., $2,067.86.

Young, Everett—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., $366.91.

In Bronx County.

Carvino, Francesco—J. Balzano, $129.81.

Coram, Joseph A., and Charles R. Macauley—Crystal Film Co., $259.03.

Donohue, Peter J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $37.29.

Goldfine, Joseph—J. Segan, $64.97.

Gaynor, Martha—State of N. Y., $500.

Hartmann, Emil A.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $30.07.

Ireland, Augustus P.—W. H. Paynter, $936.72.

Kirby, Isaac M.—B. Greenthal, $122.

Roth, Christian—N. Y. Telephone Co., $20.88.

Richmond Borough Dairy Co.—W. M. Silverman et al., $61.20.

Schmitz & Eulenstein, Inc.—F. Ramstedt, $271.50.

Trenholm, Julius D.—Biltmore-Blenheim Co., $99.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Clark, J. Malcolm—J. J. Morris, June 30, 1915, $273.42.

Charlop, Morris, Joseph Charlop, and Baust Ginsberg—D. Hirsch, July 10, 1915, $991.66.

Eldred, Byron—M. A. Kenna et al., March 18, 1911, $445.26.

Hochdorf, M. Harold—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., July 17, 1915, $805.10.

Hall, Susie S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $922.65.

Lord, Frances T.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1914, $2,841.

Mayer, Max, and Lillie Siegbart—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $4,456.45.

National Surety Co.—S. Silberfeld, Feb. 18, 1915, $1,386.26.

Purabia Oil Co.—J. Tischler, March 9, 1915, $334.59.

Rosthal, Samuel and Mathilde—B. Heller & Co., Feb. 27, 1913, $174.21.

Sulzberger & Sons Co.—People, &c., Oct. 18, 1913, $300.

Same—Same, Oct. 18, 1913, $500.

Same—Same, Oct. 18, 1913, $500.

Stewart, William D.—L. Franchetti, May 10, 1915, $126.18.

Schwarz, Joseph—Stewart Distilling Co., May 11, 1915, $161.58.

In Bronx County.

Stanton, Peter B.—C. Ellis, June 24, 1915, $413.45.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 26; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 10 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Meyer<Phial & Reading C & I Co.
Phillipson<Smith (2.)
Re Riverside Drive (W 181st St.)
Konze<Ulrich.
Meyer<Buckridge.
Western Fish Co<Herman Finkelstein, Inc.
Amas<Rosthal.
Re Lask.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Koster<Union Tr Co.
Re London<Edelman.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Fisher.
De Vivo<De Vivo.
Wisch<Rudiger.
Merchants Nat Bank<Collora (3.)
Cavinato<Picciriilli.
Naumann<Goldberg.
Romanow<Romanow.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Products Co.
Itzkowitz<Bronitsky.
Moran<Kronenberg's 77th St Garage Co.
Oshman<Levine.
Klosner<Klosner.
Freudenfels<Easmussen.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Lansing.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Lippmann (2.)
Inkelas<Inkelas.
Keiser<Keiser.
Meyer-Stiffen Co<Hosford.
Life Photo Film Co<Alco Film Corp.
Martin<Martin.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Re Hess (Sternfeld.)

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Edward Tait,
Mary Kirk.

TRIAL TERM—(June term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will Lillian Nordica Young.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Kaplan<Schmidt.
Welsh's Sons<Saitta.
Tancer<Vacarini.
Davis<McKenna.
Greenwich Lithg Co<Globe F & F Co.
Starace<Coleman.
Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller.
Calcoti & Co<Cushing.
McCarthy & Bro<Cutrone.
Merritt<Gibbins.
Aldebaran Co<Gold.
Rosenwasser<Glickfeld.
Nichols Power Co<H Burns.
Bevans<Meagher.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Halliday—John J Hynes. Re Lalor (E 238d St)—Theodore K McCarthy. Griffith<Proctor—Edward D. Dowling. Re Redbord—George B Hayes. Archer<Lewinthan—Maurice Deiches.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Rector, &c, Church of Zion and St Timothy<Goldfinger—Edward R Finch. Seligman<Schwartz—William G Peckham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Christian J. Moller<Patrick J McMahon—Herbert J Goodwin. Metropolitan Savings Bank<Martha Huebener—Townsend Morgan. Henrietta Steinberger<James M Ryan—Jacob Katz. Tompkins Kiul Marble Co<Victor A Fuciques—Townsend Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Liposo Co, Ltd—Charles J Turck.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Nov. 27.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Larkin<Farrell.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Rhinelander Real Estate Co<Stebbins Holding Co (3)—Edward F. Moran. Phraner<Westchester Woodworking Co—Joseph P. Hennessy, Valentine<Tully Co—Louis E Sieson. Vause<Cannizzaro—Matthew P Doyle. Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Turner—Daniel P Sullivan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions.

Hayes<Austin et al.
O'Brien<Decker et al.
Diener<Diener.
Hellebrand<Hellebrand.
Kantor<Katz et al.
Wood et al<Kaloke et al.
Wilcox et al<Vause.
Municipal Liens Co<Slosson Co.
Hinze<Hinze.
Small<Hasbrouk et al.
Markowski<Congress Brewing Co.
Shepherd<Life et al.
Re Guild, (Mandamus.)
Pease Piano Co<Stone<Stone.
Robertson, adm'x<Towne et al.
Re Kings Co Trust Co, (Brown.)
Germania Sav'gs Bank<Castarella et al.
Benne<Johanna.
Weinstein<Bouvier et al.
Ottenberg<Davis.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Minnie Cockman,
Charles Johnson,
Minnie Sturm,
John F. Smith,
Cecelia Barnable,
Johanna G. Quinn.
Administration of:
Mike Dello,
Richard C. Proctor.
Accounting of:
Ralph Archibald,
Eliza Crosby,
Rosemary McMahon,
Fannie E. Davis Walden,
Lydia Easton,
Levi Cohen,
James Skelly,
Louisa Muller,
John Krogmann,
Peter Hickey,
Max Berger,
Moses Karnell.
Estate of:
Joseph Miller,
William Malley,
Harry Hernan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,-961.—In Bankruptcy.—WENDELIN HOEPPEL, Bankrupt.

Wendelin Hoeppel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 16th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 2nd, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 20th, 1915.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 8 A. M., July 22. Lieuts. from commands indicated to Training School: E. F. Hayes, 3; F. W. Blohm, 26; J. W. Donnelly, 29; J. J. Fitzpatrick, 154; H. McQueeney, 214; R. Gray, 18; J. P. Collins, 81; J. E. McGrath, 65; T. Brennan, 166; J. J. Wall, Traffic A; 4 P. M., July 22, Patrol. J. Sweeney, M., to 173; to C. Ryan, 169, to 173; F. J. Duane, 172, to 169; 8 A. M., Aug. 2, Matron, E. G. Du Bois, Det. S., to 14, designation as Act. Det. Serg't. 34 Gr.

Temporary assignments: Insp. T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., in command 16 I. D., in addition to his own, 4 days, 9 A. M. July 27; Surgeons A. H. Brown, 6 S. D., in charge 10 S. D., in addition to his own, 8 days, 6 A. M. July 24; P. F. O'Hanlon, 11 S. D., in charge 23 S. D., in addition

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Harlem, Bronx and Dyckman Properties Figure in Small Trades—Ex-Senator McClelland Sells His Dobbs Ferry Estate—New $40,000 Theatre—Many Mortgage Loans Placed.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the realty market yesterday. Harlem furnished two deals, both of which had trade elements, one involving a plot in the Dyckman section and the other a new Bronx apartment.

The former transaction included the purchase by J. Leland Wells of four lots on the north side of Cooper Street, 100 feet south of 204th Street, the entire plot being 100 by 100 feet. They were bought from John Lawson, who took in exchange from Mr. Wells the four-story flat at 237 West 126th Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal. Title to both properties passed yesterday.

The second deal involved the sale by Eliza Keltsch of the three-story dwelling at 422 Lenox Avenue, on a plot 16.7 by 75 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of 131st Street. The buyer was the Hoffman Realty Company, which took it in part payment for the five-story apartment house at 1,900 Daly Avenue, a plot 37.10 by 150 feet, being one of two houses erected there by the Hoffman Realty Company two years ago. The other house was sold a year ago. The property values aggregated about $50,000. The brokers were Smith & Phelps and Scheele & Wiebke.

Harlem Dwelling Resold.

The three-story dwelling at 128 West 119th Street, on a plot 20 by 100.11 feet, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, has been resold by Lizzie L. Hall to Mrs. Eda C. Fleming. The seller acquired it recently at foreclosure proceedings for $17,000.

$30,000 Sale at Dobbs Ferry.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Ex-Senator Charles P. McClellenad his place at Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson, to a client for occupancy. The property is on Clinton Avenue, near the Misses Masters' School for Girls, and contains about two acres, a brick residence, stable, &c. It was held at $30,000.

Brooklyn.

The Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., Henry Rockmore, President, has sold 9,428 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, on a lot 18 by 115, to John Roman; also the northwest corner of Weldon Street and Railroad Avenue, a lot 75 by 97.8, to the Dellon Building Company for improvement, and the northeast corner Euclid Avenue and Glen Street, 145 by 80 feet, to the Marba Realty Corporation for improvement.

John Pullman has sold 355 Douglass Street, near the Fourth Avenue Subway, a three-story single brick tenement, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Mrs. Ellen B. Terry to Morris Finkel for investment.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold at Plandome on Manhasset Bay to a New York client a plot, 100 by 132, on the north side of Central Drive. Ground has been broken for a residence from plans prepared by F. G. Lippert.

The Mercantile Land and Improvement Company has conveyed to Samuel A. Megeath of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., three parcels of upland east of Whitestone Landing, aggregating 36 acres with a frontage of 1,077 feet on the west side of Little Bay and extending back 1,575 feet to Cryder's Lane. The conveyance also includes 7 acres under water. The consideration was $95,000. The purchaser will develop the property for home sites.

New Jersey.

The three-story shingle residence on the east side of South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, has been sold by Vincent S. Mulford to Dr. C. Reckleff. The residence is situated opposite the Mulford estate and was held at $30,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

New $40,000 Theatre.

The New Fourteenth Street Theatre, Inc., filed plans yesterday for a one-story moving picture house, which it plans to build on the plot, 52 by 103.3, on the north side of Fourteenth Street, 157 feet west of Second Avenue. The cost is estimated by Architect L. F. J. Weiher at $40,000.

$100,000 Seventh Avenue Loan.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have procured from the New York Savings Bank a first mortgage loan of $100,000 for three years at 5 per cent. per annum on the property, 430-434 Seventh Avenue, recently taken in exchange for the twelve-story loft building at 115-25 West Thirtieth Street by the F. & L. Building Company.

The Seventh Avenue property is about 50 by 100 and 49 feet from the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street. No definite improvement is planned at this time.

$291,550 in Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following mortgages: $34,800 on 57-61 Downing Street; $10,500 on Grand Boulevard and 188th Street, vacant; $30,000 on 63 and 67 Sullivan Street; $25,000 on 793 Amsterdam Avenue; $7,500 on 30 Sixth Avenue; $51,000 on 175-79 Second Street; $24,000 on 548 Grand Street; $18,750 on 125 West 138th Street.

Commercial Leases.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for George Ehret the store 106 West 125th Street for a term of years to Richman Brothers, ladies' tailors.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 100 East Fifty-seventh Street, just east of Park Avenue, has been leased for a long term of years to Jean & Andree, lingerie, now located on East Sixteenth Street. The house, which occupies a lot 20 by 100, is owned by Henry A. Taylor.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have leased for the Corporation of Trinity Church to the Anger-Brohel Company, manufacturers of macaroni, the entire seven-story-and-basement building 236 and 238 Spring Street, containing 50,000 square feet, for a long term of years.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of years the building at 303 East Fortieth Street for Louis T. Lehmeyer to John Thompson.

Spear & Co. have rented for Mary E. Pinchot the entire building at 211-213 Wooster Street to Nicholas Doddato Company.

Real Estate Notes.

The rapid growth of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens in the past four years since its organization in 1911 has caused the Board of Directors to consider an amendment to the by-laws to increase the membership from 200 to 300 members in orders to take in representatives of the many new manufacturing and commercial enterprices that are coming into every section of the borough.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 18.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $818.45; to the defendant for $18,000.

62d St, 218 West, e s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; L. T. Lehmeyer against Bertha Steinbuehler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $15,881.62; taxes, &c., $191.35; to the plaintiff for $11,600.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against J. L. Young et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,083.44; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

63th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 28.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x 30.7x21.11, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126; to the plaintiff for $100.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 62.5 ft w of Townsend Av, near 172d St, 25x50; adjourned to July 23.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; J. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; J. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, &c., $2,372.47.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $818.45; to the defendant for $18,000.

62d St, 218 West, e s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; L. T. Lehmeyer against Bertha Steinbuehler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $15,881.62; taxes, &c., $191.35; to the plaintiff for $11,600.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against J. L. Young et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,083.44; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

63th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 28.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x 30.7x21.11, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126; to the plaintiff for $100.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 62.5 ft w of Townsend Av, near 172d St, 25x50; adjourned to July 23.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 173d St, 100x 95; William Clark to Bank of Washington Heights, 1,915 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $166,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2x115.9x89.10x100.2, (foreclosure July 16;) Lewis J. Conlan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., July 20; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$175,000

CANAL ST, s w corner of Orchard St, runs s 73x w 65.6x n 24.4x e .6¼ n 48.6 to street x e 65.5 to beginning; Rehsom Realty Corp'n to Louis Jarmulowsky, 152 West 87th St, and another, (mtg $175,000,) June 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 B'way $100

COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 100x 100; Edith W. Lawson to J. Leland Wells, Amityville, L. I., (mtg $10,000,) July 20; attorney, Kenneth McEwen, 30 Broad St.$100

KING ST, n s, 100 ft w of Congress St, 25x 75; Samuel Levy to Peter Capellino, 28 King St, July 21, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x 75; Louis Block to Ida Newman, 103 West 117th St, all liens, July 20 .....$100

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, s w corner of Jefferson St, runs w 78.5x41.6; Rexton Realty Co. to Giuseppe Lavalle, on the premises, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

2D AV, 2,06 w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Julius Padora to R. Weinberg, Inc., 349 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, all liens, July 24, 1914; attorney, A. T. Upson, 14 Wall St. $1

9TH AV, s e corner of 206th St, 40.11x100; Prescott Av, s s, 239.2 ft n e of Bolton Road, 25x105.3; William J. Huston, executor, to William J. Huston, 325 Edgecombe Av, July 7 .....$1

35TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24.11x98.9; Max Heller to West 38th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, ½ part, July 19; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St..$100

35TH ST, 417 West, n s, 199.11 ft w of 9th Av, 25.1x98.9; same to same, ½ part, July 19; same attorney $100

37TH ST, 426 and 428 West, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98; Max Heller to West 38th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, July 19; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St $100

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; same to same, July 19; same attorney..$100

38TH ST, 130 East, s s, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; Frances Spingold to Frangold Realty Company, (Mtg $10,000,) all liens, July 19; attorney, Jerome Wilzin, 35 Nassau St. $1

41ST ST, 306 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to West 38th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, July 19; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St...$100

41ST ST, s s, 800 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; same to same, July 19; same attorney..$100

41ST ST, 424 West, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to West Thirty-eighth Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, all liens, July 19; attorney, Sigmund Rubin, 5 Beekman St $100

41ST ST, 426 West, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to West Thirty-eighth Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, all liens, July 19; attorney, Sigmund Rubin, 5 Beekman St $100

46TH ST, 154 West, s s, 203.3 ft e of 7th Av, 16.9x100.4; Frances Spingold to Frangold Realty Co., (mtg $25,000,) all liens, July 19; attorney, Jerome Wilzin, 35 Nassau St. .$1

82D ST, 337 East, n s, 246 ft w of 1st Av, 21.7x102.2; Sophie Steinberg to Jacob Wildfeuer, 120 East 56th St, (mtg $9,500,) July 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

95TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.8; Isabella Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, ¾ part, all liens, July 12; M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 38 Nassau St. $1

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Emile Meyer to Leybuck Co., 141 Broadway, (mtg $23,000,) all liens, July 20; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway..$200

119TH ST, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure July 15;) Meyer M. Friend, referee, to Lizzie L. Hall, 287 West 89th St, July 20; attorney, L. B. Warren, 261 Broadway $17,000

119TH ST, 67 West, n s, 301 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Levy & Markowitz, Inc., to Julia Levy, Paterson, N. J., (mtg $12,000,) July 19; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row $1

119TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x 100.10; Peter Capellino to Samuel Levy, 54 East 82d St, July 21, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Levy to Anthony L. Parente, 135 Spring St, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

120TH ST, 135 West, n s, 297 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Levy & Markowitz, Inc., to Sarah Markowitz, 135 West 120th St, (mtg $14,125,) July 19; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row $1

124TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Charles B. Ludlow to Harry J. Dietrich, 228 South 9th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 19, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Charles S. Davison, 60 Wall St. $1

126TH ST, 237 West, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; J. Leland Wells to Edith W. Lawson, 504 West 161st St, July 20; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 2 Rector St. $100

127TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; New York Trust Co. to Hubert Herfeld, 948 Fox St, July 20, (mtg $10,250;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $1

128TH ST, 11 West, n s, 166.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.5x99.11; Sophia Harrison to Minnie Salzman, 207 East 58th St, (mtg $10,000,) July 20; attorney, D. Dreschler, 140 Nassau St. $1

128TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x 99.11; Hugo S. Mack, referee, to Jane E. Barney, New Providence, N. J., July 14; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row..$6,000

134TH ST, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; James K. Holly, trustee will of Nathaniel Thurston, to Sophia A. Honer, 212 Kingston Av, Brooklyn, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $21,000

134TH ST, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure July 13;) Alex. A. Tansky, referee, to James K. Holly, 11 Shipley St, Woodhaven, L. I., trustee will of Nathaniel Thurston, July 19 .....$21,000

215TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to Andrew J. Cornick, 328 West 72d St, (mtg $7,500,) all liens, July 19; address, 244 5th Av $1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 375 ft s of 183d St, 25x 60; Kate Clark to James J. Laracy, 450 East 196th St, (mtg $2,250,) July 21; attorney, Kate Clark, 2,209 Belmont Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James J. Laracy to John Clark and another, 2,209 Belmont Av, (mtg $2,250,) July 21; attorney, James J. Laracy, 450 East 186th St. $1

BRONX TERRACE, e s, 50 ft s of 10th Av, —x—x62x105; Charles E. Collins and another to Joseph C. M. Collins, 255 West 131st St, July 20; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St $100

BURKE AV, s e corner of Barker Av, 25x 99.7; E. B. McGarry to Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, July 16; attorney, E. B. McGarry, 660 Burke Av.....$1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 127.8 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; Florence O'Connell to Mary J. O'Connell, 36 West 84th St, June 23; attorney, James D. McClelland, 302 Broadway..$1

KATONAH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 237th St, 25x 85; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Rebecca B. Gourlie, 134 West 104th St, et al, executors, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,900

KATONAH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 237th St, 25x 85; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Rebecca B. Gourlie, 134 West 104th St, et al, executors, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,900

LOT 16, Block 32, map of Ellen M. Hennessy; Nicholas J. Botsacos to W. Parsons Todd, 50 Hill St, Morristown, N. J., (mtg $910,) July 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

LOTS 271 to 273, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Prospect Holding Co. to Lawrence Davie, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 23 and 24, Block C, map of Lester Park; E. B. McGarry to Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, (mtg $2,500,) July 16; attorney, E. B. McGarry, 660 Burke Av...$1

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, n w corner of 204th St, 58.2 to e s of Cadiz Place x54x 21.7, Martin Kennedy et al. to Nancy McArdle and another, 271 East 204th St, (mtg $2,000,) July 20; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers $1

POPLAR ST, s s, 101 ft e of Forest Av, 50.4x105.3; Charles H. Schliess to Carrie B. Ruhlender, 141 West 69th St, Oct. 14, 1914; attorney, Charles H. Schliess, 240 East 61st St. $100

POTTER PLACE, n s, being Lots 441 and 442, Map 3 of New York Private Park, 50x 100; Loretta McArdle and another to Martin Kennedy, 263 East 204th St, (mtg $6,000,) July 20; attorney, Joseph I. Berry, 2,649 Webster Av $1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 10th Av, 21.10x80.4; Laonia A. Dunn to Belville Tomkins, 3,956 White Plains Road, (mtg $2,000,) July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

3D AV, w s, 148 ft n of 167th St, 25x98.5; Ida S. Montfried to Amelia Cooper, 469 3d Av, July 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

183D ST, s s, 125.5 ft w of Intligate Av, 16x 82.3; Samuel Fox to Bertha Fox, 504 East 183d St, July 16; attorney, E. Rolph, 535 East 177th St $100

206TH ST, s s, 319.2 ft w of Ernescliff Place, 25x125; Emma Clark to Charles F. Schinck, 478 West 148th St, (mtg $4,000,) July 19; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

KING ST, n s, 100 ft w of Congress St, 25x 75; Peter Capellino to Joseph Razzetti, 735 East 182d St, July 21, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

MONROE ST, n s, 87.2 ft e of Market St, 25x100; Pierce Brennan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 21, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, 78.5x41.6; Giuseppe Lavalle to Rexton Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, July 20, prior mtg $11,000, 10 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $13,500

34TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; George Fox et al. to Ada I. Anderson et al., 606 West 116th St, July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Emma A. Brown, Newark, N. J., July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney same $3,000

70TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x80; Isabella Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, July 12, due on sale of above, 6 p. c.; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St. $5,000

82D ST, n s, 246 ft w of 1st Av, 21.7x102.2; Jacob Wildfeuer to Sophie Steinberg, 1,603 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, July 15, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

85TH ST, n s, 235.11 ft w of Avenue A, 16.5x102.2; Marianne Bierman to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, July 20, 5 years, 5½ p. c. $4,000

119TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x 100.10; Anthony L. Parente to Samuel Levy, 54 East 82d St, July 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway..$500

122D ST, n s, 73.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x70; Gustav Ehlidorff to Ry. W. Mandeville, 5,110 5th Av, Brooklyn, June 29, 3 years, 6 p. c $3,500

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 201.10; Edward D. Farrell to Bowery Savings Bank, July 15, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $100,000

126TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Edith W. Lawson to J. Leland Wells, Amityville, L. I., July 20, 5 years; attorney, Kenneth McEwen, 30 Broad St. $10,000

127TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Hubert Herzfeld to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, July 20, 8 years; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $10,250

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sophia A. Honer to Angelina Champlin, Paris, France, July 20, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BEECH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Riverdale Av, 50x100; Mary McMahon to Ida C. Rosell, 455 Fort Washington Av, July 20, 8 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Banton Moore, 1 Liberty St. $2,500

CALDWELL AV, 713, e s, 18.9x115; also Caudwell Av, 717, w s, 18.9x115; Rosa Alper to Abraham Axler, 1,325 Franklin Av, prior mtg $12,900, July 19, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. M. Hutner, 320 Broadway $1,750

HUGHES AV, 2,424, e s, 28.8x87.6; Gaetano Salerno to Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 26 Broad St, July 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

LOTS 271 to 273, map of Hunts Point Realty Company, 3 mtgs, each $1,000; Lawrence Davis to Grace S. Witting, 7 Fifth Av, July 20, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $3,000

MERRIAM AV, w s, at s e s of University Av, 125x42.10x42.3x125; Wolf Building Company, Inc., to Abel King, 148 E. 65th St, and ano, (prior mtg. $45,000,) July 20, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. $9,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 111.1 n of 184th St, 120.2x127.2, also Creston Av, w s, 121.7 ft n of 184th St, 127.2x119; August H. Bievers to Blanche Wesselman, 875 West End Av, July 18, 3 years; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St. $3,000

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, n e corner of 204th St, 58.2 to e s, of Cadiz Place x54x 21.7; Henry McArdle to Susan Ashland, 478 St. Anns Av, July 20, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av $2,000

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft s of 162d St, 95x75 to 162d St, 95x50x103.8 to Woodycrest Av, 100.9x236.2x75; Louise Theriot to John J. Hagerty, 56 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, July 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Leslie, F. & McM., 165 Broadway $2,500

ROAD from West Farms, n s, being lot 9, map of Geo. W. Hunt, 28.6x147.10; Ellis Beckemeyer to Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, 441 W. 25th St, July 16, demand 6 per cent.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St. $300

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 10th Av, 21.10x80.4; Belville Tomkins to Lavinia A. Dunn, 2,974 Valentine Av, (prior mtg $2,000,) July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av $4,000

3D AV, w s, 148 ft n of 167th St, 25x141.5; Amelia Cooper to Maria J. Brown, 140 East 150th St, July 20, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

5TH AV, n s, 138.4 ft e of 5th St, 66.8x113.5; Frank Lacativa to Minnie M. Kiefer, 860 Cauldwell Av, July 20, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

170TH ST, 580 East, s s, 17.4x97.8; also Stebbins Av, s e s, at n s of 167th St, 25x 62.6; also land at Yorktown, N. Y., Charlotte J. Herbst to Dorothea Taylor, 202 Grandview Av, Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 20, 1911, due July 20, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St. .$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 66, store and part basement; George Koenig to Adolf Deutsch and another, 60 Avenue A, 3 10-12 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, George Mayer, 405 Lexington Av $1,200

LENOX AV, s e corner of 136th St, store and basement; Aaron Coleman to Margaret F. Doyle, 2,310 7th Av, 6 5-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $2,700

3D AV, 7, store and basement; Annie E. Allin and another to Tony Capelli et al., 751 Gravesend Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. $1,416

126TH ST, 80 and 82 West, coatrooms and privileges; N. Taubenfeld, Inc., to Jacob Gladstone, 398 Hudson Av, Brooklyn, 1 year from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, D. Taubenfeld, 299 Broadway $300

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, n w s, at s s of 149th St, 204.3 to 3d Av x17.3 to Willis Av x 24.11x 76.2x25x100x88.9; Crossways Realty Corporation to United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co., 44 West 18th St, May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1946; attorney, S. M. Strook, 44 West 18th St. .$25,000 to $30,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,755, store, &c; Decatur Construction Co. to Isaac Cohen, 1,402 Stebbins Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, I. Cohen, 1,755 University Av. .....$480 to $600

3D AV, 3,469, store and cellar; Amelia Cooper to Gustave A. Thoms and another, 3,469 3d Av, 4 years and 6 months from July —, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$780 to $840

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, 87; Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America against Jacob Volk et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Van Steenbergh.

8ST NICHOLAS AV, s e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 21.5x66.4; George H. Watson against E. G. Schroeder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

175TH ST, 351 West; City Real Estate Co. against Scott B. Shephard et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

32D ST, 310 and 312 East; Sara Barnett against Sybil Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Marx.

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Tenement House Department against 257 and 259 West 36th St, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

40TH ST, 267 West; Tenement House Department against 267 West 40th St, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

114TH ST, 323 East; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Leah Strauss et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

114TH ST, 321 East; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Vincent Garofalo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

131ST ST, 218 West; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Martha Huebener et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

136TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; E. J. Hancy et al. against William Tubridy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, e s, 109.2 ft n of 224th St, 48x110.9; Jefferson F. O'Reilly against David B. Havens et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT 159, map of Unionport; Lena Ritter against Emma M. Murray et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

173D ST, 555 West; Meyer D. Ludin against Reed Realty Co., owner and contractor..$810

7TH ST, 130 East; Van Wagoner-Linn Construction Co. against Ladislaws S. Schwank, owner and contractor, (renewal) $354

2D ST, 223 East; Raisler Heating Co. against Harris Lustgarten, owner and contractor $185

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 46.8x85; Jacob Sawitz against Mary D. Nesmith and Nesmith Estate, owner; Taft Hotel Co. et al, contractors $165

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 688 and 685; Harry Scher against Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc., et al, May 25, 1915 .....$200

BROADWAY, 1,368 and 1,370; Harry Scher against Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc., et al, May 25, 1915 .....$115

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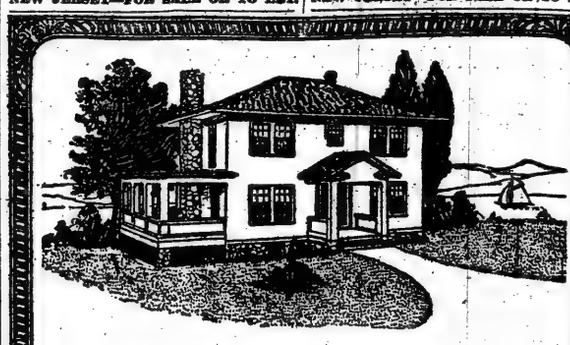
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An unusually beautiful, well planned home on extensive shaded grounds, 100 by 275 feet, in most select neighborhood. Central hall. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor.
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Ten rooms, two bathrooms. All-the-Year-Round Home with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express station on D., L. & W. R. R.; 48 minutes to N.Y. City; 800 ft. elev.; select neighborhood. Country club, golf, tennis, sailing.
Will sell $6,

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Orders of July 17 relating to Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., revoked.

Capt. J. McBride, Jr., C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 77th Company, placed on unassigned list, and will report to commanding officer coast defenses of Pensacola for duty on his staff.

Capt. D. P. Quinlan, Acting Judge Advocate, will repair to this city from Ishpeming, Mich., about Aug. 10 and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty, then to Ishpeming.

1st Lt. E. V. Cutrer, 19th Inf., to this city and report about Aug. 1 to the Judge Advocate General for temporary duty in his office, then to his station.

Orders of May 4 relating to Capt. W. F. H. Godson, 8th Cav., and Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., revoked.

Major W. M. Cruikshank, 1st F. A., is relieved from that regiment Sept. 1, will proceed to United States after that date, and on arrival at San Francisco report to commanding General, Western Department.

Leaves: 2d Lt. E. B. Morton, C. A. C., 20 days; Capt. R. C. Loving, Med. Corps, 3 months; 1st Lt. H. H. Acheson, C. A. C., 10 days, and Lt. Col. F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, 14 days' extension.

Navy.

Commander E. L. Bennett from command of the Hancock to command the Vestal.

Junior Grade Lt. H. S. Haislip, the New Orleans, to the Truxton.

Ensign N. W. Hibbs, the Truxton, to the New Orleans.

P. A. Surgeon E. E. Curtis, the Milwaukee, home, wait orders.

A. Surgeon J. M. Quinn, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Scranton, Penn.

Chief Machinists C. R. Thompson, Charleston Yard Aug. 9, to the Panther, and R. Nourse, the Arkansas, home, wait orders.

Machinists C. Naprstek, the North Dakota, to the Arkansas; H. Chambers, the Panther to the North Dakota, and J. A. Ward to Charleston Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prometheus at Dutch Harbor; Kentucky at North River, N. Y. City; Hannibal at Guantanamo; Louisiana, and New Hampshire at Cape Cod Bay; Eagle at Cape Haitien; Maryland at San Francisco; Glacier at Guaymas; Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, and Utah at Provincetown, Tennessee at Hong Kong; Arkansas at Newport; Vulcan at Portsmouth, N. H.; Virginia and Nebraska at Rockport, Mass.; Georgia at Beverly Farms, Mass., and the Leonidas at Cristobal.

Sailed—Ticonderoga and Wabash, Charleston for Key West; Annapolis, Corinto for Balboa; Hawk and Dunkirk, New York for Buffalo; Montgomery, Norfolk for cruise; Cleveland, Tuxpan for Progreso, and the Dolphin, Northeast Harbor for Bar Harbor.

The fuel ship Marsdall leaves Norfolk Yard about July 23 for San Francisco via Panama Canal.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for nurse for temporary work will be received until Aug. 4. Applicants must be women between 21 and 40 years. The salary is $900 a year. Candidates must be registered nurses of the State of New York.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, has written a letter to President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, alleging that an attempt is being made to violate an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen by permitting the appointment of a person other than an American citizen and a resident of New York State to the position of Superintendent of the Neponset Beach Hospital. It is said that the ordinance was waived with the object of bringing the matter in the courts and testing its constitutionality.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 3 a competitive examination for explosives chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,100 to $2,700 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Graduation in chemistry from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience, including research work along the lines of explosives, are prerequisites. Graduate work in chemistry at a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted in lieu of an equal length of experience. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALEXANDER, TIENE, (No petition;) all equally to ten children.

BLYN, ISAAC, shoe manufacturer, (June 28;) personalty over $10,000; son Nathan gets $300 and no more because he "has ample fortune of his own"; Millie Blyn, daughter, $25,000; Hanna L. Stoff, daughter, $10,000; Henry, son, $5,000; Eva Currick and Rose Levinson, daughters, $2,000 each; residue equally to sons Nathan, Jacob, Henry, Benjamin, and David.

CALLENDER, AMELIA M., (July 6;) personalty, $20,000; Elbert P. Callender, son, gets $2,000 and life estate; at end of two years entire estate goes equally to Hon. Leonard Crouch, Charles E. Wadelton, and John B. Folger"; Mrs. Emma Therese Callender gets $1,000 and life estate; there are $800 bequests to Lisbeth Folger, Frances Wadelton, and Dr. George W. Richardson.

DARRIGAN, THOMAS, personalty, $1,000; $225 each to children, Andrew, Theresa, Anna, and Margaret.

DELAFIELD, FRANCIS, (July 17;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; all to children, Elizabeth R., Julia Floyd Crosby, Cornelia V. R., and Edward H.; a codicil provides deducts $74,000 from Edward's share, such sum having been advanced to him.

GEBHARD, FREDERICK, (July 11;) personalty $11,000; one-half each to brothers, August and Herman.

HENDRICKS, HELEN I., (July 15;) personalty upwards of $10,000; realty, $4,000; brother, Herman W., gets $25,000; residue equally to brother and sisters, Emma, Madeline, and Edith.

MOSEBY, ISAAC, (May 20;) personalty over $500; all to widow, Elizabeth.

SCANLON, SARAH, (Oct. 13;) realty over $1,000; all to nephew, John W. Goodwin.

SCHAFHAUS, (No petition;) all to widow, Bertha C. E.

UIHLEIN, JACOB, (July 3;) personalty over $800; realty over $10,000; widow, Kate, gets life estate in realty and personalty; eight children share in the property.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

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Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House in Jamaica Park, $150 down, balance $18 per month; actual running time from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, 28 minutes; newly renovated 7-room house, bath, all improvements, cement cellar; 2 full city lots, sidewalks, &c.; 5 minutes from station and trolley; perfect title. Call or write at once for particulars. A., Jamaica House, 243 West 34th St.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c., on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 176 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Fort Wadsworth, 32 Grand St., Near Fingerboard Road.—New two-family dwelling, 14 rooms, steam heat; send for descriptive card. Murray's, Lexington Av., 411th).

Real Estate for Exchange.

For exchange, a first class five-story apartment house facing on two avenues, on Washington Heights, where owner could have a seven-room apartment, rent free, and good interest on his investment; would exchange for free and clear Port Washington property for equity of $25,000.
J. E. English, 153 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to lease, private house, with garage, in Borough Park; about $1,000 yearly. L 84 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 3785-5786 Bryant.

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STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 32 William St.

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Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rolling Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

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Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.

Seven rooms, bath, range, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $800 for cash, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Must sell at sacrifice fine twelve-room house, garage, furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; one hour from N. Y., south shore Long Island; cash talks. T 69 Times.

Select bungalow lots; 30 minutes Penn. Station; suitable all year residence; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; bargain. 2,483 Broadway.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address HENRY D. BAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses, every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $30 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Conklin, 109c; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any line business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.—Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Two-acre rich garden and hothouse in high-class residence park on Connecticut shore; unlimited market among cottagers; grapes, pears, quinces, currants, asparagus; room for cottage, with beautiful shade; makes eighteen building lots; bargain $3,000; terms; no triflers. W. T. Yale, Milford, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent large, roomy house or bungalow; extra large living room; good plumbing and heating facilities; situated within walking distance good golf links; preferably near water Long Island or Westchester; within easy commuting distance New York; state full particulars when available, rental, &c. T 84 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Murray Bay, Canada.—Attractively furnished house; five master bedrooms; open plumbing; linen and silver; price $500 for remainder of season, including servant's wages. Harris & Vaughan, 309 5th Av. 31 Murray Hill.

REDUCED RENTALS, FURNISHED COTTAGES.
HUNTINGTON AND SHELTER ISLAND.
D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms
160 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. ATTRACTIVE.
with private baths and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $50 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St., Bignell.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Sublet small elevator apartment, block Riverside, block subway; reasonable. Address A 150 Times.

45TH, 305 WEST.—New Vincent Astor apartments; three rooms and bath; strictly modern. Apply at office.

Luxuriously furnished 3-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Bachelor; one and two rooms and bath; hotel service. 137 West 45th.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms. Phone Schuyler 7100.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Corner, southwest exposure; Summer; $40 West End Av. Geo. A. Kelly; mornings.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 349, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

Location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St.; one apartment of eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room, 20x20; bedroom, 18x20; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent, $2,000; also a six-room apartment, rent, $1,350; immediate possession. Full particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7622.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

Ardsley Hall., 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS), S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

808-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

180th, 860 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

HOTEL ASHTON,
Madison Av. and 93d St., overlooking Central Park; cool, comfortable rooms; room, with bath, for one, $8; with meals, $16 weekly and upward; parlor, bedroom, and bath for two, $12; with meals, $25 weekly and upward; excellent, homelike cuisine.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 265 WEST.—Strangers visiting city can be accommodated with superior rooms and board; $10 to $15 per week.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

72D ST., 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

78D, 260 WEST.—Newly opened, smart, up-to-date house, has luxuriously furnished front room to let; with or without board, at reduced Summer rates; modern conveniences; first floor; accommodations that will cost you half what you would pay at hotels.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Noreca Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; strictly high class; references necessary.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Desirable room; home cooking; private bath; near Riverside; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest; healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 wk.; every. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in Brooklyn, Bronx, or suburban localities, in which to board Jewish children at the rate of $10 per month. Apply by letter only to Superintendent of the Boarding Department of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

48D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 736.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
(Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $6-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

A Villa Alta Inn, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Suburban location, fireproof building, spacious verandas, excellent table, moderate rates; five minutes from station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

Long Island.

HIGH-class house on ocean; 125 guests; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation $7.50; mile long ocean boardwalk; finest, safest bay; superb bathing, fishing, tennis, music, charming society; room and board, $14; two in room, $25 up; week-ends, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, $6, including round trip railroad ticket, ocean bath; Christian owner.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av., (Beach 66th St.)
Phone 415 Hammels.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 134th St.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Excellent board for refined people in beautiful home; convenient; cool; rates $10 and $12. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

A few adult guests can be accommodated; private house; city and country combined; suburbs of Middletown, N. Y.; excellent home table; special diet if required. Phone Schuyler 10177, for two days. 111 West 75th St., city.

Out door life in hills of the Croton water shed; elevation 700 feet; accommodation cottage or tent; artesian well; exceptional table; terms $15; reference required. K. L. Long, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Rooms and board, Kennedy Cottage; beautiful situation; 2 minutes' walk from beach; room $4 to $7, all convenience; rates moderate. For particulars and details address Wm. J. Kennedy, 310 Evergreen Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Healthful mountain suburb; excellent accommodations; beautiful location. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge. (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE in the Adirondack Mountains in connection with first-class hotel, wanted for the month of August; bath and sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children required. Write to B 63 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

27TH ST., 17 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor's rooms, with needle bath, $8-$12; suitable for two; also large single room with bath, $6-$7.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite rooms, bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Room, private bath; room with kitchenette; smaller rooms; reasonable.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

73D ST., 302 WEST.

ROOM AND BOARD; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly furnished; with or without bath; electricity; refined surroundings; private home; Summer concessions.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Superior parlor and bedroom suite; southern exposure; immaculate; $10.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

70TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Chalmers 1915 light master six touring, $650; five-passenger, complete equipment; slip covers, electric starter and electric lights, 6 tires and demountable rims, bumper, extra searchlight, extra tubes, and lot extras; car runs like new; guaranteed. Telephone to see car today, Greeley 8000.

Stearns Silent Knight, specially constructed three-passenger speedster, with disappearing drawer seat, electric lights, dynamo; newly painted, Colonial yellow; completely equipped, overhauled, and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Splendid lot, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; A1 order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most alluring prices. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

Mercer, Speedster, late 1913, $1,100; extra tires, demountable rims, shock absorber, Klaxon, Presto. tools, &c.; any demonstration; needs nothing; bona fide bargain. Jones, 124 East 76th.

Packard, (1916,) touring; 88 H. P. Mercer, (1915,) touring; sl-passenger. CADILLAC, (1914,) touring; fine condition. Turner, St. Jame's Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Three-ton White truck, 7x14 platform body; entire truck in excellent condition; cash price $2,200. Auto, P. O. Box 117, Scranton, Penn.

For Sale—Five-ton motor truck, in best condition; complete, with body. Telephone 3745 Columbus. Ask for Mr. Stuart.

Oldsmobile touring six-cylinder, like new; many extras; will offer cheap. 131 Prince St. Would buy high-class runabout.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; A1 condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford runabout, 1913, A1 condition, $230. 16 Pike St., Tompkinsville, S. I. Phone 1929T.

One-ton commercial truck; perfect running order. Feigel Bro., 185 Wooster St.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent—Packard touring, seven-passenger, late model; reasonable. Krinsy, 4754 Audubon.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

New 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur; reliable. 4411 Plaza.

Packards—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7,565 Col.

AUTOS
for hire. Phone Audubon 3434.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Desirable rooms, $3 and $5; bath.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Dasirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Private family; large, airy room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immediate; telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large, airy room and kitchen; four windows, cool; view of Broadway and campus; housekeeping. Apt. 81.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Breezy; Washington Heights; rooms that are different; elevator; telephone. Smith.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

136TH, 506 WEST.—Southern couple offer cool, cheerful bedroom, $2.50; telephone, subway. Dodge.

137TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th.—Desirable front rooms; lavatory; meals opt

BIND BANK CLERKS AND STEAL $5,700

Two Bandits with Pistols Hold Up Savings Institution at Bloomfield, N. J.

FORCE OPENING OF VAULT

Drive Employes Into Cellar, Gag and Tie Them, Lock Doors of Building and Leave No Clues.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 21.—Just a few minutes before closing time, yesterday afternoon, two men armed with revolvers entered the Bloomfield Savings Bank, bound and gagged two employes and escaped with $5,700 of the bank's funds. The police have discovered no trace of the robbers. The cashier, Alexander Dahl, 35 years old, and the bookkeeper, Frank J. Hochstuhl, Jr., 22 years old, were cut and bruised as a result of a struggle in which the robbers finally subdued them.

The cashier and the bookkeeper were on the point of closing up when two men, with their hands concealed behind their backs, crowded into the doorway. One of them was tall and about 35 years old; the other was short and about 30 years old. They both wore soft hats and dark suits.

One of them shut the door behind him and drawing his revolver demanded the keys to the front and rear entrances. When the keys were turned over, the robber raised his revolver close to the heads of the two frightened bank employes and ordered them not to stir from the spot. In the meanwhile the other robber hurriedly secured both the front and rear doors.

Then he returned to the cashier and demanded that the vault be opened. He drove Dahl into obedience at the point of his revolver, declaring he would shoot him instantly if he failed to comply. With the revolver directly under his nose, Dahl threw open the vault, from which the thieves secured $5,700 in bills.

The cashier and the bookkeeper were then ordered to retire to the cellar of the building. They were shoved and kicked along, and when they offered resistance the robbers, who were powerful of fist, gave them a severe beating. After they were dragged into the cellar Dahl and Hochstuhl were securely bound and gagged. The robbers escaped from the building a few minutes later.

For nearly half an hour the bank employes lay on the cellar floor in a helpless condition. By continuous writhing of his arms and legs, Hochstuhl finally succeeded in pulling a penknife from his trousers pocket. He first cut the bonds of the cashier by slashing the cords that bound his hands. Hochstuhl was freed in turn.

Once free of the ropes, Hochstuhl rushed up stairs shouting "thieves! thieves!" but the robbers in making their escape had not forgotten to lock the front and rear doors with the key which they had taken from the cashier. Hochstuhl ran up to the roof and from the top of the building yelled to the policeman on the street below that the bank had been robbed.

The police battered down the door of the bank, but on examining the premises found no clue that would assist in the identification of the robbers. They questioned the two employes and were satisfied that both Dahl and Hochstuhl were telling the truth.

Immediately after the robbery the Directors of the bank were notified. One of them admitted that the robbers got away with about $5,700.

The railroad agent informed Chief of Police Collins that he noticed two men get on the train that left the station shortly after the robbery, who corresponded to the thieves described by Dahl and Hochstuhl.

MAY BLOCK ELEVATED WORK

Alderman Says New Girders Don't Conform to Contract.

A copy of an opinion by Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk was delivered to each member of the Board of Estimate yesterday, dealing with the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated railroad in Brooklyn, a work that has already proceeded as far as Nostrand Avenue.

Alderman Arnon L. Squiers, representing interests opposed to the third-tracking, which is a part of the Dual System transit contracts, declares the contract is being carried out illegally. He asserts that steel-plate girders are being used instead of the lattice type called for in the contract. Corporation Counsel Polk says in his opinion, that if this is so, the construction constitutes a nuisance, and he reminds the board members that an action in abatement of the nuisance could be started.

The matter came before the board on the request from the Public Service Commission for the approval of an expenditure of $800,000 for the relocation of the lower part of the elevated into Adams Street, so that the structure would not be in part in front of the Borough Hall. The board postponed indefinitely consideration on the relocation matter, and in so doing postponed the third-tracking proposal, which is involved in the relocation question.

BIBLE CONGRESS PLANS.

Program for San Francisco Meeting Completed.

The program of the World's Bible Congress at San Francisco Aug. 1 to 4, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, was issued yesterday. The program includes a prologue designed to exhibit the historical character of the Book, and a succession of papers and addresses dealing with the Bible in as many countries as it was possible to reach.

The speakers will include James Wood, President of the American Bible Society; the Rev. William A. Sunday, the Rev. S. B. Rohold, President of the Hebrew Christian Alliance of America; the Rev. B. B. Warfield of Princeton, the Rev. Abrahams Kuyper, University of Amsterdam, and agents of the Bible Society in the Levant, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, India, Brazil, and Central America.

Dr. Montessori at Exposition.

Dr. Maria Montessori and her chief assistant, Signorina Anna Fidell, will conduct an "international Montessori training course" during August, September, October, and November on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. This course, the most complete ever given by Dr. Montessori, will be open for observation to eminent educators from all parts of the world. Enrolled students will receive personal instruction by her, suggestions and instructions by many leading educators, together with supervised study of international exhibits bearing on education in general. A Montessori bureau in the Palace of Education on the Exposition grounds is prepared to furnish full information.

Blue Serge Suit, $15.

I have a handsome dark blue Serge Suit of my own manufacture, half or quarter lined, plain or patch pockets, English or American models, light in weight, cool, comfortable and well made—this last virtue is the finest of all. I would like to have you look them over. Mail orders filled.

G. N. VINCENT,
894-526 6th Av., at 31st Street.

GROUT PLEA TO THE JURY.

Counsel for the Ex-Controller Says He Has Been Persecuted.

Stephen C. Baldwin ended his summing up for the defense last evening at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a charge of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn. The lawyer pleaded for the defendant as a friend and declared that the conviction of Mr. Grout, now 54 years old, after his many years of service as a lawyer and a public official, meant death and annihilation to him.

Mr. Baldwin occupied two days and a half in attacking the case built up by District Attorney Cropsey, and it was after 6 o'clock when he had finished his review of the thirty-five items in the indictment charging perjury against the defendant, and disposed of eighty-five other items mentioned in the alleged false bank report. The jury must decide whether or not Mr. Grout had guilty knowledge of them. By a ruling of the court the jury cannot use these additional items on which to base a conviction of the defendant.

The tedious review of the testimony was apparently forgotten in the closing appeal of Mr. Baldwin to the jury to set Mr. Grout free. Emphasizing Mr. Grout's long standing and reputation in the community, Mr. Baldwin referred to the character witnesses he called to testify in Mr. Grout's behalf. Among these witnesses were ex-Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen and Alton B. Parker, ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, and Controller William A. Prendergast.

"The greatest thing in the world to a man is his good name," said Mr. Baldwin to the jury. "Had my friend there a good name in this community?" and the attorney's voice dropped to a whisper here: "Do I have to bring witnesses to prove this? Why, every mother's son of you knew it before you came into this room.

"When you leave here to deliberate, don't keep us waiting. Remember that hearts are breaking in this courtroom. I ask you to come back from the jury room and say to me 'Take him back, take him home,' for God knows he has suffered enough. I ask you to say 'Take him home to his wife and children.' Let him pick up the broken thread of his life and let this persecution cease."

The District Attorney will begin summing up for the prosecution at this morning's hearing.

FIREMEN HELD AS BURGLARS

Alleged to Have Robbed Lofts and Started Fire to Hide Crime.

William Maloney and John Ferrick, attached to Fire Truck 20, 154 Mercer Street, were indicted yesterday on charges of burglary and grand larceny.

It was alleged that they and perhaps other firemen in the downtown loft district had been robbing buildings and then setting them afire to hide the thefts.

Early on June 25, Lieutenant Gibney of Truck 20, answering an alarm from 149 Mercer Street, found that the doors of a loft belonging to Max Goldberg had been broken before the fire. After the fire was out silks worth $800 and $400 worth of cutting machinery were missing.

The silks, a pattern, made for the Dorothy Waist Company, were discovered for sale in an uptown clothing establishment. There it was learned that the cloth had been bought from Simon Lidz, 98 Orchard Street. Lidz said he had bought the silk and machinery from uniformed firemen. He said he had been accustomed to buy stuff from firemen. George Dracos, who has a candy store near the fire house, was implicated as an accomplice.

Ferrick and Dracos were held on $5,000 bail. Maloney is away on a vacation, but his lawyer, H. H. Oshrin, promised to produce him today.

Fire Commissioner Adamson, District Attorney Perkins, and three members of his staff are working on the case and more indictments are expected.

THOMPSON FOR PRESIDENT.

Chicago Mayor Willing to Run If Young Republicans Will It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 21.—"I will be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1916 if the younger element of the Republican party wills it."

So said William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, just before he left Los Angeles for San Diego. Then, revealing his tentative platform, the Mayor continued:

"The Republican Party will come back in 1916. The younger blood of the country is demanding plain, practical dealings in our national affairs. That is how it happened that I am honored by being the Chief Executive of the great city of Chicago.

"The people of this country are tired of an Administration that imposes an income tax when our incomes are not so that you could notice them; they are weary of a war tax when our country is not at war.

"The American working man must be protected by a high tariff, or he will receive the deal that he is receiving now—lowered wages, no jobs save for the lucky, no real prosperity—hard times.

"I am not a calamity howler, and I do not criticise President Wilson. But my election in Chicago is indicative of what the plain people believe in and stand out for. I was elected by a plurality of 142,000 votes. I had no organization; my few lieutenants fought gang control and gang methods every step of the way. We have got to have a government in Washington that looks out for the prosperity, happiness, and protection of the plain Americans—the millions of every day sort of citizens—who are the life blood of the arteries of our nation."

EXONERATE FANNY WARD.

Actress Glad to be Vindicated in Dean Divorce Suit.

Miss Fanny Ward, the actress, who was cleared by the report of the referee of the charges made against her in the divorce suit of Mrs. Sarah Jennie Gertrude M. Dean against John Wooster Dean, the actor, said last night that the suit of Mrs. Dean against her for $100,000 for alienating Dean's affections was withdrawn on Feb. 15.

"It was not until yesterday," Miss Ward said, "that I was vindicated of the vicious assaults made against me which culminated in my being named as corespondent. Heretofore I have declined to make any statement in spite of the widespread publicity given to the attacks upon me. The things that have been said were likely to work serious injury to my professional standing, but, after all these months, justice has come to me."

City Hotel Men Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 21.—Daniel P. Ritchey, owner of the Gregorian Hotel, and Mrs. Ritchey entertain fifty members of the City Hotel Men's Association and their friends at the country hotel on Fenmore Road, Scarsdale, this afternoon. Mr. Ritchey recently bought the estate of the late Mrs. W. G. Hitchcock, one of Westchester's show places.

POLICE RAID STOPS POOLROOM BATTLE

Squad Arrives in Midst of Rough-and-Tumble Fight Over Payment of Bets.

VISIT TWO HARLEM RESORTS

Hall Used Mornings for Worship, Afternoons for Gambling, and Nights for Tango.

Residents near Westminster Hall, an old three-story building at 73 Lenox Avenue, between 113th and 114th Streets, have looked with suspicion and curiosity for several afternoons as taxicabs and automobiles rolled up to the hall, which formerly had been popular chiefly among persons afoot, and unloaded men, many of them gaudily clad and wearing jewelry.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon persons near the hall saw several men who came on foot throw a man roughly down the steps from the street entrance and rush in themselves. The man who was thrown from the stairs was the lookout of a poolroom on the inside and those who hurried in were Lieutenant David J. McAuliffe and nine detectives from the staff of InspectorRyan.

When they arrived at the second floor there was a great uproar inside. Crowds of men were locked in rough-and-tumble fights, some were rolling on the floor, others had drawn themselves into corners for safety from flying chairs. The detectives say that before they entered they learned from the shouting that the dispute was over the payment of bets on a horse running at Belmont Park.

As soon as the detectives entered, those inside quit fighting and scrambled for the windows. The detectives found themselves in a large hall which occupied most of the second floor, and because of the many windows they were not able to surround all the men, who numbered about 150, so they began to herd those who were slow to reach the exits into a corner.

In the meantime those who had climbed out upon the fire escape found a detective in the court with a drawn revolver. Several of the fugitives dropped into the court and surrendered, but others went up the fire escape.

Lieutenant McAuliffe and his men got thirty-four prisoners and a lot of racing charts and other gambling paraphernalia.

In one corner of the hall they found a black plush curtained booth. Inside of this was a cabinet on which lay a large, heavily bound book. The detectives thought it was a new gambling device till they learned from the proprietor, Jacob Brown, that he had rented the hall for religious purposes several days a week.

Brown seemed surprised when he learned of the arrest. He said the man who hired the hall for the afternoons told him that they intended to hold a series of prayer meetings. Brown added that his hall was used in the evening by a tango teacher.

While the prisoners were being taken in three wagons to the West 123d Street Station the detectives hurried to 41 West 113th Street, upset the lookout, and hurried to the second floor front parlor. The detectives got thirty-nine men, racing charts, telephones, and some cards and dice.

All prisoners were charged with disturbing the peace. Magistrate Appleton discharged them all in Night Court.

LA FOLLETTE DEFENDS BILL.

Senator Accuses the Shipowners of Being in a Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 21.—"The shipowners' conspiracy" is the way Senator La Follette describes the complaint of shipowners that the new Federal Seamen's law will compel them to dissolve their corporations or register under foreign flags. The Senator says the shipowners are trying to prevent the enforcement of the act. His statement over his signature follows:

"This country is being made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy. The shipping interest is putting forth every influence known to unscrupulous business to discredit the seamen's law. Nothing in this measure will work any hardship upon an American vessel as compared with foreign vessels. The purpose of Congress in passing this law was to equalize the cost of operation by setting free the law of supply and and demand, in order to compel foreign shipowners to come up to the American standard, and Congress gave the shipowners eight whole months in which to prepare for the law.

"How are these shipowners employing this time? Take for illustration the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—most often quoted in the inspired news dispatches. What really has happened is this:

"The Pacific Mail is separating itself from the Southern Pacific in order to comply with the terms of the Panama Canal act. Robert Dollar, who recently announced that he would place his vessels under some foreign flag, had all except two of them under the British flag prior to the beginning of the war in Europe."

SUES FOR HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Onffroy, Freed from Institution, Calls Husband to Court.

Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy, who was recently released from the House of the Good Shepherd on the ground that her commitment there was irregular, procured from Justice Philbin yesterday a writ of habeas corpus requiring John Bertram to produce her two children in court.

Mrs. Onffroy was committed on May 1 for three years on the complaint of her husband after a private hearing before Magistrate McQuade. She was accused of being a habitual drunkard. In the habeas corpus proceedings that brought Mrs. Onffroy from the institution to the Supreme Court she said her husband had taken her to places where there was dancing and drinking, and that she only drank in his company. Justice Shearn ordered her discharge, and said the methods used to have her committed might lead to grave abuses.

After her release Mrs. Onffroy went to her former home at 725 Riverside Drive. During her incarceration Mr. Onffroy began proceedings for a separation. It was said that efforts were making to bring about a reconciliation, but the court action yesterday indicated that these efforts had failed.

A. Mitchell Palmer Sees Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania had an interview today with Secretary Lansing, and it revived the rumor that Mr. Palmer would be appointed Counsellor of the State Department, the post vacated by Mr. Lansing. Mr. Lansing said that the visit had no bearing upon the consideration of Mr. Palmer's name for the counselorship.

84th Remnant Sale Coat and Trousers $16

$25 to $50 Spring and Summer fabrics—piece ends from our Spring season's selling. A very large variety added to daily. To measure only. Fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed. Suit $18.

Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday Until 1 o'Clock **Arnheim**

B. R. T. IN NASSAU TERMINAL

Dual System Contracts Involve 999 Years' Lease at Coney.

The Public Service Commission yesterday approved an agreement between the New York Consolidated Railroad Company and the Nassau Electric Railroad Company by which the B. R. T. interests lease the Nassau terminal at Coney Island for 999 years. The Consolidated is the B. R. T. operating concern whose contracts with the city call for the connection of the Fourth Avenue subway to Coney Island with the Brighton Beach line, the New Utrecht Avenue and Gravesend Avenue elevated roads, and the reconstructed Sea Beach road.

The consideration is $247,000, which is to be charged by the operating company against the cost of construction in the dual system contracts. The city will obtain a right of way for two tracks into the terminal. This will make it possible for trains from the Fourth Avenue subway, whether operated over the Sea Beach or the New Utrecht Avenue line, to enter the same terminal.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Persons Who Passed License No. 1 and Shopwork Tests.

There have been placed, as of July 10, upon the eligible list of men holding license No. 1 the names of the following:

Israel Horwitz	86.55	J. V. Holahan	76.19
David Shappiro	84.07	J. V. Mulholland	76.11
Morris Horowitz	83.72	James Kraft	75.55
Karl Smith	83.48	Michael Lieb	75.77
Sol Abrams	83.32	Joseph Mintzer	75.35
Charles Weiss	82.66	S. W. Fried	75.21
J. H. Lipschitz	82.95	Henry Smithline	75.02
I. P. Brenner	82.61	G. P. Moore	74.72
C. E. Amend	82.40	David I. Kaplan	74.68
L. Frankenstein	82.49	Bernard Meyer	74.41
I. Rosenblum	82.49	Ambrose Murphy	74.20
Louis Kurtz	82.35	B. Rabinovitz	74.03
C. A. Cawley	82.27	Nathan A. Rauch	74.00
Joseph Weiss	80.69	B. H. Wolfman	73.99
Leon Mezwitz	80.14	Aaron Gottlieb	73.93
A. G. Golsner	79.83	John H. Stauff	73.67
Henry Feldman	79.71	C. E. Parish	73.37
Fred Rescori	79.64	Nathaniel Held	73.20
Jacob Liebenson	79.42	Isidor Levenson	72.90
Robert H. Hill	78.52	Louis Banks	72.49
A. L. Smallheiser	78.50	A. I. Feinstein	72.33
George Paucek	78.18	Henry Farb	72.27
J. Meyowitz	78.04	Joseph Schwartz	72.20
H. C. Goodman	77.91	Julius Berkman	72.11
F. Campiglia, Jr.	77.89	E. Liftman	72.11
T. E. Coulton	77.70	D. Goldstone	72.00
Morris Blodnick	77.48	Israel Goodman	72.00
J. J. Zweifel	77.12	B. O'Connell	72.00
J. D. Ehrenreich	76.89	R. J. O'Connell	72.00
Harry R. Starn	76.80	L. K. Zwickel	72.00
H. Dunkelblum	76.41		

There have been placed, as of July 16, upon the eligible list of women holding License No. 1 the names of the following:

Mildred Koenig	89.66	A. H. Knight	80.40
S. M. Hillmann	89.43	Teckla Feely	80.36
Sadie Singer	88.58	C. C. McMurdo	80.36
D. M. Hemming	88.21	Mary F. Ward	80.35
Julia Simpson	87.71	Mary C. Kelly	80.33
Ida Brauer	87.48	Hilda Maud Du Vaugh	80.31
E. D. Bolan	87.30	E. H. Bohmer	80.30
K. U. McCarthy	87.01	B. E. Kroger	80.26
M. M. Carroll	86.83	G. M. Schwarcz	80.25
E. Hoffman	86.30	E. F. Eckstein	80.24
Gawron	86.28	Alice Moffett	80.21
G. Silbereisen	86.26	Marie R. Powers	80.21
M. Schacker	86.09	Mary C. Lake	80.19
L. R. Sturdevant	86.00	Mary G. Bowen	80.15
M. M. Zaffe	85.83	Esther Levy	80.15
A. V. Mahnken	85.81	H. B. Gottlieb	80.14
G. A. Hughes	85.74	Irene Maloney	80.10
H. Welker	85.56	Jeannette Engel	80.06
J. Rank	85.41	B. Zimmerman	80.06
N. Friend	85.39	Louise T. Ryan	80.04
Edith Romm	85.30	M. L. McGrath	80.03
N. G. Harrisson	85.20	Loretta Ritter	80.03
S. H. Davidson	85.13	Vera Schlichtser	80.03
G. E. Flannery	85.11	B. Lewkowitz	79.98
B. M. Klarenmeyer	85.10	Dora Woessner	79.93
L. M. Tobin	85.10	Anna Steplan	79.93
M. P. Christield	85.00	Oberana Stein	79.93
Bessie Gurian	85.00	Fannie Cohen	79.91
Miriam Kiesky	84.98	N. T. O'Donohue	79.90
Anna Robinson	84.96	M. A. Byrnes	79.86
Ida Schiff	84.90	Stella E. Klein	79.85
H. Harris	84.86	I. C. McLaughlin	79.80
Mary J. Murray	84.80	Ethel M. Moore	79.77
Helen D. Heins	84.68	E. M. Lonergan	79.76
E. L. Duester-wald	84.66	Ella A. Rose	79.75
M. Wetzler	84.55	L. E. Barskin	79.75
M. J. Uhlein	84.46	Bertha J. Lattie	79.65
V. A. Tschudy	84.35	E. H. Lappe	79.60
Clara L. Hunter	84.15	Marcella Dillon	79.61
M. Malcolm	84.11	K. L. Wachter	79.61
F. McKeon	84.05	Dorothy Costigan	79.60
M. E. Fanning	84.01	C. F. Driscoll	79.60
F. Abrams	83.90	Thelma Minzie	79.60
A. M. Silverstein	83.88	Grace M. Waldie	79.30
K. M. Kelleher	83.85	Beatrice Garber	79.58
F. Lippman	83.76	C. A. Barry	79.56
E. M. Kelly	83.60	Anna Haurman	79.56
M. Gallagher	83.56	M. E. McNeil	79.56
L. M. Blasius	83.53	B. V. Buck	79.55
M. B. Carroll	83.53	J. M. Markus	79.55
E. Horowitz	83.53	A. W. Heinbockel	79.54
M. McGowan	83.53	M. E. Scanlan	79.45
M. C. Griffin	83.51	Mary Tyne	79.40
G. B. Clemente	83.43	Anna Rothschild	79.40
M. D. Flynn	83.40	M. V. Galena	79.40
M. Steinberg	83.36	Alice Thomson	79.38
Dorothy White	83.36	Sadie Greenman	79.34
Anne Wimpie	83.36	Rose Sampson	79.33
N. E. Smith	83.35	Grace Sheppard	79.27
E. M. Crooks	83.25	Dora Schmidt	79.26
M. G. Haseloff	83.23	Yetta Attinson	79.22
Ida Brauer	83.03	Bertha Ginsberg	79.13
Frances Devany	82.98	Gladys Murphy	79.12
E. L. Lindsay	82.98	B. A. Jacobson	79.11
E. G. O'Donnell	82.89	Anna Borodkin	79.10
Kate Rakowitz	82.86	Ruth E. Bostrom	79.08
Florrie Wolff	82.80	Isabella Purcell	79.08
I. M. Joseph	82.78	H. C. Wagner	79.08
H. Fitzgerald	82.70	M. M. Coulter	79.06
Viola C. Reitz	82.70	Olive M. Meeker	79.06
H. E. Fischhofer	82.55	Ray Sherman	79.06
H. Birnbaum	82.46	F. P. Bimstein	79.01
E. M. Bartley	82.38	E. V. Dobbins	79.01
Anna Herman	82.40	M. E. Speight	79.01
Helen Kogut	82.40	C. A. Bigelow	79.00
A. Rosansky	82.40	Carrie T. Minzesheimer	79.00
E. M. Austin	82.33	Dora Rosenberg	78.97
H. Levine	82.17	Marie A. Brunig	78.96
L. A. Broome	82.16	I. Halperin	78.85
A. A. Chuber	82.13	M. H. Lothrop	78.85
E. B. Larsen	82.06	Edith K. Moore	78.84
C. D. Lord	82.04	M. M. Kidder	78.84
D. Welcher	82.03	Ethel L. Murray	78.91
O. H. Sanderson	81.98	E. M. Chadwick	78.88
E. A. Sittig	81.98	C. M. Coyle	78.80
B. G. Ginsberg	81.96	Edith E. Scott	78.80
Bertha Kolbe	81.93	M. A. Bruderie	78.76
M. L. Reville	81.93	M. Southerton	78.76
S. I. Joyce	81.90	E. Webber	78.76
R. R. McDonald	81.90	Ethel M. Gilmore	78.73
M. L. Croker	81.85	Julia Haleck	78.71
E. R. Vozech	81.83	Edith W. Giles	78.68
E. E. Allen	81.81	Alice C. Farmer	78.66
L. A. Bredemeyer	81.80	L. F. Scanlan	78.65
G. D. Trausch	81.80	Hessie Shaw	78.63
E. M. Weber	81.80	Lena Isaacson	78.60
Mae Collins	81.78	C. G. Wilson	78.60
E. M. McKenna	81.78	Rose C. Feld	78.53
Helen Mallon	81.73	V. F. de Hierapolis	78.53
S. C. Murphy	81.76	M. A. Burgtorf	78.43
R. Newman	81.75	Florence Cetron	78.48
A. Turkenkopf	81.73	Elizabeth Lages	78.46
H. F. Beasley	81.73	B. A. Knowles	78.46
L. Kurtzman	81.68	Alice Cleary	78.46
Zora Maxwell	81.65	Martha R. Leigh	78.44
L. R. Kaplan	81.63	Amelia Simon	78.43
B. Kautsky	81.63	Jennie H. Riley	78.41
M. Kartusinsky	81.61	Melanie Tokajl	78.41
M. L. Weimer	81.57	E. A. Weberpals	78.40
M. E. Heddaeus	81.50	E. H. Wicksman	78.40
A. S. Bierman	81.43	Emma A. Koch	78.35
D. Sugarman	81.41	A. Teichholtz	78.30
M. E. Whelan	81.40	A. M. Worden	78.30
Marion Brick	81.33	Miriam Friedman	78.28
Rita G. Zenn	81.30	Frances Gordon	78.24
A. M. Streitz	81.25	Louise M. Kier	78.21
L. H. Eden	81.23	G. M. McKeon	78.20
E. A. Bluestone	81.22	Gussie Schiller	78.19
E. R. Roos	81.20	I. R. Johnston	78.18
C. Smokler	81.06	Louise F. Miller	78.18
E. M. Talesnik	81.05	Helen M. Stack	78.16
Ethel Price	81.03	Sophia Trau	78.16
R. A. Pierini	81.01	Louise Dahlberg	78.15
T. Silverstein	81.00	Carrie Caldwell	78.11
Anita Boylan	80.98	G. A. Ettensperger	78.10
W. Conway	80.96	Mary A. Carney	78.06
A. M. Schrader	80.96	L. M. Roll	78.05
M. M. Glynn	80.91	M. E. Collins	78.05
A. M. Hannigar	80.90	Annie Endich	78.03
Elsie MacNair	80.86	L. M. Stack	78.03
M. G. Woodworth	80.83	G. F. Guenther	78.03
Nellie Pinsky	80.81	Irene Kennedy	78.03
Elfreda Clark	80.81	Florence Wessel	78.00
C. Rosenbe	80.78	Ruth A. Block	77.95
F. A. Vupilleumier	80.76	C. J. Anderson	77.90
Rose Dobry	80.76	M. Collins	77.83
Maria O. Ford	80.71	C. Dylewski	77.78
Elva Wald	80.70	H. F. Fanning	77.78
Alice Green	80.68	Anna M. Hinck	77.78
Harriet Sworsky	80.65	E. C. Glutsch	77.75
Helen M. Keegan	80.61	C. C. Connaughton	77.73
Vera A. MacHale	80.61	M. Iqn	77.73
Mary A. Mahoney	80.60	T. E. Auwerda	77.60
Mary V. Hartnett	80.60	Henrietta Brown	77.58
J. Moskowitz	80.58	F. M. Simpson	77.58
Fanny Goldberg	80.56	K. L. Barry	77.55
Edith G. Eltz	80.54	Anna Lefrak	77.52
Anna M. Tunny	80.51	Dorothy Dean	77.51
R. Schneideman	80.50	Ella G. Mednick	77.51
G. C. Swendeman	80.50	Mary I. Feathers	77.51
A. R. Kennedy	80.50	Irene M. Darby	77.50
K. M. O'Brien	80.48	Janet S.	77.50
Sara Zalleis	80.45	E. F. S.	77.50
Evelyn Callahan	80.41		

Lena Weinman	77.36	Harriet S. Trapp	74.03
Clara E. Hunter	77.45	Marie V. Kane	74.00
Ethel M. Hulse	77.40	Mary Hamilton	74.58
Frederica Bogert	77.43	Ada Nicholas	74.53
B. Grinstein	77.35	Frances Crandall	74.51
E. S. M. Roessler	77.36	F. A. O'Connell	74.48
L. V. Sheerin	77.34	Cecilia M. Scully	74.43
Mary Schwartz	77.33	Lucy A. House	74.41
Julia M. Boden	77.32	Julia R. Burns	74.40
Cather'e Goldner	77.26	M. U. Madden	74.38
D. G. Wolff	77.26	F. Fitzpatrick	74.35
Florence Plotkin	77.23	Lena Stemple	74.33
Anne M. Wadsworth	77.23	M. E. Bauman	74.36
M. E. Cliset	77.21	Loretto R. Ennis	74.36
E. M. Jonnston	77.21	Saidee E. Meyer	74.35
M. W. Wilman	77.20	M. D. Flannelly	74.33
E. R. Schapiro	77.18	Mildred Gruaho	74.33
S. G. Lipman	77.13	Louise Rennert	74.33
H. B. M. Menze	77.10	G. M. Korb	74.28
Rose Epstein	77.10	Stella A. Yuells	74.26
Myrtle Sweeney	77.08	May R. Blake	74.25
G. Scanlan	77.08	A. Greenwald	74.18
B. Piccirilli	77.05	K. E. Kelly	74.16
Marie L. Fels	77.05	E. J. Stone	74.13
Celia Freezer	77.03	Grace K. Nearey	73.98
C. A. Mansfield	77.03	Mae B. Medler	73.95
H. U. Coughlin	77.00	Anna I. Brett	73.95
M. J. Cantrell	76.96	H. M. McGuirk	73.91
Dickstein	76.93	Lillie Manheimer	73.86
G. E. Weiandt	76.93	L. Jurgens	73.85
Clara Kraker	76.91	Anna R. Pinus	73.85
M. T. McManus	76.90	Mary M. Dullea	73.81
F. A. Betts	76.89	Frances A. Smith	73.78
B. M. Keown	76.88	Bertha Brainin	73.76
Josephine Pratt	76.82	E. L. Kottemann	73.76
Marguerite Burns	76.81	E. E. Krausz	73.75
Frances Marks	76.81	Alice R. Lowenhaupt	73.75
A. D. Farrell	76.80	Edith Wissmann	73.75
C. A. Swanton	76.79	Marie B. Cremer	73.73
Sara Morgenstern	76.77	F. C. Brown	73.71
Harriet Rose	76.75	A. G. Healy	73.71
Mary P. Barry	76.73	Christine Laub	73.70
Anelia Meissner	76.71	Ethel Gordon	73.68
Stella Mercer	76.70	Anna V. Seery	73.68
Alice Finnegan	76.70	Esther J. Trynz	73.68
B. A. Ackerman	76.68	Kate A. Burdette	73.66
M. A. Sullivan	76.66	E. M. Dougherty	73.66
Theresa Cohn	76.63	K. Gessner	73.65
Grace E. Sharts	76.65	Dorothy Sheffel	73.66
M. M. Seigel	76.60	E. J. Devereux	73.65
J. A. Gilmore	76.58	C. Hourigan	73.63
R. A. Leweck	76.58	Dorothy Van Valkenburgh	73.58
E. L. Duinkerke	76.56	F. L. O'Neill	73.48
S. Tannenbaum	76.56	Etta M. Acker	73.46
T. P. Neumann	76.52	Marietta Martin	73.45
M. M. Maltese	76.50	F. O'Connor	73.40
F. Feldscher	76.50	Addie E. Devison	73.30
Evelyn Weis	76.48	V. M. Marshall	73.23
L. Rindfleisch	76.47	Gertrude F. Roe	73.23
M. K. Force	76.46	K. E. Gill	73.21
Anna M. Ged	76.46	Mary C. Regan	73.21
Louise B. Graz	76.45	Isabella Mullen	73.16
J. Ellison	76.43	Bessie Glass	73.11
E. M. Mager	76.36	M. S. Wasserstein	73.11
B. Markowitz	76.36	Ruth Stewart	73.06
M. J. Conrad	76.35	Agnes J. O'Reilly	73.05
Ida Rubin	76.30	Rose M. Dolan	73.00
Agnes V. Nagle	76.34	Sarah Zimmer	72.96
Sarah Malbin	76.33	M. G. Monaghan	72.48
B. J. Solomon	76.31	R. E. Seymour	72.45
B. L. Marx	76.31	Mary C. McCabe	72.41
Alice R. O'Leary	76.28	F. L. Haley	72.40
Sara Wachsman	76.28	May R. Blake	72.35
M. H. McNary	76.21	F. N. Murphy	72.36
Marion E. Auld	76.20	Ethel Graham	72.35
E. E. Levine	76.20	L. McMahon	72.33
Pauline Mantin	76.20	E. Smolinsky	72.33
Viola M. Dake	76.18	Margaret Gray	72.26
B. L. Cornell	76.16	Marie A. Kelly	72.26
F. Vendrovsky	76.16	G. Von Rhee	72.23
Ruth Murphy	76.14	Edna Meng	72.23
Alice M. Fay	76.13	Mary E. Robson	72.22
J. B. Herm	76.11	H. M. Hatscher	72.16
A. B. Northam	76.11	Pauline Donovan	72

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,999. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON NOTE REACHES BERLIN TODAY; WARNING PHRASE RECALLS MONROE'S; TEUTON FORCES PRESS IN ON WARSAW

PRESIDENT RUSHES REPLY

Final Notice Cabled to Berlin at Close of Night Conference.

LIKELY TO SURPRISE BERLIN

Expression "Unfriendly Act" Is Historic in Diplomacy and Regarded as Extreme Warning.

FUTURE LIES WITH GERMANY

Further Attacks on Americans Almost Certain to Cause Severance of Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American Government's note to Germany regarding submarine warfare is on its way to Berlin by cable, or, perhaps, has already reached the German capital. It was sent last night following the conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, at which the communication in its final form was approved by the President. The text of the document will be furnished to the press tomorrow evening for publication in newspapers on Saturday morning.

From now on the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States will be dependent on the manner in which German submarines conduct operations against merchant vessels flying the American flag or having American citizens aboard. The plain inference from the language of the American note is that submarine attacks that result in the sacrifice of the lives of American citizens, if these attacks are not made according to the recognized rules of international law, will be construed by this Government as justifying a resort to measures necessary to maintain neutral rights at sea.

Germany is told that such violations will be regarded as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and that this Government will leave no act undone to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens.

The tone of finality in the note suggests that a response for Germany is neither expected nor necessary, although the opportunity for a reply is given in a renewal of the demand for a disavowal of intention to cause the death of American citizens in the Lusitania disaster. Reparation for the death of these Americans also is demanded for a second time. While it is taken for granted that the German Government will reply to these particular representations, the answer which this Government most desires short of an eleventh hour acknowledgment of the justice of the American position will be found in a discontinuance of the practice of torpedoing merchant vessels without giving those on board of them an opportunity to escape to places of safety.

Avoid American Ships.

There have been indications recently that German submarine commanders were exercising great care to avoid torpedoing vessels of American register. But the practice of sinking other merchant ships without warning has not been discontinued, and therein lies the danger of the present situation. The United States holds that if a British ship carrying Americans is sunk without warning by a German submarine and Americans are lost, Germany will be placed in the position of defying this Government in its declaration of principles governing the rights of American citizens on the high seas.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, pointed out to the State Department recently that since the Lusitania disaster no American ships had been attacked by German submarines, except the Nebraskan, and in that case the German Government expressed regret and explained that it was due to the error of mistaking the Nebraskan for a ship of one of Germany's enemies. However, this statement does not cover the situation sufficiently to give rise to any belief that Germany will apply equal care in the cases of British or French merchantmen carrying American citizens.

It is said that the President has not overlooked the strong possibility that a crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States may be produced at any moment by the death of Americans through submarine attacks. No information is obtainable as to what course will be followed by this Government in such an event, but there is a strong opinion here that the United States would sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and that this might be followed immediately by the convening of Congress. The significance of an extraordinary session of Congress is found in the fact that the Constitution gives that body the sole authority to declare war.

Shock for Germany.

That the American note has given an acute aspect to the critical situation between Germany and the United States is apparent to all those acquainted with the terms of the communication. Officials are impressed by reports that the German newspapers are unwilling to believe that the German note of July 8 is taken by this Government in any other than a friendly spirit. If the German newspapers reflect official and popular opinion, there is bound to be great disappointment in Germany when the American note is published there. In fact, it is likely to shock those who believed that the United States would ac-

Continued on Page 2.

Not a British Ship Sunk by Submarine in a Week, Although 1,326 Vessels Entered or Left Port

LONDON, July 22.—So far as British vessels were concerned, the German submarines drew a blank during the week ended yesterday. Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk.

It was the first week since the war began that some loss to British shipping had not been occasioned by German cruisers, mines, or submarines.

During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

The German war zone decree went into effect on Feb. 18. Since then the weekly losses of ships and lives from torpedoes have been as follows:

Week Ending	Vessels.	Lives.	Week Ending	Vessels.	Lives.
Feb. 25	11	9	May 13	2	1,260
Mar. 4	1	0	May 20	7	13
Mar. 11	7	38	May 27	7	7
Mar. 18	6	13	June 3	19	32
Mar. 25	7	2	June 10	36	21
April 1	13	165	June 17	19	19
April 8	8	13	June 24	3	1
April 15	4	0	July 1	9	29
April 22	3	10	July 8	15	2
April 29	8	0	July 15	12	13
May 6	24	5	July 22	2	0
			Total	218	1,652

Of the two vessels torpedoed in the present week, the Russian steamer Balwa was attacked on July 16. On the following day another Russian steamer, the General Radetzky, was torpedoed. Both hailed from Riga, and the crews of both were saved.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO IVANGOROD

Great Vistula Fortress South of Warsaw Now Attacked by Austro-German Armies.

LINES CLOSING ON CAPITAL

Country Laid Waste by Czar's Forces—Windau Burned Before Evacuation.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.—The Austro-German armies continue to press the Russian forces defending Warsaw, and, while they have made progress at some points, they have not as yet made any serious breach in the well-fortified inner lines defending that city.

The Russians, it is true, have been pressed back to the bridgehead positions directly west of Warsaw and into the fortress of Ivangorod, further to the southeast on the Vistula. But at these points they are probably in a better position to offer stubborn resistance to their opponents.

The two attacks that are being made from the north along the Narew River by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and that which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing from the southeast, between the Vistula and Bug Rivers, apparently have been held up, or the Germans are waiting for an opportune moment to move forward and catch the Russian armies should it be decided to evacuate Warsaw. At any rate, the Berlin official statement does not claim any advance for von Mackensen, while the report, although it states that the Russians have ceased their counter-attacks along the Narew, does not mention any success on the part of von Hindenburg.

Warsaw's Position Desperate.

However, should the Russians hold Warsaw it would surprise the military critics in the allied countries, who have discounted the loss of the city. Attacked from all sides by opponents possessed of superiority in guns and munitions, Grand Duke Nicholas, although able to deliver some stinging counter-attacks and inflict heavy losses on the Austro-Germans, must in the first place consider the safety of his armies, the loss of which would be much more serious for the Russians than retirement from the Polish capital and the territory around it.

In the region of Shavli, on the Dubissa River, and on the Mariampol-Kovno Road, the Germans claim a series of successes, but nothing is said of this fighting nearer Riga, for which city another German army is heading.

In falling back the Russians are employing the tactics with which they harassed Napoleon in 1812. That is, they are not only burning all bridges and destroying roads, but are laying waste the countryside with fire and dynamite, removing such provisions as they can, destroying such as they cannot take away, driving cattle and other live stock before them, and leaving for the invader a ruined and desolate waste.

All Courland is been laid waste and Windau, in flames, sent up a glow visible many miles away.

Austrian Review of Situation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 21, via London, July 22.—The offensive of the allied armies in Poland is proceeding with machine-like regularity and has now entered the decisive stage of the struggle in South Poland, namely, a battle for the possession of the important railroad line connecting Chelm, Lublin, and Ivangorod, and of these strategically important cities.

The Russians, although clinging desperately to every undulation of the water course in the broken, sandy country, have been driven from one advanced position after another and forced to fall back upon their last and main line of defense south of the railroad.

The long battle line has been considerably shortened owing to the northward movement of the armies, and the Russians thereby have been enabled to concentrate in heavier force. But the same factor frees considerable masses of the allied troops to be used for a concentric attack against the new line.

The advance has been executed under highly unfavorable conditions. The allies have had to force their way

Continued on Page 3.

AVOID THAT BREAKDOWN. Take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative. Very palatable during hot weather, with seltzer and a dash of lemon.—Advt.

FALL OF GORIZIA AND TOLMINO NEAR

Austrian Fortress Said to be Practically Surrounded by Italian Armies.

THEIR POSITION PRECARIOUS

Furious Austrian Attacks Fail to Break the Investing Lines—Battering the Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The position of Gorizia, practically enveloped on all sides by the Italians, is hourly becoming more precarious. The great turning movement is simply sweeping all before it. With irresistible dash the Italian troops so far have driven the enemy from their path wherever he has been encountered.

A fresh gain of ground is recorded today in favor of General Cadorna's troops, who, facing heavy artillery, continue to press forward, wrenching the country from the enemy yard by yard.

While Gorizia in the south is being hard pressed by the Italians, Tolmino in the north, hardly less important from a strategic point of view, is practically surrounded. General Cadorna, thanks to superior organization and the skill with which he has manoeuvred his armies, has been able simultaneously to attempt the reduction of Tolmino and Gorizia.

The fight for Gorizia continues with unabated vigor. The progress of the Italians is slow but sure. Heavy artillery is battering to pieces the Austrian defenses. Throughout last night the struggle between the two armies was of a desperate and sanguinary nature. Despite fierce Austrian attacks the Italians held their ground and toward morning advanced to the neighborhood of Plava, where they drove the enemy back with heavy loss.

So far all attempts to force the Italian enveloping line have failed disastrously, the enemy being pursued in turn and driven from the trenches, with the result that these severe engagements have allowed the Italians to secure a firm footing on the lower left bank of the Isonzo. The battle is still raging.

UDINE, Italy, July 22.—The battle of Gorizia and the Carso Plateau is assuming great proportions. From Gradisca and Cormons the Italians are attacking the Podgora and Sabotino Mountains, which, although on the right bank of the Isonzo, dominate Gorizia, while an Italian contingent is holding Plava, notwithstanding constant Austrian attacks, and forcing their way against Monte Santo. These mountains form the greatest defenses of Gorizia.

The top of Podgora is crowned with five forts, having in them long-range cannon, which can reach as far as Cormons, while the whole slope is crisscrossed with trenches which have sliding armored shutters.

Whenever the Italians succeed in gaining a part of a trench here the Austrians before taking to flight obstruct the remainder of the entrenchment with a wall of quick-drying cement.

Cadorna Satisfied with Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—General Headquarters is well satisfied with the reports from all the Italian fronts. All along the Isonzo the advance continues most vigorously, aiming to cut off Tolmino from Gorizia, surround the latter, and occupy the Carso chain.

On the Carnic Alps the fortresses of Predil Pass have been bombarded from the south and Malborgheth from the west, both sides threatening Tarvis junction. In Cadore the Italians have been reinforced by a brigade of Alpine chasseurs, with the Garibaldi brothers, who are determined to settle the old family accounts with Austria.

Further west the forces which must ultimately close around Trent are advancing from Val Sugana and the valleys formed by the Adige, Chiese, and Noce rivers and their tributaries.

RIVAL OFFICIAL VERSIONS.

Austrian Bulletin Mentions That Italians Use Gas Bombs.

ROME, July 22.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office tonight says:

The situation in Tirolo, Trentino, and Carnia is unchanged. On the Isonzo

Continued on Page 3.

International Insurance

Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard advocates it "of the nations, by the nations, for the nations." Read his article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times now. The Times is always sold out early.

PLAN COTTON POOL TO ALLOT EXPORTS

Would Work Under Agreement Whereby Britain Would Not Disturb Shipments.

NO CONCESSION BY OFFICIALS

This Government Could Not Formally Recognize Violation of the Principle of a Free Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Formation of a great American cotton pool to handle exports to Europe under an agreement with the British Government has been proposed informally to the State Department as a means of equitably distributing among the producers such cotton trade as Great Britain and her allies permit to be carried on with neutral countries without interference on the high seas.

Any arrangement of this kind would have to be made directly between the British Government and the cotton interests without participation or approval by the State Department. Officials point out that to accede to any restrictions upon trade between neutral countries in non-contraband would mean abandonment of the principle of freedom of the seas laid down in various notes to Great Britain and about to be stated with greater insistence in another communication now in preparation.

It has been suggested, however, that, pending the settlement of the differences between the two Governments, American officials might informally aid the cotton shippers and exporters in any effort they might make to facilitate their trade. It was announced recently that Great Britain would be willing to enter into an agreement not to interfere with cargoes of cotton for neutral countries provided no more was shipped to each country than the normal amount consumed there.

The British Embassy here has been active in negotiating for an arrangement which would relieve the cotton trade, and embassy officials express confidence that some practical scheme will be worked out.

GERMANY WARNS HER WORKERS HERE

All Working on Munitions for Foe Liable for Treason and Possible Prison Terms.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official declaration is published here, calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy, render themselves liable to prosecution for treason under Paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the Penal Code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offences, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The German warning to Germans in neutral countries, working in factories that supply munitions to the Allies was discussed by a State Department official with interest tonight.

"As I understand the law of German citizenship," said he, "it is quite possible that Germans who may be working in factories furnishing war supplies to the Allies can be held liable under the Criminal Code of the empire. The law of Germany is wholly unlike ours as to the locus of a crime, and the courts of the empire may try for a crime committed in any foreign country or anywhere on the high seas.

"What the attitude of the United States Government would be if a naturalized German should ever be apprehended and charged with the crime of treason under the circumstances stated cannot be said, but it is not unlikely that this Government would take every possible step to protect such a citizen of this country. It goes without saying that the German Government would never attempt to demand the extradition of any German who may have offended in the manner indicated, and that if such a demand were made this Government would never comply."

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 23.—About 20,000 persons in Bridgeport are making munitions, and of the approximately 4,000 workers having German names an official of the Manufacturers' Association estimates perhaps 600 were born in Germany, and hence are subjects of the Kaiser. Labor leaders, when told tonight of the Berlin announcement, said they did not see how it could be effective since the German Government could not touch German subjects in this country.

TORPEDO BOAT THAT FLIES.

Admiral Fiske Invents a Craft to Attack Fleets in Harbors.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An aerial torpedo boat for attack on ships in protected harbors is projected in patents just issued to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske of the Navy War College. The plan contemplates equipping a monster aeroplane with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation navy type. Swooping down at a distance of five miles from the object of attack, the air craft would drop its deadly passenger into the water just as it would have been launched from a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion and it is off at a speed of more than 40 knots toward the target.

Admiral Fiske believes the flying torpedo boat would make it possible to attack a fleet even within a land-locked harbor. The range of the newest navy torpedoes is 10,000 yards, and even the older types will be effective at 7,000 yards. Carried on a huge aeroplane, the 2,000-pound projectile would be taken over the harbor defenses at an altitude safe from gunfire. Once over the bay, the machine would glide to within 10 or 20 feet of of the water, the torpedo rudders would be set, and it would be dropped to do its work while the aeroplane rose and sped away.

Aeroplanes to carry a ton of dead weight have been perfected by several countries.

It is proposed to drop from aeroplanes a torpedo that can be guided by radio impulses during its fall and sent with absolute certainty to its mark.

SEARCH FOR BOMB IN ORDUNA'S HOLD

Austrian Longshoreman Hidden Four Hours Aboard Ship with Allies' War Munitions.

SEVEN AMERICANS ON LINER

Intruder Says He Merely Sought a Place to Sleep, but Fails to Explain His Movements.

Alarmed by the discovery that an Austrian longshoreman had spent four hours hidden aboard the steamship Orduna Wednesday night, the officers of the Cunard liner kept her crew busy the remainder of the night in a diligent search for possible bombs or dynamite he might have concealed in the vessel.

The Orduna sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a big cargo of munitions of war for the Allies and 195 passengers, seven of whom were Americans. The search was continued until the hour of sailing, but without finding anything suspicious, and the Austrian was questioned repeatedly, but without getting any information from him beyond the statement that he had gone aboard the vessel to sleep.

He gave his name as Joseph Garson and said he was a native of Trieste, Austria. He is 40 years old. He was on the company's books as a Swede, and the discovery of his nationality was a shock to the Cunard officials. It was suspected Garson had sneaked aboard the Orduna to secrete an explosive in the war munitions going to the Allies, with the intent to sink the big vessel in midocean.

Big Cargo of War Munitions.

The cargo of the Orduna, estimated to be about 10,800 tons, included the following war munitions

3,800 cases of cartridges.
594 rubber tires.
634 tons of wheat.
14,325 billets and bundles of steel.
188 barrels of crude metals.
288 coils of wire rope.
338 barrels of zinc oxide.
84 pieces of pipe for submarine tubes.
107 autos.
100 cases of auto parts.
4 chassis.
326 rolls of tent cloths.
986 cases of empty shells.
15 cases of motor cycle parts.
404 cases of infantry equipment.
210 bundles of boat oars.
765 cases of brass rods.
220 cases of fuses.
30 barrels of nickel blanks.
17 cases of revolvers.
60 cases of aeroplanes and parts.
1,018 cases of copper rods.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday night two of the Orduna's firemen saw a tall, dark man sneak down into a stoke hole and disappear. They thought that it might be a German spy going to plant a bomb in the coal, and the firemen rushed to the second engineer's cabin and reported what they had seen. The second engineer went below with the firemen and searched the stokeholes thoroughly, but could not find any one.

Searching the Ship.

Then they went to the Quartermaster on duty at the gangway to ask if he had seen any stranger go ashore since 8 o'clock. He replied positively that no one had passed him. The firemen were positive they saw a man about 5 feet 11 inches, strongly built, unshaven, with a bristly mustache, face and hands soiled by work, dressed like a longshoreman, go into the stokehole.

The matter was then reported to Chief Officer E. C. Clapham, who sent for members of the crew to assist in making a thorough search of the ship fore and aft, above and below decks, in cooperation with the special policemen from the pier. One of the firemen went with the searchers and the other remained at the gangway to identify the intruder in case he went ashore.

No trace of the man could be found until he was caught at midnight going down the gangway to the pier to get his overtime, and was recognized by the fireman as the man he had seen go into the stokehole just after 8 o'clock. The man gave his name as Joseph Garson, and he had papers to show that he was an Austrian, born at Trieste. The pier officials searched the books and found that he was down as a Swede, and had been working the winches on the decks of the Cunard steamers for the last two or three weeks.

Garson Hazy About Movements.

Garson said he had gone into the stokehole looking for a corner to sleep for a short time, but had only remained there for a minute or so, as the heat was too great for him. Where he passed the intervening time between that hour and midnight has not been discovered. He is the first cargo man found on board any Cunard steamship after working hours at night, and the fact that he was an Austrian caused great uneasiness.

The remainder of Wednesday night was passed by the crew of the Orduna under the instructions of the officers and engineers making a search in the coal bunkers, stokehole, and other likely places for any bomb that might have been stowed away by Garson while he was on board, but they did not find anything of a suspicious nature. The hatches had all been put on the holds and battened down, so that he could not have had access to the cargo.

While the search was going on Garson was requested to wait on the pier and continue his overtime at 50 cents an hour until the Orduna had been thoroughly examined. In the morning he was put through a severe examination by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, who has a big force of detectives engaged on the steamship piers looking after the interests of the freight shippers, but he could not get anything out of Garson.

The man stuck stoidily by his statement that he had not done any harm, and had only gone to look for a place to sleep on the Orduna. Where he finally lay down he did not seem to be able to explain. The officers of the ship told the officials on the pier that there were a hundred places where a man could stow himself away and hide for two or three days until some one stumbled over him in a vessel the size of the Orduna.

Americans Defy Submarines.

Garson was detained on the pier until long after the Orduna had sailed for Liverpool, and after undergong a final

Continued on Page 2.

Every good liver should take CARABANA Water for his liver's good. 35c., all druggists.—Advt.

TWO DEAD, TEN WOUNDED IN OIL RIOTS; BATTLES BY DAY AND SNIPING AT NIGHT; TROOPS READY TO MOVE IN AN HOUR

Sheriff's Deputies Now Guard Oil Works; State Troops May Be Called Out Today

Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler of the New Jersey National Guard, after a visit last night to the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne and the scenes of the rioting there, told Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County:

"If things continue as they have today, I agree with you that you will need State troops. But I think you ought to try to manage things tonight with your own men. I will meet Governor Fielder tomorrow morning, and if the situation is as grave then as it is now, with the Governor's approval I will call out the militia."

Sheriff Kinkead then ordered out 250 armed deputies and stationed them around the works and installed searchlights on rooftops to light the neighborhood so as to prevent a surprise attack upon the plant.

Previously the Sheriff had sent this word to Governor Fielder:

"Neither I nor the Strike Committee can longer control the situation here. I have 250 deputies waiting orders in Jersey City, but I hesitate to call them. The strikers cannot distinguish between them and oil company guards. We need the militia. Only uniforms will impress the strikers."

JACK ROSE BITTER AGAINST BECKER

Not a Stool Pigeon, He Says, but Collected $10,000 a Month Graft for Lieutenant.

NO "SYSTEM" SHARED IN IT

Whitman's Father's Friendship for Policeman Made District Attorney's Path Hard.

While ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers were casting about yesterday in the hope of finding some eleventh-hour proceeding to save Becker from paying the death penalty next Wednesday, Jack Rose, chief State's witness at Becker's two trials, came to town and in an interview, which, he said was the first with one exception that he had ever authorized, replied to Becker's death-house statement, in which, Rose declared, Becker made him the chief issue.

Rose's voice quavered with anger as he referred to the "Judas-like" character of Becker, who, he said, admitted in his statement that he was already "plotting to throw me to the wolves" while Rose was in Pollock's house after the murder of Rosenthal, "suffering the tortures of the damned." He asserted that he was Becker's graft collector, not his stool pigeon, as Becker described him, and that he tried to save Becker from himself when Rosenthal began to make his disclosures.

He said Rosenthal never would have been murdered if Becker had been willing to put up $5,000 to send him away. Finally, he declared that Governor Whitman, as District Attorney, was always hoping against hope that Becker was not involved in the murder, for Becker as a patrolman had been a protegé of Whitman's father.

Rose talked last night at the office of his lawyer, Bernard H. Sandler, at 261 Broadway. He said he had been with Reginald Wright Kauffman, the writer, all day.

Collector, Not Stool Pigeon.

"Becker's whole statement is an expression of his hatred toward me," Rose said. "It wasn't a statement, anyway, but an appeal. I am a great deal sorrier for Becker than Becker ever was for me, but I realize that I have much to be thankful for that I became a witness for the State, when Becker had admitted that after the murder, while I was suffering the tortures of the damned, Becker was seeing Jerome and Hart at the Bar Association and was planning to cast me aside.

"If I had stuck for Becker, as I had every intention of doing then, Becker would not be bringing proceedings to save him from the chair, but there would be weeds growing on my grave now.

"Becker says that I was his stool pigeon, not his collector," Rose continued with an amused expression. "Three years ago such an accusation might have hurt my social standing. Now, however, I see it in a different light. I was Becker's collector, and, above all, I was his adviser in a way. One comforting thought I have is that if my advice had prevailed in that as it did in other instances, Rosenthal would be here now and Becker would still be a member of the Police Department.

Becker Got $10,000 a Month.

"When I began to make collections for Becker I got about $2,000 a month, and I was allowed 25 per cent. of that as my commission. Later the amount reached as high as $10,000 a month, but I no longer got the 25 per cent. Now I want to answer right here all this talk about a 'system.' Becker was not part of a 'system.' He worked as a free lance and never divided with any one. His position was such and the authority delegated to him by the Police Commissioner was so great that Becker was a power in himself.

"Not 2 per cent. of Becker's raids were legitimate. Nearly all were frame-ups. He raided the places and got credit for a large number of raids, but the day after the raids I would go around and collect from them for permission to reopen.

"I want to say, gentlemen, that my position in this case is as miserable as Becker's. I have constantly to meet the doubt and suspicion that there was a frame-up against Becker. It's very nice to sit back and claim a frame-up, as Becker did in his statement; but the man who is accused had to submit to three hard cross-examinations, while Becker never even submitted to a direct examination.

"Harry Appelbaum, 'Big Tim's' secretary, told about all that happened with relation to the meetings between Sullivan, Becker, and myself; but there are a few things he did not tell and which I want to set right here.

"The Man Was Drunk with Power."

"I told Becker of the exact doings at the Sam Paul outing, as has been related, and how I did not meet with any sentiment among the gamblers to corroborate the story which Rosenthal had told the District Attorney. I told Becker that to protect Becker from Becker

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BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.—Advt.

MEN GET 8 HOURS; ARMS STRIKE OVER

Remington Co. Already Had Conceded Shorter Day—Labor Remits Other Demands.

BRIBE INQUIRY BY GOMPERS

He Will Delve Into the Reports That German Money Fomented Strike at Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—Unless the present plans fail, plans that were tentatively agreed upon at a conference held in New York last night by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists; Mr. Pryor, General Manager of the Remington Companies, and others, the strike of the Bridgeport munitions workers is practically over.

The workmen emerge from the conflict with a general eight-hour day. This concession was made by the Remington Companies before the strike. The unions give up their other demands, including recognition by the Remington Companies of the millwrights as members of the Ironworkers' Union, this matter being left for settlement by the labor unions. The Remington Companies contended from the first that it must not be required to determine the labor status of the millwrights.

John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Iron Workers, Mr. Keppler and General Organizer Flynn of the Carpenters' Union, went to New York tonight for a conference to settle the millwright question. Before he left, Mr. Keppler said he would have ready by Monday a statement to be signed by the officials of the unions and of the manufacturers and to be ratified by the workmen. The conference tonight means a recession by the carpenters from their refusal to arbitrate the status of the millwrights. The original excuse for the present trouble was the dispute between the carpenters and the ironworkers as to jurisdiction over the millwrights.

Officials of the Manufacturers' Association today showed a marked readiness to agree that the strikers were in a position to create a lot of trouble, and it was said that it had been settled that most of the factories would follow the lead of the Remington Companies in granting the eight-hour day or would grant an increase in pay that would be in proportion to the better scale of working hours.

More Pay for 5,000 Girls.

Perhaps no strike was ever settled so quickly as the walkout of the 110 girls yesterday from the plant of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company. These girls started picketing today to get out the rest of the 5,000 girls, when they were told that if they would return to work at once the entire force of 5,000 girls would receive an increase in pay that would be equivalent to a raise from an average of $1.25 a day to $1.90 a day. They went back.

The labor officials regard the tentative settlement as a distinct victory for the workers.

"It means that the working people of Bridgeport will gain by the eight-hour day about $3,000,000 a year," said Mr. Johnson.

Officials of the Manufacturers' Association said that, while the employes would work fewer hours, they would receive the same amount of pay as now. But the labor people reported the manufacturers would have to hire more workers.

"This strike," said Mr. Johnson, "has been averted despite Major W. G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington arms plant. If we had not been able to reach superior officers of the Remington Company the strike would have spread into a big fight."

It is confidently expected by both sides that all of the men now out because of the strike will be back by Monday. The ten-day strike of the iron workers has seriously handicapped the completion of the new arms plant. More than 100 bricklayers were laid off Tuesday, and 170 more today, because they had caught up with the iron construction. The installation of the machines to make rifles awaits the return of the millwrights and ironworkers.

Mr. Keppler announced tonight that a general fight would be made all over New England for the eight-hour day. He said he believed the manufacturers would grant this demand without a big strike. He said Vice President Jennings of the machinists had been at work organizing the movement throught New England.

Attack in Brooklyn Next.

Mr. Keppler said that as soon as he got through with the Bridgeport negotiations he would shift his activities to Brooklyn and force the E. W. Bliss Company, which makes Whitehead torpedoes, to give the workers an eight-

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DEWEY'S CLARET PUNCH. Ready to serve. A delightful summer drink. 138 Fulton Street & 81 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

SEARCHLIGHTS ON DEADLINE

These and 250 Sheriff's Deputies on Guard at Bayonne Plant.

GEN. SADLER SENT TO SCENE

Troops Will Be Needed, He Reports to Governor, if Disorder Continues Today.

FEDERAL MEDIATORS SENT

Little Girl Plays Tag with Bullets Whistling About Her Head—Saloons All Closed.

The brilliant beams of three big searchlights, mounted on housetops, swept Bayonne, N. J., all last night. They rested on, and threw into bold relief, the gray bulk of the oil tanks in the Standard, Tide Water, and Vacuum Oil Works. They swung along the concrete walls, partly surrounding these plants, and picked out the figures of men, patrolling with rifles over their shoulders.

They fell in the narrow streets, dark canyons after nightfall between the walls of tenements, and brought out, like pictures on a screen, groups of strikers, huddled on corners and gazing at deputies of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead's staff whose coats were adorned with big badges, to distinguish them from the oil company guards, and whose hats displayed small placards with tall letters, printed beneath an American flag, reading: "Sheriff's Aid. For the Protection of Life and Property."

And the searchlights fell, too, on the fields and swamp opposite the Standard and the Tide Water plants, where men, and children even, fell yesterday before oil guards' bullets, and where two men died, shot through the heart.

The Dead.

EWASKI, MIKOTAY, 19 years old, 415 Broadway, Bayonne; shot through the heart.

WOISYK, GIERESKO, 25, 125 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne; shot through the heart.

The Wounded.

BEDLARSKI, TONY, 21, East Twenty-second Street, near Prospect Avenue; shot in the left side and probably will die.

HASS, FRANK, East Twenty-fifth Street; shot in right arm.

OLSEN, HARRY, 21, of Brooklyn, a guard beaten by strikers; concussion of the brain.

ROCCO, JOHN, 19, Prospect Avenue, near Twenty-second Street; shot in the nose.

SAMAREK, STEPHEN, 13, Twenty-first Street and Avenue F; grazed by bullet on the forehead.

SAPPIHA, CAROL, 19, 25 East Seventeenth Street; forehead grazed by bullet.

SURGEN, JOHN, 43; shot in right thigh and probably will die.

SVAHLI, STEPHEN, 24, 22 William Street; shot in right jaw.

TALOS, FRANK, 12, 26 East Twenty-first Street; shot in right hand.

VANL VALESKE, 19, 218 Prospect Avenue; shot in right ear.

Boys Among the Wounded.

How many more were wounded the police could not learn. Ten men and boys had their wounds dressed by surgeons from the Bayonne City Hospital, but it is known that many more fled to their homes, concealing their injuries from all but their families and friends.

And throughout the night there sounded at intervals the crack of a revolver or a rifle. None could tell whence they came nor where the bullets flew, least of all the 250 deputies, who held their posts, marking a dead line around the oil property.

Ostensibly Sheriff Kinkead was in control of the situation after a day in which there had been two battles between guards and strikers and which had resounded from sunrise till late into the night with the reports of the shots of snipers, both strikers and oil guards, who sought to pick off their enemies from the shelter of houses or of the concrete walls about the oil plants. But the strikers had seen their friends shot down, and the Sheriff did not deny his fear that the seeming calm was only that which might precede the storm of the morrow.

No National Guardsmen were called for duty at the strike yesterday because Governor Fielder and Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler wanted to avoid that course if possible. At the call of the Sheriff, the Governor sent General Sadler to Bayonne and went himself from his Summer home in Sea Girt to Jersey City. And last night he and General Sadler remained in this city, to be ready instantly to summon the troops.

May Call Troops Today.

But at the advice of General Sadler, Sheriff Kinkead agreed to try last night to control the situation with his own men, with the promise that if today showed no improvement the troops would be called. General Sadler said he could have the militia under way within an hour after giving the order, and it is probable that the Crack Essex Troop, an organization of wealthy men, with headquarters in Newark, would be the first to be ordered to Bayonne.

Sheriff Kinkead's 250 deputies were taken to Bayonne from Jersey City by water, and were landed at the Standard Oil Company's pier. From that plant they were distributed throughout the danger zone in groups of twos and three, and thus the "dead line" was-

viously decided on by the Sheriff was marked out.

Crowds of strikers and their women folk jammed Twenty-second Street, on which are the main entrances to the oil plants; Twenty-first Street and Prospect Avenue, and Avenue F, nearby streets. The throngs were augmented by the young people of Bayonne and Jersey City, men and girls, who trooped to the scene as though to a circus or picnic. They laughed at the reports of revolvers and rifles sounding now and then, and paraded as near to the oil plants as the police would permit them to go.

They had to walk to this destination, for the strikers had piled sewer pipes and logs on the car tracks and the Twenty-second Street cars stopped far short of the usual terminus.

The deputies, wearing their distinguishing marks, were not molested by the strikers, but it was not last night but early this morning that the Sheriff feared, for it was scarcely daylight when the crowds began to gather yesterday.

It was 4 A. M. when the first throngs began to fill Twenty-second Street yesterday morning. By 6 o'clock the street was filled with men, women and children, and all of Bayonne's police force then on duty was sent to the oil works. The crowd was apparently orderly enough, however, until 8:30 o'clock, when the two-story brick building at the northeast corner of the Standard grounds, in which is the regulating equipment that adjusts the flow of oil into about fifty tanks, ranging in capacity from 5,000 to 45,000 barrels each, burst into flames. Strikers had hurled torches into it until one communicated its fire to the oil-soaked furnishings of the place.

A fire alarm brought the Bayonne City Department, but in a half hour the building had burned itself out, with scarcely any other damage, for the company on Wednesday night had drawn off the oil from fifty nearby tanks and had disconnected this regulating station from the other tanks. These sit in pits, and as a further precaution the pits had been flooded with water.

The fire, however, seemed to be the signal for the violence which marked the rest of the day for, as Tony Bedlarski strolled along the earth embankment which rises against the side of the concrete wall inclosing the Standard Oil works on the south side of Twenty-second Street, there sounded the report of a rifle, and Bedlarski rolled half down the embankment till his body crashed against a telegraph pole, shot through the left side.

Across the street were gathered hundreds of strikers. They saw Bedlarski fall and realized that the attack on him had been unprovoked. But most of them were unarmed. In front of them rose the embankment, which ended about five feet below the top of the twenty-five-foot wall. On the other side were armed guards. How many, there was no way to tell.

Austrian Ex-Soldier Leads.

For a moment they stood irresolute. Then John Surgen, who once was a soldier in the Austrian Army, rushed across the street and across the field, 300 feet wide, which separates the oil works from Twenty-second Street. He started up the dirt embankment, and half-way to the top he stopped and, turning, waved his arm to the crowd of strikers, shouting:

"Come on. Come on."

Instantly two hundred men rushed after him. They tore up the embankment, at the top of which they could peer down into the works beyond the wall. They gathered sticks and stones as they ran and they hurled them over the parapet in the face of a volley of shots which seemed to come from dozens of guns.

Surgen reeled back with a bullet in his thigh. Stephen Svahli got a bullet in the jaw, and others probably were hit as they fled from the steady fire that poured over the wall. On the ground behind this bulwark the guards had to fire upward, so that such bullets as missed their marks landed in the second stories of tenements across the street.

In the face of this fire, however, men rushed up the bank again when it was seen that Surgen and Bedlarski had been left behind, and they were carried into Steinert's drug store opposite the oil company wall, where Svahli had already made his way. The druggist was wildly excited, but he helped two New York newspaper men bandage the wounds of the strikers, and then the reporters telephoned to the Bayonne City Hospital asking for an ambulance. They were told that no ambulance could be sent as no chauffeur could be found to drive it into the strike neighborhood. So they got a truck, and John Weaver, its driver, volunteered to carry the wounded men to the hospital.

Child Plays Tag with Death.

From behind the wall bullets were still pouring as the truck drove off with the worst injured of the three, Svahli already having started to walk to the hospital. A 3-year-old baby girl ran into the street as the truck moved along, begging to be taken up. Her father, white-faced, ran after her, expecting each moment that he or the child would fall, and the little girl, thinking it was a game of tag, tried to elude him. He got her at last and dashed into the house.

Shots were still coming over the wall when the Sheriff came down the street in his automobile and begged the strikers to hurry away from the neighborhood. The Sheriff is a former Congressman and popular with the labor element. The strikers knew him and obeyed when he shouted that he had telegraphed to Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Department of Labor asking that mediators be sent to Bayonne. Later it was learned that John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe had been sent from Washington.

The Sheriff had hardly persuaded the strikers to withdraw when the ambulance to the City Hospital came tearing down the street, with Dr. Frank H. McGregor, the house surgeon, at the wheel and Dr. Samuel Elda riding behind him.

McGregor said he had been unable to get a chauffeur, and he headed straight for the Standard Oil plant, where he was admitted at the main gate, and where the ambulance remained for half an hour. When it emerged it carried no new passengers, and both surgeons said they had come in answer to an alarm that some one had been hurt, but had found no one within the plant wounded. Nevertheless, it was rumored that a guard had been shot, and Robert Dix Benson, President of the Tidewater Oil Company, said last night that he had heard that a guard had been killed.

News of the battle spread quickly through the town and presently new throngs began to take the place of those that had moved off at the Sheriff's request. A crowd of boys caught sight of a shed, stored with barrel staves and small lumber, in the northwest corner of the grounds of the Tidewater Company, which adjoin those of the Standard on the south side of Twenty-second Street, near Avenue F.

Boys Start New Battle.

There, too, a concrete wall, though only ten feet high, protects the front, but the west limits of the grounds are protected by an iron picket fence. The shed stood in the corner of these. The boys hurled stones which rattled down on the roof of the building and instantly eight or ten guards climbed to the top of the lumber, close beneath the roof of the shed, where, partly protected, they could fire down on the crowd.

Bullets flew about the boys, and the crowd, helpless to answer this attack, stood huddled across the street, when the Sheriff, with Jeremiah Baly, head of the Strike Committee, and Lieutenant W. G. Keegan of the Bayonne police, hurried up. The firing slowed down at the approach of the Sheriff and ceased as he shouted to the crowd, made up mostly of young men and boys scarcely more than children:

"Boys, I command you to go back in the name of the law. I command you for your own good."

He was about to say more when he noticed a guard within the oil works aiming his rifle directly at him. The Sheriff ripped his hat and raised it in the air, while Mr. Baly fluttered a white handkerchief as a sign of truce. Lieutenant Keegan grabbed the Sheriff by the arm and sought to drag him away, saying: "Those guards want to kill you. I know it. Get out of here quick."

The Sheriff obeyed, but not until he had seen the crowd withdraw to a decent distance. His back was no more than turned, however, when some one lighted a torch and tossed it over the wall on to the shed. Oil-soaked waste, which blazed despite the fanning of the wind, was tossed over the wall, and presently the shed was afire in two places.

Shot Through the Heart.

Again the shots began, and this time Gieresko Woisyk fell dead, shot through the heart, and Carol Sappiha, Stephen Samerek, and Valeske Vani were wounded. Vani was not in the crowd, but was struck by a stray ball as he walked along Avenue F.

The fire was so fierce that the strikers retreated before it, some taking shelter behind a red tin building near the corner of Avenue F and others dodging behind Mydosh's Hall, where the strikers held their meetings, at Twenty-first Street and Avenue F. Apparently, however, the guards had been aroused, for they did not cease firing but sniped away at whosoever showed himself. Thus Mikotay Ewaski was killed as he peered from behind the hall, and young Frank Talos's hand was hit when he let it appear around the red tin building.

Four newspaper men were made targets by the guards, though their clothing readily identified them as not of the strikers. They had to run the gauntlet from the drug store in Twenty-second Street to the corner of Avenue F, where Talos and Ewaski were hit, and the wind of one bullet knocked the hat from the head of one man.

The Sheriff, who saw the sniping, rushed to a telephone and called up the Tidewater plant, notifying officials there that if the shooting did not stop in two minutes he would take drastic measures. Instead it continued for half an hour, and it was then that the Sheriff telephoned to Governor Fielder, telling him that neither he nor the Strike Committee could longer control the situation, and asking for troops. The Governor requested a telegram to this effect, that he might have a record of the request for troops, and Mr. Kinkead sent it at once. It was in response to this that Adjutant General Sadler arrived a few hours later.

Men, Women, and Children Targets.

A heavy downpour of rain soon after this shooting put an end momentarily to hostilities, and the strikers took advantage of the lull to hold a meeting in Mydosh's Hall. Some 1,500 were there when the waste oil which had been allowed to flow over the ground back of the swamp, which fronts on Twenty-second Street and is opposite the oil works, took fire. How it was started no one knows, but crowds rushed there at once, for a train of Lehigh Valley tank cars stood on a spur near the blaze. Firemen got the blaze under control, and the throngs, made up of as many children and women almost as men, were returning across the fields and swamp when a volley of shots came from the oil works.

It was said that some one had again tried to set fire to the lumber shed and that the shots were to stop it. However, the bullets whistled over the swamp and field, and men, women, and children plunged into the ooze up to their knees, and even waists, in their rush to get out of range. John Rocco and Frank Hass fell, but friends dragged them along to safety behind some buildings. It was the last concerted shooting of the day, though the sniping was continued as long as there was light to aim at a living mark.

So when General Sadler arrived about 4 o'clock he had little to impress him with the gravity of the situation except the account he received from the Sheriff and other officials. With Mr. Kinkead he visited the Standard plant and consulted there with officials. On his departure he issued his statement regarding the troops, and the Sheriff immediately sent for his Deputies.

Meantime Mayor Baly had headed a committee to Mayor Pierre Garven asking that official to conduct an investigation into the killing of the strikers, and at the request of Mr. Garven Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County undertook this work. The Mayor was aroused over the shooting, and said he should make another appeal today to Governor Fielder for troops. He said the whole city was terrorized and that residents even of distant points were afraid to appear in the streets.

Saloons Ordered Closed.

He had already ordered closed all the saloons in the Constable Hook section, where the oil plants are, and last night ordered every saloon in the city to shut its doors. There are 168 of these, and the Mayor ordered that they be kept closed until he revoked his order. It was generally regarded as the first move toward martial law which the Mayor hopes to establish.

The continued sniping through the evening justified such action in the opinion of many Bayonne folk not identified with the strike, and the spirit which filled the crowds was manifested when Harry Olsen, an oil guard, undertook to walk through the city, thinking himself safe from identification. He left the Tidewater plant and had proceeded about three blocks when the wind blew his coat back and his badge pinned to his vest was displayed to the crowd. Instantly a mob set upon him.

He was dragged into a drug store, where his coat was stripped off, that his badge might be examined. Then a sort of court-martial was held, and amid shouts of "Kill him! Kill the murderer!" he was dragged into the street. There he was knocked down. His face was trampled on. His head was kicked by men with heavy, nailed boots. He was beaten and stoned, and when Lieutenant Thomas Bendhurst and eight motor cycle policemen fought their way to him, firing their revolvers over the heads of the crowd, and belaboring with their clubs those nearest to them, Olsen was senseless and nearly dead.

He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had concussion of the brain and perhaps a fractured skull and might die of his wounds. For the attack the police arrested Andrezey Dzecic of 69 Avenue F and Waclaw Sulowski of 28 East Twenty-third Street. They were the only ones arrested throughout the day.

Got Increase in Wages.

With the attack on Olsen the crowd quieted a little, and when 750 men marched from the Bergenport and General Chemical Companies, wearing their time cards in their hats to show that they were not strikers or guards, they were not molested. They announced to the strikers afterward that they had demanded a 15 per cent. increase in wages and had got it.

The Pacific Borax Company, to the east of the oil plants, on the buildings of which Sheriff Kinkead pitched his searchlights, decided not to take any chances, and ordered their men not to report for work today.

The five Commissioners who compose the city Government of Bayonne offered yesterday to act as an arbitration committee, and on behalf of the strikers Baly and Albert Gzeliza and Alexander Androkeski, the strike committee, accepted their offices. The strikers will submit their proposals to the Commissioners this morning, asking for a 15 per cent. increase and less speeding up of work because of war contracts.

The Commissioners will try to present these demands to the oil company officials this morning. The Strike Committee had an appointment, they said, with Standard officials in their plant yesterday morning, but feared to try to keep it after the guards began firing on the strikers.

Robert Dix Benson, President of the Tidewater Oil Company, was seen last evening at Passaic, where he was waiting to hear from Governor Fielder.

"There is no strike at our works," said Mr. Benson. "At my suggestion about 1,000 men in the barrel and case departments were laid off. Inside the works there are 800 men at work and the refining of oil is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The men, of course, cannot come and go to their work through the street in Bayonne, and so we are transporting them to and from Staten Island by boat.

Blames Outsiders.

"I do not believe the employes of the plants are really behind the present agitation. It is the result of outside agitators who are continuing the strike. I communicated yesterday with a Mr. Warsiter of 224 East Ninth Street, New York City, the editor of a Polish newspaper. He called a meeting and advised the men to tell the agitators they could go and then come back to their work. He was assaulted as he was leaving the hall, and I understand he is suffering from no less than five stab wounds. The strikers will find the companies will come to no agreement with them unless they return to work.

"This afternoon Governor Fielder assured me he would take action immediately, and he had communicated with the military authorities. I have received word tonight that a deputy has been killed. I am waiting to hear further from the Governor."

More than 500 employes of the Vacuum plant met last night and announced that the company had offered a 15 per cent. increase in wages, which they had voted not to accept, but to remain on strike in sympathy until the Standard men got their demands.

In No Hurry to Resume.

Superintendent Hennessy of the Standard Oil plant made a statement yesterday afternoon, in which he said:

"Everything is quiet today inside the works. Constable Hook has been shut down except for the keeping up of steam in our boilers. We are in no hurry to resume operations.

"No strikebreakers have been imported and none will be. It is our belief that shutting down the plant will have a quiet effect on the men. It would seem that the trouble is that what leaders the strikers have are unreasonable in their attitude and demands.

"One leader said yesterday he would give us twenty-four hours to decide what to do. I replied it took a big concern such as ours a considerable time to act so as not to be hasty or give the impression of displaying feeling.

"Thereupon a striker interrupted to say the Standard Oil Company should answer them in ten minutes. The leaders here began making socialistic utterances, and the outcome was that nothing resulted from our conference.

"As to demands of 15 per cent. increases which were made, I advised the men to return to work. I said if they did I would make favorable recommendations to my superiors and that I felt sure such recommendations would be favorably entertained."

F. V. Weller, Vice President of the Standard, and General Manager Edwards of the Tidewater Company, called at the office of the Sheriff in Jersey City yesterday and notified his Secretary, A. J. Johnston, that they would hold Hudson County liable for any damage done to their plants, as they had given the Sheriff sufficient notice to protect them.

MEN GET 8 HOURS; ARMS STRIKE OVER

Continued from Page 1.

hour instead of a nine-hour day. The Bliss Company makes torpedoes for the United States Navy.

It was reported here tonight that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had started a nation-wide investigation of the alleged use of German money and influence to cause strikes in American plants manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies. He is expected to arrive in Bridgeport tomorrow morning, and it is said he will hold a conference with Major Penfield of the Remington Arms plant, and ask the Major for proof of the statement that German influence caused the present strike at the Remington plants here. Labor leaders here declared tonight that the coming of Mr. Gompers to Bridgeport had nothing to do with the strike, that his only purpose was to investigate the charges of German influence.

It is known that Major Penfield has statements from certain labor officials that money was offered to them two months ago to cause a strike of the bricklayers on the new Remington plant. Among these is Ernest O'Brien, ex-business agent of the bricklayers' local, who says $200 was twice offered to him as a bribe to call out the bricklayers. He said he knows one of the men who made the offers, but he refuses to divulge the name. Major Penfield is said to know of other union men who were approached, and he declares that agitators were hired to get jobs on the construction of the arms plant for the purpose of stirring on the men to strike.

It was learned tonight that the manufacturers of Bridgeport early in the present strike received information which led them to believe outside influences had much to do with the trouble. The manufacturers refused tonight to say what they had found out, but said they were investigating the matter. It is said detectives are working here, in New York, and in Washington to fix the responsibility of the alleged use of money, and it is said the trail leads across the Atlantic.

It is said that Mr. Gompers was prompted to work for an early settlement of the Bridgeport strike through fear that the charges of the use of German money would deprive labor of public support in the conflict. Manufacturers here are inclined to believe that the sudden alteration in the demands of the union leaders was due to the influence of Mr. Gompers. Mr. Keppler has bitterly resented Mr. Gompers's intimation that money might have been used at Bridgeport to cause the strike. Mr. Keppler also resents the intimation that he is pro-German.

"Mr. Gompers's coming here has nothing to do with the strike settlement," he said. "He is coming here to see Major Penfield, I understand, about the alleged German gold. I think it is up to Mr. Gompers to prove he knew what he was talking about when he discussed his ideas of the use of German money here."

Strike Fomenters from Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, left Washington tonight for Bridgeport, Conn., where he will study the strike of the ammunition workers. The immediate purpose of Mr. Gompers's trip is to attend tomorrow morning the adjourned meeting of leaders of the affected unions that discussed here yesterday various aspects of the strike.

Mr. Gompers has made no secret of his belief that emissaries of the Teutonic empires, or as he expressed it, persons interested in keeping the ammunition on this side of the water, have been diligent in encouraging the strike. This is taken to mean both in the works of the Standard Oil Company and the munitions factories, as petroleum is an important article of contraband. So far he has withheld details, but yesterday he said he might later make public the facts regarding a statement that a woman on behalf of German interests had offered him a large sum to enlist his aid in fomenting labor troubles.

It was reported here today that a regular commission, or group of paid agents, had come to this country from Germany and Austria for the single purpose of retarding the shipments of arms by causing labor troubles at the factories. The names of these emissaries, it is said, are known to a number of men here, and Mr. Gompers is suggested as having information about it. This report adds the statement that the names may be published if the trouble continues.

LOCKS OUT WIRE STRIKERS.

Bay State Owner Says They Cannot Return Unless Leaders Are Dismissed

PALMER, Mass., July 22.—Three hundred strikers at the Wright Wire Mills were informed tonight by the owner, Mayor Wright of Worcester, after they had voted to return to work in the morning that they would not be allowed to do so until they agreed to dismiss their leaders from the company's service.

According to a notice now posted on the factory gates, the plant has been closed indefinitely. Arrangements can be made for its reopening, however, Mayor Wright said, if the men would agree with his son, who is his personal representative on the ground, to eliminate their leaders, described by Mayor Wright as "agitators."

FEDERAL MEDIATORS NAMED.

Two Will Go to Bayonne in Effort to End Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Government today complied with the request from Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead that the Government undertake to mediate the differences between the Standard Oil Company and its striking employes at the plants in New Jersey. John B. Densmore, Acting Secretary of Labor in the absence of Secretary Wilson, named John A. Moffett of New Jersey and James A. Smythe of Pennsylvania as a Board of Mediators.

Mr. Moffett's record as a member of the Hatters' Union and his experience and activity in previous labor troubles are regarded here as likely to be helpful factors in the effort to adjust the matters in dispute.

Both mediators will go at once to Bayonne and keep in touch with the Department of Labor here at every step in their efforts to bring about a conference of the strike leaders and the managers.

FAIL TO SPREAD THE STRIKE.

Linden Men Listen to Appeals, but Won't Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 22.—Strike agitators from Bayonne failed today in their efforts to cause a spread of the labor troubles to include the employes of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Linden. Of the 2,000 employed in Linden less than 300 attended the meeting called at Borough Hall this noon by the Bayonne strikers. Nicholas Johns and Stephen Jurassic of Bayonne aroused little enthusiasm when they urged that the refusal of an immediate demand for increased wages be followed by a walk-out. An appeal for a sympathetic strike was even less successful. The meeting adjourned without any formal action being taken by the Linden employes.

Superintendent William Koehler of the Linden plant said this afternoon:

"Inasmuch as the local refinery has no barrel department, where all the trouble in Bayonne originated, I look for no demonstration from my men. While they are undoubtedly in sympathy with the efforts of the Bayonne strikers to increase their wage scale, there is little or no talk of carrying sentiment as far as any unfriendly demonstration. Many of the Linden employes have relatives and friends among the strikers at Bayonne. Should the trouble in Bayonne result in more injuries to strikers the feeling here might undergo a decided change."

WILSON STUDIES WAGE PLEA.

President Likely to Decide Navy Yard Machinists' Case Today.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Wilson tonight began consideration of a request by machinists employed at the Washington Navy Yard that he increase their pay and thereby overrule Secretary Daniels, who has taken the position that he can do nothing until a wage board meets in December to consider the question. Mr. Wilson is expected to reach a decision tomorrow.

In the meantime the employes are taking no action, and navy officials think there is little likelihood of a strike, though it is admitted that some of the men may leave to take employment in private plants.

MORE LONGSHOREMEN QUIT.

Strikebreakers Take Their Places on Mallory-Clyde Piers.

The remaining 400 longshoremen employed by the Mallory and Clyde lines at piers 42, 44, and 45, North River, went on strike yesterday morning, making a total of 1,800 strikers, so the leaders say, and 1,400 according to the officials of the steamship companies.

H. H. Raymond, President of the joint lines, brought in about 700 strike breakers to work the cargo on the piers and said that he will have a full force working by noon today.

Under the leadership of Jack Walsh, the 1. W. W. put 200 men on picket duty in West Street in an endeavor to persuade the strike breakers to quit work, but there was no trouble of any kind. The presence of a seven-seated automobile touring up and down West Street in the forenoon started a report that agents of the Standard Oil Company were engaging men at $8 a day with food to go to Bayonne and work on tugs as strike breakers. This was denied by Jack Walsh and later by officials of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Raymond said that he would receive the committee from the strikers at 10 o'clock this morning and hear what they have to say, but that he would grant no concessions. The longshoremen were getting good pay, he asserted, and the coastwise steamship companies could not afford to pay the same wages as the transatlantic lines. They demand 33 cents an hour, 50 cents overtime and nights, and 60 cents for Sundays and holidays instead of their present pay of 30 cents with 35 cents for overtime, nights and Sundays. Officials of the Mallory and Clyde lines declare that the strike of their longshoremen has been entirely brought about by the I. W. W. agitators.

Joseph Rumas, 32 years, of 439 West Seventeenth Street, and Joseph Gherson, 33 years, of the same address, both Austrians and longshoremen who had been working at the Mallory Line piers, were arrested yesterday afternoon in West Street for carrying concealed weapons. As the men are aliens their offence is a felony, and they were taken to Police Headquarters by Detectives Barnitz and Fennelli.

BLISS COMPANY CUTS WEEK.

To Work Employes Only 48 Hours, but Continue the Present Pay.

The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, which is busy making munitions of war, is to continue its employes on existing pay rates, but will make their working week shorter. After a conference between the members of the firm at the Union League Club, James W. Lane, one of the members of the firm, gave out this notice last evening:

"In view of the unusual conditions in the business of the company the management has decided to inaugurate, beginning Aug. 1, a forty-eight-hour week with the same pay as for the present working week.

"This notice will be posted in the factory this morning. There was no sign of trouble at the company's plant yesterday.

A business representative of the International Association of Machinists said yesterday that a formal demand would be made upon the Bliss Company next week in behalf of the machinists in its employ for an increase of pay and a reduction in working time.

Strike Closes Plant in South.

BELHAVEN, N. C., July 22.—Eight hundred employes, mostly negroes, were thrown out of work here today by the closing of the Interstate Co-operative Company's plant, whose output is taken by the Bayonne Oil Works. Officers of the company state the shutdown is for a week only.

TURKS KILL CHRISTIANS.

Fierce Struggle Follows Objection to Order to Leave Coast for Interior.

PARIS, July 22.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"Turkish military authorities, according to advices received from Vurla, (a port in Smyrna, on the Gulf of Smyrna,) have ordered all Christian women and children to leave the town and go into the interior. Many of the residents refused to obey the order, and a fierce struggle followed, in which many were killed.

"The Greek Government has received no reply from the Porte to its representations regarding the persecution of Greeks in Turkish territory. The delay is attributed to the difficulties of communication by telegraph.

"Some of the newspapers are urging the Government to assume an energetic policy in dealing with Turkey."

Two American Cargoes Freed.

LONDON, July 22.—The Danish steamers Virginia and Gurre, which were under detention at Kirkwall, have been released.

More Lusitania Bodies Identified.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American Consul at Queenstown cabled the State Department today that the bodies of Harry J. Keser of Philadelphia and Mrs. R. T. Leverich of New York, victims of the Lusitania disaster, had been recovered. These bodies and that of Herbert S. Stone probably will be shipped from Liverpool for New York next Wednesday.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC R. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UPHOLDS OUR TRADE IN WAR MUNITIONS

Prof. Woolsey, Yale Authority, Finds No Legal or Ethical Objection to It.

CITES GERMAN USAGE

And Asserts That America, as Neutral Nation, Owes Simply Equality of Treatment.

Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, formerly Professor of International Law at Yale University, in Leslie's Weekly, for July 29, has an article entitled "The Case for the Munitions Trade." In part Professor Woolsey says:

"In the midst of widespread industrial depression came a great war. This war intensified the depression. It cut off markets, raised freights, retarded payments, upset the whole commercial world and we suffered with the rest. Then shortly came a demand for certain products and certain manufactures caused by war itself, varied, considerable, even unexpected. This demand grew until it became an appreciable factor in our industrial life, a welcome source of profit when so many other sources of profit were cut off. It was a good thing; at the same time it was a temporary, unnatural thing, and directly or indirectly it was based upon the desire of some of our friends to kill others of our friends. Accordingly people began to give this trade bad names. They called it unneutral, wrong, inhuman.

"For the sake of our pockets we were adding to the sum of human suffering and slaughter, and they urged that, even if legally justified, ethically this trade was a blot upon our character as a humane and civilized people and must be stopped. Where does the truth lie? What can the munitions trade say for itself?

"Naturally, it turns for justification first to the usage of other wars, to the recognized rules of international law. As expressed in Article 7, Convention XIII., of the 1907 Conference at The Hague, the law is as follows:

"'A neutral power is not bound to prevent the export or transit, for the use of either belligerent, of arms, ammunitions or, in general, of anything which could be of use to an army or fleet.

"The next previous article had prohibited a Government from engaging in this trade, so that the distinction between what the State and the individual may do is made perfectly clear, provided both belligerents are treated alike. To permit trade in arms with one belligerent and forbid it with another would be unneutral and illegal.

"We permit the munitions trade with both belligerents, it is true, and yet, owing to the chances of war, the right to buy inures to the advantage of one only. Does this stamp our conduct as unneutral? Quite the contrary. To embargo munitions bought by one because the other side does not choose to buy would be the unneutral act. Germany doesn't buy because she cannot transport.

"She cannot transport, because she does not care to contest the control of the seas with her enemies. Have we a right to deal with that? To supplement her naval inferiority by denying to the Allies the fruits of their superiority would be equivalent to sharing in the war on the German side. Moreover, to assume and base action upon German naval inferiority in advance of any general trial of strength would be not only illegal, but even an insult to Germany. Notice that no complaints of our export of munitions have come from the German Government. To make such complaint would be to plead the baby act. Rather than risk her fleet by contesting the control of the sea, thus gaining her share of munitions imports, Germany has chosen to withdraw it behind fortifications, thus losing the munitions trade. Probably the decision is a sound one, but she must accept the results.

"The opposition to the trade seems to come from two classes:

"(1) German sympathizers who seek to minimize the advantage which sea power gives the Allies.

"(2) Those who are governed by their emotions rather than by reason and respect for law. I would call the attention of both these classes to the usage, especially to the German usage, in other wars.

"Professor Gregory, in an interesting article, gives statistics of the large German exports of arms to the British forces in the Boer war after the Boer trade had been cut off. In the Russo-Japanese war Krupp notoriously supplied both sides. In the Balkan war there was said to be competition between Krupp and Creusot in furnishing cannon. No State in the nature of things can satisfy its needs in war completely from its own resources. Every belligerent has bought, every neutral has allowed its citizens to sell, munitions since modern war began. England sympathized with the South in our civil war, yet sold to the North. She did the same in 1870 to France.

"If the trade in munitions is to be forbidden, then every State must accumulate its own supply or greatly enlarge its arms manufacturing capacity, both wasteful processes. To say that a moderate trade is lawful which a big trade is not is like the excuse of the lady who thought her baby born out of wedlock did not matter because it was such a little one.

"The critics of the munitions trade must note furthermore that in our own country that trade cannot be forbidden without explicit legislation.

"At the outset of the Spanish war such legislation was passed, as a war measure, forbidding the export of coal or other war material at the discretion of the President. But by resolution of Congress of March 14, 1912, the 1898 resolution was so amended as to apply to American countries only. The reason for this distinction was of course to limit the danger of such exports of arms to our neighbor States, particularly to Mexico, as might endanger our own peace and safety. The general right to trade was left undisturbed.

"But let us argue the question on ethical grounds alone. I can see no difference between a peace trade and a war trade from the humanitarian standpoint; between arming a neighbor by our exports in preparation for war and rearming him during war. In both cases we help him to kill. Now, if one regards all war as wrong, aid in waging war by trade in munitions, whether in peace time or war time, should be abhorrent to one's conscience. A Quaker gun is not only a paradox, but a sinful one.

"Most of us, however, believe that a defensive war, against aggression threatening the life and liberties of a nation, is just and right. In the present war both parties claim to be fighting in self-defense. We are not their judge; we must take both at their word; what we owe both, ethically, is simply equality of treatment.

"We help both alike in waging a just war. To do otherwise is to take part in their war. With the flux and flow of the contest which makes our trade valuable or worthless now to one side, now to the other, both ethically and legally we have nothing to do."

PRESIDENT'S NOTE IN BERLIN TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

cept the proposals of the last German note.

The American note is comparatively brief, comprising between 1,000 and 1,200 words, or less than an average newspaper column, and while it is couched in language of extreme courtesy, its brevity tends to emphasize the declaration that a continuance of the use of German submarines will be regarded by the Wilson Administration as evidence of unfriendliness.

What particularly will cause the keenest disappointment among German officials is the rejection of their proposal that American citizens crossing the Atlantic should take passage only on American vessels containing neutral markings and not carrying contraband, or, if there were not enough American vessels available for the purpose, on vessels of other neutral nationalities flying the American flag temporarily, and if those were not sufficient, on merchant vessels of belligerent register also showing the colors of the United States.

This proposal was entirely unsatisfactory to President Wilson because it contemplated a recognition by the United States of the contention that American ships and American citizens were not privileged to go wherever they pleased on the high seas without being subject to jeopardy from submarines or other warships of the belligerent nations. Apparently German officials had the idea that such a proposal was too fair to meet with disapproval on the part of the United States. But this Government feels, and makes plain its note, that it cannot, without loss of dignity and surrender of principles, consent to make any bargain with this or any nation to insure the safety of its ships and citizens. For that reason the German proposal was rejected.

Meaning of "Unfriendly Act."

The use of the expressions "unfriendly" and "unfriendly act" in diplomatic intercourse has always been significant of a state of irritation on the part of the Government employing them and indicated an intention to resort to extreme measures if the matters complained of were repeated. James G. Blaine, when Secretary of State under President Garfield, employed a phase of the term in a communication to Mr. Logan, the American Minister to Central America, concerning the intention of this Government to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. On May 7, 1881, Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Logan that should unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances ever bring the Monroe Doctrine into question, the United States would be prepared to repeat and enforce Monroe's great principle, and "could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the destiny of the Governments of the American continent by a European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary Blaine, in using this language, was merely repeating what President Monroe had said in his famous message of Dec. 2, 1823. In this connection, it is pointed out that the statement in the American note cabled to Berlin last night, repeating the previous announcement of the Government that it would leave no act undone to uphold American rights on the high seas, reflects a declaration made by Richard Olney, then Secretary of State, in his notable communication concerning the alleged encroachment of Great Britain on Venezuelan territory.

Strong Language Needed.

Diplomatic intercourse between nations is based on the maintenance of friendship, and for one nation to accuse another of being unfriendly or of having committed an unfriendly act is regarded among diplomatists as equivalent to charging a breach of faith. Either term is construed as practically next to the last word to be exchanged between nations prior to a severance of friendship. It is so well recognized as conveying that meaning that its significance will not be lost on the trained diplomatists of the German Government. The feeling exists here, however, that language of this strong character was necessary to impress upon Germany the seriousness with which the United States viewed the continuance of German submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen.

The note was put in cipher at the State Department last evening immediately after the conference at the White House. It was said at the State Department today that the work of coding it was completed about 11 o'clock, and that it was filed immediately for transmission to Berlin. Owing to the great delays in cable communication between this country and Germany, it is believed that the note will not reach Berlin until tomorrow morning at the earliest. The expectation here is that it will be presented to the Imperial Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard tomorrow evening.

It would not surprise officials here if the German Government withheld the publication of its text for several days at least. This opinion is based on the belief that the note will be a distinct shock to that portion of the German population which has taken the optimistic view that the American response would provide a friendly settlement of the submarine controversy.

Note to be Delivered Today.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The United States Government, before determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy, will for a brief period await indications from official quarters in Berlin as to the reception of the new note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly." The note probably will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard tomorrow.

Everywhere in official quarters it was pointed out today that no document spoke the final word on how the United States Government would regard further transgressions of its rights. The general trend of comment was that the repetition of such a disaster as befell the Lusitania would mean the convening of Congress by President Wilson for consideration of the action to be taken.

Enough of the contents of the note has become known to cause widespread comment on the apparently determined position taken by the United States. While progress has been made in the investigation of the case of the British liner Orduna, which is said to have been attacked by a German submarine, No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that a torpedo was fired at the vessel, and until this is available, it is said in official quarters, the case will probably not be pressed.

None of the American passengers was awake at the time of the attack, and the State Department, it is understood, is reluctant to act on what may be construed as partisan testimony, such as the statements of the officers and crew of a British vessel. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, because a prime facie case has not been established.

AWAITS LUSITANIA CLAIMS.

Government Gives Advice as to Application for Damages.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—No actual claim for damages on account of the Lusitania disaster has yet been filed with the State Department. This is due both to the fact that the question is bound up in the exchanges of notes with Germany, and to lack of knowledge on the part of prospective claimants as to methods of procedure.

Many inquiries, however, have reached the Department, including one that came today from New York in behalf of one of the passengers rescued from the Lusitania. He wants damages for loss of property, inconvenience, trouble, and danger to which he was subjected by the blowing up of the liner. All the prospective claimants have been advised by the Government as to the form in which the claims must be filed. The German Government has avoided in all its notes any reference to the question of damages for the loss of the Lusitania and has admitted no liability.

No claim has yet been presented in the case of the American steamer Nebraska, which was damaged by a submarine.

NEW LUSITANIA GUN STORY.

Sailor Says He Saw Rifles Aboard the Liner Last Fall.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas Agency gives out the following:

"A dispatch from Bucharest says that the question whether the steamship Lusitania was armed has been illuminated further by the testimony under oath of Franz Ludolph, who at the outbreak of the war was a sailor on the steamer President Grant.

"Ludolph testified that in the Fall he was taken aboard the Lusitania by a friend, who was a member of the crew, and saw four guns covered with tarpaulins. It was impossible to determine what kind of guns they were. Their barrels were three or four meters long.

"Ludolph's friend said the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser, and therefore armed. This man says he saw a moving picture of the departure of the Lusitania, which showed guns being swung around to prevent injury."

Similar affidavits concerning the Lusitania were obtained by the German Embassy at Washington last month and submitted by it to the State Department in support of the allegation of the German Government that the steamship was armed. One of these affidavits resulted in the arrest in New York of Gustav Stahl on the charge of perjury, the Department of Justice having decided there were no guns aboard the vessel.

Early in the war, however, guns were carried on British transatlantic steamships. On Sept. 5 the State Department at Washington was notified by the British Ambassador that his Government had decided to disarm British merchant craft plying between England and the United States. The visit to the Lusitania referred to in the foregoing dispatch, said to have been made last Fall, may have occurred before the time the action of the British Government was decided upon.

ASSAILS LUSITANIA VERDICT.

Admiral Kirchhoff Says Attacks Will Go on Despite Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—The Hague correspondent of The Evening News says:

"The Tägliche Rundschau publishes a violent tirade by Admiral Kirchhoff denouncing the English official verdict on the Lusitania case, and declaring that submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen will be continued regardless of the fate of neutrals.

"Admiral Kirchhoff says: 'Members of the German Government and Admiralty and the crews of the submarines will sleep peacefully in the face of such accusations. They will continue, just as before, to commit such acts, no matter how loudly the proud and sanctimonious Britons may shriek about mur



FALL OF GORIZIA AND TOLMINO NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

our offensive continues to develop along the whole front, from Monte Nero to the Carso Plateau.

Despite the enemy's attempts to sever our left from the Isonzo bridges, we have everywhere maintained our original positions and have made a noteworthy advance at several points, capturing an additional 500 prisoners and a quantity of material.

Aerial reconnoissances show that the enemy is hastily bringing up reinforcements to replace the great losses he has suffered.

VIENNA, July 22, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Italian theatre of war the battle in the region of Gorizia continued yesterday with undiminished violence. The plateau of Doberdo was under a heavy artillery fire during the whole day. The defenders, however, maintained their positions and repulsed all the hostile attacks.

In the sector from Monte Corsich to Polazzo the Italians during the night attacked first near Selz and afterward on the whole front between Selz and Vermegliano early this morning. All the attacks were bloodily repulsed. Several hostile attacks near Polazzo have already been repulsed.

Yesterday near Sdraussina our troops counter-attacked and captured all their original positions, the enemy retreating. On the northwestern border of the plateau desperate fighting continues. Italians repeatedly brought fresh troops into the field against their point of support of Gorizia, especially in the direction of Podgora. Ten infantry regiments successively but vainly attacked here. The battle developed into hand-to-hand fighting. Three attacks failed yesterday before our wire entanglements. The enemy succeeded in piercing into some portions of our positions, but was repulsed during the night.

Attacks by feeble forces with gas bombs near Peyna failed. Two attacks on Monte Sabotino were bloodily repulsed by co-operation in a flanking attack by our artillery.

After a four days' battle our troops have maintained their positions on the Doberdo Plateau as well as the point of support of Gorizia. However, the battle has not yet been decided.

Near Plava and Togin and further south the enemy yesterday continued a heavy artillery fire. Battles in the region of Krn continue.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean border regions the situation is unchanged.

ITALY AND TURKEY ON VERGE OF BREAK

Sublime Porte Threatens to Intern All Italians in the Ottoman Empire—Reservists Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey are strained to the verge of breaking.

The Constantinople newspapers have initiated a violent anti-Italian campaign which undoubtedly has been inspired by the Government, since the censorship has been specially relaxed. There are daily announcements of crushing Italian defeats and Austrian victories, while publication is refused to denials of the Italian Embassy, and the protests of the Italian Ambassador are unheeded.

Meanwhile 800 Italian reservists are detained at Smyrna on the pretext that, owing to the state of siege, the port is closed and passenger traffic stopped. Other Italians now in Asia Minor, Syria, and Arabia, including 250 monks and nuns in Palestine, are similarly detained. Turkey is now threatening internment in concentration camps in the interior of the Ottoman Empire, since Italy is allied to Turkey's enemies, and all Italians, therefore, are suspected of being spies.

At the same time, despite such actions, which are a sufficient casus belli, Turkey is striving to maintain diplomatic relations with Italy. Italy, however, is determined not to tolerate Turkey's action, and is prepared to resort to coercive measures, which will undoubtedly hasten Turkey's defeat.

ROME, July 23, (via London.)—Italian newspapers print a report from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed in Tripoli with its objective Cyrenaica. The newspapers say that Turkey thus has openly joined the war against Italy and that it is now Italy's business to put an end to "the gang of criminals who are administering Turkey."

FETCH ANOTHER TELEPHONE.

Their Own Out of Order, Italians Climb Mountain and Take Foe's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 22.—Everywhere the gallantry of the troops is beyond praise. Innumerable episodes of valor show their spirit. For instance, in the Arsa Valley the Captain of a detached outpost on the way to Rovereto, wishing to telephone to the main command, found his apparatus injured. Turning to his men, he simply said: "Fetch that phone up there," indicating an Austrian outpost a thousand feet above.

A dozen men started on the hazzardous enterprise. They returned after three hours, bringing the apparatus and also the enemy's rifles, having crept through the brushwood and surprised and bayoneted every Austrian at the post. They handed the telephone to the Captain, saying: "We hope that will work. If not we will go and get you another."

LIEUT. MARCONI IN LONDON.

Inventor Is Buying War Material for the Italian Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.—Marconi, now a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Italian Army, is in London buying general war material for that army, says The Daily Mail. Though only a subaltern he is on the engineering staff of the army and on a committee which looks after the electrical equipment of the navy. He has a good deal to do with aeroplanes and dirigibles, and is Chairman of an Inventions Committee.

"I have visited most of the Italian front," said Marconi yesterday. "From an aeroplane I saw an artillery battle. It was awe-inspiring. The big shells shook the air like a volcano. Our troops got the best of it. Their spirit is splendid, and their ardor and enthusiasm are beyond praise.

"It is encouraging for Italians to advance into territory which once was Italian, became Austrian, and is now Italian again. The Italian residents, who preponderate, of course, are delighted. The Austrians, I suppose, are not, but they are treated with consideration.

"Italy is full of soldiers in training. The entire nation is united and ready to make any sacrifice."

Marconi returns in about ten days, first probably to Rome and then back to the front.

FRENCH CAPTURE ALSATIAN HEIGHTS

Stubborn Fighting Around the Town of Muenster, Ten Miles from Colmar.

CHASSEURS REPEL ATTACKS

Nine Vain Attempts Against Two Battalions, Paris Says—Airmen Renew Attacks on Railways.

LONDON, July 22.—The heaviest fighting on the western front has been taking place around the town of Munster, ten miles southwest of Colmar, in Alsace, according to today's official reports from Paris and Berlin. The French appear to have won heights both west and north of the town.

The Paris report tells of nine German counter-attacks against two battalions of chasseurs, who held their ground and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. Berlin, describing the same operation, says six attacks by the French were repulsed, while a counter-attack carried a portion of a trench that had been lost.

To the north of Münster the French captured heights dominating the Fecht Valley after "a stubborn engagement."

Aviators on both sides continue their attacks on railways and supply depots.

Tonight's Paris report says:

In Artois there is nothing to report with the exception of artillery actions. A suburb of Arras was bombarded.

In the region of Camp Chalons enemy aviators attempted to bombard the villages and railway stations where supply stations had been established. The incendiary bombs which they dropped caused no damage.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment, with shells of heavy calibre, in Northern Woevre and the forest of Le Prêtre.

In Lorraine, to the east of Pioncourt, we repulsed a strong German reconnoissance.

In the Vosges north of Münster, on the heights dominating the east of the valley of the Northern Fecht, we occupied the summit of the Linge, after a stubborn engagement, and gained a foothold to the south of the summit, in the quarries of Schratzmannele, and in Barrenkopf wood.

An earlier report from the French War Office, given out in the afternoon, follows:

Relative calm prevailed generally along the front.

There were some artillery actions in Artois, in the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Esperges, and in the Forest of Apremont.

During the night of the 20th and 21st and the day of the 21st there was extremely fierce fighting on the heights of Little Reichackerkopf, to the westward of Munster, in Alsace, ten miles west-southwest of Colmar.) An attack by us was followed by nine German counter attacks, despite their heavy losses. Two battalions of chasseurs holding our positions held the enemy's troops and inflicted heavy losses upon them. We captured and held a trench in the neighborhood of 150 meters in length and maintained all our previous positions.

To the north of Münster our forces organized the positions they had conquered on the crest of the Linge. In this fighting we took 107 prisoners.

Our aviators dropped eight bombs of 90 and four of 150 millimeters on the station of Autry, to the northwest of Binarville, (in the Argonne.)

This is the German account of the operations in the west:

To the west of the Argonne our troops are further progressing. Vigorous artillery combats took place between the Meuse and the Moselle. South of Leintrey, French attacks collapsed before the obstacles in front of our advanced positions.

In the Vosges yesterday the enemy attacked six times southwest of Reichackerkopf, but was repulsed, with sanguinary losses, by the Bavarian troops. Counter attacking, we recaptured a portion of our trench which was in the hands of the enemy, taking 107 Alpine troops prisoners, among them three officers. In the evening we repulsed an enemy attack near Sondernach.

An enemy biplane fell down under our fire in the Forest of Parroy.

In an aerial flight over the Münster Valley three German airmen gained a victory over three adversaries, of whom two were forced to descend into the Valley of the Thann.

SAYS COTTON PROLONGS WAR

Sir William Ramsay Thinks Embargo Would Have Ended It in April.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—If cotton had been declared contraband at the outset, says Sir William Ramsay in an article in The Evening News, the war would have been over by last April. A similar statement is made by Hilaire Belloc in Land and Water.

Paul Coudurier, London correspondent of the Paris Figaro, asserts that early in the war the French Government requested the British Government to put cotton on the list of contraband, and that Great Britain refused to do so for two reasons—first, because the cotton dealers of England were opposed to such a step because German cruisers were then chasing British ships and might sink all the cargoes of cotton sent to this country, and, second, because the Allies had to take every precaution not to offend neutral opinion. It is pointed out that neither of these reasons now has any force. In regard to the first there are now no German commerce raiders, and in regard to the second point Mr. Coudurier says: "We are standing for public rights even when to be more than fair to the rest of the world is dangerous to ourselves in this struggle of life and death."

According to Sir William Ramsay, assurances have been given to the French Government that the import of cotton by Germany has been stopped, although as Mr. Asquith himself admitted on Tuesday the situation in this respect is not entirely satisfactory. Meanwhile, the American note on Great Britain's attitude in regard to the whole subject of American exports to neutral countries is still withheld from the English press, although veiled references to its dispatch have been published in Washington dispatches to the London papers. Special prominence is given in some of the papers to the report that "President Wilson and a majority of his Cabinet vetoed a proposal made by two members that when Germany gets her note one should be sent at the same time to Great Britain as to such matters as cotton."

WANTS COTTON CONTRABAND.

French Press Alleges Necessity of Preventing Shipments to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—The press here is beginning to realize the importance of the cotton question. The Echo of Paris prints a strong editorial, concluding in italics: "Public opinion in France, as in England, must demand the placing of cotton on the list of contraband."

The Echo dismisses the American note of protest to England somewhat cavalierly with the comment: "Its purpose evidently is the establishment of a claim for damages later. Furthermore, Great Britain cannot settle this matter until the American-German dispute from which it arises—the blockade being Great Britain's reprisal against submarine warfare—is settled."

The Echo says the French Government was favorable to the project in making cotton contraband, but was defeated through Lord Haldane, who said Germany could do without it. Events, says the Echo, show the contrary, hence it is the Allies' duty to arrest the traffic at all costs.

The Temps comments on the American note in similar terms: "German submarines drown Americans as punishment for selling arms to the Allies, which they have a right to do. British and French cruisers arrest ships carrying merchandise to or from Germany, but indemnify shippers. The cases are not parallel, but characteristic of the methods of the different belligerents. America will take that into account."

BRITISH MAKE GAINS AT THE DARDANELLES

General Hamilton Reports Steady Progress — Turks' Artillery Active.

LONDON, July 22.—The latest report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles, recounting the operations up to yesterday, was given out tonight by the Official Press Bureau. It follows:

"General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench on the front of our line during the night of July 18. All the enemy fled except one, who was killed.

On July 19 an anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air.

In the southern area the Turks on July 18 made an attack on some newly-captured trenches in the French section, but were repulsed with ease.

In the British section there has been steady progress daily, consolidating and in some cases extending the trenches won on the 12th and 13th.

Yesterday, the 21st, a small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss and a successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy. A Turkish machine gun opposite our left was knocked out by the French artillery.

In both sections the enemy's artillery has been active.

Turks' Supplies Being Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is believed the recent activity of Russian submarines in the Black Sea will shortly produce marked results in the Dardanelles conflict. Some sixty-odd ships under the Turkish flag, laden with coal and other necessaries for Constantinople, have been sunk during the past week. One steamship of 6,000 tons burden has also been sunk.

The absolute stoppage of Turkish coal supplies has paralyzed the German munitions factory, with the inevitable result, it is believed here, that the German-Turkish opposition to the allied forces must shortly collapse altogether.

SAYS TURKS HOLD ALLIES.

No Progress on Gallipoli Peninsula, Is Report via Berlin.

AT THE GALLIPOLI FRONT, July 11, (via Berlin, July 22, Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The operations of the last week in the Avi Burnu region have been confined on the part of the Allies to several offensive movements of no great strength against the Turkish trenches. Losses of the Allies were considerable. Attempts by their artillery to support their infantry resulted on July 7 in the shelling of one of their own trenches.

The Turkish artillery continues to be active. New batteries have been brought up on the Asiatic shore and in the rear of Sedd-el-Bahr, and since July 6 have caused heavy losses in men and material to the Allies, whose camps and bases are now constantly under fire. Seven ammunition depots of the Allies were exploded during the period from July 6 to July 10. This was due principally to the fire of Turkish batteries on the Asiatic shore. Against these batteries the artillery of the Allies is powerless, and an attack on them from the sea is prevented by German submarines.

According to wounded British soldiers who have been interviewed, it is now a favorite device of the Turks to abandon part of a trench to the inrushing Allies and then cut them down by a deadly enfilading fire.

The situation today is the same as it was prior to June 21, when the Allies launched an offensive movement which collapsed.

SNIPERS USE SILENCERS.

Turks Have a Simple Device—Autos Tear Down Wires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MITYLENE, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I have been shown a curious little apparatus used by the Turco-German snipers on the Gallipoli peninsula to render their shots noiseless. Our men call it a silencer.

It is a very simple device. It consists of two small brass tubes, one within the other, and attachable to the muzzle of the rifle. The space between the tubes is filled with a ring of steel springs. At the moment of discharge the air expelled from the rifle forces the springs outward, and in so doing wastes its impact and loses its sound.

The Allies can congratulate themselves on a performance of the armored motor cars they are using against the lines around Krithia. I am told the capture of several Turkish trenches recently was due to the help of these cars. They darted toward the wire entanglements of the Turks, grappled the wires with iron hooks attached to them by short chains, and then making full speed to the rear, tore down the entanglements over a length of 150 yards, a gap that was quickly filled with allied soldiers in an irresistible onset.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN ARABIA.

Begin New Attack on Turks—Reported Defeats Denied.

LONDON, July 22.—The British have occupied Sukesh-Sheyukh on the Euphrates River, in Arabia, according to an official report issued today, and are now attacking the Turks who have taken up a position below Nasiriyeh.

Reports of British defeats in Irak are declared in the report to be devoid of foundation.

Irak-Arabi lies mostly between the lower courses of the Tigris and the Euphrates and includes the city of Bagdad.

Sukesh-Sheyukh is about 100 miles northwest of the head of the Gulf of Persia.

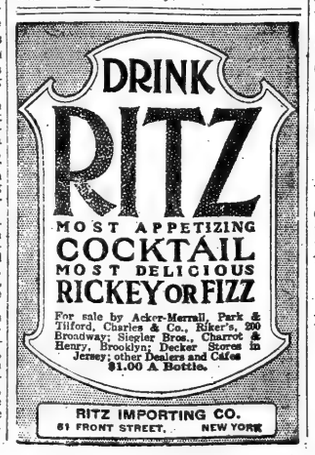
FORM CHINO-AMERICAN BANK

All Arrangements for Establishment Completed, Peking Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Information received here confirms the report that the influential Chinese commercial mission, which is visiting America, has finally succeeded in completing arrangements for the flotation of a Chino-American Bank with a capital of $5,000,000, designed to offset the commercial and political activities of rival powers and to build up a new relationship with the Pacific Coast.

The news that such a project was in contemplation was first published in THE TIMES when the Chinese mission was visiting this city.



ALL EXPORT TRADE SHOWS BIG GAINS

May Shipments of Iron and Steel Totaled $26,500,000 and Explosives $8,623,345.

REFINED OIL, $12,800,000

Official Reports Put the Flour Sales at $9,800,000—Leather Totals $8,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Official figures of foreign commerce for May tell a story to which the American business man has become very familiar during the past six months.

There has been a large increase in exports of all lines of goods that are required as war supplies, such as iron and steel products, packing house stuffs, woolen goods, chemicals, cottonseed oil and cake, all metal goods except copper, leather goods, automobiles and trucks, cotton goods, and refined sugar. Some of these articles, as sugar, for instance, are not classified strictly as war supplies, but are in demand because of the shutting off of German, Austrian, and Russian supplies from countries like England and Turkey that import all the sugar they consume.

The total value of explosives exported in May, 1915, was $8,623,345, as compared with $406,668 in May, 1914.

The falling off in foreign trade during May appears directly in pig copper, which is 15 per cent. less than in April; boards and planks, 50 per cent. less; agricultural implements, 30 per cent. less; electrical apparatus, 10 per cent. less, and naval stores, 30 per cent. less.

The principal increases, as shown in round figures, are given in the following table, the comparison being with the exports of May, 1914:

	May, 1915.	May, 1914.
Iron and steel manufactures	$26,500,000	$19,700,000
Refined mineral oils	12,800,000	12,600,000
Flour	9,800,000	4,300,000
Explosives	8,000,000	400,000
Leather	8,800,000	3,600,000
Cotton goods	6,800,000	4,000,000
Comm'l automobiles	6,600,000	100,000
Passenger automobiles	4,000,000	2,900,000
Brass	4,100,000	500,000
Cars and carriages	3,400,000	1,100,000
Cottonseed oil	2,400,000	1,000,000
Zinc manufactures	2,500,000	.....
Refined sugar	2,300,000	200,000
Boots and shoes	2,100,000	1,300,000
Cheese	1,800,000	.....
Binding twine and other fibre manufres	1,800,000	900,000
Oil cake and meal	1,800,000	900,000
Paper	1,700,000	1,600,000
Rubber	1,500,000	1,000,000
Film and photo goods	1,400,000	800,000
Lead	1,400,000	200,000
Paraffine and wax	1,300,000	400,000

The volume of gold coming into the country during May was $31,186,000. In May, 1914, it was $1,755,062. During the past May gold came in at New York to the amount of $13,403,935, and at Ogdensburg to the amount of $13,516,803. The receipts of gold from Canada during the eleven months ended with May were $62,740,122, and from Great Britain in the same period $1,953,746. Canada's transfer of gold to this country during May was $14,494,536, as compared with $1,945,917 the same month last year. France sent us in May this year $11,000,000 of gold, having sent us in the preceding ten months of the fiscal year but $52,926. Our export of gold to all countries in the eleven months ended with May was $631,720. The total import of gold from all countries in the eleven months of the fiscal year ended with May was $119,227,015.

The grand balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, is of interest to those who desire to take a broad view of the trade situation. The total exports for the period named were $2,500,041,924, as compared with $2,207,507,101 for the eleven months ended with May, 1914. Imports were down to the end of May, 1915, $1,516,475,600, and for the same months the previous year were $1,736,396,207. The total of exports and imports for the eleven months ended with May this year was $4,016,516,524, and the total of exports and imports for the same months ended with May, 1914, was $3,943,903,308, giving an increase for this year over last in the grand total of foreign trade, including both exports and imports, of $72,613,216. While this year exports have increased by $292,534,823 in the eleven months imports have fallen off by $219,921,607. At the same time the balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, had reached the enormous amount of $983,567,324, and, as is well known, with the balance for the following month of June, passed the billion mark for the first time in the history of the country.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS HEARD.

Four Accused of Sedition Examined by Judge Advocate.

PARIS, July 22.—The first day of the trial before the Permanent Court-Martial of the four Anarchists charged with the fabrication of seditious matter was devoted to an examination of the accused by the Judge Advocate.

The eccentric millionaire Prouvoit is charged explicitly with furnishing postage for mailing seditious matter and with taking an active part in an anarchist propaganda. Mme. Dohnadier is accused of posting the letters.

The three seditious pamphlets which figure in the case, and in which the army and the Government are bitterly attacked, have been identified as written by the defendant, Hureau, who admitted intimacy with anarchist leaders, but denied the specific charge preferred against him.

There was a dramatic scene today when six-year-old Elaine Donnadier, under the gentle questioning of the Judge, Colonel Gouin, nodded her recognition of the woman from whom her mother, Mme. Donnadier, is alleged to have bought the paper on which the seditious pamphlets were typewritten. This recognition is considered as having confirmed the case of the prosecution.

The mother had just won an insignificant triumph over an adverse witness and had turned to smile with pride toward Hureau when she saw the child being led into court by an attendant. The woman's face suddenly became convulsed, she brought her handkerchief to her eyes and buried her head in her arms on the railing of the dock and sobbed during her daughter's examination.

WAR MEAL FOR TWO CENTS.

New Food Mixture Reported Introduced in Berlin and Wuerttemberg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In Berlin and Württemberg the authorities have introduced a new composite food mixture, consisting of maize, flour, dried vegetables, and dried meat, forming a species of macaroni and meat extract, which is specially intended for providing cheap meats for necessitous persons.

Two cents' worth is said to be amply sufficient for a meal for a person with a large appetite.

$1.15 For Pajamas That Were Up To $2

Crisp, cool fabrics that wash as soft as a handkerchief and are color-fast. Handsomely finished and trimmed.

Stow a pair into your bag for over the week-end.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

SAYS RAW MATERIALS IN GERMANY ARE AMPLE

Crops Good and Food More Plentiful—Nevertheless Government Will Regulate Consumption.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Official investigations have established the fact that Germany is amply provided with all raw materials necessary to continue the war for a long time to come. Goods crops are furnishing sufficient quantities of breadstuffs, vegetables, and potatoes, even permitting a considerable increase in cattle and swine, the number of which had been artificially decreased to guard against a scarcity of potatoes and fodder. The production of meat is thus increased. There are plenty of vegetable substances to produce all necessary oils and fats.

"Of greater importance is the certainty that Germany is producing enough lead to satisfy all demands. Besides the large reserve stores, there are immense quantities of lead pipes which are easily replaceable with iron. The stores of copper are large enough to manufacture all shells and shrapnel far beyond the probable duration of the war. Even if the prediction of Germany's enemies that the war will be of long duration should prove true, the copper now in private use could be replaced easily with other materials. Statistics show that the amount of copper used in roofs, household utensils, pots, plates, and boilers is more than 2,000,000 tons, which is sufficient to continue the war for many years.

"Semi-official announcement is made that the German Federal Council is preparing to issue a proclamation regulating the alimentation of the civil population. The imperative necessity of such a measure is recognized universally and is greeted with satisfaction by all classes of the empire."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I learn from Altona that the German Army headquarters have ordered a general stock taking of the manufactured copper held by manufacturers and dealers. The proclamation took effect yesterday. Henceforth, it is said, all copperware will be reserved for military purposes.

WOULD BUY BELGIUM FOR $100,000,000

Wanamaker Plan to Set Her Free —Would Stop Our Foreign Trade to End War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Accepting the chairmanship of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League, formed at a meeting held in the Racquet Club tonight, John Wanamaker made his hearers gasp by proposing that the United States raise enormous sum, $100,000,000,000 if necessary, to buy Belgium from Germany.

"Understand me, we are not to keep or hold Belgium," he said, "but merely to gain freedom for her and let her work in her way unmolested. Belgium can pay us back when she gets on her feet, so to speak, and in good time.

"I think the United States owes something to poor Belgium," Mr. Wanamaker said. "Our big mistake was not in being the leading party to a protest against the unneutral action. Belgium has no money with which to pay the indemnity that will be asked of her. Let us pay it for her. I doubt if France will be able to pay anything if another Alsace and Lorraine is taken from her.

"I believe there are people in this country who will lend the Government the money for this noble plan if the United States will only undertake it. Understand me, I don't believe in passing this money over to Germany before the war is over or at least before Belgium is absolutely freed of foreign control. It is practical and it can be done."

Mr. Wanamaker proposed that the United States act to end the colossal conflagration on the other side by declaring a prohibitive tariff on imports and at the same time a prohibitive export duty, so that nothing from our shores could go out, particularly munitions of war.

"Let us keep our cotton, let us keep our iron, let us keep our ammunition," he said, "so that the warring nations can have none of it. They are killing off their aristocracy. It will take them twenty-five years to train new artisans, for their present ones are, or soon will be, all dead. When they realized that they are at the mercy of the United States they will be forced to stop fighting.

"I believe that if the country we live in is not safe from attack we should make it safe from attack. We are face to face with a serious condition, and we must have enough good sense to realize the danger. But at the same time I believe sincerely that it is time for a sane and intelligent movement on the part of the men of Pennsylvania, on the part of the men of the United States, to do something that may contribute in a general sense to a great sentiment toward stopping this awful war."

Cape Town Cheers Botha.

CAPE TOWN, July 22.—Premier Botha arrived here today from the campaign, which ended on July 9 with the surrender of German Southwest Africa.

The Premier received an ovation wherever he appeared. Business was suspended. The city was decorated and the people thronged the streets. On the arrival of Premier Botha at the Government House 10,000 school children sang the national anthem.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO IVANGOROD

Continued from Page 1.

through a wide belt of sandy country, interrupted with frequent swamps. The Russians could intrench in this country with lightning rapidity, while the Austro-German artillery could be moved through the deep sand only when double-spanned and with the gunners putting their shoulders to the wheels. Also marching and the observations for the artillery were hampered by wet weather and fog.

Russians Lack Arms and Officers.

The opposing Russian troops are of the first quality. They are suffering, however, from a lack of artillery and ammunition, and particularly from a shortage of officers, the battalions sometimes being commanded by a single commissioned officer.

The advance is proceeding in three columns. The objective of the easterly column is the Russian barrier south and southwest of Chelm. An Austro-German army is almost in touch with it.

The Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, operating against Lublin and over which the Russians recently attempted to claim a victory near Krasnik, already has reached and passed the furthermost line reached by the Austrian General Dankl's army last August and is steadily pushing back the Russians.

Before Ivangorod the Russians are fighting furiously in positions barely ten miles southwest of the fortress, apparently attempting only to cover the retreat upon Ivangorod. This position already has been broken at one point and its abandonment is imminent. Ivangorod from this side is very strong and an attack against it difficult, but it is less defensible from the east, and the Archduke's advance from that region is its main danger.

Comparative quiet prevails along the Bug River. The Austrians, by forcing a passage of the river at Sokol and to the northward, have secured a flank against any attempt at envelopment.

Desperate fighting, although upon a smaller scale, is in progress on the Bukowina frontier, the Russians making vigorous attempts to break the northeastern front. An attack the night of the 20th northeast of Czernowitz, delivered under cover of darkness and in a heavy rain, lasted five hours before the Russians were repulsed with very heavy casualties. The cannonading in this battle was plainly heard at Czernowitz.

Lines Unpierced, Says Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Von Mackensen's effort to pierce the line between Lublin and Cheim has so far not succeeded. He had to send many of his best troops to support the defeated Archduke Joseph's army at Krasnik, and this resulted in the disorganization of his centre. His army was divided in two by the deep sands of the Wieprz and the woods.

The Russians here retreated slightly, leaving von Mackensen in doubt where to find the main force.

General Irmanoff has reappeared near Ivangorod and has attacked the Germans vehemently, inflicting great losses. The guns of both the fortresses of Ivangorod and Novo Georgievsk are busy nailing down enormous forces of the enemy. In Warsaw, despite the proximity of the enemy, no anxiety is felt so far.

Along the Narew the fighting is destined to be very stubborn. The Germans have set themselves the task of seizing the railway above Warsaw.

The present position is that the Russians have on the west the fortified line of Ivangorod-Warsaw-Ivangorod, and on the east dense forests and the marshes of Brest-Litovsk, protected by the Vlodava marshes. To the south the battle for the Chelm-Ivangorod line is believed to be nearing a decision.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS TELL OF GREAT BATTLES

Retreat Across the Vistula Into Ivangorod Made Under Fire of German Guns.

VIENNA, July 22, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The Russian front in the region west of the Vistula yesterday again was the theatre of great successes for the allies. The hostile main position, which had been constructed like a fortress west and south of Ivangorod on the line of Kozienica and Janowiec, was broken through on both sides of the road running from Radom to Novo Alexandria by the German troops. The Russians fell back to Ivangorod and the right bank of the Vistula. Their retreat over the bridge before Novo Alexandria was under the fire of the German artillery.

The Austro-Hungarians are advancing from the west and the Germans from the south toward Ivangorod.

Numerous places west of the Vistula have been burned by the flying Russians.

East of the Vistula battles continue with undiminished stubbornness, the enemy offering tenacious resistance. Near Chodel and Borzechow (southwest of Lublin) parts of the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after stubborn fighting, repulsed the Russians from several positions. The enemy's losses were heavy. The number of prisoners captured by this army was increased 8,000 and its booty to fifteen machine guns and four caissons.

Further east, on the Bug, the Austro-German troops broke through the hostile lines at several points. On the Bug in Galicia Hungarian regiments stormed the Russian point of support of Dobrodwor, north of Kamionka Strumilowa. On the Zlota Lipa and Dniester the situation is unchanged.

Many Russians Captured.

BERLIN, July 22, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: Northwest of Shavli, our troops, advancing concentrically and victoriously, captured 4,150 prisoners, five machine guns, and a great quantity of baggage. A movement on the Lower Dubissa led the advancing troops into the Grynkiszki-Gudsiuny district and resulted in the storming of several enemy positions. The Russians are retreating on the entire front from Lake Rakiewo to the Niemen.

South of the road from Mariampol to Kovno we enlarged the break and gained further ground to the eastward, capturing four officers, 1,210 men, and four machine guns.

On the Narew the enemy discontinued useless counter-attack.

South of the Vistula the Russians were pressed back toward Warsaw on the line running through Blonie, Nadarzyn, and oGra Kalwarja.

Yesterday by bold attacks the troops of General von Woyrsch's army frustrated the final attempts of the enemy to arrest the retreat of his defeated troops before Ivangorod. At noon the great bridgehead position near Lagow and Lugowswola was stormed by our brave Silesian troops. In close connection with this, with the assistance of the Austro-Hungarian troops, the enemy was thrown on the entire front into the fortress, which is now closely invested.

Northwest of Ivangorod, Austro-Hungarian troops are still fighting on the western bank of the Vistula.

Yesterday we captured more than 3,000 prisoners and eleven machine guns.

Between the Vistula and the Bug, the battle which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing is proceeding. Southwest of Lubin the Austro-Hungarian troops are further progressing. Between Siennicka and Vola, south of Rejawice, hostile positions were stormed over a wide sector.

Russian Version of Fighting.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters tonight:

In the District of Shavli the enemy is concentrating on lines west of the Mitau-Shavli Road.

In the trans-Niemen district there was desperate fighting yesterday on the river Jessia, southwest of Kovno.

On the Narew front near the Rojany, (Rozan.) Bridgehead desperate engagements occurred. Near the villages of Mrotchka and Kravka, in the course of a counter-attack, the Cossacks fell upon and sabred a German company.

On the left of the Vistula our troops occupied the Blonie-Nadarzyn front and the outlying defences of Ivangorod.

The battle between the Vistula and the Bug yesterday again assumed a very desperate character. The enemy is concentrating his principal efforts in the direction of Baljitze, Travniki, Voislavitze and Groubechoff, several villages on the heights changing hands again and again.

On the Bug there has been fierce fighting from Krylow to Dobrotvore. On an extended front above Sokol we cleared the right bank of the Bug of the enemy and took about 1,500 prisoners in the village of Potourjitze.

BURNED PORT OF WINDAU.

Russians Destroy Villages and Farms in Courland as They Retreat.

BERLIN, July 22, (via London.)—Before evacuating Windau the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works, according to advices received at Libau. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed.

The Russian troops also are reported to have fired villages and farmhouses in other parts of Courland, in accordance with a recently published army order.

CALL LUBLIN LINE NOT VITAL.

Russians Say They Would Not Think Its Capture as Grave Menace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—While the enemy's advance on Lublin has been checked on the front at Chodel-Piaski, the more serious fighting on both banks of the Wieprz continues, there von Mackensen is endeavoring to break through to the railway.

The military authorities now affirm that the seizure of this line will not decide the issue, since it runs parallel with our front and does not serve the purpose of transport.

Even an advance northward along the line from Chelm as far as Wlodawa would not be regarded as a grave strategic menace; but beyond that point on the way to Brest-Litovsk we have no intention of permitting the foe to proceed. Now, for the first time, the Russians are able to operate in a region where the strategic factors are in their favor.

CALLS ON ARMY TO WIN.

Grand Duke Tells Troops All Russia Aids with Prayer and Labor.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—In an Order of the Day, issued in connection with the services of prayer which are being held throughout Russia today, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander in Chief, calls upon the troops to accomplish fresh deeds to achieve a victorious end of the great battle now raging. The Order of the Day follows:

"By desire of the Emperor and the Holy Synod, the whole of Russia is today praying for the victory of the Russian arms. I firmly believe the joint prayers of the Emperor and his people will be fulfilled.

"The whole of Russia has united in its efforts to supply the army with all that is necessary to wage a victorious war against the enemy. You men of the heroic army and navy, who have been confided to me, do not forget that the Emperor and all Russia are aiding you by their prayers and their labors.

"Imbued with this thought and strong in our courage, let us show them our gratitude by fresh deeds. God and His powerful help are with us, and we carry in ourselves that faith which is the earnest of victory."

ASQUITH IS PLANNING TO TAX MORE BRITONS

Premier Speaks in Favor of Lowering the Exemption Limit on Incomes.

LONDON, July 22.—"Under the present exceptional circumstances the question of further taxation on imports needs serious consideration, and the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give the matter early attention," said Premier Asquith today to a deputation of bankers and merchants which interviewed him for the purpose of urging greater national economy and increased taxation on imported goods, as well as a tax on the smaller incomes.

The Premier fully concurred in the suggested wider application of the income tax, and in the above tentative form indorsed the idea of broadening the basis of direct taxation.

Premier Asquith said he was in full agreement with the deputation that the country had not gone far enough in providing additional resources from taxation for carrying on the war. He for a long while had been of the opinion that the present income tax was very arbitrary in its incidence, and that it ought to begin at a lower scale.

As to direct taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained and the pecuniary resources needed for the effective conduct of the war procured, consumption of imports must be diminished and export trade maintained on an increased scale, he said.

The question would be dealt with as a whole, and not by piecemeal in the budget, the Premier added.

DENIES SINKING OF POMMERN

Berlin Says No Battleship Was Lost in the Baltic.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, July 23, (via London.)—A semi-official telegram from Berlin, commenting on the British report on the sinking of the German battleship Pommern, or a vessel of that type, in the Baltic Sea on July 2, says:

"No German warship has been sunk in the Baltic Sea by a hostile submarine."

A dispatch from London on Wednesday said a communication from the Russian Government stated that Commander Horton of the British Navy commanded the submarine, which sank a German

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CARRANZA SEVERS DIPLOMATIC BONDS

Announces He Will Deal Only with Countries Having Agents Accredited to Him.

RECOGNIZES OUR CONSUL

President Wilson to Take Up the Mexican Question Today with Red Cross Workers.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — Diplomatic advices reaching Washington from Mexico today said General Carranza had given notice that he would not receive communications from or transact business with foreign Governments which have no diplomatic agents accredited to his Government at Vera Cruz.

Enforcement of such an order practically would cut off the Carranza Government from further communication with all the foreign nations which have Ministers resident in Mexico City. It would not, according to the information received, sever his informal relations with the United States Government, as Carranza is understood to regard Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz as a properly accredited agent.

General Carranza's Washington agents tonight said they had no advices of any such action on the part of their leader, nor had they heard that it was in contemplation. The report created interest and surprise in official and diplomatic circles, particularly in view of the general understanding that foreign Governments were awaiting action by the United States toward Mexico before recognizing any government in the republic. It was announced recently that Great Britain had definitely determined to extend no recognition until a government had been recognized by the United States.

President Wilson is again focusing his attention on the Mexican situation, and within a short time may announce his decision as to "what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people." On June 2, exactly seven weeks ago tomorrow, the President in his warning to the Mexican factions said that if they could not accommodate their differences and unite for the purpose of promptly relieving and redeeming their country the United States Government would feel constrained to act.

Tomorrow night President Wilson will have another conference with leaders of the American National Red Cross, who will report in detail to him the result of efforts made to send food to the distressed regions of Mexico. Those participating in the conference will be Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Central Committee of the same organization, and Brig. Gen. Devol, Assistant Quartermaster General of the army, who has just returned to Washington from the Mexican border, where for six weeks he was in charge of the Red Cross supplies destined for distribution in Mexico. Secretary of War Garrison made public yesterday extracts from the report of General Devol, who will furnish to the President tomorrow night considerable additional information of a confidential character, based on his observations.

The extent to which the President may look to the Villistas for aid in furnishing the means for a restoration of the Constitutional order in Mexico is expected to depend on the outcome of the very novel and complicated military campaign in which the main forces of Villa, Obregon, Fierro, Gonzales, and Zapata are now engaged in Central Mexico. Confidential information reaching the State Department is that the Fierro forces composing the Villista flying column that has interposed itself by forced marches between the Obregon and Gonzales forces and broken their communications with Vera Cruz and Mexico City is much stronger than at first thought.

Originally thought to consist of 5,000 men, this flying column, according to reliable State Department advices, consists of about 10,000 good fighting men. The isolation and crushing of the Obregon-Gonzales armies by this flying column campaigning in co-operation with the main bodies of the Villa and Zapata forces—and such a result is not regarded as improbable by American military observers—would completely upset the military situation in Mexico and place the Villa-Zapata element in a position of domination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 22.—Gold bars worth $4,000,000 have been shipped by the Pachuca mining companies.

Consul Shanklin, Secretary to the Treasury Cabrera, and Judge Douglas, Carranza's counsel, left on the Ward liner this afternoon.

Among the other passengers on the Ward liner was Harry Burlinger, manager of an American typewriter company at Vera Cruz, whose departure, it was rumored, was requested by the Constitutionalists.

Arthur Johnson of Mexico City, who arrived this morning, says that the recall of Consul General Arnold Shanklin has aroused great indignation among the entire foreign colony, as well as among Americans. Among the colony, he said, Shanklin was known as the best Consul ever in Mexico, and he was always ready to help Americans and other foreigners, wherever possible.

Americans contemplate calling at the residence of the Brazilian Minister to show disapproval of the recall, and have voted confidence in Mr. Shanklin. Americans say the State Department has been fooled by misleading reports accepted without question. Johnson added that if Shanklin suffered through false reports Americans in Mexico would take action.

PEACE TALK IN EL PASO.

Villa and Angeles to Meet Carranza's Private Secretary There.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 22.—Gustav. Espinosa Mireles, Private Secretary to Carranza, arrived here today. George C. Carothers has been on the border two days, awaiting the arrival of General Villa and General Felipe Angeles will reach here from the East tonight. With Villa's arrival tomorrow afternoon on a special train from Torreon, a sub rosa peace conference is expected to ensue between the leaders with George C. Carothers present as a representative of the Washington Government. Mireles said he had only come here on routine business, but it became known tonight that he had held a secret conference with Mr. Carothers, the representative of the United States in Villa territory. With the arrival of Angeles late tonight and Villa tomorrow, active efforts for establishing peace in the republic by the elimination of both Villa and Carranza will be undertaken.

Villa has expressed the desire at frequent intervals to make peace on this basis. Carranza has refused it in the past, but the coming of his Private Secretary at this time for a conference is believed to be an opening wedge for a successful peace parley. Carothers and Mireles refused to discuss the proposed peace meeting tonight, but it is understood generally here that an effort is now being made to get the leaders together on the border.

PROTEST ON NACO SEIZURE.

Lansing Asks Carranza to Withdraw Troops—Nogales May Be Spared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary of State Lansing today sent a note to the Carranza Government protesting against the occupation of the Sonora border town of Naco, opposite the Arizona town of the same name, in violation of the agreement entered into between the representatives of the Villa and Carranza forces at Naco last January by which they agreed upon the evacuation and neutralization of that place.

The communication sent to General Carranza calls attention to the fact that General P. Elis Calles, the Carranzista commander in Sonora, who signed the Naco agreement on behalf of the Carranza Government, had recaptured and occupied Naco on July 19, points out that the reoccupancy of the town was in open violation of the Calles-Maytorena agreement, and asks for the immediate restoration of the status ante quo by withdrawing the Calles forces and leaving Naco a neutral border town.

NACO, Ariz., July 22.—If the authorities at Washington wait a few days there will be no need of protesting against the military occupation of Naco, Mexico, accordling to Carranza officials, who say that just as soon as a civil Government is organized the troops will be withdrawn.

The Carranza men declared today, however, that the agreement made with General Scott was violated by Maytorena within two weeks after the town had been evacuated by Carranza troops in conformity with the promise given General Scott.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 22.—General P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, will be content to bottle up José Maytorena, Villa Governor, with his 4,000-odd troops in Nogales rather than endanger existing relations with the United States by an attack on that border town, according to Americans arriving from Calles's headquarters at Cananea.

Five hundred Carranza troops captured Santa Cruz today, according to reports reaching here. Santa Cruz is a few miles southeast of Nogales. The Carranza force is said to have captured a cannon which was turned on the fleeing Villa soldiers, two of whom were killed.

HAS CARGO OF OLD GUNS.

Annie Larsen's Munitions Found to be of Small Value.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 22.—Inspection of the war munitions aboard the schooner Annie Larsen, now being held by customs officials, shows that the most modern Springfield rifles the shipment contains are those of 1878, and many boxes are filled with guns dated 1885. Others of the guns show much use. Inspectors said today the cargo was worth nearer $25,000 than $300,000, as set forth in the ship's papers.

The Annie Larsen put into port here recently after having sailed from San Diego on an indefinite course under direction of a supercargo. Government officials detained her upon arrival.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS ARMY AFTER BATTLE

Militiamen and Regulars March, 5,500 Strong, Before Whitman and 10,000 Spectators.

EXECUTIVE HIGHLY PLEASED

Says New Yorkers Should Be Proud of Their Guardsmen — Blues Score Again in Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 22.—The National Guardsmen and United States regulars encamped on the plains near here fought the battle of Didell Village this morning and then proceeded to the reviewing grounds in the Robinson Hill country, where they were reviewed, 5,500 strong, by Governor Whitman this afternoon.

The review was the biggest military spectacle ever seen in this part of the State, and was witnessed by about 10,000 persons. Every man in the camp, regulars as well as militia, appeared in the reviewing line, as did all the wagon trains and field ambulances. The line was more than five miles long, and the review lasted from about 4 o'clock until after 6. A more perfect day for the review could not well be imagined. There was no dust and there was just enough chill in the air to make marching a pleasure.

The Governor, accompanied by Major John Stanley Moore, his Military Secretary, arrived at the camp at 3:30 P. M., and was met a mile beyond the camp limits by a platoon of cavalry, which acted as his escort during the afternoon exercises. The entire brigade of infantrymen from Manhattan was lined up on the side of the road along which the Governor traveled, and as his automobile came in sight the artillerymen of the First Field Artillery fired the regulation salute of seventeen guns in his honor. Major Gen. O'Ryan, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., and the division staff awaited the Governor's arrival at headquarters. The stay at headquarters was very brief, and ten minutes after he arrived the Governor, General O'Ryan, General Mills, and the others of the reviewing party were on the way to the reviewing grounds.

Ever since noon a steady stream of autos and horse-drawn vehicles had been coming in from all directions, the autos forming a solid bank for a mile on the side of the road opposite the parade field.

Regulars Head the Parade.

At 4:30 o'clock the review started. The place of honor at the head of the long column was given to the regulars of the Thirtieth Infantry under Major Bandholtz. These men of the regular army, who only a few months ago returned from a long tour of duty in Alaska, never appeared better than they did this afternoon, and as they swung past the Governor the latter raised his hat high above his head, while the crowds clapped their appreciation of the soldierly bearing of the officers and men from Platsburg.

After the regulars came the Seventh Regiment, in khaki trousers and blue linen shirts. The Seventh appeared exactly as it would if called into active service, the men in full marching equipment and the officers marching without side arms, as is required under the new regulations. The machine gun platoon of the Seventh, with the guns packed on the back of slick, black mules, was just in the rear of the last company of the Third Battalion, and after the machine guns came the wagon train.

The Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth Regiments followed, in the order named, and after them came the cavalry, with the Fort Ethan Allen regulars, under Captain Joseph H. Herron, leading. Next came the long column of artillerymen, who galloped their horses past the reviewing stand, and then the Signal Corps. Conspicuous in the signal outfit was a new searchlight outfit mounted on a heavy, but speedy truck, and the latest movable wireless equipment, also carried on auto trucks. The Quartermaster and commissary trains and the hospital equipment came last.

This is a wonderful sight, and I think all New Yorkers have every reason to be proud of their guard," said Governor Whitman as he complimented General O'Ryan and General Mills on the splendid appearance of the various commands. The Governor was asked if he was in favor of another encampment next year, and he said he was.

"Battle" Was Hard Fought.

The battle of Didell Village was another stubborn engagement, with honors about even between the Blues, the defending, and the Reds, the invading force. The engagement was a rearguard action, the home army being made up of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-second, and Twelfth Regiments, reinforced by Squadron A, the signalmen, the engineering company, and the field artillery men. The enemy was the Second Cavalry and the Thirteenth Infantry of the regulars and the Seventh Regiment of Manhattan.

The problem was one which represented a whipped enemy retreating to its base in the northern part of the State, closely pursued by the home army. The pursuit was a spirited one, and the engagement at Didell, where the Reds turned on the Blues and gave battle in the effort to hurl them back, was theoretically the bloodiest yet fought in the Fishkill Plains campaign. As was the case yesterday, the general opinion tonight is that a slight advantage rested with the Blue army after the battle at Didell.

The biggest battle of the encampment, which starts at 8 A. M. and is expected to last all day, will be fought tomorrow. It will be a complicated affair, in which various phases of modern warfare will be featured. It will be witnessed by the Governor and General Mills.

WOOD TO INSPECT STUDENTS

College Men in Army Camp Prepare for Review Before Major General.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 22.—The college students at the Camp of Instruction here, taking the course in military preparedness, under Captain R. O. Van Horn, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, used their leisure time today in polishing up equipment and setting their tents to rights, in preparation for tomorrow's official inspection by Major General Leonard Wood. The youthful soldiers are anxious to make a good showing before the Commander of the Department of the East.

The seventy-five-mile practice march, with its accompanying manoeuvres, will start on Thursday of next week.

After the inspection and review tomorrow, there will be a military ball at the Plattsburg Post, given by the officers of the Thirtieth Infantry.

ACCIDENT TO L. I. R. R. TRAIN

Axle Breaks Under "Millionaires' Express"—Delayed Two Hours.

What is known as the "Millionaires' Express" on the Long Island Railroad was held up for two hours yesterday morning by the breaking of an axle a quarter of a mile west of Bluepoint station.

The train was going only fifteen miles an hour, and, while the passengers were shaken up, no one was hurt.

Special trains were sent from Jamaica to take the passengers to the city. Trains following the wrecked one were switched to the main line to go on to New York.

200 FLYING EXPERTS WILL AID THE NAVY

Edison Organizes Them Into the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers.

40 AVIATORS ARE ENLISTED

Henry A. W. Wood Chosen President—Orville Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss His Official Aids.

At the request of Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the new Advisory Committee of the Navy, the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers has been formed. This was announced yesterday at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, which is the temporary headquarters of the new organization.

The new society will be composed entirely of aeronautic engineers and flying experts, and two hundred, including aeroplane constructors, have already joined. The Officers and Directors, who have been selected subject to the aproval of the first regular meeting, are:

President, Henry A. Wise Wood; Vice Presidents, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess, Elmer A. Sperry, Peter Cooper Hewitt, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.; Secretary, Lawrence B. Sperry, and Treasurer, Clarke Thompson.

The Board of Directors, among whom are many of the most prominent scientists of the country, includes Bion J. Arnold, Emile Berliner, Thomas S. Baldwin, W. Starling Burgess, Glenn H. Curtiss, Edson F. Gallaudet, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Peter Cooper Hewitt, Howard Huntington, Grover C. Loening, J. A. D. McCurdy, Charles M. Manley, Glenn L. Martin, Raymond B. Price, John E. Sloane, Frank A. Seiberling, Elmer A. Sperry, Matthew B. Sellers, Joseph A. Steinmetz, William T. Thomas, Inglis M. Uppercu, Orville Wright, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Henry Woodhouse.

There will be four more Directors appointed by the Army and Navy Departments. Besides these, the Smithsonian Institution, the Post Office Department, the Weather Bureau, and the Bureau of Standards have been invited to appoint one Director each. The two educational institutions of this country that give courses in aeronautical instructions, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan, also have been asked to appoint one Director each.

The Post Office Department is particularly interested in the work to be done by the new organization, as it is expected that mail deliveries will be made regularly in the outlying districts by aeroplane within a year. This will be a great saving in time, as the aeroplane will make a trip in a few hours that would take several days for a fast automobile, particularly in the mountainous parts of the West.

Among the two hundred charter members of the society are Thomas S. Baldwin, dirigible expert; Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., licensed pilot; Charles J. Glidden, authority on aerostation; Alan R. Hawley, balloon pilot and President of the Aero Club of America; Chester Huntington, consulting engineer and designer of dirigibles; Christopher H. Lake, the inventor; Baron L. D'Arcy, aeronautic authority; Walter H. Phipps, aeronautic engineer and designer; Earl Remington, engineer; William E. Scripps, licensed pilot and motor builder; James S. Stevens, aeronautic engineer; Leo A. Stevens, balloon pilot and authority on aerostatics and fabrics; Benjamin A. Thaw, inventor of the Thaw aeroplane stabilizer; William Thaw, licensed pilot, now with the French army; Irving W. Twombly, inventor and expert on aero motors; William F. Whitehouse, licensed pilot; Albert Francis Zahm, authority on aerodynamics, and Joseph A. Steinmetz, inventor and authority on devices for aerial warfare.

There are forty licensed pilots and aviators among the two hundred charter members. More than twenty other aeronautic engineers, aeroplane constructors and expert aviators have been asked to join the new organization, so that the entire aeronautical talent and experience of the country may be at the service of the Government.

J. P. Morgan Cruising on the Corsair

J. P. Morgan, apparently entirely recovered from the shots of Erich Muenter, is cruising along the coast on the Corsair. He would have returned to his office this week, it is said, if his physicians had not ordered the cruise. He expects to return to his desk next Monday.

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Unusually smart models, in fashionable weaves.

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Smart beach and garden styles.

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Of striped serge or plain white or striped flannel $3.75
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in tan or black . . . . . 55c.

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Two-piece Flannel Suits

in plain colors and neat stripes, with silk-lined sleeves, are now being closed out at the greatly reduced price of . . $12.50

Also the remaining stock of Young Men's Fancy Woolen Suits, the greater number of which have been reduced to $16.50 & 19.50

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The remaining stock of

Men's Straw Hats

has been subjected to final and drastic price reductions

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These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 7-23-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 64

All Men's Straw Hats
(Except Panamas)
Reduced! Today's Prices Are 50c, $1 & $1.35

Today's Sale of Men's and Youths
Fashionable Suits, $11.85
(Formerly Priced to $22.50)

An unusual opportunity to save several dollars on Suits for Summer and early Fall wear.

Handsome patterns and plain blues in smartest new styles. Full or half lined. All sizes.

Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits
For Men and Youths—Today . . . $6.45

Ideal hot weather garments, elegantly made and faultlessly finished. The cloth has been cold-water shrunk.

Coats are fitted with finest pearl buttons; plain or striped effects; light or dark grounds; all sizes.

Men's $5 and $6 Flannel Trousers—white or stripes; all sizes; Today at $3.95
Auto Dusters—now reduced to $1.85

Silk Parasols Today at ⅓ Off
Newest styles; black and white Dresden border floral effects on plain colors.
$1.50 Silk Parasols—at . . . $1.00
$2.45 Silk Parasols—at . . . $1.59
$2.95 Silk Parsols—at $1.95
$3.50 and $4 Silk Parsols—at $2.50
Women's and Children's White Kid Belts—sale . . 19c
Women's 58c Mousquetaire Silk Gloves—elbow length; heavy cloth; double finger tips; black or white 39c
$4.75 Cane Suit Cases—sale $3.65
$3.95 Wool Automobile Rugs—size 60x80; assorted patterns; finished with fringe $2.98
$5.50 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Robes—sizes 72x54 and 84x54; large assortment of patterns; waterproof $3.95
15c Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards—24 sheets or 24 cards with 24 envelopes to match; for 8c
25c French Lawn Writing Paper—lawn finish; 96 sheets 19c
9c Envelopes to Match—package of 25 . . . . . 7c

Fruit Preserving Jars
At These Special Prices Now When Fruit Is Most Pentiful.
Mason Jars with Zinc Screw Caps:
Pint Size—doz 35c
Quart Size—doz 45c
½ Gallon Size—doz 69c
Atlas "Ezy" Seal Jars with Sanitary Glass Caps:
½ Pint Size—doz 54c
Pint Size—doz 60c
Quart Size—doz 79c
½ Gallon Size—doz 98c
Jelly Glasses, Jelly Moulds, Rubber Rings, Fruit Jar Fillers, Etc. All Specially Priced!

"Knockabout" Trunks
$5.25 Trunks—size 28 . . . . $4.25
$5.60 Trunks—size 30 . . . . $4.60
$6.00 Trunks—size 32 . . . . $5.00
$6.40 Trunks—size 34 . . . . $5.35
$6.95 Trunks—size 36 . . . . $5.75
79c Plush Dogs and Cats—at 38c
$1 "American" Character Dolls—assorted; splendid variety to choose from; at 79c
$4.45 "Hong Kong" Sulkies—sale $3.29

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Men's $3, $3.50 and $4 Low Shoes—Today $1.69
"Samples" from a well-known maker. EVERY PAIR PERFECT. Being samples, the sizes are only 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ in A, B and C widths. All Goodyear welted.

Boys' Wash Suits
95c to $1.45 Wash Suits—at 65c
$1.65 & $1.95 Wash Suits—at 95c
$1.95 to $2.95 Wash Suits—at $1.45
Boys' 69c Khaki Trousers 49c
Boys' 39c Overalls—at 29c
Boys' 65c Sport Blouses . . . 45c

Untrimmed Millinery
Favorite straws and styles.
45c Chip Dress Shapes—at 29c
$1.95 and $2.25 Panama "Sports" Hats—at $1.45

Lighting Fixtures
$6.50 (12 Panel) Gas Domes—at $4.50
$5.95 Semi-Indirect Domes—for electricity or gas . . $4.75
$7.98 (8 Panel) Gas Domes—at $5.95

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$6.50	8x10	$5.25
$5.75	6x9	$4.65
$3.50	4x7	$2.95
$2.25	3x6	$1.98

Furniture
$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at $1.95
$3.50 Oak Porch Rockers—at $2.45
$4.75 Oxidized Telescope Couches—at $2.95
$5.50 Heavy Woven Wire Springs—at $3.95
$7.00 Fifty Pound Cotton Mattresses—at $3.95

House Wares
$12.75 Lift Cover Refrigerators—sale $9.75
$14.00 "Mesco" Electric Fans—sale $9.75
$2.85 Garden Hose—5 ply; 25 feet $2.05
$5.70 Garden Hose—5 ply; 50 feet $3.89
$3.00 "Thermax" Electric Irons — complete with cord and plug; at $2.50
$4.35 Portable Nickel Bath Showers—complete with duck curtain; at $3.59

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

PLAN RIGID POLICY TO SAVE FORESTS

Constitutional Convention Committee Will Recommend Sterner Laws Than Those in Force.

TO PREVENT TIMBER GRABS

Board of Nine Members Proposed to Have General Supervision of State's Natural Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—A comprehensive plan for the protection of the forests, waters and wild life of the State is contemplated in the report of the Constitutional Convention Committee on Conservation which, it is expected, will be submitted early next week. The work of the committee except some minor details has virtually been completed and the State's conservation policy for the next twenty years to come tentatively fixed.

In the report there will be little to cheer the exploiters of the State's forest domain and its water powers who had hoped that the convention might be prevailed upon to let down the barriers and make possible a return to the old days when timber stealing from the State's forest lands was practiced as a profession and depredations went unpunished for the lack of constitutional and statutory safeguards to protect the State's natural resources. The Conservation Committee will recommend a policy of protection far more rigid than that now in force.

Under a report presented tonight by one of the sub-committees to the full committee the affairs of the State Department of Conservation, under which title it will be known in the revised Constitution, will be administered by a board composed of nine members, one from each judicial district of the State, who will serve without compensation for terms of nine years. This board, akin in its make-up to the Board of Regents, will act as a Board of Trustees of the forest and water properties of the State, and, in addition, will exercise general supervision over the department. A paid Commissioner with deputies will be in active charge. The nine members of the board will be appointed by the Governor, and may be removed by him on charges without the consent of the Senate. The active head of the department will be appointed by the board. He will have power to appoint his own deputies and confidential aids, who will be in the exempt class, while all other employes must be taken from the Civil Service lists.

Wide Powers Proposed.

The functions of the new department will be enumerated in the report as follows:

Conservation of the natural resources of the State, whether within the State's domain or under private ownership.

Protection and control of the wild forest lands of the State.

Control of and power to regulate the flow of streams and to prevent the pollution of the waters of the State.

Protection and propagation of the wild life of the State, including game, birds, and fish, and power to enact rules and regulations for that purpose, subject only to the veto of the Governor. This power is now exercised by the Legislature exclusively.

Encouragement of forestation throughout the State and protection of the forests against fire.

The committee will recommend the re-enactment of the provision in the present Constitution which says that "the forest preserve as now fixed by law shall be forever kept as wild forest lands."

The report will contain a provision, not yet worked out in detail, to govern the purchase of additional forest lands to be added to the forest preserve and the disposal of the lands owned by the State, but not within the forest preserve. The report will recommend a constitutional amendment which will prohibit the cutting or removal of timber in the forest preserve, but will permit the removal of dead and fallen timber for purposes of reforestation and for protection against fire. The construction of roads and the leasing of camp sites in the forest preserve, strongly urged by the lumber interests, will be prohibited, but there will be authorization for the construction of trails to facilitate the fighting of fires.

The report will recommend the re-enactment of the so-called Burd amendment, which was adopted in 1913. This amendment provides that not to exceed 8 per cent. of the State's forest lands may be flooded for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State, and for the regulation of the flow of streams to prevent floods or drought. The policy embodied in the so-called Machold act, which was passed by the Legislature this year, will receive sanction in the proposed amendments which the committee will recommend. This law provides a method for river regulation and construction of reservoirs by quasi-public corporations created under State auspices, with powers of eminent domain.

"There will be no provision which could be construed as authorizing combinations between power concerns for the exploitation of the State's waters," said Louis Marshall tonight, who as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights and also of the Conservation Committee's Sub-Committee on Water Development, has given attention to this phase of the problem.

Incidentally Mr. Marshall said that a serious omission in Article VII. of the Constitution would be remedied by the present convention. While there is a provision in the charter of every city to forbid the giving away of the property of the municipality, there is nothing in the organic law of the State to prohibit this. Section 1 of Article VII. provides that the credit of the State shall not in any manner be given in aid of any individual association or corporation, but nothing is said about the alienation of land or other property belonging to the State.

Committees Consider Amendments.

There was a very brief session of the convention today, but a dozen of the working committees were busy framing proposals for submission next week.

The Committee on Legislative Organization, having abandoned the plan of reapportionment of Senate and Assembly Districts by the convention, is awaiting the census figures for the purpose of laying down rules to be incorporated in the Constitution to govern the reapportionment by next year's Legislature. Today the committee received from Ray B. Smith a proposal for similar rules to guide in Congressional reapportionments and involving the observance of county lines. Should this plan be adopted it would enable next year's Legislature, if controlled in both houses by the Republicans, to revise the Congressional reapportionment of 1911, which was made under Democratic auspices.

The plan submitted to the convention by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers at the session today, making the Governor's term of office four years and forbidding his re-election, met with opposition from both Republicans and Democrats. Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego said that, while he had voted for the report in committee, he had done so only conditionally.

Arthur J. Baldwin of New York, on behalf of Democratic members of the committee, presented a minority report, in which he said:

"The chief function of the Governor is the administration of the business of the State. If he does it well he should be re-elected. If he does it badly two years is long enough. The people demand and should have a close relation with their Chief Executive. If you take away the frequent election you must grant the antidote for the long term—the recall. We cannot subscribe to this experiment, and accordingly register our dissent."

FOR SCHOOL HOME RULE.

Committee Reports Amendment Opposed by Teachers Here.

ALBANY, July 22.—Under a proposal reported favorably today by the Educational Committee of the Constitutional Convention Boards of Education will have sole control of the moneys spent for educational purposes when such expenditures do not conflict with general State laws. If this proposal is adopted school teachers in cities and villages will lose their right to ask the Legislature to regulate their salaries. New York City teachers fought hard for the retention of this privilege. The proposal, which probably will be introduced in the convention by the committee tomorrow, reads:

"Every city shall have a Board of Education. It shall be a body politic and corporate. It shall, subject to general laws, determine the amount and direct and control the expenditure of all funds to be used for public education within its jurisdiction. Such funds as are raised by local taxation shall be raised in the same manner as the general city taxes, but shall be levied and the amount extended on the roll as a separate school tax."

GIVE CITIES POWER TO DRAW UP CHARTERS

Albany Convention Committee Agrees on Home Rule Plan for Municipalities of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention spent the day in consultation with a subcommittee of the Cities Committee, to which had been allotted the task of drafting a home rule article for the new Constitution, and it was announced tonight that the work had been completed and that the committee would take a final vote on the plan tomorrow.

The home rule plan will be embodied in a new article of the Constitution, which will provide that cities shall have the right to manage their own affairs to an extent compatible with the sovereignty of the State. Under the proposed amendment New York City and other municipalities will be able to plan early next year for framing of charters of their own making, but the Legislature will have ultimate veto power. The plan provides that every eight years the voters in a city shall have submitted to them at a special election the question whether the existing charter shall remain in force or a new charter be framed. The first opportunity under the plan proposed by the sub-committee will come next year.

If the election should result in a determination to adopt a new charter, the next step would be the election of a charter commission of seven members. Then the voters at another election would have an opportunity either to adopt or reject the work of the charter commission. Should the new charter draft be ratified, it would go to the Legislature, and if not rejected by that body within ninety days, would become effective.

In the eight-year period intervening between the charter elections, the Legislature would have power to enact necessary amendments, but only through general laws applying to all cities alike.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien will submit to the Cities Committee tomorrow the following home rule proposal, which embodies the Democratic idea on the subject:

Subject to this Constitution and to general laws of the State for the government of the State at large which are uniformly applicable in terms and effect to the entire State and relate to the affairs of the State, each city shall have full power to regulate all matters relating to its local government, property, and affairs and to the government property and affairs of one or more counties lying wholly within the city, and to that end shall have full and exclusive power to draft, adopt, and amend its charter and laws relating to such government, property, and affairs.

The powers hereby conferred shall be liberally construed to carry out the intention to grant to the people of all cities full right of self-government, and no enumeration of powers in this Constitution or any law shall be deemed to limit, deny, or restrict any right or power essential to the full exercise of such right. The Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the new home rule article. The other members are A. R. Latson of Brooklyn, John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo, Edward E. Franchot of Niagara, Republicans, and Arthur J. Baldwin of New York, Democrat.

Mrs. Grace Discharged in Court.

Mrs. Helen L. Grace, 33 years old, of the Hotel Netherland, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with passing a worthless check for $15 was discharged yesterday in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate McQuade. It was shown that Mrs. Grace had no knowledge that her account in the Harriman National Bank was overdrawn. The complainant was Mrs. Carrie Folsom, a housekeeper of 15 West Forty-fifth Street, who cashed the check. Settlement was made on this check and on two others, one for $27.60 and one for $40.

Burglar Scare at Theatre.

Marks of a burglar's jimmy were discovered on the front door of the Strand Theatre, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, yesterday. John Rodgers, the night watchman was making his rounds about 4 o'clock in the morning when he heard a noise which seemed to come from the front lobby. He investigated but failed to discover any one. It is believed, however, that on hearing Rodgers approach, the burglars hid. The attempted burglary was reported to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

JACK ROSE BITTER AGAINST BECKER

Continued from Page 1.

more than for any other reason, for I realized that the man was drunk with power, and that if I only could sober him up a bit all would blow over and peace would reign once more. But there were other influences at work carrying tales between Becker and Rosenthal.

"'Big Tim,' let me say now, was an innocent sufferer. He was one of God's nobleman. He never had an interest in a gambling house. All he did was to loan the money to some of the gamblers.

"I saw Appelbaum in the Tombs on July 28. He came to tell me of Becker's loyalty. All this time I was in the Tombs penniless. There was nothing said about whether 'Big Tim's name was to be dragged into the case. There are many other persons in New York besides Sullivan, all innocent of any wrongdoing, who were connected with the case, but I never brought any of their names in because there was no object in doing so.

"Becker said to me, 'You know Rosenthal has been calling me up and wanting me to meet "Big Tim." Finally he agreed to meet Sullivan because he thought Sullivan might have some influence to get him a drag with Waldo. Becker told me that 'Big Tim' said to him that he would be doing a big favor for him if he could do anything for Rosenthal. In return Tim promised to speak to Waldo about Becker. Tim and the Commissioner had an appointment at the Ritz-Carlton that night and Becker's name was to be mentioned to Waldo then. Becker assigned one of his squad to see if 'Big Tim' went to the Ritz that night, and learned that he did.

Whitman's Father Liked Becker.

"Governor Whitman doesn't need me to defend him, but I want to tell you something about how Whitman felt toward Becker. It is said that the cry went up: 'Whitman wants Becker.' The truth is that the very man that Whitman did not want was Becker. I will tell you why.

"The first night I was in Police Headquarters I would have told all to the District Attorney if I had known what Becker said this week about what happened at the Bar Association. But at that time I was busy clearing Becker, so I said to Whitman, after he had told me that I need not make any statement: 'All I want to say is this. There is nothing to all the talk about Lieutenant Becker.' 'I am very glad to hear it,' Mr. Whitman replied.

"I didn't know why he said that until months later. I learned then that when Whitman was prosecuting Becker he was fighting a battle between sentiment and duty. Some years ago, I think it must have been about fifteen years ago, Whitman's father met Becker. The elder Whitman was then a clergyman, in charge of a church in this city, and Becker was a patrolman. Becker used to take his meals in a boarding house right next to the place where Whitman's father lived, and the two became acquainted through that circumstance.

"Becker was quite a Bible student, and Whitman's father became quite interested in him and had many long talks with him. The clergyman spoke of him to his son, and when Charles S. Whitman became Magistrate he always remembered Becker as the man whom his father had spoken about. Later, when he became District Attorney, he frequently sent for Becker when there was any special work to be done.

"Even after the evidence against Becker came piling in and Vallon and Webber and I became witnesses for the State, Whitman hoped against hope that the trail would lead somewhere else than to Becker. When I was going before the Grand Jury, Whitman came to me and said: 'Remember, immunity or no immunity, you must tell the truth about him.'

Would Welcome Case's Reopening.

"I wish that some proceeding could be held, a John Doe proceeding or any other proceeding, which would set at rest all this suspicion forever. I wish that I could testify and Becker could testify and Webber and Vallon could testify."

Rose denied that he had said that Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, and Morris Koenig, once in the District Attorney's office, would look out for a case for him before the Grand Jury. Becker wrote to that effect in his statement. As to the statement that a reporter called him up and told him of Rosenthal's murder, Rose said that he himself called Becker up and Becker said that he would be right down.

"All the time he was in the police station, as he says, except for about twenty minutes, when he came around to see Webber and me. We were trembling with fear, but Becker said calmly that he had just seen Rosenthal's body in the station house, and that he felt like cutting out the squealing —'s tongue as a warning to all such squealers. When I looked at Becker's face, then I knew there was danger ahead for me."

Believes Becker Won't Confess.

Rose said that Becker, on account of his wife, would go to the chair without confessing that he had a part in Rosenthal's murder. He said that John F. McIntyre, one of Becker's lawyers, had written to him within the last week asking him to bring a third person and meet him, but that he would not see Mr. McIntyre because of what the lawyer had said about him at Becker's first trial.

Rose was also asked about a story, on which, it was said yesterday, Becker's lawyers are considering making application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The story was that Rose went to several east side gamblers and asked them to contribute to a $5,000 fund to get Rosenthal out of the State. The men named were "Fat Al" Levy, Denny Zwyfox, known as "Sly Fox"; "Dollar John" Langer, "Fat Moe" Brown, and a gambler known as "Slats." The story was that Rose raised $6,000 and that he met Rosenthal at the Hippodrome on July 15 and offered him $5,000 to go away, and that Rosenthal wanted $15,000. Rose, according to the story, then went to see Webber, and it was decided that it would be cheaper to give $1,000 to the gunmen to kill Rosenthal.

"All those men who were mentioned were looking around to borrow two-dollar notes at that time," Rose said. "They never gave me any money. My only regret is that 'Big Tim' didn't give me $6,000 at that time. That amount of money would have saved the day. Becker wouldn't buy Rosenthal off, as I suggested. He said if he did that he would have to do the same to every man who came around and threatened to squeal. So the only thing to do was to have him croaked, Becker said."

John and Jackson Becker, brothers of the condemned man; Father James B. Curry, Detective Val O'Farrell, and Clark L. Jordan, a legal associate of Harry Appelbaum, had a long conference yesterday with W. Bourke Cockran. At the end of it Mr. Cockran said he had no announcement to make.

Bridgie Webber, who has talked willingly about the Becker case on many occasions, has got a silencer within the last few days. When a Times correspondent saw him yesterday at Passaic, N. J., where he is making paper boxes, he was willing to talk about the weather, but when the Becker case was mentioned he said: "Nothing doing."

NO CHANGE IN WHITMAN.

Governor Says He Is Willing Still to Hear Any New Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—At the National Guard camp at Fishkill Plains tonight Governor Whitman said he was still willing, as he has been all along, to hear and carefully weigh any evidence that might be submitted to him in Becker's behalf. However, up to the present time, he added, no evidence had been produced to cause him to change his opinion in the case.

The Governor is convinced of Becker's guilt, and there seems to be no reason whatever to believe that he will interfere in the case, even to the extent of granting a second brief reprieve. He said he was returning to Albany tomorrow and would be ready to consider any evidence or statement that may be submitted to him in Becker's behalf. As the case now stands, however, there seems to be no doubt but that Becker will pay the penalty of his crime next Wednesday morning.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
400 LOTS Edgemere Crest 7 HOUSES
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND

Fitz-james E. Browne, formerly of Montreal, World Famous Real Estate Auctioneer, said to the Edgemere Crest Company:

"Take your chances with the public and let them absolutely fix the price, and I'll sell every one of your 400 lots and 7 houses at Edgemere Crest at Auction this Saturday afternoon and next Monday night."

"Come and see me do it."

SALE STARTS AT 2 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW
rain or shine in an electric-lighted, wooden-floored tent on Edgemere Avenue, right near Edgemere station.
See our representative on the grounds.

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111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Indorsed by Colonel Roosevelt
WILD BIRD GUESTS
By ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES
Also Indorsed by
FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Curator of Birds, American Museum of Natural History
JOHN B. BURNHAM WILLIAM O. STILLMAN
From COLONEL ROOSEVELT
"That's a capital book of Mr. Baynes'. I most cordially commend it to every one who is interested in 'Wild Bird Guests'; and we all ought to be interested in 'Wild Bird Guests.' Perhaps the clearest way to show my appreciation is to explain that Mr. Baynes is responsible for my having now become President of the Bird Club of Long Island, and I am following out the methods he advocates of trying to make the wild birds welcome guests around my own place."
Fully illustrated in photogravure. $2.00 net. *At all Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

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One of the best Clothing values in a season of big values for men at GIMBELS. A BIG money-saving without any sacrifice of style, fabric and tailoring. All the best styles, the most popular fabrics, and the smartest colors are represented. All sizes.
Men's $5 Gray Mohair Dusters, $3.50
Men's $7.50 Gray Mohair Dusters, $5
Men's $10 Gray Mohair Dusters, $6
Men's $5 and $6 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75
Men's $10 and $12 Sport Coats, $7.50
Made in half Norfolk style, in flannels and soft knitted fabrics. Fourth Floor

The Sweater Event of the Season!
Over 1,000 Women's Sweaters at Nearly Half Price

$5 Imported Mercerized Golf Jackets — $2.95
Belted back Sweater, with patch pockets; purple-and-gold, blue-and-brown, green-and-black, cerise-and-black, rose-and-blue.

$6.50 Imported Mercerized Cotton Sweaters — $3.50
Semi-fitted, belted back, with fancy stitching in collar, cuffs and front; white, tan, rose and blue.



$7.95 Fibre Silk Sweaters — $5.95
Plain models with silk tasseled sash and two patch pockets; gold, Copenhagen blue, rose, black-and-white.

$9.75 Fibre Silk Sweaters — $6.50
Finest quality fibre silk, full fashioned, wide sash, patch pockets. As illustrated and in rose only.

$12.75 Fibre Silk Sweaters — $7.95
White, rose, gold and emerald green Sweaters, trimmed with white.

$12.50 Fibre Silk and Wool Sweaters — $7.95
Loosely knitted, large shawl collar, sash and patch pockets. Colors: Gold, white, heather.

$25 All-Silk Sweaters — $14.50
Green, white, black-and-white; silk tasseled sash.
Main and Third Floors

Special--Axminster Hall Rugs
22½ ins. x 15 ft.
Reg. $8.50; Now $6.25
36 ins. x 15 ft.
Reg. $11.25; Now $7.75
Grass Hall Rugs At Almost Half
Size 6 x 15 ft., $4.75; Reg. $7.50.
Size 4 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft., $2.75; Reg. $4.25.
Size 4 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ft., $2.25; Reg. $3.75.
Size 3 x 15 ft., $2.50; Reg. $4.
Size 3 x 9 ft., $1.50; Reg. $2.25. Sixth Floor

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"Colonel" Golf Balls $5.95 Dozen
Regularly Sold for $9
This unprecedentedly low price is "bogey" for these favorite and excellent golf balls.
All three weights—27, 29 and 31 dwt.
Not more than two dozen to a customer.
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GIMBEL "Lenox" Golf Clubs
They are built for us by a firm of Scotch club makers of long experience. The club heads are patterned from models used by Taylor, Braid, Vardon and Ray—four famous English golfers. Shafts are of selected hickory. Finish is of high grade.



Wooden Clubs, $1.85 Each.
Drivers, Brassies and Spoons.
Iron Clubs, $1.65 Each.
Iron Clubs—Cleeks, Midirons, Lofting Irons, Mashies, Mashie Niblicks, Niblicks, Jiggers, Putting Cleeks and Putters—many of these in several styles—$1.65 each.
Experienced golfers will recognize from the "feel" of these clubs how admirably they are designed. Fourth Floor

Men's $5 to $8 All-Wool Sweaters, $3.45
Only about 450 Sweaters from recent mill-end purchase. Still excellent selection as to weave and color; all sizes up to 42—although not every color in every size and style.
Fourth Floor



The Right about face of the Pessimists!

THE tenants of the Puck Building, 305 Lafayette Street, were afraid to have sprinklers installed in the building. They feared costly interference with their usual business operations while the system was being put in. Even the certainty of getting their insurance costs reduced 83% didn't make a rift in the black cloud of pessimism.

The right about face of these sprinkler "pessimists" was due to a cigarette falling into an areaway and to a $6,000,000 service organization.

Read about it. This letter tells the story:

New York, Sept. 13, 1913.

I wish to bring to your notice that the Sprinkler equipment installed by your company in August had its initial tryout on September 3, at 1.10 p.m., putting a fire out in about seven minutes from the time the local alarm sounded and water was turned off.

As soon as bell sounded, the assistant engineer supposed the alarm was caused by sudden leakage on new work. He ran to valve, closed it, then traced sound of flowing water and was very much surprised to learn that there had been a fire and that it had been already extinguished. Only one head went off.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lighted cigarette thrown on the sidewalk vault lights, entering a broken bull's-eye, landing on rolls of building lining paper stored in basement.

In view of the more or less recent fires and panics in factory buildings, the value of an equipment that automatically extinguishes a fire during working hours, without alarming any of the employees, can not be measured in dollars and cents.

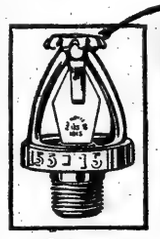
It may also interest you to know that as a result of the installation of your equipment, the insurance rate on fireproof building has been reduced from 77 to 12 cents, and on old or non-fireproof building from $1.80 to 24 cents. The tenants' rate of insurance on contents from $1.86 to about 30 cents.

While they were all *pessimistic* about Fire Sprinklers before installation, anticipating great inconvenience and interruption to their business, they are now the strongest kind of *optimists*, having been converted by the quiet and easy manner in which the system was installed. Yours truly,

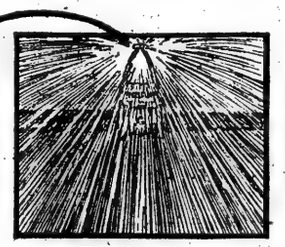
A. D. JANNICKY, Supt. of Bldg.

Grinnell equipments always go in "quietly" and "easily". This is partly because Grinnell equipments are shop-assembled to blue-prints and sent to the job marked, cut to measure, and with fittings screwed on. Partly it is due to our 33 years' experience in manufacturing, engineering and erecting Grinnell Systems.

Demand a Grinnell System for your building. With its higher first cost it still is the best buy in the Sprinkler field. Quality is always a bargain. Particularly is it a bargain when quality covers both product and service.



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The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

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AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
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General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

DAY'S PLAY ON LAWN TENNIS COURTS AND AT GOLF

PELL AND VOSHELL FOR TENNIS FINAL

Several Upsets Mark the Early Rounds of Doubles in Rockaway Hunting Club Tourney.

Theodore R. Pell gave a remarkable exhibition of tennis yesterday in the semi-final round of the invitation men's singles tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, Long Island, when he turned apparent defeat into victory. Playing against Vanderbilt B. Ward, the former Yale star, he lost the first set 6—4 and trailed his opponent in the second at 5—2 and 40—15, when he got his famous backhand stroke working and brought the score to 5—all. Ward succeeded in adding one more game to his total when Pell ran out by a score of 8—6. With his opponent placed at a disadvantage, Pell kept up his aggressive attack and won the deciding set 6—3.

Although the turf courts were slow from the rains the play was fast. Interest was centred in the Pell-Ward contest. The first named has reached his mid-Summer form, while Ward has carried off several State championships this season. During the early stages of the contest both men adopted the same style of play. Ward used his left hand service with effect and was accurate with his placement shots. Pell did not appear to show his customary speed until defeat appeared to be staring him in the face, when with overhead smashes, long, sure drives and splendid backhand returns he gradually wore down his opponent with a spectacular display of tennis.

S. Howard Voshell earned the right to play against Pell in the final round by a hard-fought victory over Alrick H. Man, Jr., former Captain of the Yale team, at 6—2, 2—6, 6—2. The Long Island champion was very effective at the net and brought off a number of nestly executed shots. Man's long reach enabled him to make a number of clever gets, but his footing was uncertain, and many of his drives went wild. Voshell appeared to have no difficulty in breaking through his opponent's service and with overhand drives smashed the ball in all parts of the court. Man rallied in the second set and, adopting Voshell's tactics, equalized the score. The third set found Voshell in the ascendancy again.

Surprises were the order in the doubles, and three strong combinations went down to defeat. The biggest upset was the elimination of Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major, who lost a three-set match to Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunting Club and Harry F. Parker of the West Side Tennis Club at 6—2, 4—6, 7—5. The former Yale and Columbia players have appeared in doubles in many of the Eastern tournaments this year and played a strong combination game, but Porter and Parker upset all predictions and played a careful, steady game, in which teamwork figured largely. Man and Major made a strong rally in the third set, but the best they were able to accomplish was to force the issue to extra games.

The third pair to face unexpected defeat was Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, who were easy victims for Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell in straight sets at 6—2, 6—2. The veterans were unable to strike their pace, while their opponents worked together like a machine. The only other match of importance was the victory of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan over Robert Le Roy and Hugh Tallant at 6—0, 3—6, 6—2. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Raymond D. Little and A. S. Dabney defeated Benjamin M. Phillips and G. A. L. Dionne, 7—5, 6—3; Leonard Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated J. A. Hill and Roy Pier, 7—5, 6—4; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner by default; Robert Le Roy and Hugh Tallant defeated E. P. Loenard and Walter Merrill Hall by default; Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Second Round—Leonard Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Raymond D. Little and Alfred S. Dabney, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6; Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 6—2; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Robert Le Roy and Hugh Tallant, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2.

FAMILY TEAMS IN TENNIS.

Mother and Son and Father and Daughter Lose at Park Hill.

Family combinations in the mixed doubles tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Parkhill Country Club, near Yonkers, yesterday added interest to the event. Mrs. Green, formerly Miss Adelaide Browning, played with her father, H. A. Browning, as a partner; Mrs. Moore had her son, H. Moore, as a teammate, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton formed a winning combination. In addition to these three, Miss Louise Sheets and her brother, E. Sheets, are among the survivors. Taken altogether, it was a bad day for family couples, as Mrs. Moore and her son lost to Mr. and Mrs. Britton in straight sets at 6—1, 6—1, and Mrs. Green and her father succumbed to Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf after a plucky fight at 6—4, 7—5.

The first match in the second round furnished the surprise of the day, when Mrs. P. L. Burdick and Herbert W. Forster, the runner-up for the junior metropolitan title, were defeated by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton at 2—6, 6—4, 6—2. Mrs. Burdick, who has been the sensation of the championship tournament, came on the court shortly after her hard-earned victory over Mrs. K. Bailey, and was tired out from her exertions. She was unable to do herself justice, and during the latter part of the match her returns were quite weak. Forster played his usual brilliant game, but, after capturing the first set, the pair fell away in their playing and dropped the next two and the match.

Homer Guernsey, the playing-through champion, fell a victim to the lobs of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the Country Tennis Club of Westchester. The latter by his victory qualified to play George King of Columbia in the semi-final round, and the winner of this match will face J. H. Steinkampf in the title round. Bassford and Guernsey played an interesting match. The title holder put up a dashing game, but the Westchester crack lofted the ball to all sections of the court and won, 6—4, 6—4. Steinkampf had an easy journey to the final round, defeating Dr. S. H. Rowe, 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Championship, Men's Singles.—Third Round—J. H. Steinkampf defeated Herbert W. Forster, 6—2, 6—1; Abranam Bassford, Jr., defeated Homer Guernsey, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. P. L. Burdick defeated Mrs. K. Bailey, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Royal Victor and George King defeated Miss Virginia Tyler and Dr. S. H. Rowe, 6—4, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton defeated Mrs. Moore and H. Moore, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton defeated Mrs. P. L. Burdick and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Mrs. Green and H. A. Browning, 6—4, 7—5.

New Yorkers in Maplewood Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 22.—New Yorkers forged into the finals in men's singles in the July invitation tennis tourney today. Robert K. Tomlin, Jr., won his place handily, 6—1, 6—2, defeating W. P. Woodman of Peabody, Mass., but G. G. Tarbel had to work hard with M. G. Johnston, New York, before finishing with a 6—1, 10—12, 6—1 victory. The finals will be played tomorrow afternoon, the ladies' singles preliminary round starting in the morning.

Pine Grove Springs Golf and Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H., July 22.—J. M. Parker, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., won the annual Pine Grove Springs hotel eighteen-hole handicap golf tournament today, defeating Richard Dudensing of New York City in the finals at the thirty-sixth hole. Dudensing won the runners-up prize.

The annual tennis tournament was decided today when John Haydock, 3d, of New York City defeated Thayer Kingsbury of Keene, N. H., in the finals, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

Shenecossett Golf Championship.

The open golf championship of the Shenecossett Country Club starts today at New London, Conn., with a field for forty professionals and fifteen amateurs. This is the first time this many professionals have played over the Shenecossett links. Among those who will start are Alex. Smith, M. J. Brady, J. M. Anderson, Louise Tellier, Arthur Reid, Gilbert Nichols, M. J. O'Loughlin, and Tom Anderson. Amateurs who will play are Vincent Hilton, W. B. Truesdell, W. P. Seeley, H. B. Stoddard, A. Reyburn, W. S. Prankard, A. Bassett, J. A. Philbrick, and C. E. Van Vleck. The Shenecossett Club is represented by three professionals—Carl H. Anderson, Ernest Anderson, and Ed. Towne, and one amateur, P. M. Herridge.

EVANS OR SAWYER FOR GOLF TITLE

Western Tournament Matches All Won Before 36th Hole Is Reached.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—"Chick" Evans and Ned Sawyer, Chicagoans, had easy victories over their opponents in today's matches in the Western amateur golf championship over the Mayfield course. Sawyer defeated Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., 10 and 9, and Evans scored a similar defeat over Guy A. Miller of Detroit. H. P. Bingham of Cleveland eliminated De Witt Balch, Cincinnati, 4 and 3, and Jimmy Standish of Detroit beating E. H. Bankard of Chicago 6 and 4. Not a match went to the thirty-sixth hole.

Golf enthusiasts are looking forward to the Evans-Sawyer clash tomorrow as the real title affair of the tournament, as it is thought the victor will have little trouble in defeating either Jimmy Standish or Bingham, the other two who will meet in the semi-final matches.

Sawyer played in remarkable form all day. He finished the morning round 10 up on Neville, and in doing so recorded a medal score that ties the new record set by W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, in Tuesday's qualifying round. His card out was 34, one under par, and he came in with 38, a total of 72, one under par.

The result of this match was a real surprise, for Neville was expected to give the Chicagoan a battle. He was very much off his stride, while Sawyer was at his best, missing few opportunities.

Champion Evans played consistent golf all day, his medal score of the morning being one stroke higher than Sawyer's. He outclassed his opponent, G. A. Miller of Detroit, at all times. Miller won only two holes in the morning round.

The match between De Witt Balch of Cincinnati and H. P. Bingham of Cleveland was an in-and-out battle for the greater part of the day. Bingham continued the great form that gave him victory over W. C. Fownes, Jr., yesterday. He is the real surprise of the tournament, not even being mentioned in the rating book of the Western Golf Association and defeating a man today who downed Joe K. Bole yesterday.

Jimmy Standish, though putting badly today, was superior to E. H. Bankard because of the latter's frequent slices and hooks. Bankard was going into the rough or into the traps at almost every hole.

Big Entry for Engineers' Games.

With 500 entries so far for the games of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, to be held in Celtic Park next Sunday, the meet promises to be one of the largest ever held in the famous athletic park. There will be track athletics, cycling, and a Gaelic football match between Cork and Kilkenny.

GOLF FAVORITES LOSE.

Triple Tie for Medal in Qualification Round at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 22.—Favorites were quickly bowled over in the invitation golf tournament which began at the Shawnee Country Club today. Among those eliminated was Reginald S. Worthington, the local man who had two legs on the Buckwood Trophy. He was defeated by Alec Coles, a clubmate. This match was settled on the second extra green, where Worthington laid himself a stymie.

There was a triple tie for the medal between B. Warren Corkran of Baltimore, his younger brother Clark, and Scott Scammell of Trenton, all with scores of 79. Scammell lost in the first round to J. P. MacBean of the Old York Road Club, but the Corkrans won decisively. Warren Corkran played well in the afternoon, making a 75 against Cecil Calvert, the Philadelphian, who won the St. David's tournament last week. This made the third meeting between these two this season.

Percy Platt, the Ridgewood golfer, who won the Lakewood tournament in the Spring, defeating Walter Travis in the final, had never seen this course until he teed up for the testing round. Under the circumstances he did well to get an 87. He then won his match from James C. Parrish, Jr., of Shinnecock. Summary:

First Sixteen—Clark Corkran, 38, 41—79; B. W. Corkran, 39, 40—79; Scott Scammell, 41, 38—79; L. M. Schoch, 44, 40—84; R. L. Jackson Williams, 40, 45—85; Alec Coles, 40, 46—86; J. C. Parrish, Jr., 42, 44—86; R. S. Worthington, 45, 41—86; P. G. Platt, Ridgewood, 45, 42—87; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 43, 44—87; H. L. Ridge, 43, 44—87; G. B. Calvert, 45, 43—88; S. Inouye, Haworth, 45, 43—88; C. W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 44, 44—88; Ray Twyefort, Bridgehampton, 44, 45—89; J. P. MacBean, 46, 44—90.

Match Play.—First Sixteen.—First Round—Clark Corkran beat Twyefort, 3 and 7; Allen beat Inouye, 2 and 1; Jackson beat Ridge, 4 and 2; Schwinn beat Schoch, 4 and 3; Platt beat Parrish, 2 and 1; Coles beat Worthington, 1 up, 20 holes; B. Warren Corkran beat Calvert, 7 and 6; MacBean, beat Scammell, 2 and 1.

OUIMET'S GOLF BEST.

Plays a Round in 75, Beating Stiles and Colombo.

NEWTON, Mass., July 22. — Francis Ouimet, national amateur golf champion, had the lowest medal score of the second round of the State amateur tournament on the Woodland course today. Playing against A. C. Colombo, he turned in a card of 75, winning his match 5 and 4. Ouimet's play during the afternoon was a great improvement over his showing in the first round in the morning. The summary:

First Round, Match Play.—L. B. Paton, Homestead, beat Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, 4 and 2; B. S. Evans, Belmont, beat R. M. Purves, Woodland, 3 and 2; S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, beat E. W. Estabrook, Country, 1 up; R. D. Pierce, Braeburn, beat J. F. Reid, Jr., Scarboro, 3 and 2; A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, beat J. B. Chase, Woodland, 3 and 2; R. Hornblower, Braeburn, beat H. Selfridge, Country, 2 and 1; R. W. Brown, Meadow Brook, beat E. K. H. Fessenden, Albemarle, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) W. C. Chick, Braeburn, beat V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 5 and 3; W. S. Wait, Braeburn, beat R. L. Pullen, Vesper, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) P. Schofield, Albemarle, beat C. E. Noyes, Crow Point, 3 and 7; R. P. Gorton, Braeburn, beat C. K. Bellamy, Springfield, 3 and 2; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, beat P. Lyons, Albemarle, 5 and 3; L. J. Malone, Woodland, beat A. G. Lockwood, Belmont, 3 and 2; P. W. Whittemore, Country, beat R. J. Ouimet, Woodland, 6 and 2; A. C. Colombo, Woodland, beat F. Cuming, Essex, 5 and 2; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat W. R. Stiles, Braeburn, 4 and 3.

Second Round.—Evans defeated Paton, 1 up in twenty-one holes; Sterne defeated Pierce, 3 and 2; Hornblower defeated Goodale, 4 and 3; Chick defeated Brown, 1 up; Schofield defeated Wait, 3 and 1; Gorton defeated Sullivan, 7 and 5; Whittemore defeated Malone, 4 and 2; Ouimet defeated Colombo, 5 and 4.

Holes 225-Yard Tee Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 22.—Playing in the first round of the July handicap golf tournament here today, E. H. Martin of Manchester made the fourth hole, 225 yards, in one stroke in the morning round. E. L. Childs of Long Meadow and P. T. Bodge of Maplewood had a keen battle in their match, they playing thirty holes all even when darkness came. Summary:

First Sixteen.—T. O. Buckner, Compeiga, defeated J. H. Blue, Forest Hills, 4 and 3; F. H. Luker, Maplewood, won by default from H. A. Waldron, Maplewood; Charles M. Fink, Dunwoodie, defeated H. A. Norton, Winchester, 3 and 2; Paul H. Sherwin, Wollaston, defeated William M. Rice, Houston, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. R. Caldwell, Dunwoodie, defeated Lester Russell, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1; Gen. G. F. Elliott, Chevy Chase, defeated J. French Woodland, 4 and 3; John S. Phelps, Wollaston, defeated John H. Taylor, Huntington, 5 and 3.



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DODGERS BLANK CARDINALS, GET DRUBBING IN SECOND GAME—YANKEES LOSE TWO

DODGERS BREAK EVEN WITH THE CARDINALS

After Winning 1 to 0 Victory, St. Louis Pounds Pitchers for 11 Runs in Second Game.

The weather man was friendly to the Dodgers yesterday, and there was no rain to spoil their chances of landing a double-header from St. Louis, but the Western bats won the second game, and Brooklyn got an even break. After an exciting pitching duel between Sherrod Smith and Slim Sallee in the first game, Brooklyn nosed out a winner by the score of 1 to 0, but in the second game St. Louis lost all respect for the Dodgers' twirlers and hammered out a 11-to-1 victory. Clouds hung over the Flatbush park all afternoon, and if the Dodgers had their way the clouds would have opened up and poured a deluge before the St. Louis batsmen started that terrific bombardment of the Brooklyn giant pitchers in the second game.

Jack Coombs started off for Brooklyn, and during the first four innings he had St. Louis reaching in vain for his benders, but in the fifth inning the Westerners solved the old Athletic twirler's service and hammered it without mercy. Ed Appleton was sent in by Manager Robinson to check the attack, but St. Louis was on the warpath and would not be stopped. In the eighth, when Brooklyn's chances of winning had reached a low ebb, Phil Douglas climbed on the mound, but his delivery was no mystery to the sluggers from the West. They were out to win the second game, and they did not care who did the hurling for the Dodgers.

For seven innings in the first game Smith and Sallee mowed down the batsmen without a run, and it was not until the eighth inning that the Ebbets ball players squeezed a run across the plate, and that won the game. McCarty, who was behind the bat for the Dodgers, banged a single to right. Schultz ran for the catcher, and he went scampering to second when Myers slapped a stinging single over second. Then Ollie O'Mara rapped the ball to centre, and Schultz dashed across the plate with the tally that gave the game to Brooklyn.

Brilliant fielding by O'Mara and Getz saved the Dodgers. In the ninth the Westerners had a man on second and third, with only one out. Miller started from third for home on Dolan's drive to O'Mara, but was chased back to third by Catcher Miller. Gonzales, who was pinch-hitting for Pelucchi, then walked and on to the plate, but Umpire Rigler called him out, asserting he had been tagged out before he reached third. Long filed out to left, ending St. Louis's chances of scoring.

St. Louis won the second game because they smashed out nineteen hits to all corners of the lot, while Huh Ferdue held the Dodgers to one run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
O'M'ra, ss.	4	0	2	3	8	H'gins, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	Miller, rf., 1b.	3	0	0	3	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	Snyder, c.	4	0	3	3	1
C'haw, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1	†G'zales ..	0	0	0	0	0
H'mel, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Butler, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Dolan, cf., lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Dolan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
McC'ty, c.	3	0	2	2	0	Long, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
†Schultz ..	0	1	0	0	0	Betzel, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3
O. M'r, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Salee, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Smith, p.	3	0	1	0	1						
Total.	31	1	9	27	16	Total.	31	0	6	24	11

*Ran for Snyder in ninth inning.
†Ran for McCarty in eighth inning.
Error—Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Butler, Betzel. Double plays—Miller and Butler; O'Mara and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Salle, 2; by Smith, 1. Umpires—Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	Myers, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
H'gins, 2.	5	2	3	2	3	O'M'ra, ss.	3	1	0	2	3
J. M'r, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0	Olson, ss.	1	0	0	0	2
Snyder, c.	4	1	1	2	0	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Roche, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	0	3	4	C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
W'son, rf.	5	0	1	4	0	St'gel, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Dolan, rf.	0	0	0	1	0	*Schultz ..	0	0	0	0	0
Long, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Hum'l, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	Getz, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Perdue, p.	5	0	0	0	2	O. M'r, c.	4	0	0	7	0
						Coombs, p.	1	0	0	0	4
						Ap'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						†McCarty.	1	0	0	0	0
						D'glas, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	11	16	27	11	Total.	32	1	4	27	16

*Ran for Stengel in seventh inning.
†Batted for Appleton in seventh inning.
Error—Huggins, Long, Daubert, O. Miller.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Myers, Cutshaw, Getz. Three-base hit—J. Miller. Stolen bases—Huggins, 2. Earned runs—St. Louis, 9. Sacrifice fly—Bescher. Sacrifice hits—J. Miller, Betzel, O'Mara. Double plays—Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Coombs, O'Mara, and Cutshaw; Huggins, Butler, and J. Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2; off Appleton, 2; off Perdue, 2. Hits—Off Coombs, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Appleton, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Douglas, 6 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Long). Struck out—By Coombs, 1; by Appleton, 1; by Douglas, 3; by Perdue, 1. Passed balls—Snyder, 1; O. Miller, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Schneider Tries for Double Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Schneider tried the unusual feat of pitching two full games for Cincinnati against Philadelphia today, and except for errors in the second contest he might have succeeded. The visitors won the first game 6 to 1 and Philadelphia the second 3 to 1. In the opener Cincinnati hit Mayer's delivery hard in two innings, while Schneider held the home team to four scattered hits. Schneider went right back at the Phillies, but two errors by Herzog and one by Schneider in the home team a lead of three runs in four innings, and the big twirler was taken out in the fifth for a pinch hitter. Demaree pitched fine ball, and only four hits were made off him. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	5	0	1	0	2	Byrne, 3b.	2	0	1	1	4
H'sog, ss.	4	1	2	2	6	B'kr'ft, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
W'agr'r, ss.	1	0	0	1	0	Becker, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Roe's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	C'vath, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
W.K'rr, cf.	3	1	0	4	0	N'hf, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
G'fith, rf.	3	2	2	1	0	W'ted, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	4	0	2	4	0	Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	12	3
W'ms, lf.	2	1	1	2	0	B. K'r, c.	4	0	0	7	0
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1	Mayer, p.	1	0	0	2	4
Sch'r, p.	4	0	0	1	1	†Paskert ..	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Whaling ..	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	6	10	27	11	Total.	29	1	4	27	18

*Batted for Mayer in sixth inning.
Errors—Griffith, Cravath, Whitted.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Rodgers, Byrne. Stolen bases—Herzog, 2. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double plays—Groh, Rodgers and Mollwitz; Herzog and Mollwitz; Mayer, Byrne, Bancroft, Niehoff and B. Killifer. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Mayer, 2; off Tincup, 1. Hits—Off Mayer, 8 in 6 innings; off Tincup, 2 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider (Becker, Cravath). Struck out—By Schneider, 3; by Mayer, 3; by Tincup, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Esson and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0
B'croft, ss.	4	0	1	3	0	H'rzog, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Becker, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	R'gers, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4
C'vath, rf.	2	1	0	3	0	K'lifer, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	1	0	2	4	G'fith, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ted, cf.	3	1	0	1	1	Clark, c.	3	0	1	7	1
L'rus, 1b.	3	0	3	11	0	W'ms, lf.	3	1	0	3	1
Burns, c.	3	0	1	3	0	M'witz, 1b.	2	0	1	8	0
Dem'ee, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Sch'der, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						McK'ry, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Wingo ..	1	0	0	0	0
						†Tmbly ..	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	3	6	27	10	Total.	31	1	4	24	11

*Batted for Schneider in fifth inning.
†Batted for Lear in eighth inning.
Errors—Herzog (2,) Schneider, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Groh, Clark, Mollwitz, Bancroft. Double plays—Williams, Schneider, and Groh. Sacrifice fly—Demaree. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; off McKenery, 1; off Demaree, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Lear, 1; by Demaree, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 4 in 4 innings; off Lear, 2 in 3 innings; off McKenery, none in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Pierce's Error Lets Braves Win.

BOSTON, July 22.—Boston defeated Chicago, 4 to 3, in an exciting contest today. In the eighth inning, after the score had been tied in the fifth, Maranville scratched a hit and was safe at second when Zimmerman failed to tag him upon taking Gowdy's grounder. Maranville and Gowdy pulled a double steal, and when Whaling hit to Pierce, after a chase up and down the third base line, the Chicago pitcher threw wild to Bresnahan, and Maranville scored the winning run. Zimmerman was put out of the game for protesting too strongly. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	Good, rf.	3	1	1	4	0
Evers, 2b.	1	0	0	1	4	Fisher, ss.	3	1	2	0	2
P'pat'k, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	Sch'te, lf.	3	0	2	2	0
Egan, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	Z'man, 2b.	4	1	3	1	2
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	McL'y, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
S'midt, 1b.	4	0	0	7	1	W'ms, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	P'lan, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
W'lv'ne, ss.	3	1	1	4	1	Archer, 1b.	4	0	2	6	0
Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	3	3	B'han, c.	4	0	0	6	2
Rud'ph, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Pierce, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Ragan, p.	2	0	0	1	1	‡Murray ..	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
†J. S'non..	1	1	1	0	0						
†Whaling..	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	33	4	9	27	15	Total.	32	3	10	24	10

*Batted for Rudolph in third inning.
†Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.
Errors—Pierce, Maranville.

Boston	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	x	—4	
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Fisher, Phelan, (2.) Zimmerman, Egan, Magee. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Smith. Stolen bases—Smith. Zimmerman, Marsnville, Gowdy. Sacrifice fly—Egan. Sacrifice hit—Fisher. Double plays—Bresnahan and Zimmerman; Fitzpatrick and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 11. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 5; off Rudolph, 1; off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Rudolph, 6 in three innings; off Ragan, 8 in five innings; off Hughes, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Pierce, 5; by Rudolph, 1; by Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—Pierce, Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee — Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Elmira, 2.
At Wilkes-Barre — Wilkes-Barre, 9; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 7; Binghamton, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 12; Troy, 2. Scranton, 7; Troy, 2.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 3; Lawrence, 2.
At Lawiston—Lewiston, 1; Manchester, 0.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Lynn, 3. Lynn, 7; Lowell, 6.
Worcester at Fitchburg—Postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—Pawtucket, 2; New Bedford, 1.
At Brockton—Brockton, 6; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 2; Hartford, 1. Springfield, 2; Hartford, 1.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham — Birmingham, 4; Little Rock, 3.
At Atlanta—Nashville, 8; Atlanta, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 10; Memphis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	1	
Buffalo	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	x	—3	5	0	

Batteries—Roff and Williams; Bader and Lalonge.

AT HARRISBURG.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	9	0	
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	0	

Batteries—Comstock and Casey; Eusman and Heckinger.
No other games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—Rain.
Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Chicago, 4; New York, 1.
Washington at Detroit—Rain.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Postponed account races.)
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Kansas City, 1.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 3; Rochester, 2.
Providence, 2; Harrisburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	45	35	.563
Brooklyn	44	39	.530
Chicago	43	40	.518
New York	38	39	.494
St. Louis	43	44	.494
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494
Boston	40	44	.476
Cincinnati	34	45	.430

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	54	29	.651
Chicago	55	33	.625
Detroit	52	32	.619
Washington	42	42	.500
New York	42	43	.494
St. Louis	33	51	.393
Philadelphia	30	53	.361
Cleveland	29	54	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	35	.578
Chicago	50	37	.575
St. Louis	46	38	.548
Pittsburgh	44	38	.536
Newark	43	42	.506
Brooklyn	40	48	.455
Buffalo	39	51	.433
Baltimore	32	53	.376

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	49	24	.671
Buffalo	42	30	.583
Harrisburg	40	35	.533
Montreal	38	38	.500
Richmond	35	42	.455
Rochester	34	41	.453
Toronto	35	44	.443
Jersey City	29	48	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

YANKEES DROP TWO GAMES IN CHICAGO

A Run in Each Contest All They Could Get Off White Sox Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Staging a "come-back" stunt, the White Sox today extracted two games from the unwilling Yankees. They took the first on Scott's air-tight pitching and a couple of bobbles of the Donovanites by the score of 3 to 1. Equally brilliant hurling on the part of Urban Faber landed them the second game, 4 to 1.

There was no particular riot of hits on either side, as Shawkey, who hurled the first game for the Yanks, only allowed one more than did Scott. Caldwell was hit hard in spots in the second and two of the drives were of extra-base calibre, which fact cut considerable figure in the scoring. Eddie Collins got one for three bases in the sixth and when Cook lost Faber's hit in the sun in the ninth Urban was also credited with a three-base blow.

Jim Scott handed the Yankees their only run in the first battle when in the eighth inning he tossed Boone's tap wild to Fournier. Two were already gone, but the runner wormed his way home when Ray Caldwell, as pinch hitter, shot a single into left. Up to that time twenty-two batters had faced Scott in the seven rounds, the extra one showing up in the fifth when Mullen pounded a double into left field. In the ninth Scott wobbled slightly, passing two and allowing a hit, two flies and a force-out helping to keep the plate clean.

The Sox could do nothing with Shawkey until the seventh. In that round Fournier led off with a triple and came home on J. Collins's long fly to Cree. Boots and muffs enveloped the two tallies which came the Sox's way in the eighth. Cook muffed Scott's short fly after Blackburne had fanned. Mullen mussed up Murphy's roller and then tossed wide to Shawkey, who was covering first base. Scott galloped on to third base, and Weaver's single sent Jim home and Murphy to third. When Eddie Collins hit to Cree the former Mackman came home, but Buck was out down at second base a moment later.

In the second game the Yanks garnered their only tally in the third, when Fournier booted Nunamaker's hard hit ball. Caldwell's double past first base sent Nunie to third, and Cook's single brought him home, with the pitcher resting on the far corner. Some great pitching by Faber stopped the visitors short, and three outs followed. Cree's double in the fourth was the only thing which looked prosperous during the remainder of the game.

In the Sox half of the fourth Eddie Collins bounced a single to centre after Weaver had perished. Fournier's safety put Eddie on second. J. Collins shot the ball to Bauman, who tossed it to Peck. The shortstop dropped the ball, but Umpire O'Loughlin declared Fournier out. All the time Eddie Collins kept on legging it for home, while on the belated throw to the plate J. Collins scooted to second.

Nothing transpired in the fifth, but after Murphy had been forced by Weaver in the sixth Eddie Collins came across with a triple, which scored Weaver, and Fournier's single sent Eddie home.

Two strike-outs featured the seventh inning, but in the eighth Cook, in right, lost Faber's hit in the sun, the blow going for a triple. Murphy's sacrifice fly speeded him home. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	3	3	P'k'gh, ss.	3	0	0	4	6
E. C'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	M'isel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
F'nier, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1	Mullen, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
J. C's, lf.	2	0	0	3	1	Cree, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Felsch, cf.	3	0	2	6	0	Barney, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	4	1	Boone, 2b.	3	1	0	0	5
Bl'k'e, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	Pratt, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Scott, p.	3	1	0	1	2	*Caldwell.	1	0	1	0	0
						N'mr't, c.	0	0	0	1	1
						Sh'key, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	3	6	27	12	Total.	31	1	5	24	14

*Batted for Sweeney in eighth inning.
Errors—Cook, 2; Mullen, Shawkey, Weaver.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	—3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Mullen. Three-base hits—Felsch, Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Scott. Double plays—Scott to Weaver to Fournier; Boone to Peckinpaugh to Mullen. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. Bases on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; by Scott, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	2	2	1
W'ver, ss.	4	1	1	2	5	P'k'gh, ss.	3	0	0	5	2
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	2	3	0	2	Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0	M'len, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
J. C'ns, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Cree, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Felsch, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	Barney, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
B'b'ne, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	B'man, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Faber, p.	3	1	1	0	3	N'm'er, c.	3	0	1	6	3
						C'well, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	4	8	27	15	Total.	31	1	6	24	9

Errors—Cook, Caldwell, Cree.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	x	—4	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Cree. Three-base hits—E. Collins, Faber. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Weaver. Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Murphy. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 6. Bases on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; off Caldwell, 5. Struck out—By Faber, 6; by Caldwell, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

Hard Day for Pitchers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Boston used three pitchers in the game here today and defeated St. Louis, 7 to 3. Hard hitting marked the contest. Loudermilk, who started for St. Louis, lacked control, and was relieved by Koob after yielding two runs. Koob settled down after the second inning and held Boston in check until the eighth, when he was taken out to allow a pinch hitter to bat for him. In the ninth James was hit for three runs before Sisler, who had been playing first base, relieved him. Foster permitted St. Louis to get its second run in the second inning, after which he was replaced by Mays, who was fairly effective until the ninth, when he was removed for a pinch runner. Wood pitched the last inning and allowed two hits, but struck out two batters. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	Sh'ten, lf.	4	0	3	4	0
Wag'r, 2b.	2	1	1	2	5	Austin, 3b.	5	0	2	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	5	2	3	1	0	Leary, 1b.					
H'lt'l, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0	c.	5	1	3	8	0
Cady, c.	2	0	1	3	2	Pratt, 2b.	5	0	1	3	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	W'ker, rf.	4	0	0	1	2
Gard'r, 3b.	5	0	1	2	4	Walsh, cf.	1	0	0	2	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	2	0	Agnew, c.	3	2	1	3	0
G'ner, 1b.	2	0	0	9	1	Sisler, 1b.					
Foster, p.	1	0	0	0	0	P.	0	0	0	0	0
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	6	L'm'k, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Hen'ksen.	0	1	0	0	0	Koob, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Wood, p.	0	0	0	0	0	†Howard	1	0	0	0	0
						‡James, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Sev'd, c.	0	0	0	1	0
						‡Dal'ple.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	7	10	27	17	Total.	34	3	11	27	10

*Ran for Mays in ninth inning.
†Batted for Koob in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Leary in ninth inning.
Error—Wagner.

Boston	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—7	
St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen base—Wagner. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Koob, Walsh. Double plays—Lavan and Leary; Gardner and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Mays, 2; off Loudermilk, 2; off Koob, 3; off James, 2. Hits—Off Foster, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Loudermilk, 2 in no inning; off Mays, 4 in 6 1-3 innings; off Koob, 6 in 8 innings; off Wood, 2 in 1 inning; off James, 2 in two-thirds of an inning; off Sisler, 1 in one-third of an inning. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Walsh.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Wood, 2; by Koob, 1; by Sisler, 1. Wild pitch—James. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Umpire Quigley Punches Evers.

BOSTON, July 22.—In an argument with Umpire Quigley Captain Evers of the Boston Nationals was punched in the

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

REASON UNSTRUNG.

The spectacle of a people digging the grave of their faith with the tools of their reason is enough to make good men weep and the wicked laugh. It has not happened often in the world. We should almost say it had never happened before. Faith is without reason. It may be wrong, may pass through ecstasy to delirium, and be yet heroic, even beautiful, as the crusades have come to be, time interring their horrors and preserving only their symbols.

Faith and reason are in a kind of tension, vibrating, now in discord, now in harmony. Life cannot adjust itself to one alone. A people without faith would be soon lost in the abyss of matter; a people without reason would perish on the heights of pure emotion. People are continually losing their balance one way or the other and catching it again. But for a great people to have lost it altogether and be at the same time under the delusion of equilibrium, to have surrendered everything to a mad infatuation, and yet believe that they alone against all the world are sane and have reasons to justify what they do—that is an affliction strange and terrifying.

The Germans have faith. That must be conceded. There is no accounting for them otherwise, unless by assumptions which do not lie comfortably against the species. Their delusion is that their faith is in reason's keeping, wherein they think worse of themselves than their enemies wish to think of them. Their reasoning is more than futile. It mocks itself. One can understand a people, in whom the balance is lost, crying out that their destiny is greater than the law which they deliberately break to gain it. That may be faith. But when the same people, having broken the law, solemnly protest against its being broken by those whom they lawlessly attack, the possibility of understanding is limited to the ground of psychopathology.

The record is amazing. On Aug. 3, 1914, Sir EDWARD GOSCHEN, British Ambassador to Berlin, notified the German Imperial Government that unless it withdrew its troops from Belgian soil, where they had no right to be, he would have to ask for his passports. Great Britain could not stand aside while the neutrality of Belgium, which they had all solemnly agreed to respect, was violated. To this the German Imperial Chancellor replied:

> Just for a word—neutrality—a word which in war times has been so often disregarded, Great Britain is going to make war on a kindred nation!

On Aug. 4, 1914, the German Imperial Chancellor, addressing the Reichstag, said:

> Necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and have perhaps already penetrated into Belgium. *This is against the law of nations.* [Our italics.]

After that it seems incredible that the Imperial German Government should seek to justify its frightfulness in Belgium by the plea that the resistance of the Belgian people was contrary to international law. That it should imagine itself righteously aggrieved, besides; that it should invoke the wrath of law to punish conquered, outraged Belgium—that would be to turn the reason inside out. Yet that is what it does, in words that follow:

> The Imperial German Government enters an emphatic and solemn protest against a population which waged a dishonorable war by the most contemptible means against the German soldiers.
>
> An emphatic protest, too, must lie against a Government which completely misconstrued its duties, which gave free rein to the insane passions of its people, and which now does not shrink from throwing off its own heavy guilt by meretricious abuse of the German Army.

So ends the preface written by the German Foreign Office to a document entitled "The Conduct by the Belgians of a National War Contrary to International Law." The document is an answer to the report of the Bryce Commission on German atrocities in Belgium. The title itself would be an insult to the intelligence of a world desperately engaged in resisting Germany's defiance of international law, if reason were thought to be performing its normal function in the German mind. The beginning of the preface is of a piece with the conclusion:

> Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insurrection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in flagrant violation of international law, and brought the heaviest penalties on the Belgian land and people.
>
> Paragraphs one after another end with the accusation that the Belgian people, in the resistance they offered to the illegal invasion, behaved in an illegal manner, not according to international law. They were unorganized; they used obsolete weapons:
>
> In these battles materials were used which would surely not have been employed by regular troops. Great masses of fowling pieces and hunting ammunition were discovered and all sorts of worn-out revolvers and pistols. Seventeen depositions attest this fact.
>
> The rules by which national warfare must be organized are cited out of The Hague Convention, and the assertion follows that—
>
> The two conditions which are especially laid down for organized national war were undoubtedly non-existent among the Belgian volunteers. For, according to the concurrent dispatches of German military headquarters, the civilians engaged in battle had at their head no responsible leader and wore no sort of military insignia. Thirteen depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the Belgian insurgents cannot be regarded as organized militia or as volunteer corps. Concerning this point it is of no importance that the insurgents' enterprises were apparently participated in by Belgian military men and members of the Belgian Municipal Guard.

And as if anybody should say that the Belgians were taken unawares, wherefore unorganized resistance to the progress of a ruthless, law-breaking invader might have some pitiful color of defense, the German Foreign Office declares:

> But unorganized national war was not even permissible in the places as yet unoccupied by German troops, above all in Dinant and its environs, because the Belgian Government had had amply sufficient time for an organization of national war conforming to international law.

The "treacherous," "murderous," "illegal" behavior of the Belgians is set forth in terms of deepest injury and the moderation of the Germans is emphasized:

> Nevertheless, whenever military necessity did not dictate the contrary, the forms of legal procedure were preserved. Prisoners, if the circumstances in any degree permitted, were not shot until after due trial or sentence by a military court. Ten depositions attest this fact.
>
> Old men, women, and children, even such as were under strong suspicion, were to the greatest possible extent spared. Eleven depositions attest this fact.

It is a ghastly document. The German Foreign Office, putting it forth as proof "convincingly" arrayed that a war of frightfulness in Belgium was wholly justified, succeeds only in showing what gulfs of darkness lie between the Imperial German war mind and the thoughts of civilization. It proves the case against itself; it proves that militarism, which has done this thing to a once magnificent understanding, may not abide in a law-governed world at all. And what a cunning mind it is in devising means of preservation! It performs miracles in chemistry, commands nitrogen from the air, allots food to 65,000,000 people by ounces of proteids and calories, and yet wonders with a kind of savage superstition at the moral horror with which the world regards the rape of Belgium. Why does Belgium matter? Why all the row about it? Is the destiny of Germany, then, nothing? So speaks the Imperial German war mind. It is not Belgium the world is thinking of primarily. It is not Belgium at all, apart from our immediate sympathies. Between might and right the issue is. WESTLAKE, writing of the treaties negotiated by GLADSTONE with France and Prussia in 1870, protecting the neutrality of Belgium, said:

> I rejoiced when Mr. GLADSTONE said lately in the House of Commons that he did not put the obligation of England to defend the independence of Belgium so much on the treaty we had signed as on the ground that if Belgium were attacked, and allowed to perish without defense, there would be an end of public law in Europe.

Public law in Europe! That would appear to be incomprehensible to the Imperial German war mind. Or may it be that the German Foreign Office, in all this abysmal fatuity of reasoning, seeks but to still the voice of inward torment?

BANKING PROGRESS.

The Clearing House has adopted a resolution for the establishment of a country check collection department, and 388 banks in five States have agreed to remit upon presentation of mail items, which will be credited at par. The 388 banks will get their debits in a single envelope, and will remit to all their creditors in the same way. It is weary years since this simple and reasonable reform was pressed upon the Clearing House. There were domestic and foreign precedents for the system, but there was reluctance to lose the exchange charges which the banks were able to collect. All this was altered with the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. There was a competitor in the field able to offer members and their customers facilities more valuable than the collection charges. The Clearing House then discovered that it was able to reduce the costs of the country check collection system, and with the reduction of the costs there no longer was any excuse for retaining this obstruction to the transaction of business.

There are now three clearing houses. The other two are the Federal Reserve Bank and the clearing system maintained for non-member trust companies as a private enterprise. By virtue of the Federal Bank's control of foreign exchange and administration of rediscounts, it is the international institution of the United States, and where it sits is the head of the table. There need not be, and should not be, antagonism between these agencies of commerce. The three clearing systems have for the present their respective functions, but the two local ones should and no doubt will unite in support of the Federal Reserve system as the leader.

The Clearing House might establish a local collection system. Just as each bank used to make its own country collections and remittances, using perhaps scores or hundreds of letters instead of one, so now each bank maintains its own "runners." More than one bank is believed to support some fifty or more of these indispensable collectors. The Clearing House with a smaller staff could perform the same services for much less money, and the difference would be clear profit. No doubt there are difficulties of detail. Perhaps some banks would prefer to maintain their own staffs to perform duties so responsible. But the Clearing House might act for those willing to try innovations, and the result would disclose whether the system of a single collection service should survive or be dropped.

VIGILANCE IS NECESSARY.

There may be no cause for alarm in the fact that fires have caused more or less damage within two weeks on five of our warships, that on the still unfinished dreadnought Oklahoma, which had already cost more than $10,000,000, making extensive repairs necessary. Crossed electric wires and the carelessness of workingmen do cause fires frequently. The reticence of officials in regard to the probable cause of these fires, also, is commendable. But it was inevitable that apprehension should be aroused. The air is filled with ugly rumors of all sorts of incendiarism. To order the navy yards and shipbuilding yards in which Government work is under way closed to all visitors, as is said to have been done, would be a wise precautionary measure.

Of course, if miscreants are really trying to damage our naval vessels and blow up ammunition factories, their plans can be defeated by vigilance. We have no occasion to build fears on rumors. Guards should be doubled or trebled if necessary, and care should be taken to put the right men on guard. One competent man can see more than ten incompetents.

There is no particular reason why, in a time of great if suppressed excitement, forts, navy yards, arsenals, or warships should be open to visitors. If for no other purpose than to calm the public mind, it might be well to be cautious. We know there are mischiefmakers abroad. Fools armed with bombs have been at work lately. The perils of the hour demand extra vigilance.

ALL ABOARD!

San Francisco is the candidates' Mecca, San Diego and Los Angeles the way stations where they unfurl banners, erect gonfalons, sound keynotes in no uncertain tone. There are fashions in all things, everything must have its ritual. In this year of grace it is appointed and predestined that all 1915-model Republican Presidential candidates shall take a little trip to San Francisco and there, or on the way there, shall toss out to the breeze their pennants and let the world gaze upon their faces.

Mr. WHITMAN began it, and westward the course of candidature takes its way. The lowing herd of Republican climbers winds none too slowly o'er the Rocky Mountains. The blare of the keynote reaches us usually from as far east as Ogden or Salt Lake, and the noise gets constantly louder until, at Santa Barbara or Sacramento, certainly at Los Angeles, the racket becomes deafening. There is an apotheosis at San Francisco, and then the candidate begins to come eastward and fade, gradually disappearing in a four-line dispatch dated Pocatello, Idaho., and saying that "Governor [or Senator] Blank of "Dash, when seen on the train today, "said he had greatly enjoyed his "visit to the West and thought it was "a great country." All is ready for the next candidate, and San Francisco warms over the second joint again.

And now WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor of Chicago, suddenly emerges from an unprecedented obscurity of several days and announces, en route from Los Angeles for San Diego: "I will be a candidate for the Pres-"idency of the United States in 1916 "if the younger element of the Re-"publican Party wills it." As the whistle blows and Los Angeles begins to recede he hurls his platform on the station platform—no income tax, no war tax, high tariff.

Well, why not? Let us welcome THOMPSON to the ranks; his was the only face missing from the army of candidates, and we wondered at his absence. Let every Republican be a candidate; every one but THOMPSON was a candidate, and now he is enrolled. Have we missed any? Isn't there a Mayor, a Sheriff, an Alderman, or a Deputy Tax Collector somewhere who hasn't declared his candidacy—say in some sage-brush county in Nevada, where the trains don't stop long enough to acquaint the public with what is going on in the world and with the fact that every Republican is and of right ought to be a Presidential candidate? Come one, come all, the latchstring is out, the dog has been muzzled, the water is fine. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give you all a White House. If there is any Republican of the age of thirty-five or more who has been too busy to declare himself of full Presidential size, now is the time to subscribe. Let no man shirk the crowded hour; let all good men come to the aid of the party.

CABRERA AND HUERTA.

The letters said to have been sent by President CABRERA of Guatemala to General HUERTA, just published in a newspaper of Yucatan, are possibly of the same character as the letters attributed recently to the late PORFIRIO DIAZ and FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA which were denounced as forgeries. The idea may be to cause unrest by the suggestion that Guatemala may intervene in the Mexican rumpus. The wonder is that nobody among the various patriots has thought of that before. Of course, Washington would have a thing or two to say about it. The naïve reference to the employment of "German officers" in a letter purporting to be from the same source, but addressed to VERA ESTANOL, who has lately been one of the least articulate of Mexican politicians, is also suggestive of a masterstroke of malicious invention. It is doubtful General HUERTA will derive any satisfaction from the publication of such letters. Perhaps he will even take the pains to deny that he has ever had correspondence with the President of Guatemala.

In Washington at present much more important matters touching our relations with Mexico are the clear violation of his compact with General SCOTT by CARRANZA in his fresh invasion of Naco, on the border, which was proclaimed a neutral zone in order to prevent damage to American property and the destruction of human life in the adjacent Arizona town, and the difficulty of relieving the starving thousands in Mexico, because of the indisposition of the revolutionists to let them receive supplies. These matters will be enough to think about and try to adjust while the President is deciding on the next step he will take to bring about the pacification of the neighboring republic. Investigation of the relations of HUERTA with President CABRERA can wait until more important matters are disposed of.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Colonel Out of the Hospital.

"With innocent, homely, and cozy pleasure," The Boston Journal notes and celebrates the return of the Colonel "to his good, old-time, cheerful sanativeness." Sanativeness, which means healing power, is not exactly the word; the Colonel is exacerbating rather than emollient, but The Journal's intentions are obvious. It rejoices over the evidence of a restored, Richard-is-himself-again, his-foot-is-on-his-native-heath Colonel, supplied in his first foray into the realm of popular-song making. It is the same old Colonel, whom we all love even while we chasten, who proposes "I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother" as a companion piece to "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." The Journal welcomes his return with a whoop of joy, and then settles down to an inquiry into what has been the matter with him for the last year. Its diagnosis goes back to the return from his South American trip, "during which," it finds and reports, "he was bitten by a shark-toothed heggaboobulus."

There can be no doubt that The Journal has solved the mystery. The bite of the shark-toothed heggaboobulus is not fatal, but it produces a rash and affects the spirits. Persons suffering from heggaboobulus infection are discontented and show a disposition to bite casual strangers. Their sense of proportion becomes deteriorated, and they sometimes engage in combats with persons not of their size under the impression that such persons are giants. An ex-President, bitten by a shark-toothed heggaboobulus, might even go so far as to mix in a local political squabble and have to enter the ring with bantams. The injury to the sense of dignity, coupled with the annoyance of a defeat at the polls, might affect the happiness and good temper of a heggaboobuliac so much that for several months thereafter he might gloom considerably and think that nobody loved him any more. In time, however, the heggaboobulied wears off and the patient becomes normal; which in the case of some persons might mean that he becomes quiet, but in the case of the Colonel would probably mean that he would become joyously and rambunctiously active and would regain at a bound his old capacity for inflicting pain on solemn windbags and morning-glory theorists, and for puncturing high-sounding stupidities with a phrase. The Boston Journal has hit on a great discovery, and if it lived in another country it would be knighted or made a member of the Legion of Honor.

The Conscience Fund Is Growing.

Amid all the talk and the figures about the growing cost of government, the increase of luxury and the national wastefulness it is pleasant to learn of the steady growth in the Government conscience fund—a growth which indicates not, as cynics might insist, that more persons attempt to "do" the machinery by which their national affairs are carried on, but rather that more who make the successful effort are sorry for it afterward. It is now a hundred years since the first man who found dishonesty to leave a reminiscent thorn bethought him to pull it out by refunding to his country the value he had surreptitiously taken. His small theft, thus returned, was only $5. The latest contribution, just now announced, amounts to $10,000, and the total of the fund has reached almost half a million dollars.

Now, surely, if it were true, as some of our critics assert, that we are a nation of itching palms the conscience fund would not exhibit this healthy growth. It would be puny and inclined to dwindle rather than to wax lustily, and its contributions would be confined to those small sums of which the low water mark was reached in a refund of two cents whose return would cost their filchers but little inconvenience.

At least that is the conclusion to which the conscience fund persuades as regards money wrongfully withheld from the Government. It would be interesting to know if the worm that never dies is equally effective in private affairs. What sums in restitution for dishonest dealings—horse trades, for instance—pass between individuals? Does the fact that the conscience fund exists serve as a stimulus to remorse, making easy the path of amendment? In that case perhaps the ends of honesty might be conserved were community depositories to be established to which any conscience-racked citizen might send anonymously the sum to be paid to the neighbor whom he had outwitted in a "deal."

An Appeal to the Plain People.

A St. Louis reader of THE TIMES sends us a clipping from The Jackson (Miss.) News, reporting verbatim the speech of the Hon. RICHARD M. BOOSTER, candidate for Constable in Beat No. 3, Covington County. We wish we could have heard that speech. It is not the sort of oratory that appears in The Congressional Record, and no editor will ever want to include it in de luxe editions of the speeches of American statesmen. Yet it would be hard to find a better example of the clinching power of plain Anglo-Saxon words. We have read the speech through and we are converted. If we had a vote in Covington County we would cast it unhesitatingly for Mr. BOOSTER.

Here is a portion of Mr. BOOSTER'S eloquence, which we regret we cannot reproduce in full:

> Just the same, I will tell a little joke on Dr. PICKLING. He goes to see a lady one time. He got to using these high faluting words. She says: "Doctor, you talk to me in meat and hominy words. I don't know what you are talking about with these high faluting words. I don't know them." So he commenced talking plain meat and hominy words—in plain English words, that is just the way I am. I don't use high faluting words at all. I just go right at it flat footed.
>
> It is strange—some people think because I am poor I haven't got the cheek on me to stand up before the crowd and talk to them, but I have no better sense than to stand up before a crowd and talk to them. I am poor and scandalously poor. If I was the only poor man in this community, it would be a disgrace, but we are all poor.
>
> I want to give you people your choice. You vote for who you think would fill this best. If you think GEORGE SMITH can fill it better than I can, you vote for him; and if you think GEORGE UPSHAW can fill it better than I can, you vote for him. And if you all think I can fill it better than any of them, VOTE FOR ME. Because I am going to tell you: I am going to come in ninety cents of doing my part.

By Whom Shall Peace Come?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now it is naturally the privilege of THE TIMES, its owners and its editorial staff, to dislike Germany and hope for British victory, but is it really necessary, in favoring Great Britain's cause, to be so unfair to Germany? Some time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES expressed in its editorial columns the terms which, if defeated, Germany would have to accept from Great Britain's hands. It goes without saying that their acceptance would have meant bitter humiliation to Germany, which would have been eliminated as a Continental power, while England would have been in supreme command of the destinies of all European nations. Germany, rather than admit defeat, continued to fight, and even THE TIMES will admit that she has given a pretty good account of herself.

In today's editorial, under the heading "A Pertinent Question," the German Government is reproached that it does not "seek to end the war," and that it does not "now move for peace." The very same day THE TIMES news items report Premier Asquith's statement refusing to restate the objects for which England is fighting. Does THE TIMES really hold that Germany should be suing for peace at the very moment when Great Britain's spokesman virtually announces to the world that his country will continue to fight until Germany is hopelessly defeated?

New York, July 22, 1915. N. N.

What Is a Good Night's Sleep?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us be glad that one man has had the courage to put to the test Edison's advice regarding hours of sleep, and, what requires even more courage, to publish the results. Of all the obsessions that have cursed mankind, the common ideas regarding hours of sleep seem to die hardest. For some mysterious reason it has long been considered a disgrace to talk of enjoying a good night's repose, and we still hear the old superstition of six hours' sleep for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a child. Conversely, the ability to get along with, or to imagine that we can get along with a minimum amount of sleep, is considered a legitimate ground for self-approbation. It would not be so reprehensible if men were content to be a law unto themselves, but when persons of note outside the medical profession express sentiments regarding this matter for public consumption, the effect is, to say the least, disastrous.

LAMBERT A. SHEARS.

New Milford, Conn., July 20, 1915.

Women and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Lord Bryce suggests that certain atrocities—bayoneting a child, for example—can be perpetrated only drunk, every one is inclined to agree; anxious, in fact, to agree. When Jane Addams remarks that the preliminary to a bayonet charge is an intoxicant, every one is inclined to disbelief, some feeling outraged enough by her statement to wish to insult her.

Would these critics so see red if they realized that the doping was to make the bayoneters eager to kill, not merely willing to be killed? To make them brutal, not merely to keep them from being cowards?

Unless a man had started to bayonet me there would be little difference to my mind between bayoneting him and bayoneting a child. In cold blood, in my sober senses, I cannot visualize myself bayoneting anybody, child, woman, or man. Can Richard Harding Davis? ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS.

Lenox, Mass., July 16, 1915.

CAPTAIN EDISON'S COMPANY.

Edison will head Minute Men for our new defense.—News note.

Gather, men! As once before
Comes the call to arms!
From the Nation's capital
Sound strange new alarms!

This, the land you honor, love,
Needs your urgent aid.
Prime not muskets for the fray—
Whet no trusty blade.

But your Captain's orders heed,
When the word he'll say.
His campaign plan he'll evolve,
In his wizard way.

When his wits he sets to work,
Foes had better fear!
They'll see some uncanny sights,
Some strange sounds will hear!

Ens'ns Bell and Lake and Wright,
Maxim, Tesla, Ford,
To his help bring those ideas
In your brains long stored.

Nineteen fifteen Minute Men,
Quick! Your genius lend!
Our preparedness, our best hopes,
Must on you depend!

ELLA A. FANNING.

TO HUMOR THE PUBLIC.

What the Railroads Might Gain by Making Travel Cheaper.

Albany, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial entitled "Cent a Mile Railway Fares" you criticise the policy proposed by Mr. Underwood that passenger fares be reduced to a cent a mile, and that freight rates be increased 20 per cent. Without committing myself to the details of Mr. Underwood's proposal, of which I am not competent to speak, this is a policy which I have been urging upon the railroads for the last two years. Wherever the railroads are publicly owned they make the passenger fares low and the freight rates high. For example, in Germany, before the war, the passenger fares, taking all classes of passengers together, were about one-half of ours, while the freight rates, as I recall, were nearly four times as great as ours. I am speaking from memory, and my figures may not be exact; but in substance they are sufficiently accurate to justify my proposition that in Germany, where the railroads are publicly owned, this is the policy deliberately pursued.

While the ratio varies, the same principle is found, so far as I am informed, in every country in which the railroads are owned and operated by the Government. Unless the railroads propose to fan the flame of sentiment that favors public ownership, they must, in my judgment, pursue the policy which Mr. Underwood has indicated. If the privately owned railroads will carry passengers at very low rates, as publicly owned railroads carry them, the motive for public ownership of railroads in the United States will largely disappear. At the same time, under such circumstances, the railroads will have some friends who will help them to prevent freight rates from being made so low as to be unprofitable. The philosophy of the thing is very simple. Passengers vote and freight does not. That is why publicly owned railroads pursue the policy I have indicated; and if our railroads wish to have friends among the traveling public, they must pursue the same policy. SETH LOW.

Austria the Unloved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to make some comment on the article in THE TIMES about the Austro-Hungarian Government trying to start trouble in this country. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is a conglomerate of different races and languages, of which more than three-fifths are Slavs, who are either unwillingly forced to fight the Allies and their racial brothers or are almost in open revolt against the Austro-Hungarian Government in such a way that the Bohemians and other Slav regiments at their first opportunity lay down their arms and run over to Russia and Serbia, as the Bohemian regiments 28, 32, and 102 have done. Besides, the Bohemians in Britain and France have formed volunteer corps which are fighting in northern France against the Teutons. In Russia there is a Huit Bohemian regiment about 10,000 strong fighting against Austria.

A great majority of the Slavs are in open revolt against Austria. They are collecting funds to further the cause of gaining independence for their respective countries from the Hapsburg yoke. These are the Bohemians, Slovaks, Croatians, southern Slavs, and others. The Bohemians publish two anti-Austrian papers, one in the French language in Paris and one in Russia in the Russian language. All the Slavic papers in this country are anti-Austrian and have refused to publish any reports sent them by the Austrian Government through their Consuls. And for this the Austrian Government prohibits every Bohemian and Slavic paper published outside of reach of their power to be mailed to Austria. V. RETICKY.

New York, July 20, 1915.

Control of Motor Cycles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in "Topics of the Times" that you characterized the present motor vehicle law of the state as the "windowed and loopholed Callan law." This rather severe arraignment seems to arise because of the fact that this law (or rather section of the highway law) does not provide for the control of motor cycles.

Motor cycles must always be kept distinct from motor vehicles. If one section of the law is to apply to both, then it is certain that confusion must arise. Innumerable cases might be cited of such instances, and it would necessarily destroy one of the most essential features of any motor vehicle law, namely, clarity. I believe it only proper and right that motor cycles should be licensed and regulated, but in order to bring this about they should be given a separate section of the highway law. To include them in the section regulating motor vehicles would, in my judgment, work more damage than to have no law on the subject at all.

ALBERT S. CALLAN.

Chatham, N. Y., July 16, 1915.

Evolution of the Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I dare not suggest that the ancient flag of Erin was orange; it wasn't. But it was a deep copper color. It represented a morning sky, the "sunburst" at dawn. It was not green. However, after a time, the desire to picture a reflection of the earth on the sky resulted in a tinge of green, which finally became a dull bronze green. Our modern representations of the "sunburst" do not suggest "the true flag of Ireland." They are of a heavy dark green, which suggests the dusk of evening and the "setting sun."

There was an ancient flag of deep, dark blue, with a "crowned" harp on the field, but I am not certain that it represented nationalism. I think it symbolized either poetry or religion or some association of both. The green field and harp, when "uncrowned," is not altogether modern.

The Irish are and were a poetical people, and usually the poets were and are mysteries. There is a good deal of psychology in a flag. Perhaps our own will change some day. JOHN M. DUNPHY.

New York, July 21, 1915.

A War Angelus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn that at St. Simon's by the Sea, at Mantaloking, N. J., a memorial bell has recently been installed. It rings daily at 6 P. M., and the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, who is in temporary charge of that parish, has requested that as the vesper bell rings a silent prayer be offered by the parishioners for peace with honor, for the wounded and sick in the lines of battle, for the widows and orphans, and for the repose of the souls of the soldiers and sailors who have given up their lives in the defense of the honor of their country. In such fearful times as these such a call can rightly be heeded, and the suggestion may well be given by other ministers whose churches allow a reminder of the hour of the Angelus. T. HUGH BURMAN.

New York, July 20, 1915.

Uncle Sam's Connected Pockets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you are unduly exercised about battleships paying $38,000 in tolls. The facts are that the battleships of the Navy Department did not pay any tolls and United States Government vessels have been passing through the Panama Canal since it was opened without paying one cent in tolls. Bills have been rendered by the Panama Canal Department, but as Congress has made no provision for paying out cash from one department to another the Treasury Department has not been drawing checks to the order of the Panama Canal for any tolls. There could be no objections to the Panama Canal rendering bills for tolls, but as to taking the time of the rest of the Government officials in auditing bills and drawing the checks, it is hardly worth while.

J. W. PANCOAST.

Newark, N. J., July 19, 1915.

A PRO-GERMAN CONSPIRACY UNREBUKED.

Hypocrisy of the Agitation Against Our Sales of War Munitions—Why the Imperial Government Maintains Official Silence.

By GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
Professor of Law, Columbia University.

New York, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agitation against the export of war supplies, initiated and conducted by a few overzealous Germans and aided and abetted by a few feebleminded humanitarians, has become, in effect, a conspiracy against the peace and dignity and honor of the United States. It has been carried to such lengths and is now being carried on by such methods as to tax the patience and excite the indignation of the American public. If successful it would place the United States at once upon a low moral plane, and in one respect our offense against law and morals would be open to even severer criticism than the conduct of Germany. For, while we should be guilty of a gross breach of international law and our plighted word, unlike Germany we should be unable to plead, in extenuation of our sins, "the vital interests of the nation."

This agitation has so far probably escaped being a criminal conspiracy only because there happens to be no specific statute covering the case. And there happens to be no such statute only because Congress did not foresee and naturally could not foresee that a situation might arise in which a substantial foreign element in our population could be swayed by its affections for the land of its forefathers into such an attitude of disloyalty and hostility to the best interests of its adopted country.

There are many provisions in our Federal statutes enforcing our obligations of neutrality. There are statutes forbidding, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, citizens of the United States from accepting a commission to serve a foreign State at peace with us; from enlisting in the service of a foreign State as soldier or seaman; from arming vessels against people at peace with us; from increasing or augmenting within our jurisdiction ships of war in the service of a foreign State, and from preparing any military expedition against people at peace with us. But unfortunately there is no statute forbidding persons within our jurisdiction from attempting to interfere with legitimate American trade for the benefit of one foreign State and the injury of another, both at peace with us.

And yet such a breach of neutrality as an embargo upon munitions of war would involve would be a far more serious offense than the doing of any of the things forbidden by our neutrality statutes, and the resulting injury to the Allies would be immeasurably greater than any damage which the doing of any of these forbidden things could cause to any one of the belligerents. For the issue of this titanic contest will be determined in favor of those who can command the largest amount of shot and shell. The Teutonic allies have at their disposal the enormous output of the Krupp Works, supplemented by the factories of Belgium and the resources of northern France. The possession of these factories and resources by Germany is the illicit fruit of her violation of Belgium's neutrality. As against these advantages, legitimate and illegitimate, the Allies will be compelled to rely to a substantial extent upon the factories of the United States.

It is a clear perception and realization of this fact which accounts for the extraordinary efforts that have been made and are still being made to force our Government to reverse our historic and beneficent policy of freedom of trade in war supplies. These efforts have been prosecuted by every device and means which malevolent ingenuity can suggest, including false accusations brought against American manufacturers by Dr. Dernburg and even the German Ambassador, misrepresentations of fact, political pressure by threat of the German vote, attempted abuse of legal process, hypocritical appeals to humanitarians, promoting the Women's League for Neutrality—a peculiarly contemptible bit of hypocrisy—fomenting strikes, threats of violence, and the actual use of bombs and dynamite against factory plants, ships, and individuals. A fitting complement to these last-mentioned acts of lawlessness within our jurisdiction is the lawless submarine warfare conducted by Germany in defiance of our protest. The object of it all is to restrain and interfere with legitimate American trade and to prevent the Allies from reaping the advantages to which they are legitimately entitled so long as they maintain control of the seas, and which they need as an offset to the illegitimate advantages gained for Germany by the violation of Belgium's neutrality and the seizure of northern France.

In the light of the foregoing record, is it not time to call a halt upon this plotting against the welfare of our country? There can be no doubt that the selling of war supplies to the belligerents is a perfectly legal business. This is so clear and unquestioned that the German Government has presented no protest against it. On the contrary, when at a recent meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science one of the speakers intimated that such a protest had been filed, Dr. Dernburg arose and indignantly repelled the charge. It is equally clear that we cannot now suppress this traffic in munitions of war without committing a flagrant breach of neutrality. And such a breach of neutrality by this country at this time would be particularly despicable, because in the various proclamations of neutrality issued by President Wilson the right of American citizens to pursue this traffic was expressly recognized, and the warring nations were in effect invited to make use of our manufacturing facilities. It should be added that President Wilson in doing this simply followed well-settled precedents and gave expression to the traditional policy of our country handed down to us from the days of George Washington, and that he had no constitutional authority to do otherwise. All this, it would seem, is too plain to admit of any discussion; but curiously a few teachers of morals and ministers of the Gospel are openly advocating the repudiation of our legal and moral obligations, imposed by law and voluntarily assumed—a striking illustration of the demoralization resulting from war and "the scrap of paper" theory. These reverend gentlemen seem to be impressed by the ill-will we are exciting in Germany, but with strange mental myopia they are advocating a policy which would cause a vastly greater amount of ill-will throughout the entire world outside of Germany, Austria, and Turkey. Indeed, if we would be guided by their counsels, America would stand before the world without a friend, a monument of dishonor and perfidy.

There is no parallelism between our relations to Mexico and our relations to the belligerents in Europe. In prohibiting the export of arms to Mexico President Wilson was acting under an express statute of Congress. This statute was passed in recognition of our peculiar relations to Mexico and of the possibility that the arms exported to Mexico might some day be used against us. It is to be noted also that in the case of Mexico we were dealing not with one friendly State which was at war with another friendly State, but with two factions contending for mastery within a single State. And we dealt impartially with both factions, depriving neither one of any advantage to which it was legitimately entitled as against the other. In the case of the belligerent nations of Europe the situation is a very different one. Our relations to them are governed by the rules of international law. There is no danger that the arms shipped to the Allies will ever be used against us, and the factories of this country are open without discrimination to all the belligerents. The fact that the Allies are now getting the bulk of our supplies results solely from their now having control of the seas, and this is an advantage which they have honorably won and to which they are legitimately entitled, so long as they can maintain it.

At the beginning of the agitation it was asserted that, if an embargo should be enforced, the war would be ended in three months. We now know how baseless and reckless this prediction was. The war has been raging for nearly a year and with no peace in sight. The amount of war supplies so far delivered to the Allies from this country has been insignificant in amount and an entirely negligible factor in the contest. The fact is that it is difficult in any case to predict what will be the effect of the furnishing of war supplies by a neutral nation, and, in particular, to determine whether it will prolong or shorten a war. It may prolong it or shorten it, according to circumstances which cannot be foreseen. For instance, it is entirely probable that, if Rumania adheres to her policy of prohibiting the export of war supplies, the result may be a shortening of the war through the throwing of the Dardanelles and Constantinople into the possession of the Allies. Incidentally it is a curious circumstance that this Rumanian policy is severely condemned by Germany, although it is exactly the policy which the German propagandists in this country are urging upon our Government. It is also entirely probable that, if America could have promptly furnished the large supplies ordered within the last few months and which cannot be delivered for a year or eighteen months, we should have already contributed materially to the shortening of the war. In that event the Russian hosts might now be thundering at the gates of Vienna, the Balkan States might be fighting on the side of the Allies, and the Germans might have been driven back out of Flanders, and with all that accomplished the end of the war would now be in sight. And although our manufacturing facilities have been inadequate for prompt deliveries, when Germany realizes that our policy with respect to the export of war supplies is fixed and immutable she may recognize the hopelessness of her struggle against a world in arms and be more accessible to peace proposals. The result of this may be that there will be no occasion for the actual use of our munitions, and that the mere existence of the large supplies upon which the Allies may draw will have the effect of hastening the day of

NEWPORT RESIDENTS TAXED FOR $760,901

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Is Assessed $16,295 and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont $13,130.

$10,085 FOR GOELET HEIRS

Assessments on Estates of E. J. Berwind, $12,110; A. C. James, $10,874; Mrs. H. Oelrichs, $4,895.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—The tax list of Newport has just been issued, showing an assessment of taxes amounting to $760,901. Considerable interest is attached to the list, as it contains the names of many prominent New York families who have Summer homes at the resort.

The time allowed for the payment of the city taxes expires on Aug. 31, and all taxes not paid on or before that date will carry, until collected, a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per year. Some of the largest taxpayers are New Yorkers, whose magnificent villas and estates front on Bellevue Avenue or the Cliffs.

Vincent Astor, who owns Beechwood, on Bellevue Avenue, will have to pay a tax of $3,653.52 on his property, which is valued at $234,200, including land, buildings, and tangible personal property. William Waldorf Astor is assessed $3,407.04 for his property on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who owns The Breakers, is assessed $16,295.76. Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, the first wife of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, is assessed $2,523.80. W. K. Vanderbilt has a total of $14,300 in property and will have to pay a tax of $223.08.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, the guardian of John Nicholas Brown, one of the richest youngsters in this country, is assessed $7,461.80, which includes a tax on $987,000 worth of intangible property.

Paul A. Andrews, whose daughter, Miss Margaret F. Andrews, is engaged to marry Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, is assessed only $15.60. August Belmont will have to pay a tax of $4,045.08 on his property on Bellevue and Coggeshall Avenues. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss has been assessed $2,701.92, and Governor R. Livingston Beeckman a tax of $502.80. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is down for a tax amounting to $13,130.52. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has been assessed $4,895.28 on her property, the total of which is $313,840. The property of the late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been assessed $1,443; the villa, Crossways, is now owned by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

E. J. Berwind will have to pay a tax of $12,110.28, and the heirs to the late J. Townsend Burden have been assessed $1,906.32. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., who is well known in society, has been assessed only $7.80 on tangible personal property, and Robert J. Collier's tax amounts to $199.68. The tangible personal property of the late Daniel Le Roy Dresel has been assessed $15.60. John R. Drexel has been assessed $2,078, and Mrs. Drexel, his wife, is down for an assessment of $2,861.36. Stuart Duncan has been assessed $4,311.84, while Stuyvesant Le Roy French will have to pay a tax of only $7.80. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has a total tax of $7,354.76 to pay on his personal property.

The executors and trustees of the estate of the late Ogden Goelet have been assessed $2,000 on $500,000 worth of intangible personal property. The heirs have a tax of $10,085.40 to pay on property on Webster Street and LeRoy Avenue. Robert Goelet has a tax of $800 to pay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, who occupy Clover Patch, are down for a tax of $21.24. Henry O. Havemeyer has been assessed $638.04. Arthur Curtiss James has a tax of $10,874.76 to pay, and De Lancey Kane is assessed $1,-118.36. Miss Annie Leary's tax amounts to $636.76. Edwin D. Morgan has been assessed $3,548.76. Mrs. William Watts Sherman has been assessed $1,000, and Lispenard Stewart has a city tax of $644.28 to pay.

The book of tax assessments shows that there are more taxpayers by the name of Sullivan in Newport than any other family name. John S. Geraghty, whose son, John C. Geraghty, eloped with Miss Julia E. French, has been assessed $3.12. There is also a Caruso among the list, Francisco Caruso and wife, 32 Thames Street, who have a tax of $81.20 to pay.

ELISHA DYER ILL.

In a Sanitarium, Taking a Rest, Says Col. Dyer, His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Reports that Elisha Dyer of New York and Newport and son of the late Governor Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, is seriously ill were denied tonight by members of the family.

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, who is at his Summer estate at Wickford, stated that his brother's illness was not of a serious nature.

"He has overworked," said Colonel Dyer, "and has gone to a sanitarium for a rest."

Colonel Dyer declined to say to what sanitarium he had gone, adding that it was sufficient to say that his brother was taking a rest.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Meyer, daughter of the late John Christopher Meyer, and Schuyler Neilson Rice, a son of Judge J. Kearny Rice and Mrs. Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., will take place on Saturday, Sept. 18, at the Summer home of Mrs. John Christopher Meyer, Highland Park, on the Raritan River.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow of Newport is at the Gotham for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry have opened their country home at Warwick, R. I., for the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, accompanied by several relatives and friends, has sailed on the yacht Christabel for a six weeks' cruise along the Atlantic Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, David Tweedie, and his sister, Miss Annie Tweedie, are among those who will spend the rest of the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Miss Clara Whittlesey, a daughter of Mrs. Howard S. Bowns, and Welles Eddy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baldwin Eddy of New Britain, Conn., will be married on Aug. 12 at Mrs. Bowns's Summer home at Sea Gate, L. I. Miss Priscilla Bowns is to be the flower girl. Spencer Eddy will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are George Cheney, Winthrop Haviland, Stillman Westbrook, Robert Abbott, Warner Day, and Edward Roberts.

VAN RIPER—NEUBERGER.

The engagement of Miss Ethelwin Van Riper, daughter of George P. Van Riper, and Frederick Neuberger of Paterson, N. J., has been announced. Miss Van Riper is with her father at Goshen, N. Y., where the engagement was announced.

ROME ART PRIZE WINNERS.

Fellowships for Messrs. Shutze, Cowles, Renier, and Lawson.

The American Academy in Rome held its usual competition for the Prize of Rome this year, and the awards are announced as follows: The Fellowship in Architecture was awarded to Philip T. Shutze of Columbia University and Georgia School of Technology. The Fellowship of Painting was awarded to Russell Cowles of the National Academy of Design, New York. The Fellowship in Sculpture went to Joseph E. Renier, National Academy of Design, New York, and the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture was awarded to Edward G. Lawson of Cornell University. These fellowships are of the value of $1,000 a year for three years.

The competition drawings for the above fellowships will be on exhibition in the Assembly Room, Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from July 26 to Sept. 4, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily except Sundays.

The works submitted in competition this year are notable as being of a higher grade than those of any previous competition of the Academy. The winners are expected to arrive in Rome by Oct. 1.

The following have completed their terms in Rome and are expected to return in October: Kenneth E. Carpenter, architect; John Gregory, sculptor; Ezra Winter and Eugene F. Savage, painters.

The subject that won the painting prize is a rectangular panel for a drop curtain for a theatre and illustrates "The Drama as Teacher." Eleven figures in a classic landscape form an admirably composed group, harmonious in line and conveying a single impression except for a slightly affected and commonplace gesture in the third of the three figures standing together at the right, interrupting the agreeable flow of the linear design.

The sculpture group is a subject appropriate to position on a pedestal in front of an open-air theatre in a park. The sculptor has shown two figures, a man and a woman, holding a child poised on the top of the pedestal. The attitudes are conventionalized within certain classic conventions of pose, and the modeling shows knowledge and force.

The problem in landscape architecture was the treatment of an island, and in architecture the treatment of a country estate.

3,000 HAIL JANE ADDAMS.

Returned Peace Advocate Addresses Crowd in Chicago Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Jane Addams was welcomed home tonight and to those among whom she has lived and worked she delivered the message that the spirit of hate still ruled the warring nations of Europe, but that there were evidences of the effect of a softening influence.

From the stage of the Auditorium, facing 3,000 cheering friends and acquaintances, the woman who told men high in the counsels of the battling powers that they were committing a crime against humanity gave the simple narrative of the efforts made by women to pave the way for ending the gigantic conflict.

Nearly every vocation and every movement for civic and social betterment was represented in the audience tonight. Sons of the nations which are grappling at each others' throats sat side by side. Church and state joined.

When Miss Addams came on the stage, escorted by Alderman Carl T. Murray and by Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the Chicago Peace Society, the audience rose, clapped, and waved handkerchiefs ,and the voices of the Sunday Evening Club Choir burst into the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

WHITE RATS GREET NIBLO.

Reception at Clubhouse for Former Big Chief. Back from Australia.

A reception was given in the clubhouse of the White Rats last night for Fred Niblo, who recently returned from a three years' stay in Australia, where he was starred with his wife, Josephine Cohan, in American successes. Mr. Niblo was for a period Big Chief of the club. The reception did not begin till late in order to enable members who are appearing in current attractions to be present. Both men and women attended the affair.

During the evening Frank Fogarty, the present Big Chief, announced the annual All-Star Scamper for Tuesday night, Aug. 10, in the Manhattan Opera House. The proceeds will be divided between the club's own charity organization and the Actors' Fund. The entertainment was originally planned for June, when other cities were to be visited, but several important headliners were unable to cancel their engagements at the time and it was called off. Now it is promised that those on the original list of talent will appear reinforced by other stars. A feature will be the appearance of some of the best known film actors and actresses.

Frohman Play Here from War Zone.

The first manuscript of a play to come from the war zone was received yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company. It is a drama, entitled "Our Betters," by W. Somerset Maugham, who is attached as a surgeon to the Ambulance Corps of the British Army in France. The package was sent from an unindicated town in France and bore an enormous seal, on which were the words, "Passed by the Censor." The play was one contracted for by Mr. Frohman before his death. It is in the order of "Mrs. Dot," by the same author, and tells the story of fashionable Americans who marry and settle in London for social reasons. One of the female Frohman stars will play the principal rôle.

"Gamblers All" to be Staged Here.

Percy Burton, for a number of years manager for Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, in association with Lewis Waller, the English actor, who was seen here several years ago in "The Garden of Allah," will produce "Gamblers All" in New York around holiday time. The play is one of the current successes in London. Mr. Burton will continue as Sir Johnston's manager, and, in association with Granville Barker, will present "Androcles and the Lion" on tour.

Ditrichstein with Cohan & Harris.

Leo Ditrichstein, who for a number of years has appeared under the direction of David Belasco, will be seen the coming season under the management of Cohan & Harris. Mr. Ditrichstein has written or adapted most of the plays in which he has acted recently and the play in which he will be presented next Fall is from his pen. It is entitled "Jean Paurel."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A farce dealing with a phase of the European war has been written by Frank Mandel, one of the authors of "Our Wives." H. H. Frazee has secured it and will produce it soon. Mr. Frazee has not yet chosen the title, but will probably call it either "Three Jacks" or "Sherman Was Right."

Hubert Druce, for the last three seasons a member of John Drew's company, has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for a role in "Under Cover" the coming season. Mr. Druce made his American debut in 1889 as a member of Richard Mansfield's company, having previously played in England.

John Webster and Fanchion Campbell, his wife, have been engaged by the J. G. Williamson Co., Ltd., to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo in Australia. For the last six months the Websters have been playing under the Williamson management in South Africa and their success there led to their transfer. They will make their Australian debut in September at Sydney in "It Pays to Advertise."

A condensed version of the wordless play, "Sumurun," has been arranged for vaudeville. Gertrude Hoffman will have the principal role, and the first performance will be given some time next month in the New Brighton Theatre.

LUSITANIA WIDOW COMMITS SUICIDE

Sister of Rita Jolivet, Whose Husband Was Lost, Found Kneeling as in Prayer.

BODY THREE DAYS IN ROOM

Had Been Seriously Depressed and Had Planned to Sail for Europe on Saturday.

When Arthur C. Wells, Superintendent of the Sumner Apartments, 31 West Eleventh Street, let himself into Apartment 19 yesterday to show it to a prospective tenant he found the body of the holder of the present lease, Mrs. Inez Vernon, who he thought was out of town.

Mrs. Vernon was kneeling at the foot of a bed, clad in black. Her face was buried in her hands, and her right temple had been shattered by a bullet from an automatic pistol, which was found under the body.

Mrs. Vernon had planned to leave for Europe on the New York next Saturday. She had made various purchases, and had had her trunks sent to her apartment. Dr. Hogbein of St. Vincent's Hospital said that she had been dead for at least three days. She was last seen alive by Mr. Wells on Monday morning.

Coroner Riordan viewed the body at 2:30 and pronounced it a case of suicide. He gave orders for its removal, and it was taken to Winterbottom & Sons, an undertaking establishment at 75 West Forty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Vernon had been in Europe until about a month ago. Her husband, George L. Vernon, was drowned on the Lusitania as he was going to join her. Her sister, Miss Rita Jolivet, the actress, was also on the Lusitania, but was saved. She was on the bridge with Charles Frohman as the liner went down. It was to her that Mr. Frohman gave his last words: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

R. R. Govin, an oil merchant at 90 West Street, associated with the late Mr. Vernon in the film manufacturing business, said he thought it was sorrow caused by her husband's death that led Mrs. Vernon to kill herself. She visited the Govins at Rosedale, N. J., last Sunday and was very depressed. Mr. Govin said there was no financial reason that might have impelled Mrs. Vernon. There was a bankbook of the Hudson Trust Company in Mrs. Vernon's apartment showing a balance of $1,261.

Mrs. Vernon was Inez Jolivet of Medmenham Kew, London, before she married Mr. Vernon eight years ago. She was a talented violinist and had played at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her cousin, Mrs. Randolph Wood, is the wife of the Public Administrator of Queens County.

WEDDING PASTOR WAS LATE.

Cady-Eldredge Guests Ate While Awaiting Dr. McBride's Arrival.

Harrison Cady and his bride, who was Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge of Brooklyn, are spending their honeymoon in Maine, after more than the usual excitement attending their wedding on Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn. It had been arranged that the Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride of New Rochelle should officiate at 4 o'clock. The principals and the guests were ready at that hour, but no minister arrived. After waiting nearly an hour Dr. McBride was called on the telephone, and it was discovered that he had thought the wedding was set for Thursday.

Efforts were made at once to get another minister. Meanwhile every one had become hungry, and while eating the collation a telephone message informed the assemblage that Dr. McBride was on his way. He arrived at 6:30 and the ceremony was performed.

Mr. Cady is an artist in black and white and Mrs. Cady is President of the St. Christopher Circle of Brooklyn. On their return from their honeymoon they will live in Brooklyn.

INTRODUCED, THEN WED.

Bride's "Yes" Not Long Delayed in Police Court.

Miss Tedozia Pobinsky, a good-looking twenty-year-old Polish girl, was in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday as complainant against Thomas Kutschan, a farmhand. She had caused his arrest for an alleged attack committed at night. He proposed marriage in open court through Edward W. Krantz, the interpreter. Miss Tedozia was quite willing—only she said she "didn't know the gentleman."

"She says, your Honor," said Interpreter Krantz, addressing Magistrate James J. Conway, "that she is willing to marry Thomas, only she doesn't know the gentleman. She wants to know how she can marry him if she doesn't know him."

"Well," smiled the Magistrate, who has gained some reputation for patching up differences, "cannot you furnish her with as formal an introduction as she desires?"

There followed a flow of language which sounded like a carload of buzzsaws crossed with the sneezes of a hay fever convention. That was followed, in turn, by formal bows, made more or less gracefully by the couple being introduced.

"Now tell 'em to go to the License Bureau in Long Island City with Deputy Sheriff Tony Garbe, and if he sees 'em married there are free to mix up housekeeping," said Magistrate Conway.

They left court hand in hand.

PRETTY PUMPS HER UNDOING

Girl of 8, Tempted by Shiny Leather, Forgets to be Honest.

After wandering away from home yesterday, Viola Miller, 8 years old, of 2,512 Amsterdam Avenue, sought shelter from the rain in Callan's department store at 121st Street and Third Avenue. She was wet and tired and seated herself on a bench in the shoe department.

William Ryan, a clerk, approached her and Viola told him she wanted a pair of patent leather pumps, because her feet were very wet.

The pumps which Ryan showed pleased her immensely, and she said she would buy them, but would wear her old ones home. Then Ryan was called away. When he saw Viola next she was darting out of the store with the shoes in her hands.

Ryan pursued her for a block, caught her, and turned her over to Policeman Farrel. At the station the child bemoaned the loss of her pumps, and cried that Ryan was "a very mean man." She was charged with juvenile delinquency and was bailed by her mother, who said Viola had been away from home since morning.

FORTUNE TO ROME HOSPITAL

Italians Rejoice at American Princess's Bequest to the Policlinico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—The news of the greatest interest to Rome outside of the war is undoubtedly the announcement that the late Princess Vicovaro, lady in waiting to the Queen Mother, who was Eleanor Spencer of New York, has left a large fortune to the Policlinico, the most important hospital in the Eternal City.

Such munificent bequests are rarer here than in America, and particular gratitude is felt because the Princess, being an American, might quite well have left her gift to her native country.

The Policlinico is a magnificent modern hospital, wherein is found the best medical talent of Italy, but it has always been hampered by the lack of funds, as it is somewhat large for the modest means of a town like Rome. This bequest will enable it to become the best institution of the kind in Italy, and perhaps of all south of Vienna.

SUBMARINE GAVE RECEIPT.

Captain of the Fiery Cross the First to Get Such a Document.

LONDON, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captain Gedde of the Norwegian ship Fiery Cross, which was sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands on July 3, brought ashore with him an official receipt signed and sealed by the commander of the submarine. It is said that he is the first mercantile seaman to demand and obtain a receipt of this kind. The document reads:

"I hereby certify that I have sunk the Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, Captain John Gedde, on July 3, 1915, at 3 P. M., as she had contraband (lubricating oil) for France an board. Signed, Fortmann, Lieut. Commander of the German submarine."

The official seal bears the words, "Imperial Marine: His Imperial Majesty's submarine U——," the number of the submarine having been cut off the stamp.

CHRISTIANIA, July 12.—The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, recently sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands, was the most renowned of the China clippers that figured in the great tea races of fifty years ago.

She was built in 1860 to replace an older Fiery Cross which had been wrecked the previous year, and was commanded on her maiden voyage by Captain Dallas, the greatest of the clipper Captains. Under him and his successor, Captain Richard Robinson, she proved well-nigh invincible, receiving the premium for being the first vessel in the English docks on four different years, and being within twenty-four hours of winning the race on two other occasions. She remained in the front of big racing boats for more years than any other vessel in marine history, and outlived all her contemporaries of the famous clipper fleet.

In the greatest tea race of all history—that of 1866—the Fiery Cross held the lead until the last few days, when she was obliged to anchor in the Downs and ride out a sudden gale. The Ariel, coming through on a less stormy course, beat a way through the gale and docked a few hours ahead of her rival.

In 1871 the Fiery Cross deserted the tea trade for that of New York, and was afterward sold to a Norwegian syndicate.

CORNELL PARTY AS "SPIES."

North Carolinians Took Geologists for Germans and Held Them Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—Six professors and instructors of Cornell, conducting geological researches along the sounds and rivers of Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, were last week "held up" by the officials and citizens of Chowan County, N. C., and forced to submit evidence of their identity. They had been mistaken for German spies.

The story was brought to Norfolk today by the party, on their return trip to Ithaca. They are traveling in a 30-foot power boat of the cruiser type. The party is headed by Professor G. D. Harris. The others are J. D. Thompson, E. R. Smith, K. Schmidt, B. Taylor, and A. Oleson.

They were exploring the marl beds in Chowan County when the Sheriff, several Deputies, and a posse of citizens made their appearance and informed them that they were to be held for investigation. Credentials, personal papers and railroad receipts for shipped geological specimens satisfied the Sheriff, and apologies followed.

The party left here today for the homeward trip up the Bay.

FRANCE MOBILIZES INDUSTRY

Demands Information Regarding Munition-Making Machinery.

PARIS, July 22.—Under the generalship of the Under Secretary of War, Albert Thomas, who is virtually "Minister of Munitions," the Chamber of Deputies today passed a law requiring the declaration of all metal lathes, hydraulic presses, and steam hammers of a weight of more than two tons. Failure to make such declaration will entail a penalty of from $10 to $200. The same penalty will be exacted in case of fraudulent declaration.

The purpose of the law, which is termed the "mobilization of industrial resources," is to insure the maximum productive efficiency of materials of war, to organize systematically the immense number of plants which have been proffered for the manufacture of munitions, and to bring about a reduction of foreign purchases.

GIRL'S TALE OF ROBBERY.

Gagged, Thrown Into Auto, and Kept Prisoner in House, She Says.

Louis Rabinowitz and his wife, of 216 East 119th Street, took to the Third Branch Detective Bureau last night their niece, Yetta Shapiro, 12 years old, of 119 Ludlow Street, to tell her strange story. It was that at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while she was on the way from home to a private school, at Essex Street and East Broadway, one man with a long black mustache and another man caught her up into a closed automobile, gagged her, and took her to an apartment house.

There, she said, the man with the mustache carefully removed the earrings from her ears, took off her gold ring, and robbed her of all but 5 of the 30 cents which her mother had given her for purchases, and then left her. She stayed alone in the place until 8:30 o'clock, listening, she said, and then escaped down the fire escape. She said that she was afraid to go home, but got directions from a woman and spent the 5 cents on car fare to the home of her aunt. Yetta was taken to her home last night, and the police are investigating her story.

FIRE SPARES CRUCIFIX.

Holy Effigy, Unharmed, Stands on Burned Altar.

Although fire destroyed the interior of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Hewlett's, L. I., yesterday morning, a large wooden crucifix upon the altar was not injured, although the altar was damaged.

A man who discovered the fire notified the Rev. Patrick McKenna, rector of St. Joachim's Church at Cedarhurst, of which the church at Hewletts is a mission, and Father McKenna hurried to the scene and aided the volunteer firemen.

The cause of the fire was not determined. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

FLYNN LOSES $115,000 SUIT.

Justice Blackmar Condemns 'Dummy System' in Realty Deals.

Supreme Court Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn yesterday decided in favor of J. Benedict Roache and the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn in their suit against Patrick H. Flynn, in which they attacked the validity of the transfer of property near Jamaica by Flynn to his niece, Emma J. O'Connor. The suits were brought to obtain satisfaction from Flynn on judgments aggregating $115,000.

Justice Blackmar found that Flynn transferred the property while insolvent to secure it against his creditors. The court, in the decision, condemned the "dummy system" as used in many real estate transactions.

EX-SENATOR HUNTS A GOSSIP

Reynolds Calls Meeting of Long Beach Voters.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 22.—There is much speculation among the voters of this resort as to why ex-Senator William H. Reynolds has called them to meet in the schoolhouse tomorrow night. The Senator refuses to divulge the object of the meeting, and the voters say they are ignorant of what is to be considered.

It was said today that the Senator wanted to find out from what source a remark made at a recent village meeting about him emanated. The voters, about 150 of them, expect the Senator to shake things up in his gossip investigation.

SANDFORD FLEMING, SCIENTIST, IS DEAD

Gained the Adoption of Standard English Time by Our and Canadian Railroads.

BUILT INTERCOLONIAL LINE

"Father of Pacific Railway" Advocated the Unification of Time Reckoning Throughout World.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—Sir Sandford Fleming, civil engineer, scientist, and public man, died today. He was 88 years old.

One of the most interesting achievements credited to Sir Sanford was the adoption by the railroads of this country and Canada of the standard English, or Greenwich, time. Following this, he advocated the same time standard for the German railways and saw it adopted.

He was a Scotchman, the son of the late Andrew Greig Fleming, and was born in Kirkcaldy. From his earliest years he showed aptitude for engineering and science, and while yet a boy became very proficient in mathematics. Finding his horizon limited by his home town, he emigrated to Canada in 1848, and lived for several years in Toronto. In 1852 he became an engineer of the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway, and when the construction was finished was appointed chief engineer. He remained in this position for eleven years, and the company meanwhile became the Northern Railway Company. During this time he planned and carried out other works, notably the Toronto Esplanade. He also surveyed the Red River territory with the idea of connecting that country with Canada, without the line going through the United States. After this he visited England and advocated the line which was built as a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In 1863 he returned to Canada and was appointed to make the survey of the line connecting the maritime with the upper provinces. This road was built by him and opened in July, 1876, and was known as the Intercolonial Railway. This was the first link of the line that eventually extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Canadian territory.

From 1871 until 1880 he was Engineer in Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The lines of that railway are a monument to his ability, and the railway across the Island of Newfoundland was also planned and built by him. In Canada he was known as the "Father of the Pacific Railway."

Sir Sandford spent the latter years of his life in literature and scientific research. He was elected Chancellor of Queen's University in 1880 and was re-elected many times, so that at the time of his death he had held the office for thirty years. He received a number of honorary degrees, among them being that of LL. D. from St. Andrew's University, Columbia University, and the University of Oxford.

Queen Victoria conferred a number of decorations on him, among them being Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and of the Rideau Club of Ottawa and the St. James Clubs of Montreal and Halifax. For many years he advocated the movement to establish a Pacific cable and a Pan-Brittanic cable service, having State-owned telegraph communications encircling the globe and constituting a great imperial Intelligence Union. He was also active in the unification of time reckoning through the world, and more recently in the Atlantic steamship service of Canada.

Sir Sandford wrote a number of books on scientific topics, the best known of which are "England and Canada," "Time and Its Notation," "Memoirs of Universal Time and a Prime Meridian for All Nations," and "The New Time Reckoning."

ROOSEVELT PICKS JOHNSON.

California Governor His Candidate for President in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt announced today that Governor Hiram Johnson would be his candidate for the Presidency in 1916. The announcement was made while the Colonel was taking in the sights at the exposition. A crowd that followed pressed closely about him, and for the moment stayed his tour of the grounds. Finally an enthusiast stepped out from the crowd and exclaimed: "Tell us, Colonel, wro is your choice for President next year?"

Colonel Roosevelt raised his hat, and, pointing to Governor Johnson, who was with him, said: "Here is the man. Johnson is the next President."

CLARK LAUDS PRESIDENT.

Says He Is Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland Combined.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., July 22.—Speaker Champ Clark, who passed through here last night on his way home from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in discussing the war situation, said:

"The harder the nations of Europe fight the less danger of the United States being drawn into the war. Furthermore, the longer the war lasts the more immune we are."

Speaker Clark expressed confidence in President Wilson in the present crisis, describing him as "Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland rolled into one."

Mr. Wilson can be the next nominee," the Speaker continued, "which means he can be the next President, for the Democrats can't help but win. Heretofore they have blamed poor crops and financial panics on the Democrats, so now that the crops are breaking records, what's going to keep us from reaping the harvest? And there's no financial panic to blame on us at this time."

MAY BE GANNON OR LYNCH.

They Are in the Lead for President of Borough of Richmond.

Aldermen Charles P. Cole, William Fink, and John J. O'Rourke of Staten Island were still deadlocked yesterday when they met in special session in City Hall in an endeavor to elect a President of the Borough of Richmond to succeed Charles J. McCormack. It was the second time this week they had met for that purpose.

After Mayor Mitchel had called the meeting to order Alderman Fink moved an adjournment until today at noon in order to permit further deliberation on a choice. However, the meeting was put over until Monday at noon, as the Mayor said he had an engagement to visit the State military camp at Fishkill Landing today.

Alderman Cole is still a candidate for the position and is favored by Fink, while O'Rourke is against Cole's candidacy. It was said about City Hall that either Frank S. Gannon, Jr., a lawyer, or John A. Lynch, a realty operator, might be the compromise choice.

PALMER DECLINES OFFICE.

Gives Up Appointment as Claims Court Judge.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, whom President Wilson appointed last Spring as Judge of the United States Court of Claims, has decided not to accept the office.

Mr. Palmer, who never has been sworn in, had a conference with the President today. He had been mentioned as a possible successor to Secretary Lansing as Counselor of the State Department, but it was said tonight that the President had reached no decision on this question.

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TOOK SON-IN-LAW'S NAME.

Woman Who Calls Herself Mrs. Flagler Feared Invasion of Beggars.

J. Edward Newberger, the Chicago lawyer who, according to the woman who is locked up in the West Side Prison on West Fifty-third Street charged with fraudulently obtaining $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney, can identify her as the widow of the late Standard Oil official and railroad builder, Henry M. Flagler, is expected to arrive in New York in time to attend her examination in Yorkville Court today. A message from Chicago last night said that he had closed his house there and that it was understood that he had left for New York at the request of the prisoner. Before leaving Chicago he said he did not feel at liberty to discuss her affairs at that time.

Investigations brought out yesterday the fact that the woman had lived in luxury for some time in Washington, D. C., under the name of "Mrs. John Henry Johnson," and had contracted large bills and borrowed money there while representing herself to be the Flagler heiress, in explaining the use of the name Johnson yesterday the woman said that it was the name of her "daughter's husband," and that she had assumed it to keep away beggars who might be attracted by the name of Flagler.

In Washington it was found that under the name of Johnson she had rented and furnished elaborately a house at one time occupied by the Russian Embassy, and that S. E. Stonebraker, a real estate agent, held claims against her for $4,000, about $2,000 of which was said to have been advanced her to buy furniture.

When they heard yesterday that the woman had said she turned over $250,000 in stocks to Daniel Le Roy Dresser and that his suicide followed closely upon her request for a return of the stocks, friends of the former broker indignantly denied that he had known or had any dealings with her, and were of the opinion that she was taking advantage of the opportunity to lay the blame for her impecunious condition on a dead man.

Prof. Wayland R. Benedict.

Professor Wayland Richardson Benedict, emeritus Professor of Philosophy at the University of Cincinnati, died yesterday at Arlington Heights, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year. Seven years ago he retired from the University after thirty-two years' service. He was born in Rochester, N. Y. Professor Benedict wrote a number of books, among which were "Nervous System and Consciousness," "Outlines of the History of Education," "Theism and Evolution," "Bible Lectures," "Religion as an Ideal," and "Greek Thought Movements and Their Ethical Implication." He is survived by his widow, who is also an author, and by six children, one of whom is Dr. Stanley R. Benedict, Professor of Chemistry at the Cornell Medical College in this city.

Sydney Williams Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—Sydney Williams Clark, a well-known banker and broker and a descendant of a prominent New England family, died today at his home in this city. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 24, 1855, the son of Sydney Lyman and Nancy Parsons Clark, and married Amelia S. Ray of New York City April 24, 1896. Besides his wife, he left a younger brother, Charles M. Clark of Santa Barbara, Cal., and a sister, Miss Susan T. Clark.

Obituary Notes.

KESTER WINFIELD STAIR, an architectural draughtsman, is dead at his home, 189 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 48 years of age and left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. HAZEL GERMAN, wife of Charles Howell German and formerly a resident of Cambridge, Mass., died today at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., aged 25 years. Her funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. T. Williams, 855 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening.

WILLIAM HENRY ANDERSON, head of the printing firm of Anderson & Co., at 51 Warren Street, Manhattan, is dead at his home, 544 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

AUGUSTUS BLESSING SMITH, 55 years old, the New York representative for Newcomb, Endicott & Co. of Detroit, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,701 Albemarie Road, Flatbush. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush. Mr. Smith left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. HELEN GUTHRIE SCOTT PENDREIGH, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a resident of Brooklyn for almost fifty years, died at her home, 141 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her seventy-fifth year. She left three sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM F. CHASE, a Latin and Greek tutor, died on Tuesday night at his home, 418 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 70th year. He was a grandson of Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, and John S. Sargent, the artist, was his cousin. Mr. Chase was graduated from Columbia University in 1855. He was unmarried and is survived by three sisters.

Captain NATHANIEL W. H. SUTTON, President of the Providence Tow and Steamboat Company, died on Monday at his home at Abbott Run, R. I., in his eighty-fourth year. For many years he was master of tugboats operating on Narragansett Bay.

Former Alderman SAMUEL D. McCHESNEY, a retired hat manufacturer, died on Tuesday night at his home, 257 High Street, Orange. He was 68 years old. He served two terms in the City Council, being elected on the Democratic ticket from the old Third Ward. His wife and five children survive.

PETER J. MILLER, 84 years old, the oldest member of Union No. 90, International Cigar Makers, in Manhattan, died at his home, 285 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, Wednesday night. Mr. Miller was born in Germany and came to this country in 1855, and was a resident of old Long Island City for thirty-eight years. He had a record for hand-made cigars. Before leaving Germany, in a contest, he made 8,000 cigars in one week, and it was estimated that during his lifetime he turned out more than 1,000,000 cigars, the product of his own hands.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SAGE, wife of David Sage, a builder, died on Wednesday at the home of her son in Hartsdale, N. Y. She was a member of St. Stephen's Methodist Church in this city and was 71 years old.

HENRY S. HAWLEY of Chicago, President of the Railroad Supply Company of Chicago and New York, died yesterday after a long illness at his Summer home, Bide-a-Wee, Barbours Heights, Saunderstown, R. I. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hawley left a widow, Mrs. Lillie L. Hawley, and two sons, Royal D. Hawley and Philip F. Hawley.

Mrs. CATHERINE CONNORS, widow of James Connors, a traveling man, died yesterday at her home, 415 West 115th Street, in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in Ireland and was a member of Corpus Christi Church.

WILLIAM STEVENS, 80 years old, of 601 West 127th Street, a dealer in building materials at 231 Tenth Avenue, dropped dead from apoplexy at 11:30 o'clock last night as he was leaving the residence at 130 Manhattan Street of Charles Albough, whom he had been visiting.

JOHN D. R LAMSON, owner of a large department store in Toledo, Ohio, and interested in stores in other cities, died in Toledo yesterday. Mr. Lamson was born in Elbridge, N. Y., June 23, 1859. He went to Toledo in 1885 and with his two brothers established the Lamson Brothers Company. Mr. Lamson was also Vice President of a Toledo savings bank and prominent in fraternal and church circles.

ABRAM I. AURYANSEN, who for fifty years was a locomotive engineer on the Erie, died at his home in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday.

SAMUEL M. HAYLES, 45 years old, a linotype machinist and a member of the Typesetting Machine Engineers' Union and of Big Six Typographical Union, died on Wednesday at his home, 393 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He had been blind for the last three years.

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WESTERNERS TO AID SUFFRAGISTS HERE

Three Arkansas Women Come to Volunteer as Street Orators.

THE WORK FASCINATES THEM

Mrs. O. F. Ellington Says Victory in New York Will Inspire the Entire Movement.

It was at a street meeting at Avenue B and East Eleventh Street, where the population is greatly congested and where the noise of traffic is augmented by the shouts of children, that three women were seen last night giving out leaflets while Colonel Ida Krafft spoke from a soap box. They were from Arkansas and had asked for the job, but it proved more complicated to them than to the ordinary sophisticated New York suffragist. To give an Italian his particular kind of printed propaganda, to hand Yiddish out with a discriminating eye, to see that the German and the Frenchman each is presented with suffrage samples in his own language, and that the man from Poland gets his own tongue in printed form was not easy for novices.

The three women are to become used to all the campaign work of the suffragists, for the Arkansas Flying Squadron, as they are called, will remain with the Woman Suffrage Party from now on and attend street meetings, canvassing bees, beach parties, suffrage outings, business meetings, parades, and everything else that happens in the way of activity between now and October. They are women of importance in their own homes. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam is President of the Political Equality League of Little Rock, Miss Gertrude Watkins is First Vice President of the Political Equality League of the same city and Chairman of Literature for the State, and Mrs. O. F. Ellington is President of the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association and Secretary of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Association.

"We have come," said Mrs. Cotnam, "to help the suffragists of New York City in their campaign. We had heard before we came of the wonderfully organized Woman Suffrage Party, but we find now that we didn't half realize its efficiency and the tremendous amount of work accomplished by its members. We of course read about the street meetings, but it sounded like a fairy tale to us. It has not yet struck Arkansas, but it will when we get back. We think the canvassing is wonderful. We've been going around with a second card, master and studying her methods. It makes us fairly gasp to realize that New York women plan to shake hands and talk suffrage in a personal way with 661,793 men who are registered voters of the city. They no only plan to do it, but are going at this colossal task in a calm, businesslike way with no fuss or excitement, as if it was the easiest thing possible.

"I have been a suffragist for twenty years, being the first woman in Arkansas to address its Legislature on suffrage, and I am anxious to help in the great New York campaign because, if this most important State of the Union enfranchises its women, it will give a great impetus to the movement all over the country. We shall feel the effects of it in Arkansas, and shall go on with our work there with a courage and confidence that will bring us certain victory. One reason, it seems to me, that the women of New York State show so much devotion and such ceaseless activity is that they realize that the disfranchised women of the whole United States are looking to them to win not only for themselves but for their sisters throughout the Union."

"That's certainly inspiring enough to make anybody work, isn't it?" Miss Watkins said. "I've just come on to be educated suffragistically and to help in little ways by addressing envelopes, passing around leaflets, and getting enrollments, but I must say I'm enjoying New York to the utmost and getting about a million ideas to take back with me."

"I gave up a trip to California to come here and help," said Mrs. Ellington happily. "What's an exposition compared to a campaign? Nothing. I organized Arkansas for suffrage, and I'm here to carry back the latest, most up-to-date methods of converting the male voter. We've used Illinois methods in Arkansas, and now we want to use those of New York. I want to change the impression some people have that Southern women don't want the vote. We do, thousands of us. We feel, too, that if New York gives the vote to women it will do a lot to break up the solid South. One after another of our States will come in because the Southern man will not stand for the imputation that he is less just and generous to his women than his Northern brother. The men of New York State certainly have a great decision to make this Fall at the polls, and all through the South we're watching and waiting to see what that decision will be."

Mrs. Cotnam and Mrs. Ellington are both speakers, and will lift up their voices for the cause wherever they are needed.

CHICKENS A SUFFRAGE PRIZE.

Best Answer to 'Why Women Should Vote' Will Win a Pair of Broilers.

Any one can win a couple of chickens for Sunday's dinner by going to Columbus Circle tonight and giving the best answer to a question to be propounded concerning women and the vote.

This is a suffrage enterprise of Dr. Mary Halton, leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District for the Woman Suffrage Party, who is one of its most progressive leaders. Dr. Halton has already tried the chickens on the crowd with great success. The scheme was started one night this week, and 113 people in the crowd, to whom papers were passed, undertook to answer the question "Why Should Women Vote?"

A man won the two chickens and then mounted the soap-box rostrum and made a rousing suffrage speech. The chickens are warranted to be worthy of serving on any woman's dinner table. Other prize meetings are to follow.

BABES AT THE HOPPERIE.

Colonel Ida Kraft Offers 100 Pails and Shovels as Prizes.

Babies will have a chance to hop for prizes at the Suffrage Hopperie at Luna Park tomorrow afternoon. Colonel Ida Kraft of Brooklyn has contributed 100 little beach pails and shovels, to be given to the best little hoppers among the children. Miss Kraft tried the Hopperie, and found it real fun. Miss Alfreda Page, who is in charge of the Hopperie, gives an encouraging account of the work it is doing for suffrage.

"The majority of men with whom I talk," she says, "are in favor of votes for women. A great many men from New Jersey and Pennsylvania come here who seem to feel that their States will be carried for suffrage. We meet an occasional anti from Massachusetts, but the New York men seem to feel kindly toward the suffragists."

Miss Page expects to install a ballot box soon.

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NOVICE AT WHEEL NEARLY KILLS TAILOR

Court Holds Bergfield—Many Other Auto Mishaps—Motor Cycle Hits Two Girls.

One of several automobile accidents in the city yesterday resulted in the arrest of Belmont Bergfield of 3,495 Broadway, who was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court for examination today. Bergfield, who told the police that he had only owned his automobile a week and was operating it under the direction of a demonstrator, knocked down Herman Cohen, 50 years old, a tailor of 31 Madison Street, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Cohen was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

Otto Springer, 38 years old, a building Inspector, and his wife, Mrs. Josephine Springer, 32 years old, of 1,097 Third Avenue, suffered cuts and bruises when they were struck by an automobile, owned and driven by Chris Hoffman of 104 East Eighty-ninth Street, while crossing Broadway at Seventy-sixth Street. Hoffman was arrested when a tourist car, said to bear license No. 5387, struck the rear of his machine and made him lose control. The touring car went on.

Max Klesner, 50 years old, a clothing merchant, of 59 West 115th Street, was struck while crossing Amsterdam Avenue at 100th Street by an automobile owned by Emanuel Blaut of 2,799 Broadway and driven by Aaron Jacobs of 50 West 111th Street. Klesner was removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital, suffering from an injured neck and cut scalp. Jacobs was locked up in the West 100th Street Police Station on a charge of assault preferred by Klesner.

John Blasetti, 4 years old, of 2,482 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by the automobile of John Gilbert of 145 West Forty-fifth Street, which was driven by George Stumier of 357 West Forty-fourth Street, while playing in front of his home, and suffered lacerations of the body. Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital gave the boy treatment at his home.

Lucille Meyer, 17 years old, of 552 West 184th Street, and Sophie Tinn, 17 years old, a hairdresser of 610 West 178th Street, were struck and knocked down by the motor cycle of Ross Nicholls of 12 West Sixtieth Street while crossing Riverside Drive at 177th Street. They became blinded by the motor cycle's light and hesitated in front of the machine, according to their story. Miss Meyer was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital suffering from contusions and a broken leg. Miss Tinn left the hospital after being treated for contusions.

DR. SHAW WILL NOT YIELD.

Rejects Compromise Plan to Regain Seized Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw won't compromise with the Delaware County Commissioners, who recently seized her little yellow auto as security for taxes amounting to $126. She surprised the Commissioners today by refusing to permit her attorney, W. Roger Fronfield, to furnish a bond of $200 in substitution for her car.

Because of Dr. Shaw's refusal to follow the suggestion of the Commissioners her lawyers will start injunction proceedings on Saturday morning. The court will be asked to grant a temporary stay forbidding the sale of the auto, which is now held by Constable Matthues. It is believed that Dr. Shaw will attend the proceedings and testify.

Dr. Shaw says New York is her legal residence, and by denying that her Moylan home is her legal abode, she denies the right of the county authorities to make her pay State taxes. She says that she won't pay taxes in two places. Even if Dr. Shaw should obtain a temporary injunction, the case must be fought through the court to get a final decision.

THROW EGG AT SUFFRAGISTS

Campaigner's Gown Ruined and Auto's Decorations Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., July 22. — A duck's egg was thrown here today at the little yellow suffrage car belonging to Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke, who is touring the State campaigning for woman suffrage under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee. The egg, which was smashed, ruined a silk suit worn by Miss Ciel Shochet, who was with Mrs. Burke.

This is the first instance in years of personal ill-treatment of campaigning suffragists. The banners and decorations of the car were stolen while the women were temporarily absent.

FRANK STILL IMPROVING.

Prison Authorities Shocked by Another Convict Stabbing Case.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 22.—With Leo M. Frank steadily improving and now believed to be practically out of danger, the State prison authorities were shocked today when another cutting affray took place. Charles Miller, a convict from Atlanta, was stabbed across the abdomen by Frank Reid, a lifer from Columbus, the town from which Frank's assailant came. It is rumored that the assault resulted from a quarrel over the Frank case.

When Governor Harris and the State prison authorities begin their investigation Saturday of the attack on Frank, Warden Smith will urge the installation of cells and a special ward for the insane. The Warden believes Frank's assailant is insane.

Monkey House Annoyer Sentenced.

Charged with accosting women in the monkey house and elephant houses in Central Park last Sunday, Peter Parino, 30 years old, of 221 West Twenty-seventh Street, was sent to the Workhouse for three months by Magistrate McQuade in Yorkville Court yesterday. Parino's wife was in court when sentenced was pronounced.

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NEW FOOT DISEASE DECEIVES DOCTORS

Malady, Brought Here from Russia, Frequently Results in Amputations.

MISTAKEN FOR RHEUMATISM

Supposed to be the Result of Dietary and Other Excesses—Saline Solution Remedy.

Endarteritis obliterans has appeared in New York. Physicians who have come into contact with it say it is as bad as it sounds. Partly because the disease has been a comparatively little known among English-speaking peoples, it has not acquired a simpler or an English name.

At the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at Madison Avenue and 123d Street, twenty-eight cases are being treated daily. The number, although small, is considered significant because the disease was practically unknown in America a few years ago, and even now so little is known about it that both physicians and laymen often mistake it for rheumatism or gout, or believe that the effects it causes are due to broken foot arches until it is too late for any known remedy to cure.

The disease is believed to have come here from Russia, Poland, and parts of Austria, practically the only countries in which it has been common in the past. Its cause is still in doubt among physicians, but its effect is to cause first the arteries and finally the veins of the feet or hands to fill with a fibrous exudate and thus to cut the blood supply from those parts. The result is intense pain, so intense in many cases that the victim cannot sleep or use the affected limb, and until recently the common treatment was to amputate the affected foot or hand. In nearly all cases of record the disease affected the feet rather than the hands.

The fact that practically all the cases here have come from Russia has led physicians to seek the cause of the disease in study of habits peculiar to the native territories of the patients, and out of this study have grown four theories: They are that it is caused by:

Excessive use of rye bread.
Excessive use of tobacco.
Excessive use of alcoholic drinks.
The after-effects of a blood disease.

In nearly every case, according to physicians treating cases in New York now, at least one or two of these supposed causes can be found in the history of each case. One New York surgeon, however, is conducting experiments on the theory that the disease is due to a germ.

Of the twenty-eight cases at the Deformities Hospital all but one came from Russia. Two cases are in hospital wards, but the others have reached the stage where it is possible for the patients to live at home and go to the hospital only for treatment. Of the latter several had their legs amputated before later treatment was adopted at the hospital, and who suffer pains in the limb stumps through an early spread of the disease beyond the point of amputation.

The treatment used here is the injection two or thre times a week of ten ounces of saline solution, under the skin. This relieves the pressure in the arteries and permits the blood to resume its natural course.

"It will take time to show whether this treatment will cure, or whether it only relieves," a physician at the hospital said yesterday, "but all the cases have improved remarkably under the treatment and several have already been dismissed with, apparently, no sign of the disease remaining.

"The important thing to combat the foothold the disease seems to be gaining in this country is not treatment so much as education regarding symptoms of the disease. The victim first notices pains in his feet, which he is likely to attribute to any one of a dozen erroneous causes. He is apt to wear arch supports or otherwise try to remedy the condition, and instead of remedying it, to it grow worse. After a while, in many cases, the foot turns purple, due to the congestion of blood, and the victim cannot move his foot without great pain. While there are other derangements that give somewhat similar symptoms, there is a final symptom that makes the diagnosis of endarteritis obliterans simple and sure. That is when the dorsal pulse is absent, and a physician, by feeling the arteries of the foot, discovers that the flow of blood has ceased."

The disease is somewhat similar to senile gangrene, but the latter is found only in old age, while endarteritis obliterans makes its appearance in middle age.

DENIES THREAT TO WILSON.

Malik Admits, However, He Cannot Remember What He Did.

Rudolf Malik, an Austrian salesman, was put on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal Court yesterday on a charge of having sent a threatening letter to President Wilson on June 22. Malik came to this country on business, and when he tried to return to Austria he found the war had made the journey impossible. He began to worry about his wife and children at home. His money gave out, and he figured that this country owed him $300 because it was selling ammunition to the Allies and therefore prolonging the war. So he wrote to the President, it is alleged, asking for $300 and threatening to commit a "political crime" if he didn't get it. He is also accused of sending a threatening message to the Consul General of Austria-Hungary.

The technical charge against Malik was that he attempted to defraud by means of the mails. Malik denied that he sent either of the messages, and his counsel, Charles H. Oberwager, asked for the dismissal of the indictment because a threat to commit a "political crime" did not violate any law of the United States. He said a "political crime" could only be an act committed in the course of a political uprising and that Malik contemplated no uprising. Judge Howe said he would let the jury decide the points raised.

Secretary Clarence T. Hess and Secretary Angeyal testified to the messages received at the White House and the Consul General's office, respectively. Malik, testifying in his own defense, said his forced detention here had so preyed upon his mind that he became a nervous wreck and he could not remember what he did while in that condition. He was sure, however, that he never intended to injure President Wilson or the Consul General.

The trial will be continued today.

NORDICA WILL PROBATED.

Testament Which Cut Off George Young Admitted Here.

The will of Mme. Lillian Nordica, drawn up and signed by her while in her last illness in the hospital at Thursday Island in the South Seas in May, 1914, and in which she leaves her estate of $1,600,000 to her sisters, Mrs. Annie Baldwin of White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. Imogen Castillo of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Ione Walker of Dorchester, Mass., was admitted to probate by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday.

Another will, made out by the singer in 1910 as a resident of Deal, N. J., leaves all the property to her husband, George W. Young, the banker, who contested the document offered before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday on the ground that Mme. Nordica was not of sound mind when she signed the Thursday Island instrument. Mr. Young has offered the New Jersey will for probate in Monmouth County, N. J., where he is a resident, and where his wife must also be considered a resident under the law. The Thursday Island instrument made her a resident of New York.

The probating of the 1914 will here yesterday has been rendered practically ineffectual because Mr. Young has had all of his wife's securities, jewelry valued at about $250,000, and other personal property of the singer removed to New Jersey, where, if the will is admitted in that State, he will be in possession of the estate. There is only about $800 in cash in this State that belongs to the estate. This amount will hardly pay the counsel fees in the contest.

It is expected the Monmouth County Surrogate will render a decision within a few months.

MRS. ARNOLD RIEGGER SUES.

Regrets Taking $50 a Month Under Separation Agreement.

Mrs. Josefa Reigger began two suits in the Supreme Court yesterday, one to set aside a separation agreement made with her husband, Arnold and the other for a legal separation. Mr. Riegger is President of the Art Brass Company, of 299 East 134th Street, and Vice President of the Good Manufacturing Company, plumbers supplies, at the same address. He has country homes at Burke Haven, N. H., and Mattituck, L. I., and owns other real estate. His income, according to Mrs. Riegger, is $35,000 a year.

In her complaint Mrs. Riegger says that she and her husband were married on Jan. 1, 1913, and he shortly tired of her and finally left her. Between February and July, 1914, she underwent two severe operations and was sent by her husband to Downs Manor, his place at Mattituck, to convalesce. While she was there, and in a nervous and overwrought condition she says she signed the separation agreement by which her husband was to pay her $50 a month. As soon as she realized what she had done she pleaded with her husband to cancel the agreement and permit her to live with him again, but he refused, she says.

TELLER STOLE $8,920 FROM SUB-TREASURY

Tanner Said to Have Admitted Substituting One-Cent Pieces for Nickels.

CAUGHT WHILE ON VACATION

Bags Supposed to Contain Five-Cent Coins Only Held Pennies, a Clerk Discovers.

The Irving National Bank found itself short of small coin a few days ago and sent a messenger to the Sub-Treasury for $200 worth of five-cent pieces. A clerk opened a bag supposed to contain nickels and discovered that it was filled with one-cent pieces. Thinking this might have been a mistake, he threw the bag aside and opened another similarly marked, and it, too, held only cent pieces. Then twenty-four other bags marked to contain nickels were opened and only copper coins were found in them. The Chief of the Minor Coin Division laid the matter before Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein, who went before United States Commissioner Houghton and got a warrant for the arrest of William B. Tanner, chief paying teller of the division.

Tanner was off on his vacation, but he was found at Bradley Beach by officers of the Government and brought to this city. Arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Tanner waived examination and was held in $7,500 bail on the charge of embezzling funds amounting to $8,920, which was the difference between what the bags ought to have held and what they did hold. Tanner could not give bail and was locked up in the Tombs.

Mr. Hershenstein said Tanner admitted to Captain Henry and Agent Ruban that he had been substituting one-cent pieces for five-cent pieces for the past year, and that some of the bags in which the substitution had been made were sent to banks. The twenty-six bags found in the Sub-Treasury had not been touched because Tanner had told his fellow-clerks they contained mutilated coins and were not to be disturbed while he was away.

Tanner is 40 years old and has been in the Government service for fifteen years. He is married and has two daughters. He lives in Orange, N. J.

ROBBER WIELDS A RAZOR.

Slashes Boarding House Porter When Surprised in Room.

Arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court on a short affidavit for felonious assault and robbery, committed yesterday in a boarding house at 40 West Forty-eighth Street, Benjamin Gillyard, 40 years old, of 216 West Fortieth Street, was committed without bail for a week, pending the outcome of injuries suffered by Alfred West, a negro, the porter in the house, who was slashed across the face and body with a razor, and is in the Psychiatric Hospital in a serious condition.

Gillyard, the affidavit states, was surprised in a room of the house by Mrs. Mary O'Connor, who received a blow which stunned her. The porter, coming to the room, engaged with the intruder, who, it is alleged, slashed him with a razor.

Patrolman Solomon saw Gillyard running from the house and arrested him. The razor was found in the house.

TELLS ALIENS THEIR DUTY.

Citizenship Candidates Hear Divided Allegiance Denounced.

Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court addressed several hundred aliens yesterday who were waiting to take the oath of allegiance. Men of many nationalities were present, and the crowd was so great that the courtroom could not hold all, so many stood in the corridors and all listened to the Justice.

"The renunciation of allegiance must be unequivocal, without any reservation, mental or otherwise, whatever. The candidate for citizenship must not permit himself to have any doubt as to his support of the United States Government as against any and all foes. Love for the land and the legends and history of one's birth the American citizen born elsewhere may have, but it must be a thing separate and distinct from his allegiance, which must belong to the country he has elected to make his own."

SEEKS BABIES IN COURT.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for Mrs. Onffroy's Husband.

Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy, who was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd on the complaint of her husband, Roland, and who was released by Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court on the ground that her commitment was irregular, went before Justice Philbin yesterday in an effort to recover possession of her two children, Roland, 4 years old, and Paul, 1 year old.

When she got away from the institution last week she went directly to her home at 725 Riverside Drive, a-thrill with the hope that a reconciliation could be effected with her husband.

But he would have nothing to do with her. He turned the children over to his private secretary, John Bertram, who took them away.

Then Mrs. Onffroy got a writ of habeas corpus, calling upon Bertram to produce the children in court. When Mrs. Onffroy arrived in court yesterday morning she expected to see them there, but she was disappointed. Mrs. Onffroy was heavily veiled and was dressed in black. She said:

"I have walked around—walked the streets—walked everywhere—searching for my babies, but I have not been able to find them anywhere."

Mrs. Onffroy's attorney told the court that his client had been home for more than a week, breaking her heart over the way her husband had treated her and crying for her children. She lives alone in the deserted apartment longing all the time for her babies.

Testimony before the court was to the effect that while Mrs. Onffroy had been addicted to drink, she formed the habit of drinking in the company of her husband, who used to take her with him to dances, to late suppers, and around town generally after nightfall.

John Bertram, called to the stand, said he did not have the custody of the children and did not know where they were. He finally admitted that they had been with their father in the Marseilles Hotel. He said he had seen the children two days ago and had seen Onffroy at the hotel on Wednesday afternoon.

Justice Philbin dismissed the writ against Bertram and issued another one directing Onffroy to produce the children in court. Onffroy is Vice President and General Manager of the United 5 and 10 Cent Stores.

JOHANN KOREN LOSES HANDS

Norwegian Naturalist Victim of the Cold in Siberia.

NOME, Alaska, July 22.—Johann Koren, a Norwegian naturalist in the arctic for the Smithsonian Institution, suffered the loss of both hands by freezing last Winter, while his expedition was fast in the ice in the Kolyma River, Siberia.

The news was brought by the steamer Corwin, which returned here today from a walrus hunt. The Corwin also reported the Russian steamer Kolyma's crew suffering from scurvy, from which the first engineer and second assistant engineer, had died.

Johann Koren was shipwrecked in the power schooner Kitte Wake, near Cape Serge, Siberia, in the Autumn of 1912, while he was collecting arctic flowers and birds for John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., and the Harvard Museum. Koren made his way along the coast, and after terrible hardships, crossed Bering Strait to Alaska and journeyed to Nome, arriving there in March, 1913. His hands and feet were severely frozen that time. He had made a specialty of exploration of the Kolyma River and had ascended that stream 500 miles.

DEAF-MUTES' NIGHT CLASS.

Board of Education Has Offer of $750 for Teachers.

Isadore M. Levy will introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Board of Education in reference to the establishment of a class or classes in the evening schools for the deaf and dumb.

The Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf has $750 as a special fund for evening class work, and is willing to defray the salaries of two teachers for this work, provided the Board of Education will furnish the class rooms and all supplies.

Confidence Men Rob Waiter.

Angelo Georges, a Greek waiter, of 981 Sixth Avenue was robbed by two confidence men yesterday of $450, according to a story he told the police. On his way to work Georges met two Spaniards, one of whom said he had $6,000 in American currency which he wanted to convert into Spanish gold. Georges volunteered to exchange the money and drew $450 from a Postal Savings Bank. The men he said, put this money into a tin box, and then what purported to be the $6,000, and gave him the box. In his room later, he found a package of paper in the box.

GROUT'S FATE NOW IN HANDS OF JURY

Banker's Case Brought to End After Trial Lasting Nearly Nine Weeks.

DISAGREEMENT LOOKED FOR

Chance for Speedy Verdict Disappears When Jurors Ask to Examine Bank Reports.

The trial of Edward M. Grout, former City Controller and ex-President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, on an indictment charging him with perjury for swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910, before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, ended early last evening, and the case went to the jury. Up to a late hour no verdict had been returned.

District Attorney Cropsey ended his summing up about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Judge Lewis occupied an hour in his charge to the jury. After the jury had been out an hour it sent a request to the court for some of the exhibits of the People and the defense. These included the bank report on which Mr. Grout was indicted, three Directors' reports, the daily bank statements of the bank, and other papers.

The hopes of the defense for speedy acquittal disappeared when the jury still remained out at a late hour last night. There was much speculation as to the verdict at that time, it being the opinion of many that there would be a disagreement.

The indictment on which Mr. Grout was tried was found on Dec. 29, 1913. It was the second true bill growing out of the wrecking of the Union Bank. The first indictment charged him with a misdemeanor, in that he filed a false report of the financial condition of the bank with the State Banking Department; but according to District Attorney Cropsey, this indictment was "emasculated," by the ruling of former Justice Mareau. The indictment charging the defendant with perjury followed.

In the perjury indictment the allegations related to a report of the Union Bank under date of April 2, 1910, but as of March 25 of the same year. One allegation stated that Mr. Grout, in this report, credited the bank wieh resources amounting to $7,165,201.82, when, in fact, the resources amounted to only $4,924,555.28.

Another allegation in the indictment was that the report attested to by Grout showed that the bank had loans and discounts, which were a part of its resources, amounting to $4,934,183.52, when in reality the loans and discounts, which were part of the resources of the bank, amounted to only $2,955,486.72. The report also set forth that the real estate owned by the bank and carried as its resources was valued at $547,187.46, when it was worth not more than $480,187.46.

Mr. Grout was the fifth banker in Brooklyn brought to trial as a result of the Union Bank investigation. David A. Sullivan, who was President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which was later reorganized under the name of the Union Bank, was convicted of grand larceny on Jan. 8, 1912, and served a term in Sing Sing. Broc R. Shears, former State Banking Department Examiner, and one time President of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, was also convicted and sent to prison. Another convicted was William C. Damron, former President of the Home Bank and a Director of the Union Bank. His case went to the higher courts and the verdict of the jury was reversed. In the case of Gilbert Elliott, right-hand man of Sullivan, the jury disagreed. The trial began on May 24.

GONE WITH PASSAGE MONEY.

Dobroff, Bankrupt Russian Editor, Did a Banking Business.

Gabriel G. Dobroff, editor of the Russian Immigrant, a newspaper with offices at 257 East Tenth Street, has disappeared, according to Daniel W. Blumenthal, an attorney of 35 Nassau Street.

Mr. Blumenthal has been retained as counsel by several Russian residents who allege they gave Dobroff money with which to purchase steamship tickets, and failed to get them. Most of the ticket buyers had intended to go to the war zone.

Blumenthal said he was working with Victor E. Gartz of 45 Broadway, attorney to the Russian Consul, and that a thorough investigation will be made. He said Mr. Gartz had in his possession a letter written by Dobroff to his wife, since his disappearance, in which he said: "I will meet you in heaven." Mrs. Dobroff, according to the attorney, believed her husband had ended his life.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Russian Immigrant on Tuesday by small creditors, and a receiver was appointed by Judge Hand. Mr. Blumenthal said yesterday that the liabilities, including the missing steamship tickets, would be from $6,000 to $8,000. Dobroff, he said, apparently ran a private banking business of some sort in connection with his newspaper. A meeting of creditors will be held within a few days.

MARTIN ENGEL'S WILL FILED.

Politician Leaves Part of His Estate to His Housekeeper.

Martin Engel, who was the friend of "Big Tim" Sullivan and leader of the old Eighth Assembly District, left real estate valued at more than $10,000 and personal property amounting to about $200, according to the leader's will, filed for probate yesterday.

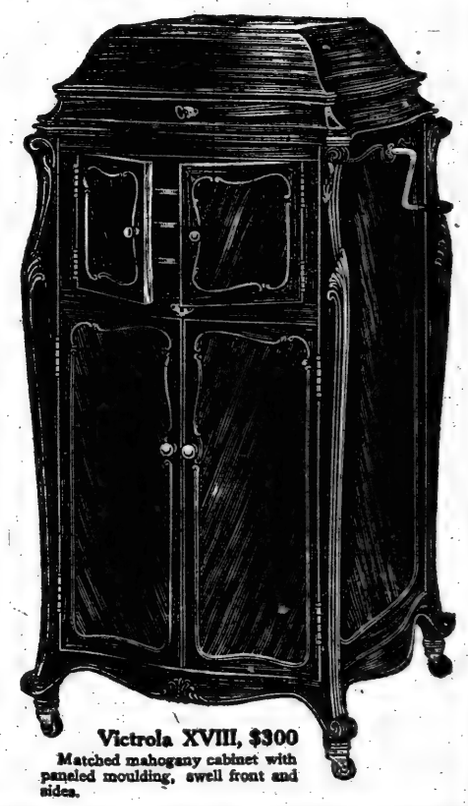
The instrument, dated Oct. 30, 1912, gave the big diamond ring which the leader wore for years to his son, Edward, who died about six months ago, and it now goes into the residuary estate. Mr. Engel's gold watch is bequeathed to his son, Alfred S., and his chain and fob to the son Henry. The household effects at 29 East Third Street are bequeathed to Miss Edith A. Whitford, who for years had been the housekeeper.

The residuary estate is to be held in trust during Miss Whitford's lifetime, and the income divided equally between her and the two surviving sons. At her death the entire remaining estate goes to the sons in equal shares.

Princeton Day at the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Alumni and undergraduates of Princeton University gathered here today for "Princeton Day" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Following a parade through the grounds, exercises were held in the Princeton room at the New Jersey State building, where a commemorative bronze medal was presented to the university by the exposition. Charles N. Black, '84, presided.

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More than seventy of the latest and choicest of pictures from the many war zones. Among the number are the following:
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Detachments of French Sappers. Kitchener Meets Joffre. British Captured Near Lille. Ruined Street in Neuville. French Advancing at Double Quick. A Bevy of German Prisoners. The End of a Convoy.
Strategic Value of Souchez
Bavarians Approaching Souchez. Germans Approaching Souchez. Windmill Destroyed by French. Capture of Bavarian Soldiers.
German Armies in East
German Infantry on Baltic. A German Baggage Cart. Russian Flier Bombarded. Breakfasting with German General. Borgslau's Burning Oil Fields. Decorating an Austrian Nurse.
Wireless in Wartime
Wireless Room at Sayville. Giant Tower at Sayville. Naval Officer in Charge of Station.
Britain's Munition Problem
Enlisting Munition Workers. Transportation of Workers. Scottish Munition Factory. Method of Boxing Shells. Cases for High Explosives. Making Trench Periscopes. Students Making Munitions. English Peer a Factory Hand.
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LACKAWANNA MAKES A CUT IN EXPENSES

Abolishes $20 Director Fees of Morris & Essex Board That Charged Extravagance.

NO PAY FOR RECALCITRANTS

Thirteen Winners in Proxy Fight Find Themselves Working Gratuitously.

When the dissatisfied stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad at a special meeting held on June 30 put William H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and twelve other Directors and officials of the Lackawanna out of their board, they elected a new board of thirteen Directors who were not in sympathy with the Lackawanna's management of the Morris & Essex, a leased line. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company and formerly State Superintendent of Banks, was one of the leaders in the successful proxy fight against the Lackawanna.

It was learned only yesterday that the Lackawanna Railroad had in an effective way dampened the spirits of the new and insurgent Directors. These new Directors had their first meeting on July 6, when they elected officers. Several Lackawanna officials, including E. E. Loomis, a Vice President of the Lackawanna, who was elected Vice President of the Morris & Essex by a complimentary vote, were present.

Addressing himself to the Lackawanna officials, according to the story which reached the financial district, John O. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., Chairman of the meeting, asked:

"Did the Lackawanna's Treasurer send over the little chamois bag containing the usual twenty-dollar gold pieces for these Directors?"

One of the Lackawanna officials then responded:

"I am authorized to say that the Lackawanna Railroad does not propose to pay the Directors of the Morris & Essex any Directors' fees."

"What? We won't get anything for being Directors?" piped one man who has a habit of jingling a dozen or so twenty-dollar gold pieces from as many corporations every month.

"Not a cent," replied the Lackawanna man. "This is your affair, not ours. You charged the Lackawanna with extravagance, and we have decided to put economy to the test. Really, the Lackawanna is too poor to stand such a drain."

Some of the lawyers present pored over the lease of 1868 by which the Morris & Essex came under the Lackawanna's control. They found that the lease provided that the Morris & Essex must retain a separate corporate existence, but there was no mention anywhere that the Lackawanna was obligated to pay the Directors. Having no treasury of their own, it appeared plain that the Morris & Essex Directors would have to serve free of charge.

"This is an unlucky board," remarked one of the disappointed ones. "And, by the way, there are thirteen of us."

D., L. & W. ANSWERS SUIT.

Denies M. & E. Was Overcharged for Construction Work.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the President and other officials of that road who are defendants in the suit recently instituted in the Chancery Court, Trenton, N. J., by the American Insurance Company and individual stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad, a leased line of the Lackawanna, filed an answer yesterday denying all of the allegations made in the complaint. The suit charged mismanagement and a distorting of the expense account of the Morris & Essex with a view of hiding the real earnings. The primary object of the suit was to get an acounting by the Lackawanna and to ascertain whether the stockholders of the Morris & Essex were entitled to 8 per cent. dividends instead of 7 per cent.

One of the charges made was that the Lackawanna had illegally increased the bonded indebtedness of the Morris & Essex by $20,000,000. The answer alleges that no debts were incurred which were not authorized by the lease. It is asserted that the bonds were sold to reimburse the Lackawanna for expenditures made in the Morris & Essex.

Answering the charge that about $50,000,000 were charged to the construction account of the Morris & Essex which should rightly have been charged to the Lackawanna, the answer cites all the expenditures made on behalf of the smaller road since 1880. Since that time, according to the Lackawanna's figures, the Lackawanna actually spent about $14,000,000 more on the Morris & Essex than was charged to that road's account.

A supplementary answer which will be filed within a short time, it was explained at the Lackawanna's offices yesterday, will set forth the computed earnings of the Morris & Essex for sixteen years back.

"We want to get this suit settled as quickly as possible," said a Lackawanna official yesterday. "We can show that the complainants have no legal ground to stand on and that the Lackawanna was very liberal with the Morris & Essex.

TO STUDY COMBINES ABROAD

Trade Commission Soon Will Begin Inquiry to Aid Our Exporters.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Trade Commission, working in co-operation with the State and Commerce Departments, soon will begin an investigation authorized by Congress into business combinations abroad to ascertain their effect on the American export trade.

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the commission, discussed with President Wilson today a plan of having assistance of the foreign agents of the two departments, and later conferred with Secretary Lansing.

Mr. Davies announced it had been decided first to send agents to South America, Northern Europe, the Orient, and Northern Africa. An investigation into the same question now is being conducted in the United States.

The principal object is to determine whether a law should be passed giving American exporters the right to combine in establishing common selling agencies abroad.

Republic Steel to Enlarge Plant.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 22.—President Thomas J. Bray of the Republic Iron and Steel Company today announced that the company would build additions to its plant here costing approximately $1,000,000. These will consist of two open hearth furnaces and four tube mills. The Republic Company now has seventy-five by-product cooking ovens under construction.

To Assess Lorimer Stockholders.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Judge Windes in the Circuit Court today directed William C. Niblack, receiver, to assess stockholders of the defunct La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, of which William Lorimer, former Untied States Senator, was President. Mr. Niblack testified that the assets would fall $2,000,000 short of paying the liabilities.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, noon, July 21: Capt. T. F. Maude, 275, to 292; Lieuts. J. M. Wheelwright, 279, to 281, temporary assignment to 292 discontinued; E. F. McNally, D. S., to 275, in command. To take effect 4 P. M., July 23: Sergts. C. J. Leibold, 28, to 31, bicycle duty; F. J. Reilly, 80, to 81, motor cycle duty; J. S. Minog, 80, to 89, motor cycle duty; J. F. Tall, 81, to 23; J. B. Bentley, 81, to 80; J. Saich and P. McGee, 80, motor cycle duty; J. Murphy, 81, from mounted to motor cycle duty; F. E. Walker and G. E. Sager, 89, from bicycle to motor cycle duty; M. J. Glynn and R. J. Benedict, 99, motor cycle duty; G. P. Conboy, 99, bicycle duty; Bicycle Sergt. J. F. McGrath, 89, to 80; Mounted Patrol. (with horses and equipment) A. F. Hornow and L. S. Rogers, 81, to 174.

Patrol, 4 P. M., July 22: G. J. Deppert, 2 to 4 D.; 4 P. M., July 23, L. F. Tagliani, 1 to 5 D.; P. J. McDermott, 2 to 31; F. P. Kunkel, 2 to 37; W. J. Kennedy, 4 to 4 D.; W. Hennessy, 10 to 142; F. J. Powers, 10 to 22; E. Maguire, 10 to 28; T. P. McCue, 10 to 42; W. J. O'Gorman, 22 to 42; J. J. Craig, 22 to 151; F. E. Ruggles, 89 to 99, as. from bicycle to motor cycle duty; J. W. Johnson, bicycle duty; J. A. O'Donnell, 143 to B. B. H. Squad, Warrant Squad; D. F. Stack, 155 to B. B. H. Squad, Warrant Squad; F. H. J. Hahn, 169 to 99, as from mounted to motor cycle duty; C. Naimoli, 5 D. to 21.

From precincts indicated to 99, assigned to motor cycle duty: P. Dicke, 18; C. G. Woehrle, 29; C. A. Kaltenmeier, 30; R. T. Irwin, Jr., 28; W. N. Bacon, 80; W. P. Dickson, 81.

From 80 to precincts indicated: T. Henkler, 2; A. Johnston, 2; M. Enright, 10; L. A. Nielson, 10; J. J. Doelger, 21; H. W. Goodale, 26; C. Braumn, 28; J. J. McCarthy, 2; J. T. Conroy, 10; O. Schindler, 10; A. Anderson, 21; W. McCarthy, 22; A. E. Johnson, 26; M. H. Gescheidt, 28.

From 99 to precincts indicated: G. H. Cole, 1; W. Bloodgood, 1; A. F. Fedon, 1; F. P. Hogan, 2; E. S. Winant, 5; L. Bruggeman, 1; E. J. Newman, 1; G. V. Hall, 1; A. J. Romer, 2.

To Mounted Duty: J. J. Hawthorne, 18 to 168; J. Ryder, 23 to 170; M. P. McDonagh, 170 to 169; F. W. J. Cooper, 169 to 171; J. F. Carbery, 170 to 174; W. Dowling, 170.

To Bicycle Duty, 80: W. H. Fielding, O. H. Hanish, W. Langfritz, R. J. Mathews, F. West, E. Turner, T. F. Colton, F. Early, P. E. McCannon, J. Flood, J. Humphries, A. Lurker, R. A. Smith, C. F. Wilbur, A. J. Hoerner, G. B. Curren, J. F. Malinowsky, C. A. Powell, S1; W. H. Smith, F. Palmer, J. F. Kingston, T. J. Daley, M. Walsh, T. W. Malone, W. A. Sorenson, W. P. McGann, J. Vandarstar, R. E. Gonoude, W. G. Hastlam, A. G. Kattenmeier, J. W. Charlton, J. J. McLernan, F. Long, M. O'Dea, J. J. G. Gerhardt, E. S. Marshall, C. V. Hayes, J. F. Cook, J. Murfitt, C. C. Joseph, G. A. Rose, J. H. Madden, P. A. Gilshenan, M. Becker, J. J. Rea, T. B. Crumblin, P. X. Nugent, 99; A. H. Ciarius, J. Fitzsimons, B. Feist, J. Higgins.

Changed from mounted to bicycle duty, precinct indicated: W. J. Sheehan, 81; T. J. Hogan, 81; E. E. Suits, 181; E. R. Dunn, 81.

Temparary assignments: Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., in charge 2 S. D., in addition to his own, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 25; Patrol. H. Faust, 15, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 25; A. Cava, 15, and A. Romer, 99, to D. B., 20 days, noon, July 22; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 23; P. Fleming, 83, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 25; S. Bossom, 29, to C. O., duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 22; E. H. Pruschen, 66, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 22; R. D. West and G. E. Burton, 143, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 23; L. L. Harrett, 147, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 23; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., July 27; F. Fasulio, 154, to 17 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 22; T. W. Gray, 161, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 22; J. T. McGann, 169; S. B. Thompson, 171, and J. T. Camidge, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., July 27; C. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., July 25; G. Reichold, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, as messenger, 14 days, 9 A. M., July 26. To 169 from commands indicated, 80 days, 4 P. M., July 23: D. S. Leary 6; J. J. Dowd, 85; C. W. P. Kleine, 88; F. J. Reilly, 68; F. P. Hoffmann, 144; J. Duffy, 172; G. H. Dunham, 276; B. Smith, 4 Dist. To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., July 27: T. M. Webster, 279; T. L. Connors, 281; H. H. Marks, 283; F. Schappert, 288; H. Winters, 286; T. V. Duffy 285.

Leaves of absence: With full pay—Surgeon A. S. Vosburgh, 2d S. D., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 23, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Lieut. M. Hannon, C. C., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Patrol. H. Borst, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 25; M. J. Manisof, 37, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 23; C. L. Link, 62, 1 day, noon, Aug. 1; C. W. Carbery, 74, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 23; I. Stelzer, 101, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 23; D. O'Hara, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 20; M. McCarthy, 276, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 20; J. B. Decker, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 20; Matron Mollie Sheridan, 80, 7 days, 9 A. M., July 26.

Sick leave: Patrol. L. Langdon, 86, 90 days, 8 A. M., July 24.

Fines imposed: Patrol. L. G. Offerman, 26, (charge preferred while attached to 197,) (absent from school crossing,) ½ day; J. J. McLoughlin, 152, (absent from post, in telegraph office with uniform coat and cap off,) 1 day; L. M. Sobel, 152, (failed to prevent prisoner from making escape,) 1 day; F. E. Reuschle, 274, (absent from post, crossed fence of back yard of billiard and pool parlor,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. L. Hayes, 26, (absent from post, coming from premises); L. H. Messall, 143, (same;) T. S. Dunn, 159, (absent from post, coming from entrance of theatre;) F. White, 172, (absent from post, standing in vestibule of side entrance to liquor saloon;) M. Conlon, 174, (improper patrol, standing in rear room of liquor hotel with patrolman;) G. F. Hoop, 238, (improper patrol;) R. H. Munch, 202, (charge preferred while attached to 174, failed to discover or report fire;) M. P. Dowling, 292, (failed to cover school crossing;) I. A. Baird, Traffic Div., subdiv. C, (charke preferred while attached to 174, in rear of room of liquor saloon, in uniform, with a patrolman, while off duty;) J. A. Flanagan, Traffic Div., subdivision D, (charge preferred while attached to 15, absent from post, reading newspaper in basement of premises.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. W. H. Deal, 7, allowed prisoner to escape from station house; A. Palmer, 13, permitted wife to assault woman; I. Kahn, 16, absent from post, in hotel; C. A. Haasis, 26, improper patrol and failed to respond to signal flashlight; A. T. Nelson, 28, absent from post, standing in premises; T. O'Shea, 33, failed to pay debt; J. O'Connor, 34, absent from post; W. R. Rector, 29, improper patrol; M. Solomon, 29, absent from school crossing; I. Stillman, 89, absent from post, in premises, M. J. Hogan, 65, improper patrol; T. B. Fahy, 68, improper patrol, sitting on bench; J. F. Carroll, 162, improper patrol; V. Bach, 165, (charge preferred while attached to C. O.) failed to take proper action regarding intoxicated woman; J. F. Somers, 170, absent without leave, reported sick; J. P. Walsh, 171, left department horse unattended in stable; J. E. Fortune, 274, while under oath testified falsely before a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) J. T. Maddock, D. B., 4:29 P. M. July 20; J. A. Dolan, D. B., 4:34 P. M. July 20.

Suspended from duty without pay: Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) J. T. Maddock, D. B., 4:31 P. M. July 20; J. A. Dolan, D. B., 4:36 P. M. July 20.

Appointed special patrol.: P. H. Mallon, with the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, July 21.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 22.—High pressure continues over much of the country, although areas of low pressure are central over the South Atlantic States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region. This distribution has been productive of moderate temperatures in all parts of the country, except interior California, where the readings on Thursday exceeded 100 at various points.

There have been widely scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States and the Southern Plateau region. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

Except for showers along the South Atlantic Coast, the weather will be generally fair with moderate temperature Friday and Saturday everywhere east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the South Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east, except variable on the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair; moderate east winds.

New England, Western New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at th local offic of th Unitd Stats Wathr Burau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	71	65	4 P. M.	81	68
9 A. M.	69	67	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	72	66	11 P. M.	72	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 12:45 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:30–89 Allen St.;	M. Sedinsky	Slight
2:40–130 Av. C;	S. Rosenberg	Slight
4:23–138 W. 27 St.;	M. W. Kass	Slight
8:10–328 E. 14 St.;	A. Asnes	$200
10:38–3,184 Villa Av.;	N. Fulle	Slight
10:55–1,731 Fulton Av.;	I. Steigler	$100
11:00–314 Rivington St.;	not given	Slight
P.M.		
5:25–155 E. 123 St.;	John Connolly	Slight
7:50–41 Walker St.;	N. Y. Suttnase Co.	Slight
7:55–587 Manhattan Av.;	Ellen & Skinner	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DITTMAR, MARIA W., (details elsewhere.)

FERRIDAY, HENRY McK., (May 6, 1914;) net estate, $34,688; Mrs. Elsie M. Ferriday, widow, given $11,582; Carolyn W. Ferriday, minor daughter, $23,125. Assets: Deposits, $3,163; insurance, $5,070; personality and jewelry, $150; stocks and bonds, $33,199; salary due from Amory Brown & Co., $625.

KATZ, EMANUEL, (March 9, 1913;) net estate, $82,665. Beneficiaries: Herman Katz, Henrietta K. Hahn, Rose K. Benaim, Amelia Brooks, Lester Katz, and Loretta Katz, children, each receiving $18,777. Assets: Half interest, $8,487, in premises at Coney Island on Stratton's Walk, near Surf Avenue, appraised at $21,500; half interest, $1,000, in the equity in premises Neptune Av., Coney Island, near New St., appraised at $12,000; half interest in lot on Wicker Place, Bronx, $1,000; equity, $1,000, in 130 West 131 St., appraised at $12,500; deposits and cash, $1,268; mortgages, notes, and stock of jewelry, $86,358.

LOWENSTEIN, MOSES, (April 15, 1914;) net estate, $79,976. Forty-five beneficiaries, mostly relatives, largest legacies being $5,000 to Amelia Kuhn, sister; Bertha Barman, sister, $5,000; Ricka Lowenstein, sister-in-law, $5,000; Sara Herz, sister, $5,000; Emma Weingartner, sister, $5,000; Alfred Lowenstein, brother, $5,000; Rose Lorch, sister, $5,000; Mt. Sinai Hospital, $5,000; the Mayor of Village of Wallau, Germany, $500; Mayor of Village of Brockenheim, Germany, $500; Hebrew Technical Institute, $2,263; New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, $2,262. Assets: Deposits, $19,719; personalty, $1,339; and stocks and bonds, $66,535.

NIEWENHOUS, SIEBRAND, (Feb. 28, 1914;) net estate, $302,467. Bernardus Niewenhuis, brother, given $2,500; H. Hendrich and Boukje Niewenhuis, sisters, each given $500; residuary estate, $299,467, given to Mrs. Elizabeth Niewenhous, widow. Assets: 363-373 E. 152 St., Bronx, appraised at $37,000; 375 E. 152 St., appraised at $12,500; lot west side of Beaumont Av., Bronx, $5,000; equity, $38,850, in premises west side Beaumont Av., near E. 183 St., Bronx, appraised at $74,000; 205-207 E. 8 St., appraised at $38,000; equity, $28,165, in 412 Eighth Av., appraised at $53,000; 1,284-1,286-1,288 Third Av., appraised at $90,000; 18 E. 126 St., appraised at $12,000; deposits, $694; personalty, $350; stocks and bonds, $56,198.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Contracts for $33,039 have been awarded for alterations and repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus P. S. 15, 23, 47, 132, and 142, Brooklyn.

Isadore M. Levy, member of the Board of Education, will leave town for the Adirondacks on Thursday next.

The compensation of Abbott L. B. Waite, Attendance Officer, has been fixed at $1,200 a year.

The list of lecture centres for 1915-16 has been amended by striking out P. S. 40, The Bronx, and substituting P. S. 50, The Bronx.

The Board of Education has indorsed the report of its Elementary Schools Committee approving the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents regarding the impracticability and inadvisability of assigning regular teachers and supervising officials to do involuntarily the work required in Summer schools, recreation centres, and playgrounds.

Consent has been granted to the renewal of the lease of 28 Macdougal Street, occupied as an annex to P. S. 8, for one year at an annual rental of $420.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists in the labor class will end on Sept. 30 and new tests will be held in order that new lists may be established by Oct. 1:

Cleaner, men, the Bronx; driver, Manhattan and the Bronx; dump boardman, Manhattan and Richmond; hostler, Manhattan; laborer, the Bronx and Richmond; licensed fireman, Brooklyn; sewer cleaners, the Bronx and Manhattan; sweeper, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens; coal sampler, elevator constructor's helper, lineman, marble polisher, setter and setter's helper, oiler, cable splicer, rigger, boatman, deckhand, and fireman.

United States.

An examination for assistant in market practice, men only, will be held on Aug. 4 for service in the office of Markets and Rural Organizations. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,600. The age is under 45 years on the date of the test.

An examination for junior ceramic chemist, men only, will be held on Aug. 4 for service in the Bureau of Mines. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,500. The age is under 35 years on the date of the test.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Forecast:

N. and S. Sar., and Ga.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers near the coast; moderate winds.

Fla.: Fair in n., and probably showers in the peninsula Fri. and Sat.; moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.; Fair Fri. and Sat.; light winds.

Tex.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. and ne. winds.

Okla.: Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

W. Tex., Ark., Tenn., Ky.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature.

Ohio, Mich., Ind.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Mo.: Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Minn., Neb., Kan.: Unsettled but fair Fri. and Sat.

Iowa: Unsettled but fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

N. Dak.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Fri.

S. Dak.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17;
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:48|Sun sets..7:25|Moon sets..1.04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:25	4:58	10:34	11:33
Governors Island	4:48	5:20	11:01	12:03
Hell Gate	6:33	7:10	12:41	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, July 22.

SS Dante Alighieri, Palermo, July 10.
SS Panama, St. Nazaire, July 15.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, July 17.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, July 16.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, July 13.
SS Florizel, St. John's, July 20.
SS Bertha, Matanzas, July 17.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 17.
SS Siberia, Jamaica, July 13.
SS Dwinsk, Archangel, July 7.
SS Thelma, Havana, July 19.
SS Wellington, Balboa, July 10.
SS Great City, St. Nazaire, July 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 28
Aboukir	Balboa	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginevso	Lisbon	July 2
Banilia	Balboa	July 11
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 18
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 29
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achilles	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 13
St. Stephen	London	July 10

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Wielaston	Havre	July 10
Woolston	Cardiff	July 10
Mar Caspio	Balboa	July 9
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Compasses	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
R. M. Thompson, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caiamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Roma, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 472 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 294 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 143 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 180 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 731 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Siberia, Kingston to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 123 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 179 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS San Giorgio, at Naples, July 16.
SS Ville de Rouen, at Marseilles, July 20.
SS Welford Hall, at Port Said, July 22.
SS Euterpe, at Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Aspinet, at Yokohama, July 20.
SS Wisgoth, at La Pallice, July 17.
SS Hector, at La Pallice, July 19.
SS Colorado, at Hull, July 21.
SS Charlton Hall, Antofagasta, July 21.
SS Knud L., at St. Lucia, July 20.
SS Yungshoren, at Rio Grande do Sul, July 21.
SS Shimosa, at Singapore, July 21.
SS Palermo, at Genoa, July 22.
SS Mariana, at St. Thomas, July 22.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, July 21.
SS American, from Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Strathlevin, from Havre, July 19.
SS Copenhagen, from Valparaiso, July 20.
SS Drumcliff, from St. Lucia, July 20.
SS Stanley, from Hartlepool, July 22.
SS Shifoote, from Hull, July 21.
SS Asuncion de Laranaga, from Mork, July 15.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:00 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... July 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)— Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

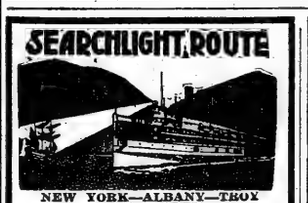
Iron Steamboat Co.
A Day On the OCEAN
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Fare, Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays, $1. Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s management.
IRON STEAMBOATS FOR
STEEPLECHASE PARK
Only CONEY ISLAND
Landing at
Leave W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R.
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lv. Yonkers, 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M.; 91:15 P.M.; Pier N. R., 10:30 A.M.; 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
SPECIAL NOTICE
NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.
The Public is cautioned, that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.
Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lvs. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1100 P. M.

Take Your Guests
No better way to entertain your out-of-town guests than with a trip up the Hudson on one of the luxurious Day Line Flyers. There's a wonderful variety of one-day outings at your command.
ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Music. Restaurant. Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.



To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.
Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
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The New England Steamship Company

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy, 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
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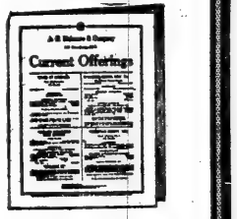
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Firm Undertone Despite Much Profit Taking—Reaction in War Stocks.

Despite the declines which occurred in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange it might fairly be said that the market displayed encouraging strength. The seeming contradiction is explained by the fact that the violence of the previous day's movements in some of the war stocks had invited heavy profit taking and had practically forced a reacion in prices, but the manner in which offerings were absorbed yesterday reflected very clearly the substantial character of the confidence underlying the market. It is by no means solely the confidence of the unthinking speculator who needs nothing more than a market tip to trade on, but rather the confidence borne of appreciation of the exceptionally favorable position which this country occupies, a position so favorable in some important respects that it is regarded very widely as offering more than a sufficient offset to the disadvantage which business inevitably encounters as a result of war.

It is that feeling of confidence, the grounds for which are well known, which has lately been controlling the market, notwithstanding the handicap which excessively enthusiastic upbidding of a few stocks has imposed. In some of the war stocks yesterday there were declines of a number of points, but in none of these were the declines out of proportion to the very large advances which had previously occurred in these stocks. The volume of the dealings in the list as a whole were still large, though they fell somewhat below those of Wednesday. There were some signs of bear pressure at the close of the session, but the reaction in the main seemed to be due to heavy profit taking sales.

Our note to Germany, it became known in the afternoon, started on its way Wednesday night, and is to be published here, according to reports from Washington, tomorrow morning. The outline of the note published yesterday may have had a little to do with the more sober character of the market, but it was still clear that Wall Street was in nowise concerned over the effect of our rejoinder to Germany. It is very generally accepted that Germany does not mean to repeat the Lusitania incident, and that is counted on to insure the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries. That is the attitude which the stock market and the financial community generally is taking toward this most important matter. It is an attitude which explains the apparent indifference of the market to the note which this Government has dispatched to Berlin. The labor troubles were taken note of yesterday, but they were still regarded as a matter which would quickly right itself.

More than the usual interest was taken in the weekly statement of the Bank of England, for it reflected the result on the English banking position of the payment of the first instalment of the great British war loan. Those payments were made on Tuesday, but only a relatively small part of them apparently found reflection in yesterday's showing of the bank. It was estimated that the total payments on that day would reach $1,000,000,000. The actual increase in Government deposits reported in yesterday's statement was about $280,000,000. It was assumed here, therefore, that the bulk of the payments, in keeping with the plan previously suggested in the cables, was effected through the joint stock banks which were to hold on deposit the very large payments which they had to make on their own subscriptions to the war loan. Instead of a decrease in the bank's percentage of reserve it actually increased, thanks to the increase in Government deposits being partly offset by an increase in private deposits, a simple transfer of book credits, and thanks also and chiefly to a gain of over $30,000,000 in the bank's holdings of gold. The French Bank made an interesting statement, for it showed a gain of over $13,000,000 in gold. That is the largest gain reported since the Government made its appeal to the people of France to turn in their gold as an aid to national defense. The appeal is being responded to.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¼
90 days	2⅜@2½
4 mos	2¾@3

5 mos	3
6 mos	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞ - $4.76¾	
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¾	4.77⅛
Paris	5.64⅞	5.63¾
Berlin	81⅞	.82
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia		30.00
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.25½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.20	6.19
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.80
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $285,391,796; balance, $16,359,724; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,045,517.

The local banks have lost $52,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼@8.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, off ⅛d; New York, 51¼c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	665,075
Same day last year	185,185
Year to date	70,531,034
Same period last year	41,919,393
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.63 — .37
Same day last year	65.76 — .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
95	100	200	Adams Express	92	93	92	93	+4
34½	34½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
23⅞	23¼	12,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅛	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
61½	62½	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	63	63½	62	62	—1
72⅝	73⅛	4,950	Amalgamated Cop	73⅝	74½	72⅝	72⅞	— ⅛
50	52	•200	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	51½	50	51½	+1½
93	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95	93	93	93	—1
51	51½	14,000	Am. Beet Sugar	46	51¾	48	51¾	+3¼
56⅝	56¾	50,700	Am. Can	57¾	58⅝	56⅛	56⅜	— ⅛
104½	106	1,400	Am. Can pf	105	106	105	105¼	+ ¾
56¼	56¾	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	57	57½	56¼	56¼	—1
138	139	4,100	Am. Coal Products	134	143½	134	138½	+7
116	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	117	117	...
46	47½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¼
90	91	300	Am. Express	90	91	90	91	+6
6½	6¾	200	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	6⅞	6¾	+ ⅛
6½	6¾	50	do., odd lot	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
34¼	35	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35½	35½	34½	34½	— ½
24⅝	25	800	Am. Ice Securities	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
10½	10⅝	400	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	14,400	Am. Locomotive	50¾	53¼	50	51¾	+2¼
5	5⅜	100	Am. Malt	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
78¼	78⅝	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¼	79½	78¼	78¼	— ½
107	107⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
39⅞	40⅜	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	40½	40½	40	40	...
109	110	3,500	Am. Sugar Ref	100	110½	109	109½	+1½
112	114	600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113	113	113	113	—1
121	121½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121¼	121¾	— ¼
225	228	100	Am. Tobacco	226	228	226	228	+ ¾
70	69¼	3,795	Anaconda Cop. Co	70	71¼	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅝
100½	100⅝	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
97	97⅜	200	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
74⅜	74½	46,300	Baldwin Loco	74¼	76⅞	73½	74½	+ ⅞
78⅛	78¼	7,000	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	78½	77⅛	78¼	+ ⅜
71½	72	500	Baltimore & O. pf	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	+ ⅜
193¼	196¼	2,850	Bethlehem Steel	202½	202½	196	196	—5½
121	125	800	Bethlehem Steel pf	122½	124½	122¼	123¼	+ ½
86½	87	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	88¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
70⅜	71¼	2,500	Butte & Superior	70¾	72½	70½	71	+ ½
30	56	20	California Pet. pf	50	50	20	30	...
128½	138⅝	21,700	Canadian Pacific	142	142	138½	138⅝	—3⅜
42¼	42⅝	7,500	Central Leather Co	43	43¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
39	39½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
27½	28⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28	28	28	28	...
79	79⅛	11,065	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81	81	78⅞	79¼	—1½
121¼	122½	500	Chi., & Northwest	122	122½	122	122	— ¼
12¼	12⅜	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12	12½	12	12⅜	— ⅛
44½	45	2,190	Chino Copper	45⅜	45¾	44⅝	44¾	— ⅛
55	60	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	—1
34⅞	34⅞	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36	34½	34⅞	— ⅜
10	12	600	Comstock Tunnel	•10	10	10	10	...
126½	127¼	100	Consolidated Gas	127	127	127	127	— ½
67	69¼	100	Continental Can	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅝
99	100½	100	Continental Can pf	100	100	100	100	— ¾
...	...	100	do., s. 80 f	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	...
14¾	15	3,450	Corn Products Ref	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
7½	7⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	7¼	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
45¼	45⅞	47,400	Crucible Steel	47⅜	48⅜	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
97	98½	1,450	Crucible Steel pf	98½	98½	97¼	97¼	— ¾
118¼	122	5,800	Cuba-Am. Sugar	104½	125	104¼	119	+15½
103	104	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
141½	145	100	Delaware & Hud	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅞
4	5½	22	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
7	8	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	25⅜	1,900	Distillers' Secur	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
22⅛	22½	2,400	Dome Mines	23⅜	23⅜	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
25⅜	25⅝	4,200	Erie	26	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	40⅜	400	Erie 1st pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
30½	31	100	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	—2
22	35	100	Federal Min. & S	29	29	29	29	—8
43	51	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	...
260	275	100	General Chemical	265	265	265	265	—25
260	275	95	do., odd lots	270	270	265	265	...
168½	169	8,000	General Electric	168	173	168	169	+2¼
183	185	1,100	General Motors	185⅛	187	185	185	—1½
103	107	800	General Motors pf	106	107	106	107	+1
50⅞	51⅛	3,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52	52¼	51	51	— ¼
116	116½	200	Great Northern pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
36⅞	37	10,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	36⅞	38½	36½	36¾	— ¼
60¼	60¾	900	Guggenheim Explor	61⅛	61⅛	60¾	60¾	— ⅜
100½	101¼	200	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	— ½
30⅛	30⅜	2,700	Inspiration Copper	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
19	19¼	2,310	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	19⅜	19½	19	19	— ⅜
73	73½	600	Inter.-Met. pf	73	73	73	73	...
71	71½	400	Interboro Consol pf	71¼	71¼	71	71	...
9⅜	10¼	2,800	Int. Paper	9⅜	10½	9⅝	10¼	+⅝
37½	38¼	300	Int. Paper pf	37	38	37	38	+1½
22¾	23¼	200	Kansas City South	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ½
56	58	100	Kan. City South. pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
124	125	20	Kings Co. El.L.& P	125	125	125	125	...
47	48½	400	Lackawanna Steel	48	48½	48	48⅝	...
141	141¾	100	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	...
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	...
51	...	100	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	52	—3
36¼	37	100	Maxwell Motors	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
32	33	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
71	71⅞	200	Mexican Petroleum	72	72¼	72	72¼	...
27	27⅛	800	Miami Copper	27¼	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
5½	5⅞	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
15½	16⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16	17	16	16¾	— ⅜
2⅞	3	5,000	Missouri Pacific	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19¼	20¼	9,400	Nat. Bis. & Sec. Co	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
85	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+1⅜
62½	62⅝	700	Nat. Lead Co	62⅞	63	62⅜	62¾	+ ¼
62½	62⅝	20	do., odd lot	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
2	5½	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	...
14¼	14½	100	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
101½	101⅝	5,200	N. Y. Air Brake	103	103	101½	101½	— ½
86	86½	800	N. Y. Central	86⅜	87	86	86	— ⅛
57⅜	58	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	58½	58½	57½	57⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	26½	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅛
103½	104¼	900	Norfolk & Western	104	104½	104	104	+ ⅛
103⅜	104½	500	Northern Pacific	104⅜	105¼	104¼	104½	— ⅛
34⅜	35½	1,300	Pacific Mail	36	36¾	35¾	36¼	+1⅛
106⅜	106⅝	1,000	Penn. R.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅜
115½	117	100	People's Gas, Chi	116¼	116¼	116½	116½	—1
76	78	500	Philadelphia Co	78	78	76	76	—1
22½	23	500	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23¾	23	23½	+ ½
91	93	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91	91	91	91	—2⅜
49½	50	5,200	Pressed Steel Car	50	51	50	50	+ ½
2	2⅜	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	11,100	Railway Steel Sp	34⅞	36⅜	34¾	35	+1
88	91	100	Railway Steel S. pf	88¼	88½	88½	88½	—1⅜
22¾	23	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾	...
146⅜	146¾	5,800	Reading	147⅜	147½	146¼	146⅜	— ⅝
80	82	400	Reading 2d pf	80	80	80	80	—5
35½	35⅝	35,650	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	37¼	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
92½	93	1,500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	92⅞	93⅞	92½	92¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
2½	3	200	Rumely (M.) Co	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	—1⅛
7½	9	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ½
4	4¼	1,000	St. Louis & San F	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
5½	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
...	13½	200	St. Louis Southwest	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
12	12¾	400	Seaboard Air Line	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
31¾	32⅛	325	Seab. Air Line pf	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅛
145¼	146¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	146	146	146	146	— ⅛
38⅝	39½	2,800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	38⅞	40¾	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
84	84½	4,400	Southern Pacific	84	84⅞	83¾	84⅛	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	3,900	Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅝
44	46	1,000	So. Railway pf	48¼	48¼	46	46	—3
82	82½	6,400	Studebaker Co	83⅜	83⅞	82	82	—1¼
37⅛	37⅞	600	Tennessee Copper	37¼	37¼	37	37⅛	— ⅛
130	132	100	Texas Co	131½	131½	131½	131½	—1½
12	12¾	200	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
50⅞	51	200	Third Avenue	51¼	51¼	51	51	— ⅛
99	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	99	99	99	99	— ½
99	100	110	do., odd lots	99½	99½	98⅞	98⅞	...
...	...	100	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	...
126⅞	127	9,000	Union Pacific	120⅞	127⅜	120¾	126⅝	+ ½
...	...	100	do., warrants	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	19	1,400	United Fruit Invest	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	—1½
35¼	36	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	36⅛	36⅛	35¼	35¼	—1½
15	15½	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15	—1
60	65	300	U. S. Express	62	62	61	61	—1
44½	45	1,600	U. S. Rubber	45⅜	45⅜	44½	44½	—1⅛
103¼	104	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103¾	103¾	103	103	— ⅜
63¾	63¾	87,000	U. S. Steel	64¼	64⅞	63¾	63¾	— ¼
111	111½	100	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
66	66½	800	Utah Copper	66⅞	66⅞	66¼	66¼	— ¼
31¼	32¼	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	33	33	31½	31½	—1
⅛	¼	200	Wabash	...	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
⅛	¼	300	Wabash pf	...	¼	¼	¼	...
98	102	300	Wells Fargo Exp	97	100	97	100	+5
69	69¼	600	Western Union Tel	69	69	69	69	— ⅞
105¾	106¾	103,900	Westingh. E. & M	109½	109¾	104¼	106	—3½
125	130	100	Westingh. 1st pf	126	126	126	126	+1
133	134½	573	Willys-Overland	135	135	134	134	—1

•Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET IMPROVES.

Discount Rates Ease Off on Good Bank Return.

LONDON, July 22.—Money was in good demand today, and bankers raised deposit rates to three per cent. Discount rates were inclined to ease off on the good bank return. The feature of the latter was the increase of £6,299,727 in the stock of bullion due to war loan payments and the return of cash from circulation. The huge expansion in other securities (£24,546,000) and public deposits (£56,240,000) indicates the extent of the market's borrowings.

The stock market developed a better tone. There was a moderate demand for home rails, and the old war loan recovered. Business in other directions was slack. Russian securities were weak.

American securities were a shade under parity, with the exception of United States Steel, which was steady. The tone was good and the markings were fair.

French Gold Holdings Increase.

PARIS, July 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from last week: Gold in hand, increase, 64,832,000 francs; silver in hand, decrease, 381,000 francs; notes in circulation, increase, 64,340,000 francs; Treasury deposits, increase, 96,318,000 francs; general deposits, decrease, 14,551,000 francs; advances, decrease, 7,449,000 francs; bills discounted, decrease, 5,400,000 francs.

Irregular Tone on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 22.—The tone of the Bourse was irregular today.

Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs. Exchange in London, 26 francs 90 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.85	68.24	68.44	— .27
Industrials	74.35	72.38	72.82	— .48

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.51	70.56	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47
July 20	70.81	69.68	70.42	+ .36
July 21	71.67	70.29	71.00	+ .58
July 22	71.60	70.81	70.63	— .37

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yr. to date	71.67 July 21	58.96 July 10	70.63
July, 1914	69.63 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.30
Yr. to date	73.30 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.63
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.29
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.62½	37.12½	36.75	37.25
Lead		5.60		5.60
Iron, No. 2 X Phila.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	•20.25		•20.25	
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19 @19¼c per pound, down ⅛c. in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £ s. d.		Wednesday. £ s. d.	
Copper, spot	75 7 6		75 15	0
Copper, futures	76 15 0		77 2	6
Tin, spot	165 0 0		165 15	0
Tin, futures	162 0 0		161 15	0
Lead	24 12 6		24 13	9
Spelter	96 9 0		96 0	0

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Express Companies Encouraged.

The granting by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the petition of the express companies for higher rates will mean an increase of 3.68 per cent. in gross earnings, according to the estimates of the commission. This means that the four principal express companies operating in the United States may get about $5,000,000 additional revenue for the year beginning Sept. 1.

"We appreciate greatly the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the commission has dealt with the situation," said B. D. Caldwell, President of Wells Fargo & Co., yesterday, "and likewise are highly encouraged by the fact that there was no opposition whatever from the merchant bodies or shippers of the country. The fact that the advance was so comparatively small, as compared with the general reduction previously made, undoubtedly impressed the business interests of the fairness of the position of the express companies as shown by their lack of opposition. In fact their attitude was substantially that of approval."

Mr. Caldwell pointed out that the express companies had learned a valuable lesson from their experiences under reduced rates. They had learned to economize, he said, without impairing the service. "In fact," he said, "it seems to be the consensus of opinion of the public that there has been a most marked improvement in the express service and that its value to the shippers has been materially increased."

•••

B. & O. Making Strides.

A healthy sign of industrial revival is found in the Baltimore & Ohio report of earnings for the month of June and for the twelve months ended with June 30. In the last month of the fiscal year this railroad earned net revenues of $3,202,582, an increase of $1,718,944 over June, 1914. The net earnings for the year, as given in the preliminary report, were $27,890,289, an increase of $3,129,668. It is regarded as particularly indicative of better times that the net increase for the last month of the year should have been equivalent to more than one-half of the increase for the entire year.

The Baltimore & Ohio, for June, had gross earnings from operation of $8,662,956. This represents an increase of $702,354 and atones in part for the condition in past months which made it necessary, last March, to reduce the semi-annual dividend from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. The gross operating earnings for the full year were $91,815,797 and these earnings are still $7,348,213 behind the 1914 gross operating earnings.

It was in the reduction of expenses that the Baltimore & Ohio added to the good showing. Altogether $10,447,881 was trimmed from last year's figures. Expenses for maintenance of ways and structures were reduced $3,432,809 and those for maintenance of equipment were reduced $1,147,186. These amounts are considerable and on the surface always ra

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Activity in War Issues
Yesterday's Outside Feature —Good Demand for Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 282,264 shares of stock and $1,581,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,005; oils, 2,829; railroads, 150, and mining, 207,280. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	American Zinc	56⅝	57½	56½	56⅝
300	B.-A. Tob. Co. ordinary	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
1,300	Can. Nat. Gas.	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
3,500	*Car. L. & P.	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6½
1,700	*Cent. Fdy.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
200	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	17	18½	17	18½
1,120	*Cramp Ship	65¼	68	65¾	67
2,500	*Elec. Boat	245	258	235	240
1,700	*Elec. Boat pf.	240	247	230	230
1,000	Emerson Phono	15½	15½	‡14⅜	14⅝
600	*Hendee Mfg.	40⅞	41	39	39½
100	*Inter. M. M.	2	2	2	2
800	*Int. M. M. pf.	5⅜	6	5¾	6
495	*Int. Motors	18½	19	18½	19
25	*Int. Motors pf	43	43	43	43
1,050	*Int. Petrole'm	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
175	Kelly Sp. Tire	164	167	162	167
1,200	Marconi of Am	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
400	*Pyrene Mfg.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
400	Corpn. of R. & H.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
41,500	*Stand. Motors	10⅝	13⅜	10⅝	13⅜
700	Sterling Gum	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	*St. J. Lead	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
100	*U.C.S.Co., Am.	105	105	105	105
4,000	U. C. S., new	10¼	10½	10	10¼
500	U.C.S., new pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½
1,140	*Ventura C. Oil	13	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
2,000	*World Film.	3⅞	‡4	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Ch'ge.	Net
700	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜	
10	Galena-Sig. Oil.	146	146	146	..	
40	Nor. Pipe Line.	93	93	93	..	
3,000	Pierce Oil	1¼	1	1	+ ⅛	
10	Prairie P. L.	159	159	159	+ 1	
30	Prairie O. & G.	310	309	310	..	
10	S. O. of Cal.	277	277	277	+ 4	
2	S. O. of Kan.	340	340	340	—30	
2	S. O. of N. J.	400	400	400	..	
25	Union Tank L.	80	79	79	— 1½	

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Wabash w.	12	12	12	12
50	Wabash pf. (a)	46	46	46	46

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†*Arizona Duq.	27	30	27	28
900	*Alaska Juneau	13	12⅝	12	12⅝
700	*Alta-Cons. M.	80	82	80	82
5,000	†*Atlanta	31½	32	31½	32
200	†Beaver Cons.	33	33	33	33
500	†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
1,150	Big L. Dev. Co.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
3,600	†Booth	52	53	52	53
300	Braden Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Caledonia	85	86	84	86
2,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
500	*Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
600	Cons. Ar. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,900	Crown Reserve.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Dia. Bl. Butte	3	3	3	3
15,000	†Emma. Copper	36	39	36	39
700	†Genesee Val.	42	42	42	42
300	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Goldf'd Mer.	22	23	22	23
200	†Iron Blossom	71	71	71	71
4,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,580	Ken'cot Cop'r.	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	82⅞
300	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	†Kewanas	14	14	13	13
200	La. Rose Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Lone Star	4	5	4	5
450	Magma Copper	12⅜	‡18	12⅜	12⅜
400	†McK.-Darragh	21	21	21	21
400	†M'jestic Mines	75	75	70	70
1,200	*Montana Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	*†Mother Lode	27½	27½	26	27
2,500	Nevada Hills.	20	21	20	21
550	New Utah B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
8,500	*†Oro	8	9	8	9
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	†Silver Pick	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,100	St'd Silv.-Lead	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	*†Success Min.	93	94	93	94
2,800	†Superst'n Min.	24	24	23½	24
900	†Temiskaming.	35	37	35	37
1,000	Ton. Extension	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	†Ton. J. Butler	78	80	78	80
850	†Ton. Merger	36	37	36	37
1,200	Ton. Mining	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
800	Ton. of Nev.	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅝
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†W. End Cons.	70	72	70	71

BONDS.

$6,000	Kenne. Cop. 6s.	118	118	118	118
25,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,500,000	*Westingh. El. conv. 5s.	109¼	110⅛	106¼	106¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. $Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations o issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 22. Bid.	Asked.	July 21. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Motors pf.	42	44	42	45
Inter. Nickel	159	162	159	162
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85¼	86¼	85½	86¼
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transportation	16½	17	16½	17
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	17	18⅛	17	18⅛
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a)	42	44	43	44
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cananea	40	42	40¾	41½
Howe Sound	3	⅝	3	3½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
Silver Pick	10	11	9	11
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2½	2	2¾
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2¾	2¼	2⅝

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Power	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
20	Fair. Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
45	Mer.-Mec. El.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
15	Nor. Central	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
300	Way. O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	City Balt. 5s, '16, W. L.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
6,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	56	56	55½	55½
1,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81	81	81	81
600	U. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s, sm'l.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
1,651	Alaska	34⅝	34⅝	33½	34⅛
10	Allouez	53½	53¾	53¾	53¾
121	Amal. Cop.	73¾	74	73¾	74
5,311	Amer. Zinc	57	57⅝	56½	56⅝
20	Ariz. Com'l.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
4,179	Butte & Super.	70¼	72½	70¼	71⅝
80	Cal. & Ariz.	64⅛	64⅛	64	64
26	Cal. & Hec.	560	561	559	561
20	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
210	Chino	45¼	45½	44⅝	44⅝
260	Copper Range.	55½	56¼	55	55¼
100	Daly West.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
910	East Butte	13	13⅝	13	13¼
50	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
201	Granby	84	85¼	84	84
231	Greene Canan.	41	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
20	Hedley	28½	28½	28½	28½
1,800	Indiana	5½	5¾	5¼	5½
126	Island Creek	48⅝	49	48⅝	49
25	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
30	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
190	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
1,150	Lake	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
105	Mass. Con.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
50	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	New Arc.	11	11	11	11
50	New Idria	5	5	5	5
210	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
480	North Butte	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
35	North Lake	2	2	2	2
50	Old Dom.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
45	Osceola	82	82	81½	81½
25	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
25	Quincy	85	85	85	85
85	Ray Con.	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
15	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
80	Shan	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
45	Shattuck	26¼	26¼	26	26
130	South Lake	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
60	St. Mary's	57	57	56⅝	56⅝
890	Super. & Bos.	2½	3	2½	2½
70	Superior Cop.	27	27	27	27
30	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
115	Trinity	4	4¼	4	4¼
2,100	Tuolumne	50	51	48	50
250	U. S. Smelters	41½	42	41	41
23	U. S. Sm pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46½
945	Utah Apex	4⅞	4⅞	4	4⅛
5	Utah Con.	13¼	14¼	13¼	13¼
170	Utah Copper	66⅛	67	66⅛	66⅝
20	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	Wolverine	60½	60½	60¼	60½
340	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	60c.	60c.

RAILROADS.

26	Boston Elev.	73	73¼	73	73¼
70	Boston & Low.	130	130	130	130
157	Boston & Me.	21	23	20	21
4	Boston & Prov.	237	237	237	237
15	Fitchburg pf.	64	65	64	65
10	Mass. Elec.	5	5	5	5
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	33	33	33	33
210	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	58	57½	57½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Agr. Che.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
16	Am. Agr. Che. pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
100	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
468	Am. Sugar	109	110¾	109	109
44	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¾	113¾	113¾
498	Am. Tel. & T.	121¾	121¾	121¼	121⅝
50	Am. Wool. pf.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾
666	A. G. & W. I. pf.	26¼	27	26	26¾
94	Gen. Elec.	170	172	170	170
20	Ga. R. & E. pf.	86	86	86	86
478	Mass. Gas.	90⅞	91	90	90½
50	Mass. Gas. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
80	McElwain pf.	99⅛	99¼	98⅞	99¼
98	N. E. Tel.	132	132	131½	131½
20	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
10	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Swift	113⅞	114¼	113¼	113¾
116	United Fruit	135	135	134½	134⅝
286	Uni. Shoe Mch.	50¼	51	50¼	50¾
17	Uni. S. Mch. pf.	29	29	29	29
870	U. S. Steel	64¼	64⅝	64	64
203	West. Union	69⅝	69⅝	68¼	68⅜

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 22.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.80	Iron Bloss.	.70	.75
B. St. Gas.	.10	.13	La Rose	.65	.55
Bingham	9¼	9½	McK.-D.	.20	.23
Begole	.75	.95	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Butte & La.	.26	.27	Majestic	.70	.77
Boston E.	.25	.30	Mex. Mets.	.22	.25
Chief Con.	.93	1.00	Nev. Doug.	.61	.65
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	N. Baltic	3½	3⅝
Crown Res.	.50	.60	N. Cornelia	7	7¼
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	.20	.21
Con. Ariz.	.75	.90	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.40	.60	Riker Heg.	6½	6⅝
Cham. Cop.	6	8	Raven Cop.	.10	.12
Cal. Corbin	4	5	South'n M.	1	1½
Davis-D.	1⅞	1½	Stew't M.	1⅝	1⅞
E. & B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	Utah Mets.	3⅞	4
First N. C.	2½	2½	U. V. Ext.	6¾	6⅞
G'field C.	1⅞	1⅝	Ventura.	12⅞	13
Houghton	8⅛	8⅜	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
887	Chi. Pneu. Tool	55½	57	55¼	57
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	70½	70½	70½	70½
81	Com. Edison	135¾	135¾	135¼	135½
50	Diamond Match	96	96	96	96
43	Sears-Roebuck	147¼	147¼	147	147
440	Stewart-Warner	66⅛	66¾	66	66
106	Swift & Co.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113⅜
20	Union Carbide	146	146	145¾	145¾
226	Union Carbide rts.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Chicago Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
5,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
1,000	Met. gold 4s.	72¼	72¼	72½	72½
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Alliance L. Co.	17	17	17	17
45	Amn. Gas.	101	101	101	101
5,605	Bald. Loco.	73⅝	76⅝	73¼	74⅞
220	do pf	102½	103	102½	103
20	Cambria Iron.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
725	Cambria Steel	51½	52	51½	51½
100	Ches. & Ohio.	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅞
295	Crucible Steel.	47	47	47	47
100	Elect. S. Bat.	53	53	52⅜	52⅜
200	Gen. Asphalt.	30¼	20⅜	30¼	30⅜
200	do pf	67	67	67	67
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
50	Keystone Tel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
175	Lake Sup. Cor.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
58	Leh. Nav.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅝
5	Lehigh Val.	71½	71½	71½	71½
855	L. V. Transit.	14	14	14	14
76	do pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
15	Minehill	55	55	55	55
10	Nor. Penn.	105	105	105	105
421	Penns.	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53⅜
4	Penn. Salt M.	87½	87½	87½	87½
110	Penn. Steel pf.	70	71	70	71
75	Phila. Co.	39	39	39	39
50	do cum. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
278	Phila. Elec.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
1	Phila. R. T.	8½	8½	8½	8½
220	do ctf.	8⅜	8½	8½	8½
191	Reading	73¼	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
10	So. Ry.	14	14	14	14
53	Ton. Belmont.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
1,800	Ton. Mining.	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
58	Union Trac.	32	32	32	32
53	United G. Im.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
6,930	U. S. Steel.	64½	64⅝	63⅜	64½
25	do pf.	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝
25	War. L. & S.	8½	8½	8½	8½
55	West. Coal.	60	60	60	60
706	Wm. Cramp.	65	67½	65	66⅝
100	York Ry.	6	6	6	6
62	do pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼

BONDS.

$8,000	L. N. Con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
27,000	P. G. 4½s ctf.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½
1,000	Phil. Co. C. 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Span. Am. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
18,000	Wel. C. Tr. 6s	92	92	92	82

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. Sew. Pipe	18½	18½	18½	18½
45	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	79¾	79¾
50	Col. G. & E.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Crucible Steel.	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
50	Cruc. Steel pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
15	*Ela. Co. Nat. G.	115	115	115	115
20	Harb. Walker.	48	48	48	48
105	La. Belle Iron.	85½	85½	85	85
82	Mfrs. L. & H.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾
210	Ohio Fuel Sup.	41	41	40½	40¾
50	Pitts. Brew. pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14
10	Peoples Nat. G. & Pipe.	31	31	31	31
100	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
4,000	San Toy	16c	16c	16c	16c
20	Union S. & S.	101	101	100¼	100¼
20	West. Air B.	132½	132½	132½	132½
185	West. Electric.	55	55	54	54

BONDS.

$2,000	C. D. & P. T. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Ex-dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 21.	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$893,225	$9,810,734	$9,810,734
Int. rev., ord.	1,009,723	18,704,687	18,704,687
Cor. & inc. tax	548,276	7,019,062	7,019,062
Miscellaneous	100,972	3,221,064	3,221,064
Total rcts.	$2,550,196	$38,255,568	$38,255,568
Expenditures	$2,574,821	$53,362,100	$53,362,100
Deficit	24,133	15,106,532	15,106,532

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COTTON IRREGULAR IN A DULL MARKET

Closed Steady, with July Price One Point Higher and Other Months 8 to 10 Lower.

SENTIMENT NOT SO BEARISH

Traders Impressed by the Strong Technical Position and the Danger of Crop Scares.

In a market in which dullness was practically the sole feature cotton closed steady and somewhat irregular, with prices one point net higher on July and later positions eight to ten points net lower. The weather was without feature and was generally regarded as favorable. Clear conditions prevailed throughout the Central and Eastern belt with the exception of scattered showers in the Augusta and Savannah districts of Georgia and in portions of the Carolinas. The Western belt also was generally clear, with the exception of some scattered showers in South Texas.

The Liverpool market was quiet, but spot sales were again rather heavy, with total transactions of 12,000 bales for the day. The opening here was unchanged to four points lower and prices during the first half hour were the highest of the session. Trading was very slow, and the showing of the weather map seemed to dispel any fears of excessive heat in the Southwest. Maximum temperatures reported from Oklahoma were around 85 degrees, compared with 100 degrees earlier in the week.

The campaign conducted in the Southern papers to bring pressure to bear on Washington for the purpose of mitigating the effects of the existing blockade against cotton shipments to Germany is being actively carried on. Throughout Alabama planters, business men and bankers are working together, and Montgomery will send a delegation to confer with President Wilson regarding the situation as soon as a hearing can be arranged.

A Liverpool letter to one of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange says the Liverpool Cotton Association, which has charge of disposing of the cotton which was seized, had sold 150,000 bales of this cotton up to July 6. The letter also says that it is highly doubtful if the provisions of the new United States Cotton Futures act will be accepted by the Liverpool Cotton Association.

Savannah wired that the first bale of the new cotton crop had been received here. It graded good middling and sold at auction for a little more than 18 cents per pound.

Sentiment is a trifle less bearish than it has been, as operators are more or less impressed by the strength of the technical position and the fear of crop scares during the latter part of the present month or early in August.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline, 9.15 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady, and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.81	8.79	8.80@8.82	8.79@ 8.82
Oct.	9.20	9.11	9.15@9.16	9.23@ 9.24
Dec.	9.49	9.39	9.43@9.44	9.52@ 9.53
Jan.	9.60	9.51	9.53@9.54	9.63@ 9.64
March	9.80	9.75	9.77@9.79	9.87@ 9.88
May	9.97	9.97	9.98@9.99	10.07@10.08

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,253	1,893	794
New Orleans	173	1,457	357
Mobile	19	....	31
Savannah	1,065	1,067	325
Charleston	4	119	150
Wilmington	27	52	....
Norfolk	137	582	498

Total port receipts, 3,678, against 2,220 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	56	158	97
Memphis	209	566	456
St. Louis	229	485	....
Houston	1,078	1,963	115

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—		Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,000 to 1,500		611	222
New Orleans	500 to 700		1,417	167

Total exports yesterday, 10,647 bales; so far this season, 8,265,088, against 9,003,978 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
740 New Orleans	8.33	164,160	65,704
... Mobile	8.18	14,637	2,286
66 Savannah	8½	71,291	13,944
371 Galveston	8.75	123,110	59,703
... Wilmington	8.63	30,107	9,743
86 Norfolk	8.38	47,283	17,417
825 Augusta	8.50	70,585	12,065
250 Memphis	8.62	84,380	18,414
91 St. Louis	8¾	18,511	15,448
85 Houston	8.05	60,654	29,006

The Liverpool market was steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance, at 5.19d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 2,000 bales, all American. Closed quiet.

Bank of England's Report.

LONDON, July 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£7,020,000
Circulation decreased	720,000
Bullion increased	6,290,727
Other securities increased	24,546,000
Public deposits increased	56,240,000
Other deposits decreased	23,363,000
Notes reserve increased	7,048,000
Government securities increased	1,410,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.09 per cent. Last week it was 17.57 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company, High Bridge, New Jersey.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding preferred stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company for the three months ending June 30, 1915, has been declared, payable to holders of record at the close of the books at 3 P. M. on July 24, 1915. The preferred stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on August 2, 1915.

W. A. INGRAM, Secretary & Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915, to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 13.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, has been declared, payable August 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 26, 1915.

C. E. CALDER, Secretary.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company.

Common Stock Dividend No. 40.

A semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 14th, 1915, to stockholders of record July 31st, 1915. Books close July 31st, 1915, at 12 M., and open August 16th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Checks mailed.

F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 2d next, to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, July 20, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, free of tax, payable August 2nd to stockholders of record at close of business July 27, 1915.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTH.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M. July 26, 1915, and then opened for furnishing cloth as follows: 750,000 yds. O. D. cotton, 20,000 yds. dark blue, 4,000 yds. facing, 12,000 yds. black, Italian; 100,000 yds. drilling, O. D.; 900,000 yds. duck, 212,000 yds. shirting flannel, 580,000 yds. melton, O. D. Information on application.

TWO-NAME PAPER RATE CUT.

Trade Acceptance Discount Put at 3 1-2 Per Cent. by Reserve Bank.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of this city established yesterday a rate of 3½ per cent. for the rediscount by member banks of trade acceptances. This action has the approval of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, and was taken on the suggestion and insistence of Directors of the local bank. The old rate was 4 per cent.

"The establishment of a rate of 3½ per cent. for such double-name paper as against a 4 per cent. rate for ordinard rediscounts," said the local board in its announcement, "is evidence of the desire of the bank to facilitate, wherever it may prove more advantageous and economic than present practice, the creation of paper drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods.

"A trade acceptance, however, is not to be confused with a banker's acceptance. The trade acceptance is a draft drawn by one commercial house upon another commercial house, and payable by the latter, while the banker's acceptance is a draft drawn on a banker and payable by such banker. It carries with it the credit of the bank and sells readily in the open market at the lowest rates. The trade acceptance carries with it only the credit of a commercial house, and the rate of 3½ per cent. just established, relates only to its rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank by a member bank."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101½	101¼	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	100½	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.85
City of Cp'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98½	6.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98¼	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96½	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96½	96⅞	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96¾	5.77

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.70
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.60
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99½	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90¾	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅜	100⅛	4.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¾	95¾	9.53
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98⅜	5.65
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¾	4.52
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1919	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101¼	2.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	98⅝	7.15
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅛	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.35
Mich. Power.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	95¼	6.95
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95¾	8.25
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep.15,'15	100¼	100¼	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¾	1.50
Pa. R. R. gw.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100¾	3.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.75
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1916	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	100	5.00
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	98¾	99¾	6.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	101	5.30
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.05

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Trading attention on the Consolidated Stock Exchange continued concentrated to a very heavy extent in the war stocks and the steel issues, which are getting to be classed in the war group. Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric, Crucible Steel, American Can, and United States Steel accounted for more than two-thirds of the day's total. The railroad shares, as a whole, were comparatively neglected, although there was special softness in some cases. Announcement that President Wilson's note to Germany on the submarine issue was already on its way to Berlin apparently did not have much of a market influence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½
300	Allis-Chalmers	24⅜	24⅜	23½	23⅝
510	Amal. Copper	73½	74¼	73	73
1,140	Am. Beet Sug.	48	51¼	48	51⅜
8,303	American Can	57⅞	58¾	56¾	58⅜
210	Am. Car & Fdy	57	57¾	56¾	56¾
20	Am. Coal Prod.	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¾
50	Am. Ice Sec	25	25	24½	24½
750	Am. Locom	51	53	50¼	51¾
50	Am. Smelt	104½	104½	104½	104½
20	Amer. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
150	Anac. Copper	35	35	34⅞	35
6,780	Baldwin Loco	74⅞	77	73¾	74½
100	Balt. & Ohio	78	78¾	78	78¼
30	Beth. Steel	201¾	201¾	198½	199½
30	Brook. R. T	87¼	87¼	87¼	87⅛
1,800	Can. Pacific	142	142	138¾	138⅞
640	Cent. Leather	43	43¼	42¾	42⅝
70	Ches. & Ohio	39¼	40	39¼	39½
2,090	C., R. I. & P.	80⅜	80⅜	78⅝	79¼
90	C. R. I. & P.	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	Chino Copper	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	45⅛
700	Col. Fuel & I.	85¼	85¾	84¼	84¾
200	Com. Products	14¼	14¼	14	14
4,320	Crucible Steel	47½	48¼	45½	45⅝
10	Dist. Secur	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
240	Erie	26	26	25¾	25¾
70	Goodrich Co	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾
90	Gt. North. Ore	36⅝	38⅜	36⅜	37⅜
30	Inter.-Met.	19¼	19¼	19	19
40	Lehigh Valley	141½	141½	141½	141½
20	Maxwell Mot.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
20	Mexican Petrol	72½	72½	72½	72¼
30	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
130	Mo. Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150	Nat. En. & St.	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½
100	N. Y. Central	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¼	58¼	57½	57½
140	Pr. Steel Car	50¾	51	50	51
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,060	Reading	147⅜	147⅜	146¼	146⅝
1,380	Rep. Iron & S.	30⅜	31¼	30¼	30¾
10	Sloss-Sheffield	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
380	Southern Pac.	84¾	84½	83½	83⅞
70	Southern Ry.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
100	Studebaker Co.	83⅜	83⅜	82	82½
1,130	Union Pacific	127⅛	127⅞	126¾	126⅞
90	U. S. Rubber	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝
13220	U. S. Steel	64¼	64¾	63¾	63⅝
10	West. U. Tel	69	69	69	69
7,130	W'house Elec	109	109¾	104¼	105½
540	West'house rts	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜

54,715

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.32	.32	.32	.32
400	Goldfield Mer.	.23	.23	.21	.23
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.75	.76
100	Jumbo Ext.	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
1,500	Montana	.51	.51	.45	.45
300	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
500	Rescue Eula	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	United Gold	.08	.08	.08	.08

4,100

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	95	95½
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric	7	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	53	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
†Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	46	56
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	83½	85½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	57	61
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	28½	24½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	4	7
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	25	29
United Light & Rys	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68½
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14½	16½
†Western Power pf	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Gloves, Textiles, and Other Things Determined.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that black plover imported by R. L. Titus is entitled to enter at the rate of 1½ cents per pound under the provision for "other game." The Collector was reversed in classifying the commodity as "game birds, dressed," carrying a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The American Shipping Company, Chicago, was sustained in the claim that honey bread is properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. It was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. on the theory that it was similar to articles provided for in Paragraph 194, containing confectionery. Judge Waite said there was nothing in the evidence to warrant the board in finding that the honey cake contained either confectionery or any of the ingredients named in the paragraph under which assessment was made.

The Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, was sustained in the claim that women's lambskin gloves not over 14 inches in length are properly dutiable at the rate of $2.50 per dozen pairs under Paragraph 455 of the tariff. The board set aside the Custom House tax of $5 per dozen pairs, and ordered a reliquidation of the entries. The Pierson-Schade Forwarding Company, also of St. Louis, was sustained in the contention that leather gloves imported under the Tariff act of 1909, were not embroidered with more than three single stands or cords. The customs officials were reversed in assessing cumulative duties at the rate of 40 cents per dozen pairs.

Wulschleger & Co. were sustained in the claim that goods returned by the Appraiser as woven fabrics composed in chief value of silk, are properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as dress goods composed in principal value of cotton. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 45 per cent.

The Detmer Woolen Company lost in protests dealing with the classification of woven fabrics made of silk and wool. The appraisers returned the goods as in chief value of silk, duty being taken at 45 per cent. The importers claimed duty at 35 per cent. as worsted cloths, but, as they failed to submit evidence or apply for a commission to investigate the construction of the cloth in the factory abroad, the protests were overruled, the Collector being affirmed.

The board overruled a protest by Leviseur & Co. on Angora goatskins. The hair was taxed 15 per cent., while the skins were admitted to free entry. The protestants claimed that the hair also should have been given exemption under Paragraph 650. The papers in the case showed no error on the part of the Collector, his assessment being affirmed.

Stein, Hirsch & Co. were upheld in their contention for lower duty on starch. It was assessed at 1 per cent. per pound under the provision in the tariff for "starch made from potatoes." The claim was for three-quarters of a cent per pound as "soluble or chemically treated starch."

M. J. Reilly & Sons, Philadelphia, were overruled by the board in claims affecting fringed cotton table covers woven on a Jacquard loom. The sample introduced in evidence was about one and one-half yards square and had a turkey red ground, with white figures woven in. The Collector classified the merchandise as "Jacquard figured upholstery goods" and took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 238. The protestants claimed the goods to be properly dutiable as cotton table damask at 25 per cent., as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent., or as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. Judge Cooper considered that none of the claims was applicable and affirmed the Collector.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$2,063,415	+$118,243
Eighteen roads	3,439,137	−1,304,873
Total (28 roads)	10,502,552	−1,186,630

BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,662,956	$7,960,802	$9,031,427
Net	3,202,582	1,483,608	2,300,287
12 mos. gross	91,815,797	99,164,010	101,556,132
Net	27,890,289	24,760,621	27,776,494

Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION (Cleveland Electric Illuminating) for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$345,572	$319,070	$26,502
Net	167,882	141 150	26,732
*Surplus	132,452	105,606	26,846
12 mos. gross	4,261,273	4,261,810	19,462
Net	2,074,803	2,002,068	72,803
*Surplus	1,658,605	1,587,835	70,769

*Includes preferred dividend charges but not depreciation.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for June—

Gross	294,530	269,586	24,934
Net	250,407	229,969	20,128
Sur. aft. chgs.	239,663	231,472	8,191
12 mos. gross	3,977,733	3,399,186	578,547
Net	3,829,563	3,308,202	521,361
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,339,562	3,010,139	329,423

CONSUMERS' POWER CO. (MAINE) for June—

Gross	298,690	255,055	43,635
Net	189,438	167,100	22,338
Bal. aft. pf. div	61,393	47,843	14,050
6 mos. gross	1,820,753	1,680,624	140,134
Net	1,305,170	1,182,740	122,860
Bal. aft. pf. div	470,654	393,286	77,369
12 mos. gross	3,555,536	3,297,579	257,957
Net	2,339,635	1,965,399	374,236
Bal. aft. pf. div	809,543	534,091	275,451

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY (and subsidiaries) for June—

Gross	511,138	522,047	*10,909
Op.exps.& taxes	294,983	312,881	*17,897
Net earnings	216,154	209,166	6,987
6 mos. gross	3,167,834	3,097,746	60,087
Op.exps.& taxes	1,858,900	1,790,709	67,591
Net earnings	1,299,533	1,307,037	*7,503

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for June—

Gross	1,453,959	1,358,083	95,876
Net earnings	670,367	556,123	114,239
Bal. aft. chgs.	338,611	302,039	135,572
Sur. after divs.	324,017	163,012	161,005
6 mos. gross	9,203,498	8,428,313	775,185
Net earnings	4,276,025	3,664,037	611,988
Bal. aft. chgs.	2,119,181	1,309,493	809,688
Sur. after divs.	1,673,843	909,498	764,355
12 mos. gross	17,687,873	16,413,577	1,274,296
Net earnings	7,926,070	6,339,636	1,586,434
Bal. aft. chgs.	3,462,355	1,813,954	1,648,901
Sur. after divs.	2,708,388	1,213,954	1,489,384

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.01	Justice	.04
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con	.01
Belcher	.20	Mexican	.37
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.79
Caledonia	.21	Ophir	.16
Challenge Con	.07	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.01	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.04
Crown Point	.20	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.30
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.47¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.70	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Black B.	.02
Midway	.47	D'field Daisy	.04
Mizpah Exten	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.43	G'field C. M.	1.35
North Star	.14	G'field Merger	.23
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten	1.60
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Long Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.36	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.29	Vernal	.04
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.49
Atlanta	.32	Rochester Mines	.29
Booth	.52	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10⅛	10½	Gold Sov	....	4½
Elkton	38	39	Isabella	16⅞	17¼
El Paso	90	102	Jackpot	6¼	....
Findlay	4	4¼	McKinney	37½	50½
Golden C.	17⅝	17⅞	Portland	145	149
Gold Dol	2	5	Vindicator	17⅜	....

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Montreal Tramways Company will issue $1,000,000 new common stock, which will be offered to shareholders at par.

The Federal Court in Charleston, S. C., yesterday handed down a decree awarding to the Union Trust Company of Michigan a judgment for $1,006,310 against the Great Eastern Lumber Company of Delaware. It was charged that this amount was due on bonds held by the complainant.

B. G. Smith, manager of the auditing department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been made an official of the company with the title of auditor.

J. Frank Howell is distributing a circular on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company showing the development of the company in the last seventeen years and explaining its future prospects.

Harris, Forbes & Co. have been appointed fiscal agents in this city for the State of Louisiana. It was announced yesterday that principal and interest on that State's bonds would be payable hereafter at the office of those bankers. The Louisiana Port Commission bonds will also be payable there.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count our words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall Serge and Silk Dresses, snappy merchandise only, Thursday and Friday mornings, between 10 and 12 A. M. Room 1,420, 1,133 Broadway.

JOBBERS open for full line of leather and jewelry novelties. Apply after 2 P. M., American Innovation Corporation, 226 Lafayette St.

JOBBER placing orders on Fall Skirts. Call between 11 and 12 noon, 467 Broadway, Room 215.

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses and waists. 143 West 29th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall Coats. Rampion Cloak and Suit Co., 158 West 29th.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on Silk and Wool Dresses; only those having their own samples need apply. Address C 318 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on Silk Waists; only those having their own samples need answer. Address C 319 Times Downtown.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $9.00 per dozen; former prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

800 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

150 DOZEN Latest Style Wash Dresses to close, $6 dozen. Room 806, 220 5th Av.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

TO CLOSE OUT, Palm Beach Coats and Suits. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 W. 26th St.

300 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

THE WAIST AND DRESS DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION will hold its first annual exhibition of Fall dresses, American styles, at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., on Saturday, July 24, from 2 to 6 P. M. One dollar admission.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3¼@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cloth Hats Become Fancier.

Fancier fabrics are being taken up by the hat and cap trade and, in addition to the staple materials, goods of livelier color combinations are being used. Silks are being favored in the higher priced lines and fibre silk in the goods made to sell at popular prices. Shepherd checks and cloths approaching those bought by the neckwear manufacturers are selling to the hat and cap makers. In fact, one tie silk house

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell on this day
FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 25 West 31st Street, New York City, the entire
STOCK, PLANT & FIXTURES of the
Kaufman Costume Company,
consisting of a large line of SILKS, SATINS, IMPORTED DRESS MATERIALS, SUCH AS CHARMEUSE, CREPE DE CHINE, SILK VELVETS, EMBROIDERED BEADED TINSEL NETS, ALL-OVERS, BROADCLOTH, GOLD AND SILVER CLOTH, FAN VELVET, LINENS, POPLIN, VOILES, and other various dress goods. And a large line of
LACES
such as TORCHON, VALENCIENNES, IRISH POINT, BEADED, and others too numerous to mention.
SILK and VELVET RIBBONS, THREAD, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, Etc. Also a very fine line of
Costumes and Dresses
And one of the best equipped plants of machinery, consisting of 33 WILCOX & GIBBS TUCKER AND POWER TABLES, ONE WHEELER & WILSON HEMSTITCHING MACHINE WITH PATENT KNIFE CUTTING ATTACHMENT, MOTOR AND SWITCH BOX, CUTTING TABLE, WORK TABLES, CHAIRS, 50 UP-TO-DATE DRESS FORMS, WARDROBE TRUNKS, MIRRORS, PARTITIONS AND WALL CASES, GLASS TOP TABLE, ARM AND CANE CHAIRS, ELECTRIC FANS, CARPETS, TYPEWRITER, ROLL AND FLAT-TOP DESK, CABINETS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, LARGE SAFE, Etc., Etc.
This is one of the finest stocks sold this season.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auc'rs,
Will Sell Today,
(Friday), July 23d, at 10:30 A. M., at our salerooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.
1,000 DOZEN HIGH-GRADE
Ostrich Plumes
in original boxes up to 24 inch. Direct from the manufacturer.
1,000 Pieces Finest Quality
SILK RIBBONS
All widths, plain and fancy colors in Black, White, fancy patterns, etc.
SILKS AND SATINS
in Taffetas, Messalines, Crepes, Georgettes, etc.
ORIGINAL PIECES-BEST QUALITY
VELVETS
in black and all shades
☞ We call special attention of the millinery trade to the above sale, as the merchandise is all original and salable.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
Today, Friday, July 23d, at 10:30 A. M.,
Special peremptory auction sale
1,250 TRADE LOTS
Dry Goods
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LAWNS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, BED SHEETS, TOWELS, PILLOW CASES, Men's and Ladies'
Furnishings
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL.

SALVAGE SALE
Entire Stock of J. Birtman & Son, Bway, N.Y. Manufacturers of Men's and Boys'
CAPS
Cap Trimmings, Woolens, Remnants
90% in perfect condition.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auc'rs, Will Sell Today,
Friday, July 23, '15, 10 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
10,000 Lbs. Woolen Remnants
3000 Yards Woolens in original pieces
600 Doz. Men's and Boys' Caps
in original boxes, all high grade.
CAP TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.
By order of LEOPOLD GANS CO.

CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
Today, Friday, July 23, 10:30 A. M., at our Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, near Walker St., N. Y. C.
LARGE STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
consisting of 500 Men's Suits, from a large tailor-to-the-trade house, all custom made; also, by order of a large mail order house, a quantity of Men's Worsted Suits; also large quantities of Pants, Boys' Suits, Knee Pants, etc., etc.
A. SCHAAP & SONS (Auction Dept.)
Telephone Franklin 42 and 43.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. ROSENTHAL, Auctioneer,
Sells Monday and Tuesday, July 26 and 27, at premises, 570 9th Ave., between 41st and 42d Sts., commencing daily, at 10:30 A. M.,
Gigantic Large Stock of the
STAR DEPARTMENT STORE,
consisting of a general line of
Dry Goods and Furnishings
Valuation $35,000.

Clothing
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, sells on
TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at
539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
a large and selected stock of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
SUITS, OVERCOATS AND PANTS
in large lots to the trade without reserve. Dealers invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.
THE ORANGE SUPPLY CO. (BANKRUPT), 593 MAIN ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
WILL BE SOLD
at Public Auction by J. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and continue until sold, in single trade lots only to the highest bidder, consisting of:
500 pieces high-grade Porcelain and Enamel Ware, assorted.
150 Galvanized Range Boilers; 200 Galvanized and Black Sinks, etc.
2,000 Lead Traps and Bends; Five Tons Sheet Pipe and Pig Lead.
2,000 lbs. Half-and-half Solder; two tons Best Zinc; 300 Boxes Tin.
100 Rolls Roofing Tin; 1,000 lengths Leader Pipes and Gutters.
100 dozen Copper Roofing Flanges; 100 Iron Hoppers.
100 TONS SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS.
50 TONS WROUGHT IRON BLOCK AND GALVANIZED PIPE.
75 TONS BLACK AND GALV. CAST STEAM AND SMALL FITTINGS.
15,000 Asst. Black and Galv. Nipples.
2,000 N. P. Radiator Valves, Air Valves and Steam Cocks.
1,000 doz. pcs. Asst. Plumbers' Brass Work, in original packages.
600 pcs. asst. Plumbers' Woodwork.
35 ASST. SIZES STEAM BOILERS.
Rainbow Packing, Waste, Oakum, White Lead, Paint, Roof Cement, Asbestos Covering, Washers, Rubber Goods, Bathroom Fixtures, 10 tons Galv. Sheet Iron and a very large general assortment of plumber specialities.
ONE FORD RUNABOUT, 1914.
2½-TON RELIANCE TRUCK.
2 DOUBLE WAGONS, 1 SINGLE WAGON.
THREE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE HORSES; TWO WEIGHING 1,500 LBS. EACH.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES; STABLE UTENSILS.
Hot Water Heating Apparatus.
OFFICE FIXTURES—Burroughs Adding Machines, Typewriters, Large Safe, Roll Top, Flat and Typewriters' Desks, Filing Cabinets, Chairs, Electric Fans, etc.
The name, goodwill, lease, contracts on hand, etc., will be offered.
The above establishment is the largest and cleanest stock of up-to-date supplies ever offered at public sale.
Auctioneer's Office:
21 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Take D., L. & W. R. R. to East Orange Station.

GETS CREDIT FACTS OF SOUTH AMERICA

City Bank to Act as Clearing House of Information for Exporters.

CHANCE TO PROMOTE TRADE

Arrangement Will Create Better Understanding Between Merchants of Two Hemispheres.

The National City Bank, in process of promoting trade relations between the United States and South American countries, has undertaken to act as a clearing house for credit information in behalf of exporters of the several nations. Ever since branches of the bank were opened in Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro, agents of the National City have been compiling reports as to the financial standing of the firms they came into contact with, and this matter is being supplemented by reports made by exporters in this country. The City Bank began several weeks ago to send blanks to domestic exporters known to be engaged in South American trade, asking that they be returned with as many facts about the firms they dealt with as was possible.

The combined information received from both South American and domestic sources will be available to any exporter who communicates with the bank. According to an officer of the bank yesterday one reason for the slow growth of trade between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres has been a mutual distrust on the part of exporters and importers as to credit.

The American manufacturer, it was said, had sought to sell on practically a cash basis because he had little knowledge of the firm who sought his goods, and the buyer, being used to long-term payment arrangements, held back when cash was demanded. The idea of establishing a clearing house for the exchange of facts was seized by representatives of the City Bank soon after they became established in Argentina.

It was learned yesterday that the National City Bank men engaged in the South American work believe that American exporters will have to follow closely the methods of European exporters if they are to succeed. That is, instead of asking "cash against documents" either in New York or the South American port of destination, credit extending up to five months must be more generally allowed.

The first public intimation that the City Bank had entered a campaign for longer credits to South American merchants was made yesterday in a speech by W. S. Kies, head of the Foreign Trade Department, before the Rotary Club.

"One of the main difficulties in the doing of business in foreign countries, which has assumed large proportions in the eyes of the average manufacturer in this country," said he, "is the question of foreign credits. The business man who has been perfectly willing to grant ninety days, or even six months' credit in this country hesitates to take the risk when his goods are to be shipped across the water. To the average merchant, accustomed to twenty-four hour trains between New York and St. Louis and five-day boats between New York and Liverpool, the twenty-five days by steamer from New York to Buenos Aires is rather discouraging. We are accustomed to doing business rapidly in this country. In the ordinary course of events, it often takes two months for a letter and its reply to go and come from Argentina. Considering the difficulties of communication, the attitude of the exporter in desiring to be thoroughly informed as to the credit of his purchaser in South America is entirely justifiable.

"If, however, we desire to trade with South America, this question must be fairly considered, and reasonable credit terms extended where the risk is reasonably safe. The collecting of credit information in Latin American countries is difficult. It is usually not the custom for a merchant to give a statement. The gathering of credit information is, in reality, a diplomatic task.

"If you had information that a man had been in business for twenty years, that he stands well among his business associates, that his house appears to be progressive, that he has never failed, that he always accepts his drafts promptly and pays them when due, and that he has dealt with some ten or twelve American firms over a period of eight or ten years and always paid them promptly, you would probably not hesitate in extending that man credit, even though he should want six months' time, particularly if you were paid for the credit in the price you received for your goods.

"The high class South American merchant is a courteous gentleman and a loyal customer; once his patronage is obtained, if treated with consideration, it is hard for a competitor to win him away. In doing business with him, we must consider the treatment to which he has been accustomed, and which he expects from us."

POLK'S OPINION MISREAD.

Did Not Pass Upon Legality of Brooklyn Elevated Construction.

George McAneny, President of the Aldermen, gave out yesterday a statement in which he says that certain newspapers have misconstrued the opinion of Corporation Counsel Polk in regard to the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated road in Brooklyn. The statement reads in part:

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel has been misconstrued.

Mr. Polk did not declare that the company is rebuilding its structure without authority nor that the work constituted a public nuisance.

What he did say was that "if the certificate issued to the company by the Public Service Commission, does not authorize, either expressly or impliedly," the use of plate girders, the Board of Estimate would have the power to interfere. The opinion was predicated entirely upon the "if." It was merely a statement to the Board of Estimate of the power that it would possess if the structure is shown to be illegal.

Mr. Polk added that the plate girder question complained of by the Fulton Street Protective League was now before the courts, and suggested that the board await a decision before taking action.

At yesterday's meeting, on Mr. Polk's advice, the board postponed action on the proposition to remove the elevated structure from Fulton Street to Adams Street until cases now in court affecting the matter are decided.

$708,535 FOR SCHOOLS.

Additional Amounts Asked For in 1916 Tentative Budget.

The Board of Education's Committee on Finance is preparing the departmental estimate for 1916. Reports are being received from the various other committees with regard to their needs. The additional amounts thus far asked amount to a total of $708,535. There are others to be received.

In addition to the usual items for register, the following special items appear in the high schools' list:

Evening sessions in the High School of Commerce, $15,050; five continuation high schools during July and August, $22,000; one first assistant at large to aid in supervision of modern languages and one assistant in supervision of commercial branches, with bonus of $500 each, $1000; Deputy Principals in four high schools, $8,400; fifty new teachers of English in order to increase number of hours of instruction, $80,000; ten head library assistants, $11,000; assignment of twenty-four additional teachers in training, $9,360.

The question of a new high school organization in the East New York section of Brooklyn will be taken up later on.

The sum of $25,000 is asked for supplementary courses in the Training Schools for Teachers for the training of teachers in shopwork, speech defects, physical training, and the teaching of mental defectives. The sum of $10,200 is asked for six assistant teachers for courses for the original training of special teachers of drawing, music, and physical training in the same manner as grade teachers are now trained.

SAMPLES MUST BE MARKED.

Otherwise, If Over Nine Inches Long, They Must Pay Duty.

Appraiser of the Port Sague announced yesterday that, conformably with the instructions of the Treasury Department, returns of samples by appraising officers under the new sample regulations will become effective Aug. 1. The Treasury Department has issued several sets of regulations dealing with samples since the enactment of the present tariff law, and in some instances has made modifications at the request of the importing interests.

Up to recently, regulations promulgated April 13, 1914 were in effect, but on June 19, Assistant Secretary Malburn wrote Collector Malone informing him that the last section of the earlier regulations relating to the admission of samples free of duty without bond was amended to read as follows:

Samples of cloth, edgings, laces, embroideries, upholstery goods, textile fabrics, and other articles not suitable for use otherwise than as samples for the sale of merchandise, either because of small size or because so punched, cut, slashed, perforated, or indelibly stamped across the face as to render them of no commercial value, may be admitted free of duty without bond for their exportation being given.

The Collector was instructed that, under this decision, as amended, samples of textile fabrics exceeding nine inches in length will be assessed for duty if not entered under bond for exportation unless they are cut, slashed, punched, perforated, or indelibly stamped across the face in a manner to destroy their commercial value as merchandise. Such fabrics may be perforated, punched, or indelibly stamped with the word, "samples," or any suitable legend to indicate that the fabrics are for use as samples. This stamping or perforation should be on each eighteen inches or fraction thereof of the length of the fabric in letters not less than three inches high.

The regulations put in force last year made no reference to lengths of samples. The department now rules that samples of textile goods not over nine inches long are to be considered by customs officers as of no commercial value, and are to be admitted free without bond for their exportation. It is also provided that they shall not be punched, or otherwise mutilated.

The amendment calling for the mutilation or marking of samples longer than nine inches, unless entered in bond for exportation, proved disturbing to the textile importing interests, and resulted in representations being made to the department at Washington by the Merchants' Association, the Lace and Embroidery Association, as well as by individual importers. The department was told that it was impracticable in many lines to either enter certain samples for selling purposes under bond, or to mutilate the samples, as in the latter case they would be of no value in soliciting orders.

This contention was held especially true as regards samples of linens, edgings, laces, embroideries and upholstery goods, as well as cloths, as samples to be representative of the merchandise must be more than nine inches in length. It was therfore asked that the regulations be modified so as not to make the bonding or slashing requirements binding on the classes of goods mentioned above.

Appraiser Sague, in his notification, states that the department has decided to include these classes in the regulations, the requests of the merchants thus being refused. The Appraiser states that on and after Aug. 1, all samples will be treated as ordered in the new regulations.

CONSUL GENERAL RETIRES.

Sir Courtenay Bennett Has Served England for Forty Years.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, who for years has represented England in New York as Consul General and who is now retiring on a pension on account of having reached the age limit, after nearly forty years of service in various quarters of the globe, will leave New York on Sunday, with Lady Bennett and his daughter, for a brief visit to San Francisco to see the exposition and to bid farewell to his many friends in that city, where he spent nearly twenty years as Consul General.

Afterward he will return East through Canada and will embark with his family at Halifax for England.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Thirty-seven corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $1,247,000 were chartered today. They include:

Consumers Gasoline Corpn., Buffalo, gas wells, marketing product, garage, $500,000; C. F. Schrot, F. J. Regan, W. F. Fessler, 424 White Building, Buffalo.

Federal Development Corpn., mine, drill oil, coal, ores, lumber, $100,000; C. L. Reed, H. C. and A. R. Palmer, 68 Bowery St., Cohoes.

Popular Science Pub. Co., Great River, publishers, printers, merchandise, $25,000; S. Holmes, F. T. Pace, R. A. Young, 27 Pine St.

Melachrino Tobacco Trading Co., grow, cultivate, cure tobacco, by-products, $100,000; R. M. Willis, Gray Miller, J. M. Dixon, 611 West 110th St.

F. A. Koch Building, Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, construction, $30,000; W. E., C. and F. A. Koch, 612 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

F. A. Koch Mfg. Corpn., Brooklyn, surgical instruments, cutlery, hospital supplies, $25,000; E. Stratmann, C. and F. A. Koch.

Sterns Star Beef Co., slaughter, meat packing, live stock, poultry, $10,000; L. Bond, F. G. Fischer, K. A. Fox, 15 Broad St.

The Smith-Scouten Co., Cortland, clothing, hats, tailoring, furnishings, $20,000; G. P. Burgett, R. F. Smith, J. S. Scouten, Perry.

Jackwald Realty Corpn., construction, realty, $15,000; F. Wolfe, A. Mann, J. Hillquit, 450 West 149th St.

Russian-American Engineering and Exporting Corpn., engines, foundry, factory supplies, agricultural implements, heavy hardware, $10,000; Bovis V. Constantinov, J. T. King, W. J. Eichbauer, 209 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Braus Specialty Shop, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Seskin, H. F. Gravey, I. Eisner, 261 Broadway.

The Royston Co., toilet articles, $10,000; N. M. Goodwin, M. and W. H. Royston, 36 Washington Square.

Claremont Amusement Corporation, Bronx, theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; E. S. and G. Richard Benda, S. Bergoffen, 1,524 43d St., Brooklyn.

Marks & Morris, knee pants, machinery, $10,000; L. R. Morris, A. C. and G. Marks, 2,121 83d St., Brooklyn.

Federal Publishing Co., Buffalo, printing, publishing, $10,000; F. Dobmeier, B. E. Monroe, M. Helper, Jr., Buffalo.

Livellara Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; J. Cohen, J. Shapiro, J. C. Kirchner, 510 Lincoln Av., Richmond Hill.

U. S. Cutting Machine Sales Co., electric cloth cutting machine, $10,000; N. Komow, S. Phillips, M. I. Garshelis, 1,271 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Wolf & Co., leather goods, ladies' handbags, $10,000; M. Tachna, D. and C. Wolf, 1,255 46th St., Brooklyn.

Children's Shoe Co., Rochester, merchandise, $10,000; E. V. Scheely, H. Russell Hopcraft, S. S. Smith, Rochester.

The Braus Casino Corporation, hotel, restaurant, provisions, $10,000; S. Pressel, R. Abramson, M. Freed, 30 Church St.

Enright Litho Co., printing, publishing, $5,000; B. D. Hanck, W. F. Enright, Jr., A. Isola, 97 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica.

Edward Macy & Co., Pleasantville, groceries, poultry, china, crockery, $5,000; S. and M. Goldstein, E. Macy, Pleasantville.

James J. Tierney, Inc., restaurants, provisions, wines, tobacco, $5,000; T. Shine, J. J. and N. Tierney, 703 West 178th St.

Busy Jack's Lunch Room, $6,000; A. Breslau, M. Greenberg, J. Margotis, 99 East 111th St.

The Siegel Service Co., wearing apparel, publications, $5,000; M. H. Siegel, E. J. Magan, F. Kalb, 610 West 141st St.

Ingram Trading Co., merchandise, $5,000; N. Weinberg, J. Goldman, J. E. Ingram, Jr., 1,040 Lake Shore Boulevard, Evanston, Ill.

Thomas J. Radley Co., engineering, steam, electrical work, metal workers, $5,000; T. J. Gannon, C. and T. J. Radley, 723 8th Av.

American Advertisers Studio Service, commercial illustrations, $5,000; Bernard Weinberg, F. Jacoby, J. Qllendorff, 478 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Capital Increase: The Jones Speedometer, New York, $150,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolution: A. & K. Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The following incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Katz Building and Construction Company, Jersey City, to conduct a real estate business; capital stock, $5,000; Barnet Katz, Jr., Jersey City; B. J. Kaufmann, Samuel Katz, Passaic.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 22.—The following charter was filed at the State Department here today.

American Enameling Manufacturing Corporation, New York, $500,000 to manufacture enamel ware bricks, tiles, &c., also general business manufacturing plumbers' supplies; Samuel B. Howard, Joseph J. Curtin and S. A. Anderson, all of New York City.

RATES TO STATEN ISLAND.

Thompson Committee Takes Up Charges on Ferries.

The first suggestion in response to the invitation of the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee came yesterday, when A. B. Pouch, President of the American Cotton Dock Company of Staten Island, complained of discrimination in freight rates between Manhattan and South Brooklyn and Manhattan and Staten Island. Counsel for the Dock Company suggested that the Public Service Commission be divided into three divisions, the first for the supervision of railroads, the second for the supervision of trolleys, and the third for general service, embracing manufactured products such as gas, ice, and electricity, and that these commissions have State-wide jurisdiction.

President Pouch complained generally of what he termed discrimination in favor of the South Brooklyn terminal stores in the matter of freight charges. He said Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith admits that the conditions are wrong and is taking up the question with the Board of Estimate.

"We feel," said Mr. Pouch, "that if the Public Service Commission could regulate these freight charges we would have justice."

Senator Thompson sent to the Dock Commissioner, and Deputy Farley appeared and said papers would be produced before the committee today.

Mr. Pouch turned over to the committee letters from the Dock Commissioner and the Mayor. He said it cost 60 cents to transport a small automobile to Staten Island from the Battery by way of the municipal ferry, while a private company which purchased one of the city's ferryboats charges the same to take an automobile from the Battery to Sandy Hook.

Mr. Pouch said Staten Islanders pay 200 per cent. more for facilities than other people. He said a wagon team can be taken to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and back for 70 cents, while it costs $1.40 to Staten Island.

The hearing will be resumed at the Bar Association at 11 o'clock this morning.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A good absorbing demand developed in the wheat market, and, while the weather was ideal for harvesting operations and the Southwest was offering wheat more freely for early shipment, offerings were readily taken, and after feverish price changes both ways the market closed steady at ½c net decline to ½c advance.

In the local cash market new No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16 and new No. 2 hard $1.14, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.10½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.12½	1.12⅜	1.12⅜	90½	

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.14¼	1.08⅜	1.10	1.09¾	82⅝
September	1.06	1.04½	1.05¼	1.05⅝	81⅞
December	1.08⅛	1.06⅞	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	84⅛

CORN.

Favorable weather over the belt with improved crop advices as well as the early decline in wheat caused a partial setback during the forenoon, but late in the day the market was firm, closing at the top with net gains of ¼@1½c. A cargo of Argentine corn sold in the local market at 73 cents. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted in the local spot market at 91 cents, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	79½	78	79½	78	72⅝
September	74⅛	73⅜	74⅜	73⅝	69¾
December	63⅞	63½	63⅞	63⅝	60

OATS.

The weather in the West was favorable to the new oat crop, but after a slight decline prices rallied with corn and on unconfirmed rumors of export demand, closing ¼c. net decline to ⅛c. advance. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 63½ to 65½c; ordinary clipped white, 62½ to 63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	48½	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝	37⅝
September	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	36
December	39¼	38⅞	39	39⅛	37⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak, pork selling at new low records, while lard declined to the previous low point of the season under heavy general selling.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.22	8.00	8.12	8.25	10.15
October	8.27	8.12	8.22	8.32	10.20
Ribs—					
September	9.97	9.77	9.92	10.07	12.00
October	10.02	9.82	9.92	10.10	11.50
Pork—					
September	14.75	14.25	14.55	14.85	
October	14.92	14.35	14.65	15.00	20.85

COFFEE.

The local coffee market was again dull and featureless, and, after opening unchanged to 2 points higher on firmness in Brazil, prices eased off in the absence of demand and at the close of the day were 3 to 5 points net lower. The total day's business amounted to only 4,250 bags.

The local spot market was quiet but unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
uly	..	..	7.00@7.02	7.04
August	..	..	6.90@6.92	6.94
September	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.82	6.85
October	..	..	6.88@6.84	6.88
November	..	..	6.87@6.88	6.92
December	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.92	6.95
January	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.99
February	..	..	6.98@7.00	7.03
March	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.07
April	..	..	7.06@7.11	7.12
May	..	..	7.14@7.16	7.17
June	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp break in the lard market, as well as the decline in cotton, had a depressing influence on the cottonseed oil market, but the volume of selling was not particularly heavy and price changes were comparatively small.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.98@6.15	6.05
July	..	..	5.99@6.15	6.05
August	6.06	6.04	6.04@6.06	6.07
September	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06	6.09
October	6.08	6.04	6.05@6.06	6.08
November	..	..	5.98@6.02	6.01
December	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06	6.07
January	6.12	6.09	6.10@6.11	6.13
February	..	..	6.15@6.18	6.18

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,138 packages. Market held steady to firm on highest grades of creamery largely of the reduced supply of such. A great deal of the butter is running off in quality, and the market is heavily supplied with secondary grades. These still favor the buyer. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; creamery firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 25@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@22½c; renovated extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,283 cases. Market quiet. Arrivals are not clearing promptly and the tone is weak and in buyers' favor for most grades. The full range of values is without much change, but the average of sales is lower, many lots going out to be below the previous prices obtained for them. Near-by white eggs steady for strictly fancy new-laid qualities, but most of the supply is more or less defective, and the bulk of the business ranges 25@28c. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania and near by henny whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LONDON WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the London Waist and Dress Company, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 158 West Twenty-third Street. The company also made an assignment to Maurice Rudinger. Liabilities are $30,000, nominal assets of $56,000, and actual assets $15,000.

ROTH & MARBE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Roth & Marbe, Inc., dealers in leather goods at 106 Seventh Avenue. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $5,000.

MAX TRACHTENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Trachtenberg, individually and as surviving partner of M. Trachtenberg & Son, dealer in dry goods at 198 Delancey Street. Liabilities, $6,000.

NATHAN HOCHMUTH, dealer in dry goods at 1,185 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Gitlin. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are $2,500, and assets $1,000.

MAX CARL FRANZ of 76 East 236th Street, who formerly kept the Alaska Hotel at Ocean Grove, N. J., and afterward had a restaurant at 35 Nassau Street, this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $72,981 and thirty-seven other claims for unknown amounts, and no assets. There were three mortgages on the hotel property at Ocean Grove and two chattel mortgages on the fixtures. Among the secured creditors were the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association, $22,000 mortgage; Henry Liess, $15,000; Fritz Lindiger, $10,000; Nelson Kilmer Estate, $8,000; F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $4,500.

WILLIAM BREIT, salesman, of 157 Spring Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,218 and no assets.

SELMA LIVINGSTON of 150 West Eighty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,970 and no assets.

NORFOLK LUMBER COMPANY.—Schedules of the Norfolk Lumber Company of 245 East 137th Street show liabilities of $36,597 and assets of $23,952, including notes for $23,702.

SCHARF & SIENTZ, manufacturers of dresses at 127 West Twenty-sixth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,735 and assets of $6,076, including stock, $3,500; accounts, $1,500.

DIAMOND & FRIEDMAN, clothing dealers at 2,074 Third Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,389 and assets of $1,000 in stock.

ISAAC ZOLOTH, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 2,825 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,769 and assets of $505.

FUNCK & XAVIER, INC., of 288 Broadway, which had a restaurant at 112 Fulton Street, has made an assignment to Edward C. Baxter.

M. RAMBOW & CO., a corporation, dealers in floor and wall tiles at 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to John Manheimer.

LEONARDO DITANO, grocer at 310 East 112th Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Goldman.

MICHAEL CHAIMSON, dealer in dry goods at 651 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob Klein.

LIPOSO COMPANY, LTD.—Judge Giegerich has appointed Charles J. Turck receiver for the Liposo Company, Ltd., seller of mineral and table waters, which had an office at 1 Madison Avenue, in a suit brought by William M. Robbins, Maitries Szaby, Mary L. Stuart, and Elizabeth W. Varnum, stockholders holding one-half the capital stock issued, for a dissolution of the company. The company was incorporated in October, 1914, with capital stock of $100,000. Liabilities are about $11,000, and the water on hand is estimated at $1,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22.—The Tri-State Lumber Company of Skaneateles filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with debts of $23,631 and assets of $9,835.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Akron Building Co.—Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, costs.....$144.54
Astelle—J. N. Wood, costs.....$107.85
Baldwin, Harry S.—F. Bowcock.....$525.93
Brady, Charles A.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....$624.44
Braithwaite, William—C. G. Willoughby.....$170.37
Brown Realty Co.—E. H. Rosenquest et al.....$679.42
Bernstein, Philip—Endicott, Johnson & Co.....$143.05
Cohen, Jacob, and Abraham Levine—United Cigar Stores Co.....$139.13
Cutler & Co.—Thomas Gill Soap Co.....$153.21
City of New York—H. Kayser.....$107.35
Clarke, Marian K.—G. R. Campbell.....$166.40
Coyle, John J.—C. H. Nicoll.....$162.66
De Salvo, John—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc.....$100.99
Edelmeyer, Addison W.—T. W. Churchill et al.....$763.63
Feist, Jacob G.—F. M. Feist.....$568.86
George, Lillian, or Lillian Brubaker, Harriet Blauley, and Nathaniel F. Schmidt—M. Kenna.....$152.10
Gordon, Benjamin—Sarah Goldstein Realty Co., Inc.....$129.06
Greengold, Meyer, by guardian—City of New York, costs.....$157.53
Hahn-Rampe Co.—R. E. McDonald Co.$379.30
Herzenberg, Rudolph—Berger Bros. Tea Co.....$100.51
Hirsch, Max—C. H. Nicoll.....$141.01
Hazeltiles, Henry—F. Kingsland et al..$363.98
Henry H. Bart & Co.—Isaac Mendelsohn Co.....$213.70
Janos, Jacob—M. Stern.....$114.41
Katz, Rose—J. F. Flood, costs.....$107.85
Katzman, Minnie—H. Jaeckel et al..$1,108.03
Kerbel, Morris, and Robert Seelow — L. Beyer.....$183.23
Kayser, Harriet—City of N. Y., costs..$107.85
Lowentre, Geo. H.—W. E. Davies.....$310.58
Levin, Rubin—M. Aronson et al., costs.....$107.70
Lundhn, Leo O.—S. Sprung.....$111.91
Mears, John W.—S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc.....$173.50
Mansfield, James—Gibson Distilling Co.....$1,285.73
Nagelen, Joseph—Engel Heller Co.....$215.72
O'Leary, James—City of N. Y., costs..$123.71
Pinckney, Orient C.—Robert Hartman Co.....$610.59
Same—W. B. Walsh.....$731.08
Preszborg, Rudolph—E. J. Adlitzer.....$156.91
Ronehart, John B. G.—P. Morse.....$226.40
Rich, Al—J. H. Tooker Printing Co.....$549.67
Stanger, Benjamin Z.—A. E. Jones et al., $404.95
Sneckner, Leonard A.—R. E. Crane et al.....$1,023.32
Smith, Higbie—B. C. Canet.....$8,252.21
Schoonmaker, John E., and Jacob Rice—R. H. Clark.....$950.70
Same—Same.....$611.17
Schatzky, Jacob D.—Saffran & Stein, Inc.....$123.28
Seaich, Wm. H.—National Surety Co.$2,777.00
Sheedy, Michael—C. H. Nicoll.....$184.30
Thkoinlk, Isidore—Lader Pub. Co.....$274.20
Thierry, Edw. M.—Lader Pub. Co.....$134.86
Thornton, Charles; Sadie Goldhamer, and Paul C. Goldhamer—J. D. McCarthy..$317.20
Timony, James A.—Edward Thompson Co., Inc.....$176.58
Waddell, James A.—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.....$182.81
Williams, W. M.—W. H. Orisby.....$1,120.38
Wheelock, Harry D.—Weaver Ebling Automobile Co.....$344.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Progress Club on Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street Bought From Haggin Estate for Apartment—Will Represent Over $2,000,000 Investment—Good West Side Market—Big Brooklyn Lease.

Fifth Avenue furnished the big feature in the realty market yesterday in the sale of the long vacant old Progress Club on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, and the interesting announcement was made that the buyers intend to erect a twelve-story apartment on the site, to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916. Coming so soon after the sale a short time ago of the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street for a similar structure, it is evident that investors believe that expensive apartment buildings on Fifth Avenue have not yet gone beyond the demand. This latest operation will be the third big apartment for the avenue, the first being the twelve-story house on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street erected a few years ago and which has been well rented.

The old Progress Club plot was purchased in 1902 by the late J. B. Haggin, who intended at the time to erect a residence, but the plan was never carried out, and a few years before his death last year Mr. Haggin bought the former Crocker house on the northeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue and remodeled it for occupancy. The old club site has now been sold by the estate of J. B. Haggin. It has a frontage of 100.5 on the avenue by 100 on the street.

The buying syndicate is represented by Herbert Lucas, the architect who designed the Marquand apartment at Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, the 1 Lexington Avenue apartment opposite Gramercy Park, 24 Gramercy Park, and 535 Park Avenue. He is preparing plans for the new building on the Fifth Avenue corner which will cost about $1,000,000. The property has been held by the estate at $1,500,000. It was assessed in 1914 for $840,000. The entire operation will represent an investment of over $2,000,000. The new apartment will be designed with one suite to a floor, and it will be of the highest type of construction combined with the best conveniences.

The sale of the property was closed through John L. Tonnele, Jr., of William A. White & Sons. The building will be erected by the Thompson-Starrett Company, and its management has been placed in the hands of Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

One Apartment Sold, Two Deals Pending.

One upper west side apartment house was disposed of to an investor yesterday and deals for two others were reported pending.

The property sold consists of the six-story elevator apartment house known as 400 Convent Avenue, occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of 147th Street.

It was sold by the Iona Home Construction Company to Ellen A. Stewart, who gave in exchange fifteen acres of land with a dwelling and outbuildings located on the Post Road in White Plains, Westchester County.

The combined properties aggregate in value about $350,000. John F. Harrington and Zittel & Son negotiated the trade.

It was reported that negotiations were also pending for the sale of Greyton Court, an eleven-story apartment at the south corner of 141st Street and Riverside Drive, owned by the 160 Broadway Holding Corporation.

The third deal involved Hudson Hall and Fulton Hall, six-story apartments at 324 to 328 West Ninety-sixth Street, owned by the Sause Realty Company, for which negotiations were also reported pending.

Ziegler Buys West Side Apartment.

While the buyer of the six-story apartment house at 517 to 523 West 111th Street, sold in the auction room by Joseph P. Day, was given as the plaintiff, it was learned that the real buyer was William Ziegler, Jr., who has been so active an investor in high-grade Park Avenue apartment houses. The 111th Street property covers a plot 100 by 100.11, and it was sold at foreclosure, brought against the receiver of the New York Real Estate Security Company to satisfy judgments with taxes aggregating over $171,000. It was bought on a bid of $120,000.

Investors Buying Flats.

August Karsten has purchased from Robert W. de Forest for investment 202 and 204 West Eighty-second Street, two five-story flats, each on a lot 19 by 102. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale. The property is assessed at $50,000.

Mrs. Hedwig Fibel has resold to a client of Harry H. Cohen 151 West 142d Street, a five-story flat and lot 27 by 99.11. This is the third sale of the property within a month. The buyer is an investor.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Mrs. L. B. Simpson sold to a client of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company 310 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling on a lot 19.8 by 100.

W. F. H. Armstrong has purchased from the Hazel Real Estate Company 153 Riverside Drive, a five-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the south corner of Eighty-eighth Street. The property was held at $80,000.

Gustave Mandelbaum has sold to a client of the William S. Anderson Company 232 East Sixty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.2 by 100.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. M. J. Silverman is the buyer of the new five-story flat house occupying a plot 100 by 70, on the northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Freeman Street, recently sold by Louis Kleban.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobis has sold for the Handy estate to A. Hamilton & Son a plot, 62.5 by 100, on the north side of Field Place, 60 feet west of Creston Avenue, for all cash. The same broker sold the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Field Place, adjoining the above plot, to A. Hamilton & Son about three months ago. It is now being improved with a five-story apartment house.

The Galveston Building Company, Philip Herschowski, President, sold to an investor 1,479 Hoe Avenue, a five-story twenty-five-family apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, between Jennings and 172d Street. A. L. Greilich, as attorney, represented the buyer.

The two five-story flats at 655 and 659 Fox Street, each on plot 40.7 by 125, have been sold by Unger & Watson, the first named for Alexander Blumenthal and Jeaun Magnes and the second for Julia Friedlander.

Brooklyn.

Saul C. Lavine has purchased six one-family houses, 1,113, 1,115, 1,125, 1,133, 1,135, and 1,137 East Fifteenth Street, 100 feet south of Avenue K, from the Penn Holding Company and the J. J. Lack Construction Company. Mr. Lavine resold 1,113, 1,125, 1,135 to Matthew W. Wood of Manhattan.

Arthur H. Strong has sold to Van Dyke Brooks of the Vitagraph Company of America the new Colonial bungalow on the southwest corner of Foster and Bedford Avenues, Flatbush, on a plot 52 by 100, including a private garage.

Leases Twelve Brooklyn Apartments.

An apartment house deal of more than average magnitude has just been closed in Brooklyn in the leasing by Isidore Zimmer of twelve four and five story apartment structures, including the entire block front on Eastern Parkway, covered by the seven buildings from 1,504 to 1,530 Eastern Parkway, two buildings at 458 to 468 Saratoga Avenue, and three at 1,809 to 1,813 St. John's Place. The lease has been taken from Sarah Goldman, executrix of the estate of Harry Goldman, and is for a long term of years. The property is valued at $300,000. The brokers in the transaction were Elmer Freund and Paul Axelrod.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to E. C. T. McShane of Manhattan a plot on the north side of Arleigh Road, between Netherwood Road and Park Road, Kensington-Great Neck, for a consideration of $7,000.

Work has already been commenced on the construction on the property of a hollow tile and stucco Colonial house from plans by Patterson & Dula, architects, for Mr. McShane's occupancy.

The Bayside National Bank has purchased as a site for a new home the property of James W. Cain, a lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Lawrence Boulevard and Bell Avenue. Tentative plans indicate an outlay of $30,000.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Union Avenue, to A. Mills, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Boulevard to M. C. Nathan

Part of Old Stern Building Leased.

Spear & Co. have leased for a long term of years for the estate of Isaac Stern the entire store and basement in the Stern Building, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, extending through to 9-19 West Twenty-second Street, containing an area of nearly 50,000 square feet, to Walker & Heisler, carpet and rug importers, for many years at 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street.

This lease is significant in the sense that another large, representative, mercantile house has located on Twenty-third Street since the removal of Stern Bros.

Commercial Leases.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased for Nathan Sobel the store and basement in 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street for a term of years to E. Hamburger & Co., dealers in office fixtures, located for several years past at 33 East Twentieth Street.

J. G. White & Co. have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 73 Warren Street to E. Mezzadri for a term of years; also the store and basement at 140-44 West Twenty-second Street to C. B. Barker & Co., Limited, for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman and Horner & Co. have leased for Robert B. Dula the property 4 and 6 West Thirty-seventh Street for a term of twenty-one years, with a privilege of two renewals. The net rental for the first twenty-one years aggregates nearly $300,000. The property leased is two six-story business buildings on a combined plot, 43 by 98.9 feet, and was recently purchased by Mr. Dula through Pease & Elliman from Edgar A. Levy. The lessee is the Four and Six West Thirty-seventh Corporation, composed of a group of Western investors. Pease & Elliman have been appointed agents for the property.

William A. White & Sons have leased the first, second, and third floors at 132-38 King Street, containing approximately 21,000 square feet of fireproof space, to L. Schepp & Co.

$64,000 Bronx Building Loan.

Smith & Phelps have placed a building loan of $32,000 each on the two five-story apartments to be constructed on the east side of Sherman Avenue, 141 feet north of 163d Street, for the Kingsley Contracting Company.

$160,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for three apartment houses to be erected on the north side of Lincoln Place, 321 feet east of Brooklyn Avenue, on a plot 167 by 100, for the T. E. Realty Company, Inc., as owners, to cost $160,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Aug. 6.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; adjourned to Aug. 12.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 228 to 232, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7; 3 four-story buildings; F. M. Warburg et al., trustees, against G. W. Tubbs; Stroock & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $129,052.47; taxes, &c., $5,548.95; to the plaintiff for $120,000.

111th St, 517-23 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisholm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $107,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55; to the plaintiff for $120,000.

125th St, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Eleanor Le Roy against Rocco D'Amico et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; B. M. L. Ernst, referee; due, $12,140.70; taxes, &c., $397.54; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By Samuel Marx.

85th St, 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; six-story flat and stores; Jacob Regenberg et al. against Dora Isaacson et al; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $3,358.25; taxes, &c., $765.40; subject to first mortgage of $25,000; to Max Jackel for $27,617.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 8x31.3x19.2x23.3x18.3, six-story loft and store building; H. E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $8,307.38; taxes, &c., $1,880.01; subject to first mortgage, $42,000.

84th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, one-story stable and three-story tenement; Bowery Savings Bank against Joseph Doelger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $19,414.63; taxes, &c., $2,277.59.

Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 50x85, vacant; Hart Levy against Philip Meyer et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; Carl Fehrman, Jr., referee; due, $718.55.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.2 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x93.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co et al.; R. L. Parker, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $13,476.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages aggregating $45,000.

28th St, 3 West, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 20x74.3x16...8x59x8.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry Burden, trustee, against E. A. Demarest et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Abraham Greenberg, referee; due, $10,000.21; taxes, &c., $487.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, n e corner of 29th St, for a sixteen-story loft, 74x100; George Backer Realty Co., 56 West 45th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost $500,000

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 157th St, for a six-story tenement, 103.7x159.3; Lehigh Building Corporation, 1 East 42d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost $200,000

171st St, s s, 339.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, for two five-story tenements, 71.6x33; One Seventy-one Building Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost $130,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 96th St, to a three-story store and office building; L. Mannbach et al., premises, owners; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost...$5,000

7th Av, 475, to a five-story store and loft; Mrs. J. K. Stafford, Imperial Hotel, owner; Shape & Bready, Inc., 220 West 42d St, architects; cost $5,000

Cook St, n s, 18 and 20, and New Chambers St, 57, to a five-story store and loft; W. H. Ihrig, 255 Washington St, owner; W. A. Kenny, 420 West 59th St, architect; cost.....$12,000

5th Av, s w corner of 35th St, to a eleven-story office building and store; Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 135 West 42d St, owner; C. F. Mink, 7 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 206-208, w s, 60.5 n of 69th St, 40x65, (foreclosure July 20;) Morton S. Coan, referee, to Mary A. Cudlipp, 70 West 97th St, July 22; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway $30,000

BROADWAY, 3,860 to 3,866, n e corner of 161st St, (5th,) 99.11x99.10, (foreclosure July 15;) Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, July 21; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St. $10,000

GREENWICH ST, 360 and 362, w s, 32.6x 60 to alley to Franklin St; Kenneth S. Weeks to Weeks Holding Co., Inc., 283 Elizabeth St, (mtg $10,500,) July 20; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row.....$100

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 959.7 ft e on curve from Broadway, runs s 245.1x e 150x n 173.6 and 147.4 to avenue, and w on curve 61.11 to beginning; Michael De Paolo to Ida V. Price, 1,650 Mt. Hope Av, (mtg $5,000,) all title, April 2; attorney, Thomas G. Price, 1,650 Mt. Hope Av $1

LENOX AV, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85; Eliza Kretsch, Lyndhurst, N. J., to Margaret Petroll, 1,900 Daly Av, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, July 20; attorney, W. E. Phelps, 435 East 149th St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 519, e s, 20.5 ft n of 48th St, 20x70; John M. Kyle to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 W. 87th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

SUTTON PLACE, 24, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, (foreclosure July 7;) Leander B. Faber, referee, to Edward J. Allen, 291 William St, East Orange, N. J., plaintiff, (mtg $9,000,) July 16; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St.....$1,000

1ST AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 26th St, runs w 100 x s 24.9 to n s 25th St, w x 125 x n 197.6 to s s 27th St, x e 130 x s 74.1 x w 5 x s 24.8 x e 100 to av x s 74 to beginning, (foreclosure July 20;) William F. Clare, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, July 21; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $175,000

7TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 34th St, 16.5x100; 7th Av, w s, 65.10 ft s of 34th St, 32.10x100; Estate James Gridley, Inc., to F. & L. Building Co., 45 W. 34th St, all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

7TH AV, 2,422-26, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; John W Cornish Construction Co. to Pasquale Angarold, 1,008 Franklin Av, Bronx, b. & s., (mtg $68,000,) July 20....$1

8TH ST, s s, 203 ft w of Avenue A, 25.10x97.6; Henry and Rebecca Miller to Sarah Miller, 120 St. Mark's Place, ½ part, (mtg $21,000,) all title, July 20; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$100

28TH ST, 228 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, (foreclosure July 20;) William F. Clare, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, July 21; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$15,000

90TH ST, n s, 188.7 ft w of 6th Av, 16.5x 60.6x145.9x91.6; F. & L. Building Co., to Estate James Gridley, Inc., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $590,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 535-37 West, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Jacob Bernardik to Fillmore Holding Co., 111 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $22,000,) July 21; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway $1

81ST ST, 111 East, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Rachel Hyman, widow, et al., individually and as executors of Gerson Hyman, to Bernhard Feifer, 109 E. 81st St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, July 19; address 127 E. 76th St.....$27,500

90TH ST, 114-116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, (foreclosure July 20;) Henry W. Unger, referee, to Eugene H. Rosenquest, at Country Club, Westchester, N. Y., et al., exr., &c., Charles E. Coddington, July 21; attorneys, Atwater & C., 43 Cedar St $42,000

114TH ST, 21 West, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Harold Simpson to Helene Matthies, 219 E. 94th St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, July 19; attorneys, Robson & Simpson, 27 Cedar St.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x 100.11; J. Frederick Enitz, Pleasantville, N. Y., to Grace H. Crane, 529 W. 186th St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

125TH ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x 100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to J. Frederick Entz, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $20,000,) b. and s., all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

212TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; City Investing Co. to Enwil Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 15; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.....$100

218TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; City Investing Co. to Enwil Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 15; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,082, e s, 25.4x93'6; Anna Monaghan to Eliz. Kelly, 2,082 Anthony Av, (mtg $3,500,) July 21; attorney, F. E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av.....$1

AVENUE C, s w corner of 2d St, 25x100, (Unionport;) Margaretha M. Brohmer to Joseph Stransky, 1,096 West Farms Road, July 16; attorneys, Neier & Van D., 160 Broadway $1

CLAY AV, 1,309, w s, 19.3x86.10; Mary Pape to Kunigunda Muller, 718 East 180th St, (mtg $5,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, w s, 200 ft n of Longwood Av, 80.8 x100; Realty & Commercial Co. to Charles Schatzkin, 1,805 Crotona Av., (mtg $37,000,) July 8; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$100

FREEMAN ST, 990, s s, 28.11x90.4; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Jacob B. Baum, Lawrence, L. I., July 16; attorney, A. L. Strasser, 100 Broadway $14,000

HUNTS POINT RD, being tract of land known as Greenbank, —x—; Charles D. Dickey to Mary W. D. Varnum, 362 52d St., ½ part, July 13; attorney, L. Tompkins McIlvaine, 52 William St.....$100

MACOMB'S ROAD, e s, 53.5 ft n of 172d St, 11x30.6x46.11x96.2; Morris B. Schurtz to Sophie C. Barg, 530 West 136th St, July 12; attorney, Paul Roth, 399 Willis Av.$1,000

PARK AV, 4,053, w s, 20.7x120; Vincenza Clemente et al. to Lizzie Wheat, 345 East 140th St, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins s e corner lot 65, map Morrisania, 50x136, being part lot 65, same map; Thomas D. Malcolm to Thomas D. Malcolm Constn. Co. 3,651 3d Av., July 21; attorney, Thomas D. Malcolm $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft s of Oakland Pl., 50x100; Marblin Constn. Co. to Leah Strisetska, 1,330 Franklin Av., (mtg. $33,000,) July 21; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 B'way. $1

STEBBINS AV, 1,302, e s, 25x110; Rudolph Shellenberger to Ellen Curry, North Hackensack, N. J., (mtg $14,000,) July 14; attorney, Ellen Curry, 114 Centre St. $250

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x45; Abraham Solomon, executor, to Isadorem Realty Co., 233 Broadway, July 16; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Isabella M. Meeks to Carrie P. Prentice, 961 Fox St, (mtg $17,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

180TH ST, 718 East, s s, 29.8x142,11; Kunigunda Muller to Mary Pape, 1,309 Clav Av, (mtg $8,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

236TH ST, s s, being Lot 16, Block 3,370, tax map; Isaac F. Cohen, (referee,) to Samuel Hollander, 236 W. 129th St, July 19; attorney, B. G. Oppenheimer, 277 B'way.....$900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Desbrosses St, 25x80; Charles W. Prelle to Julia E. Paulsen, Burlington, Vt., July 19, 1 year; attorneys, Coster & Theilusson, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 43d St, 22.4 x90; Percy A. Kirkwood et al. to John H. Foster, trustee, Paris, France, 5 years, July 20; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.

7TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 34th St, 49.2x100; F. & L. Building Co. to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, July 21, 3 years; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane...$100,000

185TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99; George J. Reiul to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, due as per bond $13,000

87TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; 87th St, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 87th St, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Bearnett Cohen to Charlotte Snyder, 501 10th Av, July 2, prior mtg $60,000, due as per bond; attorney, John J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway $5,000

83D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Marie G. Darmstadt to Carrie P. Sager, 142 Manhattan Av, prior mtg $27,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

125TH ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x 100.11; Title Trust to Lawyers Mtg. Co., Liberty St, due as per bond, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

212TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; Enwil Holding Co., Inc., to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, July 15, 5 years, two mortgages, each $85,000; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway.....$70,000

218TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; Enwil Holding Co., Inc., to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, July 15, 5 years; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway, two mortgages, each $85,000.....$70,000

218TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 42.6x 99.11; same to Hy. A. Blumenthal, 542 West 112th St, July 22, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address 238 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 46.7 ft e of 138th St, 26.7x75; also 138th St, s s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Frank & Sharpe et al., (exrs.,) to Charlotte M. Morris, 430 West 123d St, July 1, 5 years, 6 p. c., attorney, Charlotte M. Morris, 430 West 123d St.....$4,000

GRANT AV, s w corner of McClellan St, 156.6x100; Kovacs Construction Co. to Abr. C. Rothstein, 901 West 180th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) July 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

ELM PLACE, w s, 236.2 ft n of 189th St, 25.3x113.8; James J. Drez to Anna G. Ritch, 112 Mason St, Greenwich, Conn., (prior mtg $3,000,) July 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anna G. Ritch, 112 Mason St, Greenwich, Conn. $1,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft s of Oakland Place, 50x100; Leah Strisevska to Marbin Construction Co., 1,480 Washington Av, (prior mtg $33,000,) July 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row $6,000

TINTON AV, 785, s w corner of 158th St 100x45; Isadorem Realty Co., Inc., to David Steckler, 1,585 7th Av, prior mtg $40,000, July 19, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Ins. Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000

UNION AV, 333, w s, 18.9x100; Richard Butler to Abr. Wirtenberg, 138 4th Av, July 21, due as per bond; attorney, A. Wirtenberg, 138 4th Av.....$531

189TH ST, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, 29.3x 142.11; Mary Pape to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

218TH ST, s s, adjoining Lot 730, map of Wakefield, 50x114, being part of Lot 689, same map; Herbert Royal to Clara S. Dean, 84 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (prior mtg $3,500,) July 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 145, store and basement; Edw. J. Moore to Vincenzo Nardiello, 115 West Houston St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., Brooklyn $1,080

BROADWAY, n e corner of 143d St, store and basement; Samuel Bookman et al. to Jacob Mendell, 62 Rutledge St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from Oct. 15; attorney, J. L. Weinberger, 320 Broadway $2,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 5, all; Hy N. Goebbels to James Kalman, 879 Elsmere Place, 5 years, from May 1, 1915 .....$3,960

HOUSTON ST, 153 East, store and basement; Philip Pertgen to Meyer Milch, 3 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.....$840

2D AV, 10, store floor and basement; George Dolzauer to Tilly Smordinsky, 10 2d Av, 3 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 63 Park Row $1,200

28TH ST, 447 West, the land; Marie M. I. De Courval to Mary D. Dattwyler, 1,030 Union Av, 21 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Bayard L. Peck, 26 Liberty St..$625

38TH ST, 203 West, parlor floor; Charles Hendrie to Sue Hip Long, 203 West 38th St, 4 years, from Aug. 1, 1915.....$1,380

53D ST, 405 West, store and part of cellar; Fremont M. Jackson to Martin Barry, 405 West 53d St, 6 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Chris Schierioh, 776 9th Av....$780

Bronx.

138TH ST, 356 East, east store; Duncan A. Dobre, individually and executor, to Laura A. Jones, San Diego, Cal., and another, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Sussman, 33 Park Row.....$480 and $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; Adin G. Pierce Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$1,862

Bronx.

FOX ST, 1,034; Louis Sturtz against Jacob Goldfield and Henry Schroeder, owners and contractors $106.75

PROSPECT AV, 782; George M. Flogaus against Osserman & Gottlieb, owners; M. Minskoff, contractor $15

RYER AV, 2,004; Aristo A. Borner against Alice, Victor, Thomas, and Chesterman Muller, owners; A. R. Scharsmith & Co., contractors $319.50

140TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 83x 120.5; A. P. Dienet Co., Inc., against Hattie Kurtz Knight, Clara Christine Kurtz, and Harry P. Knight, owners; Harry P. Knight, contractor $671.29

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 930; Collins Wagner Mfg. Co. against Walter Von Erlenbell et al., Aug. 26, 1914.....$28.75

8TH AV, 930; Philip Mostow against same, Sept. 15, 1914.....$658.95

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, 28x64.3; Louis H. Kahn et al. against Augustus S. Hughes, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Foster & Cunningham.

LEXINGTON AV, 77; Amy A. C. Montague against Michael D. Ryan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Montague.

PARK AV, e s, 74 ft n of 109th St, 25.11x 80; Agnes W. Evans against Maria Duggan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Danzilo.

WATER ST, 347; East River Savings Institution against Jennie Golden et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

120TH ST, 108 East; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Malcolm R. Lawrence et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Roelker, Jr.

122D ST, 70 East; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Regina L. Reese et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

LOT 1,017, map of Village of Wakefield; P. James Bowen against George W. Burton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. V. Judge.

LOT 9, Block 21, map of Eden-vale Twenty-fourth Ward; Henry Isaacs against Dave Broder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar—At 2 P. M., Room 323 P. O. Building.
Discharges:

Charles J McFadden.	Vennette F. Pelletreau & Co.
Christopher D Murray.	George H Gardiner.
Albert Singer.	Harriet De Leeuw.
Heyman Bercowitz.	Waters-Colver Co.
Schinn & Greenberg.	Rubin Merlis.
William F. Messiter.	Abraham Levine & Simon Wien.
Thaddeus C Masteller.	Mollie Langerman.
Harry Bernstein.	Gloeckner & Co. (2.)
Sami Hoffman et al.	Wm H Rich & Son (3)
Meyer Hershkowitz.	Barnet Smalline.
Motions:	Samuel Cohen-Liberty Knitting Mills.
Hyman Sislowitz.	Isidore Judah Dienguth
Henry B Vyse & Co.	Louis Moore-Kornfeld, Inc.
Hyman Kahn.	Jose Casesa.
William C Cole.	Harold E Witteman.
Dayve De Boris De Waltoff.	Morris Feinstein.
Tilgve Bros.	
A L Scattergood. (2.)	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gough<Gough.	Baker<Reda.
Thomas<Sommers.	Sage<Hawke. (2.)
Hochstrasser<Neudewitz.	Rapp<Wolburg.
Re Wall St Exch Bldg Assn.	Union Bank of B'klyn<Tompkins.
Cohn<Cohn.	Goldberg<Goldman.
Eergar<Tilyou Realty Co.	Singer<Singer.
Re Fletcher.	Justice<Justice.
Fajans<88 W 59th St Co.	Leroy<Leroy.
Cook<Fagan.	Wolf<De Vaux.
Lane<Kopa.	Friedman<Spiro.
Ogle<Riley.	Kennealy<Mass Fire, &c, Co.
Van Loan<Carrabine.	Hasbrouck<Am Temperance L I Assn.
Marjasch<Merovitz.	Freeman<Bronx Nat Bank.
Re Turner.	Re Claremont Elec Supply, &c, Co.
Sturniolo<White.	Fines<Townsend.
Interstate Note, &c, Co<O'Coin.	Perry<Perry.
Brutto<J. Leopold & Co.	Re Knapp & French.
Gemso<same.	Hydrox Chem Co<N Y Food Prod Co.
Hronciok<Internat'l Motor Co.	Bernstein<Bernstein.
R H Motor Sales Co<Barnheimer.	Hirsch<Hirsch.
Wagner<Perlmutter.	Goldberg<Goldberg.
Danziger<Musical Mut P Union.	Hutchins<Hutchins.
Murray<Murray.	Re Norton.
Corp for the Relief of Widows, &c<Arnold.	Koster<Union Tr Co.
Ryan<Lashure.	Jacobs<Jacobs.
Horan<Belmont Iron Works.	Rockland Co Trust Co<Lucas.
Henning<203 West 68d St Corp. (2.)	Moju Rubber Plantation Dev Co<Hutter.
Berry<Brown.	Ditmars<McDermott.
Bowrod<Compach Rty Co.	Flynn<Woodle.
King<Dudley.	Cummings<Cummings.
Wood<same.	Re Brenner Talking Machine Co.
Senders<Saxt.	Pepper<Pepper.
Ventres<Zuelch.	Perlmutter<Lazofsky.
Hedges<Mountjoy.	Santry<Schnurmacher.
Averill<Hennessey.	Clark<Uhl.
MacDonald<Cassidy	Seymour<Wilgro Rty Co.
Int Sash & Door Co<Brill.	Alcock<Grannis & Warley Cont Co.
Walker<O J Gude Co.	De Coursey<R U Delaphana & Co.
Grushka<Furman.	Re Sullivan. (Kruger<Kruger.)
Re Wahl.	Krever<Rathowitz.
McClellan<Westchester Av Rapid Transit	Mange<Durrant.
Seidler<Saltzman.	Rothenberg<Konowitz.
MacClinton<MacClinton.	Goldenberg<Goldenberg.
Deutsch<Thornton.	Reid<Schiebler.
Schaefer<Schaefer.	Voorhees<Robinson.
	Snow<Snow.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Albert D Oppenheim.	Adelia O'N Austin.
Carrie M Whitcomb.	Amelia B Miller.
Leon Deutsch.	Irene Alexander.
Edward Tait.	Fannie Langsdorf.
Elisa J. Heplin.	Martin Engel.
Rebecca Ginsberg.	Francis Delafield.
	Frederick Gebhard.

TRIAL TERM—(June term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of James Gallraith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Irving Nat Bk<Dickstein.	Soanes<N E Nav Co.
NY Eve Post Co<Baldwin.	Ribeiro<same.
Hurley<Goldschmidt.	Williamson<NY, N H & H RR.
Bevans<Meagher.	Hall<same.
McClure<Cammann.	Laska<Harris.
Bendel<Einstein.	Moore<Weil.
Hanover Press<H Robertson & Co.	German-Am Ins Co<Peterson.
Maris Co<Eckert.	Assets Real Co<Pinkham.
Glasser<Balder.	Schneider<Levine.
Klein<Ricciteli.	Rosenwasser<Glickfeld.
Horn<De Arteago.	Allen<Horse Aid Socy.
Kramer<Shelby.	Cangialoci<Brady.
Convert<Tucci.	Schreiber<Matlack.
Goldstein<Sandfowitz.	Vogel Rty, &c, Co<Messbacher.
Wickers & Bros<Sheil.	Turkeltaub<Lenkowsky.
Hotel La Salle<Jackson.	Kaplan<Schmidt.
Stein<King.	
Muskow<Alberts.	
Schleifer<NY, N H & H RR.	

PART II.—Schmuck. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. — Atkins<Oussani — Percival H Gregory. Re Rose Tailoring Co—Richard F Weeks.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Rose Tailoring Co—James O Frank.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sara Barnett<Sybil Realty Co—Thomas L Hurley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until July 27.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions.

Siegelstein<Siegelstein.	Ludlam<Boland.
Solomon<Levin et al, (No. 1.)	Finken<Knauer et al.
Siegelstein<Levine, (No. 2.)	Benken<Davidson et al.
People ex rel Reder<Wayside Home.	Garner<Smith.
Re Seymour<Seymour.	Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Hoffman<Davis et al.	Schmaleke, Inc<Bloch.
Benson<Benson.	Stefane<Stefans.
Eppelsteto<Eppoleto.	Mauser<Jones.
Re 20th Av.	Eagen<Hartnett.
Re 52d St.	Rosenberg, Beckle<Rosenberg, Frank.
Sierman<Axis Benevolent Society.	Re W 8th St.
Molica, as adm'x<Doe.	Gottlieb<Schoenberger.
Rothchild<Rithchild.	Eldred, A.<Eldred, L.
Mundheim<Scharlach.	Aldent Corp<Doyle.
Driscoll<Healey.	Ford<Ford.
Underhill<Walin et al.	Ford<Ford.
Mazarin Dev Co<Mahnken Co et al.	Oyster Bay Land<Jones et al.
Lord & Taylor<Langreen.	Baumann et al<CNY.
	Re Guild.
	Gallagher<Nolan, Ann.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DUFFY, MARY, (April 4;) personalty, $480; all to Robert P. Green.

ENGEL, MARTIN, (details elsewhere).

RIDDELL, GEORGE, (no petition;) all to sister-in-law, Elizabeth Riddell.

SULLIVAN, MARY F., (July 22, 1909;) personalty, $850; realty, $12,000; all equally to sons, Dennis B., Michael and Joseph F.

SULLIVAN, MATTHEW, (Feb. 12, 1912;) personalty, $500; all to nephew, Michael.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Following transfers and changes in assignment in the cavalry arm are ordered:

To the 15th Cavalry, Aug. 15:

Col. W. A. Shunk, attached to the 7th; Lt. Col. Farrand Sayre, 7th; Majors F. M. Caldwell and S. G. Jones, 8th, and F. C. Marshall, 11th.

Chaplain J. M. Moose, 8th; Captains of 8th: F. A. Barton, W. G. Sills, P. A. Murphy, A. C. Gillem, R. S. Fitch, C. F. Martin, M. V. Mumma, E. Calvert, E. Palmer, J. S. E. Young, F. Mowry, and R. Sterrett, and J. T. Conrad, 3d, and L. W. Oliver, 12th.

1st Lts. of 8th: A. W. Smith, D. R. Rodney, J. H. Dickey, W. N. Hensley, Jr.; F. T. Dickman, C. C. King, F. K. Chapin, W. D. Geary, and W. L. Moose, Jr.; 11th Cav.: S. O. Elting and D. A. Robinson; 3d Cav., L. W. McIntosh, and G. W. De Armond, and H. W. Wagner, 8d Cav.

2d Lts. 8th: J. A. Warden, N. Butler Brisco, J. Plassmeyer, Jr.; E. R. Van Deusen, G. W. McClelland, J. F. Wall, H. L. C. Jones, D. Beach, A. C. Fallgant, and J. H. Woodberry; 10th, H. C. Applington, and 6th, J. C. R. Schwenck and W. P. J. O'Neill.

Following to 8th Cav., effective Aug. 15:

From 15th Cav.: Majors G. T. Langhorne and W. T. Johnston; Chaplain W. W. Brander; Captains: G. C. Barnhardt, H. R. Hickok, G. W. Kirkpatrick, G. Vidmer, C. H. Conrad, Jr.; L. E. Eltinge, G. W. Moses, W. Dean, R. Kennedy, J. A. Wagner, R. E. Going, and B. Lear, Jr.

1st Lts.: R. F. Tate, E. J. Pike, R. L. Collins, R. Butler, J. Cocke, H. C. Tatum, I. S. Martin, W. W. Overton, S. S. Foster, and W. H. Davies. And following 2d Lts.: C. St. C. McNeill, G. S. Patton, Jr.; E. N. Hardy, W. A. Raborg, W. M. Modisette, S. W. Cramer, Jr.; R. O. Annin, T. Barnes, Jr.; R. S. Harris, T. H. Rees, Jr., and R. D. McDonald. And Veterinarians R. J. Stanclift and W. R. Grutzman.

The officers transferred to the 15th Cav., who are within the continental limits of the United States and not under other orders, will join that regiment on date specified. Such household effects as they may desire to take to the Philippines will be sent to San Francisco, to be shipped to Manila on first available transport.

Officers transferred to 15th Cav., who are in the Philippine Department, will be assigned to duty by the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., until arrival of that regiment at its station or stations in that department, when they will join that regiment. Those officers transferred to 8th Cav., who are in the United States and not under other orders, will join that regiment upon its arrival at its station or stations in United States. They will be assigned to duty by the Department Commander until such time as may be necessary to join their regiment. Troop officers will be assigned to troops by their respective Regimental Commanders.

Lt. Col. C. H. Muir, 27th Inf., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at once and report to President of the General Court-martial there as a witness; then to his station.

Maj. G. D. Guyer, 16th Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. R. E. Smyser, 15th Cav., to 18th Cav., effective Aug. 15.

Following are relieved from assignment to 18th Cav., effective Aug. 15: Lt. T. M. Reagan and 2nd Lt. K. S. Bradford.

Following are transferred from 15th Cav. to regiment indicated, Aug. 15: 1st Lts. W. A. McCain, to 12th Cav., and C. L. Stevenson, to 14th Cav.

Orders of April 24, transferring 2nd Lt. E. W. Burr, 9th Cav., to the 8th Cav., is revoked. He is transferred to the 7th Cav., Aug. 1, and will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5 for Manila and join 7th Cav.

Col. G. T. Morgan, 15th Cav., is attached and Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, 15th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cav., Aug. 15. They will join the 8th Cav. on its arrival in United States and remain on duty with that regiment until arrival of 7th Cav., when they will join it.

Col. F. C. Johnson, now attached to 15th Cav., is attached to 8th Cav., Sept. 15. He will join the 8th Cav. on arrival in U. S.

Capt. B. F. Disque, 8th Cav., is transferred to the 15th Cav., Aug. 15. On his arrival in the Philippines he will report to commanding General Philippine Department for duty pending arrival of 15th Cav.

Capts. G. P. Tyner and C. W. Cole, 15th Cav., are transferred to 14th Cav., Aug. 15.

Capt. J. J. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duty, is detailed as a member and Recorder of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, appointed Feb. 20, 1912, to consider and report on matters relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of engineer troops, vice 1st Lt. J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

Capt. V. L. Peterson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C.

1st Lt. J. W. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, from assignment to and from duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers, Sept. 10, and then report to commandant of Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty at that school.

Capt. C. C. Gee, Corps of Engineers, after arrival in United States after any leave granted, to Jacksonville, Fla., take station there, and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty.

1st Lt. J. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, to Wilmington, N. C., take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Major B. Winship, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Southern Department, and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth and report about Aug. 10 to commandant Army Service Schools for duty.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps: Maj. W. N. Bispham, from Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Aug. 1, then to Texas City, for duty with 2d Div., with station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Maj. M. A. W. Shockley, from duty with Division of Militia Affairs, Aug. 1, then to Ft. Leavenworth Army Service Schools for duty; and Maj. E. R. Ruffner, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., Sept. 1, then to this city and report to Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for instructions and assignment to duty as Inspector Instructor with the Sanitary Troops of the organized militia.

Leaves: Capt. W. H. Moncrief, Medical Corps, one month; Capt. C. C. Pulis, Field Artillery, two months; 2d Lt. R. F. Hyatt, 7th Cav., one month, and Col. J. R. Williams, retired, one month.

Navy.

Commander W. J. Terhune, Charleston, S. C., yard, to treatment Washington, D. C., Naval Hospital.

Lt. S. H. Lawton, the Texas, to temporary duty the St. Louis.

Pay Director J. N. Speel, retired.

Chief Mach. O. T. Purcell, the Brooklyn, to the Kansas.

Machinists: E. A. Healy, to New York yard; J. M. Berlin, N. Y. yard, to Asiatic Station, via the Brooklyn; C. Hathaway, Newport News Shipbuilding Works, Va., Aug. 16, to the Brooklyn, and S. Koslow, the Illinois, to temporary duty Philadelphia yard.

Pay Director S. Rand, retired, died at Washington, D. C., July 12.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Flusser at President Roads; Preston at Boston Yard; Maryland at Mare Island; Vixen at Boston; Callao at Shamoen; Georgia at Rockland; Dupont at Portland, Me.; Aylwin at Newport; Dolphin at Eastport, Me., and the Des Moines at Alexandria.

Sailed: Parker, New York yard for final trials; Wyoming and Arkansas, Newport for Point Judith; Brutus, Guantanamo for Charleston; Marblehead, San Francisco for Sausalito; Dorothea, Cleveland for Put-in-Bay, Ohio; Caesar, Beirut for Alexandria, and the Colorado and Hector, Guaymas for La Paz.

City Property

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Real Estate at Auction.

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Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage, foreclosure imminent. X 296 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$7,000.—Bona-fide bargain, no fake; Lincoln Road, close to Bedford Av.; beautiful neighborhood; worth $10,000; quick action imperative. Open Sundays by appointment. John Reis Co., 806 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach Ln.

Eight-room, detached, one-family house; all improvements; good neighborhood; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; owner leaving city. 88 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Fort Wadsworth, 32 Grant St., (near Fingerboard Road.)—New two-family dwelling, 14 rooms; steam heat. Send for descriptive card. Murray's, Lexington Av., (111th.)

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Two private dwellings to lease for a term of years; 10 rooms, bath, and laundry; verandas; rent, $75. Address Owner, 577 W. 161st St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, N. Y. T. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 3 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 23 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; writ or phone 8876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.

Seven rooms, bath, range, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. Park Villa, Box 87 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

WILL YOU BUY A NICE HOUSE at East Orange, splendidly located, at a Big Bargain—in fact, a Sacrifice? Urgent need of cash in my business necessitates it. Corner house, 9 rooms, with beautiful lawn, 60x100; ample room for garage; only couple minutes' walk from Grove St. station of the Lackawanna R. R.; worth $15,000; only small first mortgage of $5,000, at 5 per cent.; an unusual opportunity to secure a desirable property at a sacrifice owing to business reverses. Write or call on Owner, Room 206, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, open heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school; good place for any line business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desire to lease, with option to buy, country place, 10 acres up; all improvements; fine outlook; within hour. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Adults desiring refined home telephone 1170 Coney Island.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Desk room to sublet. Apply Room 515, Wilson Building.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$20, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone 8970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, } 2-3 Rooms, Bath, &
225-229 W. 99th St., } Kitchenette, $30-$45 up;
near Broadway. } 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; prons, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

85th St., 256 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Corner, southwest exposure, Summer, 840 West End Av. (Mornings.) Geo. A. Kelly.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms. Phone Schuyler 7109.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 842, near 123th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY. REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

54th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

Fine Apartments.—Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

136th, 801 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6 & 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 233 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; subway.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 82 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway. —Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; Audubon; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one, $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St.; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable cool rooms, excellent table; electricity; beautiful Summer location; table guests; references.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

57TH, 47 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, $7; two connecting housekeeping, $4; front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, $7; others adjoining bath, $5; electricity.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free baths and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 285, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Neatly furnished, newly renovated, airy, large, small rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity; telephone; $2, $5.

9TH, 82 WEST.—Large and small, pleasant rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Airy double room; running water; $5; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; reference; reasonable.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gard

WARDEN HAYES QUITS BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Dr. Davis Says He Will Retire at End of Five Months' Leave of Absence.

SURPRISE TO INVESTIGATORS

Commissioner Defends "Cooler" as Punishment for Prisoners Who Are Unruly.

Patrick Hayes, long Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, will retire from active service at the end of the year. The Warden has applied for leave and on Monday he will start for the Pacific Coast on a leave of absence that will be extended until the time of his retirement. This was announced yesterday to the State Prison Commission by Dr. Katherine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections.

The announcement came as a surprise to the Prison Commission, and some of them charged Dr. Davis with not having been frank with them, for they said if the retirement had been known before the commission would not have investigated the penitentiary. Commissioner Ward asked that the investigation be terminated at once, but he was outvoted.

Miss Davis was the principal witness examined yesterday by the commission at its inquiry into conditions at Blackwell's Island. For three hours she practically dominated the hearing. Most of the time she walked about the room questioning the Commissioners or stating her views on prison work. She told the stenographer what to omit and told the reporters at the press table what they were to consider confidential. At one point in her examination she shook her head at the commission and remarked: "I don't think you men have the slightest idea of the care of prisoners."

Plans for Reorganization.

Two prisoners had just finished telling how the Warden had had a fifty-pound hose turned upon them when Dr. Davis arrived. They were hustled from the room. As soon as Dr. Davis took the stand Mr. Wade explained the commission was not seeking to embarrass her, but to co-operate with her.

"Permit me to make a statement," said Miss Davis. "I would like to tell you that we have made plans for a reorganization of the island. I know there are many things wrong here. In the first place the physical limitations are against us, and in the second place we are working under the Civil Service. Since I came into office I have discharged a Warden, a physician who transgressed until he nearly came within the law, a trained nurse, and I can't tell how many keepers. I have now some 700 individuals, and most of them are of the old school. I am, I assert, a conservative radical. Changes have to be made slowly. I have tried to conduct an educational campaign, and I have been reorganizing slowly. Here I have to move slowly. Warden Hayes is of the old school. I believe him to be a man of honesty and sincerity. I don't believe he is brutal. He is a man more than 70 years old, and he has been in the employ of the city since he was 17 years old. I want to stand by him until he retires."

"Do you approve all of his work?" broke in Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, the Saugerties member of the commission.

"I decline to answer that," was the reply in an angry tone.

Dr. Davis then announced the proposed retirement of the Warden. His successor will have to be chosen from the Civil Service list, a fact that Dr. Davis said had prevented her from getting one of the best prison men in the State as head of the penitentiary. She said she had even gone to the commission and asked for permission to get an efficient man.

Would Bar Newspapers.

"Do you oppose the prisoners having the newspapers?" Mr. Wade asked.

"I am opposed to the daily papers in prison. It is a mistake to let the prisoners have them. The magazines I see no objection to. With all due respect to my friends connected with the press, the newspaper today is a lesson in crime. Take the Holt case, and see how the newspapers printed in detail the making of a bomb. In a prison the men have plenty of time to discuss these things, and they do discuss them. I found the same condition prevailed at the Bedford Reformatory when I was there."

Questioned by Dr. Diedling, Dr. Davis deplored the lack of laundry facilities, as well as insufficient appropriations to properly carry on the administrative work. She told how the kitchen and dining rooms had been reorganized and the dark cell punishment done away with. She then went into the subject of turning the fifty-pound pressure hose on prisoners as a punishment. She said that when Warden Hayes told her what he had done she told him never to employ that method of punishment again.

"Do you indorse Warden Hayes?" asked Dr. Diedling.

"To this extent," she replied. "He has done the best he knows how, and I respect any man who does that. I do not believe he countenanced the brutal treatment of prisoners. When men won't go to the isolation cells when ordered they must be made to obey even though the heavens fall."

"Did you ever find anything that warranted Hayes's removal?"

"No, or I would have removed him."

Diseased Not Separated.

It was the question of the separation of the diseased from the healthy that made Commissioner Davis send for Dr. Louis R. Effler, the prison physician. He repeated that there had never been until very recently a movement to separate tubercular men from well men.

"They are never locked up together?" asked Dr. Davis.

"Yes," said the doctor, but he added he never locked any man up. This condition, it was testified, was impossible now as the necessary examinations were being made. The Commissioner said that since January fifty patients had been sent to Hart's Island, and she added that only Tuesday $2,000 for hospital equipment had been cut from an appropriation.

"Don't you think a good capable manager would shout and keep pressing until help came?" asked Mr. Wade.

"I shouted until I was hoarse. It seems to be a matter of policy. I know how to economize, but I can't do the impossible. It is the same proposition that Charities Commissioner Kingsbury is up against. The population we care for has increased 50 per cent. and the appropriation 4 per cent. You talk about this little thing that can be done and that little thing, but it is the little things that count up. I figured that the cost of postage to allow an extra letter a day would amount to $7,000 in a year. Can the commission tell me what to cut? Segregation is necessary, but it takes time.

"We know your difficulties," said Commissioner Ward at one point, "but we feel this institution could be better administered. Do you believe in Warden Hayes's system of sending men to the cooler until their spirits are broken?"

"Not until the prisoner's spirit is broken, but until he behaves," said Dr. Davis. "Yes, I approve of it. The time he stays is up to the prisoner."

She complained because of the investigation at this time, as it took a year to recover good discipline after an investigation. After the last hearing, she said, the prisoners had given three cheers for Tannenbaum, whom they believed responsible for the investigation.

Before she left the stand Dr. Davis said she had been afraid to attempt too radical changes, and the prisoners had not looked with favor on a plan of self-government. She added it would be practically impossible to attempt radical changes with men of the old school of prison discipline. She discussed with Mr. Hurd the practicability of building a fence between the correction part of the Island and the City Hospital, so as to give the prisoners more chance of open-air exercise.

"Gunmen and gangsters are sent here, and some expect to rule them with love and kindness. The men sent here are of a worse class than those sent to the State penitentiary."

The hearing will be resumed today.

TO ABDUCT MORMON CHIEF.

Bandits Threaten to Hold Smith for $100,000 Ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—The threatened abduction of Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, in Salt Lake City, to the Jackson Hole country, in Wyoming, where a ransom of $100,000 was to be demanded for his release by the three daylight robbers who held up 125 tourists in Yellowstone Park on July 9, has caused the Federal authorities here to adopt extraordinary measures for his safety.

News of the contemplated abduction first reached Roy O. Sampson of the Department of Justice and his assistant, J. W. Melrose, two months ago, but the matter later was dropped by the Federal authorities.

The abduction, however, of E. A. Empey, a wealthy cattleman, from his ranch at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Saturday last, presumably by the three Yellowstone Park bandits, and his release on Wednesday upon the payment of a $6,000 ransom, caused the authorities to renew their interest in the matter.

According to reports received by the Federal authorities, the abduction of Smith was to follow closely after the abduction of Empey.

CUTS THROAT IN COURT.

Franz Steinhauser Had Been Acting Queerly in Hoboken.

While a suit of the Bell Telephone Company against a subscriber was being argued in the First District Court of Hoboken before Judge Herrick yesterday, several women in the chairs screamed, and court attendants saw a man rise and slash his throat with a razor. Policeman Russell was thrown to one side, and the man had slashed himself several times before he was pinned to the floor.

After he had been removed to St. Mary's Hospital he revived temporarily and said he was Franz Steinhauser of 89 Adams Street. He took a room at that address two days ago, but nothing further is known of him. Neighbors believed he was the man who telephoned to a police station on Wednesday night from a drug store that there was a riot in the neighborhood and brought a squad of reserves, who found there was no trouble. All in the courtroom said he was a stranger to them. It was said at the hospital last night he could not live for more than a few hours.

PROVE PELLAGRA'S CAUSE.

Due to Excess of Starchy Food, Federal Expert Says.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—Dr. Joseph Goldberger, in charge of pellagra research work for the Public Health Service, announced tonight that experiments conducted at the Georgia and Mississippi State sanitariums have confirmed the theory that pellagra is caused by eating too much starchy food.

According to Dr. Goldberger, experiments have proved the theory conclusively. He added that it had been determined that the disease was not contagious.

"While pellagra is more prevalent in the South than in the North, there is just as much a possibility of the reverse," said Dr. Goldberger, "except for the fact that Northern people eat more meat and other non-starch foods than do the people of the South."

CITY ENGINEER A SUICIDE.

William B. Taylor Shoots Himself to Death in Boarding House.

Special to The New York Times.

William B. Taylor, a civil engineer employed in the New York Sewer Department, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head in his room in the home of Mrs. Emeline B. Cornwell, where he boarded, in North Pelham.

Taylor, who was 54 years old, a widower, with two children, went to his room after breakfast, saying he intended to shave. Shortly afterward Mrs. Cornwell heard a shot and found Taylor lying on his bed. The bullet had gone through his head from the right temple and was found in the wall. It is said that Taylor suffered from Bright's disease.

FELLED BY ROBBER IN PARK.

Law Clerk Taken to Hospital with Broken Skull.

Martin Sternberg, a law clerk, of 556 St. Paul's Place, in the Bronx, was taken to Harlem Hospital late last night with a possible fracture of the skull, inflicted by a man in Central Park who sprang from behind a bush and struck him.

Sternberg and Henry Laiken of 42 East 104th Street were sitting on a bench when two men, thought to have been robbers, jumped from behind the bench and knocked Sternberg unconscious. The two men ran when Laiken blew a police whistle.

THREAT OF SERMON CLOSES 7 SALOONS

The Rev. D. D. Irvine Calls Owners Before Him After Night Visit to Their Resorts.

PILOTED BY A DRUNKEN MAN

Minister Who Made the Round at Bayshore, L. I., in Disguise, Bans Women Cabaret Performers.

Rumors reached the Rev. D. D. Irvine, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bayshore, L. I., last week that hotel cafés in Bayshore were running after the legal closing time, holding cabarets and selling liquor to minors and intoxicated men. He decided to make some personal observations.

Buying a false mustache and a set of bushy whiskers, he affoested the lower part of his countenance, which is ordinarily clean-shaven, smeared make-up around his eyes to make himself look dissipated, put on old clothes, and practiced a lurch before the mirror. After satisfying himself that he would pass in any standard barroom, he left his home on Sunday morning shortly after midnight.

At about 1 o'clock he scraped an acquaintance with a drunken man who had spent his last cent. It was easily arranged that they should have a few drinks together, the minister furnishing the money and the intoxicated man the local knowledge and personal connections.

They went to bar after bar. The minister worked his stage stagger and a husky voice on the lookouts, but it was unnecessary, because his companion was widely known and welcome, with his friends, in Bayshore cafés at any hour. Nobody gave a second glance at the barnstorming properties on the minister's face.

It was an affair of conscience with the investigator that he should be a witness, but not a too realistic participant, and he solved that difficult problem by ordering bottles of beer, which he carried out with him, unopened. In this way he was conducted safely by his guide through seven of the resorts of Bayshore.

The next day he wrote a sermon on what he had seen, and at first he intended to deliver it. He decided, however, to adopt a different course and yesterday he assembled in his study the proprietors of all the places he had visited and read them the sermon. He said he would deliver it, unless they all promised to close thereafter at the time fixed by law, to sell no more liquor to minors and intoxicated men, and to dismiss all their women cabaret performers. These terms were instantly accepted, and the sermon was locked up in the minister's desk. He says, however, that he will deliver it the first time that he learns of any further violations of the saloon laws in Bayshore.

DIED AS PALMIST PREDICTED

Atlantic City Police Decide Missing Clerk Was Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—James J. Callahan of Springfield, Mass., lost his life in the surf, the authorities decided tonight, when a long search for the missing man failed to disclose his whereabouts.

Callahan, who had been employed by E. H. Elbertson of the Commercial Hotel as manager, was last seen bathing yesterday forenoon by friends. He failed to reclaim his clothes at the bathing establishment he patronized.

Details of the disappearance were kept as secret as possible to prevent unnecessary worry to his aged mother in Springfield, who just celebrated her ninetieth birthday, and it was feared that the shock would prove fatal to her.

Callahan had been in Atlantic City for some time, but he took his first ocean dip here yesterday, as he said he feared death by drowning, as prophesied to him by an amateur palmist at his home shortly before he came to this city.

RICH BOY UP AS COW THIEF.

Jersey Farm College Student Said to Have "Notions" About a Dairy.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 22.—A wealthy young student at the New Jersey Agricultural College, Guy Happersett, was arrested today, charged with stealing a cow. Happersett, it is said, has "notions" about starting a dairy farm and wanted the cow to begin with.

It was from the farm of Constable Job Codington that the animal was stolen, on Wednesday, and it was found many miles away, on the farm of Henry Sebring, whose son was a college mate of Happersett, after a four-hour search by Constable Codington and Detective Totten. Happersett, the authorities were informed, had led the cow himself all the way from one farm to the other, taking six hours for the trip.

CITY INQUIRY IN SIGHT.

Senator Brown, Chairman, Talks of Extravagance and Waste.

The Joint Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into New York City's finances met yesterday morning at the Hotel Lorraine and elected Senator Elon R. Brown Chairman and Assemblyman William J. Mair Vice Chairman. A subcommittee, consisting of the Chairman and Senator Cromwell and Assemblyman Stoddard, was appointed to select counsel. The appropriation voted by the Legislature is $25,000.

"It is unfortunate if New York City has the idea that it is the intention of the committee to further the political interests of any group or individual," said Senator Brown. "I disclaim that, not formally, but actually and emphatically. The committee has been appointed on account of the charges made that the tax burden of New York City is imposed by the Legislature. It is the impression of the committee that the burdens of the New York tax chart are purely of local creation, and the blame, if any, lies with the machinery of the City Administration."

After the committee had adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Senator Brown amplified his statement and said:

"While State officials are subject to the penalties of the law for incurring expenditure for any purpose in excess of moneys appropriated therefor, I find in the City of New York unlimited authority to exceed appropriations by making temporary loans. If it is necessary to give to a municipality wider and more extensive powers in the matter of the use of appropriations and the incurring of debt than is given to the State Government, the reasons therefor should be made plain. The limitations upon the State expenditures have been most efficient in preventing extravagance and the growth of the State debt.

"Much information has come to me of the readiness on the part of persons interested in the City of New York to present evidence as to specific items of extravagance and waste. It will not be the purpose of the committee to prejudge this evidence, to assume that wrong has been done, but the fullest opportunity will be given for its presentation and for such ample explanation from those responsible as they desire to make, to the end that a just and not a prejudiced judgment may be arrived at in relation to any action by the present or past administration of the city."

RUNS AWAY GARBED AS BOY.

Movie Picture Prompts Girl to Adopt Disguise.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—Putting into practice a moving picture she had witnessed a week ago, Melina Rasche, a 16-year-old high school girl, of 121 Fourth Avenue, ran away from home last Sunday and cutting her hair short and donning a suit of her brother's clothes, successfully posed as a boy until she was picked up today by two detectives.

Last Monday morning, Mrs. Andrew Rasche, who discovered her daughter's disappearance when the girl failed to come down stairs for breakfast, notified the police and a search that extended to Philadelphia was instituted. When the girl was stopped today by the detectives, who thought her a rather effeminate looking "boy," she admitted her identity.

"I saw a picture in the movies last week of how a girl dressed up as a boy and got away with it," she told Captain John Tracey, today, "and I thought I could do it myself, but I guess I didn't know how to act."

Recorder Carroll sentenced her to the county jail for ten days, during which time he will ascertain if it is advisable to commit her to a home.

Mrs. Hitchcock's Gems Still Missing

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 22.—Mrs. Oliver N. Hitchcock, mother-in-law of Governor Whitman, said this morning that she was still without information relative to the jewelry stolen from her on July 10. She had heard it was to be returned but not from any one in authority. Sheriff Charles Odell said he did not know that the jewelry had been found.

VETERAN KEEPS HIS PUNCH.

Knocks Down and Disarms Highwayman, Though 80 Years Old.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 22.—Irwin Reich, a veteran of the civil war, who is 80 years old, put to flight today a young highwayman who sought his watch and money.

The veteran takes a walk every morning. Today he had reached Marble Hill, about two miles from Phillipsburg, and was sitting by the roadside enjoying the scenery when a young man approached him armed with a long iron chisel. He told the veteran to hand over his belongings. Instead of doing so, Reich arose, made for the highwayman and with a right-hand swing on the jaw dropped him to the ground. Before he could get up the veteran had disarmed him. When the veteran let him regain his feet the highwayman ran.

20 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Motorman's Leg Broken When Cars Meet Near Atlantic Highlands.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 22.—One man was seriously injured and a score of men, women, and children were badly shaken this afternoon in a rear-end collision of two trolley cars on the line between this resort and Highlands.

John Roberts of Keyport, motorman on the trailer, suffered a broken leg and serious lacerations and contusions of the body. He is at the Long Branch Hospital in a serious condition. The passengers on the lead car were thrown from their seats.

The Dukes Buy In Granite Co.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 22.—The quarry and other property of the Pompton Pink Granite Company were sold at public auction today for $15,000 by order of the receiver, to J. C. Thorn of 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, representing J. B. and B. N. Duke. Mr. Thorn could not tell what disposition would be made of the plant.

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT A BROADWAY INSTITUTION



In Name and Fame

In the city of notable restaurants, Churchill's has won such a commanding position of pre-eminence as to have become an *institution*, unique in reputation, unequalled in popularity.

While creating a new era in restaurant entertainment through the superior merit of its *Cabaret Unique*, Churchill's has at the same time provided an unexcelled a la carte service for dinner, and a delightful *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*

And so Churchill's has become famed for its *cuisine*, as well as for its entertainment, atmosphere and appointments.

CHURCHILL'S
BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TOMORROW and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TOMORROW 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | World's Greatest Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
2ND YEAR IN NEW YORK
TWIN BEDS

A DAY AT THE SHORE
'Phone today, Rector 3093, for ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM.
Prepared specially for Visitors.
Edgemere Crest Auction, Tomorrow.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TOMORROW 2:30.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15.
BERNE TROUPE | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Nell McKinley, 10 Other Acts. | 25c, 35c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75. FRITZI SCHEFF MYSTERIA MORTON & MOORE, Will Rogers, Courtney Sisters, Avon Comedy 4,etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Entirely New Edition. The Great BURLESQUE Mat. Today BEHMAN SHOW

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Mason & Keeler, Law Dock-stader, Charles & Henry Rigoletto, Dooley & Sales, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. On Her Wedding Night—The Goddess. Beg'g Sunday—"MY LOST ONE."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. LAURA HOPE CREWS in "THE FIGHTING HOPE." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

$45 PER WEEK 2 Persons Room Private Bath & Meals
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Parkway
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. 200 rooms, 75 private baths, hot and cold running water in rooms, every convenience; surf bathing. Special Terms to Families.

$7 Special Week-End Rate Sat'y Dinner to Monday Aft. Breakfast, ROOM AND MEALS
Write for Booklet.

NED WAYBURN'S Seaside Diversion, "SPLASH ME" Twice Nightly, 7:30 & 11:00. No Adm. Charged.
Special Shore Dinner Noon to 10 P.M. $2

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway Station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Cold Buffet
Appetizing individual cold specialties during Luncheon and Dinner. Help yourself!

RECTOR'S
THE 6 MOST BEAUTIFUL RESTAURANT IN AMERICA

The great variety of foods; the many original special "dishes," prepared under the direction of a world-famous chef; a highly efficient service; unusually pleasant surroundings; excellent music and superior entertainment—combine to make a visit to Rector's always enjoyable.

The Casinos, the greatest Spanish dancing act in the world, every night at Rector's.

RECTOR'S GRAND BALLROOM OPENS AT 8 P. M.

Only really comfortable ballroom in the city. Naturally cooled by breezes from broad, open windows on all sides. Artist musicians furnish the latest music. A perfect floor. Four of the best dancing acts in America to entertain you between ballroom dances. Free to Rector's guests.

Telephone your Reservations—Bryant 3200

BROADWAY, 48th St. & 7th Ave.

RADNOR


THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO.
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HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce.
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MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 57th St. 2588 Greeley

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
300 Rooms with Bath Rates, $3 and up.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical Improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees."
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS.
39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
109TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

RESTAURANT-GRILL 20 EAST 42D STREET Near Fifth Avenue
Daly's
"You will enjoy dining here."

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 50c
Tea with Waffles 30c
Club Dinner 75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery Miss Tucker, 22 East 38th Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Ave. and 59th St., New York
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up
The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
Cuisine Unequalled—Charges Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

HOTEL Continental
"Centre of New York's Activities."
Phone BRYANT 4220
BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
300 Rooms with Private Baths
Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room.
H. S. DUNCAN.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 3040—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $3.00 PER DAY.

On a Rising Market
Blue Serge Suits
at $16.50

This news item appeared in yesterday's papers.

AY, JULY 22, 1915.

HIGHER PRICES FOR WOOLEN GOODS

These Were Shown at the Openings of Different Manufacturers Yesterday.

FOREIGN ORDERS A FACTOR

One Purpose of Rise Said to be to Hold Business Secured Before the Opening.

The American Woolen Company opened up yesterday Department 1, Division A, consisting of staples, which include serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, French backs, &c., and Department 3, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and Venetians. In the low-priced goods advances are as high as 35 per cent., and the pivotal serge number [illegible]

The Hart Schaffner & Marx fine Blue Serge Suits we're offering at the special price of $16.50 were $28, $25, $22.50 and $20.
Why say more?

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. } Open
Broadway, corner 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

Special—
Men's
Pajamas
$1.20
Friday and Saturday Only.

They come in Madras, mercerized stripes, Jacquard effects, silk trimmed crepe and plain colors in mercerized pongee.

Regularly $2 and $2.50; Friday and Saturday—$1.20

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
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} Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.


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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat lower temperature today; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,000. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY TOLD THAT WE STAND FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, TO BE MAINTAINED 'WITHOUT COMPROMISE AND AT ANY COST'; ANY FURTHER OFFENSE WILL BE 'DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY'

WILSON LOOKS TO DEFENSES

Calls for Full Reports on the Condition of the Army and Navy.

GETS ADVICE OF EXPERTS

Intends That the Nation Shall Profit by Europe's Experiences in Modern Warfare.

WANTS INVINCIBLE NAVY

Already Developing New Army Program to be Submitted to Next Congress.

FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING

Would Provide a Citizen Soldiery in Every Way Consistent with Our Traditions.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defense. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known here tonight after the release for publication of the note to Germany.

Without regard to present day controversies, the President, in association with various heads of departments, has been giving consideration for some time to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program which he will propose to Congress at the proper time. He will study this subject on his visit to Cornish, N. H., and when he returns here may be prepared to discuss it with his advisors.

For the time being the President feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany, now that the object of this week's visit to Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy.

Gets Views of Officers.

Practical advice concerning national defense from every available professional source is being sought. It is known in fact that the best minds of the military branches of the Government have been at work on these matters for some time. Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with such conditions of defense as have been evolved out of modern experience have been called upon for their views. The President not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe today, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea.

He particularly wishes the navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power.

To Build Up the Army.

As to the army, it is known here that the President is preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a definite program relating to the development and equipment of this branch of the service. It will provide a plan for the proper military training of citizens in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, and which the President believes will commend itself to all patriotic and political minds.

In this matter the President is working with the Secretary of War and his professional associates. It is understood that on this portion of the President's general national defense program some very definite conclusions already have been reached.

INDORSE STEPS FOR DEFENSE.

National Association of Manufacturers Would Arouse the Nation.

One of the strongest indorsements yet made by any Board of Directors in behalf of strengthening our national defense, according to the National Security League, was received last night at the national headquarters of the league at 31 Pine Street, this city, from the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, in session at Atlantic City. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, that the board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers express its conviction that the question of national defense is of the highest importance to the United States, and that, as shown by the official reports of Cabinet officers and the testimony of army and navy experts, ade-

Continued on Page 2.

Full Text of the President's Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 21, 1915.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following Note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

REJECT GERMAN PROPOSALS

We Shall Accept No Licensing of Ships for Our Commerce.

OTHER ISSUES PUT ASIDE

The Policy of England, for Example, Not Permitted to Complicate the Question.

LUSITANIA INCIDENT REVIVED

Expression of Confidence That Germany Will Yet Disavow That "Wanton Act."

RETALIATION IS ILLEGAL

And Persistence in "Illegal and Inhuman Acts" Is Declared to be Unpardonable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The final word has been said by the United States to Germany over the destruction of the Lusitania and the attacks on American merchant ships by German submarines. That is obvious from the tone and phraseology of the note of this Government, presented to the German Foreign Office today and furnished textually to the press by the State Department this evening.

The period of writing communications has passed. The relations of the two countries in future are to be determined by the manner in which the German Government observes the principles upon which this Government has insisted since Germany began her warfare against merchant vessels.

Germany is notified that the United States insists as solemnly as ever on the immunity of American citizens from jeopardy while proceeding on peaceable missions on the high seas. In the name of the long friendship between the two nations, the German Government is solemnly warned that a repetition of illegal acts of German submarines "must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

That is strong language in diplomatic intercourse. "Deliberately unfriendly" are the concluding words of the American note, and they are interpreted as the more significant for that reason.

For Freedom of the Seas.

But, while the United States declares regretfully that the German response to the second Lusitania note is "very unsatisfactory" and sounds the solemn warning against "deliberately unfriendly" acts of German submarines, it makes the important announcement that it invites the German Government to co-operate with it in obtaining the "same great object" for which both are contending—the freedom of the seas. Confidence is expressed that this object, which the German Government hoped might be accomplished in some measure before the war ended, can be accomplished within that period.

"The Government of the United States," says the American note, "not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way."

To be Contended For "at Any Cost."

The paragraphs in the American note referring to the desire of Germany and the United States for freedom of the seas are significant. By some they are regarded as possibly conveying a covert warning to Great Britain.

"The United States," it is declared, "will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

This Government has protested against and has declined to recognize the British policy of detaining American ships and American cargoes consigned for neutral ports in Europe, or even to concede the legality of the British long-distance blockade of German ports. The present note, however, expressly states that the policy of England is not to be permitted to complicate our issue with Germany.

The note is so worded as not to re-

GERARD DELIVERS NOTE TO VON JAGOW

Ambassador Walks to Foreign Office with the Document Wrapped in a Magazine.

BERLIN OFFICIALS SILENT

America's Final Word on Submarine Warfare So Far Withheld from German Press.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The new American note to Germany reached here during the night and was delivered to the Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard at 1:12 o'clock this afternoon.

Ambassador Gerard was closeted with Foreign Minister von Jagow for a half hour and discussed with him informally several aspects of the note, but the Ambassador afterward had nothing to say for publication.

The presentation of the note was an informal ceremony. Ambassador Gerard rolled the document in a copy of an engineering magazine and walked with it in his hand across the square from the Embassy to the Foreign Office, where of late he has been so frequent a visitor that a preliminary appointment was scarcely necessary.

The transmission of the note was accomplished this time without mishap. The last note was delayed several hours in transit.

The message was again fairly long, and was transmitted in seven sections.

The nature of the communication is being carefully guarded at the American Embassy.

The few officials of the Foreign Office who had seen the note asked tonight to be excused from commenting on it until they had had an opportunity for digesting its contents carefully.

Herr von Jagow made a direct report on the document to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. The note probably will be published in Germany some time tomorrow. It was sent this afternoon to the Foreign Office manifolders, who made a number of copies of it. The work of translating it into German then began.

The newspapers here have published the British forecasts on the note, but refrain from commenting on it until they received the official text.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO CORNISH FOR REST

Expected to Remain on Vacation Some Time—Lansing Also Leaves Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23. — President Wilson left Washington at 5:35 o'clock this afternoon for Cornish, N. H., in a private car attached to the Federal Express. He was accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician. The Secret Service guards who accompany the President on his travels were on the train.

How long the President will remain away from Washington is expected to depend upon the exigencies of the German situation. At the White House it was said that he would be absent about a week, but it is believed that he will not return for a much longer period. There is nothing of consequence to require his presence here, and the very general opinion in well-informed circles is that the German Government will not be in any hurry to answer the latest American note, which is construed as not demanding a response, except with reference to the call for disavowal and reparation in the case of the Lusitania, and the indications are that Germany will be in no hurry to send a reply concerning these particulars.

Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the President's daughters; Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, their guest, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, who lives at the White House, are now at Cornish.

The President is in excellent health.

Secretary Lansing also left Washington this afternoon. He is on his way to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where he is to be the week-end guest of Colonel E. M. House. President Wilson's intimate friend, who recently returned from a long stay in Europe.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, will leave Washington tomorrow to join his family at Avon, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The train bearing President Wilson and his party to Cornish arrived here at 8:40 tonight and left twenty minutes later for New York. The President, tired out from his close attention to the preparation of the note to Germany and other official duties, had retired before his train reached this city.

On the way from the White House to the railroad station today President Wilson personally carried a large leather bag containing important papers and other documents. He seemed to guard the bag very closely, and even after he went aboard the train he did not allow it out of his sight.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING due to Summer heat, mental overwork or insomnia, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A refreshing tonic.—Advt.

GERARD TO ASK ORDUNA REPORT

American Ambassador Will Request German Account of Attack on Passenger Ship.

MALONE GETS AFFIDAVITS

Some by Americans, Giving This Government Grounds for Taking Up the Case.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Formal inquiry will be made at the Berlin Foreign Office by American Ambassador Gerard for the German official version of the recent attack by a submarine on the British liner Orduna as she was bound for New York with a score of American citizens among her passengers.

A report on an investigation conducted by Collector of Customs Dudley F. Malone at New York was presented to the State Department today. It submits affidavits of officers, seamen, and passengers, including Americans, declaring that the ship was attacked without warning.

Secretary Lansing will direct Ambassador Gerard to make his inquiry at Berlin for the information of the department. It is understood, however, that this incident will not affect the course of the American Government, as it happened before the dispatch of the note made public today, in which Germany was warned that any repetition by commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States must be regarded by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly."

All officials refused to discuss the report made by Collector Malone, but it is known that State Department officials did not feel they could address inquiries to Germany on statements made by British passengers alone. Now, in possession of statements by Americans, the United States will ask the Berlin Foreign Office for its version of the affair and developments will depend on the reply.

Mr. Malone presented the report in person and conferred with Secretary Lansing. Later he conferred with President Wilson at the White House. Mr. Malone said he did not discuss the Orduna case with the President.

The investigation was made on a statement to the State Department by William O. Thompson of Chicago, counsel for the Industrial Relations Commission, one of the Americans on the liner. Officials of the Treasury and State Departments will decide later if the report shall be made public.

ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA CAUSES STIR IN BERLIN

Diplomatists Said to Be Hopeful That America Will Suspend Judgment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News says: "The case of the Orduna has, I learn, caused considerable annoyance among the Berlin opponents of the von Tirpitz school of piracy, and efforts are being made in diplomatic circles to soften the blow to America by suggesting the inadvisability of accepting British reports of the occurrence until the actual report of the Captain of the submarine is received. "This, it is said, cannot arrive until the submarine returns to a German port."

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON WILSON'S NOTE

Declines Emphatically "for the Present" to Give Opinion on Message to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—On receiving this evening a copy of President Wilson's latest note to Germany, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt thanked the correspondent very kindly for the courtesy, smiled his very broadest smile, and then positively declined to comment in any way.

"I most emphatically must decline, for the present, to give an opinion of the last note to Germany," he said. "I have not had time to look it over carefully and must be excused from committing myself tonight."

Then the smile faded away into a serious expression that indicated there was no further use in trying to secure a statement.

RUSSIAN FORTS CHECK INVADERS

Nature of Country Also Hampers Austro-German Armies Fighting for Warsaw.

ITALIANS POUND GORIZIA

And Budapest Hears Fortress Will Be Given Up—French Press on in Vosges.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing their three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw with undiminished energy, and at some points report that progress has been made.

They are operating, however, through country which the retiring troops have laid waste and in which what roads there are, are little suited for the movement of the heavy artillery which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

It is not expected, therefore, that decisive actions on any of the fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, where the German Field Marshal, von Mackensen's army is advancing toward the Lublin-Cholm Railroad, has about reached a climax. Here, according to the German official communication issued this afternoon, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points and forced them to retreat.

The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw.

Vistula a Formidable Barrier.

To the south of Warsaw, in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which, with its forts and lack of bridges, it is believed, must form a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to overcome.

The northern German army, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, also is reported to have made progress, but it is stated that it has not yet been able to cross the Narew River, another natural defense of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. In fact, all along this front the Russians have resumed their counter-attacks from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, but these, according to the German accounts, failed in their purpose. Before Rozan, another of the river fortresses, the Germans declare they have stormed and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners.

Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as is possible before withdrawing from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to Brest-Litovsk and the Bug River line.

Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and in the Vosges on the western battle front, but without causing material changes in the positions of the opposing armies.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that a serious engagement has taken place there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by military observers here as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

In the Italian theatre of operations the great battle along the Isonzo continues with unabated fury, and, according to General Cadorna's latest announcement, with slow but sure success for the Italians. A dispatch from Budapest says it is realized there that the fall of Gorizia is imminent, and that it has been decided to abandon the Austrian fortress at the next general assault by the invaders. The Vienna official report, however, still refuses to concede any advantage gained by the Italians at any part of the front.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FIERCELY.

Petrograd Reports Terrific Attacks Along the Defense Lines.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The furious, three-front battle for Warsaw is growing more intense daily. On July 22 the Germans smashed the entanglements at Gniewoszew, six miles southwest of Ivangorod, but are said to have been

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite among the Ladies.—Advt.

quire any immediate answer. A response is plainly suggested to the demand for disavowal of intention to have caused the deaths of American citizens on the Lusitania and for reparation on account of those deaths, but it is not expected that Germany will respond at once to these demands. In the view of this Government, the real answer to the note will be found in the sacrifice of American lives on the high seas, due to the activity of a German submarine, or in a continuance of the present conduct of the submarine warfare in avoiding the destruction without warning of American ships or ships of other nationalities that might be carrying American passengers. One outcome might mean war; the other will mean a continuance of friendly relations.

Wilson Goes to Cornish.

Their anxiety relieved to a certain extent by the knowledge that the American note had been presented to the German Foreign Office and that no reply was to be expected from Germany within the immediate future, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing left Washington this afternoon, the President for his Summer place near Cornish, N. H., and the Secretary of State to visit Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's intimate friend and advisor, at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Lansing is expected to return to Washington next Monday, but the period of the President's stay at Cornish is problematical. While it is given out that the President will be away from the capital for about a week, the expectation here is that he will remain in the New Hampshire hills for a much longer period unless some exigency of the international situation should require his return to Washington sooner.

The case of the British passenger steamer Orduna, which was attacked by a German submarine on July 9, but managed to escape and reach New York in safety, assumed new importance today from two circumstances. One of these was that the American note to Germany appeared to lay down the dictum that any acts of German submarines in contravention of the rights of neutrals on the high seas, "when they affect American citizens," must be regarded by the United States "as deliberately unfriendly." This appears to mean that the United States Government does not maintain merely that American lives must be sacrificed through the act of a German submarine to make that act "deliberately unfriendly," but that a lesser violation of the principles for which this Government stands will be justification for regarding the offense as of the same "deliberately unfriendly" character.

Confirms Orduna Attack.

The other circumstance was that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs at New York, presented to the Government today an official report which tended to confirm the allegation that a German submarine had endeavored to torpedo the Orduna without warning. In the interpretation placed on the appropriate paragraph of the American note, an effort to torpedo without warning a merchant vessel carrying American passengers is as much a "deliberately unfriendly" act as if the torpedo had struck its mark and sent the vessel to the bottom of the sea with the loss of the lives of some of the Americans on board.

Collector Malone presented his report to the Treasury Department, and afterward had a conference with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The report was sent by the Treasury Department to the State Department, where it was said this afternoon that it would be made the basis of official inquiries of the German Government as to its knowledge of the alleged attempt to sink the Orduna. The report sustains the charges of officers and passengers that the German submarine fired a torpedo at the Orduna without calling on that vessel to halt and that the Orduna was first shelled by the guns of the submarine while the passenger ship was running away.

The importance of the matter lies in the evidence that no effort was made by the submarine to halt the Orduna before the torpedo was fired in order to give opportunity to ascertain the status of the British steamer and to enable those on board of her to reach places of safety. This procedure constitutes a violation of the main principle upon which the Government of the United States is insisting, and would appear to be a "deliberately unfriendly" act. What effect the Orduna incident will have on future relations of Germany and the United States will be dependent, however, on the consideration given by this Government to Germany's response to the inquiries to be made in Berlin.

Judged by what has been said in German newspapers the American note is bound to be a distinct disappointment to the German Government and the German people. A more favorable response appeared to have been expected in that country. It is not believed here, however, that the American representations will at this time, produce an acute phase in the rather critical situation involving the two Governments. Germany is not called on to answer any of the American representations except those pertaining to disavowal and reparation in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, and the opinion prevails in Washington that the German Government is not prepared at this time to make disavowal and offer reparation.

It is believed here that any acknowledgment by the German Government along these lines would be construed by the German people as an apology for the sinking of the Lusitania, which has been regarded throughout Germany as a demonstration of the ability of the imperial naval forces to dispute the contention that England is mistress of the seas. For the time being, therefore, the German Government may regard it as unwise to confess remorse for the sinking of the Lusitania, and the expectation is that a considerable period will elapse before a response to this portion of the American note will be received. In fact, it is believed here that the United States may be obliged to remind Germany that an answer on these points is expected.

Reprisal No Excuse.

At the very outset of the note, which is signed by Mr. Lansing, this Government expresses regret that it is obliged to tell Germany that the German communication of July 8 is unsatisfactory in that it fails to suggest means of applying the "accepted principles of law and humanity" involved in the American representations. Immediately thereafter, however, it expresses satisfaction that Germany "recognizes without reservation" the validity of the principles insisted on by the United States. This declaration is drawn from the German admission that acts of German submarines against merchantmen are acts of retaliation. The United States Government holds that "a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal."

This Government takes issue with Germany's contention that she is "in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles," even in the case of neutrals, on account of what it believes to be the policy and practice of Great Britain. The United States refuses to discuss British policy with regard to neutral trade except with the British Government, and in this connection the note refers to "grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders." "Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly "the right of life itself."

Pointing out that if a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutrals, humanity, justice, and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued, the note declares that if persisted in it would constitute "an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected." This Government admits that it appreciates the radical alteration in methods of warfare caused by new instrumentalities and is ready to make reasonable allowance, but it declines to consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. Germany is called on to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to the immutable principles upon which the rights of neutrals are based.

This Government, according to the note, finds satisfaction in the fact that within the past two months it has been shown that German submarines can conduct their operations in accordance with accepted practices. This means that the United States has taken note of the fact that German submarines are able to comply with the requirement of visit and search, to ascertain the status of a merchant ship and the reasonable requirement that passengers and crews shall have time to escape to places of safety before the overhauled vessel is sunk.

A "Wanton" Act.

In its references to the Lusitania case, in which Germany is called on to make disavowal and to offer reparation, "so far as reparation can be made," the sinking of the liner is referred to as a "wanton act" and an "illegal act."

The President's note rejects the proposal, although conceding that it is made in a friendly spirit, that certain vessels to fly the American flag shall be designated and agreed upon as entitled to freedom of the seas. To do this, according to Secretary Lansing, would subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would therefore be an abandonment of the principles upon which this Government insists. By this statement the United States means that if certain vessels designated by agreement between the German and American Governments were to have the freedom of the seas, all other vessels, including those which might carry American passengers, would be fair prey, by virtual consent of the United States Government, for German submarines.

In spite of the friendly tone which characterizes it, the new note is regarded here as much more direct, and perhaps even more serious in its insistence upon recognition of the rights of neutrals, than any of the three communications that preceded it. In some quarters it is contended that the note suggests a modification of the previously expressed position of this Government, in that it maintains in its concluding paragraph that the acts of the commanders of the German naval vessels, in contravention of neutral rights, will be regarded by the United States as "deliberately unfriendly" only when they affect American citizens.

Elsewhere, however, the language of the note is construed as making clear that this Government insists upon the observance of the rights of all neutrals, because any failure to observe those rights with reference to a neutral vessel not flying the American flag might, nevertheless, result in the sacrifice of the lives of Americans who might be on board that vessel.

Next Move Is Germany's.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Officials of the Washington Government turned expectantly toward Berlin for some indication from official quarters there as to the reception of the American note, which Ambassador Gerard handed to the German Foreign Office today. Until such information is at hand, the next diplomatic move of the United States will not be decided upon.

The note is declared to be the final word of the United States Government with regard to further transgressions of its rights. Should a similar disaster as that to the Lusitania occur, it is believed, President Wilson would call Congress together to consider a course of action.

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that had come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, went to the State Department today for his official copy of the note, although he previously had received an unofficial outline of its contents.

The Ambassador has had no communication with his Foreign Office on its view of the note, but his purely personal view is that the communication will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation still is left open for amicable adjustment.

Count von Bernstorff discussed the note informally with Secretary Lansing. Being without instructions, he made no suggestion as to what course his Government would pursue.

In the phrases in which the note speaks of the "satisfaction" with which the whole world has witnessed the modification by German submarine commanders of their practices the Ambassador, it is understood, saw an expression that would probably be well received in Germany, because it made plain what has hitherto been a subject of doubt, that the United States was not insisting on the complete abandonment by Germany of her submarine warfare.

The object of the Ambassador's visit was to discuss in detail the meaning of some of the passages in the note, so he might inform his Government.

AN EXCELLENT NOTE, SAYS F. R. COUDERT

Vindicates Not Only the Vital Interests, But the Honor of the United States.

Frederic R. Coudert, after he had read a copy of the American note to Germany, commented as follows last night:

"It is an excellent note. It comes as the climax to a correspondence which could not be further prolonged without a compromise of American dignity. The precise question of principle is reiterated with a finality that cannot be misunderstood.

"In the most correct of diplomatic phraseology the President stands firmly upon the proposition that there can be no compromise of fundamental neutral rights, and thus vindicates, not only the vital interests of the United States, but her honor as the only great nation remaining outside the war whose voice is powerful enough to compel respect.

"No further evasions or legalistic quibbles can obscure or divert the plain issues. If American life is again sacrificed, such sacrifice Germany now knows will be treated as a deliberate act of its Government and as one of hostility.

"This could not be conveyed more clearly than in the technical diplomatic phrase, 'unfriendly act.' The issue now remains with Germany. She must either desist or persist. The latter course will evidently lead to a severance of relations and a cessation of neutrality toward Germany by the United States.

"Diplomatic relations suspended would relieve the United States from its neutral obligations to Germany, and would practically result in a benevolent neutrality toward the Allies, which would not necessarily result in war unless the German Government, continuing to outrage American rights, forced the United States to military measures in defense of its citizens pursuing their lawful errands upon the high seas.

"From the first the war zone policy as outlined could, if lived up to, have had no other result than the forcing of neutrals, however reluctant, into the conflict, unless they were prepared to surrender elementary rights upon the high seas always accorded them.

"No other attitude than that outlined in the note was logical, or indeed possible, without a complete compromise of American honor and dignity. The administration has been as patient in its diplomacy as is compatible with the fair usefulness of the American people, a great nation, and the leadership in the championing of neutral rights and the 'sacred principles of humanity.'

"No real American can or will fail to sustain the attitude of the President, so deliberately taken. Regardless of party affiliations or racial antecedents Americans can have no choice but to sustain the Government in its firm stand for elementary right and civilization."

SPECIAL EDITIONS APPEAR IN LONDON

Note Causes Commotion in Newspaper Offices—Firm Tone Not Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The American note to Germany was received in London between 3 and 4 this morning. It caused considerable commotion in the newspaper offices, where a rush was made to buy out special editions.

At that late hour editorial comment was out of the question, but it was felt that the language of the note was even firmer and more dignified in tenor than the summaries had led the press here to believe.

The Daily News heads the note: "America's Stern Reply. A Plain Intimation for the Future."

The Daily Chronicle in an introduction to the note says:

"There is no mincing of language." The heading over the note is: "United States's Final Warning to Germany."

Such opinions as could be gathered at a late hour indicated that certain passages in the note would arouse considerable questioning in England. The phrase respecting the rights of neutrals being "based on principle, not upon expediency," is was suggested might be duplicated in the note which it is understood America is going to send to Great Britain with regard to the blockade of neutral countries."

In an editorial written before receiving the text The London Times says: "The text of the third American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania has been received in Berlin and its publication is awaited with deep interest throughout the world, and in particular by all the English-speaking race. The suggestion of the Lokalanzeiger that it will take some time to translate it may perhaps indicate that Wilhelmstrasse will again take refuge in the dilatory and evasive tactics it has hitherto followed.

"There is, however, a limit to the successful employment of such manoeuvres, and from the tone of Mr. Lansing's note we gather that Germany is drawing dangerously near to it. President Wilson has shown all along the utmost patience in his treatment of this subject, but to those who understand the American temperament it has always been patient. This patience has been coupled with unwavering firmness, but whether even yet Wilhelmstrasse has any inkling of what that temperament is and the risks of affronting it may perhaps be doubted. The Americans are eminently a peace-loving people. They are averse to all war, and above all to wars which would involve them now and for the future in those European entanglements which their traditional policy bids them avoid."

SUCCESSION OF NOTES SINCE WAR ZONE DECREE

How Germany Has Met the President's Assertion of the Rights of Neutrals.

The German Admiralty on Feb. 4 proclaimed a war zone around Great Britain, announcing that every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account."

The text of this proclamation was made known by Ambassador Gerard on Feb. 6. Four days later the United States Government sent to Germany a note protesting against its provisions. This protest has come to be known as the "strict accountability note," for, after pointing out that a serious infringement of American rights on the high seas was likely to occur, should Germany carry out her war zone decree in the manner she had proclaimed, it declared:

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Goverment of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Goverment to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The war-zone decree went into effect on Feb. 18. Two days later dispatches were cabled to Ambassador Page at London and to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin suggesting that a modus vivendi be entered into by England and Germany by which submarine warfare and sowing of mines at sea might be abandoned if foodstuffs were allowed to reach the German civil population under American consular inspection.

Germany replied to this on March 1, expressing her willingness to act favorably on the proposal. The same day the British Government stated that because of the war zone decree of the German Government the British Government must take measures to prevent commodities of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany. On March 15 the British Government flatly refused the modus vivendi suggestion.

On April 4 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, submitted a memorandum to the United States Government regarding German-American trade and the exportation of arms. Mr. Bryan replied to the memorandum on April 21, insisting that the United States was preserving her strict status of neutrality according to the accepted laws of nations.

Sinking of the Lusitania.

On May 7 the Cunard steamship Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine in the war zone as decreed by Germany, and more than 100 American citizens perished, with 1,000 other persons on board.

Thereupon, on May 13, the United States transmitted to the German Government a note on the subject of this loss. It said:

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

This note concluded:

The Imperial Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

Germany replied to this note on May 29. It stated that it had heard that the Lusitania was an armed naval ship which had attempted to use American passengers as a protection, and that, anyway, such passengers should not have been present. It added:

The German Commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this.

Second Note of Protest.

To the foregoing the United States maintained in a note sent to the German Government on June 9 that the Lusitania was not an armed vessel and that she had sailed in accordance with the laws of the United States, and that "only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so would have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy."

In support of this view the note cited international law and added:

"It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand."

Exactly one month later, on July 9, came Germany's reply. Its preamble praised the United States for its humane attitude and said that Germany was fully in accord therewith. Something, it asserted, should be done for "the case of the Lusitania shown with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads," and that under certain conditions which it set forth, American ships might have safe passage through the war zone, or even some enemy ships flying the American flag. It went on, however:

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

It is to this reply that the note of the United States Government made public this morning is an answer.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SHELLS TURKISH WORKS

Bombards Ammunition Depot, Causing Several Explosions—Turks Plan Another Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Further information reaches me from Constantinople concerning the action of our submarines.

On the 17th inst. a British submarine bombarded the Ghersen station, near Tuzla. The station building and a train lying in the station loaded with wheat were destroyed.

The submarine then bombarded the Turkish ammunition works at Zeitun Burnu. The bombardment caused several explosions.

It is realized in Turkish military circles that the command of the inner seas and of the Black Sea has been lost to them.

The Turks are preparing for another general attack on our positions at Gallipoli.

ONE AMERICAN ON CYMRIC.

Liner Carries Big Consignment for British Government.

The White Star liner Cymric left this port for Liverpool an hour late yesterday on account of the delayed arrival of some aeroplanes and motor trucks which were part of the 16,000 tons of cargo on the ship consigned to the British Government.

Among the 52 cabin passengers and 120 passengers in the steerage there is only one American citizen. He is F. R. Gibson of Buffalo, and is in charge of a big consignment of motor trucks that were lashed down on the forward deck.

DECLARES BRITISH SANK LUSITANIA

German Professor Asserts Government Wanted American Opinion Aroused.

DOOM CAREFULLY ARRANGED

Ship on Schedule Time Throughout —Second Explosion Was from the Inside, Prof. Flamm Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The most outrageous charges yet emanating from Germany in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania appear in today's Vossische Zeitung, in which Oswald Flamm, a Privy Councillor and Professor of Naval Construction, now makes the astounding assertions that Captain Turner and the British Admiralty not only deliberately exposed the Lusitania to submarine attack, but accelerated the sinking of the ship by artificial means in order to drown Americans and secure an American outburst against Germany.

"Coming at the same time as the attack on the Orduna, the article is additionally interesting and outrageous. Professor Flamm says:

"'To insure the success of the attack, the ship left New York at the scheduled time, took her customary route, arrived in English waters at scheduled time, and entered the danger zone in broad daylight and at reduced speed.

"'Despite wireless appeals the Admiralty sent no assistance to the ship, which was torpedoed according to plans, and sank with a large number of Americans. It was then up to America to take the next step.'

"This charming and kultured scientist then discusses another and even worse theory. He says: 'The second explosion, granting that there was no ammunition on board, could only be the result of an artificial cause, with the intentional design to sink the ship at any cost, executed by some bribed person on board. The fact that lifeboats were hung out in readiness preserved an appearance of careful management.

"'As the investigation was behind closed doors, the general public must remain ignorant of the real facts till later developments.'"

FIND NEW DESTROYER FLOODED AND SINKING

Mysterious Mishap Imperils the Ericsson, Lying in a Philadelphia Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Ericsson was almost sunk at her slip in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company on Tuesday night by the opening of a seacock which flooded two compartments of the vessel. The mishap followed a mysterious fire aboard the battleship Oklahoma, anchored on the other side of the same slip.

According to a report from unofficial sources the Ericsson was sunk until her decks were near the water when workmen arrived at the yards on Wednesday morning. The most powerful pumps obtainable had to be used before the vessel could be pumped rid of the water. Officials at the yard would not discuss the accident, but it was admitted that the vessel had been flooded, although it was said that the water came from a hose.

The Ericsson, which recently successfully completed her official trials, it was said, was not damaged by the flooding.

FIRE WILL DELAY OKLAHOMA

Superdreadnought Not Likely to be Delivered Till January.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Damage to the new superdreadnought Oklahoma, building at Camden, N. J., will probably delay the delivery of the ship until next January, according to a report presented today by Naval Constructor Roberts of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who made an examination of the ship. The Oklahoma was to be ready for delivery in October.

The report said the inspection had not been completed, but that it was evident that several bulkheads, damaged by heat, would have to be replaced.

The cause of the fire has not been determined, but the Inspectors have found nothing to indicate the work of an incendiary.

PRESIDENT LOOKS TO OUR DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

quate national defense has not received in the past the serious consideration which it deserved.

"Resolved, that we indorse the effort to awaken public sentiment to a realization of the necessity of adequate preparedness, and especially urge the adoption of the plans for national defense prepared by the army and navy experts and submitted to Congress.

"Resolved, that we indorse the aims and purposes of the National Security League and urge upon the individual members of this association to support and co-operate with the league in the great and patriotic work it has undertaken of securing adequate preparedness for national defense."

THANKED BY MR. DANIELS.

Letters to Employers Who Encourage Employes to Join Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—As an evidence of appreciation and to encourage others Secretary Daniels of the navy today sent complimentary letters to the Presidents of eight large industrial and business concerns, mostly in New York, thanking them for encouraging their employes to join and serve in the naval militia. The company Presidents receiving these letters are Colonel Samuel P. Colt, United States Rubber Company; Elisha S. Williams, United States Tire Company; Charles Elliott Warne, Lincoln National Bank; also the Presidents of the New York Transfer Company, the New York Edison Company, the National Surety Company, and Best & Co., all of New York City, and the President of the Hartford Rubber Company, Hartford, Conn.

In his letter Mr. Daniels says: "Attention of the Navy Department has been drawn to a certain action taken by your company to encourage your employes to join and serve in the militia. It is gratifying to learn that broad-minded men are beginning to realize the importance of military and naval service, and the moral obligation resting on all good citizens to contribute by practical self-sacrifice, either financial or personal, to the strengthening of the national defense, and the reported manifestation of patriotism shown by your company in allowing your employes to serve in the militia without loss of pay, and without loss of their regular annual leave, receives the unqualified approval of the Navy Department."

German-American Press Views

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

The third Lusitania note of our President is distinguished before all else by its clear language. In clean-cut words the Government in Washington establishes its standpoint toward the submarine warfare waged by Germany against England, as far as the rights of the United States come into the question. Unyieldingly our Government stands fast on the principle that an attack on an unarmed merchant vessel without previous warning and without making visit and search to determine the character of the cargo must be held as a violation of international law. In connection with this it is explicitly explained that a repetition of an occurrence such as happened with the torpedoing of the Lusitania must be held as a "deliberately unfriendly" act. At the same time a repeated assurance is demanded that the loss of American lives will not be brought about intentionally by Germany and that in so far as is possible, indemnity shall be rendered.

"If this part of the newest note distinguishes itself from the somewhat vague contents of its two predecessors, the remaining contents of the diplomatic document stands out with even stronger significance.

"Of quite unusual weight is the hint on the fact that the United States and Germany, as far as the freedom of the seas is concerned, have the same object in view. The Government in Washington goes a step further and invites the German Government to grant for the reaching of this object energetic aid, wherefrom the hope will find expression that the wish originating in Germany will be fulfilled and after the ending of the war a practical result will be possible of attainment. And sharp and clear is it also explained that the United States is ready at that time to play the rôle of an intermediary, in order to find a practicable way out.

"As one sees it our Government, although it must shift its original grounds to make good its position toward England in the present circumstances, has come to the conclusion that a strict maintenance of its hitherto one-sided view-point relative to international rights on the sea is no longer possible.

"As emphatic as its language is as far as the Lusitania incident is concerned, even so energetically does it seem now to be determined on protecting the rights of neutrals against every one of the warring nations. The diplomatic note that was yesterday handed over to the Government in Berlin is at the same time meant for London.

Thinks President Has Yielded.

From The New Yorker Herold.

While Mr. Wilson's note abounds in strong expressions against Germany's attitude in the rights of neutrals, and while it declares that 'repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly,' we are certain that the complications will be settled amicably. Mr. Wilson has yielded one important point. He fails to reiterate his demand that Germany should give a definite promise regarding the submarine war. Before that he had yielded the 'strict accountability' postulate.

In his first note after the declaration of the war zone the President by using this word intimated that the loss of American lives would be followed by grave events. The President has yielded to some extent, and so will undoubtedly Germany. However, we are of the opinion that the Lusitania matter would have had a very serious ending if the American people in their inner subconsciousness were not plagued by a certain feeling, not easily defined, that their attitude in the war has not been entirely correct.

We have no doubt that the President himself is occasionally troubled with the reflection that Great Britain has been allowed to trample American rights under foot without any serious remonstrances having been made.

Far more troubled—inwardly—are the American people, undoubtedly, by the fact that their country is transformed into a huge arsenal, which furnishes arms and ammunition for the greatest war the world has ever seen. Other countries furnish only their usual quota—against which trade no objection can lie. But all America is going into the murder tool business.

Suggests Compact with England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Concerning the American note to Germany the Illinois Staats-Zeitung says: "As was stated yesterday before the text of the present note to Germany had been published, apparently our Government has a secret agreement with England to intentionally provoke Germany, cares nothing for all the intentions and necessities of Germany's modus, and seeks to force a break with Germany.

"We have now the text of the note in hand and the same justifies our anticipations of yesterday. Germany can never submit to the tone of it and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer to it, but the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

"We as well as the German Government know fully that with such a step she fulfills not only the wish of this Government, but also that of England, and will create a very painful situation for the German-Americans. Every fair-minded man will nevertheless understand and appreciate that Germany has offered to the American Government the broadest possibilities for an agreement and the avoidance of every danger for American travelers, in spite of the hostile attitude of the press and unneutral neutrality of the Government.

"Germany has to consider its own dignity and its duties in this war. The President claims the German answer is unsatisfactory and does not settle the controversy. He claims he can only confer with England about English affairs. Germany will justly deny the President's right to confer with Germany about English ships, much less make threatening demands on Germany.

"Germany will answer that the President has lost right to the claim of humanity in consequence of the one-sided war material shipments. Our Government has a bad intention in demanding safety for hostile ships if Americans are on board. It would be more easy for Americans to keep off such ships than for Germany to permit ships to carry war material to England. The note shows that the President at all hazards will break with Germany. He should first ask the people of the United States if they are satisfied to be driven into war. The note is unworthy of the Republic. We hope that Germany will not blame the people for the present Government's action."

"A Monstrous Thesis."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—The Freie Presse (German) says:

"The answer by our Government to the note from Berlin is in more than one respect a remarkable document. Washington refuses to recognize that there can be no more sacred duty of a State than to secure its own existence, no higher right than that of self-defense. Our Administration absolutely mistakes conditions underlying the present war or war in general, else it would not presume to set up the almost monstrous thesis that, if a belligerent power could not execute reprisals against an enemy without endangering lives and property of neutrals, such method of warfare would, in view of the laws of humanity and in consideration of the rights and dignity of neutral States, have to be abandoned.

"When Prime Minister Asquith in Parliament defended the blockade against Germany's commerce, he openly stated that Great Britain would not permit herself to be bound by the niceties of international law. That is Great Britain's way of considering rights and dignity of neutrals, and so far we have not heard of any protest against this brutal form of warfare by our Government."

Says Germany Must Yield.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Westliche Post says regarding the President's note:

"Even at the cost of infinitely hurting its own cause, Germany must concede every point if it wants to evade an open break with the United States. To talk of friendship in this last American note is the climax of hypocrisy, on a par with Washington's alleged neutrality."

No Need to Become Excited.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—The Germania Herold says regarding the President's note:

"The latest note bears no more the nature of an ultimatum than can be said of its predecessors. That the tone is distinctly sharper cannot be denied, nor does that disturb us, for we find consolation in the possibility that perhaps those parts in which Mr. Wilson uses the most energetic language are intended more for 'home consumption' than for Germany.

"We regard the situation as earnest but in no way critical. Indeed, we see no need to become excited as to what the next step of the Administration will be."

Does Not Think Berlin Can Back Down.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The German Correspondent will say tomorrow:

"One thing seems clear: Germany will not and can not give up her submarine warfare, which for her is an issue of 'to be or not to be.' She is desirous, doubtless, to avoid endangering American lives or property wherever she can do so without endangering herself."

Expects Storm to Blow Over.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Volksblatt will say tomorrow:

"We believe that it would have been more conducive to friendly relations between both countries if the President had adopted the German proposition of separate transportation of passengers and ammunition. The contention of the President that he would thereupon abandon American rights arises from the palpable error that he classes ships carrying ammunition as merchantmen. They are auxiliary men-of-war. The failure to grasp this vital difference vitiates the arguments of the President.

"But for all that, we are confident that the storm raised by the Lusitania incident will blow over."

Lawmakers Approve President's Stand

Praises President's Stand.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—All true Americans will be glad that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are standing firmly for the principle of a free sea. Germany or any other nation cannot expect the United States to allow new codes of international law to be written to suit the requirements of the hour. The President's firmness in standing for the rights of our citizens must meet with general approval. Germany should remember that Mr. Bryan is no longer at the head of the State Department.

LUTHER W. MOTT,
Member of Congress.

Country Has Naught to Fear.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The time has passed—if it ever existed—for differences of opinion as to our course. There is only one viewpoint for an American citizen. It is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, whether we be in private life or holding public office, to sustain the Administration in every consequence that may follow any act of Germany that is "deliberately unfriendly." The time has passed for diplomacy. The President has, in notes that will live in history, exhausted the possibilities of maintaining through the channels of diplomacy the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals.

The responsibility rests upon Germany; that Government must determine whether the conflagration of death and destruction which is consuming all Europe shall encircle the globe with its cruel and deadly fire or remain confined to one continent. Whatever the result this country has naught to fear. Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson this nation will be as brave, as great, and as resourceful in war as it has been calm, patient, and forbearing in seeking to preserve peace.

LUKE LEA,
Senator from Tennessee.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 23.—While our people are for peace, the sentiment is with the President. To have acted otherwise would have been a cowardly surrender of our rights which he had asserted. It is the duty of every true and loyal American to hold up the hands of the President, who is doing his utmost to preserve the peace and at the same time uphold the honor and dignity of our country. LEE S. OVERMAN,
Senator.

Heartily Approves Wilson's Stand.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 23.—I heartily approve of the attitude of our Government as reflected in the President's reply to Germany.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Senator.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—The President's reply to Germany is entirely consistent with his previous notes to the Imperial Government. Germany's proposal to designate certain vessels which should be free from attack was impossible of acceptance. The Orduna incident following Germany's last reply justified the President's warning that repetition of acts previously complained of must be regarded as unfriendly, and his insistence upon the principle of a free sea must have the cordial support of all neutrals. A policy of firmness at this juncture is the only way to peaceful and satisfactory solution of the controversy.

C. S. THOMAS,
United States Senator from Colorado.

Thinks Problem Will Be Solved.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23.—I still believe the President will maintain the dignity of the country and the rights of Americans on the sea and avoid war. The differences are not so acute that friendly Governments that want peace cannot find a way of keeping it. I have confidence that Mr. Wilson will solve the problem and that we will have peace with honor.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Representative.

Our Position Correct.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—The President's refusal to surrender any of our rights at sea is eminently correct. His statement that "a repetition by Germany's naval commanders of an act in contravention of our rights must be regarded by this Government, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly" is strong diplomatic language, but it is justified and is an exact and proper statement of our Government's attitude. The President's reply will meet the approval of our people.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

Ends the Argument.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 23.—The President's reply to Germany's last note should make the timid ashamed and prove an inspiration to the strong. It reflects American sentiment in calm, clear, unmistakable terms, ending the argument just where it should stop by avowing in a dignified way the irrevocable determination of a great nation to assert and maintain its sovereignty upon the seas.

CARTER GLASS,
Representative.

Belligerents Must Respect Our Rights

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—The designation of certain vessels to be free from attack is contrary to the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and neutral rights. The belligerents must respect these rights. The United States must maintain strict neutrality by preventing shipments of ammunition and arms to belligerents.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

Deserves Nation's Support.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 23.—Our Government's attitude in firmly insisting upon regard by Germany or any other foreign Government of the freedom of American citizens on the seas should command the approval and hearty support of all patriotic Americans.

R. L. WILLIAMS, Governor.

Indorsed by New York State Leaders

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention whose labors are keeping them here over the week-end were unanimous in expressing their approval of the President's note to Berlin. One prominent delegate with extensive knowledge of diplomatic usage and the history of American diplomacy, pronounced the language of the note the most direct and uncompromising embodied in any diplomatic document issued by the United States since our exchanges with Great Britain just prior to the war of 1812.

The assertive sentence with which the note concludes was pronounced by a former Cabinet Minister as the one most pregnant with possible warlike meaning.

"The phrase 'deliberately unfriendly act' used in that sentence," he said, "in diplomatic jargon means just one thing—an act that would furnish a justification for war."

Among the prominent men here to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent submitted the salient parts of the note there was not one, however, who ventured the opinion that the present exchanges would terminate with war. At the most, it was thought, the episode might culminate in the temporary severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, read the extracts with deep interest, but declared that he would make no comment.

Gratifying, Says Wickersham.

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham said:

"It is gratifying to read such a clear and vigorous assertion of our rights as a netral power. Unless Germany is lost to all sense of international law and national honor, she must agree to abandon any further attacks upon neutral rights and to make such amends as are possible for the wanton destruction of the lives of Americans by the sinking of the Lusitania."

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that in his opinion the note defined with scrupulous exactitude the principles of international law applying in the present differences between this country and Germany.

"It has been for centuries acknowledged that the life of noncombatants, even on enemy's merchant vessels, must be preserved. That I believe to be a right of highest and growing importance and one which it is the sacred duty of this country to protect."

Former Mayor Seth Low of New York said:

"I think the President has worthily interpreted the serious conviction of the American people."

William Berri, editor of The Brooklyn Standard Union, said:

"This is a note which will receive the approval of every American. Our rights as a neutral power must be vigorously asserted and fully protected. We love peace, but we also love justice."

John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo, a prominent lawyer, had thi to say:

"The note embodies a sound statement of international law and an excellent statement of principles. It represents with accuracy what is the common sentiment of this country."

Should Halt at Nothing, Says O'Brian.

"Do you think the uncompromising language of the note will lead to war between the United States and Germany?" Mr. O'Brian was asked.

"Personally, I do not think so, and I hope it will not," he replied. "But that should be given no consideration in making the representations to the German Government the situation calls for."

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, said:

"When the note states that any future sinking of vessels, attended by the loss of American lives, will be construed as a 'deliberately unfriendly act' it voices a diplomatic threat, but not necessarily one involving war. Of course, Germany has a problem in trying to keep Great Britain from starving her out, and, of course, her navy is no match for that of Great Britain. For that reason she has resorted to her submarines. But no neutral power can tolerate the mode of warfare conducted by means of these German submarines."

"The note is all self-respecting Americans could wish," said E. N. Smith of Watertown, a Republican neighbor of Secretary of State Lansing, whose name is signed to the note.

"Bryan may split the Democratic Party, but he cannot split the American people. We shall all line up solidly behind the President in any crisis that may come," said Charles H Betts, one of the Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Charles M. Dow, a banker of Jam

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Note to Germany

NEW YORK CITY

Final Word of the United States.

From The World.

The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does.

President Wilson's third note to the German Government in respect to the issues of law and humanity raised by the Lusitania massacre is the final word of the United States. The note is not an ultimatum in form, but it is an ultimatum in substance.

The issue now rests with Germany: Even the military-mad autocracy of Berlin can have no excuse for mistaking the meaning of these serious and measured words.

Germany has talked much about the freedom of the seas. It is the freedom of the seas which the United States is determined to maintain. There can be no freedom of the seas except in accordance with the principles and practices which the President so lucidly defines.

If Germany desires peace and friendship with the United States, it need surrender no lawful or essential military advantage. The President does not ask that submarine warfare be abandoned or that it be rendered futile. He demands only that so far as Americans are concerned it must conform to the principles of law and humanity which were universally recognized until the German Government suddenly became obsessed with its maniacal theories of "frightfulness."

What the President exacts of Germany is the minimum that a self-respecting nation can demand of another responsible nation which has wilfully murdered its citizens and deliberately outraged its sacred rights. He, therefore, insists that Germany shall disavow "the wanton act of its naval Commander in sinking the Lusitania;" that it shall "offer reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act," and that there must be no repetition by German Commanders of such crimes against citizens of the United States.

These demands are not excessive, and in formulating them President Wilson speaks not only for the American people but for civilization itself. Unless the United States maintains its neutral rights "without compromise and at any cost" there are no neutral rights left which any belligerent is bound to respect, and the whole world is given over to the terror of the sword.

An Admirable American Document.

From The Tribune.

The supreme merit of the latest note addressed by the American to the German Government is that it faces the facts as they are. It tells the truth that has always been unmistakable and tells it in words that can neither provoke just resentment nor permit honest misapprehension.

American citizens will hope that the bandage will now fall from German eyes. They will hope that German rulers will at last perceive that no nation can consent to the murder of its citizens, the invasion of its rights, the destruction of its liberties, merely because of real or fancied advantage to Germany by such injuries.

But with equal clarity every American will perceive that whether German statesmen recognize the fact or not, it remains. Today as yesterday the American people abnor the thought of war. Never in history has any people given evidence of a greater desire to avoid conflict with another nation. Unhappily, the choice has never been ours to make, since the Lusitania was sunk.

The words with which the President closes his admirable message will be in the hands of all American citizens today. In telling the German Government that further invasion of American rights, new attacks upon American lives must be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," he has closed a debate which could no longer be continued, and he has conveyed a final and solemn warning that cannot be misunderstood.

Today the President's message will seem purely an American document. It will be considered simply in so far as it deals with an issue between our nation and Germany. But it has a wider meaning, a greater value. It is a declaration which in repudiating for the American people the idea that humanity can be disregarded, international law repealed to suit the necessities of a single nation, contributes to defend the whole structure of civilization.

Not for American lives alone, not for American rights merely, but for those of all neutrals, President Wilson has spoken. He has defended right against might. He has asserted that the American people utterly and forever repudiate the doctrine that there is any law higher than that of common humanity, and in asserting this he has solemnly but unmistakably given notice that on this ground the United States stands, whatever be the consequences.

The President's message is an admirable American document. It expresses in temper and in content the whole mind of his fellow-citizens. Whatever be the consequences of the note itself, no question of partisan or personal difference will contribute to weaken the effect of a message which expresses the will of the whole American people.

The Future Lies with the Kaiser.

From The Sun.

Sustained by a sober and unanimous public opinion from which every trace of rancor and pugnacity has been deleted, the Administration at Washington has remitted to the Imperial Government at Berlin the determination of the future relations between the United States and Germany. Without permitting irrelevant or extraneous contentions to obscure the original, the paramount question at issue, the State Department has reiterated the position this nation assumed in the first note called forth by the sinking of the Lusitania.

The future lies with the Kaiser. The United States, with unabated friendship, stands not as a suppliant for favor, seeks no privilege. The rights of neutrals and neutral nationals, founded in custom and buttressed in law, enlist our defense. To invade them must be an act unfriendly not alone to the immediate sufferers but to all mankind. There can be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation, of the message, detailing with firmness and admirable clarity our dissatisfaction with the German course, that went to Berlin yesterday.

The German answer may come in words. It may be expressed in deeds. Whatever its tenor, the United States has done neither more nor less than its obligations demanded, and confronts the future confident and with conscience clear.

In the meantime the immediate circumstances suggest that the duty of those who denominate themselves German-Americans is to endeavor now to encourage good relations between the countries that enlist their sympathetic interest, and to refrain from fomenting discord and violence in the land of their domicile.

Sweeps Aside All Uncertainty.

From The Herald.

It is in the solemnity of its warning to the German Government that the American note is most impressive.

It is a warning not only to the German Government, but in a sense to the American people. It is notice to them of the gravity of the situation resulting from German disregard of American rights, a disregard which, if semi-official German newspapers are to be believed, is to be continued.

This note sweeps aside all uncertainty, prepares the way for that "*act*" so clearly foreshadowed in the note of May 13, which bore the signature of Mr. Bryan. Whether there will be necessity for that "*act*" is for Germany to decide. If the officials of the Berlin Government have been led by Dr. Dumba, or Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt, or Dr. Anybodyelse to believe that the American policy was one of "*bluff*," this note will dispel all such illusions. If, through Bryanesque misrepresentations or misrepresentations from any other source, the German Government has been nursing the delusion that the United States is not willing to go to any length to uphold its rights and the rights of its citizens, it now knows the absolute groundlessness of such an assumption.

Reading the last sentence of President Wilson's latest and, perhaps, final note to Germany one naturally inquires what would be regarded by this county as an act "deliberately unfriendly."

The dropping of bombs, as in the case of the Cushing, would come under that description. Likewise the torpedoing of the Gulflight, the attack on the Nebraskan, the sinking of the Falaba. So also would be an attack on any of the transatlantic ships carrying American passengers without notice, visit, and search, and ample time allowance for the removal of the passengers and crew.

Thus it can be seen that unless Germany desists her submarine warfare altogether any mistake on the part of her submarine pirates will bring about an accounting.

Plain and Positive.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Notwithstanding the rather complete forecasts already published of the final note of the Government of the United States to the Imperial Government of Germany regarding its submarine warfare, the plain and positive language of the official text comes somewhat as a surprise, it is such a contrast in straightforward candor to the ordinary forms of diplomatic usage, and in such glaring contrast with that of the Government to which it is addressed.

There is nothing compromising, nothing conciliatory except in tone and some friendly phrases, in the treatment of what has happened and what should be done about it. There is a tone of finality about this missive throughout, which seems to imply that the only further answer expected is one of compliance with what it contends for. That is the answer now to be waited for.

Gets Down to Business.

From The New York Press.

President Wilson's note gets right down to business at the very outset in its flat declaration to Berlin that the recent Imperial answer is not satisfactory, because it fails to meet the differences between the two governments. But it would have had a hundred times the force it has if it had been slammed straight back at Berlin as soon as von Jagow's irrelevant and unresponsive reply was received.

President Wilson's note plainly rejects Berlin's specious explanations of words, refuses to be satisfied with anything but assurances in deeds, and gives warning that the submarines must keep hands off American lives and American rights. We see, however, no war sparks from the steel of the President's pen; it rings no warlike note.

ROCHESTER

Strongly Put, but Not Too Strongly.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Our case has been strongly put, but not too strongly, in view of the provocation, and in view of the great issue at stake. The President has spoken plainly and earnestly, but there will be no breach with the Imperial German Government, unless that Government no longer desires our friendship. If it is determined to hack its way through to world dominion at any cost, then a breach is unavoidable, assuming that we desire to preserve our self-respect.

BUFFALO

No More to be Said.

From The Buffalo Courier.

In form courteous, in temper calm, in expression conclusive of settled purpose to maintain the nation's rights, the note yesterday delivered to the German Government fully reaffirms the position of President Wilson on the matter in controversy between the two countries, the position of the United States, for its people from coast to coast upheld the President's hands. No more can be said. Finality is in this note in so far as argument is concerned. The issue is so completed that nothing remains but for Germany to agree with or reject the terms proposed for securing the safety of American citizens on what should be the free seas.

Nothing More to Say.

From The Buffalo Express.

It remains for Germany to say whether or not there shall be a break in the close relations which have continued for so many years between the two peoples. We have nothing more to say. We have shown Germany that we are bound to protect American lives and property from the barbaric methods of German under-sea fighting and it now is for Germany to say whether or not we shall be required to go beyond words in making our position plain to her and to the world.

ALBANY

We Must Defend the Right.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

It is perfectly said that there can be no compromise with principle. If, as we believe in this country, right is upon our side, we must defend the right at any cost. Regardless of politics, the nation must stand unitedly with President Wilson. Whatever he does is right.

Must Not Repeat Insult.

From The Albany Argus.

As plainly as it could be put in diplomatic language, Germany is told that her note of July 8 was an insult to the American Government and people. Added to the Lusitania atrocity, and that this Government will allow a repetition of neither.

SYRACUSE

Issue Is Clear.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The American response to the German note restates the principles to which America adheres, with perfect courtesy, but with perfect candor. There can be no mistaking the meaning, there can be no evading the issue.

Our rights as neutrals are based upon principles which are immutable, and the American Government cannot suspend them or bargain them away for a temporary expediency or modify them to meet the avowed needs of the undersea commanders. The American Government will not dicker with Germany over the number of ships it may sail on the sea. It will not admit, in view of the new caution the submarine commanders have shown, that they may by mistake sink American ships. It expects that Germany will express regret and offer reparation for the American lives its submarines have destroyed, which it has so far failed to do.

ELMIRA

Thinks Germany Will Yield.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

An incident such as the sinking of the Lusitania would not happen twice in one war unless with design and premeditated on the part of the Government responsible for the act. Very few, we believe, entertain the idea that the German Government intended to create the havoc that was caused by the sinking of the Lusitania. We have preferred to believe that the German purpose was to cripple the vessel as a warning and not to sink it, at least in the short time in which it would be done. Germany will exercise care in such cases hereafter. It would not compensate that country to have another Lusitania incident on its hands. This being the case, as we believe it is, the United States will not have provocation to break off friendly relations with the Imperial German Government.

UTICA.

Does Not Mean War.

From The Utica Press.

The note sent by the United States to Germany and given in full elsewhere this morning has more pith and point to it than its predecessors. * * * It does not mean war, is not an invitation to it, nor anything of the sort, but is simply a respectful and self-respecting declaration which one great nation addresses to another for its information and consideration.

TROY

Only Justice Demanded.

From The Troy Record.

Secretary Lansing has issued a fair statement of the American position. He announces that his Government wants only that to which it is entitled and proposes to get it. We hope that Germany will concede us our rights, that it will consent to change its submarine policy in a manner to give assurance that there will not be a repetition of the Lusitania affair.

BURLINGTON, Vt.

Dug in and Fenced.

From The Burlington Free Press.

Our latest note in effect leaves the two nations holding their ground diplomatically much the same as the Germans and the Allies are holding their ground on the western battle front. President Wilson has stretched a little "barbed-wire" fence for the benefit of the Germans and has "dug" himself in diplomatically, but his head is still visible to the other side, and there is every reason to expect that any concessions Germany may make will not prevent it, under the circumstances, from hitting a Presidential head when it sees one.

PORTLAND, Me.

Country Will Sustain Wilson.

From The Portland Press.

There are two courses that Germany can take, refrain from further acts of this nature or defy this nation by committing a deliberately unfriendly act against it. Of course, the President cannot declare war. All he can do, if Germany persists in the course which she defends in the case of the Lusitania, is to sever diplomatic relations with that nation and summon Congress in extraordinary session. What further action shall be taken would rest with that body. That the President would be sustained there can be no doubt. * * * The controversy has now reached a point where the President must be upheld, no matter what one's views may be regarding the events that have preceded the present situation.

BRIDGEPORT

What Shall We Do Afterward?

(From The Bridgeport Telegram.)

Our latest note is a patient reiteration of the principles set forth the moment that the German submarine campaign was first announced. Nothing has been gained by the diplomatic interchange to date, save the certain knowledge that Germany has not the slightest intention of complying with our demands. We need not bother about Germany's reply. The question now is, What are we going to do about it when the next boat goes down?

PROVIDENCE

Can Protect Our Rights.

From The Providence Journal.

If Germany declines to follow the better way we shall know how to proceed in order to protect our rights and our interests from this moment. The merit of the President's note lies largely in its freedom from passion and at the same time its rigorous insistence on our impregnable position. There can be no shadow of doubt that the country stands unitedly back of him in his temperate but resolute reply.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Narrow Lines of Discussion.

From The Springfield Union.

Probably there will be further discussion, but after this latest note it will require more ingenuity on Germany's part to maintain a policy of parley and delay, for the whole object of the note is to narrow the lines of discussion and compel the German Government to speak to the point in any further communications it may have to offer.

WORCESTER

Means "No More Fooling."

From The Worcester Telegram.

The Lansing note does not say war, but it says there will be no more fooling about the illegal practices of the German Government, which destroy American lives and property and rights. It reads more like strong American thinking than the other notes to Germany. It is the kind this country will have to produce in large quantities before it is finally freed from the European domination of the Atlantic, even if it does not go to war and settle with all the Europeans, as men supposed they did with Great Britain in 1812.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

Serious Business Now.

From The New Bedford Mercury.

The inference from the President's note cannot be misunderstood. This is serious business now. The United States has taken a determined position in accord with public opinion, which is prepared to support President Wilson in the next step, whatever it may be.

ATLANTIC CITY

Accords with American Opinion.

From The Atlantic City Review.

Our latest note to Germany is a masterpiece of diplomatic phraseology. Reading it the world will admire and name Wilson "statesman." It will satisfy our most rabid jingoes. It will not alarm our most timid pacifists. It is in accord with the main body of American opinion. It is admirably restrained, while sufficiently assertive. Its logic is relentless.

NEW HAVEN

Splendid Expression of Dignity.

From The New Haven Morning Journal and Courier.

Germany is informed in the polite language of diplomacy that from now on we shall judge of her motives not by her notes but by her acts. It [the note] is a splendid expression of American dignity and resolution.

It is clearly pointed out wherein the German position is "very unsatisfactory," and why we cannot assent to even a partial suspension of the principles of law and humanity to gratify an old friend.

BOSTON

No Escape from Logic of Note.

From The Boston Herald.

From the logic of the President's note there can be no escape. From the responsibilities which it imposes the American people exhibit no desire to retreat. Its closing appeal to the ties of memory and of friendship, after allusion to the common interests of the two nations, felicitously point the way to continued peace, but leaves Germany to decide whether to have it.

Germany Must Pay.

From The Boston Globe.

Taken as a whole the note represents mature and moderate American opinion. It is the first note with the stiffness removed. It rests upon accepted international law. We give up no rights, but we make concessions. Few can find fault with such a course in view of the fact that we do not intend to go to war over the sinking of the Lusitania. We serve notice that we still hold an account against Germany. Her refusal to pay does not cancel the bill. It still stands on the books, like the French Spoliation and the Alabama Claims. This account may stand for a number of years, but there it will remain until it is paid.

Thinks Repetition Means War.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The time has come to stop these attacks of submarines on American property and lives without warning. We want to end it. We shall end it. And the President in the closing sentence of the note printed today declares, in courteous, diplomatic language, but unmistakably, that a repetition of these acts will amount to a declaration of war.

No More Evasion.

From The Boston Post.

The note is so clear, so straightforward, so lacking in the customary frills of diplomatic language, that there seems no longer any possibility of an evasive or argumentative reply. * * * Thus the question rests. In the most solemn sense it is now "up to" Germany.

HARTFORD

Calls It Milder Note Than First.

From The Hartford Courant.

It has not the slightest appearance of an ultimatum. It contains no threat and suggests no penalty. It is a polite appeal to friendship and a suggestion that we have the law on our side, whether we have the means and disposition to enforce the law or not. The latest note is much more mild than the first. After reading the closing paragraph of the note, published this morning, we are compelled to conclude that the closing paragraph of the first note meant nothing whatever to those who wrote it.

MANCHESTER

Must Support the President.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The note which Ambassador Gerard has delivered to Minister von Jagow is an unmistakably clear exposition of the American attitude in the pending controversy, coupled with a plain warning, which approximates an ultimatum, that any further infringement of American rights will be treated as a "deliberately unfriendly" act.

The future relations between the United States and Germany may no longer be determined on this side of the Atlantic. They rest wholly with Germany. The solemn warning with which President Wilson concludes his message to the Kaiser puts the burden of possible rupture squarely upon German shoulders. For America there can be no turning back, and for Americans there is but a single duty—to support the President whatever the future may hold.

PHILADELPHIA

No Further Debate Possible.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When one Government tells another that it is disregarding obligations it has itself admitted, committing illegal and inhuman acts in disregard of the rights and lives of neutrals, acts that if persisted in will constitute an unpardonable offense, and adds that a refusal to abstain from such acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly, the final word of diplomacy has obviously been said.

Such a final word has now been spoken by the United States to Germany. There can be no possible doubt of its meaning. The door to argument or explanation is no longer open. It is an ultimatum in fact if not in form. Less than ever, after the clear exposition of the American attitude which the Secretary of State has sent to the German Foreign Office, can the Administration engage in further debate or yield on any point.

Finality Reached in Note.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

When the note is stripped to its backbone, it is found to be a repetition of the former demands, differing only in the phraseology. They are two in number. Heretofore the demands permitted of diplomatic exchanges. In this note finality is reached. Shall there be another breach of international law whereby the rights of American citizens are affected, that breach will be considered as "deliberately unfriendly."

Those are significant words as diplomatic language interprets them, for they close the doors. The note is strong and it cannot but receive the hearty approval of every citizen who is first of all an American.

What Will Germany Choose?

From The Philadelphia Record.

It is now up to the German Government to harken to the voice of reason, to accept the olive branch extended with the hand of friendship, to yield a trifle of pride but nothing of practical importance in her warfare on the Allies, and to serve the cause which she has repeatedly expressed the desire to espouse, or on the other hand to belie her fair words with indefensible and unjustifiable deeds and accept the consequences. She must realize that there can be in the mind of the President of the United States, the leader of a united and indomitable people, no thought of retreat from the consequences of the concluding warning to the Imperial German Government. The die is cast. What will Germany choose?

BALTIMORE

"Refuge of Lies Swept Away."

From The Baltimore American.

In no note that the United States has sent to Germany has the principle of might makes right been so clearly and definitely repudiated as in this latest. The refuge of lies has been swept away, not with belligerency but with a calm consciousness of leaving no support for the German positions. The note has set forth the undeviating attitude of the United States.

The note sets forth that if a belligerent finds itself unable to retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutral lives, humanity as well as justice demands that the practice be discontinued. Should Germany persist in its practices, and should there be repetition of the acts made subject of complaint, these acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

Persuasive But Unanswerable.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Friendly and persuasive in tone, admirable in expression, unanswerable in its logic, the note puts an end to all quibbling in the future. Germany is given her choice between the neutrality of the United States or its hostility. Any further violations of international law on the seas by which American citizens lose their lives or suffer wrong, says the President in effect, will be looked upon by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly." It is the plain duty of every true American, regardless of politics or sympathy in the European war, to uphold and strengthen the hands of the President in every way and to show him that the great heart of America beats in unison to his own.

PITTSBURGH

Neither Threat Nor Ultimatum.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

President Wilson's third note to Germany will be acceptable to his fellow-citizens who are more interested in the United States than in Germany, for the reason that he abates nothing advanced in previous communications.

There is no finality to the note, neither threat nor ultimatum, but Germany is told in so many words that further offending will be estimated as "deliberately unfriendly," and this to be interpreted only as implying that the time for some act more serious than any word of protest will have arrived.

The note will be read with some disrelish in London as well as in Berlin, but not so in the United States—save among partisans of somebody other than Uncle Sam.

Puts Responsibility on Germany.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The note is a straightforward and simple document, which lacks nothing of plainness of meaning and determination, such as would naturally be used by one sincere friend toward another in speaking of what he accounted infringements of his rights, and of his purpose not to submit to them further; and that he trusts his friend, who has admitted their illegality, will discontinue his practices and make reparation for what has already been done.

The responsibility is squarely put up to Germany that, if the wishes of this country, which are held to be in strict harmony with international law, and with the principles of humanity, are disregarded hereafter, the relations between the two countries will likely lose their amiability.

CHICAGO.

The Advice of a Friend.

From The Chicago Herald.

President Wilson's third note to the German Government on the results of its methods of submarine warfare is couched in the language that a self-respecting man uses to a friend whose acts have wronged him and in the language which no intelligent man would resent from a neighbor whose friendship he values. It is admirable alike for its courtesy and its candor. It disguises not the offense and it reviles not the offender.

Woodrow Wilson has spoken for every one of the 100,000,000 Americans worthy of the name. In a great national crisis he has voiced the soul of the American people in words courteous and candid, entirely friendly and entirely firm, recalling the rulers of a nation whose friends we have ever been to the course of duty and honor. It is a sincere and solemn warning from a friend to one whom he would keep his friend, if the keeping may be possible without sacrifice of self-respect and submission to unpardonable injury. It is not necessary now to consider whether the warning will be heeded, or what shall be the next step if it be not. Let us hope and pray that it will be heeded, no less for the sake of the German people than for our own.

An Ultimatum in Fact.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The reply of the Government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contention of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form, it is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed.

There now can be no doubt as to the duty of press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by our Government, without cavil or reservation, and to give the Government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences fate may have in store for the nation.

ST. LOUIS

Nation Will Stand by It.

From The St. Louis Republic.

One hundred and twenty-eight years of American history and tradition speak in President Wilson's vindication of the freedom of the high seas, his clear exposition of the rights of neutrals in time of war, his recognition of the measure in which Germany and the United States occupy common ground, his cordial desire "to act as the common friend" of warring nations, and most of all his commitment of the nation to the defense of these rights "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost." This note, speak at once the will, the thought, the heart of America. Come what may, the nation will stand by it as one man.

No Misunderstanding Possible.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There can be no misunderstanding of this note. It is as plain as a pikestaff. It at once brushes aside all irrelevant controversy and rests its case upon the simple and righteous principle asserted in the first note and reaffirmed in the second—the inalienable rights of the high seas. That principle, as we have previously pointed out, is as important to Germany as to us. Reverse the conditions and Germany would take the same position we do now. So would England, so would France, so would any nation having interests on the seas and that was not wholly invertebrate. The principle this country is contending for is a right not only ours but one which is common to all.

CLEVELAND

Its Meaning Not to Be Mistaken.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The tone and meaning of the American reply to the latest note from the Imperial Government of Germany cannot be mistaken or obscured. No anxiety to read hopefulness into the carefully chosen words of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will serve to hide their deep and momentous import. They are a warning which is none the less impressive because of the moderation of its phraseology and the friendliness of its spirit.

The German Government is told with absolute distinctness that, as far as the United States is concerned, it cannot alter the laws of nations and disregard the obligations of humanity without being held to a strict accounting.

An issue of the grave character passes from Washington to Berlin. The Government of the United States has gone as far as any argument can go in upholding the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. The nation stands with the President. It will sustain him to the end.

CINCINNATI

An Unmistakable Inference.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

While there is no threat of what the United States Government proposes to do if its views are not complied with, the unmistakable inference is that such an act would be considered so unfriendly as to lead to a serious crisis between the two Governments. Just how it would be possible for the country to show its resentment of an unfriendly attitude on the part of Germany is not apparent at this time, since neither the army nor navy is in shape to make a demonstration in force.

INDIANAPOLIS

President's Restraint Majestic.

From The Indianapolis Star.

Of course, it is the highest wisdom to make no threats against Germany and to reserve to ourselves the widest latitude and discretion in shaping our course in case of renewed affront. There is a noble and almost majestic restraint about the note which puts to shame the excited utterance of extremists on either side.

Nothing could be clearer than that both Great Britain and Germany incline to set higher store today upon self-preservation than upon America's goodwill. If both these relentless enemies would prefer self-preservation without our good-will to extinction with it, they will have to go their way and we ours. The best we could hope for in such case would be to preserve an impartial attitude between the two, so that neither German stubbornness nor British guile might entangle us in the purely European controversy.

There is every reason to believe that the President's courage and sagacity will stay with him as it has done hitherto.

TACOMA

Shatters German Subterfuge.

From The Tacoma Ledger.

The logic of Secretary Lansing's note leaves the Government of Germany not a legal leg to stand on. It shatters the subterfuge to which Germany has resorted in her replies to our protests. With telling effect, the note turns Germany's own arguments against her. When Germany replied in her last note that her submarine attack was justified as a retaliatory measure, she admitted she had broken the law of nations.

ST. PAUL

A Great Charter of Rights.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It [the note] is a great American charter of rights. It is broader than any specific act or event in the scope of principles it enunciates. It is a declaration representing to the last word the sentiment of a free people who know their rights, have determined to defend them and, though desirous of avoiding trouble, have the courage to face it "without compromise and at any cost."

BISMARCK, N. D.

Could Not Accept German Offers.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Refusal to accept the German plan to secure safe conduct on the high seas for neutrals was inevitable. The Administration took a stand in its earlier communications which left too little room for compromise. Hopes, however, that further negotiations may adjust matters amicably, are general throughout the nation. This country is for peace. * * * There is a practical and far-reaching side to the situation, which has made a potent appeal to the man in the street, and his verdict is almost unanimous that there is nothing in the controversy that should push this nation nearer the bloody vortex that has involved more than half the world.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Thinks Germans Will Heed.

From The St. Joseph Gazette.

The note does not ask anything which Germany is unable to consistently as well as honorably grant. The Imperial Government has doubtless stood ready to give satisfaction in so far as the destruction of human lives can be atoned for, for the American lives lost on the Lusitania. The other conditions will be little less onerous, we believe, for Germany is really only asked to do what Germany in somewhat different language has already suggested attempting. The note is clear cut, sober as it should be, and American. We do not believe the threat uttered will need to be carried out.

TOLEDO

Eliminates Chance to Evade.

From The Toledo Times.

There is nothing in the note which is superfluous. Plain, clear, and perhaps a trifle strong, the chance for the German Imperial Government to beat about the bush has been eliminated. * * * Regarding the last reply of the German Imperial Government as being "very unsatisfactory," any message which would have allowed for long drawn out arguments would necessarily have become provoking to the people of this country.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Easy to Understand.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

Germany should now have no trouble in understanding the attitude of the United States Government in the controversy that has followed the sinking of the Lusitania, summed up in the latest note sent to the German Government.

President Wilson's position is that there can be no compromise of the principles of law and humanity, for which this Government has taken its stand. These principles, as the President declares, are "immutable." They are not to be changed by the varying circumstances of war. If Germany persists in disregarding them and American lives are again sacrificed as they were in the destruction of the Lusitania, Germany, according to the note, would commit an "unpardonable offense against the sovereignty" of this country. Whether there is a parting of the ways depends upon Germany.

PHOENIX, ARIZ

Matter Now Rests with Germany.

From The Arizona Republican.

Whether we and Germany are to remain friends or not will soon be settled and the settlement will be with Germany. We have said with Luther at Worms: "I stand here, I can do no more."

The President's third note to Germany is not only a strong reiteration of the position the United States has taken in the matter of submarine warfare, but it effectually closes the door against further controversy. All irrelevant matter has been cut out. It asserts the immunity from attack of Americans traveling on unarmed and unresisting belligerent vessels. Germany must acknowledge or deny such immunity, and in the latter case there will "be unfriendliness."

What form unfriendliness may take we leave to the President and Congress, and whatever course they decide upon Americans will follow regardless of their sympathies with European belligerents.

CHEYENNE

Makes Protest Emphatic.

From The Cheyenne Leader.

The gist of the United States notes to Germany has been a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania as a violation of international law. Germany evaded a definite answer to this, the main point of complaint. The last note simply makes this point of protest so emphatic that it will be made an issue for future arbitration or international agreement.

Should Germany persist in the perpetration of such acts there would be but one course left to any self-respecting nation, and that would be to break diplomatic relations. The probability, however, is that the controversy will not go to that extreme, as neither Germany nor the Allies want to see this country drawn into the conflict.

It is gratifying to learn that President Wilson is also protesting against the interference by the Allies with our commerce and that Great Britain has yielded to the demands of Norway and the other neutral nations with reference to their rights. It is entirely reasonable to expect that President Wilson's firmness will also result in respect for the rights in future of American citizens and American commerce. True, a jingo could hatch a war out of much less difference, but thank God we have a man at the head of this Government who has the courage to stand for our rights on grounds of justice and humanity rather than upon our ability to kill and destroy.

SCRANTON

Note Is a Masterpiece.

From The Scranton Republican.

American rights and international law, in their unimpaired integrity, are firmly upheld in President Wilson's latest note to the Imperial German Government. The note is a masterpiece of compact statement and presents the case of the United States in clear, lucid, and forcible terms. It is a declaration of international rights which calls for a straightforward reply, and which will live among the important State papers of the world long after the present war is ended.

WILKES-BARRE

One Answer Germany Can Make.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

The President's note is by far the strongest of all. It closes the record and leaves to Germany only one possible answer—an answer in deeds and not in words. Germany must observe the principles of international law in respect to its submarine warfare or take the consequences of an open rupture with the United States.

RALEIGH

Sweeps Evasions Aside.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Calmly, dispassionately, and with a clearness of logic which leaves no gap for assault, President Wilson sweeps aside the evasions of the German note, and with a firmness and a solemnity which are significant pins that country down to the real issue, whether it will be guided by law or, in defiance of the accepted practices of regulated warfare, hoist the black flag. As our people would have him do, he declines the suggestion of special favors.

He states the position of the United States and its determination in this contention with Germany as Americans would have him state them. He speaks as the red-blooded representative of a red-blooded people, who without compromise and at any cost contend for the sovereignty of their country in the recognition of its rights to the freedom of the seas.

WHEELING

Up to Germany, Now.

From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The whole matter is up to Germany as to whether she will live up to her professions of friendliness which she has so emphatically expressed. Her good faith depends on the performance of her avowals in her last note and her observance of the right of Americans to voyage on the high seas free from the menace of attacks by her submarines.

NEW ORLEANS

Only Position for America.

From The New Orleans Times Picayune.

No American Administration in sympathy with the nation's history, policy, and traditions could do less and none could have done better or more tactfully what is was necessary to do. * * *

The fateful decision rests with Berlin, not with Washington, for the American Government has taken, with the cordial approval and whole-hearted support of the American people, as we believe, the only position possible to a republic which has stood for more than a century in support and defense of the principles in this case reaffirmed.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Belgian Lesson.

From The Columbia State.

Unhappily there is little upon which to predicate a theory that Germany will seek to avoid hostilities with any country. If in German opinion the interests of the United States or any other neutral are in the path of German progress one can conceive of no reason to suppose that the United States will be accorded a treatment based on justice and good faith that has been ruthlessly denied to Belgium. The American people through their Government have said the last word. For them now is to await with firmness and confidence the event whatever it shall be. Meanwhile the hour is arrived when dissension and difference may not be reconciled with that patriotism which is the first attribute of American citizenship.

BIRMINGHAM

People With the President.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

In all probability Germany's reply will be satisfactory, but the President will stand by his "last word," and the people will stand loyally and unflinchingly with him.

KNOXVILLE

No Backdown.

From The Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

The American reply is a firm statement of the American position. It shows no backdown. Whatever its influence elsewhere, it has the universal approval of Americans.

LOUISVILLE

Future Is With Germany.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The latest—it may be the last—note to Germany regarding that power's violation of the rights of neutrals, as perpetrated in the Lusitania outrage, leaves nothing to be said, nothing to be misunderstood or doubted.

Straight and strong, clear and outright it is, as honest Anglo-Saxon speech can be when it brushes aside the artificialities and elegances of conventional diplomacy and drives direct from human heart and brain.

The future is with Germany. There will be no war unless Germany wishes war. There will be no severed diplomatic relations unless Germany chooses to compel that condition. We desire Germany's friendship. But we are going to maintain our rights, as our President expresses it, without compromise and at any cost.

It is the Kaiser's next move.

MOBILE

Accountability for Acts to Come.

From The Mobile Register.

Practically the note to Germany is a concession to the views of the peace advocates and a recession from the original position, inasmuch as we do not hold Germany to strict accountability for acts done, but to conditional accountability—that is to say, for acts to come. The corpus delicti has been shifted from the past to the future, and we assume the attitude of watchful waiting with all too much reason for believing that we have but postponed the inevitable decision and action. Let no one say hereafter that we plunged into war on account of the Lusitania massacre.

CHARLESTON

A Line Drawn for Germany.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

It now rests wholly with Germany whether or not the Congress of the United States shall be assembled in extraordinary session to uphold the hands of the President and take such action against the Imperial German Government as the dignity and safety of the country may demand. We have drawn a line across which Germany must not step. Presumably there will be a German answer in writing to this note, but the answer that the people of this country will await will be spoken in the waters of the war zone about the British Isles.

MEMPHIS

A Solemn Affirmation of Purpose.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The note is clear, definite and in entire keeping with the dignity of the office of the President of the United States. It is an ultimatum, not in terms threatening war, but it is more forceful because along with the ultimatum goes a calm statement that this Government will at any cost enforce the principle for which it contends. We doubt that any other living American could have composed a document so clear, so forceful, and at the same time so calm in tone as the message which Mr. Wilson has sent to the Imperial German Government. It is not a threat, but it is a solemn affirmation that this country will at all costs uphold the principles of freedom on the high seas for which it contends.

SAVANNAH

Meant to End Controversy.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The new note * * * sums up the case, puts the position of our Government clearly and forcibly and notifies the German Government that further acts like those complained of will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." It is unnecessary to say anything more. An act that is "deliberately unfriendly" cannot be satisfactorily explained. The note will meet with the approval of the American people.

RICHMOND, Va.

The Voice of Humanity.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

President Wilson, in the note now in the hands of the German Government, has closed the door of further discussion of the rights of neutrals on the high seas. On that subject there is to be no more talk. Speaking with the voice of his people, as well as with the voice of humanity, the President tells Germany that neutral prerogatives, wrung by civilization from barbarism, must be respected.

These words amount to an ultimatum. There is no bluster in the President's note, and there is none in the heart of America. War with Germany, or with any other country, however great the provocation, is a thing hideous to contemplate. But there is one thing more hideous. It is the disgraceful yielding to wrong and oppression which makes freedom a mockery and peace the badge of shame.

SAN ANTONIO

World Sees Our Spirit.

From The San Antonio Express.

The reply will be greeted with profound satisfaction in the knowledge that again the world is made aware of the spirit of this republic, that the fires that blazed forth in rebellion against oppression still burn undimmed and that humanity's cause is America's cause.

NASHVILLE

Cannot Be Evaded.

From The Nashville Tennessean and American

If it is a note that cannot be misunderstood, it is just as surely a note that cannot be evaded. There is no more chance for dodging on the part of Germany. She must either concede the demand or confess herself an outlaw nation. Her practices and her professions have got to coincide henceforth. * * * No book full of reading matter could more fully set forth or more strikingly rebuke the German assumption of God-given superiority and privilege to override common rights.

RENO

Thinks No Loophole Left

From The Nevada State Journal.

If another Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine, it is difficult to see what the United States could do except break off diplomatic relations with Germany. The note's emphatic statement that this nation will not recede from its position, and that a repetition by German commanders of acts in contravention of neutral rights must be regarded when affecting Americans as deliberately unfriendly, leaves us no escape.

FARGO, N. D.

Serious Words.

From The Fargo Courier-News.

"Without compromise and at any cost." These are serious words, which fall heavily upon our hearts this morning, but it is time that they were uttered. An unfavorable reply or a torpedo fired with better aim than the one which missed the Orduna by ten feet and we shall be called upon to make good this statement. The next step may be for the President to call Congress to assemble.

It is to be hoped that the cost of maintaining these principles may not be the very possible ultimate of war, but even that, terrible as it is, is better than the surrender of the liberties of a free people at the behest of a foreign Government. We want peace, but not "peace at any price."

BOISE, Idaho

End of Friendship.

From The Boise Statesman-Republican.

The German note of July 8 was in truth final, and is the last word from Germany. The note we sent yesterday to Germany is also final. It clears away all doubts as to our position, Germany has her answer and it may be assumed that fri

VOSGES POSITIONS HOTLY CONTESTED

Severe Fighting Around Muenster Continues, Both Sides Claiming Success.

GERMANS MASS ON MEUSE

Offensive Expected at St. Mihiel—Aviators Engage in Battle Over Conflans.

LONDON, July 23.—The Argonne and Vosges districts continue to be the scenes of the most important battles on the western front. Paris tonight claims as the only gain of the day the recapture of trenches previously lost in the Forest of Le Prêtre. Last night the French seized a part of a German trench in the Argonne, strengthening their front.

The report from Paris and Berlin are contradictory as to the severe fighting for the heights around Münster and Metzeral in Alsace. The French say the Germans momentarily penetrated their lines, only to be driven out; Berlin reports repulses of French attacks at these positions.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that anything in the nature of a serious engagement has occurred there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by the military observers as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

An air battle has taken place over Conflans, east of Verdun. The French dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station and forced two German aviators to alight, while the Germans destroyed a battle aeroplane of the French.

Suburbs of Rheims and Soissons, as well as the town of Pont-à-Mousson, have been bombarded by the Germans.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Today it was comparatively quiet along the whole front.

In Artois, there was the usual artillery activity on both sides.

Some shells were fired on the suburbs of Soissons and on Rheims.

In the forest of Le Prêtre in the course of last night we regained a footing in the line of trenches previously lost. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy.

One of our flying squadrons employed on bombardment duties yesterday evening dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station at Conflans, in Jarnisy, and forced two German aeroplanes to alight in their lines.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office follows:

The night was considerably disturbed at several points along the front. In Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, there was violent cannonading and grenade fighting.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quennevières, and on the plateau of Mouron, on the right bank of the Aisne near Soupir, and on the Champagne front, several artillery actions also were reported.

In the Argonne there was rifle and gun firing in the region of Bagatelle, where one of our companies succeeded yesterday in seizing part of an enemy trench, thus strengthening the front to our advantage.

Pont-à-Mousson was intermittently bombarded during the night.

In the region of Arnacourt a strong hostile reconnoitring force supported by artillery was turned back by our infantry and artillery.

In the Vosges an attempted German attack against our positions southward of the Faye was easily repulsed.

The positions we had won to the east of Metzeral, on the crest of the Linge and Barrenkopf, were subjected to a very violent bombardment. The enemy momentarily succeeded in penetrating part of our lines, but was driven out by an energetic counter attack on our part.

At the Berlin War Office the following communication was given out:

The nightly hand grenade attacks of the enemy north and northwest of Souchez were repulsed. In the Champagne district we successfully blew up several mines and occupied the borders of the openings thus made.

In the Forest of La Prêtre a French night attack failed. In the Vosges fighting is proceeding. An attack by the enemy against the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line north of Münster was repulsed after severe fighting at close quarters before and in the positions of the Bavarians and Mecklenburg chasseurs. We captured two officers and sixty-four Alpine troops.

A French attack against Reichackerkopf was unsuccessful. Near Metzeral we ejected the French from their advanced positions which, according to our plan, we evacuated in order to avoid losses.

As a reprisal for the repeated bombardment of Thiancourt and other places between the Meuse and the Moselle, our artillery yesterday bombarded Pont-à-Mousson.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway triangle at St. Hilaire, in Champagne, and forced the airmen of the enemy to retreat. The barracks at Gerardmer also were bombarded. In an aerial fight over Conflans we destroyed a battle aeroplane of the enemy.

FRENCH THINK RUMANIA WILL SOON JOIN WAR

Hopeful Outlook Taken in Paris—Bucharest Official's Query to German Agent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The impression is spreading here that Rumania is about to join the Allies, as was predicted last week in financial circles. Gustave Hervé writes in a more confident tone than for several weeks. He suggests, in view of probable Rumanian help and other favorable circumstances in the east, that a Winter campaign will perhaps be unnecessary.

Premier Asquith's allusion to States likely to join the Allies confirms the hopes based on the Rumanian refusal to let pass Turkey's munitions. Referring to the latter point, the Petit Parisien's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that a Rumanian Foreign Office official to whom the German Diplomatic Agent insisted that Germany would send munitions through Rumania whether the latter was willing or not, replied:

"If you are so determined to pass stuff to Constantinople, why don't you do it through Servia, with whom you already are at war?"

PARLIAMENT'S WORK ENDING

Adjournment Next Wednesday, Probably Until Sept. 14.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Parliament will rise next Wednesday, and the present intention is that it should reassemble on Sept. 14. In the event of urgent necessity its reassembly could be accelerated by an Order in Council.

"It is, of course, highly desirable at a time of war like the present that there should not be a long interval between the meetings of Parliament, for the House of Commons is the mirror and voice of the nation, but for the moment it has neither legislative nor financial work to occupy its attention. In short, the ordinary business of the session is done, and it is very unlikely that Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna's supplementary budget will be ready before October.

"Six weeks is not a long recess, but if it should be found necessary to convoke Parliament at an earlier date than September it could easily be done. As the House has got through its appointed work, there is no desire among the majority of its members to shorten the recess. A handful of members, chief among them Sir Henry Dalziel, are busily engaged in creating an impression that in the supreme interests of the nation Parliament ought to abridge its holiday to one month.

"The Northcliffe journals, which used to despise Parliament, are crying out in chorus for the same thing, as though our success in this war depended on the uninterrupted loquacity of M. P.'s. It is a subject of amusing speculation in the lobby whether Sir Henry Dalziel inspires The Times and Daily Mail or is inspired by them.

"I am informed that on the motion for adjournment next week Sir Henry intends to direct another broadside on the ordnance department of the War Office."

AUSTRIANS MAY QUIT GORIZIA FORTRESS

Will Not Await Another General Attack by Italians, Budapest Hears.

MORE TRENCHES STORMED

Gen. Cadorna Reports That Battle Along the Entire Isonzo Front Is Continuing Successfully.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Interesting developments are awaited on the lower line of the Isonzo in the near future, and one may gather from different statements and opinions coming that Gorizia is doomed.

For six weeks there have been violent engagements on this section of the front which can bear comparison with the most stubborn battles of the war. Today's situation is this: The Italians are resolved to see the thing through after all their sacrifices, and it is understood that the next general attack will not even be awaited, but that the positions will be evacuated without the sacrifice of more lives.

I understand that all the inhabitants were warned to leave the town, but very few complied with the wish of the authorities. As to the town itself, it has suffered no damage, and the people do not fear Italian domination, their guns having spared the town.

All the official departments have been transferred to Innsbruck. The papers express the hope that Gorizia will hold out until Warsaw is taken.

ROME, July 23.—The following official communication was issued today:

The battle continues along the whole of the Isonzo front and the success of our armies is constantly becoming more clearly apparent.

In the Monte Nero sector our Alpine troops have begun an advance along the difficult Muzkica ridge. The enemy offered vigorous resistance, but our troops succeeded in wresting from him some of his most advanced points, inflicting heavy losses.

Our slow progress continues on the front of Plava and Gorizia. Further entrenchments have been carried here and war material captured.

There was heavy fighting on the Carso front the night of the 22d and the following day. The enemy, after violent artillery preparations and being reinforced, threw dense masses against our front, particularly on our left. Our first line, despite a previous long struggle, succeeded in arresting the shock and the subsequent onrush of our reinforcements enabled us to make an energetic counter offensive, which ended in a veritable débacle for the enemy.

Our gunners mowed down the hostile columns, while our infantry attacked at close quarters, and by an enveloping movement captured 1,500 prisoners, including 76 officers. The battlefield was covered with dead.

VIENNA, July 23, (via London.)—The following report of operations on the Italian front was issued by the War Office today:

The battle near Gorizia continues. The Italians yesterday bombarded moderately the bridgehead of Gorizia. The attack on Monte Sabotino was repulsed and our troops regained, without exception, their original positions at the bridgehead. During the repulse of numerous hostile attacks the Dalmatian Landwehr again particularly distinguished themselves.

Fighting continues on the edge of the Doberdo Plateau. Last night the Italians thrice attacked the Peteano-Sdrussina sector. All the attacks were repulsed.

A hostile attempt to advance upon our trenches between Sdraussina and Polazzo was unsuccessful. The last hostile attacks near Selz and Vermegliano against Monte Corsich were in vain.

In the Middle Isonzo there were only artillery engagements. In the Krn region our troops yesterday and last night and again today repulsed attacks.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the Carnia and Tyrolean frontier regions. Night attacks by Italians on Monte Piano miscarried. Artillery firing continues at several points.

BITTER AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Thousands of Her Subjects of Many Races in Concentration Camps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 23.—While Italy from the Alps to the Ionian Sea, including redeemed villages in the war zone and emigrants across the ocean, are giving an admirable example of solidarity and devotion to the national ideal, Austria presents the spectacle of the disunion of many of the discordant races of which the heterogeneous empire is composed.

A lady, a native of Trieste, lately escaped, after most romantic adventures, from Austrian concentration camps, where she was dragged by Austrian police, who tore her from her children in order to revenge themselves because her men relations escaped from military service. She gives a harrowing account of the concentration camps at Laibach, and in Bohemia, Moravia and Styria, where she was successively interned.

She says she found there thousands of people of every race, religion, age and position in life—Croats, Serbs, Bohemians, Italians, Slovenes and Czechs—carried away from their homes because they were suspected of disloyalty to Austria and in secret sympathy with her invaders. Once these diverse races were enemies of one another; now they are united in a common feeling of the deepest hatred of Austria. The inmates of the concentration camps live in pitiful discomfort and misery. They are kept in ignorance of what is happening in the outside world, and are surrounded by army spies.

This lady adds that if the empire of the Hapsburgs continues to exist after this conflict it will be almost impossible to erase from the memories of the various nationalities within her borders the sufferings her violence has inflicted upon them during the war.

SHIP LOST, TURN SOLDIERS.

D'Annunzio Addresses Torpedoed Amalfi's Crew Going to Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous poet, who is now a Cavalry Lieutenant, yesterday addressed a gathering of sailors in Venice. Among the assembly was a group of survivors of the Italian cruiser Amalfi, who were leaving for for Isonzo front with a land battery. Addressing these men, d'Annunzio said:

"You have lost your ship, but you retain in yourselves the iron will of which she was the expression. You have transformed yourselves into field artillerymen and are about to take your guns yonder to the firing line. The spirit of your ship will show itself in acts of heroism which you stand ready to commit. It will vibrate again to the thunder of your guns and shine in the flash of every shot.

"Sometimes you think with sadness of your comrades, whose sepulchre your beloved ship is, but your hearts are with your guns, and one has only to look at you to see that they are more dear to you than life. Therefore, doubly we salute you as heroes, for yesterday you were heroes in the face of death as tomorrow you will be in the moment of victory. Viva la Italia! Viva il Re!"

ENGLISH WOMEN TO HAVE RANK IN THE ARMY

Teachers of Cookery in Camps to Become Temporary Sergeants and Corporals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Next week will see an innovation in British military methods, the recognition of women to the extent of giving them the rank of non-commissioned officers.

Some hundreds of London school teachers, whose specialty is instruction in the domestic arts, are going to spend their holidays in giving cookery lessons in the camps of Great Britain's new armies. These women will receive the temporary rank of Corporal or Sergeant.

Their initiative was taken as a result of reports of waste in the camps. The War Office arranged for one hundred to begin work next week, and if the results are good the scheme will be largely extended.

URGES PURCHASE OF SURPLUS COTTON

Sir Charles Macara Says His Plan Would Hasten the End of the War.

GIVE NEUTRALS JUST ENOUGH

This, Says Sir Charles, Would Prevent Sales to Germany, Which Needs Cotton for Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—In an interview today Sir Charles W. Macara, for many years President of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, and one of England's foremost cotton men, declared that if the cotton situation had been properly handled at the outbreak of the war the struggle would be finished by December or at least March.

Sir Charles was the originator of the proposal now being agitated for the purchase of the surplus which exists owing to the loss of the German and Austrian markets in order to keep up the price, prevent loss to planters the world over, and protect the industry. He said:

"I advocated long before the European war taking advantage of exceptionally large crops by putting a certain amount in reserve to supply the deficiencies in lean years. This war showed that one-third at least of the greatest crop on record would not be required. Any one could have seen that in the circumstances if something were not done there would be a tremendous collapse in prices. Therefore a proposition was made to statesmen in England and America, which countries practically control the world's crop, for a purchase which would prevent enormous losses to this industry and obviate to a considerable degree a reduction in revenue in both countries.

"There are too many academic minds at the head of affairs in both countries who take an entirely different view of things from that of those who have to deal practically with the carrying on of great industries. A combination of both might be excellent, but the academic without the practical cannot be expected to save the situation in a great crisis like this.

"I am convinced that there has been a very large consumption of cotton in manufacturing explosives. That any one could have calculated at the beginning, and I think it is now generally admitted that if my proposals had been carried out they might have been of infinite service to humanity, in which, I hope, statesmen at all events are interested.

"I firmly hold that if this had been done the war would have ended by Christmas or March, and if the problem is grappled with now, nothing is more certain that that the end will come more quickly."

Sir Charles described the system whereby cotton interests know precisely the number of spindles in every country. The consumption in each country, particularly those neutrals adjoining Germany can, he said, be estimated almost to a pound. Therefore if some arrangement were made for controlling the crop and rationing out to all neutrals enough for their own needs, an exact check could be kept, eliminating the fear of anything reaching Germany.

The Times prints a letter from Graham Bower, in which he says:

"The uninformed agitation respecting cotton, which has been filling the newspapers, has grown to dimensions of national danger, and it is well that the facts should be stated. No lawyer whom I have met has attempted to defend the legality of the Order in Council of March 11, and it is frankly admitted that the document is not enmeshed in judicial niceties. It comes to this, therefore, that we who profess to be fighting for legality are ourselves guilty of illegality.

"Nor is this all. Our illegal action is alienating the sympathy of America. At best we are likely to find ourselves enmeshed in a new Alabama question, with claim for substantial damages, while in any case we are adding to the strength of the agitation for the prohibition of the export of munitions of war from America.

"The truest wisdom and wisest patriotism require that we should get back to the safe standpoint of legality as soon as possible. Cancel the Order in Council of March 11, increase the list of contraband, and purchase from America an amount of cotton equivalent to the German annual consumption."

FIGHTS FOR BAN ON COTTON.

British Press Insists That It Be Classed as Contraband.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The agitation in the press to have cotton declared contraband of war continues unabated, but the Foreign Office has given no sign of receding from its position.

Virtually all of the cargoes which Great Britain agreed to buy under the cotton agreement have been disposed of, so that hereafter cotton will be seized if it is suspected it is destined for a foe of England, but ultimately it will be paid for by the Government. According to a representative of cotton interests here, this procedure is much preferable to the more regular action of declaring cotton contraband, as under the present system the shipper is certain of ultimate payment, while should the cargoes be condemned as contraband the money realized from their sale would go into the coffers of the British Navy's prize fund.

It is argued that the present system of keeping cotton out of Germany by invoking the Order in Council of March 11 is, aside from the question of its legality, not injurious to American shippers. This, it is said, is indicated by the latest figures of the Board of Trade on cotton imports and exports which show the total for 1915 up to July 15 to be 3,772,258 bales as compared with 2,227,779 for the normal year of 1913. Of this amount 3,118,587 bales came from the United States in 1915, while in 1913 only 1,653,116 came from America.

The cotton trade of England is now becoming almost normal, because the slump in the textile industries is almost compensated for by the increased use of cotton for explosives. Present conditions, as shown by the latest figures, are in striking contrast to the market immediately after the issuance of the Order in Council of March 11, when under this new system everyone began to ship cotton as fast as the vessels could be procured, with the result that many cargoes were taken in, not all of which were of innocent destination. The speculative shipper has now dropped out and the number of ships with cotton freights has been reduced.

Cotton ships are now proceeding without much trouble, but no cotton is reaching neutrals unless the Government is satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is not intended for German use.

The Board of Trade figures also show that England exported in the year 1915 410,063 bales of cotton, while in the normal year for this country of 1913 208,-149 bales were exported.

American representatives here of detained cargoes do not believe there is much hope of forming in the United States an organization, such as the Netherlands Overseas Trust, to insure imports against falling into the hands of nations at war with the United Kingdom.

Such an organization, they point out, is unworkable unless it has at least the tacit recognition of the Government where it exists, and they have no hope of securing such recognition from the American Government, which developed its policy at the time the cotton agreement was made, when Washington took pains to make it clear to all concerned that it extended no official recognition to an arrangement made by the British Government with American cotton shippers.

Promoters of the idea here also fear that the traditional opposition of the American Government to the recognition of monopolies will also act to prevent the formation of such an organization.

GERMANS SEIZE A BARK.

Capture the Dunsyre, Said to be an American Ship.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The American bark Dunsyre, New York for Stockholm, has been seized by the Germans and taken to Swinemunde.

The only Dunsyre mentioned in available shipping records is a three-masted clipper owned by the Victoria Shipping Company, Ltd., of Victoria, B. C. This vessel sailed from San Francisco April 17 for Balboa, where she arrived on May 5, and sailed for Helsingborg, Sweden, arriving July 11.

SEIZE COTTON CARGO.

British Unload the Steamer Texas—The Florida and Skogland Freed.

LONDON, July 19, (delayed by censor.)—The Swedish steamship Texas, from Galveston June 18 for Gothenburg with a cargo of cotton, which was detained at Kirkwall on July 10, arrived at Grimsby July 16. She will discharge her cargo, which had been seized by the Government.

The Danish steamer Florida, from Baltimore, and the Norwegian steamer Skogland, from New York, have been released by the British authorities. The Danish steamer Louisiana, from Boston, has been detained at Kirkwall.

The Florida sailed from Baltimore June 27 for Kirkwall, where it arrived July 15. Her cargo was destined for Gothenburg. The Skogland left New York June 28 for Aarhuus. She arrived at Kirkwall July 15. The Louisiana sailed for Copenhagen on July 3, arriving at Kirkwall July 17.

ARGUES FOR PACKERS.

Counsel Offers a Compromise in One Prize Court Case.

LONDON, July 23.—Argument for the American packers was continued today in the prize court proceedings in the cases of the four Scandinavian ships carrying meat cargoes from the United States.

In the course of his argument Sir Robert Finlay said in behalf of the packers that one of the claimants to a shipment of lard had agreed not to sell the goods if they were released, or to sell any goods in future to any agent or person known to be employed by Germans.

FRENCH SUBMARINE MISSING

Berlin Hears the Joule Has Not Reported Since April 23.

BERLIN, July 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch from Geneva:

"The French submarine Joule has been missing since April 23 and is considered lost."

The French submarine Joule was built at Toulon in 1911. Her length was 167 feet, her speed 12½ knots, her equipment six torpedo tubes, and her complement twenty-four men.

NORWAY GETS AN APOLOGY.

Great Britain Regrets Seizures in Territorial Waters.

CHRISTIANIA, July 23, (via London.)—The British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has expressed regret to the Norwegian Government at the violation by British warships of Norwegian territorial waters, especially by the seizure of a German steamer inside the three-mile limit. The note, couched in cordial terms, was in reply to a formal protest lodged by Norway. It announces that the British Admiralty has been requested to respect in future the Norwegian territorial line.

The press expresses satisfaction with the terms of the note, although pointing out that it was considerably delayed. The newspapers call upon the Government to demand satisfaction from Germany for the torpedoing of Norwegian ships with the loss of several sailors' lives.

MARCONI CONFIDENT OF ITALY'S SUCCESS

Nation Prepared for Long War and Determined to Win, Inventor Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Guglielmo Marconi, who as a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Italian Army, is in London buying war equipment for the Italians, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today spoke hopefully of the Allies eventually winning the war. Marconi, bronzed from his trip to the Italian-Austrian firing lines, says the spirit of the Italian troops is vivid with the persistence to smash the enemy. Italy has thrown her whole energy into the war, he said, and is ready to fight on until her flag is victorious, no matter how long the war endures.

"It's inspiring to see the Italian troops in action, with their undaunted courage and undoubted skill," he said. "They have not the slightest doubt that they will vanquish their Austrian foes. The Italians have nearly everything they need in the way of equipment. I'm in London merely to buy a few things that they lack. As to ammunition, Italy is well supplied, having steel works going day and night making shells and guns. Before going into the war she made sure she was able to carry it on upon a gigantic scale, and she'll not suffer from lack of ammunition.

"The whole populace of Italy is imbued with the same spirit that dominates the army, the nation in its entirety being bent on pushing the war to a successful end. People are ready to make any sacrifice to aid the Government. Already plans are working out for rigid economy in Italian households so there will be no waste of foodstuffs or of money. The people of Italy realize a long war means privation and strained finances. They know Italy must likely borrow heavily to conduct the war and they're already offering their savings. If the time comes that Italy will be obliged to seek outside financial aid the people will back up the Government in whatever it does and be ready to assume a heavy tax to pay back after the war.

"That's the sublime spirit that inspires Italy today, and there will be no lessening of it while the war lasts. The impression throughout Italy is the war will not last another twelve months, although that naturally is only a guess. If Russia could get the ammunition she needs the idea prevailing is that the eastern fighting could be brought to a quicker conclusion.

"It undoubtedly would help if Italy joined the Allies in the attack in the Dardanelles, but Italy hasn't brought itself yet to the point of war against Turkey. Whether it will come is hard to say. The Dardanelles operations with all they mean to Russia are regarded in Italy as a wonderful strategic stroke. The way the Allies can push it through, as it appears to us in Italy, is to keep on pouring hordes of men onto the Peninsula and to use ammunition lavishly. Its phases and outcome are being watched eagerly in Italy as well as the rest of the world.

"One feature of Italy's war that will tell heavily I believe as the war goes on, is the splendid equipment of aeroplanes and dirigibles. Italy has skilled men to handle them and in a short time I am sure they'll give an heroic account of themselves. In dirigibles we're better off than Germany.

"A feeling of absolute security prevails among Americans in Italy, of whom there are quite a number in Rome, Milan and other parts. They haven't the slightest idea of leaving Italy, having explicit confidence in the ability of the Italian Army to keep the foe out. The progress of the Italian Army on Austrian soil encourages this feeling, besides giving the whole of the Italian population a thrill in Italy's getting back territory that Austria took from her."

Signor Marconi witnessed the fighting on the Italian-Austrian lines and was deeply impressed by the daring initiative of the Italian soldiers. He will stay in London ten days and then return to Italy.

REPEATS SUGGESTION THAT WE BUY BELGIUM

John Wanamaker in Earnest When He Proposed Fund of $100,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—In the face of the almost unanimous belief that he was not in earnest when he suggested last night that the United States raise a fund of $100,000,000,000 and buy Belgium from Germany, setting that country fee, John Wanamaker today asserted he had spoken in all seriousness and reiterated his belief that the idea was thoroughly practicable.

"I meant every word I said," declared Mr. Wanamaker, "and I reaffirm it with great satisfaction. The war will go on until the last dollar and the last man goes into the field unless some brave souls with a sense of what the destruction going on means to the whole world make a beginning.

"I not only suggest that we pay $100,000,000,000 for Belgium, but I would pay more. I would mortgage the whole of Philadelphia for any sum that was necessary to stop the bloodshed and right the world again, each nation pursuing its mission. I made no suggestion of establishing the United States of Belgium or of the portion of France that has been cut off by the war, but I simply touched the commercial side of the need of nations, which no doubt in the settlement of the war would require immense indemnities that the already wrecked and ravished countries could not furnish.

"If it be a question of gold dollars and the lives and homes of millions of men, I would go to any length to sacrifice the dollars rather than the men and the homes.

"Hitherto all these countries have been most friendly to the United States. A war among them, I feel, is a war among thousands of my personal friends and so it becomes my war and my pain and my sorrow, and inasmuch as America is the only country in the world that can stand up in the midst of all this carnage and say it must stop (and we will do anything that is necessary to stop it) I take the risk of being misunderstood and criticised by giving the country something to think about—to find the best way possible.

"It would be an everlasting glory to America to call off the great war and the great expenditures of money. We can afford to do anything rather than do the one thing we never will do—lower the American flag by one-quarter of an inch for any nation in the world.

"If representative bodies of each country would endeavor to obtain a hearing on their positions regarding the war, or if there could be a conference of the representative business men of each of the countries, it seems to me it would be possible to call a halt. Somebody must do something and that very quickly."

FRENCH HOLD GAINS AGAINST TURKS' SHIPS

Positions on Gallipoli Bombarded by Cruisers—Allied Aviators Attack Chanak Aerodrome.

PARIS, July 22.—Exploits of the French expeditionary force on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 21 and 30 in the region of Kereves Dere are recounted in an official statement issued tonight regarding the operations in the Dardanelles.

Four trenches, forming steps on a slope between the sea and a ravine opening from the village, were chosen as the objective for an attack on the 21st. A west wind covered the field of battle with clouds of dust swept up by the artillery preparations.

Suddenly, about 4 o'clock, metallic flashes streaked the shroud of yellow dust, and the clash of bayonets was heard as the infantry leaped to the assault. One after another the trenches fell before the impetuous charge of the French troops, which carried them almost to the heights of Krithia, beyond the furthest point at which the assault was aimed. An entire Turkish company, surprised in the first trench, surrendered without resistance.

"Counter-attacks the following night," says the official report, "failed to budge the victorious forces. The French left completed on June 30 the advantage gained on the 21st by capturing a group of communicating trenches called 'the Quadrilateral,' at the head of the Kereves Dere Ravine. Seven lines were taken by assault, certain colonial troops, carried away by their enthusiasm, pursuing their success beyond the objective fixed. These colonials were almost surrounded, but were able to regain the 'Quadrilateral.' We remained in undisputed possession of these trenches after the enemy had made one unsuccessful and disastrous counter-attack. It was here that General Gouraud was wounded.

"On the night of July 4-5 the Turks, heavily reinforced, aided by aeroplanes and five cruisers of the Barbarossa type, undertook a general attack. They seemed to have lost their spirit, however. Their hesitating advance was met by the Allies with a murderous fire, which was held until the last possible moment and which inflicted terrible losses without a foot of gain for the enemy.

"Seventeen allied aviators attacked the enemy aerodrome at Chanak on the afternoon of the 4th. Explosive bombs were dropped on the principal hangar, which was set on fire."

General H. J. E. Gouraud, who was commander of the French forces in the Dardanelles, was wounded by a shell which fell near an ambulance while he was visiting the wounded. His wound was not considered dangerous, but it was deemed advisable for him to return to France.

The latest naval records show only two vessels owned by Turkey of the type of the Khayr-ed-din-Barbaressa, which is classed as a battleship. The other is the Torgut Reis. Each is of 9,900 tons displacement, and both were purchased from Germany.

NO CHANGE, TURKS REPORT.

Have More Troops and Ammunition for Operations, They Say.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22, (via London, July 23.)—There has been no change in the situation on the Gallipoli front in the past week. Both the Allies and the Turks have confined their efforts to desultory small arms fire and sapping operations. The weather has been excessively warm.

The Turks are concentrating many new troops near the Gallipoli theatre. After surmounting many difficulties they now have placed in successful operation several plants for the manufacture of ammunition for heavy artillery. The output of these factories, it is asserted, is several thousand shells a day.

There is but slight foundation for reports of famine and epidemics of disease in Constantinople. The city is well provided with moderately cheap food, there have been no disturbances in the streets and no cases of cholera have been reported.

AMERICANS IN RHEIMS DURING BOMBARDMENT

See Hundreds of Shells and Bombs Rained on the City—Forced to Take Shelter.

PARIS, July 23.—Robert Herrick of Chicago, Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, and a number of other Americans were present in Rheims on Tuesday during a particularly heavy bombardment of the city.

They assert that between five and six hundred large-calibre shells and incendiary bombs were rained on the city and the cathedral, and that the party was forced to take refuge in cellars, as also were the populace.

A number of civilians are reported to have been killed, among them two girls, and also twenty wounded, several of them women.

The Americans were forced to remain under cover for over an hour.

RUSSIAN FORTS CHECK INVADERS

Continued from Page 1.

hurled back with heavy losses by a determined counter-attack.

On July 21 the Germans in the centre of the Lublin-Cholm line suffered cruelly in assaults on the Piaski, Voislavitze, and Grubechow positions, according to reports received here. They succeeded in occupying Russian trenches over a wide front, and proceeded to advance northward of the Voislavitze, but, it is stated, the Russians encountered them that night in the dense forests and drove them back with much loss, the Russians taking six guns and 500 prisoners.

The German forces in this region embrace numerous divisions, according to Russian accounts, and the Russian commanders have given the Russian troops the highest praise for the extreme energy of the counter blow. However, the Germans succeeded in regaining some of the ground thus lost in the course of July 22. The battle in the Chelm region has now proceeded for ten days with unabated fury, though the Russians claim that the Germans have been greatly weakened by their losses and that they are approaching the limit of endurance. The Germans are reported to have abandoned their attacks in the direction of Reiovetz without making substantial gains.

Meet Offensive With Offensive.

Further southward on the River Bug, in the region of Sokol, the Russians continue meeting offensive with offensive. On the night before July 22, dispatches say, they seized several lines of German trenches and on the 22d drove the Teutons to the outskirts of Sokol. In a counter attack on Potourjitza the Austrians were compelled to surrender remnants of the Tenth Jaeger Batallion, with its commander, it is reported. On the afternoon of the 21st the Austro-German forces occupied Dobrotovra, but are said to have been driven out in the evening, surrendering several hundred prisoners.

The fight for Rozan and a crossing of the Narew continues with the utmost fierceness.

Meanwhile the Germans have begun active operations east of Rossieny, aiming, in the opinion of military critics here, at the command of the River Shoushala, which flows into the Niemen northwest of Kovno. This is taken by the experts as additional evidence of a German effort to dovetail the entire operations in the eastern theatre.

Every move of this great campaign is being watched by Russian military writers with the closest attention. Every scrap of authentic information is studied in an effort to determine where the most critical situation will next be found. At present the inclination is to expect decisive results first around Ivangorod, against which large German forces are aimed from the east as well as the west.

Bombarding Ivangorod Forts.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 23, (Via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian mobile heavy artillery already is playing on the permanent fortifications of Ivangorod fortress, and from the west bank of the Vistula River, below Ivangorod, is throwing shells on the Ivangorod-Lublin-Cholm Railroad, which here runs scarcely a mile from the shore of the river.

The Austrian troops also are dangerously near, if they are not already across, the same railroad between Lublin and Cholm, so that this all-important means of communication, connecting the whole Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, is probably cut in two places, which will greatly hamper the defensive problem of the mysterious new General to whom, according to Russian reports, the cream of the Russian Army has been intrusted.

The Austro-German forces in this region continue to advance. Their task is most difficult because the Russians are throwing in new reserves and veteran troops whose ranks have been recruited to full strength during the period of recuperation. The reinforced Russians are fighting with the valor of despair, and the Teutonic forces can make progress only foot by foot, while the Russians are exposed to a merciless artillery fire.

Railroad Aids Munition Supply.

The problem of communications for forwarding ammunition is offering less difficulties to the Austrians than had been anticipated, owing largely to a Russian measure. During their long occupation of Galicia, the Russians constructed a railroad south from Lublin, through the wild forested frontier region, which, for strategic reasons, had hitherto been left without railroads and largely without good roads.

The new railroad traversed Krasnik to the San River, where it joined the Austrian strategic railway net. The Russians partly destroyed the railroad during their retreat, but the Austrian engineers rebuilt it rapidly, and it has now been repaired almost to Krasnik.

While the armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen have been pushing the enemy before them against the main Russian position, between the Vistula and Bug Rivers, the army of General Boehm-Ermolli has forced a passage of the Bug River, opened a breach in the vicinity of Sokal, Northern Galicia, and is advancing in a northeasterly direction.

The aim of General Boehm-Ermolli apparently is to separate the Russian forces here from the main Russian armies in the theatre between the Vistula and the Bug and place between them the broad belt of almost roadless forest which here adjoins the east bank of the Bug.

OFFICIAL VERSIONS OF THE OPERATIONS

Russians Inflicting Heavy Losses —Lines Broken at Several Places, Berlin Reports.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—This official communication was made public today by the War Office:

In the region west of Mitau there has been no significant fighting. The enemy occupied Janishky and attempted an advance southeast. East of Rossieny the enemy advanced on the Shoushala River.

On the Narew Thursday there were further stubborn attacks on the bridgehead at Rozan.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on Thursday assaulted the advanced works of Ivangorod on the Wulka, Bulkhinska, and Gniechoff fronts having broken our wire defenses on one section. The enemy was afterward repulsed by our counter-attacks with great losses.

On the Vistula and the Bug fighting continues. In the direction of Lublin the Austrians are attacking roads leading to Belzyce. The centre of the enemy armies, composed of a German division, suffered heavy losses on the 21st during an attack on the front Khimiel-Piaski - Sukhodoyle - Olesski-Voislavitze-Grubechow.

On the morning of the 22d, to the left of Grubechow, and in the direction of the village of Reiovets, the enemy ceased his attacks, as he had achieved no results the previous evening. On the front, Maidan-Ostrowiec-Voislavitze-Ukhane, large German forces succeeded in taking our intrenchments, and even commenced an advance to the north, but after a fierce battle in the forest the night of the 22d they were thrown back everywhere with very heavy losses. During our counter-attacks we took six guns and about 500 prisoners.

In the region of Krubechow the enemy succeeded on the 22d in advancing to the north. At the village of Djary on the Bug our troops repulsed the enemy beyond the river. Near Sokal the enemy made a violent counter-attack. Having occupied some lines of trenches during the night of the 21st, our troops continued in the morning to press the enemy toward the outskirts of the town of Sokal.

In the region of the village of Potourjitza (in the Sokal sector) the enemy, concentrating strong forces for a counter attack, captured part of the village; but after a fight in the streets we recaptured it. Among the prisoners taken in this region were remnants of the Tenth Austrian Jaeger Battalion, with its commander.

Strong enemy reserves which advanced from the heights near the village of Zavichnia sustained enormous losses by our cannonade, and, being unable to cross the Bug Valley, could not support the enemy troops attacked by us. The fighting continues.

During the day of the 21st the enemy attacked and captured part of the village of Volrodwor, (south of Sokal,) but was dislodged the same evening, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

There is no change on the other sectors of our front.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland there is continual fighting. We are pursuing eastward the retreating Russians. Yesterday we captured three machine guns and many ammunition carts and field kitchens.

Our troops advanced closer to the Narew bridgehead position. Before Rozan we stormed at the point of the bayonet the village of Miluny and the fortification at Isygi. At the latter place we captured 290 prisoners. Night sorties from Novo Georgievsk failed.

Southeastern theatre of war: The west bank of the Vistula was cleared of the enemy from Janowiec, west of Kazmierz, to Granica. In the wooded ground southeast of Kosienca fighting is proceeding with Russian rear guards.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Teutonic allies succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the enemy at several points and forced the Russians to retreat.

Granica is ten kilometers south of Ivangorod.

VIENNA, July 23, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting in South Poland, in Volhynia, and on the upper Bug River continues. The enemy sent strong forces against the Bug from Kemionk, Strumilowa, and Krystynopol to Sokol, where we have established some bridgehead positions on the east bank. The enemy advanced at some points to 300 paces of our trenches, and at other points there was hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Southeast of Sokol a battalion of field chasseurs captured three officers and 342 men.

Northwest of Grubechow the German forces have made important progress between the Bystritza and Vistula Rivers. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has repulsed the enemy at Belzyce and across the Wronow River.

West of the Vistula, from the mouth of the Pilica and up the river the allies have advanced to the Vistula girdle of Ivangorod.

Near Kozienice (65 miles northwest of Sandomierz) our troops had an engagement with Russian rearguards.

On the other parts of the front the situation is unchanged.

ADMITS FOE IS UNDAUNTED

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CARRANZA ADVANCE MENACES ARIZONA

Fifteen Field Pieces Moved Up for Attack on Nogales—Washington May Prevent Battle.

WILSON PLANS NEXT STEP

Awaits Results of Military Movements, Which Both Factions Are Now Keeping Secret.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 23.—Carranza troops advancing to attack Nogales, Sonora, reached Santa Barbara, ten miles south, before noon today. A Villa outpost which met the Carranistas at Santa Barbara hurried back to Nogales.

Governor José Maytorena, the Villa leader defending Nogales, received a report today that 2,000 Carranza troops left Cananea this morning with thirty-four machine guns and fifteen field pieces to aid in the attack on Nogales. General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, is said to have declared that he would take the town tomorrow.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 23.—José Maytorena, Villa Governor of Sonora, is today hurriedly massing his available forces in the State for a last stand at Nogales, against the Carranza troops who are making every effort to dominate Sonora. Advices received here state that estimates based on careful observance place the largest number of Villa troops at 1,500, but it is expected that this force will be reinforced by 1,000 troops from Guaymas.

The main army of General Calles, at last accounts, was reported near Santa Cruz, where the advance guard is stationed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—State Department officials await with interest a reply from General Carranza at Vera Cruz to the message sent to him yesterday calling his attention to the fact that his forces had violated the Lansing agreement for the neutralization of border cities by the recent occupation of Naco on the northern border of Sonora.

There is apprehension concerning the situation at Nogales, where General Maytorena, head of the Villa forces, is expecting an attack by Carranza's army under General Calles. Some steps may be taken to prevent this impending battle, Nogales being regarded as included in the agreement that border towns would not be subject to attacks which might endanger the lives of American citizens.

WILSON TURNS TO MEXICO.

Next Step Expected to be Announced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson will announce his next step in the Mexican situation within the next few weeks, possibly within two weeks, according to positive statements made by a high official at the State Department this afternoon. What this step will be was not suggested, but the President will be guided by developments in the present novel military situation in which two Carranza armies are sandwiched between three Villa and Zapata armies in the region extending southward from Zacatecas to Mexico City.

The Administration is hoping that the military operations in Central Mexico will take such a definite shape within the next two weeks as to make the task of the Administration simpler in shaping its Mexican policy, but, whatever the result of the military operations now in progress, the President is preparing to announce a definite line of action.

The State Department announced late this afternoon that official advices received during the day showed that rail and telegraphic communication with Mexico City was still interrupted. For three days no news has come to the Washington Government regarding the situation in Mexico City or concerning the prospective clash between the Carranzistas commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, who evacuated the city on June 18, and the Villistas flying column commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro, who is endeavoring to crush the Gonzales forces.

President Wilson conferred with officials of the American Red Cross and listened with interest to reports that the Red Cross had been seriously hampered in its efforts to extend relief to the needy civilian population of the country. He told Brig. Gen. Devol, General Manager of the Red Cross; Ernest P. Bicknell, its director, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman not to be discouraged by handicaps and to keep up the relief work, getting supplies into Mexico wherever they could.

Following their conference with the President, Red Cross officials tonight began to formulate plans to continue their work. Extraordinary efforts will first be made to get food into Monclova, a point they have been seeking to reach for some time.

The State Department received a telegram from Vera Cruz today, stating that a public demonstration, composed of labor unions, was held there Saturday night. Those in the demonstration halted in front of the American Consulate, where the President of the Civil Administration made a speech complimentary to President Wilson, and requested that their deep indignation against the blowing up recently of a train at Apizaco be made known. The American Consul expressed appreciation of the sentiments of this speech.

VILLA AT BORDER TODAY.

Will Meet Angeles, Who Returns from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 23.—General Felipe Angeles, who is expected to arrive here on the Golden State Limited from Washington and New York at noon tomorrow, will go into conference with General Francisco Villa in Juarez, and will proceed on the night train to Nogales, Sonora, where he will assume charge of the Villa-Maytorena forces now defending the town against the Carranzista attack, relieving Governor José Maria Maytorena, who will conduct the civil affairs of the port. The arrival of Angeles is expected to reveal the purpose of Villa's hurried visit to the border in the midst of his defensive campaign to save Torreon from Obregon. He is expected to reach Juarez early tomorrow morning, possibly soon after midnight on a special train.

STRIKERS CONTROL BAYONNE; FIELDER BALKS AT TROOPS

Rioters Make First Attack on Sheriff in Hot Battle with Pistols.

RESCUE BY MOTOR CYCLISTS

Squad, Eleven Abreast, with Clubs Swinging, Sweeps Through Streets.

STRIKERS' ARSENAL SEIZED

Detectives Get Fifty Rifles—Governor Puts Off Decision on Plea for Soldiers.

Hundreds of strikers prowled the streets of Bayonne, N. J., last night. Groups slouched on corners. Even thoroughfares that seemed deserted in the darkness gave forth vigilant bands that emerged from cellars and doorways at the sound of footsteps on the pavement, only to slip back to shelter when the passer-by proved not to be an oil guard.

The men of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies, more than 8,000 strong, who saw three comrades killed by oil guards and many others wounded on Wednesday and Thursday, and who yesterday attacked the deputies of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead's staff, were on watch.

About the big oil plants were 250 of the Sheriff's men. Within were other armed guards, employed by the oil companies and numbering hundreds. Through the streets in his automobile rode Sheriff Kinkead and Under Sheriff James F. Clarke.

Ostensibly the Sheriff and his men were in control of the situation. It was only in the hands of authorized guards that pistols and rifles were to be seen. But actually, and none admitted it more readily than Sheriff Kinkead, it was the 8,000 strikers who decided whether or not the night should be free of violence.

Take Arms from Strikers' Hall.

Rifles were stored in Mydosh's Hall, Twenty-first Street and Avenue F, the meeting place of the strikers; how many none knew, for the Sheriff dared not search during the day. But after midnight, while the day searchlights, by prearrangement, were played everywhere but on the hall and the streets leading to it, Detectives Noonan and Ketchel slipped down Twenty-first Street. Songs and the sounds of speech-making came from the Twenty-second Street end of the hall, where more than 100 strikers were assembled.

The Twenty-first Street side was in darkness. Other streets were guarded, but about their particular stronghold the strikers had thrown no guard, and Noonan and Ketchel forced a window so quietly that they were not heard. They slipped into the assembly room and felt their way about. They encountered a locker, the type of thing they had been searching for, and they pried the door open. Within were fifty Springfield rifles and thirty-three bayonets. Only the ammunition was lacking, and its absence explained to the detectives the quietness of the strikers.

Back to the window they hustled and whistled a low signal to Lieutenant John Rigney and five other detectives waiting up the block in an automobile. The car hurried down the street. The detectives vaulted through the windows. Each emerged carrying an armful of the weapons, and in less than two minutes the car was scuttling back toward Police Headquarters bearing the confiscated arsenal. Later the weapons were shipped to Jersey City lest the strikers try to recover them.

The discovery of the weapons verified the fear that had been Sheriff Kinkead's all day—that the strikers were planning a big move. All day they had hurried together a fund of cash estimated at from $300 to $500. The rumor that this was to provide dynamite to destroy the oil plants was not denied categorically even by Jeremiah J. Baly, chief of the Strike Committee, whose evasive reply to the direct question was simply, "I am a peaceable man. I would not buy dynamite or countenance it. Of course, you are likely to hear anything at such a time."

"Tomorrow" Fielder's Plea.

Twice during the day and night the Sheriff expressed to Governor Fielder his fear that a slaughter of strikers and deputies would follow longer delay in the sending of troops. Twice he had confessed the knowledge that his hold on the situation was apparent rather than actual; that he controlled by the sufferance of the strikers and not because of their fear of his strength.

And at 10 o'clock last night Governor Fielder, from the Little White House in Sea Girt, answered his last appeal with the declaration that he could not give him definite news as to the sending of troops or extra policemen "until tomorrow."

"But I must have uniformed men," persisted the Sheriff. "The attack on my men today shows that these strikers have no respect for authority not clothed in a uniform. I consider it a miracle that there was no fatality in the riot today. I dread to think of what may happen next time."

The Governor promised to come to a decision regarding troops "tomorrow," and at 11 o'clock it was said at his home that he had retired and could not be disturbed. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Kinkead patroled the streets of Bayonne, alert for the sound of a pistol shot, the crackle of flames or the crash of some missile, praying that he would not hear it.

The Governor's decision not to call out the National Guard came at the end of a day when Sheriff Kinkead had made extraordinary but futile efforts to bring some uniformed men to his assistance, even if they were only policemen and not trained soldiers; for it is the effect of the uniform that the Sheriff values.

He sent requests to Jersey City, Hoboken, and Union Hill, asking that they detail policemen to assist him at Bayonne. Five men came at once from Union Hill, but Hoboken and Jersey City, the biggest towns in Hudson County, refused aid. From Hoboken came word that strikes were feared at the steamship docks there and that the force was depleted by vacations. Jersey City, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, declined to send its men out of the city. Then the Sheriff telephoned first to the Governor.

Refuse Help to Governor.

"I will communicate myself with these municipalities," said the Governor, "and see if I cannot get you 100 uniformed men. If I cannot, then we will discuss the matter of the militia. I will telephone to you later."

The Governor made his personal appeal, and Commissioner of Public Safety McFeeley of Hoboken refused to lend him any men. Jersey City decided to abide by its first decision, while Sheriff Kinkead waited hopefully for reinforcements. He got sixteen men, the five from Union Hill and eleven of the Boulevard motor cycle policemen.

Governor Fielder apparently decided that this reinforcement, with the Sheriff's deputies, was sufficient to insure order, for he pointed out that the Sheriff now had more men than he had had on Thursday, while the numbers of the strikers had not increased, and except for the single attack of yesterday things had been quiet in Bayonne. He seemed not to agree with the Sheriff that the quietness was not due to him and his men.

He was caustic in his criticism of the Bayonne municipal authorities, saying the police had apparently done nothing, that no attempt had been made to arrest the ringleaders, an omission which he regarded as inexcusable. That the failure of the police to make arrests resulted from their fear of causing renewed riots apparently did not occur to the Governor, yet several policemen admitted yesterday that they had let men pass with weapons, fearing to precipitate more disorder by an arrest.

The temper of the strikers was exhibited clearly by the attack on Sheriff Kinkead's men. It occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon after a morning of reasonable quiet, disturbed only by some shooting within the oil works, which the Sheriff stopped when he saw that it enraged the strikers. Apparently it was the guards practicing with new weapons.

Angered by Failure to Pay.

The crowds had been stirred to dangerous pitch by the failure of the Standard Oil Company to pay the wages which were due yesterday. Sheriff Kinkead offered to try to arrange for payments to be made at Police Headquarters, and Baly announced this to a meeting of strikers in Mydosh Hall at 2 o'clock. Misunderstanding the announcement, several thousand strikers clamored at Police Headquarters for their money, not realizing that the Sheriff had been unable to put this scheme into execution because Mayor Pierre P. Garven had forbidden the use of headquarters as a paymaster's bureau, fearing to collect crowds in the very heart of Bayonne, while the Standard people, after a telephone communication with Governor Fielder, had decided not to pay off yesterday, fearing the effect on the strikers if they came into possession of money.

As a result an angry crowd left headquarters, convinced that their wages were to be kept from them as punishment for the strike. They were in the same temper when forty deputies, marching in a column of fours, started from headquarters to walk to the oil plants, to relieve the guards who had been on duty all night and most of the day.

At the head of the column walked George Leany, a Jersey City Court officer, acting as a Captain of deputies. Behind the column came the Sheriff's automobile, in which with him were Under Sheriff Clarke, Deputy Sheriffs John Whalen and Thomas Maddigan and the chauffeur.

Sheriff Centre of Attack.

The column turned down Avenue E to Twenty-second Street and started under the Jersey Central Railroad bridge when hundreds of strikers rushed upon the railroad embankment. They were armed with sticks and stones and presently a fusillade greeted the deputies though each man wore in his hat the distinguishing sign, created by the Sheriff, and bearing beneath an American flag the words: "Sheriff's Aide, For the Protection of Life and Property."

The Sheriff's car darted to the head of the column, and the Sheriff, followed by the others, leaped out. He called to the Deputies to march on and pay no heed to the attack, while to the strikers he yelled that the men were his men, there to protect the lives and homes of the strikers. His answer was a hail of stones, which crashed against his automobile, shattered the windshield, and kept him dodging and ducking even while he shouted his pleas for the strikers to disperse.

His column had moved steadily on, however, and now the head of it was under the railroad bridge. Still the Sheriff faced the storm of missiles, shouting to the strikers until at last his words had their effect. The attack subsided and sullenly men, women, and children that had composed the crowd began to move off.

But now from the east a long block away there came the shouts and din of another battle. The column of deputies had marched into a waiting throng at Avenue F. In response to telephone calls for help, Father Patrick Eagan of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, with Father Edward J. Budraewiz of St. Michael's Church and Father Felix Steelman of Mount Carmel Church, hurried up.

Priests Give Aid.

Most of the strikers dwell within their parishes, and the priests joined the Sheriff in the effort to keep this crowd from joining their comrades a block away. The strikers retreated at their pleas, but suddenly, from Avenue F, came the report of a pistol shot. An excited deputy had fired into the air. Instantly a volley rang out. Eight or ten strikers had forked out revolvers and joined the battle. The deputies fired back for a moment and then they broke and ran, racing pell mell for the gates of the Tidewater Oil plant, which other deputies on duty there held open for them while a rain of bullets fell behind them.

The Sheriff rushed for the new fight, calling to one of the men with him to get the police. The strikers paid no heed to him. He was unarmed, but he bellowed commands for the strikers to cease firing and orders to his own men not to fire back. The deputies, cut off from his comrades, rushed back for the now deserted auto of the Sheriff and crouched in the tonneau. As a volley of rocks fell about him he pointed to the sign on his hat. The answer was a laugh and a shout from some one: "Take that card out of your hat. We know you."

An then the eleven motor cycle policemen came down Twenty-second Street. They spread from sidewalk to sidewalk, and the motors of their wheels roared as they sped full tilt for the crowd, guiding their machines with one hand and swinging their clubs with the other. They crashed into the crowd, tumbled from their cycles, and smashed right and left until the mob gave way before them. Slowly they retreated up the embankment to the railroad or down the avenue to other streets until at last the Sheriff and the policemen were alone. Then it was found that four deputies had been hurt in the mêlée, though not by bullets.

Spares Boy with Pistol.

Leahy's right arm had been dislocated at the shoulder. He said he had seen a 15-year-old boy aiming deliberately at him and instinctively had drawn his own weapon and aimed at the lad.

"Then I thought what a terrible thing it would be to shoot that little boy who didn't know what he was doing," explained Leahy afterward, "so I started to put my revolver back in my pocket. Just then a rock struck my bent arm and I felt it slip out of the socket."

The other injured deputies reached the Tidewater plant and were treated at the emergency hospital there. One had a scalp wound. The nose of one was broken, and the other was cut on the face by a brick.

The affray was the last violence of the day, though the temper of the crowd remained at high tension. A crowd saw a man coming from the direction of the Standard Oil plant and some one shouted that he was a guard. The crowd started after him. He ran to Twenty-first Street and reached a swamp back of the Tidewater plant. The crowd, at full speed, was gaining on him, when twenty-five guards with rifles sallied from the plant and aimed at the mob. They shouted warnings, but the fugitive threw up his hands and raced on. They let him pass, but held the crowd back, and at last they retired to Mydosh's Hall. It is supposed the man was a deputy trying to rejoin his mates after they had been relieved by the Sheriff's fresh men.

They got back just in time to see a taxicab from New York deposit Amos Pinchot and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram at the hall. Mrs. Cram gave Baly a roll of bills, $200 in all, which she said she had collected from strike sympathizers in New York City. Then they asked about the wage scale, and Pinchot declared it was outrageous when he learned that the earnings of the men ranged from 98 cents to $3.50 a day.

Mrs. Cram's Sympathy With Men.

At her Summer home at Wheatley Hills, in Old Westbury, Mrs Cram said later:

"We wished to make a first-hand personal investigation of the conditions in Bayonne, and I raised the money we gave the strikers from a few friends. Mr. Pinchot and I gave the balance. He came all the way from his home in Milford, Penn., to see things for himself. We found that conditions are very bad. The strikers are very poor and their wages are very little above sheer starvation. We also found that the company had imported a number of gunmen from New York to act as guards, and they are the ones responsible for the wanton killing.

"I am sure that everything would be all right if the company would pay the men enough to allow them to live decently. They are entitled to it, and the wage scale that Mr. Pinchot obtained showed that they can hardly exist with the wages they receive now."

John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, the mediators of the Department of Commerce and Labor, held conferences yesterday with the Standard Oil managers and with the Sheriff. They announced that they were hopeful of making progress today, but would not say what they had accomplished, if anything. On behalf of the company it was announced that an effort would be made to send to all the strikers by Monday checks for the wages due yesterday.

In the evening twenty members of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, led by John J. Jennings, the President, attended a meeting of the strikers, afterward beginning an organization of the men into the American Federation of Labor. Jennings said they had formed the nucleus of a new union with 280 firemen of the Standard plant, and had progressed with the other branches of the trade as well.

Fear Riots at Funeral.

Sheriff Kinkead and his men are fearful of what may happen at 2 o'clock today when the funeral of John Sternanzaka, the 18-year-old lad shot last Wednesday, is held from his late home, 96 Prospect Avenue. Frank Tanenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator, wanted to make a public demonstration of the affair with inflammatory speeches, but he was warned out of town. Mayor Garven ordered the police to prevent a demonstration, but it was said there would be no interference with an orderly parade, no matter how great the number of paraders.

It is believed it will be easier to keep the strikers in order since all the saloons have been closed. In fact, practically all business was at a standstill yesterday.

The proprietors of small stores of the neighborhood say they already have the strikers on their books for amounts which in the aggregate embarrass them to carry and they prefer to close rather than tell the strikers and their families that they cannot give more credit.

So no more revolvers or other weapons can be bought in Bayonne, and, on the Sheriff's suggestion, all towns in Hudson County were notified yesterday not to sell explosives or firearms to any persons not personally known to the sellers or vouched for by the police.

It was learned yesterday that in the last forty-eight hours there were eleven burglaries, apparently the work of three gangs which operated in different parts of the city. It is supposed the thieves have been attracted by the withdrawal of most of the police to the strike zone, so yesterday Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson appointed two young men of Bayonne to be temporary policemen to patrol other parts of the town while the regular police are engaged by the strike.

NO TIDE WATER CO. STRIKE.

Laborers Put Off Because of Danger from Rioters.

President Robert D. Benson of the Tide Water Oil Company said yesterday that there had been no strike of any kind at their plant.

"We have put off 1,000 laborers in the barrel yard," he said, "because we considered it unsafe for them to work during the rioting at Bayonne. We pay our lowest labor from $1.75 to $2.25 a day, which is as much as unskilled labor can command anywhere in the Eastern States.

"The trouble in our works started on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock at the Twenty-second Street entrance, when the strikers at the Standard Oil plant chased a number of guards back and, as they were only armed with clubs, they ran into our yard, where a lot of staves were piled, and then the strikers followed and fired recklessly. The only man shot was a carpenter, who was quietly working on the roof of a shed. He was hit in the back and is still in the hospital. Finally our men got the fire hose into play and drove out the mob.

"On Wednesday night the strikers threw blazing oil-soaked waste over the wall to try and set fire to the barrel stave piles, but we kept a force of men on hand who extinguished the flames as soon as they started. We shall take on our laborers again when it is deemed safe for them."

GOVERNOR GAVE SANCTION.

Told Oil Works Managers to Postpone Biweekly Pay Day.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Pay day at Bayonne was deferred after consultation today with Governor Fielder. Mayor Garven of Bayonne called the company's attention to the fact that the law required manufacturing companies to pay employes at least once each two weeks.

When the matter was brought to the Governor's attention, he promised that so far as the influence of the Executive Department might go there would be no prosecution for failure to pay today.

GUARDING AGAINST STRIKES.

Long Island City Manufacturers Take Precautions.

Information that strike agitators have been visiting many manufacturing concerns in Long Island City, where millions of dollars' worth of war munitions are in the course of manufacture, has led to precautions to guard against surprises of any sort.

It is also understood that an effort was made to extend the oil strike from Bayonne to the Standard Oil plants in Long Island City. More than 1,000 men are employed in these plants.

CONCILIATORS AT WORK.

Federal Appointees Report from Bayonne to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Federal Commissioners of Conciliation, John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth sent to Bayonne, advised the Department of Labor today that they had begun their work. Beyond this no report was made and none is expected until next week. The appointment was made at the request of Sheriff Kinkead.

Mr. Moffitt is a member of the Hatters' Union and Mr. Smyth is a successful business man. The two have worked together in several serious strike situations. Mr. Moffitt is a regular employe of the Office of Conciliation. Mr. Smyth is in business in Pennsylvania and a friend of Secretary Wilson.

MEETS STRIKING SHOREMEN.

State Board of Arbitration Will Try to Effect Settlement Today.

The situation in the strike of the 1,800 longshoremen employed on the Mallory and Clyde Line piers, 36 to 45 North River, remains unchanged. The steamship companies refuse to agree to the men's demands for increased pay and say that they are able to hire all the longshoremen they require.

H. H. Raymond, President of the joint steamship lines, yesterday received a committee of twelve strikers, with Jack Walsh of the I. W. W., the organizer of the strike, and Michael J. Regan of the State Board of Arbitration of the Department of Labor. He was firm in his attitude that the coastwise steamship lines could not afford to pay the same rates for labor as the transatlantic companies. He said he was willing to treat with employes individually.

It is understood that the State Board of Arbitration will make an effort to settle the strike today. The officials of the company say they have 800 strike-breakers at work.

Paul Vacarelli, Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Association, sent out a statement last night from his office, 238 West Forty-first Street, denying that there was any friction between his organization and the transatlantic steamship companies and that no strike was contemplated. He said that reports had been received that there were several agitators along the river front trying to induce members of the longshoremen's association to quit work.

FILIPINOS RESTIVE AGAIN.

Guards Doubled at Treasury and Army Post—Reward for Carriaga.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 23.—General Carriaga, unapprehended in the Christmas uprising, is now wstirring up Batangas and Laguna provinces. Early this week the constabulary warned the military of a planned attack on McKinley for the purpose of securing arms. For several days the post has had a double guard and the surrounding roads have been heavily patroled.

For the last month the Insular Treasury has had a double guard. On Wednesday the constabulary offered a reward for the capture of Carriaga.

LABOR CHIEFS PLAN 8-HOUR DAY WAR

Demand to be Made on All Plants in New England Making Munitions.

GOMPERS APPROVES MOVE

Bridgeport Meeting Also Decides to Attack Pennsylvania—Gompers Silent on Bribery Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 23.—The greatest gathering of labor officials ever assembled outside of a convention of the American Federation of Labor today placed the stamp of approval on the successful fight of international leaders to get an eight-hour day here.

Following the all-day conference it was learned that plans were completed for a demand for an eight-hour day in all plants doing munition work in New England. Fortified by the confidence of their victory here in the Remington plants, the leaders plan to shift their activities next to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company plant at New Haven, where 14,000 men are employed making ammunition for the Allies. Hundreds of organizers have been at work in New England for two months. If they succeed in New England the labor leaders will carry the fight into Pennsylvania.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had not before today approved the Bridgeport strike, but after he had gone over the situation carefully and received the denial of the strike leaders that they had received any bribes he issued the following statement:

"The conference, after a thorough discussion of the industrial dispute existing in Bridgeport, has reached the unanimous conclusion that the demands made by the trades principally in interest are reasonable and just and are therefore indorsed, and, if necessary, every possible assistance to secure the demands will be given by the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Gompers was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES representative to confirm the report that the demands for an eight-hour day with the alternative of strikes would be made in 400 munition plants.

"I will not deny that will be done," was the reply, "nor will I confirm it. I want to say that I regard it as a fair statement of the proposition that organized labor believes that the millions of profits in making munitions of war should not go all to the contractors, but that the men who do the work should get a part of it."

Labor officials in charge of the Bridgeport strike admit that the campaign for an eight-hour day in New England has been under way for some time. It was planned for the crisis to come early in the Fall, but the dispute of the jurisdiction of unions at the Remington plant afforded what was regarded as a golden opportunity to force the demands of the unions. J. J. Keppler, international Vice President of the machinists, tonight confirmed the report of the general New England fight.

"We will make all New England get under the eight-hour scale," he said. "Wages, hours of employment, and future employment will be taken care of and the settlement will be in writing. We have settled with the Remington and Stewart Companies, and the sub-contractors will fall in line."

At the labor conference today in the Atlantic Hotel it was decided to relieve the Remington and Stewart firms from settling the jurisdiction over the millrights, claimed by both carpenters and metal workers. This represents a concession on the part of the labor leaders, who had declared the employers must recognize the millwrights as members of the metal workers. The conference appointed a committee of labor men to settle the question, and the millwrights will go back to work pending a settlement within union circles.

Before he left for New York, Gompers made the following statement relative to the alleged use of German money to foment industrial troubles in American plants making munitions of war for the Allies:

"Emissaries of a foreign Government are at work to corrupt the seamen and longshoremen to go on strike and refuse to handle all products going to the Allies. When I first made this statement in Washington I made no reference to Bridgeport. I haven't any hesitancy in saying that I believe these influences are at work elsewhere than among the seamen and longshoremen for the same purposes."

Asked just what proof he had of his charge, Mr. Gompers said:

"When the time comes for me to speak upon that subject, I shall do so."

Mr. Gompers was then asked to confirm or deny the report that a woman in the employ of a foreign nation had offered him $500,000 to cause a strike in American munition plants.

"I won't discuss that at all," he said.

He did say, however, that way back in 1897 the American Association of Manufacturers had offered him $50,000 to aid in the dissolution of the Federation of Labor. He said that following his refusal there was a wide campaign to try to discredit him.

The Manufacturers' Association today issued a statement saying the strike trouble appeared to be about over. It seems to be agreed that the large majority of the plants will follow suit of the Remington firm in granting the eight-hour day. Not more than a score of workers joined the strikers' ranks today.

PHILADELPHIA UNIONS TO ACT.

Demands for Higher Wages to be Made on War Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The unrest among union workers in this city is rapidly growing as a result of the success of the Bridgeport agitation, and while there is no immediate indication of a strike at any of the larger manufacturing plants, more than 50,000 members of the metal trades union are actively engaged in an agitation for higher wages and shorter hours. Local labor leaders make no secret of the fact that machinists throughout the country are planning to unite in a move to force their employers, now reaping the benefits of immense war contracts, to meet their demands.

The workmen included in the agitation are machinists, molders, pattern makers, boiler makers, blacksmiths, lathe operators and all skilled mechanics, and the companies which their leaders say will be involved include the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cramps' Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, Midvale Steel Company, Southwark Foundry Company, Enterprise Manufacturing Company, and a host of smaller firms more or less directly involved in the boom resulting from the foreign war contracts.

Preparations for a walkout, if the employers refuse to consider the men's demands, are being developed secretly by the union workers, although their leaders are convinced the employers will grant the demands rather than face a strike. A mass meeting of union machinists has been called for next week, as also has been a meeting of the metal trades organization.

CLEVELAND PLOT RUMORED.

Factories Making Munitions Said to Have Been Warned of Dynamiters.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Three great Cleveland manufacturing plants, reported to be making munitions, were warned late today that a report had been made to Government officials here of a plot to blow up their plants. United States agents are investigating. Tonight all of the factories were reported under heavy guard following the warning which was issued under telegraphic orders from Washington. The factories are the Peerless Motor Car Company, the White Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company, which has four plants here.

Government officials would not admit today that a warning had been given, and declined to discuss the matter.

"I do not regard the rumor as a serious matter," Windsor T. White, President of the White Company, said tonight. "We have received no warning of any kind from Government officials."

Heads of the Peerless Company and the American Steel and Wire Company said they had heard nothing of the alleged plot beyond published statements.

The report of the plot follows statements of Cleveland labor leaders that they were investigating alleged efforts of German agents to promote strikes in Cleveland plants manufacturing war supplies.

THREATEN NATIONAL STRIKE.

Metal Workers' Unions to Demand Eight-Hour Day in All States.

Officials of the international metal workers' unions of the United States yesterday made arrangements for a conference of international officials of the unions in the metal trades at the beginning of next week to start a general tie-up of all arms and munition factories of the United States, if necessary, for the purpose of obtaining an eight-hour day. The conference will be held in New York.

Business Agent Michael J. Cearney of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, said yesterday the question of a national strike of the metal workers would have been taken up long ago had not the negotiations been delayed by the Bridgeport strike.

"Many firms in this city are taking sub-contracts from larger concerns, and they will be the first affected," said Mr. Cearney. "Machinists, iron moulders, brass and copper workers, patternmakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, and other steel and iron workers are involved in the national eight-hour movement, and there is general understanding that all of the international and national trades unions in the metal industry will take concerted action. I should say that 350,000 would be a conservative estimate of the number of workers that would be involved in a national strike.

"It is figured that for a great many years after the European war this country will be called upon to supply the civilized world with machinery and other metal products. The officials of the international metal trades unions are therefore unanimously of the opinion that they would be derelict in their duties as officials of the unions they represent if they did not seize upon the opportunity now presenting itself for insisting upon an eight-hour day, since the chances of winning a national strike are better now than they have ever been before in the history of the metal workers' organizations."

MUST MEET GAMING CHARGE.

Negro Partner Says Williams and Burke Ran King Cottage.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 23.—Justice Walter R. Jones this afternoon held Charles Williams and Charles Burke as the gamekeepers at the King cottage, raided by District Attorney Lewis J. Smith and a staff of aids, in $1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury. Joseph E. White, a colored porter, was held as a material witness in bail of $500.

White, the porter, testified that when he arrived at the cottage last Monday morning he saw roulette wheels and other paraphernalia, but he did not know what they were used for. He denied that push buttons were on the front door of the cottage to signal occupants. He said he did not attend the door.

White said he saw Williams and Burke trying to take the roulette wheels and chips away when the officers came in.

County Detective Phineas A. Seaman said he heard Burke call up a number at Long Beach on the telephone after the invasion and say: "The door was open. They came in."

Justice Jones ordered the elaborate outfit captured in the raid delivered to District Attorney Smith, to be held by him as evidence.

GAVE GRAFT FOR POLICE.

Convicted Chicago Clairvoyant Tells of Payments for Protection.

CHICAGO, July 23.—James Ryan, formerly a member of Chicago's ring of clairvoyants and now a convict, resuming the stand today in the trials of former Detective Sergeants William Egan and Walter O'Brien, charged with accepting bribes from criminals, testified that he had paid C. P. Bertsche, a confessed "fixer," $400 a month for police protection.

The witness said that he understood the protection money went to Captain John J. Halpin, former Chief of Detectives; Lieutenant John Tobin, and former Detective Sergeants O'Brien and Egan.

Ryan testified that on one occasion O'Brien said he had a town in Canada "fixed" for him to work in and wanted him to go there, but Ryan refused to do so.

On cross-examination Ryan said he attributed his success as a clairvoyant to his knowledge of human nature.

CLOTHING WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Approximately 10 Per Cent. Decided On by Mayor's Conciliation Council.

ARBITRATION IN THE FUTURE

Counsel for Both Sides Say Committee's Findings Will Form New Agreement.

The Council of Conciliation appointed by the Mayor to bring about peace between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the joint board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers Union, made public its report yesterday. The recommendations must be accepted by both sides in order to make them effective as a working agreement, but counsel for both sides say the findings were satisfactory. The workers get an increase in wages of approximately 10 per cent.

The council finds that an employer must be free to select his employes and as free to discharge those who are incompetent, insubordinate, or unfaithful. He has the right to assign work and reorganize his shop. He must, however, in slack times distribute work equally as far as possible. It is provided that no employe shall be discriminated against or discharged because of union activities.

The need of a tribunal is pointed out. The council proposes that an agreement be entered into between employers and employes so that there can be organized a Trial Board of Three—one employer, one employe, and an impartial person, before whom all cases would be heard.

"As a temporary arrangement until a maturer study of the industry shall lead to a final adjustment," the report continues, "the standard observed for pieceworkers in fixing piecework rates shall be at the rate of 70 cents an hour for each hour of continuous work for operators, and 50 cents an hour for continuous work for finishers, taking the order of average skill as the basis of computation, and making no allowance for idleness."

Piece prices are to be settled between the employer and a price committee. Skirt finishers will get $11 a week provided each department be permitted to have a learner and six finishers. The agreement, if signed, will be in effect for two years.

Wages for week workers shall be for cutters, $27.50; for skirt cutters, $23.50; for jacket upper pressers, 25; skirt upper pressers, 23; skirt under pressers, 18; jacket under pressers, 21; sample tailors, 23; skirt basters, 15; part pressers, $15.50; canvas cutters, $15.

Piece prices for buttonhole makers: Class A, $1.30 per hundred buttonholes; Class B, 90 cents per hundred.

Questions as to pieceworkers' overtime and what legal holidays shall be observed are to be arbitrated. It is agreed there will be no strike during the term of the agreement, and that the council will create a joint board of supervision and enforcement of standards. The agreement is to continue two years.

More than 10,000 children's jacket makers in the shops of the Independent manufacturers went on strike yesterday. The object of the strike is to force the Independents to meet the demands that have been granted by the Children's Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

STRIKERS HAD PISTOLS.

One Arrested Was the Austrian Who Hid on the Orduna.

It became known yesterday that the two longshoremen, described as strikers, who were locked up on Thursday night for having concealed pistols in their home, at 439 West Seventeenth Street, were Joseph Garson, the Austrian who hid on the Orduna Wednesday night, and his roommate, Joseph Rumas, 32 years old, also an Austrian.

After Garson left the Cunard Line piers at noon on Thursday, detectives went to his rooms and found the revolvers. The men told the police that they had come from San Francisco to get work as longshoremen and had the pistols for self-protection, as it was not against the California laws to carry them. They knew it would be impossible to get work on the transatlantic liners as Austrians, so Garson and Rumas called themselves Swedes and succeeded in getting jobs. Both men were locked up at Police Headquarters under the Sullivan law.

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Circumstances may make it necessary for you to foreclose what were considered good mortgages. Even if you know that you cannot lose ultimately, foreclosure suits cause annoyance and an interruption of income.

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BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

There is a full Novelette by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a very pretty love story, and 6 of the *Best Short Stories* of the year in the August *Fiction Number* of Scribner's

A Story of the Sea and Shore, by J. B. Connolly. —A Story of Pirate Gold, by Jennette Lee.—A Story of the Woods, by George T. Marsh.—A Prose Play about a great artist, by Stephen Phillips.—A funny Darky Story, by Una Hunt.—A Story of Comedy and Pathos, by Gordon A. Smith.

Be

PRISONERS CLUBBED BY HAYES'S HELPERS

Keepers on Blackwell's Island Admit Beating Inmates, as the Latter Charge.

FREEZING AS A PUNISHMENT

State Commission Finishes Investigation and Will Meet Aug. 3 to Agree on Its Findings.

With the taking of the testimony of keepers and inmates of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday, the State Prison Commission finished its investigation into the big prison under the wardenship of Patrick Hayes. The report of its work will be laid before the commission at its meeting at Auburn Prison on Aug. 3. The findings will then be approved and forwarded to the Governor, Mayor Mitchel, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections here.

The Commissioners were particularly interested in the cases of Frank Russo and Charles Gone, "pals" in free life and both the product of the East Side. They are serving four years and eight months for their first offense, "sticking up a saloon." Gone is evidently suffering from lung trouble. Russo testified that he had been unable to obtain proper medical care when he came to the prison in May, 1914. He and Gone are cellmates.

The pair brought to the investigators the complaint of the long-term men that they "have no chance" because of the constant suspicion that they are seeking an opportunity to escape. Gone said he had been sent to the punishment cells for seven days for talking in church.

Gone, Russo, and other prisoners told of an assault by Joseph Gross, a keeper, on Joseph Benjamin, a prisoner employed in the tailor shop. Russo and his cellmate recited a number of other grievances, which included the forced use of blankets that had grown filthy from continued use. Russo was allowed to bring his blanket and exhibit it to the commission.

Frank Santora testified that Benjamin left his place in the shop. Harry Ashworth, a keeper, told him to go back. The two got into a struggle, and Benjamin had hold of Ashworth's neck when Keeper Gross came from another part of the room and struck the prisoner on the head with his club.

Gross was called to explain the assault. The keeper frankly admitted striking Benjamin with his club. He said quick action was called for. There were eighty men in the room, and there was danger for the two keepers. Gross added that he struck the prisoner only lightly to make him break his hold. Ashworth followed Gross and corroborated him.

Michael McGill, who has been a keeper in prisons for nearly twenty-five years, testified he had struck a prisoner, who, on the way to the cooler, had assaulted him. He added that his blow was so light that the prisoner did not even have a mark. McGill said he had struck two men since the first of the year.

Joseph Benjamin, who had been in the Penitentiary since March, told of the assault upon himself by Keeper Gross. He said Ashworth had accused him of loafing. He had resented the charge, there had been a tussle and Gross had come to Ashworth's assistance. Benjamin interested the commission when he told of another form of punishment. He said that in Winter the windows were opened so those in the punishment cells felt the full effect of the Winter blasts. Some of the prisoners nearly froze with only one blanket.

James Sweeney, an ironmolder, serving a term for assault, which he admitted was due to drink, placed no blame on keepers when he told of several things that could be done to better the condition of the prisoners. He said he had served eleven days in the cooler because he had violated a rule. Cigarettes had been found in his cell. He had been kept in so long, he told Commissioner Wade, because he would not tell where the cigarettes came from. His principal complaint was that he had not been allowed to wash while in the punishment cell.

Warden Hayes would say nothing yesterday regarding his proposed retirement at the end of the year.

BOY FORGES FOR A WOMAN.

Says He Wrote Check to Take Her to Pan-American Fair.

Pleading guilty to forging a check for $00 because he wanted the money to take a young woman to the Pan-American Exposition, Henry L. Theiss, 17 years old, of Tappan, N. Y., was held in $,000 bail for trial by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

Theiss was office boy for Goldenberg Brothers, lace importers, at 109 Fifth Avenue. He signed the name of Alfred H. Platt, a salesman, to the check on July 15, and presented it for payment at the Bank of the Metropolis.

Joseph Cabie, the paying teller, became suspicious, and told Theiss to return later. He did not return, and the police arrested him yesterday in the home of an aunt, with whom he lived at Tappan. He is an orphan.

MRS. ROBERTSON SETTLES.

Announces That H. Content & Co.'s Claim Has Been Liquidated.

Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson of Long Branch, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Robertson, objected yesterday to a recent publication to the effect that the judgment of $90,000 obtained against her last April by the brokerage firm of H. Content & Co. had not yet been settled and that her property in New Jersey was subject to a lien on account of this judgment.

Mrs. Robertson and her counsel, Randolph Perkins of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, said that the claim against her as a result of the suit had been settled on Monday.

SUFFRAGE PUSHCART DAY.

Women to Peddle Literature in Upper Third Avenue.

This is to be Pushcart Day for the Women's Political Union. At 5 o'clock sharp this afternoon three young women, each trundling a gaily decorated pushcart, will start from Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue and deliver to the interested residents of the district the suffrage literature with which the carts will be loaded. There will be stops on the way for meetings, the first at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue and the second at 120th Street.

Pushing the pushcarts will be Miss Alice Einstein, who is Chairman of that Senatorial District; Miss Helen Schloss, organizer, and Miss May Warren and Miss Anna Constable.

"MRS. FLAGLER." HELD.

Magistrate Demands $5,000 Bail on False Pretense Charge.

The woman who described herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, waived examination when arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Court on a charge of getting money under false pretenses and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

She was served with papers in a civil action in court, and Magistrate McQuade ordered a young man who he thought had served the papers from the courtroom.

The prisoner said she had no means to engage counsel.

Dr. Hoyt Held for Heroin Sale.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt, 113 West 126th Street, was in Harlem Court yesterday, after several adjournments, charged with selling heroin without listing the sales. He was held in $1,500 bail.

TANNER ADMITS THEFT.

Sub-Treasury Employe to be Sentenced Tuesday for Stealing Nickels.

William B. Tanner, paying teller of the Minor Coin Division of the Sub-Treasury, who was arrested on Thursday for substituting cents for nickels in twenty-six money bags and stealing the difference, amounting to $3,920, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of embezzlement. He made no attempt to defend himself, but frankly confessed his thefts to Captain John J. Henry of the Secret Service and Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein.

Tanner said he began taking the money in August, 1913, and had continued taking it as his needs tempted him until he left on his vacation on the 15th of this month.

When Tanner was arraigned before Judge Howe of the Federal Court it was with the understanding that he was willing to make a clean breast of the whole matter, so that he could begin as speedily as possible in serving out whatever sentence was imposed upon him. Mr. Hershenstein explained the situation to Judge Howe, laying stress upon the fact that a speedy sentence would be welcome.

Woolsey A. Shepard, Tanner's counsel, asked the court to be lenient in imposing sentence and explained that the prisoner had not squandered the money he had taken in gambling, dissipation, or high living, but in a foolish attempt to live at a greater expense than his income of $2,000 a year warranted.

Judge Howe remanded Tanner to the Tombs until Tuesday, when he will be sentenced. Tanner is 41 years old and lives in Orange, N. J. His wife and seventeen-year-old daughter were in the courtroom.

"HOSPITAL HELPERS" TO GO.

Kingsbury Tells 65 It Is Injustice, but Right in Law.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday wrote letters of dismissal to sixty-five employes in his department who are designated on the city payroll as "hospital helpers." The dismissal goes into effect on Sept. 1. The places actually held by these employes are those of stenographers, chauffeurs, clerks, telephone operators, and janitors. Salaries range from $360 to $720 yearly, and aggregate $31,620. In their places the Commissioner will be compelled to place candidates from the civil service list at a yearly cost of $40,140, an increased cost to the city of $8,520.

The Commissioner says in his letter that his action has been necessitated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which has notified him that he must discontinue the services of all "hospital helpers" not actually occupied with the work which the designation implies.

The Commissioner's letter said in part: "I am very sorry to have to tell you that the Municipal Civil Service Commission has notified this department that by Sept. 1 next it must discontinue the services of all the hospital helpers not strictly assigned to hospital helper duties in our institutions. Although the action is proper and right in law, I realize fully and regret exceedingly the injustice which this action will work upon many individuals who have rendered loyal and efficient service to the department, in many instances covering a period of more than ten years."

HEARS McANENY ATTACKED.

Thompson Committee Gets Public Service Commission Hints.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which is studying public utilities with a report on amendments to the Public Service Commission law in mind, heard a couple of witnesses yesterday at the Bar Association. Herbert L. Carpenter, President of the Fulton Street Protective League of Brooklyn, which, he said, had 500 members, made a long attack on George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. He held Mr. McAneny responsible for the Board of Estimate's attitude toward the construction of the dual subway system. He is displeased with the third-tracking of the elevated railroad in Fulton Street, and he said it was going to cost $400,000 a mile. Senator Thompson said he would probably request Mr. McAneny to appear before the committee.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith talked to the committee about charges on the municipal ferries for automobiles. Speaking as a citizen and not as an official, he said, he thought the rates and service, but not the docks and freights, of a ferry company should be under the jurisdiction of a Public Service Commission.

Commissioner Smith added that he had given two years' thought and inquiry to the question whether automobiles on ferryboats should be charged by weight or measurement. He hadn't made up his mind yet, he said.

The Thompson Committee will meet again next Wednesday morning.

MRS. COE IN ALASKA.

Wife of Man Long Missing Joins Him in Fairbanks.

Dr. Henry Clarke Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street received information yesterday that his son, Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., who was long missing, has been joined by his wife in Fairbanks, Alaska. The son disappeared from his home in Allston, Mass., under peculiar circumstances. He was finally discovered in Fairbanks in April by Robert Burns, chief of the Burns Detective Bureau of Boston.

The young man is said to be holding a good position in Fairbanks, and, according to the message received by Dr. Coe yesterday from his wife, he has no immediate intention of returning to his home. No explanation was given for his disappearance except that he was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration at the time.

CURRAN ACTS AS MAYOR.

Both Mitchel and McAneny Out of Town to Review State Troops.

There was a new Acting Mayor at the City Hall yesterday in the person of Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who officiated during the absence of Mayor Mitchel and Aldermanic President McAneny, who spent the day at the camp at Fishkill reviewing the State troops.

The Mayor will return to the City Hall on Monday, but President McAneny will motor from the camp to Lake George, and will be absent for a week or ten days.

This is the first time that Alderman Curran has held the honorary place since he was elected, two years ago, Vice Chairman of the board.

SENATOR BROWN GOES HOME

City Inquiry Committee Will Do Nothing Before Aug. 2.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, Chairman of the committee to investigate New York City's finances, held an informal meeting with some of the committeemen at the Hotel Lorraine yesterday, but nothing of public import was evolved. Senator Brown wrote to Mayor Mitchel asking permission to use a room at the City Hall for the public hearings. The committee hasn't selected counsel yet.

Senator Brown said last night he was going home to return to New York on Monday, Aug. 2.

LARCHMONT YACHTING — TENNIS — FAST MOTORBOAT

MORGAN'S GRAYLING WINS RACE SERIES

Although Beaten Yesterday, She Has 37 Points on 50-Footers' Trophy.

While Grayling of the fifty-foot one-design yachts slipped back into second place in the fifth race of "race week" at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, she practically won the series of the class. With three firsts, a second, and a third to her credit, she has won 37 points out of a possible 48, and the Service Cup will doubtless go to J. P. Morgan's trophy cabinet. Iroquois II. won the race on the last leg, a spinnaker run across the Sound from Mott's Point to the finish line.

Mr. Morgan's Jewel class boat Opal, sailed by Harry Morgan, was first at the finish of her class yesterday, as she was on Thursday, and so the house of Morgan is doing very well in the way of yacht racing.

It was a windward start yesterday, with the wind east by north, and rather light, and ten fifty-foot yachts were spread out three ways, half an hour after crossing the line. They were all close on to the line at the signal. Ventura and Barbara, sailed respectively by Grenville Kane and Harry Maxwell, were so close together that the skippers could have shaken hands. They were at the leeward end, while Grayling, Iroquois II. and Samurai were at the windward end, and the others in the middle. Barbara and Samurai continued on the starboard tack almost into Mamaroneck Bay. Ventura, after a short tack to port, took the middle of the Sound, while Grayling, Iroquois II., Caroline, and the rest went well over to the Long Island shore. When they came together again Ventura crossed the bows of all excepting Grayling, which had kept on toward Long Island, and in the end crossed Ventura's bow.

Presently the wind hauled to the south and then to the southwest, and at one time there were within a stretch of a mile yachts headed in three directions, east, west, and south, all with the wind free or over the quarter. And there was not much wind anywhere until late in the afternoon, when it came in from the south southwest and brought most of the fleet home in a rush. And in the last rush Iroquois II. secured a lead which enabled her to beat Grayling by 53 seconds.

There were 103 yachts in the fleet, about the same as on Thursday, with the addition of two or three of the Handicap Class and an extra Star or two. The starts were brisk and snappy. The courses lay to the eastward on the first leg of each; then to the southward, and then northward across the Sound to the finish line—20¾ miles for the fifty-foot yachts, 15¾ miles for those of Class F, the Buzzard's Bay Class, the thirty-foot class, and the first division of the Handicap Class, and 5½ miles for all others, as the boats of the big middle division were signaled to finish on the first round of the 5½-mile triangle because of lack of wind. The finishes, with two or three exceptions, were not close. In the thirty-foot class Hope won from Alera by forty-eight seconds, and Thane, of the Orienta one-design class, preceded Alcyone across the line by just about the diameter of her mast, the difference of time being recorded as one second.

Winners in other classes were: Class P, Josephine; Buzzard's Bay class, Game Cock; Class Q, Arvia; Class R, Margaret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; second division, Lillian; third division, Natoma; fourth division, Miss Modesty; Larchmont Interclub class, Skid; sonder class, Badger; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mlle. Boss; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; special R class, Ogeemah; bird class, Curlew; star class, Altair; dory class, Mae D.; catboat class, Peewee.

MEL SHEPPARD GOING WEST.

Millrose A. A. Trainer Will Chaperone Club's Athletes to Fair.

Melvin W. Sheppard, former "peerless middle distance runner," now trainer of the Millrose A. A., was appointed by the Wanamaker organization yesterday to chaperone the Millrose athletes who will compete in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Friday. This team is composed of Charles Pores, Nick Gianakopoulos, Willie Kyronen, and John Cahill.

Accompanying the Millrose squad will be Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, champion middle distance runner of New England, and William H. Meanix, the Boston A. A. hurdler, both of whom have written Sheppard asking his permission to join his team. In his letter Meanix writes that the Boston A. A. will not have a regular team in the championships. Seven Boston men were nominated for the San Francisco meet by the National Championship Committee, but according to Meanix only three are going. Norman Taber, mile record holder, left on Monday for the West, and Dave Caldwell is said to be on the way to join the Irish-American A. C. team now en route to California. According to Meanix's letter, Harry Worthington, the broad jumper; Harry Farwise, a high jumper; Tom Halpin, the former quarter-mile national title holder, and W. A. Savage, Jr., have decided not to go to the fair.

On the way West the Millrose team will have full day stops at Chicago, Omaha, and Salt Lake City, where the men will limber up.

TWO RECORDS FOR LANGER.

Californian Sets New Marks in Mile and Half-Mile Swims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—Ludwig (Ludy) Langer of the Los Angeles Athletic Club shattered two American amateur swimming records—the mile and half-mile tidal water marks—over a 110-yard course in the yacht harbor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. He covered the mile in 24:39 2-5, ninety yards in the lead of Joseph Wheatley of New York.

Langer was timed at the half-mile mark in 12:06, lowering the American record made by him last Wednesday of 12:08 2-5.

The broken mile record of 25:40 2-5 was made by J. H. Reilly at Rye Beach, N. Y., in 1911.

The champion's time of 18:33 1-5 at the three-quarter-mile mark, and his time at 1,540 yards of 21:49 2-5, are also said to be new records.

Closely following Langer at the finish were Joseph Wheatley, Bud Goodwin, New York; Herman Laubis, St. Louis, and Norman Ross. Wheatley led the first lap, but Langer overtook and passed him.

Beecher's Generalship Superior.

In a one-sided bout featuring a long program at the Longacre A. C. last night Willie Beecher, the east side lightweight, won an easy victory over Paul Edwards. Throughout the ten rounds Edwards was pummeled. Beecher scored no knockdown, although Edwards appeared groggy in several rounds. Beecher's right seldom failed to find its mark, and Edwards's jaw was a target for several blows that nearly floored him. At times the defeated boxer fought hard, but Beecher saved himself by better generalship.

DUNDEE OUTPOINTS RIVERS.

New York Italian Too Fast and Skillful for Mexican.

For eight rounds Johnny Dundee, the elusive east side Italian, irritated Mexican Joe Rivers of Los Angeles with jabs and jolts at Ebbets Field last night. Dundee danced in and out, lacing Rivers's face with light taps and beating a tattoo of punches on his body.

Then the Mexican became fighting mad and in the last two rounds he sailed into Dundee and gave the Italian a lacing which had him bewildered. Dundee was the Mexican's master during the greater part of the bout and decisively outpointed his opponent, but that doesn't take away any of the credit which goes to Rivers for his whirlwind finish.

They used to call Rivers the Mexican Marvel, but the 8,000 spectators last night failed to see anything marvelous about him while Dundee was toying with him, ducking his wild blows, and leading him into punishing clinches. It wasn't until the ninth round that the Mexican became aroused and showed a flash of the old fighting form on which he built his reputation.

Dundee was lively at the outset and hit Rivers almost at will. There wasn't much power behind his punches and the stolid face of the Mexican showed no signs of being hurt. The boxers rushed into a clinch, Rivers getting his left arm around Dundee's neck and both turned a somersault on the canvas. Dundee was like a jumping-jack and Rivers was no match for his skillful play of right and left hands. Dundee jabbed the Mexican's face with his left incessantly and countered to the body with his right.

For the first half dozen rounds, when Dundee was so decisively outpointing his opponent, the Mexican seemed sluggish and indifferent. He plainly was not the Joe Rivers of old. Dundee beat him to the punch almost every time they led, and Rivers's judgment of distance was woefully bad. He was continually covering up before Dundee's rapid-fire attack, and even when the Italian let his arms drop to his sides Rivers refused to become aggressive. So Dundee carried the fighting to the Mexican most of the time.

In the third round Dundee's jabbing cut Rivers's lip and his left eye was bruised. These marks were not made until after a volley of blows. There wasn't enough steam behind Dundee's blows to score a knock-out, or many of the right counters which collided with Rivers's jaw would have brought the bout to a sudden close.

Dundee led the Mexican a merry pace in the fifth and drove him to the ropes with a continuous shower of light jabs. Johnny kept both hands busy and did not let up until Rivers poked him with a solid right to the jaw as the bell rang. Dundee was tired in the sixth and seventh, and there was a decided lull in the hostilities. Rivers showed a little more interest in the bout in the eighth, and in the ninth he handed Dundee a surprise.

The last two rounds were the best of the bout and although Johnny never backed away, he took away a number of solid punches on the jaw, which made him more cautious and he put an end to his careless fancy dancing. He tried to hammer down the Mexican's guard or jab through it, but found the Mexican getting stronger, and when the tenth round came Johnny had to be content to take blow after blow from the Mexican and leave the ring listening to a volley of cheers for the Mexican invader. Rivers weighed 139 and Dundee 130.

In the semi-final between Harry Pierce and Sol Bloom, Pierce broke a bone in his left hand and the bout ended.

Frankie Burns Outboxes Murray.

Frankie Burns, the Jersey City bantamweight, defeated Jimmy Murray of the East Side in a ten-round bout at Brown's, Far Rockaway, last night. Burns's long absence from the ring has not depreciated his skill. He overwhelmed Murray with jabs. The East Side boy was strong at the finish and struck harder blows, but he did not reach Burns often enough to be effective. The Jersey City bantamweight started his fastest pace in the opening round, and until the fifth session had the fighting to his own taste. Murray returned strong in the sixth and seventh rounds. In the eighth Burns got his second wind, and once more Murray had to take the defensive. The East Sider tried to knock out his opponent in the ninth, but Burns was too clever, evading many hard punches. The tenth round was the fastest of the contest, with Burns striking the harder blows. In the semi-final exhibition of ten rounds, Young Rector, another Jersey City bantamweight, won from Kohoma Kid by a comfortable margin.

New Al McCoy a Victor.

The new Al McCoy, substituting for Italian Joe Gans, last night outpointed Jack Toland of Brooklyn in the main bout of ten rounds at the Vanderbilt A. C. McCoy's small margin of victory was gained in the latter stages of the contest. In weights the men were evenly matched. McCoy tipped the scales at 146 pounds and Toland at 145. In the opening rounds Toland was the master of McCoy, but after the fifth he weakened, giving his opponent an opportunity to outpoint him.

Another Outfielder for Yankees.

MOBILE, Ala., July 23.—The sale of Outfielder Elmer Miller of the Mobile Southern Association Club to the New York Americans was announced here today. Miller is now hitting .300. He will report to the Yankees Sept. 1.

Young Kansas Whips Wolgast.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Young Kansas of Buffalo outpointed Ad Wolgast in a ten-round bout here tonight. The bout was held in an open air arena. Wolgast weighed 133 pounds and Kansas 128.

BAGGS HURTS ANKLE IN TENNIS TOURNEY

With Voshell as Partner Forfeits to Ward and Beekman on Cedarhurst Courts.

When Frederick C. Baggs, during a doubles tennis competition yesterday, clipped on the grass courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., and injured his ankle the accident brought to a premature close one of the best doubles matches witnessed this year. The mishap occurred in the semi-final round when Baggs with S. Howard Voshell opposed the youngsters, Vanderbilt B. Ward and Leonard Beekman. Each team had won a set and in the third and deciding set Ward and Beekman led at 5—4, when Baggs, in racing after a return from the racquet of Ward, slipped and twisted his ankle. He was assisted to the clubhouse, where it was found the ankle would not sustain his weight. The match went to Ward and Beekman at 11—9, 6—8, 5—4. When the contest was defaulted forty-three games had been played, of which Ward and Beekman won 22 against 21 for their opponents.

Ward and Beekman played a slashing game. They kept the ball at a good length and put plenty of speed into their drives when necessary. Ward's left hand service puzzled the veterans somewhat, while the cross court shots of the former national scholastic champion added many points to the score. Voshell was effective with his powerful overhead drives, while Baggs was strong at the net. The combination worked well, and there was little to choose between the opposing pairs. The first set was carried to 5 all, when each team succeeded in breaking through their opponents' service. In the twentieth game Beekman and Ward captured the extra game. The second set also went to deuce, but the youngsters were unable to repeat, and Baggs and Voshell, by a smart rally, won the set and equalized the score.

With the third set the opposing teams settled down to hard work. Baggs and Voshell held on during the first eight games, Voshell giving a pretty exhibition of overhead smashing. With the score 5—4, Ward returned the ball near the base line. Baggs made a quick run to reach it, as a miss meant defeat, and in his effort injured his ankle.

Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell qualified for the final round by a double victory. They defeated Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker in the second round in straight sets at 8—6, 6—2, and in the semi-finals disposed of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan by the same score. The new combination worked well, Pell playing a dashing game, while Hackett put up a pretty, scientific exhibition. In each match the winning pair took matters rather too easy in the opening sets, but once their prospects were threatened they settled down and easily outplayed their opponents.

The finals will be played today. At 2:45 o'clock Theodore R. Pell and S. Howard Voshell will begin the singles title round, and at 4 o'clock Beekman and Ward will face Hackett and Bell in the doubles. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Men's Doubles, Invitation.—Second Round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker, 8—6, 6—2.
Semi-Final Round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. Vanderbilt B. Ward and Leonard Beekman defeated Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell, 11—9, 6—8, 5—4, defaulted.

New Yorker Wins Maplewood Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 23.—Robert A. Tomlin, Jr., of New York won the men's singles of the first July invitation tennis tourney today, defeating G. G. Tarbell of Boston in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. Tomlin played in fine form, returning his opponent's drives with comparative ease and placing his own shots for the most part in the back line and in the corners.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harry Stone and Eddie Fitzsimons will box ten rounds tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club. The two welterweights are among the best in the game and a good bout should be forthcoming. Stone made an enviable reputation abroad, while Fitzsimons will be supported by many admirers. In the semi-final contest Marty Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, will box Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village. Eight preliminaries of four rounds each will be staged.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three ten-round bouts. The light middleweight bout will bring together Joe McGurn of San Francisco and Chick Nelson, the battling Dane. Harry Nelson of the Bronx and Jimmy Brennan, a local featherweight, will engage in the second ten-rounder, while the curtain raiser will introduce Leo Murtha of the west side and Young Leppy, the east side Ghetto champion.

Old-Timers Like Ahearn.

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien accompanied Kid McCoy to Young Ahearn's training quarters yesterday and after watching the Brooklyn middleweight declared that Ahearn could whip any of the white heavyweights. "I absolutely agree with McCoy," said O'Brien. "This youngster will whip Redel tonight at the Brighton Beach race track and follow up that victory by defeating all the heavies. He is as big and strong today as McCoy, Tommy Ryan, Charlie Mitchell, Choynski, and myself were when we fought the heavyweights. I saw Ahearn whip Dillon in Philadelphia, and the way he won satisfied me as to his class."

Ahearn is plugging away at the Trinity Club and is in excellent form. He will scale inside the middleweight limit when he boxes Redel, while the latter is reputed to be close to the 200 mark, and is six feet one inch tall.

LEAD FOR TENNIS HONORS.

Miss Grove and Steinkampf May Divide Hudson River Championships.

Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf have qualified to divide the honors at the championship lawn tennis tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association at the Park Hill Country Club courts near Yonkers. As a result of yesterday's play Steinkampf qualified for the final round in the singles and mixed doubles and headed the round before the semi-final in men's doubles, while Miss Grove came through as a finalist in women's singles and mixed doubles.

In the lower bracket of the semi-final round of the men's singles Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, defeated George King of Columbia University in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. Bassford played a perfect lobbing game and was able to keep his opponent away from the net. King had plenty of speed but lacked the execution. He made a number of clever passing shots, but his general court-work was ragged and uncertain.

Miss Grove earned the right to play Mrs. P. L. Burdick for the women's singles title through a hard-fought victory over Miss Katherine Browning at 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, a former champion, made her first appearance in the tournament, competing in the mixed doubles with J. Jova as a partner. She retains much of her brilliancy and effectiveness and was largely responsible for the defeat of Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., at 1—6, 6—1, 6—0. The summary.

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated George King, 6—4, 6—4.
Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Katherine Browning, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—J. H. Steinkampf and Hubert W. Forster defeated D. Brooke and I. Dubois, 6—2, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova defeated Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 1—6, 6—1, 8—0.
Semi-Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

NEW MOTOR BOAT SHOWS HIGH SPEED

Tiddledy Wink, a Hydroplane, Said to Have Developed 82½ Miles an Hour.

The new hydroplane Tiddledy Wink, built by A. E. Luders of Stamford for Thomas F. Chesebrough of Northport, L. I., is said to have made 82½ miles an hour in a trial spin over the Government mile course at Glen Cove yesterday. The new boat breaks all records for motor craft, and the owner says that he does not know how great a speed it will be possible to attain.

The motor boat in a trial spin at Stamford on Tuesday attained a speed of 70 miles an hour and burned out some of the bearings on her engine. After the Stamford trials, the builders stated that the boat's engine was not working smoothly and that it would be possible to make a much greater speed after the engine had been used for some time.

Mr. Chesebrough, who designed the new speed king, has embodied a new idea in its construction. Skids, that lay on the water when the boat is at a standstill and take up the shock and spray resistance when the boat is moving, extend three feet beyond each side of the craft. These skids reduce the boat's resistance to a minimum, and the designer believes they are responsible for the wonderful speed. The skids are at right angles to the boat when it is not in use, but when the boat is speeding through the water they are forced back at a sharp angle.

The boat will be entered in the Gold Challenge Cup races to be held at Manhasset Bay in August. The new boat was designed by Mr. Chesebrough for his own pleasure, and is 19 feet 6 inches over all and has an eight-cylinder 250 horse power engine.

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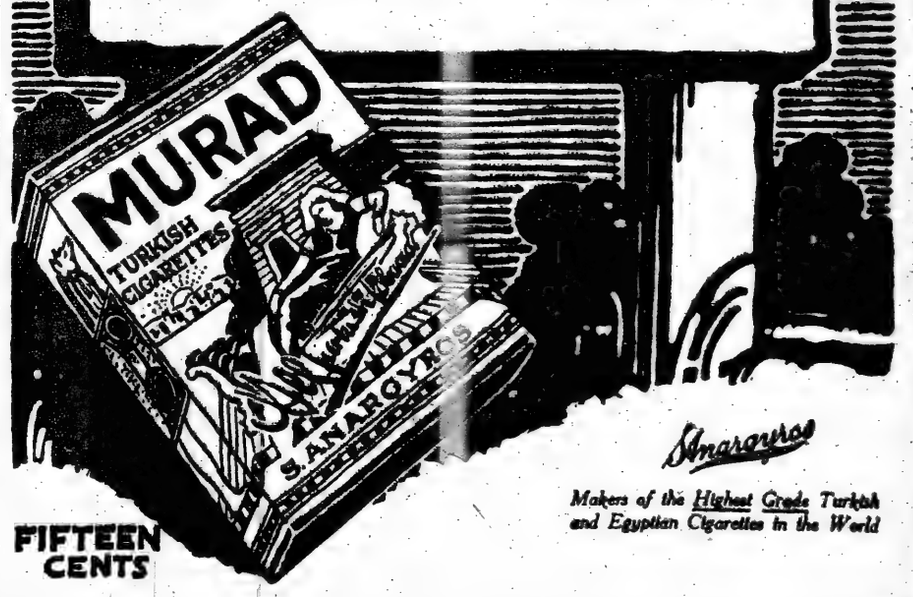
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GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES TO PIRATES—DODGERS GAIN ON LEAGUE LEADERS—TURF

GIANTS PLUNGE TO SEVENTH PLACE

Pirates' Double Victory a Crushing Blow to New York's Pennant Aspirations.

When a man slips on a banana peel, he goes down quickly, but not as fast as the Giants dropped yesterday when the Pittsburgh Pirates gave them a couple of rough shoves in two sections of a double-header, New York landing battered and bruised way down in seventh place. The Pirates' margin of joy in the first game was 6 to 1, and the sorrowful figures of the second encounter were 4 to 3.

If the Giants did a thing of this sort before a small crowd, it wouldn't have been so bad; but as it was, some 12,000 folks were witnesses of the amateurish playing of the Giants in the first game, and, by this time, everybody knows it. The two days' lay-off made the Giants rusty, and in the field they were as loose as a sailor with his money.

Passing for a time from the first to the second wrangle, one is brought face to face with the Pirates' new pitching marvel, Albertus Mamaux. It is hoped that he will stay in the league several seasons, so the fans will have a chance to learn how to pronounce his name. The name started several wordy scraps in the bleachers yesterday.

One thing is certain about the name, the "x" is silent, like father in a family of daughters. Some called him "Mow-mow," while others thought it was "Mamma." Still another fan said he knew that it was "Mew-mew," like a cat politely requesting a saucer of milk. The young man himself thinks that the way to pronounce it is "Mamoo-o-o-o." If you feel compelled to pronounce it, for goodness sake, don't show your ignorance and try to pronounce the "x."

Whatever his name is, he can pitch. Mamaux—call him "Hoosis" for short—subdued the Giants to four hits. Jeff Tesreau was pitching pretty well himself, and the teams brushed into the ninth inning with the Giants confidently believing that they had won the game, 3 to 2.

In the ninth, the Pirates got spunky. Tesreau may be able to choke bears in the Ozark Mountains, but he couldn't choke off Pirate base hits yesterday.

Viox—the "x" in this name is not silent—singled to right, and Baird, trying a sacrifice, bunted safely. That ancient and honorable backstop, George Gibson smashed a two-bagger along the left field foul line and Viox went to third. Right here Mamaux (pronounce it any way you want to) left the game, young Dan Costello appearing as a pinch-hitter. Costello was once with the Yankees, coming from Mount St. Mary's College. Dan spanked a hit to centre, scoring Viox and Gibson. Dan wasn't good enough for the Yankees and now look at him. He won the game for the Pirates and won it in sensational fashion.

The Giants tried to start a little rowdyism on Umpire Bill Klem in the second game, and he sent the whole crowd of Giants reserves to the deepest corner of the outfield. There has been so much of this of late at the Polo Grounds that the National League may have to take steps to stop it. The trouble started when Red Dooin was sent from the coaching lines for kicking. Later McGraw objected to a couple of Umpire Klem's decisions, and he was banished. The New York players, that is, the substituted and reserves, who were on the bench when the regular players were out in the field playing, caused all the rowdyism yesterday.

They directed a lot of objectionable conversation at Umpires Klem and Cockill, which became so bad finally that Klem cleared the bench cleared. The New York Club itself is not in favor of this frequent display of umpire baiting, because they have gone on record against boxing shows under Coogan's Bluff on the theory that it might affect a lovely element, naturally. It is surprising that the baseball players are allowed so much leeway in this same direction.

Mathewson ,started to pitch the first game, but a home run smash by Doc Johnston in the third inning, with two men on bases, put him out of business. It wasn't Matty's fault, because the Pirates should have been retired on at least two occasions before the home run came.

With two out, Carey bunted a ball between Matty and Merkle and both went after it. First base was left uncovered and it went for a hit. Then Carey stole second base, but he would have been out if Fletcher hadn't dropped the ball. Then came a hit by Collins, followed by Johnston's home run.

With Ritter pitching in the fifth, a fusillade of four hits aided by Robertson's error gave the Pirates three more runs. Fletcher's two-base hit sent Grant home with the Giants' only run in the opening inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	1	3	0
Coll's, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	2	2	9	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
G'ber, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	4	5
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Beh'g, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	36	3	6	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Wilie, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Lob'r, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
S'dg's, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
B'b't'n, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Doolin, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Tesreau, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Doyle	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p.	2	0	1	1	2
†Brain'd	1	0	0	0	0
‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	1	9	27	11

*Batted for Mathewson in third inning.
†Batted for Doolin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, (2,) Robertson.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Carey. Home run Johnston. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Collins. Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 6. Double play—Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ritter, 2; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Mathewson, 5 in three innings; off Ritter, 5 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Ritter, 3; by Adams, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Coll's, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2
Baird, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
G'son, c.	4	0	1	7	3
Schang, c.	0	1	0	2	0
Meyers, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Tesreau, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
C'per, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	4	8	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	0	3	2
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Wilie, 1b.	3	0	2	11	0
Lob'r, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
S'dg's, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Doolin, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Mc'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Tesreau, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	5	27	11

*Batted for Mamaux in ninth inning.
Error—Tesreau.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Viox, Gibson. Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Egbert. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Mamaux, 5. Hits—Off Mamaux, 8 in 9 innings; off Coonef, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Mamaux, 5; by Cooper, 2. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours.

Eleven Inning Victory for Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Boston defeated Chicago, 2 to 1, in an eleven-inning game today. Singles by Magee and Schmidt, a sacrifice by Smith, followed by Maranville's hit, put the winning run across during the final inning. Boston's first run was forced in by Vaughn. A wild throw to the plate by Smith allowed Chicago to score her single run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Egan, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
Con'lly, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Sc'm't, lb.	4	0	1	14	1
Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	0	5
M'y'le, ss.	3	0	1	6	8
Whling, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Tyler, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	34	2	7	33	23

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	5	0	0	0	4
Murray, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
W'mn, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Kn'sky, 2b.	5	1	0	4	2
Arn'n, 1b.	4	0	2	12	1
Bres'n, c.	3	0	1	6	1
M'Carty, lf.	0	0	0	2	1
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	0	3
†Hphg's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	37	1	6	*31	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Egan, Smith, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Tyler, Moran, Archer. Stolen bases—Magee, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Humphries, Smith. Double plays—Archer and Bresnahan; Fisher, Knisely and Archer; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 6; off Humphries, 1; off Tyler, 4. Hits—Off Vaughn, 3 in 7 innings and no one out in eighth; off Humphries, 4 in 3⅓ innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; By Tyler, 1. Wild pitch—Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

Reds Beat Phillies in Tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Bad work on the bases by both teams figured largely in the game which Cincinnati won from Philadelphia today in ten innings, 3 to 2. The visitors overcame Philadelphia's one-run lead in the eighth, when Herzog singled with the bases filled, two runners scoring. In the ninth, with two men out, Niehoff walked and scored when Leach fumbled Whitted's single. Baumgartner gave Leach a pass at the start of the tenth, and Rixey went to the rubber. Mollwitz's sacrifice and Twombly's out put Leach on third, and he scored when Niehoff fumbled Groh's grounder. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
H'zog, ss.	4	0	2	0	4
Rigers, 2b.	4	0	2	0	4
W.Kil'fer, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Wisser, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
G'fith, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Clark, c.	4	0	1	6	1
V. K'z, c.	0	0	0	0	0
W'mn, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Leach, cf.	0	1	0	1	1
M'witz, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0
Toney, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
†Twombly	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	9	30	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	0	0	5
Bl'k'f, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
B'c'ft, ss.	5	0	1	5	2
B'ker, lf.	3	1	3	1	0
Weiser, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Whitt'd, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Niehoff, 2b.	2	1	0	1	0
Whted, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
B. K'fer, c.	4	0	0	9	2
Ch'm's, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'ng'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Schang, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Pepper, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	8	34	19

*Batted for Toney in eighth inning.
†Batted for Benton in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Chalmers in eighth inning.
§Batted for Rixey in tenth inning.
Errors—Leach, Niehoff.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Becker. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Double plays—Byrne, Bancroft and Luderus, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Mollwitz. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; off Benton, 2; off Chalmers, 1; off Baumgartner, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 4; by Benton, 1; by Chalmers, 3; by Baumgartner, 1. Hits—Off Toney, 4 in 7 innings; off Benton, 1 in 2 innings; off Dale, 3 in 1 inning; off Chalmers, 9 in 8 innings; off Baumgartner, none in 1 inning, (none out 10th;) off Rixey, none in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—two hours and ten minutes.

Tener Smoothes Over Evers Trouble

BOSTON, July 23.—The trouble which developed between Umpire Quigley and Captain Evers of the Boston Braves yesterday, when the umpire is said to have punched Evers, he claiming that the latter had stepped on his foot, was apparently smoothed over today after President Tener of the National League had made a personal investigation of the incident. Before today's game started Quigley and Evers shook hands, settling their personal quarrel. President Tener went to Salisbury Beach tonight for a week-end, without making any statement regarding the result of his investigation and without saying what action would be taken regarding the charges filed against Umpire Quigley by James Gaffney, owner of the Braves. According to Mr. Gaffney, President Tener is inclined to consider the incident as closed, while the Braves's owner thinks that his complaint against the umpire should not be disregarded.

Yankees Buy a Waco Catcher.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, July 23.—Catcher Al Walters of the Waco team was sold today to the New York Americans. He will join that team at the close of the Texas League season, Sept. 6. Walters is the sensation of the league and is recognized as the brainiest and fastest man that ever played in this league. He came to Waco from the Saskatoon team of the Western Canada League.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 7.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Ten innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 1.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 3; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Providence, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 4.
(Fifteen innings.)
Montreal, 5; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	46	36	.556
Brooklyn	45	39	.536
Chicago	43	41	.512
Pittsburgh	42	41	.506
St. Louis	43	45	.488
Boston	41	44	.482
New York	38	41	.481
Cincinnati	35	45	.438

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	55	29	.655
Chicago	55	33	.629
Detroit	53	32	.624
Washington	42	43	.494
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	33	52	.388
Philadelphia	30	54	.357
Cleveland	30	54	.357

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	48	36	.571
Pittsburgh	48	38	.542
St. Louis	46	39	.541
Newark	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	41	48	.461
Buffalo	40	51	.440
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	50	24	.676
Buffalo	43	30	.589
Harrisburg	39	36	.526
Montreal	39	38	.506
Richmond	36	42	.462
Rochester	34	42	.448
Toronto	35	45	.438
Jersey City	29	49	.372

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—2 Games.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
2 Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

YANKS LOSE AGAIN; DONOVAN IN BOX

Liebold's Sacrifice Fly in Ninth Breaks Tie and Scores Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Bill Donovan was the losing pitcher in the battle between the Yankees and White Sox this afternoon. The score was 3 to 2. The New York manager mounted the slab in the eighth inning and finished the game.

It was not so easy for the locals as it was yesterday, despite the brilliant pitching of Eddie Cicotte during seven innings. The Yankees showed an unexpected reversal of form in the eighth inning, keeping up their tantrums in the ninth.

That tally in the eighth put them one run behind the Sox, and another in the ninth tied the score. Then in the Chicago half, with Donovan hurling, J. Collins, after hitting safely, worked himself around the bases, being helped home from third by Liebold's pinch hitting for Mayer.

Except for some lapses of Warhop in the second and third innings, when the Sox scored their first two runs, it was a splendid ball game. For seven innings Cicotte pitched one of the best games of his career. During those rounds he struck out ten men, allowed two singles, and did not give a base on balls. Then after two had been put out in the eighth, two hits in a row, one a triple, made the rest doubtful. However, the Yanks stopped there, but they came back in the ninth, aided toward a tie score by a base on balls, a single, and a sacrifice.

Cicotte had eleven strikeouts. A total of five hits was collected off the knuckle ball artist, while the Sox smote Warhop for five in seven rounds and Donovan for a pair in less than two innings, as there were only two gone when the winning tally came over the plate.

Chicago got a start in the second. Fournier singled and J. Collins sacrificed him to second. Felsch's poke to centre for two bases sent the Frenchman home, but Gap was nailed at third trying to get credit for a three-bagger.

In the third Warhop again suffered with the shakes, Murphy getting a base on balls for a starter. Weaver sacrificed him to second, and Eddie Collins's clout into left sent Murphy home.

In the eighth Sweney singled through short. Donovan withdrew Warhop and paraded Hartzell as pinch hitter. He delivered his hit to right centre, it going for a triple, scoring Sweney.

The Sox could do nothing with what Donovan had to offer in their half, although E. Collins helped himself to his third hit.

Cicotte seemed to be weakening in the ninth, passing Peckinpaugh, the first man up. Maisel appropriated a single which sent Peck to second, Pipp's sacrifice moving both up and High's infield out scoring Peck.

With the score knotted, J. Collins, in the Sox half, put a line drive into left. He stole second and a passed ball sent him to third. Chalmers bunted and was retired by Pipp. With one ball on Mayer, Roland sent Liebold to face Wild Bill. Nemo made good, lifting a high and long fly to Cook, Collins scoring easily. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	1	0	4	0
W'ver, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	3	2	1
F'ner, lb.	3	1	1	14	0
J. C's, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mayer, c.	2	0	1	12	0
G'ff's, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	1
§Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	3	7	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	1	0	3	4
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
High, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Barney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'man, 2b.	3	0	0	3	5
Nunam'k'r, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Boone, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Sw'y, c.	3	1	1	0	3
Whop, p.	2	0	0	0	2
‡Hartzell	1	0	1	0	0
D'van, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	5	26	16

*Batted for Bauman in ninth inning.
†Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
‡Two out when winning run scored.
§Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Error—Murphy.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Two-base hits—Felsch, Mayer. Three-base hit—Hartzell. Stolen bases—High, Collins. Earned runs—New York, Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins. Weaver, Blackburne, Pipp, High. Sacrifice fly—Leibold. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Warhop, 5 in 7 innings; off Donovan, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Blackburne.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 11. Passed ball—Sweeney. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Indians Beat Mackmen Easily.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia, 11 to 3, today, Bressler and Pepper being wild and ineffective. Mitchell was effective with men on bases. Careless base running held Cleveland's score down. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	1	2	0	3	0
Eschen, cf.	3	3	2	3	1
C'man, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
Kirke, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0
Smith, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1
W'g's, 2b.	5	1	2	2	4
O'Neill, c.	4	1	2	4	1
M'ch'l, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	37	11	12	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healey, 3b.	5	0	2	2	5
Walsh, cf.	5	0	0	1	0
Strunk, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Sch'g, lf.	2	1	0	1	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Lapp, c.	3	1	0	1	1
McAvoy, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
B'sler, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Pepper, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	3	8	24	19

*Batted for Pepper in the ninth inning.
Errors—Barbare, Schang, Kopf, (2,) O'Neill.

Cleveland	2	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Lajoie, Strunk. Three-base hits—Smith, Chapman, O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Eschen. Stolen bases—Southworth, Barbare, Wambsgans. Double plays—Lapp, Healey and McInnis; Kopf, Lajoie and McInnis; Healey and McInnis. Hits—Off Bressler, 6 in three innings; off Pepper, 6 in five innings. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Bressler, 3; off Pepper, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pepper, (Kirke.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; by Bressler, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Red Sox Take Game from Browns.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Boston today defeated St. Louis, 8 to 3. Loudermilk, who started, and Leverenz, who finished, for St. Louis, were wild and were hit hard with men on bases. Leonard, who started for Boston, was struck on the knee by one of Loudermilk's fast ones when he came to bat in the fourth and had to retire. Gregg replaced him, but in turn was replaced by Collins after passing three of the four men who faced him. After the fifth Collins allowed St. Louis one hit. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	5	1	0	3	0
W'gn'r, 2b.	4	1	2	5	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	1	5	0
H'b'y, 1b.	2	0	2	0	0
Gain'r, 1b.	1	1	1	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	5	0	0	1	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Car'g'n, c.	4	0	1	6	3
Leon'd, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Total.	34	5	9	27	6

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	3	3	2
How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Pratt, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
W'ker, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	1	6
†Ruel, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Sev'rd, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	1	0
L'milk, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Lev'nz, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	3	7	27	11

Errors—Lewis, Shotton.

Boston	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Wagner, Lewis. Three-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Speaker, Scott, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Pratt. Double play—Lavan to Howard. Left on bases—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 3; off Collins, 1; off Loudermilk, 6; off Leverenz, 4. Hits—Off Leonard, 4 in 3 innings; off Loudermilk, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Gregg, none in 1-3 inning; off Leverenz, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Collins, 3 in 5 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Loudermilk, (Leonard.) Struck out—By Leonard, 2; by Collins, 4; by Loudermilk, 3; by Leverenz, 1. Wild pitch—Leverenz. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Senators' Batting Eyes Dim.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Holding Washington to three hits, Coveleskie outpitched Gallia and Ayres today and won for Detroit, 2 to 1. Successive wild throws by McBride and Neff, together with Stanage's single, gave Detroit its two runs in the fifth inning. A base on balls, Foster's single, and a double steal, in which Moeller reached the plate, produced the visitors' tally. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1
Cobb, cf.	2	0	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
Bush, ss.	3	1	1	1	3
St'ge, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Cov'kie, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Total.	28	2	7	27	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
Foster, 2b.	4	0	2	1	5
Milan, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sh'kn, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Henry, c.	2	0	0	6	3
McE'n, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Neff, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0
W'mn, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Gallia, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

THE LAST WORD.

With courage and with firmness President WILSON and Secretary LANSING have responded to the hopes and the deep convictions of the American people. In the controversy with Germany it was time that there be an end of the long parleying in which our protests and our demands drew forth only evasions and irresponsive counter-proposals. The Nation has now spoken in words and in a tone which leave room for no further declarations on our part. It rests with Germany to say whether she desires the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments and the two peoples. We have informed the Imperial Government that the repetition by German naval commanders of acts in contravention of our rights as neutrals "must be regarded by the "Government of the United States, "when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly."

The words are of serious import. In diplomatic correspondence they are not employed save upon grave occasions. They are not to be lightly uttered or lightly taken. Nearly a century ago, in the memorable message to Congress of JAMES MONROE, we declared to all the world that interposition by any European Power in the affairs of the independent Governments of this hemisphere, whose independence on just principles we had acknowledged, could not be viewed by us "in any other light than as "the manifestation of an unfriendly "disposition toward the United States." For ninety-two years the Monroe Doctrine thus declared has been the public system of the New World. Without express recognition in international law, it has withstood all challenges, all assaults. It possesses the unconquerable validity of right and justice. It is upon grounds of right and justice and in accordance with indisputable principles of law that we now issue this warning to Germany. The soundness of the legal principles she admits, as our note with great propriety points out. To her plea of urgent necessity and of the new conditions of war arising from the use of new weapons the note replies that illegal and inhuman acts are manifestly indefensible, and that, "if a belligerent cannot re-"taliate against an enemy without in-"juring the lives of neutrals as well "as their property, humanity as well "as justice and a due regard for the "dignity of neutral Powers should dic-"tate that the practice be discontin-"ued." To persist would constitute "an unpardonable offense against the "sovereignty of the neutral nation af-"fected." Belligerents must find a way to use their new weapons within the law. And we are at pains to point out to Germany that her recent submarine practice has demonstrated that operations within the war zone may be carried on in substantial compliance with the laws of regulated warfare.

The American people will note with great satisfaction that we in nowise waive our demand for disavowal and reparation, so far as reparation can be made, for the loss of American lives due to the wanton and illegal act of the naval commander who destroyed the Lusitania. To the unacceptable proposals of the German note of July 8 we reply by declining to consider them. We cannot consent to permit our citizens to take ship only on conditions prescribed by Germany, we cannot limit their unquestionable right to sail the seas by agreeing that they shall take passage only aboard vessels of which the names and sailing dates shall be notified by us to Germany, thereby, in effect, becoming an accomplice in illegal acts of war which she may perpetrate against vessels not so designated. We hope the Imperial Government will accept with good-will and right understanding our reminder that both Governments are contending "for the freedom of the seas." But the Imperial Government should also give due attention, serious attention, to our further assurance that "the Government of the United "States will continue to contend for "that freedom from whatever quarter "violated, without compromise and at "any cost."

Our note cannot be complained of as unfriendly. It is dictated by the earnest desire for the continuance of the most friendly relations with Germany, relations which have been threatened only by her invasion of our rights. The note assures her that our Government holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend in negotiations for an understanding between belligerents which would do away with practices incompatible with the freedom of the seas. But we press upon the Imperial Government "very solemnly" the need of "a scrupulous "observance of neutral rights in this "critical matter." The note concludes with words the gravity of which corresponds to the seriousness of the occasion which called them forth. The President and the Secretary of State speak with the voice of the Government, with the voice of the American people, when they declare that friendship itself prompts them "to say to "the Imperial Government that repe-"tition by the commanders of German "naval vessels of acts in contravention "of those rights must be regarded by "the Government of the United States, "when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly."

In his message to Congress on Dec. 17, 1895, the special message concerning the long-standing Venezuela controversy with Great Britain, GROVER CLEVELAND said:

> In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

The keeping of our relations of amity and peace with Germany is now committed into the hands of Germany. It is for her to choose which path she will follow. Our self-respect, our honor, and our safety we have reserved to our own keeping.

SUFFRAGE AND PUGILISM.

The suffragist women who invaded a public boxing contest one night this week established no precedent so far as the attendance of women at such contests is concerned. But we do not remember that a political issue has ever been confused with boxing before. As a political expedient the women hit upon something new which may become popular, though we do not believe it will ever tend to elevate the character of these exhibitions of the manly art. What most of the boxing matches in New York lack these days is good boxing. That seems to be in danger of becoming a lost art. Anyhow, the supply does not meet the demand, as the occupants of the galleries frequently attest by their rude but highly applicable comments upon the quality of the contestants. They are getting used to seeing women at the contests of the stripped pugilists, as those precious representatives of the advancement of their sex who claim the right to live their own lives, and to expand spiritually and intellectually, often find places in the boxes.

Obviously, the personal exhibition of the female orator who invaded the ring delighted the spectators. It gave them something more to howl about, and the privilege of howling is highly esteemed by the young men who support boxing as it now exists. That no word uttered by this lady was heard by the spectators does not signify. They knew what she was talking about. Undoubtedly many of them would not oppose the granting of votes to women. They had no complaint to make of the interruption, either. Few boxing exhibitions are too good to be interrupted. If there had been a series of stirring bouts between experienced and well-trained pugilistic stars, who know all that is to be learned of boxing and have mastered its finesse, perhaps the invasion would not have been permitted. A word or two on the introduction of women orators in the arena, however, might well be spoken by Governor WHITMAN'S new Boxing Commissioners. They have not been doing much. Here, at least, is a chance for them to say something. So far as we know, there is nothing in the boxing law permitting the combination of pugilism and politics. Special licenses are issued for political meetings.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

Omniscience can be no man's having, although SYDNEY SMITH said of WHEWELL that it was his foible, but in his measurable though modest approach toward that unattainable goal WILLIAM M. IVINS doubtless surpassed most of those in this or any other age who have had the right to call themselves learned. To profound scholarship he never aspired. That title is much too narrow in its limitations to include the marvelous breadth and variety of his interests. Still, Mr. IVINS knew not only many things, but much. LEONARDO DA VINCI was eminent in painting, in sculpture, in architecture, in mechanics, and in engineering, eminent in knowledge and in practice. Mr. IVINS'S studies were in very large part avocational, occupying the playtime of an extraordinarily busy mind. He was a skilled botanist, in his biological studies he had given much attention to the cell, and when he tired of physical science he would turn to Napoleoniana. Languages interested him, he used French and Spanish as the familiar tools of trade, he had a good knowledge of Italian and German, as well as of Portuguese, and when passing a few months in St. Petersburg he even had the fortitude to attack the almost impregnable Russian. When by one of the accidents of politics he became Judge Advocate General of the State he made a study of military law and undertook the preparation of a book upon that subject. Probably the work was never finished, neither was his history of diplomacy, which from natural aptitude and habit it was inevitable that he should begin when his professional labors brought him into that field.

There were many such beginnings without an ending, for no man, even with abundant leisure, which Mr. IVINS had not, could enjoy a span of life sufficient to write books on all the subjects about which he had stores of knowledge. The spirit of continuance in these avocations he necessarily lacked; it was well that he did lack it, for otherwise he would have felt that he had merely played with life.

Mr. IVINS'S great and solid achievements were in his own profession and in the field of public administration. At the time when he was candidate for Mayor in 1905 THE TIMES said that no man in the city approached him in intimate knowledge of the machinery of the City Government and its daily working. The Ivins Charter which he prepared was a marvel of logical and systematic exposition of organic municipal law in principle and in detail. He knew, too, how the affairs of the city were administered, he always knew too much about that for the comfort of Tammany, and his knowledge, when availed of by investigating committees, was put to most valuable use, though the fruits of his revelations were sometimes withered by political compromises in which he had no part or responsibility. In the practice of law he attained to great distinction, that was the labor of his life, though it brought him less into public prominence than his other activities.

His attainments as a publicist brought him the respect of all men who sought his counsel, though many men in public life, we imagine, were not a little afraid of Mr. IVINS because of the uncommon extent of his knowledge. The common man finds it hard to believe that such an uncommon man can be practical. Mr. IVINS was practical, for without that quality he could not have been a great lawyer, but in public affairs his mind worked always toward practical results, though the reach of his foresight may have often made him seem to be something of a dreamer. His conversation was extraordinarily stimulating, and in any circle, whether the discourse was of things political or social, temporal or spiritual, it was easy and natural for him to be the chief talker. He had an instinct for right decisions upon all questions of ethics or morals, and it was by that predestination, of course, that he engaged so enthusiastically in works of political reform.

Men of Mr. IVINS'S unusual capacities are little likely to escape the call to a public career. He held office, it is true, but by appointment. That ill-defined fear, to which we have already alluded, that politicians have of a man so unusual that they cannot understand him, was always evident when his name was under discussion at convention time, save only when he was made the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1905. With the full and loyal support of his party he might have been elected. But it was known that there was a wide fringe of the Republican Party that could not be depended on, and some thousands of the substantial members of that party made sure of the defeat of Mr. HEARST by voting for Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. IVINS was not physically strong, it was marvelous that he found strength for such incredible toil. At last the indomitable mind consumed the frail body.

FRANCE.

It is easy and often misleading to personify a nation, to speak of it as if it were a man, to give it a man's attributes, define its character, and predict its actions from that character, as if it were a man. But a nation is not a man, it is made up of many men, all different, and in one generation the men are not all mere copies of those in another.

The folly of generalization must strike those who a few years ago were talking of light-headed, unstable, superficial France. It must strike them as they see the grim, taciturn, unshakable nation that goes so imperturbably and almost silently about its work, "such work as few ever had laid on head and heart and hand." They must see it as they note the transference to the French of the characteristics that in their generalizations they called Teutonic. They see a nation going to war with no parade, with no noise, with no vainglory or boasting, but with a set and indomitable purpose and a silent unanimity. There is loyalty in all the warring nations, but nowhere does a nation move as one man, nowhere does a single purpose animate every soul, nowhere does each act seem the act not of a nation but of a single colossal individual, as in France. There is selfishness and callousness in some parts of English life, even in Germany there are divided counsels, but in France a whole nation is a nation of self-surrender. France consecrates itself to the end in view.

Its heroism is not the heroism of individuals, but the heroism of a nation, and that nation fills the heart of every man in it to the exclusion of everything else. Its remorseless reconstruction of itself, its cold and steady decapitation of every weak or stupid leader, its subordination of all the things in life to one aim, and the steady and fateful way it has gone about the achievement of that aim, are not the acts of a volatile and irresponsible people. We are governed too much by phrases. CARLYLE influenced us too far with his Gallic fire, "comparable to the burning of "dry jungle and grass, most sudden, "high-blazing," and his Teutonic fire, like that of "anthracite coal, diffi-"cult to kindle, but then which no "known thing will put out"; one fire for "roasting eggs," the other for "smelting metals." How utterly false that contrast seems, as we look at the methodical, inveterate, imperturbable, undismayable people that is fighting today!

The losses of France have been more frightful than those of other countries, but no groan escapes her. She entered the struggle to give all she had to it, and not a murmur will escape her if all is taken. And this spirit animates not her governors alone, but the unknown men and women who are France, down to the least. She is unrecognizable by her portraits. They were painted by men who had 1870 in mind, and 1870 is dead; 1870, boastful, degenerate, vain, and careless. Or they had 1793 in mind; determined enough, but passionate, headlong, empirical, and visionary; and 1793 is dead. Long after 1870 they looked back at the story of the nineteenth century, with its frequent revolutions and its kaleidoscope of fads, and predicted the failure of the Third Republic, because an incurably restless, frivolous man, easily tired of every new fad he has taken up, will surely tire of the next one; it is his character. But a nation is not a man, and the headlong visionaries of 1793 and the dilettante cynics of 1870, who lived in a time when faith and works were dead, have passed away. The Third Republic has lasted nearly half a century, and grown stronger year by year; and under it there has grown up a great new people, for a new people can grow up in an old land. The drunken France of the nineteenth century is gone for good, and there rises where it lived and died

> A people, sane and great,
> Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Alcohol and the Bayonet.

There is one thing for which congratulations are due to the ladies who are still clinging to the fairy tale about how soldiers are made drunk before they can be induced to engage in a bayonet charge. Their insistence demonstrates that they have never had occasion to observe the effects of liquor; and any person of whom that is true is to be congratulated. One of the effects of liquor is to decrease the victim's powers, particularly his power of locomotion; indeed, there is a ribald song which says, with perfect accuracy:

> When your heels hit hard and your head feels queer.
> When your legs are weak and your voice is strong,
> You're drunk, by heck, you're drunk.

If the French and English are giving their men absinthe and rum to make them charge with the bayonet, they are wasting their supplies. It is hard for a drunken man to run, not only because his "heels hit hard" and his "legs are weak," but because he gets winded easily, and by the time he arrived at the enemy's trenches he would be puffing like a porpoise, and would be an easy victim for the foe. But Mrs. PARSONS says the reason liquor is given is to make them ferocious. Miss ADDAMS alleged that the Germans give their men beer, and it is hard to think of a Teuton getting very ferocious on Pilsener or Münchener, but let that pass. Liquor has different effects on different men. Some it does make ferocious, others it makes amiable and benevolent to all the world, others want to go to sleep. A picture no artist could paint would be of a French or British bayonet charge headed by some men insane with fury and others longing to embrace a German and give him a cigarette, while others were looking for a soft place to lie down on.

But even men who are made ferocious by liquor do not all get ferocious in the same length of time. Some become murderous in an hour or so, but some have to go on what is technically known as a bat and become progressively inebriated for several days before they feel savage. The problem for the European commanders, then, is a double one; first, they must weed out all the men whom liquor makes amiable, lachrymose, remorseful, or charitable. Then they must arrange some way by which all the remainder shall become ferocious at precisely the same moment. There will still remain the problem how to make this residue run forward, bayonet in hand, without falling down or getting winded, but that is a trifle. As for Miss ADDAMS'S Germans who get drunk on beer, they are a new species.

The Shipping Plot.

"This country is made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy." There can be no doubt about it, for a dispatch from Madison, Wis., says those are the very words of Senator LA FOLLETTE. The conspirators are "commercial organizations, commercial city dailies, subservient magazines, interested news agencies, and other instrumentalities that show a startling willingness to serve special interests." That would be a strong combination, and it is difficult to see how they could be got to work together except by a pretty strong case.

The Senator says nothing about the combination against the conspirators, but it is no secret. It is a combination of the Senator with Mr. FURUSETH, representing the seamen, and the "union card group" in Congress. Combination against combination, it might be thought that the conspiracy which the Senator denounced is the better worth public esteem and ought to have won on the showing of hands. But the fact is that the Senator's conspirators were beaten. Their efforts did not avail to prevent the passage of the bill which now they are attempting to have repealed. It is no secret why the Senator's combination won. It was not a conspiracy for any special interest. The seaman's act did not pass because it was supported by "labor," which kept a watch upon the voting in Congress. That was not a lobby. It was simply co-operation in favor of "a great humane act," and they alone who co-operated are entitled to be heard, in Congress or out of it.

Whoever takes a different view from the Senator's on this subject is an enemy of the poor and is wrong in mind or heart, or more probably both. It is worse than disrespect to the La Follette-Furuseth combination to differ from it. It is more like treason to humanity and a confession of subservience to the "interests" and the conspirators the Senator catalogued so incompletely at Madison. The Senator has cause for his agitation, and shows it none to early. The subject is to be re-examined, and the Senator has his work cut out for the next Congress.

News Photographers Are Not Always Nuisances.

The news photographers who have been compelled to submit to so much abuse and just condemnation for their audacity in snapping portraits of persons who, either through modesty or from some special and immediate desire to avoid notoriety, do not care to have their likenesses printed, have been proving themselves of late public servants who well deserve commendation. Perhaps it is unnecessary to speak of the invaluable work of the news photographers in the European war, as everybody knows by this time that they are making such a pictorial record of its events as was never made of a previous war. Their courage in braving danger is as remarkable as their skill in gaining footholds from which to observe the actions of troops on land and the movements of battleships at sea.

Courage, too, and that of no mean order, is required of the camera men who have been employed in taking pictures among the Bayonne rioters. The value of such pictures, apart from their interest as graphic illustrations of the news of the day, is also incontestable. The snapshots are so clear that no striker portrayed in a group of rioters would be able to prove an alibi, if he were charged with complicity in manslaughter. The pictures show that the often denied charge that many of the participants in strike riots are mere boys, presumably impelled to violence by the evil influence of their elders, is well founded as far as the incidents at Bayonne are concerned. Some of the rioters who saw their counterfeit presentments in yesterday's newspapers, in the photographed groups of disturbers of the public peace, may be deterred from displaying themselves so conspicuously hereafter.

National Airs One Likes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of Monday, July 12, 1915, Mr. Flagg makes many a positive statement concerning our national airs. I like to think myself as loyal and patriotic an American as the next fellow, and it hurts not a little to read of our recognized national anthem as "the insipid and doleful 'Star-Spangled Banner.'" I love to hear any of our patriotic airs, but the fact remains that the "Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized in all State and military circles as the national anthem, and I can hardly picture to myself the impressive sight of a regiment drawn up at "present arms" and spectators baring their heads while the band plays "Yankee Doodle." On the other hand, I can hardly picture to myself a more impressive feeling than to see the same ceremonies enacted while the band plays the "Star-Spangled Banner." There is much to be said against both words and music of the anthem, but it seems to me to be very unwise to change them. Let us overcome all difficulties by first of all learning the words, a thing not one person in a hundred has done, and, second, by educating ourselves to treat the air with proper respect by rising when it is played, and also let us not tolerate it to be played in ragtime at every moving-picture show. JOHN MORRIS BENORE.

Pike, N. H., July 10, 1915.

Von Tellheim Not a Prussian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lessing's Major von Tellheim was not a Prussian. Let us recall the facts of the case. "Minna von Barnhelm," written in 1763, might be called a reconstruction play, its purpose being to help reconcile conquered Saxony to victorious Prussia. The Saxon heroine, Minna, had learned to love Tellheim because of his humanity as commander of one of the conquered districts. He had actually helped the local officials to meet the heavy "contribution" which he was commanded to wring from them by leaving them money of his own. This generosity was not understood at the War Department in Berlin. At the opening of the play we find him under a cloud, in poverty and distress of mind, waiting, on his parole, to answer a charge of corrupt dealings with the enemy. The play tells us how his honor was cleared and how the justice of Frederick the Great finally won a grudging acknowledgment from the proud Saxon lady.

As Mr. Horrwitz says, von Tellheim is "a Prussian officer and gentleman, fearless and conscientious, tender to women, and true to friend and foe." A Prussian officer, yes; but not a Prussian. His home is in Courland; he has no intention of passing his life in King Frederick's service.

THEODORA BALDWIN.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NIGHT IN THE TRENCH.

It eynt quite as 'omelike as old 'Ampstead 'Eath,
To crawl on yer belly like worms,
Wiv water an' mud arf-an-arf under-neath,
An' live things as bites till yer squirms.
Yer don't care a 'ang for the Germans or Turks
In 'oles just a few yards aw'y,
Fer alw'ys yer gives 'em as good as they gives
Wotever they do or they s'y.

Yer down't even mind w'en a blarsted shell drops
So long as yer eynt 'it yersel';
It's part o' the gyme—an' yer grin till yer flops
An' dies wiv a smile where yer fell.
If the 'Un fellers charge yer it eynt arf as bad—
Yer gives 'em a 'ellstorm o' lead;
They runs on yer baynit like men as is mad—
An' yer twists it aht reekin' an' red.

Yer down't even care if the rations runs aht
An' yer drink o' the filth as is near.
It's "Are we down'earted?" yer yell an' yer shaht—
But yer'd give up yer soul fer a beer.
An' 'unger eynt notin' so long as it's d'y
An' yer rifle is 'ot wiv the fight;
But arter the sunset, w'en black is the sky
O Gawd! That's what gets yer—the night.

No 'ell can be worse than to 'ear the wild screams
Of soljers who fights in the'r sleep;
An' dreadin' the orful things 'auntin' yer dreams;
The red flood as drowns yer down deep.
Yer fear for yer senses, the thread as may bryke;
Yer wyne nearly bursts wiv the stryne,
Until in the gray o' the dawn yer awyke,
An' a day full o' fight comes agyne.

H. VARLEY.

INDIA'S LOYALTY ASSERTED.

Unrest of a Few Home Rule Highbrows Is Not Representative.

Boston, Mass., July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The evidence of India's loyalty to the British throne is so overwhelming and the response to the call of Great Britain to India's sons and daughters, in the hour of danger to the British Empire, is so enthusiastic, spontaneous, and unanimous that it seems almost a work of supererogation to contend and confute the assertions Mr. Ram Chandra, Editor of the Hindustan Gadar of San Francisco has made in your issue of the 21st instant. But there are statements in his letter which, in justice to the British administration of the country, must not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

There is not a particle of truth in his contention that "British rule in India is in peril." On the contrary, never before were the peoples and Princes of India more attached to the British Crown than now. Never were they more anxious and desirous to make any and every sacrifice to uphold the integrity and the dignity of the British Empire than now, in the crisis of her life's history.

That there was and may be still unrest in India, I do not for a moment deny. But it was confined to a microscopic minority of educated Indians who were clamoring for home rule for India. They were like the grasshoppers, who, as Burke observed long ago, made far more noise and were much more audible than "the stately cattle that are grazing in silence," and people in this country were led into the belief that the whole of India was a seething mass of discontent and disaffection.

We have, moreover, ample evidence in our possession to prove that most of the present political unrest has "been manufactured artificially by the enemies of England, as by a few Hindus who have lived abroad." I shall quote India, a weekly paper, published in London, to espouse the cause of the real nationalists of India:

> From the evidence given by the approvers in the conspiracy case, which is under trial at Lahore under the provisions of the Defense of India act, it has been made clear that German intrigue was largely at work. At a meeting of Indians held at San Francisco in August, 1914, after the war had begun, it was resolved that contingents should commence to come to India by various routes and different steamers and meet later in the Punjab. All the various parties landed on their way at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and other British ports in the Far East, and at each place efforts were made to tamper with the Indian regiments stationed there. At Canton and Shanghai, also, it is stated that the conspirators were in touch with the German Consuls and Vice Consuls, by whom they were urged to proceed with their work, assured that no more favorable time than the present for a mutiny in India would ever occur, and guaranteed immunity from attack by the Emden.

As a final word, may I appeal to the people of the United States of America, who, with their natural love of democracy, freedom, and toleration, are inclined to help on the work of the political regeneration of India? I fear that they do not realise that in pouring out money into the coffers of the so-called Indian nationalists, and in helping them in other ways, they are not only undermining the foundations of the British-Indian administration, but are also helping, unconsciously and unwillingly, in the work of the restoration of autocracy and intolerance of the Brahmins of India—with their caste system, their suttee, their infanticide, and their religious and economic persecutions. It is foolish to talk of home rule for India in her present state of tutelage. It must be either the gentle hegemony of Great Britain or tyrannical and intolerant rule of the Brahmins. India has no other choice in the matter of the government of the country. RUSTOM RUSTONJEE.

Formerly Editor Oriental Review.

What Women Do In Florida.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Wednesday, July 14, a letter entitled "The Door of Medicine," and signed Ida Moody Palmer, was published, saying that women are denied the right to practice medicine, in the State of Florida, by law.

Please allow me to correct the statement, as I have been unable to find any statute in the Laws of Florida denying women the right to practice medicine. The Second Vice President of the Florida State Medical Association is Dr. Mary Freeman of Perrine, Fla., a very smart and capable woman. Other women physicians are practicing in the State—the allopathic, homeopathic, and osteopathic schools being represented, and the position of First Assistant to the State Health Officer has just been tendered to our Dr. Ellen Lowell Stevens, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. No discrimination, because of sex, is made by the various examining boards, and a license to practice medicine in the State is issued to any man or woman who can satisfactorily pass the examination. Women are also practicing law in this State, so that we know this far Southern State is not as far behind in the progressive woman's movement as it is sometimes represented to be. LOUISE C. MEIGS.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 19, 1915.

A Touchy Topic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will allow me space in which to answer Gertrude Bodfish in your issue of July 20. If I laid stress on the newness of the hat I had not meant to do so, as the woman of today is most careful in conserving her last year's hat; in fact, she shows vast knowledge of conservation in everything other than the question of conserving her present status in the body politic—that of a non-partisan. Dreadful it is, too, that your correspondent unkindly drags from my lips another truth that few women are willing to discuss. She says that I must be very young, and suggests my need of talking to a sensible suffragist. Now I am not very young. Not so young that I would be guilty of such abandon as to carelessly place myself in the hands of one of today's agitators for even a short chat.

Nevertheless, her suggestion attracts me. She speaks of a "sensible suffragist"!

TOMA H. LEWIS.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Peace Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a "Stenographer-Suffragist" objects to the way Richard Harding Davis and Everett P. Wheeler attacked Miss Jane Addams, she seems to forget that when woman wants equal rights with man she should be prepared to meet him on his own basis in defending her position. There are none who question the "sobility" of Miss Addams, but there are many who realize that she has not the psychic power to fully comprehend the present war situation. And we do not want a "chivalry" in America that does not permit men to express their convictions.

I firmly believe in woman suffrage, but it seems to me the lack of conception and understanding the peace women and many suffragists have of the present war, its cause, and cure is colossal.

PRINCESS d'AVELLAR.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Po Nang Province a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with great amazement the appearance of "Tales of Cruelty in China" in today's TIMES. The paragraph is largely an extract of a letter written by a sailor boy from Denver while on board the United States cruiser Galveston, on a presumably perilous mission "2,200 miles up the Yangtse River, * * * in the Po Nang Province."

There is no "Po Nang Province" in China, and the statement that the United States cruiser Galveston was 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River is simply another example of the sailor boy's ingenuity. It is a physical impossibility for any man-of-war to go up that far. A CHINESE.

Burlington, Vt., July 19, 1915.

GERMANY'S TRAGIC EXIT FROM THE SEAS.

Her Navy in Hiding, Her Shipping Wiped Out, Her Dream Dispelled of a Place in the Colonial Sun.

By BENJAMIN RAND, Ph. D.

Harvard University, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the outset of the European conflict the Germans undertook a war of attrition upon the British fleet. Today, in spite of their enormous efforts, the English possess a navy which is stronger in every branch of it than when Admiral Jellicoe first took command of the home fleet. Although Germany has expended over £300,000,000 upon the seas, yet she now sits all her warships bottled up at Wilhelmshafen and Kiel.

Thousands of Germany's fighting men walk the decks of these ships in comparative idleness, looking out upon the waters of the North and Baltic Seas, save when in a fog the vessels sally forth to raid defenseless coasts towns. A fleet is not intended merely to frighten unarmed places, but to strike the opposing force. Such stupid boldness as have taken place not only have revealed the contempt of the Germans for the laws of naval warfare, but have also shown that they are lacking in any true naval perspective. Through the improper use of the navy Germany as a sea power would appear to not yet grown up. The revelation of weakness in naval purpose and strategy makes her fleet much less to be feared than before the outbreak of the war. England, on the other hand, without any spectacular display, has steadily and persistently pursued her end of limiting the area of operation of the German fleet until it is now confined to the inglorious seclusion of guarded ports. Instead of giving protection the German Navy is being protected by forts from English attack.

Not only has the German Navy been swept from the high seas, but also there has disappeared with it from the ocean her entire mercantile marine. The German and Austro-Hungarian oversea trade has been practically annihilated. There is involved an entire loss of income from five and a half million tons of German shipping and one million of Austro-Hungarian shipping. The net loss of the foreign trade has been estimated to amount already to £400,000,000. The cost of maintenance of the vessels interned in foreign ports will likewise be a huge sum before the war is over. The fleets of the Allies, on the other hand, have secured the safety of their shipping on all the great ocean routes of trade, which was menaced at the outset by various cruisers. Not a solitary armed ship of their enemy is now known to be on the high seas.

The British fleet, in addition to the patrol of the ocean routes and the defense of the English shores from armed invasion, has rendered material service in the actual war. Troops are carried on upon the land. The assistance of the navy was particularly effective in turning back the attempted advance of the Germans upon Calais. An army has been transferred from England to France by it without the loss of a single life. Canadian, Australian, and Indian troops have been carried in comparative security in Egypt, France, and the Dardanelles. The allied fleets have also deprived Germany of the services of possibly a million men of military age who have been unable to cross the seas to the aid of the fatherland. Both land and sea forces are combined at the present time in effecting the passage of the Dardanelles. China, Southwest Africa, East Africa, and the Persian Gulf the fleet has been a necessary factor in supporting the troops fighting on land. It is through the strength of the allied fleets which make it certain that German many will lose her colonial possessions. Only her overweening ambition prevented the attainment of all legitimate ends in foreign ports by peaceable means. Germany has now undoubtedly lost the place which she so much coveted in the colonial sun.

Where, it may fairly be asked, can there be found an instance of mere ineffective warfare, strictly viewed from the strictly naval standpoint, that pursued by the German nation with its great warships completely hemmed in when it declares blockade of the British Isles through attacks upon a mercantile marine by the piratical use of its submarines?

Such warfare is spectacular since its incredible horrors in the massacre of innocents must necessarily fill the newspapers. But from a naval standpoint it is entirely ineffective. The sinking of defenseless merchant ships, such as the Lusitania, does not lessen the fighting forces of the British Navy. It is the destruction of the allied fleet which is the real naval purpose of the existence of German submarines. While engaged in piratical warfare they are diverted from their proper objective and leave the opposing fleet intact. Not only is this true, but there is also a constant loss of German submarines involved in this pursuit of what the President of the Reichstag terms "the course of their heroic bravery." This branch of the German Navy is thus being weakened before any final or decisive contest for naval supremacy.

Destined to a worse failure than the fatuous declaration of a submarine blockade has proved in a naval way, must be the attempt Germany is making to force the Allies thereby to abandon their belligerent rights of placing an embargo upon its exports and imports through appeals to the neutral powers. Never before has any professedly great nation asked to be relieved from such an embargo on the part of its opponents by a promise to refrain from committing crimes against international law and humanity. The people of the Southern States did not find it necessary to become outlaws because there was a blockade which included their food supply. It is true the inability to obtain raw material may cause the collapse of many German industries. Thus, with the civilian population thrown out of many employments, there will follow an increasing demand upon the Government for the free distribution of foodstuffs. Unlike a beleaguered city, however, Germany is largely self-contained. An embargo, therefore, does not starve the people, but it does make a larger number of them dependent upon the Government rations. Under such circumstances the moral pressure of the nation upon the rulers to seek peace must be tremendous. It is this demand of the German people for peace which the Prussian military autocracy dreads when the outcry is made on behalf of the civilian population. The German Government knows full well that the severer the blockade the shorter will be the duration of the war.

The waning naval power of Germany, too, is particularly evident at the present time in her utter inability on the sea to assist Turkey in any way to prevent the passage of the Dardanelles. When this is forced Russia will have a free outlet for her wheat from the Black Sea and can also be more easily supplied with munitions of war from abroad. With the capture of Constantinople European Turkey is destined to disappear from the map of Europe. In Asiatic Turkey the control of the Constantinople & Bagdad Railway, upon which Germany sets such great store, will pass from her hands. The dream in Berlin of linking Germany with the East by a series of small powers under Teutonic domination must vanish. Henceforth Germany would cease to have a paramount influence in the political affairs of the Near East.

Important as the early forcing of the Dardanelles may prove in its effects on this war, much more vital naval issues have to be decided on the waters of the North Sea before the future safety of England can be secured. It would appear probable that in spite of much boasting and vast preparations the German fleet will continue to remain in hiding behind the land fortifications. So far as a battle with the main English fleet is concerned the officers of the German Navy have remained content with drinking "to the day." It will not suffice, at least for England, to rest content with having kept the navy of its antagonist in an inglorious confinement. The war for her part cannot end safely until the German fleet has been defeated.

BENJAMIN RAND.

THE REIL[illegible]Y OF SONG,

Or Was It O'R[illegible]y, and Does Anybody Kn[illegible] It for Sure?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the p[illegible]ar Mr. Reilly and his historic hotel, here is the real thing, as sung in New York in the eighties at the famous Tenderloin Club:

> Is this M[illegible] Reilly,
> They spe[illegible] of so highly,
> Is this M[illegible] Reilly
> That k[illegible]s the hotel?
>
> It IS Mr. Reilly,
> They spe[illegible] of so highly—
> Upon me [illegible]wl, Reilly,
> You're l[illegible]ng d—d well;

As a past officer and one of the few survivors of that great brotherhood, it gives me pleasure to [illegible]rect from those long-buried and half-forgotten memories, in loving memory, the al[illegible] rendition.

GEORGE W. HILLS.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your question in the "Topics of the Times" column today's TIMES, would say that the correct words of "Mr. Reilly" are:

> Is this Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Is this Mr. Reilly who keeps the hotel?
> If you're Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Why, then, Mr. Reilly, I hope you're quite well.

In regard to the "Punch, Brothers" ditty, it ran like this:

> Punch, brothers, punch with care,
> Punch in the present of the passenjare,
> A pink trip slip for a six-cent fare—
> A blue trip slip for an eight-cent fare—
> A buff trip slip for a ten-cent fare—
> Punch, brothers, punch with care,
> Punch in the present of the passenjare.

It was the outcome of a rule issued to the conductors of the street railways, who were pinned to their coats thin cardboard slips in the colors named and a "bell punch" attached to a leather strap about their necks.

W. [illegible]IAM W. BINGHAM.

Newark, N. J., July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the chorus of thirty years ago:

> Are you the O'Re[illegible]

REYNOLDS REBUKES VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Ex-Senator Hires Hall to Express His Opinion of Long Beach Trustees.

CRITICISES CHIEF OF POLICE

Declares Arrest of Vernon Castle for Wreckless Driving Was an Outrage.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 23.—Two hundred voters of Long Beach, about one-third of them women who vote on local topics, gathered in the auditorium of the school building tonight to hear from ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who had called the meeting, it was said in advance, to rebuke certain officials of the village who had been gossiping about him.

Reporters were kept out of the meeting on the ground that what Mr. Reynolds had to say was tuned for the ears of villagers alone. Mr. Reynolds was quoted as having said that he did not want any reporters because he wanted to say some things that he did not want to be held responsible for.

From the outside it sounded very much like prolonged thundering on the inside. Late in the evening men and women, flushed and excited, came out. One man who was asked what had taken place, said:

"Don't ask me anything about it. I think too much of the fair name of Long Beach to repeat any of the mud-slinging that went on in there."

It was learned, however, that Senator Reynolds, who is a large property holder and deals in real estate on a large scale in Long Beach, had used a large stock of invective on Warren E. Burns, a village Trustee, who was said to be the chief of those who had been talking about the Senator.

Trustee Burns was said to be the chief of those who commented unfavorably on Senator Reynolds's plans for Long Beach. He was not present at the meeting. Senator Reynolds said that he had spent three weeks investigating Mr. Burns in New York City and Chicago, and that he would tell all about what he had found out except for the fact that the Trustee was not at the meeting.

Senator Reynolds further assailed the Village Trustees for upholding Policeman White who arrested Vernon Castle for reckless driving. He defended the police because they had arrested a man on the beach for being immodestly clad in a one-piece bathing suit and had walked him through the streets of the town in that garb to the police station. He commented particularly on Chief of Police Charles Fewsmith of Long Beach.

Then he attacked Lewis E. Felix, counsel to the Board of Trustees. Felix replied. Senator Reynolds went back to the attack. Maurice Felix made a speech in defense of his brother, and when Senator Reynolds said something further, started toward the platform, announcing that he could whip Senator Reynolds. Felix was restrained, however. Mrs. Minnie Seligman, an actress, assailed both of the Felixes. Others spoke, some high-power epithets were used, and Nahaan Franko, the musician, rose and shouted:

"I am disgusted with this mud slinging! I'm ashamed of Long Beach!"

He started to leave the hall, but was induced to stay and see the thing through. It was moved that a vote of confidence in Senator Reynolds be given, but the question did not come to a vote. There was some more oratory and the meeting broke up.

A BOONE LOG CABIN DINNER.

J. T. McAllister Is Host at Hot Springs—Golf Players.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 23.—A dinner was given tonight at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin by J. T. McAllister, who entertained, among others, Mrs. J. H. Callahan, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Mary Moulton, Miss Virginia Gordon, Miss Nannie Godwin, Miss Whirton, George E. Constable, and Dr. L. A. Bragg.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Y. P. Garnett of Washington, who came to Warm Springs after their wedding at Easthampton, L. I., in June, and are spending the Summer there, are expected back tomorrow from Easthampton, where they were called several days ago by the death of Mrs. Garnett's sister, Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Garnett was Mill Mildred Poor.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Harrison and their family of Short Hills, N. J., have taken a cottage at Warm Springs and are frequent visitors at Hot Springs at teas and dances.

The golf links were covered with players all day. Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Dearborn and Mr. and Mrs. Parris Russell of New York were out for a foursome. Charles Neave of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Buford circled the links together. George Warrington, Tyler Field, and James Ross Todd were out for a threesome, and George B. Swayne of New York played eighteen holes. Others playing were Harry C. Milholland, Stewart Garrison, James Garrison, Felix Yturbe, Miss M. P. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thacher.

In a motor party arriving here today from resorts further south were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Addison, Norfolk; Mrs. A. M. Nelson and Harris Hart of Roanoke, Miss S. E. Brown and D. D. Kulp, Jr.

SOCIAL NOTES.

R. Livingston Sullivan and his sister, Miss Frances L. Sullivan, who are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Sullivan of Philadelphia at the Waldorf-Astoria, are sailing today on the steamer New York for England. They will occupy the town house of Mrs. Shane Leslie while in London. Mrs. Sullivan will spend several days with her sister, Mrs. James B. Clews, at her country place at Glen Cove, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Van der Poel are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Thursday. Mrs. Van der Poel was formerly Miss Blanche P. Billings. Their town residence is at 830 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Worrall left the Plaza for Newport yesterday, where they will be the guests of General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon, who were married on June 5, are at their country place on Long Island for the rest of the Summer. Mrs. Bacon was Miss Hope Norman. Mr. Bacon is the son of the former Ambassador to France, Robert Bacon.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of New York, to Captain Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Miss Rich is now with her parents at Bellport, L. I. The wedding is to take place in September, and the couple will reside at West Point, where Captain Godfrey is an instructor in mathematics.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Margaret F. Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, and Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, which is to take place on Aug. 14 at Rookery Hall, the bride's home at Newport. Miss Andrews's attendants have already been announced. Raymond Belmont will be his brother's best man. The couple will reside at Westbury, L. I.

Hitchcock Gems Found in Pawnshop

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 23.—District Attorney Ralph Green said this morning that it was true that the jewelry stolen on July 10 from the home of Oliver H. Hitchcock at Quogue has been recovered. They were found in pawnshops in New York by detectives in the employ of the District Attorney. The articles found were a diamond necklace, a diamond pin, a gold watch, and a lavalier.

NEWPORT FETE TODAY.

$5,000 of Tickets Sold for Pageant of Nations War Benefit.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—More than $5,000 has been received for tickets for Fashion's Passing Show at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's residence tomorrow afternoon and night for the benefit of the Secours National. Mrs. Conde Nast at the last moment replaced Miss Barbara Rutherfurd as the French maid in the playlet, "My Ladyship's Wardrobe," through the slight illness of Miss Rutherfurd. Misses Mary and Florence Nash will act the principal rôles.

Miss Ada Sassoli will give harp solos. In the pageant of nations, by society women, Miss Muriel Winthrop replaces the Countess Gleycka, representing Italy.

Many dinner parties have been arranged at Hill Top Inn for tomorrow before the night fête.

Stephen D. Elkins, West Virginia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Mrs. Ralph W. Johnson, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis; George McFadden, Philadelphia, visiting Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman; Lawrence Perkins, Pomfret; Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Karl Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. Fiederick Hayes, visiting Mrs. Lorillard; Russell Perkins, New York, visiting Willing Spencer; Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Schoonmacher, and John Clifton Gray, arriving from New York on the steam yacht Wacondah, guests of Colonel Charles Hayden; Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Brevent, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Edward Brooke, Jr., visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dance at Beechwood Aug. 6. Mr. Astor returned from New York today on the yacht Noma.

Preston Gibson gives a dinner Sunday night for Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family arrive tomorrow at Beaulieu from Long Island.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner tonight for her guests, Mrs. Richard Stevens and daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens of Castle Point, who remain a few days before going to the Muenchinger-King. Other dinners were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Horatio N. Draper and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs gave a suffrage luncheon today, at which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia were speakers.

GUNS BOOM AT NARRAGANSETT

Target Practice in Bay Witnessed by Colonists on Casino Plaza.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 23.—Target practice in Narragansett Bay and the booming of big guns caused the Pier to tremble at intervals today, while the bursting shells sent the water surging fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of the sea. This spectacle was witnessed from the Plaza of the Casino by members of the Summer colony at Narragansett.

Many of the cottagers motored to the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon for tennis, golf, and the new game of brevet. Among the players of brevet were Emlyn Randolph and Edward B. Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Tennis vied with golf here today. On the tennis courts were Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia, Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Harrison, Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt of Philadelphia; George Lee Thompson, and the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppett of New York.

On the golf links were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Miss Hannah Randolph, John R. Fell, and Earle Alexander. Preceding a match game of golf the members of the Jamestown Golf Club were entertained at a luncheon by the Point Judith Golf Club at the Narragansett Reading Room.

Miss Lucy Jones of Louisville, Ky., gave a picnic on the rocks near Narragansett Bay this afternoon, and among her guests were Miss Anne Lou Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Roberts, John Welsh of Philadelphia, John G. Thomas of Baltimore, Miss Helen Ostby, and Raymond Ostby of Providence.

Mrs. Saunders P. Jones of Louisville, Ky., entertained at dinner tonight at her villa, Sea Breeze, on Ocean Road.

Miss Elsie Robinson of New York gave a luncheon today at Wakefield, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Salisbury of New York gave a dinner at the Casino tonight for Mr. and Mrs. Talbot S. Hanan.

Henry Spies Kip entertained at the Casino for Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman and Mr. and Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Litton of New York gave a dinner tonight at the Mathewson.

Kerr-Baldwin Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Edythe Cater Kerr, a daughter of the late Aymar Cater, to Charles Marvin Baldwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin (Miss Mary S. Marvin) of 322 Lexington Avenue, is announced. Mr. Baldwin is a graduate of Williams College and a member of the University, Ardsley, and McDowell Clubs. No date has been mentioned for the wedding, but it will take place in the Autumn.

Mr. Baldwin is a brother of Roger S. Baldwin, who married Miss Mary C. Vail, and lives at Old Town Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Taylor to Wed W. B. Hay.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Rochester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise van Campen Taylor, to Wellington B. Hay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Condit Hay of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Hay is a Yale graduate, class of 1910, and a member of Squadron A Club. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Six transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Richard Avery, R. L. Alberts, G. E. Alexander, M. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beckman, Mrs. K. E. Bennett, L. Billmeyer, J. L. Bittinger, T. B. Butler, A. J. Carroll, Miss M. J. Carroll, G. L. Chambers, Arthur Colton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Corbet, Donald Cox, H. C. Cutler, J. A. Donald, Dr. Joseph Eldon, Mrs. M. S. Fay, C. G. Ferrier, Mrs. R. D. Garden, Edward Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grundy, W. R. Grant, J. W. Gregg, E. S. W. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lamond, T. H. Moore, Miss E. H. Napier, C. P. Norcross, B. Norden, G. H. Powel, W. Prince, G. T. Smith, Marvin Stewart, N. Snow, Miss Ellen L. Thompson, Miss H. R. Walley, Gerard Warrener, Edward Watkins, James Watson, F. W. Whidden, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Young.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Marshall Bartholomew, Dr. Herman Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Biermans, Robert Bowman, Dr. Hubert Bruce, H. G. Buford, Miss B. Cochran, Dr. F. D. Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mrs. F. W. Farmer, Miss Farmer, C. T. Greene, J. L. Harris, Hubert Humphries, Miss M. E. Lyndes, Mrs. H. G. Lay, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, F. M. Mooney, C. P. Norcross, Cecil V. Oatley, Hubert Parsons, Mrs. B. F. Rice, Dr. W. W. Sage, W. F. Sands, Miss May T. Short, Mrs. Bayard Taylor, Howard Taylor, Miss L. D. Wheeler.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—E. Artigny, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Bacle, Mrs. D. Chaput, Louis Carron, Mrs. L. Dilworth, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Kilroy, Miss B. Kilroy, Mrs. D. M. Leonard, P. R. Morss, H. K. Moore, Dr. G. G. Smith, T. J. Taylor, Charles Winsor, Mrs. W. Wallace.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cedergren, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eklund, Miss Thore Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Hickman, James Hogan, Mrs. H. S. Lord, Miss Josephine Lord, Captain E. Reisnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Meyer.

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bowman, A. Bowman, jr., J. B. Montgomery, E. L. Richards, Miss Edith Walmsley, Miss M. Adams, Mrs. H. M. V. Adams, Miss Annie Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lockyer, J. Martin, and Miss A. Scott.

ANCONA, (Naples.)—L. Garofalo, R. B. Park, K. S. Twitchell, Captain G. Sammartino, Miss M. Sica, D. Smaldoni, Miss J. Nunez, and Captain Fabri.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Arabic from Liverpool were:

Mrs. A. Alcock, F. F. Bovet, William Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtney, Professor and Mrs. I. J. Flather, Miss M. Flather, Miss Aileen O'Hea, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reed, Samuel Thompson, F. B. Wignale, Mrs. M. J. Wilson, Miss Annie Wilson, A. G. Wyatt, Mrs. A. K. Wyatt, Miss D. K. Wyatt, and Miss Lily M. Wyatt.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR ABANDONS AMERICA

Eighty-six-Year-Old Widow of Author-Diplomat Returns to Germany Today.

DISLIKES OUR ATTITUDE

Dr. Otto Kiliani, Her Son-in-law, Is Serving Her Native Land in the Medical Corps.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, 86 years old, widow of Bayard Taylor, poet, novelist, traveler, and one-time American Minister to Germany, will sail today in the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line for Germany. She has told her friends here that she is going to join her daughter, Mrs. Otto Kiliani, wife of the New York surgeon who is serving in the medical corps of the German Army at Munich. It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Taylor was determined never to return to America. Mrs. Taylor, who is a native of Germany, has made no attempt to conceal her displeasure at the attitude of her adopted country toward Germany in the present crisis.

For some time past Mrs. Taylor has been living at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. Callers yesterday were told that Mrs. Taylor was busy packing up and could not be disturbed.

Mrs. Taylor, it was learned, had planned to leave this country for some time. She remained only for the arrival of a great-granddaughter, born two weeks ago. The infant is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. T. Kiliani of 410 Riverside Drive. Mr. Kiliani is a son of Dr. Kiliani, who is now in Germany. He is at present with the Seventh Regiment at the manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains.

Mrs. Taylor, who was Marie Hansen, was born in Gotha. Her father was Professor Peter A. Hansen, founder of the Erfurt Observatory. She was Mr. Taylor's second wife. They were married in Germany in October, 1857, during one of Mr. Taylor's early European visits.

Mrs. Taylor zealously promoted her husband's literary career and personally translated into German many of his better known works, among them his "Greece," "Hanna Thurston," "Story of Kennett," "Tales of Home," "Studies in German Literature," and notes to "Faust." After her husband's death—Mr. Taylor died in Berlin Dec. 19, 1878, while serving as envoy—Mrs. Taylor edited with notes his "Dramatic Works," and also compiled a number of his critical essays and notes. She also spent six years collecting and arranging the poet's extensive private correspondence, and with Horace E. Scudder completed "The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor," published in two volumes in Boston, 1884.

HOSTESS ACCUSES GUEST.

Doctor's Wife Arrested, Then Freed in $6,000 Jewelry Theft.

Acting on instructions telegraphed by Chief of Police Roberts of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Detectives Egan, Lynch, and McDermott of the Jersey City police boarded an inbound train on the Lehigh Valley at Jackson Avenue last night and arrested Mrs. Ernest Locke, wife of a New York doctor, on the charge of stealing jewelry valued at $6,000 from Mrs. Madelaine Stern of Wilkes-Barre, whose guest she had been for several days.

The detectives traveled on the train to Communipaw, where Dr. Locke was waiting to meet his wife. They were both indignant and said there must be some mistake.

Mrs. Locke said Mrs. Sterne was formerly Miss Madelaine Wolf, daughter of Louis Wolf, the Philadelphia banker and her lifelong friend. The jewels included a diamond ring and a pearl necklace worth $3,000, which were missed an hour before Mrs. Locke left for New York.

No jewels were found in Mrs. Locke's possession or in her baggage, and Mrs. Locke was held until her husband, who gave his address as 403 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, could find bail.

Just before midnight Chief of Police Roberts called up Police Headquarters in Jersey City and asked if the woman had been arrested, and if the jewels had been found on her. When Deputy Commissioner James S. Worton replied that Mrs. Locke was in the station and that no trace of the jewels had been discovered, Chief of Police Roberts requested him to let her go, which was done.

REV. MAX REICHLER MARRIED

Pastor of Sinai Congregation Wed Miss Edith M. Maisner.

The Rev. Max Reichler and his bride, formerly Miss Edith N. Maisner, who were married on Thursday at the home of the bride, 247 West 130th Street, have gone to the Panama-Pacific Exposition on their honeymoon. They will return in September.

The Rev. Reichler is a graduate of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is pastor of the Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, which he organized four years ago. His bride is a graduate of Hunter College.

Their wedding was quiet, and the Rev. Dr. M. Maisner, the bride's grandfather, performed the ceremony.

MANTELL IN THE MOVIES.

Shakespearean Star to Act in Pictures of Modern Drama.

Robert B. Mantell is the latest recruit from the legitimate stage to the movies. The Shakespearean actor, who was seen here last season in a repertoire of classical plays, has signed a contract with the William Fox Moving Picture Company to act in a series of moving pictures.

Mrs. Mantell, who is known on the stage as Genevieve Hamper, will appear with Mr. Mantell. Both will act in pictures of modern drama.

JAPANESE AT BAR HARBOR.

Three Financiers Arrive at the Malvern—W. P. Drapers Are Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. William P. Draper entertained at dinner this evening at the Boulder. Another of this evening's dinner givers was Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, who had a large party at Hauterive.

Among today's arrivals were a party of prominent Japanese financiers, who have been sent here by their Government to study American financial methods. They are K. Kurosaki, I. Ishikado, and K. Sumitomo, and will make their headquarters at the Malvern for a short stay.

The Rev. Myles S. Hemenway and party of New York, who are on an automobile tour of the State, were among today's arrivals, coming here from Camden. They leave Saturday for the White Mountains.

Allison V. Armour of New York, who was here for several days, left for the West Thursday in his schooner yacht Utowana.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss will give a dinner at Devilstone on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, jr., will give a dinner of twelve covers Saturday evening at their cottage.

Thursday's entertainers included Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran, who gave a dinner at their cottage. Mrs. Oliver J. Wells and Mrs. William Osborn Baker.

MRS. HAPGOOD GETS DIVORCE

Decree Awarded to Editor's Wife in France Last Spring.

It became known yesterday that Mrs. Norman Hapgood had obtained a divorce early last Spring from Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly. The proceedings were begun in France last Winter. No charges were made by Mrs. Hapgood in her application, and it was said that there was no scandal of any kind in connection with the divorce. The application was not contested.

Mrs. Hapgood before her marriage was Miss Emily Bigelow. The couple were married in Chicago in 1897. There is one daughter. It was said last night that the Hapgood home at 107 East Seventy-third Street had been rented, and that Mr. Hapgood no longer lived there. Mrs. Hapgood, it was said, would take an apartment in New York and make her home here, and the daughter will live with her.

Mrs. Hapgood was President of the Stage Society, and it was she who persuaded Granville Barker to undertake his recent productions in this country. She is interested in woman suffrage, and has written on this and other topics.

Mr. Hapgood is living at the University Club.

OPEN HOMES TO WAYWARD.

Chicago Women Will Try Experiment in Reformation Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Members of the Protestant Women's National Association, interested in the reclamation of wayward girls, have agreed to open their homes to them, no matter how bad they may be. Twenty members have arranged to take wayward girls into their homes immediately. The girls will be treated as daughters of the household. They will entertain their friends and will attend social functions with their benefactors.

The plan was laid before the clubwomen last night by Mrs. Clarence Summy, President of the association, who told of the reformation of a girl who had been in her home for two months.

"Mothers are to blame for their daughters going wrong," said Mrs. Summy today. "Mothers should become chums of their children—girls and boys alike. Let the children entertain their friends in their home, and not on the streets or in the park. The girl is cared for in the same privileges my daughter enjoyed. They were on the same footing. She became a good girl."

In discussing the plan today Miss Sophronia Breckinridge, who is much interested in social problems, said:

"It is an ideal plan, but there must be care in choosing the right kind of girls for the right kind of homes. It is really a hard task. The girls need homes, not institutions, but care must be exercised. Not all women would be willing to do what these women propose to do, and I cannot say I am ready to do so."

"I am a great believer in environment," said Mrs. Louise Osborn Rowe, head of the Bureau of Public Welfare. "The plan is a splendid one, but care must be taken as to the girls."

TRADE COUNCIL PROPOSED.

McAdoo Calls Meeting to Promote South American Relations.

In order to establish a council for cooperation in the work of promoting better trade and social relations between North and South America a meeting of the Chairmen of all the permanent group committees for the Central and South American republics was called yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury for next Monday. The meeting will be held at luncheon at India House, 2 Hanover Square, the home for foreign trade.

Mr. McAdoo requested W. L. Saunders, Chairman for Nicaragua, to call this meeting. In addition to the Chairman representing each republic, the invitation was extended to the Committee on Uniform Laws, of which John Bassett Moore is Vice Chairman; also to the special committee on a return visit of American financirs and business men to Latin-America, James A. Farrell, Chairman.

Mr. McAdoo writes from his Summer home in North Haven, Me., that he expects to be present. Acceptances have been received from P. A. Farrell, Willard Straight, J. P. Grace, John H. Fahey, John Hays Hammond, ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, Charles R. Crane, W. S. Rowe, Joseph H. O'Neil, George W. Norris, Philadelphia; J. W. Earle, Lewis E. Pierson, Professor J. H. Hollander, Henry Wade Rogers, P. Thomas, S. L. Schoonmaker, and John Barrett. Other members of the committee who have accepted are: S. T. Henry, Robert H. Patchin, W. S. Kies, James J. Shirley, David P. Black, J. Brooks and B. Parker.

A. Barton Hepburn and Henry P. Davison, members of the Commission on Uniform Laws, are also expected.

MINISTER SULLIVAN RESIGNS

Some Charges Against Him Sustained by Phelan Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, and it has been accepted.

Mr. Sullivan's resignation is the consequence of an investigation conducted for the State Department by Senator Phelan of California into the Minister's fitness for his office. The findings were unfavorable to Mr. Sullivan.

Senator Phelan's report has been at the State Department and before President Wilson several weeks. Soon after it was received it became known that Mr. Sullivan had been asked to resign, and a short time had been given him to consider it. Today's announcement was the result.

The report, which Secretary Lansing announced today would not be made public until next week, is understood to sustain many of the charges against Sullivan.

Warning Against Woman Book Agent.

Commissioner Goldwater sent out a warning yesterday to New Yorkers to be on the lookout for a woman book agent who obtains her introduction into homes where the is a case of contagious disease by representing herself to be from the Department of Health. In an instance reported by Dr. L. D. Broughton of 304 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the mother of a child ill with measles was visited by a woman who said she came from the Board of Health and would sell a book telling how to treat the child. Under the belief that this woman was from the Health Department and that the publication she represented was sanctioned by it, the mother was induced to sign her name to a blank and pay $1 down.

A Sale for Blind Workers.

Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest has lent her cottage at Southampton, L. I., for an exhibition and sale of furnishings for Summer cottages made by the Lighthouse weavers of the New York Association for the Blind, on Friday afternoon, July 30. Mrs. de Forest has been interested in the association since its organization, and the proceeds of the sale are to go to blind workers.

Liner Benalla Reaches Durban.

DURBAN, South Africa, July 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Benalla, on which fire broke out on her way through the Indian Ocean from London for Australia with 800 emigrants on board, arrived here today with smoke still issuing from her hold.

A dispatch from Durban last night said that the crew of the Benalla had succeeded in getting the flames under control and that she was being escorted to Durban by the steamer Gtaki.

WM. M. IVINS DIES AFTER TRIAL STRAIN

Lawyer's Health Was Broken by His Efforts in the Barnes-Roosevelt Libel Suit.

HIS LAST LABOR FOR STATE

Publicist Was a Former City Chamberlain and Republican Candidate for Mayor in 1905.

William Mills Ivins, one of the foremost lawyers and public men of the State, died yesterday morning at his home, 145 West Forty-eighth Street, following a collapse the day before. The cause of death was given as acute Bright's disease and uremic poisoning. Mr. Ivins, who was 64 years old, had been working in spite of his physician's warnings, with characteristic activity up to the time of his sudden illness, which was brought on by overwork. George W. Wickersham urged Mr. Ivins on Monday to come to Albany to assist in the work of the Constitutional Convention, particularly in the matter of judicial reforms, and when the lawyer returned to his home on Tuesday he set to work on the matters that had been entrusted to his care. This task, added to an exhaustive review of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit he was making in the interests of his client, William Barnes, Jr., was too much for his strength.

It first became known on June 18 that Mr. Ivins's health had been broken down by the Barnes-Roosevelt trial, when, instead of appearing as the principal witness in a suit before the Supreme Court, he presented an affidavit from his physician, Dr. Arthur L. Holland of 134 West Eighty-first Street. The doctor's affidavit said in one place: "I was called to attend him on the 3d of this month, at which time I found him unconscious. He remained in this condition nearly fifteen hours and he did not regain full control of his faculties for three days following." The physician said he had given a warning that any added mental or physical strain would prove serious. The Barnes-Roosevelt case was blamed for the breaking of his health at that time.

His Family at His Bedside.

Ever since the trial ended he had been occupied with an appeal which he was framing. Although he is known to have been greatly depressed by the verdict in the trial, he has again and again said the Appellate Division would reverse the decision. He cut short his stay at his country home at Freehold to aid in the work of the Constitutional Convention, and since his return to New York has been showing the strain. Last night when he collapsed, and at the end was thought to be near, his family was gathered about him.

Mrs. Ivins was Emma L. Yard of Freehold. He had two daughters, Margaret and Katherine, and two sons, William M., Jr., and James S. Y.

Mr. Ivins was born in Freehold, N. J. While he was a young child his family moved to Brooklyn, and it was there he received his education. He was one of the first graduates of Adelphi Academy, Seth Low being one of his classmates. He was employed by Appleton & Co. publishing house, D. Appleton & Co. and then attended Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and six years later was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

He began the practice of law in Brooklyn, and soon became active in politics. He was a participant in the movement against the Brooklyn ring led by General Slocum which compelled McLaughlin to retire from political activity for several years. For five years prior to 1880 he was Judge Advocate, first of the Fifth Brigade, and later of the Second Division of the National Guard, and wrote some interesting articles on military law for the Albany Law Journal.

Shortly after the election of William H. Grace as Mayor in 1880 the latter made Mr. Ivins his secretary. He did work in promoting the efficiency and political success of the administration that was recognized. One of his tasks was preparing charges against three Police Commissioners for failure in street cleaning, and he was the author of the bill providing a separate Department of Street Cleaning.

Twice City Chamberlain.

During this time he had been associated with the County Democracy, but when a combination was made with Tammany Hall by which Franklin Edson was elected Mayor in 1882, he withdrew from the organization to private life, but continued to hold the office of School Commissioner, in which he took considerable interest. Then he became a business associate of Mr. Grace's. When the latter was re-elected in 1884 he made Mr. Ivins City Chamberlain, which office he filled through the succeeding Hewitt administration until Hugh Grant was elected Mayor in 1888.

During this incumbency he examined all the city accounts and made discoveries in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices that were remedied later by legislation. Here he laid the foundation for his expert knowledge of financial administration and fiscal affairs. Here he acquired also his hatred of the Tammany chieftains, developed by many campaigns against them.

When Hugh Grant became Mayor Mr. Ivins retired to his law practice. At this time he was interested in ballot reform, and when a bill providing for the Australian ballot was passed in the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Hill in 1888, he wrote a pamphlet called "Machine Politics," which became effective material in the campaign that eventually passed the law.

Fassett Committee Counsel.

In 1892 his brilliant service as counsel for the Fassett Investigating Committee, charged with looking into the administration of the city government, brought him prominently before the public. He caused chagrin in such high places by his efforts that by joint agreement of the State bosses the committee was presently "called off," but the report which Mr. Ivins wrote was received with joy by those interested in the facts of municipal government.

In 1898 he went to Rio de Janeiro as counsel for the Brazilian Government in a boundary dispute with the Argentine Republic and secured a territory for Brazil as large as the State of New York. When Dr. Julian Peixoto, Garcia said she came from the Board of Health and would sell a book telling how to treat the child. Under the belief that this woman was from the Health Department and that the publication she represented was sanctioned by it, the mother was induced to sign her name to a blank and pay $1 down.

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HORLICK'S

The Original

MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

offered his services to Hearst as counsel in the latter's recount fight with McClellan.

He next came prominently before the public as special counsel to the Public ervice Commission in the investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems in 1907. In the handling of this investigation, which ended in May, 1908, he gained many laurels, and it was commonly said that as an investigator he was second only to Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Ivins had been prominently identified with attempts at charter revision for New York. The document he constructed for this use, although it was not accepted by the Legislature, is considered a model in this field and is continually referred to by those interested in such work.

Outside of legal and public work he was known by his associates as possessing remarkable gifts. He was a close student of modern languages. At one time he was planning a history of diplomacy. He was interested in Napoleonic relics and had what he considered the most complete collection of medals relating to the Napoleonic era. He was also a collector of rare editions of books and prints and historic furniture, and possessed some very important articles in these lines.

Some of Mr. Ivins's published works are "Money in Politics," "Municipal Finance," "Codification," and "Comparative Jurisprudence." In his later years he devoted what time he could spare to writing his memories of New York, its growth and changes, social, political, geographical, and financial.

Mr. Ivins's funeral will be held on Monday and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The services will be private.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON DIES.

Prominent Financier Who Was Receiver for the Marine Bank.

Walter S. Johnston, the banker and financier, whose testimony absolved General U. S. Grant from the charge of fraud in the criminal proceedings following the Grant-Ward failure, which precipitated the Marine Bank failure, died yesterday at his home in Garden City in his 73d year.

He was identified for many years with the financial institutions in this city, and in 1884 was elected a Director of the American Surety Company, later becoming in turn President, Vice President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee, until 1914, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Johnston was born in Philadelphia and, after being graduated from Girard College, was studying law in that city when the civil war began. He enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1865 he was made a First Lieutenant, and shortly afterward was made a Captain for gallantry on the field. After being discharged from the army he received an appointment in the Treasury Department through General Grant, and later received his law diploma and went to Missouri to practice. Here he followed the circuit courts with his law library in his saddlebags, and was finally appointed receiver of the National Bank of Commerce of Missouri. As receiver he made it possible for the Eads Bridge over the Mississippi to be completed, and ended by raising the bank to the position of a first-class institution.

Following this the Controller of the Currency sent for him to come to this city and act as receiver for the Marine Bank. At that time the depositors were willing to take 20 per cent. for their interests, but through his ability they received from 90 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Johnston was a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Charles W. MacLean.

Charles Washington MacLean, for the last nineteen years connected with the Internal Revenue Department, died on Thursday in the Hahnemann Hospital in his sixtieth year. He was born here and lived at 126 Waverley Place. Mr. MacLean was formerly a newspaper man, being at one time employed by The Associated Press. He was a member of the Elks and Growlers Clubs and is survived by a brother.

Dr. William C. Jacobs.

Dr. William C. Jacobs, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his home, 912 North Sixty-third Street, in that city. Death was caused by heart disease which, it is said, was brought on by overwork. Dr. Jacobs had been ill for ten days, but had rallied and expected to go to the Pocono Mountains to recuperate. His widow and a son survive him.

Lawyer Towne Didn't Steal Dog.

Magistrate Marsh dismissed a charge of grand larceny yesterday against Edward Towne of 1,441 Broadway, a lawyer, charged with refusing to return a pedigreed collie to Mrs. Ida May Chambers of 600 West 192d Street, widow of William J. Chambers, the aviator, who was killed three years ago. Mr. Towne said he had offered to care for the dog for Mrs. Chambers, and that she had turned it over to a woman friend of his. His woman friend, Mr. Towne said, had lent it to another woman, who was out of town, so that he could not get it back to Mrs. Chambers at once. Mr. Towne said he had been summarily arrested and his finger prints taken, a proceeding which he called an outrage.

Malik Sent to Bellevue.

Rudolf Malik, the Austrian who

URGE SERIAL BONDS FOR DEBT OF STATE

Constitutional Convention Committee Proposes Drastic Reforms in Financial System.

SEES A GREAT SAVING

Opposes Distribution of Excess in Sinking Funds, but Proposes New Administrative Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—New York is the worst debt-ridden State of the Union, but its credit still is good, according to a report which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention by its Committee on State Finances and Expenditures at its meeting on Monday night. The report proposes drastic reforms in the financial methods of the State. Figures are adduced in the report to show the wastefulness of the present system of issuing long term bonds for permanent improvements, and on the strength of data supplied by the State Controller it is asserted that if the present canal bonds had been of the serial sort instead of bonds running for a fixed term of fifty years the State would have saved $46,677,596 in amortization.

The report recommends that future bond issues be of the serial sort and that, if possible, outstanding bonds be retired for bonds of this class. The saving, the report says, would be $34,120,091, even though it should be necessary when the substitution is made to raise to 4½ per cent. the rate of interest which at present averages less than 4½ per cent. on outstanding securities of $118,000,000.

The result of the recent bond sale in New York City and information received from bond houses in all of the large cities have convinced Chairman Stimson of the Committee on Finances that serial bonds will find as ready a market as bonds for fixed terms. In discussing the State debt the committee in its report says:

"Your committee finds that the net debt of New York State over and above all sinking funds has increased from $7,400,000 in the year 1903 to over $145,500,000 at the present time. The gross debt outstanding today is over $186,000,000. The total authorized debt today is over $231,000,000. During this period the population has only increased from 7,650,000 in 1903 to 9,800,000 in 1914. The per capita net State debt has thus risen from 94 cents per capita in 1903 to approximately $15.04 at present.

The Largest State Debt.

"New York has at present not merely the largest total debt, but by far the largest per capita direct debt of any of the United States. It is much larger than those of the large States which are its neighbors. Pennsylvania has practically no debt. Its sinking fund accumulations exceed its indebtedness. In Illinois the per capita debt is but 39 cents; in New Jersey, 24 cents; in Indiana, 49 cents; in Michigan, $2.41, the foregoing figures being for 1913.

"Correspondingly there has been recently shown in New York a tendency on the part of the political subdivisions of the State to greatly increase their indebtedness.

"The per capita figures for municipal and county indebtedness also show prominence on the part of New York. Its per capita county and municipal debt is $107.71. The next highest per capita debt of the various States is $70.21 for the State of Washington; $61.66 for New Jersey; $57.86 for Oregon; $52.88 for Massachusetts; $51.18 for California, and $47.23 for Ohio. In eleven years, 1902 to 1913, the per capita tax of this class in New York has grown from $56.36 to $107.71, an increase of 90.4 per cent.

"Your committee finds while the credit of the State is still very high, this great increase in its indebtedness has been noticed and commented on in the investment market, and that there is an increasing tendency on the part of investors to scrutinize our securities and to demand an improvement in our financial methods of incurring and securing debt."

Concerning the administration of the sinking funds, the report says:

"The unnecessary burden which has been put upon present taxpayers can be readily seen when it is stated that up to Sept. 30th, 1914, there had been credited to all of the sinking funds $34,487,679, where only $4,940,095 was required under the 3 per cent. actuarial computation, making a surplus at that date accrued of $29,547,584."

To Abolish Tax on Posterity.

Another reform recommended would abolish the present system of creating debts to be borne by future generations which cannot possibly reap any benefit from the improvements for which the debts were incurred. Chairman Stimson urges that in future the life of bonds shall not exceed the life of the improvement for which they were issued. On this point the report says:

"The State has authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of fifty-year bonds for the improvement of our highways, and between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 of this debt have already been contracted. Of this amount your committee finds that the proceeds of approximately 30 per cent. have been spent for constructing the surface of highways, the life of which surface cannot ordinarily exceed four or five years, and often is much less. This means that generations of taxpayers in this State will be paying heavy interest and sinking fund charges for improvements from which they will receive not an atom of benefit."

The members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Robert F. Wagner, oppose any immediate distribution of the excess in the various sinking funds because in every recent bond sale the large excess in the sinking funds has been advertised as an inducement to investors. When a sinking fund, however, has been completed, or is so nearly completed that the income from the securities will provide more than the necessary annual contribution, the committee proposes that the excess shall be applied to the interest on other funds. Three of the sinking funds are so near completion that no further contributions are needed. It is pointed out by Chairman Stimson that under the new method of handling the sinking funds recommended by the committee much of the direct tax of $49,000,000, of which $10,000,000, it has been estimated, will be required for the sinking funds, will be available for other purposes.

Here is what the report says about the future management of the sinking funds:

"Your committee has felt that it was highly important that a correct and automatic method of accumulation should be provided for these funds in the future. Such a method, we believe, is provided in the amendment herewith submitted. Each year the Controller must appraise the value of the securities in each fund and calculate afresh the amount of the contribution which will be annually required to amortize the debt at its maturity, estimating the income on the securities at the conservative rate of 3 per cent. Thereupon it is made the duty of the Legislature to appropriate the amount thus estimated as the contribution to the fund for that year.

"If the Legislature fails to make this appropriation the duty is imposed upon the Controller, as the chief fiscal officer of the State, to take the amount in question from the next general revenues of the State in his hands and apply it to the fund in question. The method of taxation to be employed is thus left to the discretion of the Legislature, but if that body fails to act, what is essentially a lien, superior to the current requirements of the State Government is put upon its general revenues in favor of the bondholder.

"The same method of enforcement is also made applicable to the payment of the installments of principal and the interest on all future debts of the State. Your committee feels that in this way the completion of the sinking fund of the old debt and the faithful payment of the recurring installments of the new debt is made as simple and automatic as possible."

Senator Wagner, in a minority report, urges the immediate distribution of the sinking fund excess to the end that $11,000,000 of the direct tax next year may be avoided.

ABSENTEES BLOCK WORK.

Constitutional Convention Embarrassed by Lack of Quorum.

ALBANY, July 23.—Lemuel E. Quigg, the foe of Saturday sessions, at the session of the Constitutional Convention today made his usual weekly motion to adjourn over the week-end. Various committee reports were about to be received and the convention leaders did not take kindly to the motion, and it failed of adoption. Thereupon Mr. Quigg raised a point of no quorum, and a roll call was demanded.

It soon developed that only 79 of the 168 delegates were present. President Root then ordered a closed call of the house. It was not the ordinary closed call known to the Legislature, for the doorkeepers of the convention declined absolutely to permit members to pass in or out.

The Sergeant at Arms immediately began sending telegraph and telephone messages to recall delegates, but after an hour's delay it became apparent that a quorum could not be obtained until late in the afternoon, so an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Unless a quorum is present tomorrow, the committee reports will not be received until next week.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenfjord—Niagara.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:49|Sun sets..7:24|Moon sets..2:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:37	11:36	12:00
Governors Island	5:56	6:24	12:05	12:17
Hell Gate	7:46	8:14	1:45	1:57

Arrived—Friday, July 23.

SS Arabic, Liverpool, July 14.
SS Samland, London, July 10.
SS Colon, Colon, July 17.
SS Carrillo, Colon, July 17.
SS Oli, Huelva, July 6.
SS Netherpark, Ferrol, July 6.
SS Montoso, Progreso, July 16.
SS Balto, Lerwik, July 6.
SS El Dia, Galveston, July 18.
SS El Sud, Galveston, July 17.
SS Narragansett, London, July 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Monadnock	London	July 8
Large Law	London	July 10
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Mayaro	Grenada	July 16
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Wielaston	Havre	July 10
Woolston	Cardiff	July 10
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

DUE MONDAY.

Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Nord Amerika	Seville	July 8
Italia	Gibraltar	July 15
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Colon	July 19
Yaguez	Mayaguez	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergenfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Roma, Lisbon	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 3

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Venezia, at La Pallice, July 20.
SS Hallzones, at Delagoa Bay, July 22.
SS City of Madrid, at Brisbane, July 22.
SS Highland Harris, at Marseilles, July 19.
SS St. Egbert, at Gibraltar, July 23.
SS Navigator, at Barcelona, July 17.
SS Lancastrian, at Plymouth, July 22.

Sailed.

SS Europa, from Naples, July 17.
SS Bronze Wings, from La Pallice, July 20.
SS Hostilius, from Buenos Aires, July 21.
SS Minas Geraes, from Rio Janeiro, July 21.
SS Iroquois, from London, July 22.
SS Mississippi, from London, July 23.
SS St. Ronald, from Singapore, July 22.
SS Exeter City, from Swansea, July 23.

Passed.

SS Dewa, New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Zealandia, New York for Manchester, passed Tuskar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 23.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 845 miles E. at 10:45 A. M.; due 25th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 44 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 46 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 137 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Hillsdale, Stockton to New York, passed Pollockrip at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 330 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 46 miles N. of Havana at noon.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 26.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, June 27; Auckland, June 28; Melbourne, July 3, and Sydney, July 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 27.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO
$1.50 ROUND TRIP
CHILDREN HALF FARE
Lehigh Valley Railroad
Spend Sunday, July 25, in the Mountains.
Mauch Chunk Switchback
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:
New York (West 23rd St.) 8:20 A.M.
(Liberty St.) 8:30 "
Jersey City (Jackson Av.) 8:50 "
Newark 9:10 "

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS
VIA CANADA'S SCENIC WONDERLAND
A Grand Tour of the Pacific Coast will leave New York Monday, August 23, for the Expositions via NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, and
THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE—CANADA'S NEW OCEAN-TO-OCEAN RAILWAY
Novel and exclusive features of the itinerary comprise: COBALT, the famous silver-mining region; the Northern Ontario GOLDFIELDS and Winnipeg; Along the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN HARVEST-TIME a thousand miles of wheat; the highest peaks and most magnificent scenery of THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. A seven-hundred-mile sail through the FJORDS OF NORWAY OF AMERICA from Prince Rupert to Seattle.
RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA VIA THE COLORADO ROCKIES. A UNIQUE TOUR OF 30 DAYS
The arrangements include All Traveling Expenses for highest-class travel and accommodations, luxuriously equipped limited trains, finest hotels, and services of a Tour Manager throughout.
Itinerary and Full Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., 561 Fifth Ave., 2081 Broadway.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Saxonia.....Thurs., Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia.....Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Sept. 24, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

OCEAN TRIP
A VACATION on the WATER
Cool, restful and refreshing.
$95 New York to Havana and return; 6 days at sea, 4 days on shore, including hotel expenses.
$60 California Expositions side trip, New York, Havana, New Orleans, by steamer, going or returning.
Write Dept. E for "The Ideal Vacation."
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New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y.

BERMUDA
The Ocean Paradise.
48 hours' delightful sail from New York
All Expense Tours 8 Days $42.50
Next Departure July 28. S. S. "BERMUDIAN."
Rail or Steamer
to Maine, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Lake George, etc. Tickets and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 28th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston
All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill."
$25.00 $12.50 each includes transportation, staterooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and FOR TWO boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach. Leaving New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
For itineraries, reservations and tickets, apply to
GEO. E. MARSTERS
1246 Broadway, New York.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,798.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS EFFENBEIN and SAM CHMELNIK, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of L. EFFENBEIN & CO., Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Louis Effenbein and Sam Chmelnik, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of L. Effenbein & Co., are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, on August 5th, 1915, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARCUS B. BEHRMAN and ISAAC WEISS, individually and as members of the firm of M. B. BEHRMAN & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 21,593.
Notice is hereby given that Marcus B. Behrman and Isaac Weiss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 23d, 1915.

EXTRA TRIP
TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS Saturday Afternoon
S. S. "MANDALAY"
Will Leave Battery Landing at 2:00 P. M.
TO ACCOMMODATE THE WEEK-END EXCURSIONISTS
Weekday and Sunday Trips to Atlantic Highlands
Lvs. W. 131st St. Pier..9:30 A.M.
" Battery Pier.....10:30 A.M.
" Atlantic Highlands..5 P.M.
Returning to Battery Pier only. 25c Each Way.
NIGHT TRIPS UP THE HUDSON
Refreshments DANCING Palm Room
Lvs. Battery Pier.....7:30 P.M.
" W. 131st St. Pier..8:30 P.M.
Returning to W. 131st St. only. $1.00 Round Trip
BATHING AND FISHING.
Phones: Pier West 131st St., Morningside 4599. Offices, Broad 179-3263.



A Happy Day
If you like to sail, here is some of the finest river scenery in the world.
Plenty of time, too, for picnicing, music and fun at the amusement resorts.
Sunday Excursion, $1
Newburgh or Poughkeepsie
STR. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Music. Restaurant. Lunch room. Round Trip $1.00.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday), 11:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way. $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE
MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

VALLEY GROVE
80 MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY
Delightful Grove overlooking L. I. Sound.
75c ½ Fare 40c
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
STR. "MONTAUK"
Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P.M.
Dining Room. Lunch Counter. Refreshments
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail: ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for Illustrated Folder.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
TOURAINE . July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA, Sat., July 24, 10 A. M.
CAMERONIA, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)...Aug. 12 | SANT' ANNA...Sept. 7
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA.....July 26 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.
TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE.
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.
12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.
"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

RAILROADS.
N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons. 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLANDS
Every seaside amusement; free bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9:45, 11:15 A.M., 2:30, 5:30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

UP THE HUDSON, SAT.
JULY 24, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connecting at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1 Round Trip. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts.
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars. This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Lvs. Daily ft. White-hall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 2 P.M.
Lvs. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Tel., Broad 179 or 3263.
Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,250.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:50 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.
Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

RESORTS
NEW YORK.

The Park Inn
Rockaway Park, L. I.
VAL. SCHMIDT, INC.
FINE ROOMS
Hot & Cold Running Water
SHORE DINNERS
Dancing Every Evening

Why Not Commute from
Briarcliff Lodge,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel.
New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Communing distance. Special cut rates. FRANK WELTON, Prop.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Thoroughly Renovated and Renewed. Under management of LELAND STERRY, N. Y. Office, 243 5th Ave. Phone 9230 Mad. Sq.

HOTEL FENNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Booklet. W. S. Chauncey, Mgr.

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SEVEN MILES AT SEA.
IS ALWAYS COOL.
Address THE INN, Point O' Woods, N. Y.

Ulster & Delaware R.R. Send for Summer Resort Book, &c.
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STADLER'S
MONMOUTH BEACH IN N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Cadler, Prop.
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
Tiles Damasks Concerts
American Plan Garage
Rates $4 per and up.
Also non-housekeeping Cottages.
Service and Meals from Hotel.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.

The New
ESSEX & SUSSEX
Hotel and Cottages.
Directly on the ocean.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.
David B. Plum, Manager.

The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
(Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable year; same m'g'm't. $2.50 up; July, $3-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Now open. Baths, Garage. Superior table. Address T. R. Moore. Arlington, N. J.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; ocean Parlway, facing park and ocean. V. C. HAYNES.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, New Jersey.
Now open. E. SPANGENBERG.

STIRLING Asbury Park, N. J.—Block to beach. Evening dinners; $10 up. R. WEST.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES, on the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL-TENNIS SURF-BATHING
ARBOR SUN PARLOR-RESORT.
FINEST CAFE and DANCE FLOOR. S. WESTEIN, Propr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-ke" grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MAC LATZ & CO.

TRAYMORE
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
with the Local Color of Atlantic City
Retaining the Traymore Atmosphere
SUBMARINE GRILL

Hotel Rudolf
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
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HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City New Jersey
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ISLESWORTH
ATLANTIC CITY.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and Beach.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2. up daily. Open all year. Booklet. S. & M. ELLIS.
THE LORAINE Charles Place and Beach. Fresh and sea water in rooms; elevator. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Propr. R. LAYTON, Mgr.
New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from beach; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.
CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Adirondack Mountain Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York. Booklet free. Address
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Resort Tourist Bureau. Broadway, New York
"Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment." For booklets write 171 Broadway.

RESORTS
NEW ENGLAND.
HOTEL PRESTON and Cottages
"Overlooking the Ocean"
Beach Bluff, Mass.
An exclusive hotel catering to a discriminating patronage. All apartments cooled by ocean breezes. No inside rooms. Located in private grounds on a bluff fifty feet high overlooking the ocean. Modern equipment, which includes long-distance telephone in every room.
Personal management of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

FENWICK HALL
FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND, SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.
THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Mount Pleasant House
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Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, dancing, and all outdoor sports.
FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
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RED INVADERS LOSE GREAT SHAM BATTLE

Encounter Hidden Mines in Advance on Trenches and Ranks Are Shattered.

GUARDS' WORK IS PRAISED

Quick Entrenchment Surprises Regulars—Mayor Mitchel Urges Preparedness for War.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 23.—The National Guardsmen of New York and the regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen came as near fighting a real battle today as was possible without ball cartridges. The soldiers sheltered themselves in trenches that were from four to five feet deep in places; real mines were exploded, thousands of blank cartridges fired, and the artillery concealed in underbrush on the half crest of a hill banged away in belligerent fashion. The battle lasted all day, and when it was over the umpires pronounced the manoeuvre the most instructive in the history of the Guard.

The problem involved defense from intrenched position and a frontal attack upon that position by an invading army. As has been the case all the week, the infantrymen from Plattsburg and the cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen formed the backbone of the Red or invading army. The Twelfth New York Infantry also formed a part of the Red organization today, the commander of this army being Colonel Dickman of the Second United States Cavalry.

Opposed to the invaders and fighting from splendidly constructed trenches was the Blue, or home, army, under command of Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment. The Blue army was made up of the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-second Regiments of infantry, Squadron A, a company of engineers, the field artillery, and a detachment of signal corps troops.

Governor Whitman saw the battle start and Mayor Mitchel saw it end, the final assault occurring shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon and ending, in the opinion of the observers, in the repulse of the Red army, whole battalions of which, theoretically speaking, were wiped out of existence.

The battle will go down in the records of the National Guard as the battle of Clove Point and Arthursburg, both of these places figuring in the engagement. No preliminary instructions as to the way the battle should be fought were issued by the division commander. The opposing Generals issued all their orders in the field and as the situation developed.

While the fields were still dripping wet from the heavy dew of last night, the Blue army early this morning left its camp and headed due west in the direction of Arthursburg. Shovels and pickaxes formed an important part of this equipment, for it was this army that was to intrench, mine the field in front of its trenches, and lastly place the artillery where it would be hard to discover when not in action from the ground or from the sky.

Because the Blues had to select a battleground and then intrench, the Red army did not take the field until several hours had elapsed, in which time the men under Colonel Appleton were tunneling as never before; while the artillerymen found the side of a hill where the shrubbery was tall and thick enough to screen the field pieces. The machine gun troops operated in cooperation with the infantrymen, while the cavalrymen scouted cautiously in the outlying country on the lookout for the advance guards of the invading army under Colonel Dickman.

The Reds had no advance information as to where the Blues had entrenched. Their task was first to find the Blues and then, if possible, drive them out of their trenches. The Reds had a suspicion that the Blues would mine the field in front of their trenches and for that reason Dickman's army operated with extreme caution. Ahead of the main column of the Reds the scouts of the second United States Cavalry operated, the advance of the main body being controlled by the reports sent back by the scouts.

Defenders Well Hidden.

The place near Arthursburg, which Colonel Appleton selected as best suited for his army to make its stand, was screened by clusters of small trees and a great deal of undergrowth. The work of entrenching, for this reason, was difficult, the men having to cut through roots with axes and then with picks and shovels burrow into the ground until the trenches were deep enough to provide practically complete shelter, so far as infantry fire was concerned.

The tops of the hats of the soldiers could hardly be seen above the trenches when the troops were in action, while in the lulls and before the discovery of the defenders by the Red army not even the tops of the hats were visible.

The big trench was nearly a mile long. The regulars who tried to capture it were repulsed. They said afterward that they had never seen a better piece of work than that done by the grandsmen and men than three hours. While the infantrymen were entrenching the engineers planted four huge mines about fifty yards in advance of the trenches. These mines were electrically controlled and invisible.

The trenches were about completed when the Blue scouts reported that they had caught sight of the advancing scouts of the Red Army and that the advance guard of the invaders soon would be in range of the trenches. Every man in the trenches was alert as the moment drew near for the combat.

General O'Ryan, the camp commander; Brigadier General Butt, Brigadier General Dyer, and Colonel Vanderhilt, who were of the observing party, and Mayor Mitchel were closely watching the working out of the problem. They were obscured from view so far as the contending forces were concerned. On the side of the hill the artillerymen crouched beneath their hidden guns, awaiting the command to greet the invaders with shrapnel.

Slowly the men of the Red army advanced. They were in open order, advanced by jumps, and were always crouching. They knew they were in the enemy's country, and they knew he was somewhere in the vicinity, and every eye was strained in the effort to find the intrenched position. For two hours the Red army sparred for position, now and then firing a volley, while at intervals the boom of the field guns on the side of the hill echoed through the hills.

Mines Shatter Invaders.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the battle started in earnest. The command to advance was given by Colonel Dickman, and the Regulars and the men of the Twelfth New York started in the direction of the Blue trenches. The roar of the artillery was constant.

When the Reds were within one hundred yards of the Blue line something happened. Right up out of the ground shot four great columns of soil, rocks, and brush. The mines had exploded. The columns rose fifty or more feet in the air. So terrific was the explosion that part of the débris fell at distances of a hundreds yards from the mined area.

The frontal attack of the Reds was pronounced by the observers a splendid advance, but the fact remained that because of the mines and the accuracy of the artillery and infantry fire the invaders—that is, those who escaped alive—had to seek safety in retreat before the charge had covered half the distance to the trenches. With the explosion of the mines and the retreat of the Reds the battle ended, and at 6 o'clock 5,000 very tired and very grimy and sore troopers marched back to Camp Whitman.

Mayor Mitchel made a speech tonight to the soldiers of the camp. Before he took the platform there were boxing and wrestling contests and a vaudeville show.

Mayor Mitchel, in opening his remarks, referred to the awakening of interest in national military preparedness. In part he said:

"Suddenly, in the early days of August of last year, while oversanguine zealots were assuring each other that the last great war between Christian peoples had been fought and ended, from the quiet and peace that seemed to pervade all Europe there raged out overnight the greatest and fiercest war the world has ever known. And with the outbreak of that war the American people had spread before their eyes the meaning as well as the necessity for military preparedness. Suddenly a goodly portion of our people—those with eyes to see and brains to interpret, and not too blinded by unreasoning adherence to a theory—awoke to the truth of what the General Staff of the army and all military and naval experts have been telling the nation and successive Governments for years, namely, that the country is today prostrate and helpless in its utter state of unpreparedness to enforce its just demands, to defend its citizens, or to guard its territory.

"It is a staggering proposition to the American mind, and one bitter to American conceit, that this nation would be incapable of defending its heritage if attacked today by any first-class power, and yet that fact is uncontrovertible, and is admitted by all those who know our actual condition and have the courage to speak the truth upon this question. The experts and responsible officials have known the facts. The people alone have not understood our situation.

People Fed on Twaddle.

"For years the people have been fed upon the twaddle and high-sounding phrases of Fourth of July orators, and from kindergarten to university have been taught to believe that because, in times gone by, we succeeded with volunteer forces in opposing either equally untrained volunteer forces or vastly smaller trained forces, remote from their bases, the American people are an irresistible fighting nation.

"For years we have been taught that our genuine and deeprooted devotion to the principle of peace, our readiness to arbitrate international differences, even grievous wrongs, and our just and fair attitude toward other nations will prevent embroilment and constitute a sufficient bulwark against aggression.

"For years we have been told that the development of adequate citizen forces of defense means militarism and tempts to international interference and aggression.

"For years the people have been misled into the belief that it is economy of human and physical resources and makes for greater individual and national happiness to avoid the tax on energy and time entailed by a general brief military service sufficient to build up a trained citizen reserve.

"It has been preached to us that all war is unethical, unchristian, and wholly bad, without distinguishing between the just war and the unjust war, the war of aggression and conquest, and the war in defense of national honor and national integrity. In short, we have been fed for years on misinformation, on phrases, on cant, and on false sentiment.

"Is it not time that the American people should realize the situation, should take account of their resources, and take steps immediately to put themselves where they will no longer be dependent on the precarious good will or forbearance of any nation or group of nations?"

Mitchel Proposes Remedies.

After further illustrations of unpreparedness Mayor Mitchel said:

"What should be our policy in the circumstances in which we find ourselves and fronting the world conditions which we see today. It seems to me it should begin with a frank statement to the people of our present defenseless state, coupled with an expression of the nation's past blindness to its own necessities. With that, it seems to me, should be promulgated a substantial, comprehensive plan for national defense—no makeshift, no half measure, no sop to public sentiment—a plan that should comprise the immediate organization of the resources of the country for the production of necessary munitions, and at points not exposed to the first attack of an invading force, the equipment of existing forces with a full supply of modern arms, up-to-date equipment and munitions, and the establishment of a general system of compulsory male citizen military training, similar to that of Switzerland or Australia, to the end that there may be built up an effective and serviceable citizen reserve.

"With that should go the construction of a powerful modern navy, not on the niggardly plan of backwoods statesmanship that proposes two battleships a year, but on a scale to make our navy the weapon of defense against a first-class power that it should be but is not today."

The Guardsmen listened to Mayor Mitchel attentively and were generous in their applause.

The Manhattan troops will return home tomorrow and the Second Brigade from Brooklyn, with the Brooklyn cavalrymen and Signal Corps men will take their places for a week's manoeuvres. Governor Whitman will visit the camp again next Thursday.

GEN. WOOD INSPECTS CAMP.

Praises Progress of College Students at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 23.—General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, accompanied by Colonel Glynn, Chief of Staff, and Colonel Bellanger, Chief Quartermaster, came here today to inspect the college students' camp of military instruction. General Wood spent the greater part of the day on the rifle range watching the students firing at the 600-yard targets.

General Wood said tonight that he was highly pleased with the progress the students were making in military science. He praised sanitary conditions of the camp and referred to the fact that there had been practically no sickness among the students. He intimated that an encampment would be held here next Summer, and that there would be two army aeroplanes added to the equipment.

OFF ON PRACTICE CRUISE.

Naval Militia Sail from New York Today for Tangier Sound.

This morning the Naval Militiamen of this city will start on their annual two weeks' cruise. The First Battalion of Manhattan, 350 strong, under the command of Captain C. L. Poor and Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer W. J. Walt, will leave the U. S. S. Granite State and go aboard the battleship Kearsarge, which will start down the bay at 8 o'clock.

At the same time the Second Battalion from Brooklyn will board the battleship Kentucky and the two vessels will reach the Hook together and cruise to Tangier Sound, Maryland, where target practice will take place. On the way down and back there will be gun drill and battle practice. The men will be given shore leave in Baltimore before returning home.

TO COMBINE TO GET TRADE.

Plan of Our Manufacturers in the South American Invasion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—B. M. Ralston explained to members of the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing here today how the Pan-American Trade Association proposed to extend the trade of American manufacturers in South America.

Mr. Ralston said that the association expected American manufacturers to combine and erect exposition buildings in South America in which samples of their products would be on display. South Americans also would keep exhibits in these places, Mr. Ralston said.

The anti-trust laws would not be violated by such a combination, he said, and many manufacturers who heretofore had been unable to enter the South American field at all would have an opportunity to extend their business.

Chinese Here to Buy Printing Paper.

A commission representing the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government arrived here yesterday and is making its business headquarters at the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street. The commission is especially interested in the purchase of banknote paper, thin waxed paper, and paper for the printing of stamps; printing, lithographic, and typographic machinery and equipment; machinery and materials for the making of matches, and machinery for the equipment of mills for cotton spinning.

ADMIRAL EXPLAINS AIR TORPEDO BOAT

His Invention Requires Considerable Space for Attacks, Says Bradley A. Fiske.

STUDIED WIRELESS IN 1897

At That Time He Devised Plan to Guide Projectiles Since Developed by Hammond.

Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske of the Navy War College yesterday explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES some of the details of his recently patented invention, which is in effect an aerial torpedo boat—a hydroplane from which a torpedo may be discharged into the water. He also discussed another invention of his, which he said had been since elaborated by John Hays Hammond, Jr., and which enables an operator on shore, on the deck of a ship, or even on an aeroplane to steer by wireless a torpedo after it has been launched.

"I want to correct a misapprehension in the first place," said Admiral Fiske, "about the possibilities of an aerial torpedo boat. It was stated in a dispatch from Washington to today's TIMES that it could be used to attack a fleet in a landlocked harbor. This would, of course, be difficult to achieve without the destruction of the aeroplane which probably would be destroyed before reaching the fleet. What I had in mind was rather an attack on a fleet in the open sea, or one which had taken refuge in a large inland body of water of considerable size, where the aeroplanes could rise over the intervening hills and would have plenty of room and some opportunity to discharge their torpedoes before the gunners of the fleet could attack them.

"With regard to steering torpedoes by wireless—I first became interested in this matter in July, 1897, when I was stationed at Chemulpo, Korea, and read of the work that had been done by various scientists in sending an electric spark across space. Edison and Sims had already worked on the plan of steering a torpedo by wire, and it occurred to me that this could be simplified by doing it without wires.

Had Device to Steer Torpedoes.

"I invented at that time a device for wireless steering of torpedoes, and sent it to the offices of the Western Electric Company at Chicago, with which firm I had already had some relations. They thought it too visionary at the time, however, and let it pass. But after the battle of Manila Bay, when the whole country was enthusiastic, President Barton of the Western Electric Company decided that he would take the matter up and try to have my device patented simply because I was a naval officer. So my application was submitted to the Patent Office on Sept. 7, 1898, and that was the last I heard of it for the time.

"In 1900 I read that Nicola Tesla had just patented a device for the same purpose—the steering of torpedoes by wireless. I then began to wonder what had become of my application, and went to Washington with some officials of the Western Electric Company. We found at the Patent Office that my application had simply been overlooked; and to make amends the authorities decided to give me a broader patent—two patents, in fact—one covering the method and one the apparatus which I had devised. These were issued in October, 1900.

"I had neither the time, nor the money, to follow up this invention, but since then Mr. John Hays Hammond, Jr., has done splendid work based on my original patent. A torpedo is steered by wireless through the means of two solenoids which are affected by impulses transmitted by Hertzian waves of varying periodicity. Thus the touching of one key at the sending station will turn it to the right and another to the left. Mr. Hammond, I understand, can control torpedoes by wireless at a distance as great as twenty-eight miles if need be; he can make any ordinary torpedo into a dirigible by the use of certain slight modifications. I understand that as a matter of experiment he has found that he can even control torpedoes by his voice, pitching it on different notes to affect the steering apparatus in various ways.

Don't Have to Trust to Luck.

"Now the uses of such a torpedo are obvious. You do not have to aim a torpedo and trust to luck that the ship you are shooting at will be in the line on which the torpedo is going when the torpedo gets there. You can even fire a torpedo from the opposite side of your ship to that on which the enemy is situated, directing the torpedo clear around your own ship and then sending it at the enemy. As he turns, you can turn your torpedo. Besides from a ship it could be operated from shore or from an aeroplane. In coast defense, especially of some such body of water as Chesapeake Bay, it would be invaluable, for from small hidden stations on the shore torpedoes could be discharged as well as from destroyers or submarines. It may be said that under such conditions the chances of hitting the mark would be slight. That difficulty will be obviated by the use of 'spotting' aeroplanes, such as are now used in artillery firing—an airman high above the enemy's position signals back to the battery far in his rear what changes in elevation should be made in order to drop the shells with better effect. So a spotting aeroplane could signal back to the shore station from which the torpedo is directed; or when a torpedo is once launched from shore it could be steered by an apparatus in the aeroplane.

"The hydroplane torpedo boat after rising to a great height could direct its own torpedo in this way."

Admiral Fiske said he had some reason to believe that torpedoes had been launched from aeroplanes during the present war. "It is the natural tendency of the American people," he continued, "to expect their inventors in time of war to think up devices which will offset the initial superiority of their enemies."

Admiral Fiske has taken out fifty-seven patents already and has three more pending. In 1890 he invented what has come to be known as the Sir Percy Scott method of pointing guns on shipboard, and in 1904 he invented the turret range finder.

BEGGAR HAD NEARLY $1,000.

Woman Played on Sympathy of Pennsylvania Commuters.

Arrested yesterday on a charge of soliciting alms at the Pennsylvania station, this is what the matron in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station said she found in the clothing of seventy-year-old Mrs. Nellie Hines:

Emigrant Savings Bank book showing a balance of $914, two five-dollar gold pieces, $3.50 in quarters, $1 in dimes, $1.15 in nickels, 94 cents in pennies, 42 English banknotes of one pound denomination, and two English sovereigns.

Detectives Lawless and Peresco of the West Thirtieth Street Station said they saw the aged woman solicit scores of commuters. She made such a pathetic figure with her bent back and rusty black gown and bonnet that seemed to be making a last stand for gentility that few refused her. The woman said she lived at 145 West Thirty-first Street.

Short Strike at Chemical Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—Following the visit of a committee of Bayonne strikers more than 200 employes of the Grasselli Chemical Company at Tremley struck this morning. After two hours the company offered an increase of 10 per cent., which was accepted, and the men returned to work. There was no disorder and no attempt to damage property.

NEW MILK TEST OPPOSED.

Bacterial Examination Still Needed, Investigators Say.

The alcohol milk test, which is used to some extent in Europe and which is believed by some investigators to be a quick means of testing the condition and keeping qualities of milk, is not a satisfactory substitute for bacterial examination, according to bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The alcohol test is based on the fact that when equal parts of 68 per cent. alcohol and milk are mixed and the mixture is shaken gently in a test tube, a flaky, white precipitate will form under certain conditions. The occurrence of this perpitate is held, by those who believe in the test, to indicate that changes have been produced in mixed market milk as a result of bacterial fermentation. The department's investigators, who have reported on the results of this test in Bulletin 202, "The Alcohol Test in Relation to Milk," find that the alcohol will produce this precipitate when the mixed market milk contains a certain amount of lactic acid or rennet (a curdling agent) produced by the varieties of bacteria which form these substances.

As a result, milk may be high in bacteria of other varieties without showing the precipitate when alcohol is added. In addition, it has been discovered that even with lactic acid or rennet-forming organisms present in the milk the precipitate does not show until these organisms have produced a considerable amount of the special substances which seem to cause the reaction with alcohol. In the case of mixed-market milk, which frequently contains many varieties of bacteria other than the lactic acid or rennet-forming kinds, the alcohol test may be negative when the bacterial examination shows a high count.

On the other hand, in the case of milk from a single cow, the investigation apparently establishes the fact that a positive reaction in a 68 per cent. alcohol test indicates that the milk is abnormal. Even in this case, however, the value of the alcohol test with milk from a single cow or a small herd lies principally in the fact that it will show when the milk is abnormal and will give warning that a careful examination of the herd should be made. It also might indicate, the investigators suggest, the need for improvement in the method of handling and chilling the milk, with the object of checking the growth of milk-souring organisms.

FREE DENTISTRY FOR CITY.

George Eastman Offers $1,050,000 for Institute in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, has announced his intention to give to the Rochester Dental Society a site and building to cost $300,000 for a Free Dental Institution, with the most complete equipment. In addition, provided the City of Rochester will appropriate $10,000 a year for its maintenance, he will endow the institution with $750,000. The proposed site is on Main Street, east of Alexander Street, and is about 200 feet square.

The new dental building will furnish free dental service to all persons not able to pay for such work and will be equipped with an up-to-date laboratory for research work.

Mr. Eastman's gifts to Rochester for public buildings, institutions, parks, the new Chamber of Commerce Building, and the Mechanics' Institute Building already amount to more than $3,000,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Where the Importer by Mistake Increased His Duties.

Emrich, King & Schorsch were sustained in a protest against the Collector's action in returning real amber necklaces at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "beads." Through a misunderstanding on the part of the firm, the protest was directed against the assessment by the Collector at the rate of 85 per cent. As a matter of fact, the rate actually taken was 35 per cent. As the protestants were under a misapprehension, they claimed that the proper duty should be 60 per cent., as unfinished parts of jewelry. This claim the board sustained, although its effect was to affirm a higher duty than that exacted by the Collector. The board in an earlier decision held that claims asking for a higher rate than assessed cannot be considered by the customs tribunal. Judge Sullivan held in the present case that as the protest was filed in good faith, although under a misapprehension, it must be sustained.

The American Express Company and the Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, were overruled in protests relating to samples imported under the acts of 1909 and 1913, and which were claimed to be free. The samples consisted of cuttings ornamented with embroidery, and silk trimmings, which Appraiser Sague reported were suitable for use or sale in the condition imported. The claim was that they were entitled to free entry as samples without commercial value. As the importers failed to submit adequate testimony to prove the character of the goods, the Collector was affirmed in taking full duties.

O. G. Hempstead & Co., Philadelphia, acting for the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, machinery manufacturers, lost in protests relating to the classification of merchandise described on the invoices as "yellow metal circles." Duty was levied at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The importers' claim was that the goods were properly dutiable at 5 per cent. ad valorem under the provision specifying "sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value." Witnesses testified that the goods are known in the trade as "Muntz metal sheets," and are used in making condensers. In affirming the Collector's assessment, Judge Fischer said: "The articles were sufficiently advanced in manufacture to warrant their being considered parts of condensers."

Several tea importing firms won in claims that the immediate coverings of tea are duty free under the tariff law. The Collector was reversed in taxing containers of tea in less than five-pound packages. The firms included the Wright & Graham Company, F. L. Kraemer & Co., William A. Avis & Co., Consolidated Tea Company, Gray Brothers, Thomas Crane, and T. D. Downing & Co.

DE ANGELIS AGAIN IN COURT.

Lawyer, Held in Matteawan, Makes Sixteenth Vain Plea for Liberty.

Severan de Angelis made his sixteenth attempt yesterday to get away from Matteawan by appearing before Justice Pilbin of the Supreme Court on his regular half-yearly writ of habeas corpus. De Angelis shot Walter S. Messer in 1897 in Oneida County and was adjudged incompetent and sent to the asylum. He said that he thought he had as good a chance of getting out of the asylum as Harry K. Thaw.

De Angelis, who is a lawyer, argued his own case in court and asked for a postponement because he had not the necessary witnesses or data at hand. Justice Pilbin refused to adjourn the hearing, but said he would listen at once to what de Angelis had to say. Then the latter asked for a jury trial and, when it was refused, withdrew his writ. He was returned to Matteawan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LUNINE & TUCKER—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lunine & Tucker, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 36 East Twenty-third Street and 741 Sixth Avenue, composed of Samuel A. Lunine and William S. Tucker. An assignment was also made to Julius Baslow.

ROTH & MARBE, INC.—A second petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Roth & Marbe, Inc., dealers in leather goods at 106 Seventh Avenue.

MAIKEL CHAIMSON—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maikel Chaimson, dealer in dry goods at 851 Prince Avenue, Mt. Vernon, A meeting for assignment on Thursday.

RUFUS G. SHIRLEY, salesman, at 342 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,292 and nominal assets $4,772.

HENRY F. C. PLOEGER—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry F. C. Ploeger of 391 Second Avenue. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $1,000.

ISAAC WEINSTEIN, of 311 East Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,284 and no assets.

WILLIAM Z. RHODES, laborer, at Maribou, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $218 and no assets.

A. BOLOGNESI & CO.—Judge Hand yesterday adjudicated A. Bolognesi & Co., private bankers of 52 Wall Street, bankrupts, in accordance with a mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which recently reversed the dismissal of the petition.

A. FREUNDLICH COMPANY. — Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Abraham Freundlich, trading as A. Freundlich Company, manufacturer of furs, at 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. His schedules show liabilities of $50,486.

GUSTAV NEIDERMAN, furniture dealer, at 50 Essex Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $25,034 and assets of $10,290, consisting of stock, $10,000; horse and wagon, $1,000, and accounts, $8,290.

JACOB VOGEL, advertising, at 220 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $39,782; nominal assets, $12,844, and actual assets, $2,498.

JOSEPH FRANK & SONS, INC., lithographers, of 22 Thames Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $25,873; nominal assets, $30,944, and actual assets, $3,794.

SADIE SCHWARTZ, milliner, 296 Bleecker Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $1,245 and actual assets $400.

SOLOMON BUTLER, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods, at 1,294 Park Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $1,123, and actual assets, $600.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has appointed Hugo Levy receiver for the Profit Sharing Grocery Corporation of 1,005 Columbus Avenue.

SAMUEL LEECH, dealer in women's hats, at 21 West Third Street, has made an assignment to Philip Fornaci.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas.—Dr. J. Z. Young, physician at Buckholts, Milam County, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here. His liabilities are $12,402, the assets being $6,425, including $2,700 exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 23.—Fort Worth Savings Bank and Trust Co. was placed in receivership today as a result of a friendly suit. Capital $210,000; liabilities about $400,000; W. B. Paddock named receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago Pneumatic Pump, Involuntary petition filed in behalf John M. Swanston and others. Liabilities and assets not scheduled.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 327 business failures in the United States during the week, against 341 for the previous week, and 262, 254, 252, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 93, New England 83, Southern 72, Western 72, Northwestern 17, and Far Western 40. Canada had 79, against 45 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 9 p. cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Associated Features Booking Co., Inc.—E. Basch $1,277.88
Arena, John—R. Arena 143.20
Blaugas Co. of Cuba—G. D. Kuper & Brothers, Inc. 101.97
Bauer, Minnie—A. Lissominsale et al. 192.25
Balish, Israel—D. E. Lynch 202.16
Brown, Wm. R.—J. Blickwedel 139.74
Harris, Frederick, and Benjamin A. Lewis—John M. O'Connor & Co. 244.52
Beth Hemedrash Hagodol of the Bronx—Mugler Iron Works 719.19
Barry, Wm. D.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs 111.38
Brothers, Wm. F.—R. W. Westbrook 119.71
Carlomagno, James D.—Importers & Traders' Building Co., Inc. 171.71
Carlson, Conrad—F. A. Godfrey et al. 230.21
Cross, Thomas E.—J. E. Kean 238.07
Campbell, John J.—R. & M. Lithographing Co., Inc. 225.41
Duklauer, Eugene—Evans, Inc. 143.41
Carlson, Conrad—F. A. Godfrey et al. 230.21
Ensign Realty Co.—Corn Exchange Bank 2,179.63
Eastern Gravel Corp.—Ames Iron Works 603.11
Fuchs, Emil E.—German-American Ins. Co. 204.71
Finch, G. Howard—U. S. Title Guaranty Co. 129.47
Franklin-Koch Co.—Hamilton Beach Mfg. Co. 149.68
15 West 44th Street Co., Inc.—D. Kramer 734.25
Fig, Lizzie—J. Korostoff 241.09
Fuller, Nayard C.—S. S. Goldwater, cost 174.85
Fowler, Douglas E.—F. Brunjes 221.41
Fowler-Brunjes Co.—F. Brunjes 579.01
Garnett, Wm. H.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs 109.38
Grocho, Martha—A. T. Stearns Lumber Co. 238.16
Garofalo, Vincent, and V. Garofalo, Inc.—L. S. Tenney 1,703.00
Geisler, Max—C. L. Grad 111.53
Goetz, Louis J.—J. N. Matthews Co. 769.50
Gregory, Bert F. S.—W. J. Lee 752.20
Husch, Alfred—A. T. Swan 373.68
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery—W. H. Thomas 262.45
Harvey, Lizzie M.—Greenberger & Davis 131.79
Heidenheimer, Louis—H. Bartsch 404.52
Hoffstaetter, Ernst—C. G. Schinkel et al. 615.94
Isaacs, Samuel G.—S. Isaacs 575.07
J. H. Drew & Brother, Inc.—V. J. O'Connell 830.78
Johnston, Ellen—F. Campbell 424.67
Kohn, Anton, Lina, and Josef—M. Fainberg 307.32
Kramer, Albert J.—C. Weber 3,559.16
Kuhl, Otto, and Leo W. Beattie—People, &c. 1,000.00
Lafayette, Wm. Link Realty & Construction Co. 492.07
Moriarty, Michael J.—U. S. Title Guaranty Co. 239.90
Mohn, Herman—C. Frauenthal 188.60
Maniotas, Athanasios—E. Kakavas et al. 320.91
Metcalf Co.—E. V. Harman 259.96
Mount Summit Ore Corp., Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co., Felix Prince, and John G. Pearce—Bank of Rockville Centre 5,629.60
Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Co.—N. L. Levy 1,166.20
Manhattan Navigation Co., Manhattan Terminal Co., and C. Louis Duval—City Bank of Syracuse 20,853.62
Meyer, Joseph—I. M. & P. Scanlon, Inc. 646.65
Morton, Peter—S. Benson 145.81
Oppenheimer, Albert—M. Norris 274.65
Orkoff, Abraham—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs 109.38
Orkoff, Abraham, guardian—Same, costs 109.38
Oliver, Joseph—H. Shultz 179.57
Plucinski, James—E. G. Peres 153.29
Rosoff, Samuel—W. E. D. Stokes 586.80
Rosen, Nathan, and Abraham Grossman—M. Brown 148.25
Royal Benefit Society—Famobrosio Society 1,882.01
Schwenk, Isidor—A. G. Arber et al. 222.41
Stern, Augusta and Nathan—B. N. Burlow 183.65
Schmidt, Charles—Francis B. Leggette 282.89
Sinclair, Thomas—Hamilton Press 825.23
Tarr, Ida M.—B. Douglass 141.15
Vallentine, Benjamin B.—H. Heidelberg 218.76
Waks, Max M.—P. Campbell 166.41
Wakefield - Park Realty Co.—U. S. Fidelity Guaranty Co. 158.28
West Side Mason Contracting Co. and Robert Friedman—Hall-Holmes Mfg. Co. 222.02
Watson, Warren M.—E. Thielman 3,324.79
Willis, Wm. A.—Universal Discount Co. 205.22
Zoeller, Robert A.—F. A. Wallis 128.64

In Bronx County.

Brown, Murray—J. Tuarkal et al. $61.44
Cavaliero, Salvatore—V. Mirabelli 50.00
Casolaro-Fasany Co., Inc., Angelo Fasany, and Salvatore Casolaro—A. Oliveri 184.72
Donnelly, Martin J.—M. A. Thale 86.65
Finkenauer, Ferdinand P.—A. Finkenauer 125.78
Goldstein, Charles—H. L. Karst 114.02
King, Jones—Bronx Sash & Door Co., Inc. 148.80
Mackey, Julia E., and William D. Rawlins—Hill Sanatorium, Inc. 875.44
Marston, Sarah—B. F. Frisbie 892.53
Potter, Edward C.—Joseph, Inc. 554.42
Sigismundi, Frank, Eugenio Nocchieri, and Raffaelle D. Somm—D. Sigismundi 163.75
Schnel, Gottlieb—H. Leerburger 26.72
Schwimer, Louis—F. Schliesser 72.75
Steinreich, George—D. Wolff 89.25
Tropauer, Abe—L. Weiss 139.05

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adam, Hugo S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... $1,124.58
Israel, David—J. Meurer, July 21, 1915 ..... 278.38
Lippold-Stewart Motor Sales Co.—C. Ratty, March 29, 1915 ..... 194.41
McMullen, Sears & Triest, Inc.—A. Caposal, June 21, 1915 ..... 5,648.88
Levi, Henlein, Julius Sondheimer, Samuel Kohn, and Emil S. Levi—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... 3,446.78
Pitzberg, Barnett—A. Tschickel, May 19, 1914 ..... 379.67
N. Y. Mail Co. & American Surety Co.—East Side Fireproof Stabling & Storage Co., April 9, 1915 ..... 796.17
Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co. and Chas. A. Singer—Audit Co. of N. Y., June 19, 1914 ..... 560.00
Pinkitt, Geo. W.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... 1,513.96
Goldsmith, Louis, and Albert E. Moore—People, &c., July 1, 1915, (vacated) 500.00
Pfunkett, William—City of N. Y., May 7, 1914, (vacated) 259.96
Same—Same, Nov. 15, 1910, Vacated 306.76
Same—Same, Jan. 28, 1910, (vacated) 306.89
Same—Same, June 26, 1911, (vacated) 215.83

In Bronx County.

Treiber, Bert—H. N. Schektman, April 1, 1915 ..... $45.83

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOBBER placing large orders on silk, poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses and waists. Call from 10 to 12, Room 215, 467 Broadway.

JOBBER placing orders on cotton and silk waists. Call Saturday, after 10, 22 East 21st, Room 304.

BIG JOBBER OF CLOAKS AND SUITS WILL LOOK FROM 8 TO 10 A. M., 7TH FLOOR, 28 WEST 27TH ST.

JOBBER looking at Silk and Serge Dresses, Saturday morning, 9 to 11, Room 701, 11 West 25th St.

800 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

THE WAIST AND DRESS DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION will hold its first annual exhibition of Fall dresses, American styles, at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., on Saturday, July 24, from 2 to 5 P. M. One dollar admission.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 856.

SUBLET OFFICE suitable showroom or resident buying; low rent. T 135 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday 3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Small Houses Will Get Business.

In reviewing the recent openings of men's wear piece goods for the Spring 1916 season, a well-posted factor in the trade said that the smaller mill organizations will probably do more than their usual quota of Spring business. The heavy advances made by the leading concerns, he said, shows a disposition on their part to restrict the domestic buying so that the opportunity, when it comes up, to take on foreign war contracts may be taken advantage of. The army business, placed in bulk and on the same fabric, makes a very much more profitable form of manufacturing than catering to the domestic demand which must necessarily be of a varied nature.

Put in Their Orders Early.

Although the demand for dress goods reached no startling height at any one time, sellers, in looking over the operations of the present month, find that the volume of business in the aggregate has been very comfortable and satisfying. Orders were placed in a constant, day-to-day manner. Buyers in the coat and suit trade seemed alive to the fact that the market would continue to gr

Safety Car Ht. & Ltg.

Electric Boat

Aetna Explosives

Powder Stocks

Hosmer & Webb

Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 35 Broad St.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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Du Pont Powder Pfd.

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We advise immediate purchase of

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Common Stock

Estimated Net Profits from war contracts exceed 200% on present market price.

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GWYNNE BROTHERS
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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department

T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

Established 1828
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn } 166 Montague Street
Offices: } 569 Fulton Street

WANTED: Stock Salesman to sell $25,000 1st Pref. Stock of High Class Industrial. Attractive proposition to right party. Commission basis, with contract covering terms of same. Give references. "Charles," care X 269 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular and Less Active —Success of Canadian Financing Here.

A settling-down process by no means evenly applied was under way in the stock market yesterday. Continued profit taking in some of the stocks upon which speculation had converged earlier in the week was met by renewed buying of some of these issues with resultant irregularity, which left some of these stocks substantially higher at the close, while others showed net losses. Railroad stocks undergoing reorganization and several in the Southern group were sufficiently weak to fall to new low records, but elsewhere in the railroad list strength was shown. Baltimore & Ohio for one made a good net gain in response to suggestions that the July gross earnings will show a gain substantially larger than the increase of $700,000 and more which was reported for June. There are other indications also of improved traffic on the Eastern roads which are feeling the benefit of enlarged industrial output.

The Southern roads, on the other hand, are still reflecting the handicap imposed upon the South last year, which is perpetuated this season in the fear that the cotton movement may prove disappointing. Yesterday's news indicated that Great Britain was impressed with the need of limiting as much as possible interference with the American cotton movement through her blockade of Germany. Moreover, active interest has been taken by bankers under the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board in providing all needed financial assistance for handling the cotton crop. In that respect the problem is much less difficult than that which confronted the South a little more than a year ago. Bankers here are convinced that the financing of the crop can be accomplished with comparative ease. All of this, of course, has a bearing on the transportation as well as on the commercial interests of the South.

Wall Street, so far as the stock market reflects its feeling, has been taking more interest in what Germany will think of our latest note than in the note itself, and taking relatively little interest in either. That, of course, is a surface attitude, for it is recognized that our relations with Germany constitute a matter of very great importance. At the same time it is taken for granted that the matter will be worked out without a breach between the two countries. That is why the stock market has been but mildly interested in the contents of our note. The note itself may compel a less casual interest than this, and so too may Germany's reception of the note, but if the mood of recent days persists the publication of the note will hardly find definitely traceable reflections in the movement of prices.

The immediate response made to the offering of the Canadian note issue indicated very clearly the large proportions of the market for high-grade short-term securities. A Canadian issue had little, or none, of the aversion to foreign issue to overcome and the reception was all the heartier for that reason. The financial community looks upon an issue of a Government on this continent as being protected from mishap in ways which do not apply to European issues. The great success of this issue cannot, therefore, be taken without reserve as an indication of the reception which would probably be accorded to other foreign issues, but it does show beyond any doubt that high-grade short-time obligations are in special demand. The numerous funds looking for temporary employment is very large, and in this instance the option is given the holder of converting his short-time obligation into a long-time one if he chooses.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Stock Exchange Has Dull Session—Canadian Pacific Active.

LONDON, July 23.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. The tone was good, but business did not expand. The old war loan and copper shares were better, and a few oil and mining stocks received attention.

Canadian Pacific was the feature in the American section. The stock was active and weak. The rest of the list closed dull but steady.

Paris Bourse Irregular.

PARIS, July 23.—The tone of the Bourse today was irregular. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs. Exchange on London 26 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	$0 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½ 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days.....2½@2¼
Ninety days.....2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days.....2¼@2¾ | 6 mos.....3
90 days.....2¼@2¾ | 6 mos.....3@3¼
4 mos.....2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months.....3¼@3¾ | 6 months.....3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months.....3½@3¾ | 6 months.....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¾
Cables	4.77¼	4.77¼	4.77½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅞	4.77⅛
Paris	5.64	5.63
Berlin	.81⅞	.82
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia	..	33.50
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅞
Italy	6.21	6.20
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.70
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.60	41.75
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $292,268,922; balance, $15,145,546; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,106,917.

The local banks have lost $880,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 6.87½@6.88¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, off 1-16d; New York, 47½c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	462,045
Same day last year	287,060
Year to date	70,993,079
Same period last year	42,206,453
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.72 + .09
Same day last year	65.00 — .76

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	64.91	July 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
92	95	100	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	+2
33⅞	34	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	10,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅜	24⅛	23¼	23½	+ ⅞
62½	63½	3,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	62⅜	64	62⅜	63	+1
72	72⅜	6,300	Amalgamated Cop	72⅞	73¼	71⅝	72½	— ⅜
51½	52	15,810	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅜	52⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	35,660	Am. Can	56⅜	57⅛	55¼	56⅞	+ ⅛
103½	105	28	Am. Can pf	103	105	105	105	..
57	57½	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	56¼	57½	56¾	56¾	+ ½
144	145	3,300	Am. Coal Products	142	146	141	145	+6½
46	47	200	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	46¾	46¾	..
6¼	6¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33½	34	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
23	24	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅛
9⅜	10¼	500	Am. Linseed	10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
52	52½	15,500	Am. Locomotive	52¼	53½	51⅜	52	+ ½
5⅛	6	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅞	6	25	do., odd lot	6	6	5¾	5¾	..
73	73½	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71⅞	73½	72⅝	73½	..
106⅞	107⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	— 1
40	40½	600	Am. Steel Fdries	40	40⅝	40	40⅛	..
108½	109½	800	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109½	109	109	— ½
121	121¾	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ¼
106¼	106¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
106⅛	106¾	20	do., odd lot	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
83	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	84	84	— 1
68	68⅜	4,916	Anaconda Cop. Co	68⅝	68⅞	67¾	68¼	— ½
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	— ½
100⅜	101	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	101	100⅜	101	+ ⅝
99	99½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	99¼	100	99⅛	100	..
76⅛	77	52,600	Baldwin Loco	75¾	77½	75¼	77	+2½
102⅜	103	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	..
75½	79	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	79⅜	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅜
71⅜	72	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
..	..	1	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	..
198	202	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	196	204	196	201	+5
123	125	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	124	125	124	125	+1½
85½	86	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86½	85	85	—1½
70⅛	70¾	200	Butte & Superior	70¾	70¾	70¼	70½	— ½
9¾	11¼	400	California Petrol	10	10	10	10	—2⅝
30	36	200	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	—1
13⅜	140	9,000	Canadian Pacific	138¾	140¼	138	139¾	+1½
42	42¼	3,000	Central Leather Co	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
103	104	80	Central Leather pf	103	103	103	103	..
39	39½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅝	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
10½	11¾	200	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	— ¼
78⅜	79¼	7,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	78⅞	79⅜	78	79¼	..
121	125	300	Chi. & Northwest	122	122	121	121	—1
11⅜	11⅝	19,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12½	12⅝	10½	11¼	— ⅞
44⅝	44⅝	1,320	Chino Copper	44½	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
34¼	34¾	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅝	34⅞	34	34⅞	— ¼
10	11	100	Comstock Tunnel	11	11	11	11	—1
127	127½	200	Consolidated Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
66	67½	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
14⅜	15	200	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
45	45¼	20,500	Crucible Steel	46¼	46½	44⅝	45	— ¼
96⅜	98	500	Crucible Steel pf	97	97	96	97	—1
118	119	2,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	124½	116⅝	119	..
102½	104½	400	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	104	105	104	104½	+1½
142	145	100	Delaware & Hud	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	..
7	8	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
7	8	10	do., odd lot	8	8	8	8	..
70	..	40	Detroit & Mackinac	70	70	70	70	..
26	26¼	11,500	Distillers' Secur	25¼	26⅛	25¼	26¼	+1⅝
22½	22⅝	1,000	Dome Mines	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	2,700	Erie	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	900	Erie 1st pf	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	100	Federal Min. & S	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1⅝
268⅜	269¾	20	General Chemical	268¾	269¾	268¾	268¾	..
170¾	171¼	2,900	General Electric	170¾	171¼	169½	170¾	+1⅜
183	184	1,300	General Motors	183	183	180	181½	—3½
106	106½	100	General Motors pf	106	106	106	106	—1
51½	51¾	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	51½	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
116	116½	500	Great Northern pf	116	116⅝	118	116¼	— ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	2,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	60⅝	500	Guggenheim Explor	60⅜	60⅝	60½	60⅜	— ⅛
98	..	200	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1
98	..	20	do., odd lot	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
117	121	25	Homestake Mining	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
100¼	101¾	200	Illinois Central	101¼	101¾	101	101	— ⅛
29⅞	30	1,400	Inspiration Copper	30½	30½	30	30	..
19	19¼	1,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¼	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
19	19¼	100	Interboro Corp	19	19	19	19	— ⅝
9	10	500	Int. Paper	10¾	10⅞	9	9	—1½
23	23⅜	400	Kansas City Southn	23	23	23	23	..
141	142	700	Lehigh Valley	141¾	142	142	141¼	— ⅞
117	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	+2½
107	107½	775	Louis. & Nash	108	108	106	106	—2½
64	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅝
125	128	25	Manhattan Elev	126	126	126	126	..
35½	37	100	Maxwell Motors	36¾	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
82	83½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	83¾	83½	83	83	—1½
82	83½	50	do., odd lot	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
31½	32¼	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32	— ½
72½	73	8,400	Mexican Petroleum	71½	74½	69¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	1,900	Miami Copper	27	27	26¾	26⅝	— ¼
⅞	1	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¾	5½	5½	5½	..
13⅜	14⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15⅞	15	15	15	—1½
2⅜	2⅝	3,752	Missouri Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
20¼	20⅝	3,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	20⅜	20⅝	19⅜	20⅜	..
63	63½	700	Nat. Lead Co	63	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
14	14⅛	600	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
103	104	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	103	103	103	103¼	+1½
86	86	850	N. Y. Central	85⅝	86	86	86	..
57⅝	59	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	..
26⅛	26⅜	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
17	20	100	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
104	104½	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	..
104	104½	600	Northern Pacific	104	104	103¾	104	— ⅛
34	34⅝	400	Pacific Mail	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	—1⅝
106½	106⅝	1,300	Penn. R. R.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
76	77	2,900	Philadelphia Co	76	78	76	77	+1
22½	23	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
87	87	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	85	85	85	85	—4¾
2,100	Pressed Steel Car	50	50⅜	49⅝	50	+ ⅛		
100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛		
200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	..		
2,300	Railway Steel Sp	34¾	35⅜	34½	34½	— ½		
800	Railway Steel Sp. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	..		
1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛		
3,700	Reading	146¾	147	146	146½	— ⅛		
8,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36½	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛		
600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¼		
2,300	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	..		
800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..		
900	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	12¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅜		
900	Seab. Air Line pf	32	32	30½	30¼	—1⅝		
200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	147	147	147	146⅞	+ ⅛		
600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅞		
4,200	Southern Pacific	83⅞	84⅜	83¾	84½	+ ⅜		
50	S. Porto Rico Sugar	75	75	75	75	..		
9,800	Southern Railway	13¼	13⅜	12½	12⅝	— ⅜		
3,500	So. Railway pf	45	45	42	43½	—2½		
266	Standard Milling	56¼	56¼	56	56	..		
2,600	Studebaker Co	82	82⅝	81¼	82⅛	+ ⅛		
250	Studebaker Co. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	..		
600	Tennessee Copper	37	37	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛		
131⅜	Texas Co	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¼	— ¼		
126	Tex. Co. sub. r., f.p.	126	126	126	126	+ ⅜		
9	Texas & Pacific	12	12	8½	8⅞	—3½		
500	Third Avenue	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50½	— ½		
5,400	Union Pacific	126⅜	127½	126¼	126⅝	..		
1,400	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅜		
100	do., s 20 f	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..		
100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	103	103	103	103	..		
200	United Drug Invest	19½	19½	19	19	+ ⅞		
1,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	36¼	36¼	35	35¾	+ ½		
35⅝	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—4½		
100	U. S. Express	61	61	61	61	..		
2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	57⅞	59½	57⅞	58	+1⅜		
200	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛		
1,000	U. S. Rubber	45	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅛		
350	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	..		
43,200	U. S. Steel	63⅜	64¼	63⅜	64¼	+ ¼		
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	111¼	111¼	110¾	111¼	— ⅛		
1,500	Utah Copper	66¼	66¾	65⅝	65⅞	— ⅜		
2	Wells Fargo Exp	100	100	100	100	..		
900	Western Union Tel	68⅞	69⅜	68⅜	69	..		
46,300	Westingh. E. & M	107	108	103½	107¼	+1¼		
200	Willys-Overland	134	134	133	133	—1		

*Cents per share.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	36.75	36.62½	37.12½
Copper	..	5.55	..	5.60
Iron, No. 2 X f'dy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*19.50		*20.25	
Antimony	33.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$82.00	$84.00	$82.00	$94.00
Aluminium	*31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19 @19¼c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £. s. d.	Thursday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	74 10 6	75 7 6
Copper, futures	75 12 6	76 15
Tin, spot	162 10	165
Tin, futures	160 5	162
Lead	24 10	24 12 6
Spelter	96	98

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	109	110
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	150	170
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	190	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	340	350	340	350
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 22.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$843,004	$10,158,739	$10,158,739
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,171,393	19,876,081	19,876,081
Cor. & income	276,057	7,295,189	7,295,189
Miscellaneous	77,722	3,208,787	3,208,787
Tot. receipts	$2,368,178	$40,623,747	$40,623,747
Expenditures	2,775,738	56,137,838	56,137,838
Deficit	407,559	15,514,091	15,514,091

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	99	101
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	224	229	228	228
Crescent P. L.	40	42	..	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	..	46
Eureka P. L.	220	225	220	224
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	146	148	145	147
Illinois P. L.	133	135	133	135
Indiana P. L.	94	96	96	96
Int'l Pet. Co. Ltd	8¼	8¾	8½	8¾
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	201	207
Northern P. L.	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie P. & G.	310	312	310	312
Prairie P. L.	157	160	157	160
Solar Refining	216	225	216	225
Southern P. L.	209	212	209	212
South Penn Oil	270	275	270	273
Southwest Penn.	105	112	106	112
Std Oil of Cal.	276	278	275	278
Std Oil of Ind.	395	400	395	400
Std Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Std Oil of Ky.	253	257	252	257
Std Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Std Oil of N. J.	400	402	400	402
Std Oil of N. Y.	182	184	183	185
Std Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	140	145	144	150
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf	130	140	130	142
Can. Car & Foundry	74	78	72	77
Cap. Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	450	460	445	455
Du Pont Powder	940	980	960	980
Du Pont Powder pf	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	240	245	240	245
Electric Boat pf	..	235	230	238
Hercules Powder	406	420	415	425
Niles-Bement-Pond	110	119	115	117
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,675	1,730	1,675	1,730

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A British Credit Discussed.

It is possible that a British loan may be floated in this country before long under terms analagous to those followed in the French credit arranged through a group of local banks and banking firms with the Rothschilds of Paris a few weeks ago. The French loan was secured by French-owned American bonds, chiefly of the St. Paul and Pennsylvania Railroads, and it was learned yesterday that the same procedure is being considered in London. Bankers interested in the financial operations of the Allied powers declined to comment on the reported plan yesterday beyond saying that the matter had not yet reached the stage leading to formal negotiations between London and New York. Wall Street heard that the loan, to be based on American bonds as collateral, would, if placed here, amount to at least $100,000,000.

***

Rumor of Cotton Pool.

Bankers of this city were interested in yesterday's reports from Washington regarding the proposed formation of a great American cotton pool to facilitate the cotton-shipping situation in the South, but asserted that they knew of no negotiations now pending either with the American Government or the British to effect such a pool. They scouted the idea of the necessity of organized financial aid. The reports had it that exports would be handled by the pool managers with the consent of the British Government.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Fairly Active; Presents Same Leaders in Rising Price Movement—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 203,915 shares of stock and $627,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 74,290; rails, 1,056, and mining, 128,569. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Amer. Zinc...	56⅜	56⅝	55¾	56
800	*Can. C. & F.	75	95	75	91
1,725	Can. N. Gas C.	2¼	2½	2	2½
25,000	*Car. L. & P.	6%	8¼	6%	8%
7,500	*Central Fdry.	11	15⅞	11	13
2,500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	20	28	20	25
1,200	*Cramp Shipb.	67½	68¼	66½	66½
2,400	†Electric Boat.	240	275	240	255
1,400	†Elec. Boat pf.	200	203	200	204
50	Emer. Phonog.	15	15	15	15
225	*Hendee Mfg..	40	40¼	39	39
100	*Int. M. M. pf.	6	6	6	6
1,000	*Inter. Petrol..	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	J. G. McCrory.	50	50	50	50
280	Kelly Sp. Tire.	167¼	170	165	168
200	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf..	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
700	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	*Pyrene Mfg..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Corp. R. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¼
100	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
14,000	*Stand. Motors.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜
1,100	Sterling Gum..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	St. Jos. Lead.	12⅜	‡12¼	12	12⅜
5,000	U. Cig. S.new	10	10¼	10	10
500	U.C.S.new, pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,200	*Vent. C. Oil.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
2,000	*World's Film	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Continen. Oil	225	225	225	—
20	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	+ 1
1	Northern P. L.	93	92	92	— 1
1,020	Pierce Oil.....	9½	9	9½	+ ½
10	St'd Oil, N. Y.	183	183	183	— 2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	*†Arizona Duq.	27	30	27	28
1,000	*Alaska Junc.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
700	*Al.-C. M. Co.	82	84	80	84
5,700	*†Atlanta	32	32	31	31
1,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	8	6	8
930	Big L. D. Co..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
3,700	*†Booth	52	52	51	52
200	Braden Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
980	Butte & So. Z.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝
1,500	Caledonia	87	88	86	87
3,500	†Cashboy	6	6	5	5
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Con. Ver. U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Dia. Black B..	2	3	2	3
4,000	†Emma Copper.	37	39	37	39
200	†Florence	50	50	50	50
500	So dif'd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	*†Goldf'd Mer.	23	23	22	22
20	Greene-Can....	40	40	40	40
1,850	*Iron Blossom.	75	75	73	74
4,500	Jumbo Exten..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	Kennecott Cop.	83⅝	83⅝	82	82
200	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	*†Kewanas	14	14	14	14
100	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Lone Star....	6	6	6	6
600	Magma Copper	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
800	†McK.-Darragh	21	21	20	21
800	†Majestic M..	76	76	75	75
600	*Montana Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	*†Mother Lode	27	27½	26	26½
2,700	Nevada Hills..	21	21	18	20
1,000	New Ut. Bing.	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
1,500	*†Oro	8½	8½	8	8
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
2,000	*†Silver Pick..	11	11	11	11
400	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	*†Success M...	95	97	95	97
2,600	†Super. M. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
554	Ton. Ext.....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
550	†Ton. Merger..	37	37	36	36
1,985	Ton. Mining...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,200	Tri-Bullion....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Tuolumne C....	½	½	½	½
8,500	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†W. E. Con....	73	73	68	69

BONDS.

$45,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117⅝	117⅝	117	117
$82,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s..	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109¼

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 23. Bid.	Asked.	July 22. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14½	15	14½	15
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine....	1¾	2	1¾	2
International Motors.	18	19	18	19
Int. Motors pf.....	42	44	42	44
International Nickel.	158	162	159	162
Inter. Nickel pf.....	103	105	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
K. S. T new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Sh....	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transportation.	16½	17	16½	17
Wayland Oil & Gas...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17	18½	17	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	85	87	85	87
Wabash w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a).....	42	44	42	44
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Chile Copper.....	19½	19¾	19¼	19⅝
Howe Sound.....	8	8¼	8	8¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Yukon Gold Mines...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s.....	74	74½	74	74½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101	102
*American Light & Traction..	310	315
†American Light & Traction pf..	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	52	58
*American Gas & Electric.....	95	97
*American Gas & Electric pf....	46	48
American Power & Light.....	58	62
American Power & Light pf.....	79	82
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf...	62	68
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf....	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.....	52	54
Colorado Power.....	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L....	85	86
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	78	80
Dayton Power & Light.....	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric Con..	93¼	93¾
Electric Bond Deposit pf....	65	66
†Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	74	77
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf....	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	70	90
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	46	50
Northern States Power.....	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.....	102	103⅝
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83½	85½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	57	63
Southern California Edison.....	70	73
Southern California Edison pf....	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	25	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	25	35
United Light & Rys.....	39	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	61½	63½
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf.....	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

"MUNITIONS SUPPLIES."

A large modern manufacturing plant in the Middle West, well equipped for machine work, structural and plate steel, and wood work, has a few presses, subject to prior sale, shop facilities available for special work of that character. Box E., Times, 2 Rector St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Cons Power, a. 20 flat 107	107	107	107	
80	Cons.Power pf. s. 30 flat....113	113	113	113	
57	Mer.-M. Bank.	28	28	28	28
50	Ner. Central.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
25	Western Bank.	87	87	87	87

BONDS.

$1,000	Ana. & F. 5s..	98⅛	98¼	98¼	98⅛
2,000	A. C. Lv. cv. 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
700	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L....	95½	95½	95½	95½
10,000	Cons. Pr 4½s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Davison Ch. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	State Md.4s,'27	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s...	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
2,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s..	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
600	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s, small	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Ahmsek	95	96	95	96
2,108	Alaska	34½	34⅞	33¾	34⅝
50	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Aliouez	54	54	54	54
120	Amalgamated .	72	72½	72	72½
2,910	Amer. Zinc...	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56¼
17	Anaconda	69	69	68	68
100	Butte & Sup..	3	3	3	3
938	Butte & Sup..	71⅛	71⅛	70¼	70¼
75	Cal. & Ariz...	63¾	63¾	63⅝	63⅝
6	Cal. & Hecla..	560	560	560	560
10	Chino	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
150	Cop. Range...	55¼	55¼	55	55
190	East Butte...	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
120	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
30	Granby	84	84	83	83
426	Greene Can....	40¼	41	40	40¼
10	Hancock	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Island Creek..	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
55	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Lake	15	15	15	15
50	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
95	Mass. Con....	11½	11¾	11½	11½
125	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4	4
150	Miami	27	27	27	27
810	Michigan	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	New Arcadian.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
10	New Idria	5	5	5	5
215	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
295	North Butte...	30¾	30¾	30½	30½
180	North Lake....	2	2	1¾	2
25	Osceola	81	81	80	80
253	Pond Creek....	17	17	16¾	16¾
30	Quincy	84	84	84	84
100	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
115	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
863	South Lake....	7	7	6¾	7
11	St. M. Land...	56½	56½	50	56
600	Sup. & Boston.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	Superior Cop..	27	27	27	27
45	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
2,300	Trinity	50c	50c	49c	49c
25	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
870	U. S. Smelt...	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
23	U. S. Sm. pf..	46½	46½	46½	46½
445	Utah Apex....	7	7	6¾	7
120	Utah Consolid.	13¾	13¾	13	13
15	Utah Cop.....	66¼	66⅝	66	66
25	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Wolverine	60¾	61	60¼	60¼
115	Wyandotte ..	55c	60c	55c	60c

RAILROADS.

8	Bos. & Albany.	180	180	179	179
15	Boston Elev...	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼
182	Boston & Me..	22	22	21	22
5	Concord & M..	92	92	92	92
25	Fitchburg pf..	62	64¼	62	64¼
25	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	57½	57½	57½	57½
10	Sea. Air Line.	12	12	12	12
70	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	51½	51½	51½	51½
80	Am. A. C. pf..	94	94	94	94
10	Am. Loco.....	52½	52½	52½	52½
60	Am. P. Sew. pf.	10½	10½	16	16
25	Am. Sugar....	109	109¼	109	109¼
60	Am. Sugar pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
895	Am. T. & T....	121⅝	121¾	121½	121¾
68	Am. Woolen pf.	84¾	85	84¾	84¾
435	A.G. & W.I.pf.	26	26	25½	26
20	Edison	236	236	236	236
41	Gen. Electric.	170	170	170	170
137	Mass. Gas....	90¾	90¾	90	90
10	Mass. Gas. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
5	McElwaia pf..	99	99	99	99
60	Swift & Co....	114¼	114¼	114	114
18	United Fruit .	134½	135	134½	135
238	Un. S. Mach. pf.	50¾	51	50½	50½
531	U. S. Steel....	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64
2	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¼	111	111¼
19	West. Union..	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
4,000	A.G. & W.I.5s.	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Swift 5s.....	96	96	96	96
5,000	U. Fruit 4½s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 23.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.75	.80	La Rose....	.44	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McKin-Dar	.20	.23
Bingham..	.9	0⅝	M of Am...	2¼	2½
Begole	.90	.95	Majestic...	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.25	.27	Mex Met...	.21	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.30	Nev-Doug.	.67	.70
Chief Con.	.94	.98	New Baltic	3¼	3⅜
Con Cop..	1⅞	1¾	N Cornelia	6¾	7
Brown Res	.50	.60	Ohio. Cop.	.20	.21
Calaveras.	1⅝	1¾	O Dom Scra	1¾	7½
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1⅜
Cortez	.40	.60	Rlker-Hog.	6½	6⅝
Cham Cop.	6	8	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	4	6	S W Miami	1	1¼
Dav-Daly..	1½	1¾	Stewart M	1¼	1½
Eagle & B	1⅝	1¾	Ton Min..	5¼	5½
Ist Nat C.	2¼	2½	Utah Met.	3¾	4
Gold Con.	1⅝	1⅞	U Verde E.	6¾	7
Houghton..	8¼	8½	Ventura ..	12½	12⅝
Iron Blos..	.70	.75	Yukon G..	2⅛	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,935	Chi. Pneu. Tool	57	68	57	67
80	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	19	19	19	19
11	Com. Edison...	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛
85	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
25	Quaker Oats pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
120	Sears-Roe. com.	147	147½	146½	147½
1,444	Stew.-Warner ..	66	66	65½	66
55	Swift	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10	Union Carbide..	148	148	148	148
165	Un. Carbide rts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞

BONDS.

$15,000	Chi. Tel. 5s..	100½	100½	100¼	100½
10,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
9,000	Morris 4½s...	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
16,000	Swift 5s.....	96¼	96¼	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alliance Ins...	17	17	17	17
100	American Can	57	57	57	57
10	Am. Gas N. J.	101	101	101	101
50	Am. Milling...	6	6	6	6
50	Am. Smelting.	77¾	77¾	77⅜	77⅜
2	Am. Smelt. pf.	106½	108¼	106½	106½
1,885	Baldwin Loco..	75⅞	77½	75⅞	77
485	Cambria, Steel	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½
233	Elec. Storage.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
300	Erie	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	67	67	67	67
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
420	Lake Superior.	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
5	Lehigh Navig.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
5	Lehigh Valley.	71	71	71	71
120	L. V. Tran. pf.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30
8	Lit. Schuylkill	52	52	52	52
45	Minehill	55	55	55	55
102	Mo. Pacific...	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
20	Nevada C	14	14¼	14	14½
404	Penna. R.	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53⅝
6	Penn. Salt ..if.	87½	87½	87½	87½
18	Penn. Steel pf.	71	71	71	71
1,009	Phila. Co. pf.	38	38½	38	38½
1	Phila. R. T. st.	8	8	8	8
357	Ton. Belmont.	3½	3⅞	3½	3½
1,245	Ton. Mining..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
20	Tenn. Copper..	37	37	37	37
40	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
141	Unit. Gas Imp.	83½	83½	83¼	83½
10	Unit. Gas. N.J.	222	222	222	222
3,000	U. S. Steel....	63¾	64⅛	63¼	64
100	Westm'l. Coal	61	61	61	61
890	Wm. Cramp & Sons	67	67	66½	66¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Am.G. & E.5s	85¾	85¾	85½	85½
1,000	Ba. Lo. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
10,000	L. V. con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
14,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s. 1960	108	108	107¾	107¾
3,000	P. R. R. g. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phil. Co. c. 5s.	80	80	80	80
3,000	Phil. Elec. 4s.	79	79½	79	79
5,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Reading g. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P..	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Caney Riv. Gas	23	23	23	23
10	Cruc. Steel pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
350	Colum. G. & E.	12	12	11¾	11⅞
10	Harbison-Wlker..	48	48	48	48
20	La Belle Iron.	35½	35½	35½	35½
25	Okla. N. Gas..	63	63	63	63
200	Pitts. Coal....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Pitts. P. Glass.	105½	105½	105½	105½
159	Pure Oil.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
2,400	San Toy.....	15	16	15	16
35	West'gh's El..	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
800	West'gh's E.. pf.	½	½	½	½
45	West'gh's A.B.	132½	132½	132½	132½

BONDS.

$2,500	Pitts C. deb. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is requesting holders of these bonds to send their names and amount of holdings to E. C. Granbery, 56 William Street, secretary of the committee.

Harry Raphael, treasurer of the Central Leather Company, has been elected a Director of the Emerson Phonograph Company, to succeed Miles R. Bracewell, resigned.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines in May had net earnings of $261,877, an increase of $180,117 over the same month last year. The increase for the five months of this year is $1,044,150.

COTTON UP 10 POINTS IN A STEADY MARKET

Prices Advance, Notwithstanding Favorable Weather Reports from the Belt.

EMBARGO RUMOR DISCUSSED

Trade Hardly Expects Great Britain to Carry Out Altruistic Suggestion.

Cotton was generally steady yesterday and prices moved upward on an average of 8 to 10 points. This steadiness resulted largely from recent covering which continued in spite of the fact that weather conditions were generally favorable. There was no precipitation of importance. A few light showers fell in parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and there was a trace of rain in southwest Texas. Maximum temperatures in Texas were around 99 degrees.

The crop accounts are conflicting. For instance, quite a number of complaints are coming from Alabama, but these are mixed with a fairly large proportion of very optimistic advices. A letter received from a farmer in Montgomery County, Ala., said that in spite of the fact that little fertilizer was used, the writer had a crop 25 per cent. better than last season. A local firm yesterday made public crop reports from Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The average of these advices was considered most encouraging, although the usual conflict of favorable and unfavorable outlook was quite notable.

The trade yesterday gave considerable discussion to the suggestion that Great Britain might put cotton on the contraband list and consider the purchase of 3,000,000 bales, or thereabouts, to offset the deficit in Austro-German consumption caused by the blockade of the Allies. A local firm, commenting upon the proposal, said:

"It is an unprecedented undertaking and strikes us as Utopian and altruistic. These, however, are unprecedented times and although we do not expect England to enter upon such an undertaking it is well enough to consider what might happen if it should be attempted."

The San Antonio Express says that a large yield of cotton in southwest Texas is already assured, notwithstanding the plans of diversification which have gradually increased the output of grain and feed crops, because of the new ground under cultivation and the favorable season.

The into-sight for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, was 73,668 bales, against 14,053 last year. The total for the season, 15,071,000, against 14,831,000 last year.

Spinners' takings for the week were 261,000 bales, against 152,000 for the same week last year. Exports for the week were 42,000, against 30,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 10 points advance; 9.25c. for middling uplland. The range of contract prices (closing steady) was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.90	8.52	.....	8.80@8.82
Oct.	9.29	9.15	9.23@9.24	9.15@9.16
Dec.	9.57	9.44	9.51@9.52	9.43@9.44
Jan.	9.68	9.55	9.62@9.63	9.53@9.54
March	9.86	9.82	9.85@9.87	9.77@9.79
May	10.07	10.01	10.05@10.06	9.98@9.99

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,474	611	222
New Orleans.....	693	1,417	67
Mobile	430	5	..
Savannah.....	10	1,036	826
Charleston	11	22	..
Wilmington	283	74	..
Norfolk	20	177

MRS. LAWRENCE WINS PINKNEY WILL SUIT

Court of Appeals Decides Life Beneficiaries Shall Be Given Preference.

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINED

Judges Decide Plaintiff Is Entitled to Income from Time of Miss Pinkney's Death.

A decision, the importance of which is far reaching in will cases, has just been returned by the Court of Appeals at Albany in reference to the litigation over the estate left by Miss Mary G. Pinkney. The Court of Appeals held that, where a person leaves unproductive property with an imperative power in the executors named in the will to sell it and invest the proceeds in a trust for life, the life beneficiaries are entitled to interest in lieu of income from the time of the death of the testator, although through the delay of the executors in selling or inability to sell the unproductive property no income has been actually earned.

Left Several Millions.

Miss Pinkney, at the time of her death in Decemebr, 1908, owned about eight or ten million dollars unimproved, unproductive real estate in this city. She left this estate to the children of her half-brother, Thomas Watt. Those children were Commodore Archibald Watt, Thomas L. Watt, Grace Watt, and Mrs. Julia Morris Curtiss, who is now the wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence.

Miss Pinkney gave Archibald Watt and Thomas L. Watt their shares outright. She gave Miss Watt half of her share outright, but put the other half in trust for her. All of Mrs. Lawrence's share was put in trust for her. In the will the executors were given an imperative power to sell the real estate and invest the proceeds, and pay the income on their share to Miss Watt and Mrs. Lawrence.

The executors, instead of exercising the power of sale promptly, held off from selling in the hope that they would strike a better real estate market, which unfortunately did not arrive. After three or four years they sold enough property so that they could pay to the trustees for Mrs. Lawrence about $775,000, but still left unsold some millions of dollars of unproductive property. The original executors, Thomas L. Watt and Curtis B. Pierce, died, and ex-Congressman Littlefield of Maine, but who has since died, was appointed administrator.

The Lincoln Trust Company and Adolpho H. Fischer, President of the North River Savings Bank, were appointed trustees for that part of the estate that Mrs. Lawrence was interested in. As soon as the money in the hands of the trustees was invested, and commenced paying interest, the trustees paid this income to Mrs. Lawrence, but Mrs. Lawrence, through her counsel, Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, insisted that Mrs. Lawrence was entitled to interest on the real value or her share of the estate from the time of Miss Pinkney's death, although no interest or income was actually earned. The point involved in that claim had never been fully decided in this State. Mrs. Lawrence's counsel brought suit for her, in the Supreme Court of New York, against the administrator, the trustees, and everybody interested in the estate.

Justice Greenbaum Sustained

The matter came up before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, Mrs. Lawrence's counsel, took the position that their allegation was supported by the authorities in England and in Massachusetts, where a similar question had arisen, and was in accordance with the principles laid down by Chancellor Walworth in this State, in an early case, which, however, did not require the decision of the exact question before Justice Greenbaum.

Justice Greenbaum decided in favor of Mrs. Lawrence. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, which unanimously reversed Justice Greenbaum. Mrs. Lawrence then appealed to the Court of Appeals, which unanimously reversed the Appellate Division and sustained Justice Greenbaum.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, which was written by Judge Hiscock and concurred in by six other members of the court, including Chief Judge Bartlett, goes thoroughly and fully into every point.

The principal point which moved the Court of Appeals to decide as it did was the fact that in trusts for life the life beneficiaries, as a rule, are nearer to the testator than those to whom the estate is given after the death of the life beneficiary. The court recognized the fact that men often give only life estates, and not the entire property, to their daughters or others for whose future they are solicitous, because of their great desire to assure the safety of the life beneficiary. The court therefore reasoned that it would be unfair not to give the life beneficiary, especially where he or she was a person who had been very near to the testatrix, income from the time of the death of the testator, and that it would be wrong to favor the remote beneficiary at the expense of the nearer beneficiary. So that no injustice would be done, the value of the property on which interest will be allowed will be determined by the amount that it is eventually sold for.

As the rate of interest to be paid to Mrs. Lawrence will be fixed by the rate that money properly invested would have brought, the Court of Appeals decided that upon proper inquiry that rate should be fixed by the Supreme Court.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bowron Compact Realty Co., Inc., Edward L Parris. Ogle Riley—Richard C Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Scholle Alexander—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Rose Tailoring Co—James O Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Agnes W Evans Maria Duggan—John S Heep. National Park Bank Abraham Heyman—Emmett F Smith.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Bridgman Forbin Realty & Hld Co—Edward D Dowling. Kolloff Gordes—Edgar Hirschberg.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Honorable mention: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—M. Fiaschetti, Shield 208, D. B. Patrol—J. C. Caspers, Shield 4,843, 5 I. D.; H. Seligman, Shield 6,810, 5 Prec. Commendation: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—A. Capone, Shield 206, D. B. Excellent Police Duty: Act. Det. Sergt., First Grade—C. Thomson, Shield 250, D. B. Arrested one George Hemaras, for the murder of one Diamantis Constantinous, on April 6, 1914, at 132 Manhattan Street.

Placed on roll of honor: The name of Bicycle Patrol. R. A. Webster, Shield 3,868, 31 Prec., (killed by an automobile May 31, 1915, while on duty at the Queensboro Bridge.)

Transfers and Assignments—Lieuts., 5:50 P. M., July 22: F. McCarrick, 15, to Det. Bu. 4 P. M., July 24: W. H. Van Keuren, Boiler Squad, to 21; F. J. Mott, Marine Div., to Boiler Squad, in command; T. F. O'Connor, Marine Div., assigned in command Subdivision B, (temporarily in command Subdivs. A and B, to 8 A. M., July 25.) Sergts. W. A. Gargan, 31, assigned to Queensboro Bridge; J. F. Flynn, 89, to 31, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued. Patrol, H. J. Young, 167, to 168, mounted duty; W. C. Culbertson, 163, motor cycle duty; E. T. Cody and P. J. Doody, 168, from mounted to motor cycle duty; E. Lauchards, 170 to 168, mounted duty; J. J. Killen, C. M. Smythe, and N. T. Nelson, 171, motor cycle duty. (Mutual.) 4 P. M., July 24: Patrol, T. Dolan, 149, to 172; W. Myer, 172, to 149.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. A. L. Duffy, 149, to C. O., duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 26; Motor Cycle Patrol. H. F. Breanan, 42, to C. O., duty as messenger, 5 days, 4 P. M. July 22; Patrol. H. Hufnagel, 69, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, Bronx Branch, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25; J. F. Shevlin and J. E. Ryan, 14, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25. To C. O. duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 24; M. O'Callaghan, 149; C. J. Ellsworth, 162; J. Martin, 159; P. P. McDermott, 162.

Sick Leave: Patrol. H. Koenig, 1, 60 days, 8 A. M. July 25.

Fines Imposed: Patrol. J. J. Cullen, 22, (charge preferred while attached to 63,) (improper patrol, in conversation with patrolman,) 6 days; F. W. Conklin, 31, (loitering with a patrolman, failed to prevent persons from trespassing on grass,) 2 days, (absent from special post, coming from recreation pier,) 2 days; C. Schneider, 32, (absent without leave,) 2 days.

Charge Dismissed: Sergt. J. H. Nestor, 28, (failed to maintain proper performance of patrol by members of force assigned to him.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Mon., July 26, to complete their course in the automobile school: Fire. 1st Gr. G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; Fire. 2d Gr., W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211; Fire. 2d. Gr. P. Behrmann, Jr., H. & L., 123.

Fined: Eng. of Str. A. Valentine, Eng. 294, $5 for loss of badge.

Suspended, 8 A. M., July 22: Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. A. Ferrick, H. & L., 20.

Reprimanded: Fire. 1st Gr. C. L. Husson, Eng. 18, absence without leave; Fire. 1st Gr. T. A. Broderick, Eng. 18, same.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 3d Gr. J. R. O'Keefe, Eng. 33, reckless driving; Fire. 2d Gr. C. R. Nagle, Eng. 54, same.

Dismissed from Dept., 8 A. M., July 24: Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Fagan, Eng. 25, absence without leave.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. J. McLaughlin, No. 3, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Lieut. G. Tritenbach, Eng. 12, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire. 1st gr., W. B. Frost, Eng. 54, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire. 1st gr., J. J. Lyons, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Eng. of St. P. Flink, Jr., Eng. 17, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 24; Fire. 2d gr., L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Capt. T. J. Dunn, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Capt. P. Murphy, Eng. 23, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; Eng. of St. T. B. Davis, Jr., Eng. 270, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire., 1st gr. R. Baade, Eng. 211, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 26.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAKER, Mrs. MALVINA L., (Dec. 12, 1914;) net estate, $222,544: Margaret B. Harrison, daughter, $66,417; Emma B. Richardson, daughter, $65,557; Carrie B. Lefferts, daughter, $65,522; Thomas C. Richardson, Jr., grandson, $5,000; May M. Harrison, granddaughter, $10,047; Mary Lefferts Rawls, granddaughter, $5,000; Marshall C. Lefferts, Jr., grandson, $5,000. Assets: 39 East 38th St., appraised $77,500; deposits, $241; mortgages, $5,985; stocks and bonds, $142,637; furniture, $4,905; jewelry and wearing apparel, $1,930. Larger holdings of bonds were: Long Island R. R., $21,200; Central R. R. of New Jersey, $47,000; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, $20,100; Richmond & Danville R. R., $20,000; Oregon Short Line R. R., $10,700.

BREWSTER, Mrs. GEORGIA BROWN, widow of Frederick Gillette Brewster, (Dec. 23, 1906;) net estate, $11,505; Elizabeth Hutchings, niece, principal beneficiary, receiving $5,662; rest of estate passed to twelve relatives. Assets: Deposits, $32; received from estate of Ulysses B. Brewster, deceased, $13,536; personalty, $713; stock, $12.

OSBORN, Mrs. CAROLINE ALLEN, (Jan. 6, 1915;) net estate, $94,246; William R. Osborn, husband, beneficiary. Assets: L. West 82d St., appraised at $29,000; deposits, $17,186; personalty, $2,210; stocks and bonds, $49,200.

PROAL, Mrs. Ermina J., (July 6, 1914;) net estate, $804,549: Pierre Alexis Proal, son, given $352,373; Mrs. Martha M. Woodruff, daughter-in-law, bequests amounting to $10,845 and life estate in $95,593; Harry A. Woodruff, grandson, $95,592; Mrs. Madelon Proal, daughter-in-law, $3,896; Sarah A. Clemons, sister, $6,250; Henry B. Adsit, brother, $5,000; Arthur B. Proal, stepson, $5,000. Assets: Equity $35,000 in 30 E. 52d St., appraised at $125,000; deposits, $33,098; household furniture, $7,098; furs, $1,760; jewelry, $13,840; silverware, $1,150; an auto, $1,200; clothing and apparel, $400; stocks and bonds, $587,398. Larger holdings: 1,900 shares Union Carbide Co., appraised at $288,000; 1,000 shares United Shoe Machinery Co., appraised at $58,750; 725 shares Bridgeport Gas Light Co., appraised at $108,908; 500 shares U. S. Steel common, $30,937; 700 shares N. Y. Air Brake Co., $42,000; 200 shares Great Northern pf., $24,900, and 200 shares Chicago Southern Ry. pf., $12,500. Bulk of estate came to decedent as residuary legatee under the will of A. B. Proal, deceased.

RICE, HENRY, dry goods merchant, (June 7, 1914,) net estate, $247,907; Mrs. Rachel Rice, widow, given life estate in $214,507, and Sophie Oppenheimer, niece, $3,000; remainder estate of Mrs. Rachel Rice passes to three sons, three daughters, four grandchildren, and a daughter-in-law. Assets: Deposits, $1,216; insurance, $3,300; personalty, $300; stocks and bonds, $262,861. Largest holdings: 800 shares stock of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., common; Missouri Corporation, $80,000, and 1,800 shares pf. stock of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., $180,000.

SAGER, WILLIAM, (June 18, 1914,) net estate, $34,984; Carrie P. Sager and William Sager, daughter, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $5,000, in 423 W. 39 St., appraised at $15,000; interest in 18 lots W. 87 St., Coney Island, $6,250; deposits, $9,196; personalty and mortgages, $13,996; stocks, $1,784.

SEWARD, GEORGE F., of East Orange, N. J., (Nov. 20, 1910,) entire personal estate, $78,553. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks appraised at $49,631; net, $22,213. Mrs. Kate Seward, widow, beneficiary.

SMITH, JOSEPH B., (Feb. 20, 1912,) net estate, $44,102; Mrs. Edna L. Smith, widow, given $14,700; Elsie Lee Smith, minor daughter, $20,400. Assets: Deposits, $2,444; insurance, $3,000; stocks, $2,700; interest in firm of Smith & Holden, 311 Washington St., $38,921; jewelry, $80.

STOEHR, LOUISE, (April 2, 1910,) net estate, $7,781: Charles F. Stoehr, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,274; notes and personalty, $4,862.

VALENTINE, JEANNE AYCRIGG, (June 14, 1913,) (supplemental report.)

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CORCORAN, BRIDGET, (June 25;) personalty, $2,170; all to nephew, Michael J. Malloy.

ELLIS, JOHANNA, (July 8;) personalty, $6,000; brother, James Ellis, gets $3,000 if he is found within two years, otherwise that sum goes to the parish priest of Newtonbarry, County Wexford, Ireland; $500 each to the Rev. Mgr. Denis J. McMahon and the Rev. Henry A. Judge; Miss Ann Barret gets trunk and contents; rest to Franciscan Fathers in the Holy Land.

MASKELL, MARY E., (April 18;) personalty, $900; about $650 to daughter, Mildred Guldon.

MORITZ, MOSES, (July 17;) personalty, over $10,000; all to widow, Regina, for life, then to children.

TALLMAN, MARY B., (June 19;) personalty, $2,600; about $1,000 each to nieces, Clara L. McMullen and Annie M. Cary; $50 each to sister, Carrie F. Mead, and great-niece, Sophia W. Eames.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Special Schools has recommended that provisions be made for a class at the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Trustees of the Leake and Watt's Orphan House have made a request for the assignment of four teachers in lieu of participation in the General School Fund at $15 per capita. The pay of these teachers would be $2,880. The institution now receives $1,320 for 88 pupils. The difference in cost would be $1,560.

The Committee on Buildings has submitted to the Committee on Finance estimates for general repairs, furniture, pianos, matcrials, special items, and equipment of special activities. They are now being analyzed.

Contracts for $10,692 have been awarded for additions, alterations, and repairs to the electric equipment in P. S. 5, 68, 103, 139, and 188, Manhattan.

Plans have been approved for the first part of new P. S. 16, Brooklyn.

The services of George O'Hanlon and Charles Wolsfeld, mechanical draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings, will be dispensed with after today for the reason that lack of work renders their further employment unnecessary.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Negotiations Pending for $1,400,000 American Tract Society Building—Nordica Home Sold at Auction —Builder Buys Long Island City Block Front—$500,000 Bedford Estate Deal.

Negotiations are said to be nearly at a closing point, it was learned yesterday, for the sale of the American Tract Society building at 150 Nassau Street, southeast corner of Spruce Street. Officials of the society admitted that a deal was pending, but besides stating that the property had been for sale for several years, said that there was nothing at the present time to report.

The property is a twenty-three-story office building, covering a plot 100.5 feet on Nassau Street by 94.6 feet on Spruce Street, and is assessed at $1,400,000, of which $850,000 is the land value. The New York Sun has just moved into the building for its new offices, occupying the basement and the second, third, fourth and fifth floors on a ten years' rental at $27,500 a year, with a renewal privilege for eleven years at $35,000.

The New York Life Insurance Company holds the mortgage on the property, and last August a $135,000 loan made by that company was recorded. It was said about two years ago that the New York Life Company had virtually taken over the management of the building. The structure was erected in 1894. The Tract Society moved its offices from the building last year to 101 Park Avenue.

A. S. White Buys Nordica Home.

On a bid of $15,978 over prior mortgages aggregating $45,000 Archibald S. White secured the home of the late Lillian Nordica, 6 and 8 West Ninth Street, in foreclosure proceedings yesterday. The property consists of a four-story structure, occupying a plot 53.9 by 93.11 feet, located about 124 feet west of Fifth Avenue. It was sold in an action brought by Harry Content to recover a mortgage judgment of $13,498. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Dreyfus Construction Company has purchased from the Seaman Construction Company a plot 50 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Seaman Avenue and 207th Street. Max Just negotiated the sale.

First Avenue Tenement Deal.

The six-story tenement at 1,957 and 1,959 First Avenue, on plot 37.6 by 100.11, between 100th and 101st Streets, has been sold by Henry Wise. The owner of record is George C. Kolbe, who took title in May, 1914.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick Rabbe, Jr., is the buyer of the three-story dwelling at 248 West Eleventh Street, reported sold recently by J. Irving Walsh for George T. Mickens. Mr. Rabbe is interested in the two adoining houses, 250 and 252, southeast corner of West Fourth Street, and now controls a plot 50 by 48.7.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Smith & Phelps purchased from the Kingsley Contracting Company a five-story apartment occupying a plot 55 by 104, on the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and 163d Street. In part payment the buyer gave the property at 507 East Eighty-fourth Street. The aggregate value of the properties was about $85,000.

Buys L. I. City Block Front.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold the block front, 200 by 100, on the south side of Van Deventer Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, Long Island City. The purchaser, Daniel J. Lahey, will improve it with four-story apartments. Mr. Lahey for a number of years has been an active building operator in the Bronx.

New Yorker Buys $500,000 Estate.

The estate of Percy Pyne Lewis at Bedford, Westchester County, has been sold to a New York City client of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company. The property consists of about 265 acres improved with a residence and numerous outhouses. It was held at about $500,000.

Oil Company Buys at Elizabeth.

The Galena-Signal Oil Company has purchased the property of the Atlantic Reduction Company at Elizabeth, N. J. It is on the west side of South Front Street, adjoining the right-of-way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Burton Thompson & Co. were the brokers, and it is the third purchase made, through the same brokers in that section during the last two months by the Galena-Signal Oil Company.

Staten Island.

At Hillcrest Park Cornelius G. Kolff has sold two plots on Ocean View Place to an investor, who will erect a dwelling.

William H. Jackson sold for Edward A. Fritzsche his farm at Richmond, Staten Island, to John Stevenson of Tompkinsville.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented the store at 1,207 Broadway to Wolff's Shirt Shops.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for the Mayfield Construction Company to the F. K. James Company, druggists, the store at 2,692 Broadway, on the northeast corner of 103d Street and Broadway, for a term of years.

Charles B. Walker has leased for Charles Burkelmaan the upper floors of 24 Sullivan Street to the New York Shoe Polisher's Union Supply Company.

Country House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased a house at Locust Valley for Mrs. Stewart to L. Gordon Hamersley.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Mrs. J. D. Franklin her cottage in Twflight Park, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains, to Miss L. G. Solari.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased at Ridgewood, N. J., for the Minwix Company, the dwelling at 60 Walthery Avenue to Arthur H. Jones; for William B. Haight the residence 159 Prospect Street to J. Irving Crane, and for the Smith-Singer Company the dwelling at 376 Doremus Avenue to James G. Orr.

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River Edge Manor is located one block east of the station, seventeen miles from New York City, on the New York and New Jersey branch of the Erie Railroad, north of Hackensack.

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By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.8x99.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry M. Content against the Securities Co. et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due on judgment, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $45,000; to A. S. White for $60,978.

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Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x—.172d St, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due on judgment, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317; to the plaintiff for $100.

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176th St, n s, 119.12 ft e of Marmion Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.11x98.10; Kirwan Building Co., Alexander Kirchels, 3,114 3d Av, President, owner; Tremont Achitectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$60,000

Spuyten Duyvil Road, w s, 200.19 ft s of 238th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Mrs. Kate McCann, 64 East 128th St, owner; Hahneman & Younkheere, 3,320 Bailey Av, architects; cost.....$2,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

103d St, 96 West, to a five-story office building; Mrs. E. A. Ashman, 2,030 Broadway, owner; W. H. Gompert, 171 Madison Av, architect; cost.....$2,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 203, w s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 25x66.8; Moritz Gruenstein to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg $33,000,) July 13; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St.....$1

CORNELIA ST, 33, n s, 80.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Joseph P. Zurla to Teresa Zurla, his mother, 157 East 33d St, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....Gift

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, s w corner of Water St, 78.6x41.6x79.1x50.8; Giuseppe Lavallo to Salvatore Lavallo, 25 State St, Brooklyn, and another, two-thirds parts, (mtg $24,500,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,888

2D ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 19.6x57.5; 2d St, n s, 19.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.2x57.8; Lewis S. Chanler, Barrytown, N. Y., to Claus R. and C. Co., Inc., 32 Liberty St, e s, all liens, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D ST, n s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 20.2x57.5; Winthrop A. Chanler, Genesee, N. Y., to Claus R. and C. Co., Inc., 32 Liberty St, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, e s, 97.8 ft n of 4th St, 19x74.3x 19x72.10; Joseph P. Zurla to Teresa Zurla, his mother, 157 East 33d St, all liens, July 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....Gift

11TH ST, 248 West, s s, 35.3 ft e of 4th St, 16.9x48.7; Caroline H. Schoonmaker to Frederick Rabbe, Jr., 3,476 Broadway, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 612 and 614 East, s s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 50x22, Sarah Penrick to Eta Steckler, 234 McKibben St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,100,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.$100

22D ST, 136 and 138 West, s s, 362.10 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9; Marie F. Powell, guardian, to Robert & Irwin Powell Co., Inc., 67 Wall St, (mtg $90,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Thomas L. Feitner, 67 Wall St..$4,000

80TH ST, 321 East, n s, 236.1 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Louis M. Schaefer to Nicola Bressel, 239 West 103d St, all title, all liens; attorney, Hy. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

42D ST, 202 West, s s, 20 ft w of 7th Av, 20x49.4; Timothy F. Paddell to Julia M. Paddell, 371 West 23d St, (mtg $41,000,) all liens, April 17.....$1

42D ST, 208 West, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x49.4; Same to Elizabeth A. Paddell, 371 West 23d St, April 17.....$1

81ST ST, s s, 360 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 102.2; Jonas E. Reinthaler to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, July 15; attorneys, M. S. & S., 52 William St.....$100

103D ST, 115 to 119 East, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 45x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co. to Noah W. Bresler, 277 Park Av, and another, h and s, all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 135 and 137 East, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 100.11 x s 86.9 x s 0.1 x w 17.10 x s 100.10 to street x e 44.7 to beginning; Ignatz and Clara Roth to Arthur D. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, all liens, June 28; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn to Ignatz Roth, 102 West 121st St, (mtg $45,000,) all liens, June 28.....$1

138TH ST, 127 West, n s, 305 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Herman Benedict to Morris Freunderlich, 28 West 127th St; Ida Blumenkrohn, 790 Riverside Drive, and Louis Benedict, 2,460 7th St, each 1-3 part, (mtgs $19,500 and $5,000,) Dec. 29, 1914; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, 291 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Benjamin J. Weil to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b and s, all liens, July 20; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, b and s, all liens, July 20.....$100

142D ST, 537 West, n s, 195 ft e of Broadway, runs n 80x w 20x n 20x e 50x s 99.11 to street x w 30 to beginning; William Gamble Realty Co. to William Kuhn, 586 West 142d St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Thomas F. Kane, 69 Wall St.....$100

161ST ST, 576 West, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 72x99.11; William Kuhn to William Gamble Realty Co., 292 Washington St, (mtg $80,000,) all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Pressure is relatively low on the South Atlantic Coast and over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and it is high elsewhere. Storm centres are charted over Nebraska and the Florida Peninsula, but they are of only moderate intensity.

Showers have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in Florida, the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys and the southern plateau region. Fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country.

Temperatures continue below the seasonal average generally east of the Rockies, and they are high for the season over the west plateau and in the Pacific States. Temperatures above 100 degrees were again reported from the interior of California.

Indications are that showers are probable in Florida, the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, Northern New York, and Northern New England. Fair weather will prevail elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Saturday and Sunday, although it will become unsettled Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England.

Moderate temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next several days.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, moderate temperature Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy; somewhat lower temperature in north portion.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably followed by local showers and cooler Saturday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy; probably local showers and somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	66	62	4 P. M.	89	66
9 A. M.	66	63	6 P. M.	72	66
9 P. M.	74	69	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	82	73	11 P. M.	74	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
3:15—207 E. 44 St.; Isaac Straistein.	Not given
6:05—Front of 808 W. 45 St., (auto truck,) Commercial Delivery Co.	Slight
8:10—295 3 Av., Nat'l Lodging House.	$50
8:40—24-26 Montgomery St., Soloma Charmes & Bros.	Slight
9:35—224 E. 102 St., Abraham Levens.	Slight
10:00—1,742 Bathgate Av., A. Rosenberg.	Slight
P.M.	
12:40—646 Lenox Av., Henry Schwartz.	Slight
12:50—2-4 Rutgers Pl., Jacob Bass & others.	Slight
1:30—188 E. 117 St., Julius Friedman & Barney Kramer	Slight
1:35—Front of 416 E. 44 St., (auto,) United Dressed Beef Co	$500
2:00—120 E. 124 St., city	Slight
2:55—21 W. 98 St., M. Sullivan.	Slight
4:10—2,193-5 Av.; Jordan L. Mott Estate.	Slight
4:50—82 Ludlow St.; Dr. Levine.	Slight
5:20—161 W. 54 St.; R. L. Rudinsky.	$40
7:30—83 Willett St.; A. Laderman.	$200
7:40—218 E. 107 St.; J. Rosorio.	Slight
8:30—61 St. & 3 Av.; (auto,) H. Lupzne.	$25
8:45—324 E. 92 St.; Schlesinger & Eisenberg	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The lists for City Court attendant have been merged, and appointments are now being made from a general list, embracing all of the boroughs, instead of from the two-division list, as heretofore. This is due to the consolidation of the Magistrates' Courts, which became effective this month under a new law. Appointments will be made according to the order of percentage on the merged lists.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 and 19 an examination for teacher in the Philippines. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. Candidates will be examined on thesis, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology, English, history and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and science of teaching, experience, training, and fitness.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—" A Significant Arrest." 8 P. M.—" The Worst Thing in New York." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. HALL, Leader.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. John M. Vander Meulen.

Christian Sciences.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During July, Sunday evening services are held at the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Churches only.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., RALPH W. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M., MARK A. MAY.

Song Service on the Church Steps at 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11, Mr. MARSHALL. 8, Hampton Male Quartet, Gaul's "Holy City," by St. Andrew's Quartet: "The Storm at Sea." Dr. Robyn; 'Cello and Violin. Illus. Hymns.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Sears.

AT THE HOTEL HILTMORE, Mrs. Mary Etheridge T. Chapin, Speaker. Sunday, 11:15, Subject: "Now Is Your Opportunity." Evening, Studio, 23 West 44th.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 117 West 87th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject: " Divine Science."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Sunday services, 11 A. M. Healing meetings Fridays, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily to the public except Sunday.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday, 11 A. M. "Subject, " THE LAW OF SUPPLY." Speaker, Miss LEILA SIMON of Cincinnati. Public Invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public Invited.

UNITY SOCIETY. 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "I Myself am Good Fortune." MONDAY AT THREE O'CLOCK, Miss Leila Simon.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. REV. LEN G. BROUGHTON, D. D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. E. Erickson, 11. Outdoor Service, 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. PAUL D. MOODY, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. (WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL Ministers: (FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

THE MIDSUMMER REVIVAL, Another week with B. FAY MILLS AT FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. 11 A. M.—" A CHRISTIAN CHRISTIAN." 8:30 P. M.—" TO YOUNG PEOPLE." 8 P. M.—" THE WRONG HEART." EVANGELISTIC SERVICES every night this week except Saturday.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 172d St. and Audubon Av., Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Quest of the Christ." 8 P. M.—Dr. W. J. Gillespie.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 and 8

WEST END Presbyterian, Amst. and 105.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 339 West 36th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free. REV. STUART L. TYSON preaches 11 A. M.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 25th. The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 24 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold Wm. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—" Perseverance of Saints." 8 P. M.—" The Light of Eternity."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meeting for worship, 11 o'clock, 50 Gramercy Park, New York.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M., Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St., N. Y.—Union Service at 11 A. M. Rev. WILLIAM W. FENN, D. D., Dean of Harvard Divinity School. The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

CAN A SPIRIT BE PHOTOGRAPHED? SEE FOR YOURSELF, PROF. EVERSON'S TENT, 146TH and AMST. AV. Stereopticon lecture on Spiritism, 8 P. M. Prof. EVERSON, Lecturer. Free to all.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Rev. George H. A. McClare will preach at 10:30 and 8 P. M.

TENT CATHEDRAL, AMSTERDAM AV., AT 113TH ST. THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th., bet. Amsterdam and Morningside Avs. — Mrs. MABLE Q. STEVENS, Sunday, 10:30, 3:30, 8 P. M., and Monday and Tuesday at 8 P. M. Noted Temperance Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M., on BOOZE, by Rev. F. F. Shoup, John Callahan, Thursday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W., near 84th. Swami Bodhananda, "Faith and Reason," 3 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA at his Summer School, "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. All welcome.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Capt. L. W. Cass, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty as Quartermaster of Ft. Robinson, Nebraska, about Aug. 5.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, Q. M. C., to Tobyhanna, Penn., on July 28, for duty with 8d Field Arty. until Aug. 6, then to his proper station.

1st Lt. H. H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., on expiration of present leave, to Western Department for duty pending arrival of 8th Cav. at San Francisco, when he will join his regiment.

Maj. P. Willis, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., Aug. 13, vice Major T. Q. Ashburn, Q. M. Corps, relieved Aug. 12.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutenichn, 27th Inf., detailed in Signal Corps, Sept. 16, will proceed about that date to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., will report on Aug. 18 to commanding officer, 2d Battn., 3d F. A., at Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty until Sept. 7, when he will resume his present duties.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. C. Buntin, M. R. C., accepted.

1st Lt. J. M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., is detailed to take the first-year course at Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, and will report there on Sept. 25, for duty.

Capt. H. McC. Snyder, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Reed Hospital for duty, relieving Capt. T. J. Leary, Medical Corps, who will go to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and by letter to commanding General, Southern Dept.

Maj. E. H. Schuls, Corps of Engineers, to Hot Springs (Ark.) Army and Navy Hospital, about Aug. 15, for treatment.

Capt. J. M. Coffin, Medical Corps, from Columbus, N. M., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty.

Following 1st Lts. of the M. R. C. to active duty, and will report to commanding officer of post specified for duty until July 26, when they will return home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Capt. L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for duty.

Capt. L. E. McAffee, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States and after 30 days' leave to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty and by letter to commanding officer, Central Department.

Capt. E. D. Kremers, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Ft. McDowell, Cal., for duty.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps Aug. 15.

2d Lt. S. Waite, 5th Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in flights from July 19.

Maj. F. A. Dale, Medical Corps, now on leave, is relieved from duty at Galveston, Tex., and after leave will proceed from Ft. Crook, Neb., to Ft. Ontario, N. Y., for duty and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. J. P. Harbeson, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Inf.

2d Lt. D. McL. McCrawford, C. A. C., from duty on U. S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringold, and after leave will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company.

Leaves: Capt. D. G. Berry, 15th Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. F. Morrison, 2d F. A., 1 months; 1st Lt. P. H. Clark, 23d Inf., 1 month and 15 days extension, and Capt. W. H. Thearle, Med. Corps, 4 months.

Navy.

Commanders: H. V. Butler, from Capt. of Port, Balboa, Canal Zone, to the Navy Dept., Aug. 1, and U. T. Holmes, from command of the Vestal to Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Lts.: G. E. Baker, the Ohio, to the Oregon, and L. M. Stevens, Oregon to Ohio.

Junior Grade Lts.: S. E. Holliday, the Fulton to aid on staff of Commander Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; R. G. Walling, the Balch, to command the Flusher; C. W. Crosse, the Missouri to the Milwaukee, and W. C. Faus, to navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mid. W. Nelson, Academy, to the Vermont Aug. 20.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne, the Vermont to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

A. Surgeon W. McKinney, M. R. C., to navy recruiting station, El Paso, Tex.

A. Paymaster F. C. Bowerfind, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1.

A. N. Constructor G. Fulton, commissioned from June 8.

Carpenters: M. C. Faber and J. A. Cook, the St. Louis, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Burrows, Paulding, Ammen, Trippe, and the Patterson, at Newport; Paducah at San Juan; Parker at New York yard; Dolphin at Gloucester; Kanawha at Balboa; Reid at Charleston; Supply at Shanghai; Hector and the Colorado at La Paz.

Sailed: Downes and O'Brien, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Cummings and Terry, Newport for Southold, L. I.; Nashville, San Juan for Santo Domingo City; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry and the Stewart, Bremerton for Sitka; Tennessee, Horta for New York; Des Moines, Mersine for Rhodes; Dupont, Portland, Me., for Nantucket; Glacier, Guaymas for San Diego; Neptune, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Hannibal, Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.; Helena, Shanghai for Nanking; Vixen, Boston for Portland, Me.; and the Denver, San Blas for Mazatlan.

The Fourth Division, Asiatic Fleet, has been abolished.

The Elfrida, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to New-Bern, N. C.

The Bailey, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to New Haven, Conn.

The Jupiter, now at Newport, ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., then Hampton Roads and return to Newport.

Coast Guard.

Captains: W. E. W. Hall, the Androscoggin, July 31, and retired from active service; R. Ridgely, Jr., commissioned Captain from June 10 and J. H. Quinan retired from active service.

Senior Capt. H. Emery, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs and Capt. C. E. Johnston appointed a board to examine papers of candidates for promotion to grade of 1st Lt.

1st Lts. T. G. Lewton, of Engineers, to the Unalga; C. C. McMillan, of Engineers, to the Golden Gate; W. L. Maxwell, of Engineers, the Mohawk, to his home and retired from active service on July 31; J. Boedeker, to the Pamlico for temporary duty; R. W. Dempwolf, from the Pamlico to Depot. 2d Lt. R. B. Hall, the Androscoggin, to the Ossipe.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Downing, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7123 Bryant.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$7,000.—Bona-fide bargain, no fake; Lincoln Road, close to Bedford Av.; beautiful neighborhood; worth $10,000; quick action imperative. Open Sundays by appointment. John Reis Co., 805 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Eight-room, detached, one-family house; all improvements; good neighborhood; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; owner leaving city. 88 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements, city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. C Jamaica, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

REFINED American family (no children) would consider renting for long term detached house vicinity St. George, provided real bargain can be had. Address L 41 Times.

Wanted to lease, private house, with garage, in Borough Park; about $1,000 yearly. L 84 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Two private dwellings to lease for a term of years; 10 rooms, bath, and laundry; verandas; rent, $75. Address Owner, 577 W. 161st St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 14th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

"Ingleside," Pauliding Manor, Near White Plains Road, Bronxville.—Genuine sacrifice; owner leaving, and if can sell immediately will refuse no reasonable offer for ten-room home, modern improvements; country surroundings; city conveniences; golf, tennis; high ground; superb view; garage, garden, fruit; $7,000, but cash talks; great opportunity. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 5430 Plaza.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.

Seven rooms, bath, range, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

Belle-Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Cresskill, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HOHN, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot, healthful surroundings, 4 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity. $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SUMMIT, N. J. — Very attractive 10-room home, finely located; rent $75 per month for 2 or 8 year lease. C 382 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY. Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Proctor, Box 29, Rutherford.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any live business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call, Tyndall; Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desire to lease, with option to buy, country place, 10 acres up; all improvements; fine outlook; within hour. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Adults desiring refined home telephone 1176 Coney Island

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

VERY ATTRACTIVE. Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, or will dispose of furniture, 4 rooms, bath, new; sacrifice; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th St., Apt. 6G.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. examine papers of candidates for promotion to grade of 1st Lt.

some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

87th, 264 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

85TH, 236 WEST.—Four and six room apartment; piano; linen; silver. O'Brien.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 607 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 842, near 123th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM, 72d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST. Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 841 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 388 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

Westchester.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park. — Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

BECKER PLEA FOR NEW TRIAL

Justice Philbin Grants an Order to Show Cause Next Monday.

WHITMAN MAY BE CALLED

W. Bourke Cockran Will Ask That Prisoner Be Brought from Death House to Testify.

CITES SULLIVAN STORY

And Affidavits Concerning Alleged "Frame-Up" of Becker as Grounds for New Trial.

W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, obtained late yesterday afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin an order directed to the District Attorney to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to becker on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The order is made returnable on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock before Supreme Court Justice John Ford. Mr. Cockran and District Attorney Perkins will make their arguments on the motion then and perhaps call witnesses.

Mr. Cockran will ask that Becker himself be called from the death house to testify. He said yesterday that Jack Rose would be cited to appear as a witness to explain why he did not speak of "Big Tim" Sullivan's connection with the case during his testimony. Governor Whitman, also, may be cited to explain why, if he knew about Sullivan, he did not ask Rose about it.

The Sullivan episode is the main ground of the application for a new trial. John F. McIntyre and Martin T. Manton, both lawyers for Becker, submitted affidavits to Justice Philbin that they had never heard of "Big Tim's" connection with the case. An affidavit by Becker bears out their statement. Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, made an affidavit to the effect that Becker told him about "Big Tim," and that he urged him to testify about Sullivan, but that Becker was sure that he would be acquitted on the second trial without taking the stand. Isaac Cohen, a money lender, made an affidavit that Herman Rosenthal brought him a $5,000 note signed by Sullivan.

Affidavits About a "Frame-Up."

A second point made in the application for a new trial is the charge of a "frame-up" by the four informers—Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps. Louis Harris, known as "Dan, the dude," makes an affidavit concerning conversations which, he says, he had with Rose. A letter written from Sing Sing by Joseph Murphy, who said he heard the informers plotting to "frame" Becker while he was in the Tombs, was also submitted together with Harford T. Marshall's letter to Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals concerning conversations which, Marshall says, he had with Webber while he was Webber's counsel.

Benjamin Kauffman, who describes himself as a friend of Herman Rosenthal, made an affidavit that Rosenthal told him he had an engagement to go to the Metropole to get $15,000 for keeping still. Kauffman said that Rosenthal told him he was not going to Whitman's office, but that he would be several hundred miles away within a few days. Former Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty of Danbury swore that Rose told him it was never intended that Rosenthal should be killed and that he had $5,000 to give to Rosenthal on the night when he was killed.

An application for a new trial is usually referred to the Justice who presided at the trial, but in Becker's case that is impossible, since Judge Seabury is no longer in the Supreme Court. Justice Ford, to whom the case has been referred, is sitting in Special Term, Part I.

Becker's eleventh-hour step is the same as that taken by the four gunmen. They were to be put to death on a Monday morning, and on the Friday before their lawyer applied for a new trial. The application was referred to Justice Goff, who held a hearing, after which he denied the motion.

Order Is Not a Stay.

Justice Philbin's order does not act as a stay. If it seems likely that more time than the first two days of next week is needed to call witnesses, Governor Whitman may be asked to grant another reprieve. Justice Ford probably will decide upon the motion before Wednesday, however. If he grants a new trial, Becker gets a stay automotically. If he decides against Becker, no further move is left for Becker's lawyers to make.

Mr. Cockran said Becker's affidavit, in which he gives his reasons for not going on the stand, was one of the most remarkable papers in the history of criminal jurisprudence. He said Becker is willing to submit himself to cross-examination without any limitation. Jack Rose has also expressed a wish to take the stand in some proceedings at which Becker is called as a witness and have the charge of "frame-up" cleared up forever.

Becker's affivadit begins by saying he is not guilty, and he asks for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence which was not available at the time of his trial. He says the letter of Joseph Murphy is borne out by the admission of Harry Applebaum to his counsel that he visited the Tombs on a Sunday when Murphy says Rose, Vallon, and Webber plotted to charge Becker with the murder. Applebaum will be subpoenaed, Becker says.

Becker's Latest Plea.

Becker goes on:

"If the facts embodied in the annexed statement addressed to the Governor had been proved on the trial it can hardly be doubted that I would have been acquitted. They would have shown that, far from desiring Rosenthal's disappearance, I was most anxious to prevent it and that I had so informed Rose. Lest it be considered that I failed to take the stand because I was afraid of cross-examination, I tender myself now for examination and cross-examination on every matter embodied in that statement, to which I here make oath.

"The affidavit of the Rev. Father James B. Curry shows that these statements are not eleventh-hour inventions. They were all made to him in substance more than two years ago. He also shows that they were made public by him without my consent and without any authorization from me, and he has given the reasons for publishing them.

"It is quite true that I did not take the stand. The reasons are those which I gave Father Curry two years ago and which he states in his affidavit. However extravagant or ridiculous these reasons may have been, they were none the less those which actually governed me."

Prisoner Discusses Affidavits.

Becker says the testimony of Marshall, which is new, if given on the trial would have established conclusively that the testimony of Webber was entirely false and would doubtless have changed the result.

Becker says the affidavit of Edward C. Ginty, Rose's Danbury friend, and the affidavit of "Dan the Dude" show that the testimony of Jack Rose was false. He repeats much that was published in his appeal to Governor Whitman, and says:

"The man who prosecuted me as District Attorney is now the Governor of the State. Proceedings leading to my conviction, the conduct of the prosecution, the character of the evidence, all of which I have a right to have reviewed by an independent executive, must be reviewed by the man who brought about my conviction as District Attorney."

"Big Tim" to Be Protected.

Father Curry, in his affidavit, says:

"As the day of electrocution approached, and everybody still seemed afraid to mention Senator Sullivan's name, I deemed it a matter of conscience to disclose the facts in my possession, for the aid they might afford in making clear the true facts of this crime."

Mr. Manton and Mr. McIntyre made affidavits to the effect that Becker had never told them of the Sullivan episode.

Joseph Murphy, a prisoner in Sing Sing, signed an affidavit, including a letter to Mr. Cockran, which has already been published. It is to the effect that while Webber, Vallon, and Rose were in the Tombs he heard them plotting to "frame" Becker. Murphy said that he did not know which one of the three men made the suggestion.

"'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker up,'" Murphy quoted one of the informers as saying. "According to the papers they seem to think Becker had something to do with the murder because Rosenthal made that squeak, and it won't be hard to make the people believe that it is the truth.'" Murphy continued: 'One of them said: 'Hell, Big Tim won't stand for that. He knows Becker is not in it.' Some one said, 'Why, you damned fool, Tim sent Applebaum to tell me to get Steuer or Stern to fix it up for us to keep Tim's name under cover and put it up to Becker. They can't convict an innocent man and we'll all get out.' Just then I got up and saw it was Webber talking.

"They saw me and they walked to Rose's cell. 'If this will help Becker I will be glad, but at any rate, I've got it off my conscience.'

Louis Harris, or "Dan the Dude," who is serving a term in State's Prison on a charge of stealing a package, said that he knew Rosenthal, Rose and Vallon. He said that he was at the Sam Paul outing and heard part of the plot to kill Rosenthal. Then he visited Rose in the Fifty-fourth Street prison and later saw him in South Norwalk, Conn. He said Rose admitted a "'frame-up'" on Becker.

Ginty Quotes Jack Rose.

The affidavit of Edward C. Ginty, formerly a Deputy Sheriff in Danbury and Chief of Police there, said he met Jack Rose in the Fall of 1913 and Rose told him it was never intended that Rosenthal should be killed; that the intention was to offer Rosenthal a sum of money and in the event that he refused to accept it the gunmen were either to kidnap him or beat him up.

Rose told him, he said, that on the night of the murder, he, Rose, had more than $5,000 in his possession, which he had been intrusted to give to Rosenthal to pay Rosenthal's expenses in going away.

The order to show cause was served on District Attorney Perkins late in the afternoon. Mr. Perkins made no comment.

Chicago Police Would Save Becker.

CHICAGO, July 23.—E. J. Dodd, President of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, today forwarded to Governor Whitman of New York resolutions adopted by the organization asking that the death sentence of Charles Becker be commuted to life imprisonment.

SAID HE "KIDDED" WHITMAN.

Ginty Quotes Jack Rose as Admitting a "Frame-Up."

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 23.—Upon his return tonight from New York, where he had a second conference with W. Bourke Cockran, of Becker's counsel, ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty said:

"When I was Chief of Police of Danbury, Rose acted as my stool pigeon in return for privileges of pulling off prize-fights and other things. He told me the Becker case was a frame-up and that Becker was being made the goat. We had been on intimate terms for many years, and it was only natural that Rose should have confided the truth to me. The only thing he said about 'Big Tim' was that if there was to be any collecting done from gambling houses, 'Big Tim' had his say and that he would not stand for any collectors or stools they did not know.

"Rose was telling me that the case had been all framed and that he had kidded Whitman. I said to him: 'You must have had a easy time kidding Whitman,' and he answered: 'Whitman fell as easy as a rube from the rural districts. After I found out what he wanted there was nothing to it.'"

BEGIN FRANK INQUIRY TODAY

Governor Will Investigate Story of Plot Back of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Governor Harris and members of the Georgia Prison Commission left here tonight for Milledgeville, where an inquiry will be begun tomorrow into the attack made on Leo M. Frank at the State Prison Farm.

It is expected that both Frank and J. William Creen, the life-term convict who cut Frank's throat, will be questioned. Physicians attending Frank announced today that he had so far recovered that they believed he would be able to talk sufficiently to disclose whatever he might desire concerning the attempt on his life.

Warden Smith has invited the Governor and Prison Commission to have the investigation include published charges made by George Johnson, a prisoner whose term recently expired, that Frank had been treated at the prison as if "he was on a social visit," that "he had been provided with a roll-top desk," and that "he had nothing to do."

The Warden, in a statement issued today, denied the charges and said that Frank had worked about the prison the same as any other convict up to the time he was attacked. The Warden has been angered by editorials in Georgia papers charging that rich and influential convicts, Frank among them, have been favored in the prison.

"I swear that this is one place where money doesn't count, and I'll prove it to the world," was the Warden's declaration.

Before leaving for Milledgeville tonight Governor Harris announced that he intended to go thoroughly into the attack on Frank. There have been so many charges that the attack was the result of a plot that Governor Harris feels the matter should be cleared up.

Frank Reed, the life-time convict who on Thursday stabbed Charles Mellon, an Atlanta convict in the State Farm Tuberculosis Hospital, refused to tell Warden Smith how he came into possession of the knife. Mellon reiterated his statement that the stabbing grew out of a dispute following the removal of himself and Reed as stewards in the hospital, each one accusing the other of being responsible. There is a story current, however, that the men quarreled about the Frank case.

ESCAPES BANDIT CAPTOR.

Ranchman Regains His Liberty and Abductor Is Arrested.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 23.—Cowboys late tonight captured the abductor of Earnest Empey, a wealthy rancher, who was seized several days ago and held for $8,000 ransom, according to a report received here. The bandit, it is reported, came down from Sheep Mountain at nightfall and was surrounded and taken on what is known as Crane's Flat.

Empey escaped late today while his captor was asleep in a hut on Sheep Mountain, five miles from Empey's ranch, where he was taken at the point of a rifle. According to a report from Montpelier, Empey recognized his abductor as a man employed upon his ranch five years ago.

GROUT JURY ARGUES IN VAIN FOR 32 HOURS

Rumored at Midnight That It Was in Favor of Conviction by Vote of 8 to 4.

SUPPLIED WITH FOUR COTS

Jurors Returned to Courtroom Yesterday to Have Certain Parts of the Evidence Reread.

After deliberating the longest time in a criminal case within the memory of the Kings County Court habitués in Brooklyn the jury in the case of Edward M. Grout, ex-City Controller and ex-President of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, charged with perjury in that he swore to a false statement of the bank to the State Banking Department, knowing it to be false, was still deadlock at 2 o'clock this morning.

It was reported at midnight that the jury stood 8 to 4 for conviction, and this rumor gained general credence when four cots were sent to the jury room, supposedly indicating the determination of the men opposed to conviction to hold their ground.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening after Judge Lewis finished his charge. Twice during the night the jurors requested exhibits for the people and the defense, but nothing was heard from the juryroom until shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the jurors filed into the courtroom looking weary and exhausted.

The jurors requested that certain evidence be read to them to refresh their recollection of the loans and real estate owned by the bank affecting one-fifth of the bank's assets at the time the defendant made the report at issue. They also requested the reading of the testimony bearing on certain loans of the bank, including the Ellsworth E. Bogart item mentioned in the alleged false report.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout remained awake Thursday night to learn the verdict of the jury. The defendant, while technically in the charge of the Sheriff, remained in the office of Deputy Chief Clerk of the County Court Harry D. Ralston, in the custody of that official.

Wearied and almost exhausted from the all-night vigil, Mr. Grout asked permission at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go to his home, at 860 Carroll Street, to change his clothing and go to luncheon. The respite from the long hours of waiting was granted. Accompanied by Court Officer William H. Ten Eyck, Mr. Grout and his party went to the Brooklyn Club, at Remsen and Court streets, for luncheon.

Early Thursday night a report was circulated in the Court House that the jurors stood eight to four for a verdict of guilty. But when the jury filed into court yesterday morning the interest in the case centred on the attitude of one juror, who seemed to oppose the opinion of the majority. The impression spread that this juror was responsible for the failure of the jury to agree.

The defendant was put in the custody of Court Officer Ten Eyck again when the court closed last evening, and they were permitted to go to the residence of Stephen C. Baldwin, at 73 Remsen Street, to await the action of the jury. Judge Lewis and District Attorney Cropsey went to the Bossert Hotel to be near at hand.

It was reported from the jury room at 8:30 o'clock that one of the jurors was sick. Dr. Frank Tucker, of 464 Ninth Street, was summoned, and he treated James M. Murphy, Juror No. 11, who was suffering from an attack of indigestion. Murphy was soon able to return to duty.

Judge Lewis, who had been suffering from tonsilitis, was under treatment again last night, but would not let his illness interfere with his part in the trial.

RUNAWAY BOY STARVING.

Son of Well-to-Do Parents Left Home After Reprimand.

John Simpkin, 15 years old, of 78 Jouvette Street, New Bedford, Mass., collapsed on the Chatham Square station platform of the Third Avenue elevated railroad last evening in a starving condition. Michael Powers, the station guard, gave him two sandwiches which he had for his own supper. When the boy revived he said he had run away from home on Wednesday, but must have had nothing since Thursday morning, as his small supply of money, only $2, had been stolen from him in Harlem.

Powers took him to the Oak Street Police Station, where he told Lieutenant Collins that his father, a wealthy lumber merchant, had reproved him early in the week, and he made up his mind to come to New York and make his own way in the world.

The police communicated with the police of New Bedford, and the parents of the boy were notified. In the meantime he was taken to the Children's Society to await the arrival of his father.

GIRL ENDS LIFE BY GAS.

Florist's Clerk Was on Vacation After Breakdown Due to Hard Work

May Lynch, 32 years old, a florist's clerk, committed suicide last evening by gas in the bathroom at 35 Morningside Avenue, where she lived with her parents, who had gone out for the evening.

When her father, James K. Lynch, returned home, shortly after 9 o'clock, he smelled gas, and found his daughter unconscious in the tub. Dr. Holman, a Knickerbocker Hospital ambulance surgeon, and a pulmotor crew from the gas company worked over the girl for a long time in a vain effort to save her.

Miss Lynch left two notes, one addressed to her father and the other to her sister Anna. Their contents the family would not reveal, except that she asked her father's forgiveness for her act. Mr. Lynch said that she had been working hard of late and had suffered a nervous breakdown. She was on a vacation when she killed herself.

PASS AND REPASS ON FERRY.

Father Rides Back and Forth, Waiting for Girls on Another Boat.

For an hour last evening the three daughters of the Rev. John Johnson of 540 East 149th Street, pastor of a Russian Church in Second Avenue, rode back and forth on a Hoboken ferryboat, waiting for him, while he was passing and repassing them on another boat, waiting for them.

The children are Vera, 9 years old; Elizabeth, 6; Anna, 5. With sixty-two other children they returned last evening from a vacation trip to Oxford, N. Y. When the boat drew in at West Thirty-third Street the other children went home, but the Johnson girls waited on the boat for their father, who had written that he would meet them.

They crossed the river many times while he was on another boat riding to New Jersey and back. Finally the father learned that three little girls had left the ferry house in an automobile with Patrolman Flynn and he found his children at the West Thirtieth Street station.

WOMAN DENIES GEM THEFT.

Mrs. Underhill Says Jewels Were Sent by Her Mother, Mrs. Martini.

Mrs. Eva Underhill of 159 Liberty Street, Newburg, N. Y., pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in Jersey City to an indictment for grand larceny on two charges made by John E. Martini of 242 Bowers Street, Jersey City.

Mr. Martini alleges that she took from his house clothing worth $1,000 and jewelry worth $1,200 that had belonged to his wife, who is dead. Mrs. Underhill says she is a daughter of Mrs. Martini by a former husband, and that the clothing and jewelry were sent to her by her mother. Mr. Martini denies Mrs. Underhill is a daughter of his wife. Mrs. Underhill was released in $1,000 bail.

ATLANTIC CITY'S "LID" LOST.

Sunday Amusement Men Plead Guilty, but Action Is Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—There was a decisive victory recorded today by the sane Sunday forces in the first skirmish between reform bodies and the amusement purveyors of the Board Walk. Instead of imposing heavy fines, as was expected, upon eleven of the twelve defendants, who pleaded guilty before him on Wednesday to open violation of the Sunday amusement restriction, Recorder Edmund C. Gaskill, this afternoon, deferred action until Sept. 15. Mr. Gaskill was appointed yesterday for a full term of three years at $2,500 per annum.

The measure under which the prosecutions were brought expressly exempts pier concerts and moving picture shows, while making every other kind of diversion punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200.

"I cannot see my way clear at this time," the Recorder said, "to smile upon some persons who do business on Sunday and punish others whose offense at least is no greater."

The amusement men marched triumphantly out of court, while the Rev. W. R. Winter, President of the Law Enforcement League, and other disconcerted reform leaders held a hasty conference. The reformers insist that Recorder Gaskill is in sympathy with the movement to open all of the amusements on Sunday, and that the City Commission was aware of that fact when he was placed practically in complete control of the amusement situation for the next three years.

This conviction is strengthened by the failure of Director William H. Bartlett and the police to act against proprietors of vaudeville houses in the roundup of those that ran wide open last Sunday. It is generally believed to be the intention of the administration to give the amusement men a clear track, and force the reform bodies and hotel men to assume responsibility for shutting up the town, if any action in that direction is taken.

ARMS MAKERS HERE SAFE.

Kaiser Can't Punish Former Subjects by Any Treaty with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A search of the naturalization treaties negotiated by the United States with the various German States and the North German Union fails to discover any ground on which the German Government could undertake, by any means, to prosecute for treason a former German subject who had become a naturalized American citizen for working in any factory where munitions and supplies of war are being made for Germany's enemies, as an official declaration sent out from Berlin yesterday said might be done.

All the treaties except that with Baden contain the following article, which is Article 2 of the treaty with the North German Union:

"A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punished by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitations established by the laws of his original country.

In practice the limitations referred to, which are specifically stated in the treaty with Baden, are:

Emigration after being enrolled in the military service, emigration while in the military service, emigration while on unlimited leave or being in the reserve, or emigration after regular call into the service, or after a public proclamation requiring the appearance of the subject. In such cases the former subject, although naturalized in the United States, would be liable to trial and punishment.

The diplomatic correspondence between the State Department and the United States Legation and Embassy in Berlin for the past half century is filled with cases of naturalized American citizens arrested and tried in Germany for avoiding military service.

There is no instance to be found, however, where a naturalized American citizen has been tried or punished for committing a crime in the United States against the German Government. There might be exceptions in the case of children born of alien parents who may elect to be citizens of their adopted country or of the native land of their parents. It is quite possible that there are conditions that would give the German authorities jurisdiction over Germans who engage in making munitions of war to be used against the soldiers of their Fatherland. It is also true in practice that a naturalized German who returns to Germany and remains there and engages in business, or otherwise indicates an intention to remain, is regarded as having renounced his American citizenship.

Any German workman in a war munitions factory in this country who returned to Germany in a manner to suggest the renunciation of American citizenship would very probably lose all right to protection from this country if he were arrested and tried for treason. But the extradition treaty with Germany does not include treason as one of the crimes for which a former German subject may be given up for trial.

BROADHURST MAKES DENIAL

Playwright Files Answer to Wife in Alimony Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—George Broadhurst, the playwright, makes general denials of the allegations set up in his wife's petition filed in the Court of Chancery. Recently Vice Chancellor Stevens, on application of Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst, allowed a writ of ne exeat, which was served on Mr. Broadhurst in Atlantic City, and he was obliged to give a bond of $7,000. The action was the outcome of a judgment recovered by Mrs. Broadhurst in New York, under which she obtained a partial decree of divorce with alimony.

According to Mrs. Broadhurst, her husband, up to June 1 last was in arrears in payment of alimony to the amount of $6,833.33. She stated in her bill that she understood her husband was going abroad to live permanently and that he had disposed of all of his holdings in this country and also disposed of his interests in "George Broadhurst, Inc." to Mark Bates of Chicago for $40,000.

Mr. Broadhurst specifically denied all the allegations and contended that the Court of Chancery of New Jersey was without jurisdiction and that the money judgment entered in New York was not binding in New Jersey.

COCAINE SOLD IN THEATRES.

Girls Led Into Drug Habit by Men Met at Picture Shows.

Moving picture theatres in Williamsburg are being used by an organized gang of young men as a place for the distribution of cocaine and heroin, and also to find new victims, according to the story yesterday told by detectives to Magistrate Farwell in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Young girls were the chief prey, it was said, the cocaine being sold to them under the guise of talcum powder. In this way the girls contracted the habit and became steady customers.

Several letters have been received by the Seventh Detective Branch lately from mothers telling that their daughters were contracting the cocaine habit and suggesting that the drug might have been procured at picture shows.

Detective Reif was put on the case and arrested Paul Meyer, 20 years old, who gave a fictitious address. The youth was charged with having cocaine in his possession and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing.

Drowns Wading in Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 23.—Unable to swim, Martin Stream of 39 West 129th Street, New York, was drowned in Catskill Creek this afternoon when he waded into deep water. Robert Hirsch, able to swim a little, started to his rescue, warning him not to grapple with him. Stream grappled with him, compelling him to fight for his own life. Stream's body was recovered in a few minutes, but efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

MGR. GIBBONS, AT 81, TALKS OF BIG ISSUES

Still Thinks Order Can Be Restored in Mexico Only by Our Intervention.

LAUDS BELGIUM'S HEROISM

Well-Trained Militia, Not Strong Standing Army, Needed Here, Cardinal Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons spent the eighty-first anniversary of his birth today at the home of former Senator T. Herbert Shriver, near here. In an interview this afternoon he showed deep concern in the great world questions.

His first subject was the Mexican question, which he said would not down. Speaking of the practically unchanged conditions so far as our nation is concerned, he said:

"One year ago today I talked of the then conditions in Mexico and my views have not changed. The interview was published all over the world, and came under the direct notice of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. The former sent United States Senator Lee to confer with me on the subject and did me the honor to send by him copies of the telegrams he had transmitted to Carranza and Villa. I expressed to Senator Lee my opinion that neither Carranza nor Villa was capable of feeling the influence of lofty motives of patriotism, and that they would not heed his message. The end has justified my opinion.

"I am convinced that neither expostulation, entreaty, nor advice will ever have any effect on those who are now assuming the leadership in Mexico, and I fear that the sword is the only argument that can have any weight, and believe that sooner or later some form of intervention must be pursued by our country. The greatest difficulty will be for our President to find a Mexican who can be placed at the head of affairs, unselfish and patriotic, and for a time at least it will be necessary for an American with plenary powers to deal with the situation."

Speaking of the war in Europe, the Cardinal referred to the differences of opinions as to the source of responsibility for its beginning.

"One year ago," he said, "Europe was at peace. There was no horror of war, no shattered cities, ruined cathedrals, devastated fields and forests, weeping women and breaking hearts. I had just returned from Europe. Only a month previously, in June, I had seen and talked with King Albert of Belgium and his consort, and they were happy in the devotion of a people who loved them. Their nation numbered only about seven millions, but they were industrious, frugal, happy and contented. Everywhere were beautiful cities, smiling villages and fertile fields. Little did the King and Queen or the world dream what a change would come in a few months.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the heroism of the little nation and its King. Had Belgium acquiesced in the demand of Germany and permitted free passage of her armies, they would have marched straight to Calais and dictated terms to the world. If the Allies should prove victorious, Belgium should be reimbursed fourfold for what she has sacrificed. Our prayer goes up each day and in all our churches that God may bring to a speedy end this dreadful war."

Asked his opinion of the need of a strong standing army in the United States, he replied with unusual force:

"We do not want it, we do not need it. Let the energies of our people be directed to peaceful pursuits, let their lives be given to commercial development and educational uplift; do not divert a great mass of men into a professional soldiery. Let each State have its thoroughly equipped and well-trained militia under the supervision of the National Government, and we will have an army if emergency should arise. A well-trained militia and our coast properly and fully fortified and garrisoned are what we need."

The Cardinal then introduced the subject of the Philippines, saying:

"I am still deeply interested in our attitude toward those islands, and my views have not undergone any change. I still believe, or perhaps I would better say think, that it might have been better if we had not acquired the Philippines, but now that we have them we not only owe a debt to the inhabitants of the islands, but we are debtor to the commercial world to keep them until they are ready for self-government.

"I am glad that there seems to be no disposition on our part to give them speedy independence. With thousands of islands, peopled by dissimilar races, speaking almost different languages and no common interests, autonomy is absolutely impossible, even as a dream. Allow them to become self-governing, and it means the rising up of demagogues and conditions more intolerable, if that were possible, than are even those of Mexico."

ARREST JERSEY PUBLISHER.

Accused of Collecting Money for Advertising Fraudulently.

Bert Cross, 41 years old, of 41 Thomas Street, Newark, who is at the head of the Report Publishing Company, a small concern at 21 Frelinghuysen Avenue, was arrested yesterday in Newark at the request of the Red Bank (N. J.) police, and later turned over to an officer from that city. Cross was charged with embezzling $30, the complainant being J. Leslie Elsner of Red Bank.

It is claimed that Cross traveled from city to city throughout the country publishing trade reports of the towns wherein he stopped. From business men and manufacturers he collected for advertisements and cuts in his proposed books, the police allege, but failed to carry out his agreement.

GOES TO HEAD BIG COLLEGE.

J. Campbell White Elected President of Wooster Institution.

It was announced yesterday that J. Campbell White, Senior Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, had accepted the Presidency of Wooster College, Ohio, the largest Presbyterian college in the country. Mr. White is a brother of the Rev. Dr. W. W. White, head of the Bible Teachers' Training School in this city, and a brother-in-law of John R. Mott, the world leader of foreign missions.

For ten years he was a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Calcutta, in India, and in 1906 became General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Ice Cream Swindlers Sentenced.

William E. Moore and William Clevenger, who pleaded guilty in the Federal Court of using the mails to defraud, were arraigned for sentence yesterday before Judge Howe. Moore was sent to the Atlanta Prison for a year and a day and Clevenger was fined $25. The prisoners used the mails to dispose of ice cream concessions at Coney Island which they said they owned.

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

McADOO WARNS EMPLOYES.

Must Not Accept Favors from Internal Revenue Taxpayers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today issued stringent regulations against the solicitation or receipt of funds by employes of the department from persons or corporations subject to internal revenue tax. The regulation follows a report from the Civil Service Commission that the National Federation of Storekeepers, Gaugers, and Stock Gaugers, raised nearly $5,000 by advertisements in the souvenir program of the convention held in Cincinnati in 1910, and that 72 per cent. of this amount came from distillers and other internal revenue taxpayers. The Federation is composed entirely of treasury employes.

The report shows that the programs carried forty-three pages of advertisements at $100 a page and a total of $4,897.50 was collected. Half of this went to the publishers of the program, the other half to the Federation. Thus the program cost the Federation nothing, and from the fund the expenses of the convention were paid, $150 was paid for a Congressional campaign, and $700 net profit was turned into the Federation's Treasury.

"It is a most reprehensible practice that might result in great abuses," said the formal statement of the Treasury Department on the subject, "and it will not be tolerated by Secretary McAdoo and Commissioner Osborne."

BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA WINS

Again Ranks as Most Efficient Vessel in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The battleship Nebraska, of the third division of the Atlantic Fleet, was the most efficient vessel in the navy during the year which ended on June 30. Secretary Daniels today announced that the Nebraska stood first in the engineering competitions for the year, and was therefore the trophy winner. The Nebraska also won the trophy in 1910. Captain Guy H. Burrage is the commander of the Nebraska, and Lieutenant Frank P. Sadler was its ranking engineering officer.

The relative standing of the vessels in the competition was: Nebraska, 133.3 per cent.; Michigan, 116.1; Kansas, 107.2; New Hampshire, 106.6; New Jersey, 104.3; Virginia, 97.06; Arkansas, 97.01; Delaware, 91.9; South Carolina, 91.4; Florida, 90.3; Maryland, 89.8; Texas, 88.6; Utah, 88.2; New York, 81.68; Vermont, 81.60; San Diego, 73.8; and Louisiana, 32.6.

The following vessels did not conduct full power trials and are not assigned a standing:

Minnesota, 51.0; North Carolina, 44.6; South Dakota, 41.1; North Dakota, 40.9; Connecticut, 40.2; Saratoga, 39.1; Georgia, 37.5; Maine, 36.3; Rhode Island, 34.7; Montana, 31.8; Colorado, 30.2, and West Virginia, 26.0.

NEW TRY FOR THE F-4.

Special Pontoons Are Going Forward to Raise Lost Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Plans have been perfected by the Navy Department for proceeding with the work of raising the sunken submarine F-4 of the Hawaiian Flotilla, which was sunk after an accident outside Honolulu Harbor several months ago. The salvage work was delayed after the submarine had been located and raised and brought nearer to the shore, until specially constructed pontoons could be built and sent from this country. These pontoons have been finished and Secretary Daniels announced that he had issued an order today to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to place the six pontoons on board the armored cruiser Maryland, which will sail at once with them for Honolulu.

When the pontoons reach Honolulu the work of raising the F-4 will proceed in accordance with the plans suggested by Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station at that place.

BRYAN'S RELATIVE NAMED.

Brother-In-Law Gets Federal Post in Nebraska—Jobs for Other Faction.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson today appointed Thomas S. Allen of Lincoln to be United States Attorney for Nebraska, and Thomas J. Flynn of Omaha to be United States Marshal for the same district.

George L. Loomis of Fremont was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska, and Charles W. McCune of Omaha was appointed Collector of Customs for the same district.

Mr. Allen is a brother-in-law of ex-Secretary Bryan, and Mr. Loomis is classed by the White House as a Bryan supporter. Mr. McCune and Thomas J. Flynn are understood to be supporters of Senator Hitchcock. The Bryan and Hitchcock forces heretofore have been unable to agree over appointments in Nebraska.

6-Year-Old Drowns in Bronx River.

Edward Vasahla, 6 years old, of 4,326 Martha Avenue, sank while bathing in the Bronx River at the foot of East 238th Street yesterday afternoon. His two companions, Joseph Becker, 12 years old, of 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, and John Lauricella, 13 years old, of 800 East 233d Street, dived several times at the spot where he had sunk, and after some minutes found his body. Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital said that, if first aid had been administered as soon as the boy had been brought to shore, his life would have been saved.

Get a Blue Serge Suit Now at This Special Price
$16.50
Hart Schaffner & Marx tailored these blue serge suits—made of fine Australian wool—and we guarantee them to STAY blue.
Former prices $28, $25, $22.50 & $20—the biggest bargain in New York at $16.50.
Broadway stores open till 6 P. M.
Harlem stores open till 11 P. M.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

GIRL KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Unlicensed Driver Arrested on a Charge of Homicide.

Rebecca Kammarman, 17 years old, of 524 West 134th Street, was killed early yesterday morning when an automobile in which she was riding with her cousin, Irene Silverman, 18 years old, of Baltimore, and two men, ran against a pole and overturned on Pelham Parkway, near Baychester Avenue, in the Bronx. The other three escaped with slight injuries.

The police of the Westchester Station arrested Seymour Felix, 23 years old, of 56 West 148th Street, on a charge of driving the car without a license. Morthner Levy, 22 years old, of 581 West 161st Street, the other man in the party, was detained as a witness.

The police learned that, after attending a dance on Washington Heights, the party went for a ride in an automobile hired from Thomas Kaughran of 569 West 141st Street. Felix admitted he had no license to drive the car. Coroner Healy held Felix in $2,500 bail on a charge of homicide for an examination next Monday. The other two members of the party were each held in $100 bail as material witnesses.


Get the Best Hat at the Price
All $2.00 Straws Reduced to $1
$2.45 Leghorns, Values up to $5.00
$3.45 Panamas, Values up to $5.00
Truly Warner
New York and Everywhere


LION-ROLL
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY 2.20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
World's Greatest Farce
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15.
BERNE TROUPE
Moss & Frye, 10 Other Acts.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus.
Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Mason & Keeler, Lew Dockstader, Charles & Henry Rigoletto, Dooley & Sales, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co.
PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry
SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascension Daily.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Today Entirely New Edition. The Great BEHMAN SHOW Matinee
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. LAURA HOPE CREWS in "THE FIGHTING H

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
July 25, 1915



ARTILLERY TRAIN, N. G. N. Y., OFF FOR A DAY OF BATTLE IN LAST WEEK'S WAR GAME ON FISHKILL PLAINS, THEIR VACANT CAMPS GLEAMING IN THE BACKGROUND.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



WHITE TENTS OF THE FOUR NEW YORK CITY REGIMENTS, COMPOSING THE FIRST BRIGADE, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, MUSHROOMING THE FISHKILL PLAINS.



TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., ON THE MARCH IN THE WAR GAMES AT CAMP WHITMAN BETWEEN THE HUDSON AND THE DUTCHESS HILLS.

A Panoramic View of the National Guard at Manoeuvres on Fishkill Plains Appears on Pages Six and Seven of This Section.



ARCHDUCHESS CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, CONSORT OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA, GREETING DR. WEIS KIRCHNER, MAYOR OF VIENNA, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF LEMBERG AND THE VICTORIES IN GALICIA FOR AUSTRIAN ARMS.



MRS. FREDERICK LEVY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND HER CHILDREN,
Who Inspired Her to Start in That City a Movement for "Better Moving Pictures for Children," Which, Under Her Leadership, Is Spreading Throughout the Country.



TALISMAN, MRS. RALPH ISHAM UP, TAKING THE JUMPS AT THE ISLIP HORSE SHOW, BAYSHORE, L.I.

(Photo © International News Service.)



MISS CATHERINE BARKER, HEIRESS TO $30,000,000, WHO IS TO WED HOWARD SPAULDING OF CHICAGO ON NEXT SATURDAY.
(Photo by Misses Selby.)



MASTER ALFRED WAGSTAFF, THIRD, DRIVING HIS PRIZE-WINNING SHETLAND PONY AT THE HORSE SHOW HELD AT THE SUMMER HOME OF JOHN D. CRIMMINS, NEAR STAMFORD, CONN.
(Photo by Copperfield Studios.)



MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
The Governor's Wife is Holding a Bouquet of the New Olive Whitman Carnations, Named in Her Honor.
(Photo © Mishkin.)



Miss Katherine Page, Only Daughter of United States Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, Whose Marriage to Charles Greely Loring, Boston, Will Take Place Next Month in London.
(From a New Camera Portrait © by Hoppe.)



"SAINT MARTIN CUTTING HIS MANTLE AND SHARING IT WITH A POOR MAN."
This Is the Famous Van Dyck "Sketch" Presented by Charles Leon Cardon, the Brussels Artist and Art Collector, to the City of Toledo, the Home of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, as a Token of Belgium's Appreciation of the Generosity of Mr. Whitlock and the American People Toward the Belgians.
(Courtesy of Maison Ad. Braun et Cie.)



MME. YVETTE GUILBERT, THE NOTED COMEDY ARTIST, WHO IS SOON TO RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVEN YEARS.



THREE NOTED NEW YORK CLERGYMEN MEET ON THEIR VACATION.
They Are, Left to Right, the Rev. Drs. Newell Dwight Hillis and Charles H. Parkhurst, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.
(Photo © Kaiser Photo Stores.)



MISS LAURA GRAVES, DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF COLONEL AND MRS. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Misses' and Girls'

College, Convent and School Apparel

Man Tailored Suits of Men's Wear Serge



New Fall Models

No. 2—**Misses' One-Piece Sailor Suit** of navy blue or black men's wear English Serge, yoke front, blouse with patch pockets, collar and cuffs trimmed with white or black silk braid, embroidered emblem on sleeve and shield, embroidered stars on collar, merit band, silk knot tie, gored skirt with double box plaits front and back stitched at hip, patch pockets. 14 to 20 years. ***Special,*** **14.50**

No. 4—**Misses' One-Piece Sailor Suit** of superior quality navy blue or black men's wear English Serge, yoke front, collar and cuffs trimmed with white, black or gold color silk braid, embroidered emblem on sleeve and shield, embroidered stars on collar, merit band, full width silk handkerchief tie, plaited skirt stitched at hips, panel front and back, black bone buttons. 14 to 20 years. ***Special,*** **18.50**

No. 6—**Girls' One-Piece Regulation Sailor Suit** of navy blue or black men's wear English Serge, yoke front, collar and cuffs trimmed with white or black silk braid, embroidered emblem on sleeve and shield, embroidered stars on collar, merit band, silk knot tie, plaited skirt. 12 to 15 years. ***Special,*** **11.50**

No. 2A—**Misses' Shoes** of black or tan Russia calf, laced or buttoned, with welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to E. ***Special,*** **3.75**

No. 4A—**Misses' Black or Tan Russia Calf Boots**, laced, with medium high heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. ***Special,*** **5.00**

No. 6A—**Girls' Black or Tan Russia Calf Boots**, button or laced, medium round toe and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to E. ***Special,*** **3.75**

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. Phone 6900 Greeley.

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MADE TO GET WET



SPECIAL SILK STOCKINGS FOR BATHING

made so that sea water will not rot them, and with the added feature of being sheer and beautiful.

COLORS TO MATCH ANY BATHING SUIT

Four Qualities
$1.00—$1.35—$1.85—$2.50
Absolutely Guaranteed
Will not run or drop stitch.

An assortment of plain and fancy Stockings, for Men, Women and Children, gladly sent on request. Any or all may be returned at our expense.

Kindly mention The Times and we will send you our illustrated booklet.

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
586 Fifth Avenue, at 47th St.



Bossert Redibilt Garage—one car size—recently erected on estate near New York City. A very popular style.

You Will Be Proud of a Bossert Garage—for its handsome lines, its sturdiness, its warmth in Winter and coolness in Summer—and its general excellence in quality.

Bossert Redibilt Garages

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

Each section a complete unit and lock together absolutely wind and water proof. Have air chambers to insulate against heat and cold. Can be put up in a few hours by unskilled labor, as no tool but a monkey wrench is required. Sections are standard in size, allowing the desired elasticity for changes in size, shape and form—addition of chauffeur's quarters or work room. Can be erected in New York City where frame buildings are allowed. **Prices range from $179 up, according to size. Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.**

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS
Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.
1319 Grand Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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34th Street—New York



New Fall Model

Afternoon Dress

For Women and Misses

Of Charmeuse in navy blue, midnight blue, black, African brown and green. White satin collar; sash and cuffs hand embroidered in contrasting colors.

Exceptional value, **25.00**

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among Sound-Reproducing Machines. Its

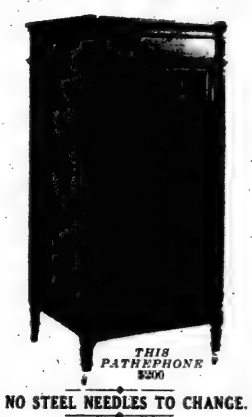
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—never requires changing;
—does away with all metallic, harsh sounds;
—does not scratch the records.

A few addresses where this perfect instrument may be heard:

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Geo. Fennell & Co., 1209 Third Ave., N. Y.
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Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Frank Steadman, 41-43 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
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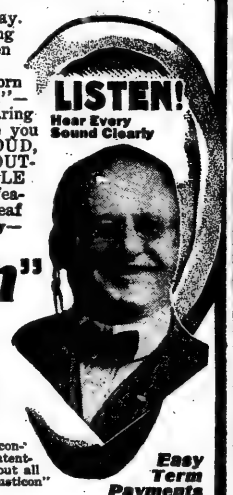
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No matter how deaf you are, unless born deaf or stone deaf, the famous "Acousticon"—the world's only universally successful hearing device for the deaf—will positively enable you to HEAR EVERY SOUND, LOW OR LOUD, NEAR OR DISTANT, INDOORS OR OUTDOORS, UNDER EVERY CONCEIVABLE CONDITION. By a remarkable patented feature the "Acousticon" transmits to the deaf ear every sound not only clearly but **naturally—not a single word is blurred.**



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Over 200,000 in use and three times more than all others combined. This remarkable hearing instrument is the device lauded, used and recommended by the world's foremost scientists and ear specialists—the only instrument recognized by the world's most famous Ear Specialists—an acknowledgment that the "Acousticon" is the only universally successful, practical instrument for the deaf in the world.

There is absolutely no other hearing instrument constructed like the "Acousticon"—all its features are patented. Several are made to look like the "Acousticon" but all electrical hearing devices except the famous "Acousticon" are simple, **unguaranteed** microphones.

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Our partial payment after 10 days' free trial places the "Acousticon" within the reach of any one rich or poor. If you want Easy Terms we will accommodate you.

Remember 10 days' Free Trial—no deposit—easy terms. Come in or write for a free copy of our great book on Deafness also secure Free Trial "Acousticon."

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Also manufacturers of the **Famous Dictograph**



SELMA'S RUSSIAN SKIN BEAUTIFIER

My famous Russian Cream and Face Lotion will positively prevent skin blemishes. Always use them before going out. Used by fashionable ladies everywhere. Excellent for lines, wrinkles and hollows. Try them. Jars 75c., $1.00, $1.50, tube 50c. Lotion $1.00.

AT LEADING DEPT. STORES and RIKER-HEGEMAN or LIGGETT DRUG STORES. Also Face Powder, Cold Cream, Rouge, Talcum, Bath Salts, Scalp Tonic, Pine Shampoo, Hair Grower, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, etc., etc. Made and guaranteed by Selma J. Sotheriund of Russia, 45 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. Established 1900.



The Summer Girl Needs PLEXO CREAMS

CLEANSING CREAM
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

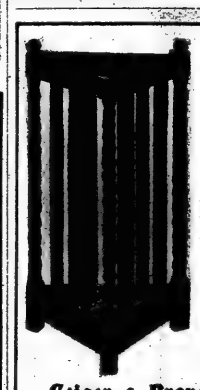
GREASELESS CREAM
Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.

Do not grow hair.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other, and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

25c and 50c Jars

PLEXO PREPARATIONS INC.
94 N MOORE ST N Y C



Solid Mahogany Umbrella Stand

A necessity as well as an artistic addition.

Heighth, 27 in. Triangular in design. Removable drip pan.

Specially priced at

$3.00

Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company
49-51 W. 23d St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Good

features of Blyn Plan Shoes are the result of a purpose.

The natural tread distributes the wear evenly, and the shoes last longer.

The natural shaping assures cool comfort to tireless feet.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe



Patent Colt and Gun Metal	For Children
Sizes	
5 to 8.....	1.75
8½ to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50
Tan Russia Calf	
Sizes	
5 to 11...	2.00
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Blucher Button and Oxford Styles

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

Red Cross Shoes are ideal for hot weather wear and hot weather comfort.

The light, flexible sole bends with the foot, eliminating the rubbing and burning caused by stiff soled shoes.

At BLYN STORES ONLY in New York and Newark

Newark Store { **689 Broad Street** Opposite Military Park.

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO. Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

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6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av. nr. 86th St.
8th Av., near 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
Brooklyn Stores {	162 Bowery, nr. Broome
	B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts.
	485 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

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The **HARDMAN** *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

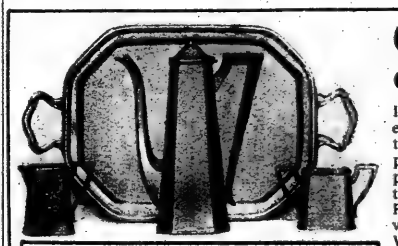
Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired



HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
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It has been our experience that people of taste, the kind of people who purchase exquisite old pieces of Adam Furniture, also want Sheffield Plate among their silverware.

We carry a large stock at both of our stores. Each piece is fully guaranteed; moderate prices.

Send for our catalogue.

AFTER-DINNER COFFEE SET

Tray,	length 15½ inches.	Price	$7.50
Coffee,	height 8½ inches.	Price	$6.00
Sugar,	height 8 inches.	Price	$3.50
Cream,	height 3< inches.	Price	$3.50

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ANTIQUES. Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

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GRAF'S "HYGLO"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
NAIL POLISH POWDER
GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Send for your generous FREE sample of HYGLO. Graf's HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Valuable premium coupon with every package. Refills at 25c.

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Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

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Send $2 and 10c. postage for 3 DURO Shirts and Handsome Tie
BY MAIL ONLY
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DURO Shirts are guaranteed to wear six months without fading, shrinking or ripping or new shirts free. Made of fine percale in assorted stripes, coat style, cuffs attached. Sizes 14 to 17½. Highest bank references. Catalog of higher priced shirts on request.

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COUCH HAMMOCKS	$5.50 up	FLAGS	80c. up
PORCH HAMMOCKS	$1.00 up	TENTS	$3.50 up

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Zobright TRADE MARK
WATERPROOF
NAIL ENAMEL

Imparts a lasting satin finish and brilliant lustre. Delicately fragrant. Prevents nails from becoming brittle. Pkge. of white cake, pink cake, and flexible Buffer, 25c. (At all good stores.) Generous sample 4c. stamps—Write us.

"CUTICOFF" TRIAL SET, 25c.



Complete for trial of the Miller Non-Curling System of Scientific Manicuring.
Mignon Pocket Set $1
In handsome Leather Case. (Miller Manicure Sets mailed postpaid. Remit to us.)
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FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
CIGARETTE
"Distinctively Individual"
20 for 15¢







The New York Times



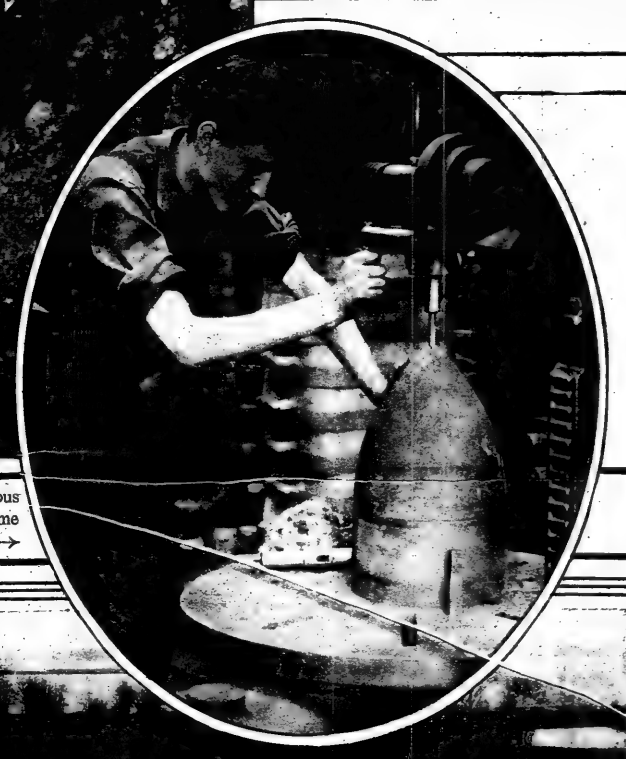
QUEEN MOTHER ALEXANDRA OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN BEHALF OF CITIZENS OF ENGLAND'S OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS, PRESENTING THE FIRST FLOTILLA OF AIRSHIPS TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS, FARNBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



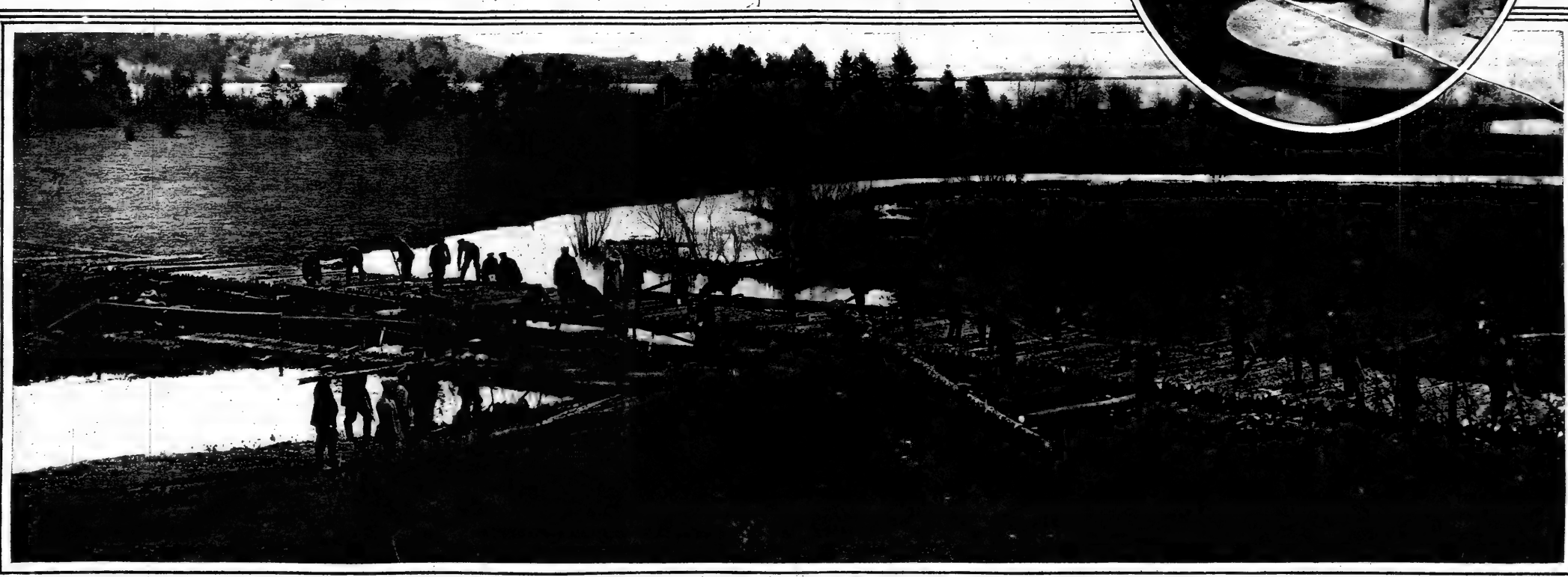
Daughter of the Regent of San Marino, Oldest Independent State in Europe and the Smallest in the World, Sounding the Signal From the Palace Watch Tower Announcing the Arrival of War News From San Marino Soldiers With the Italian Army.
(Photos © International News Service.)



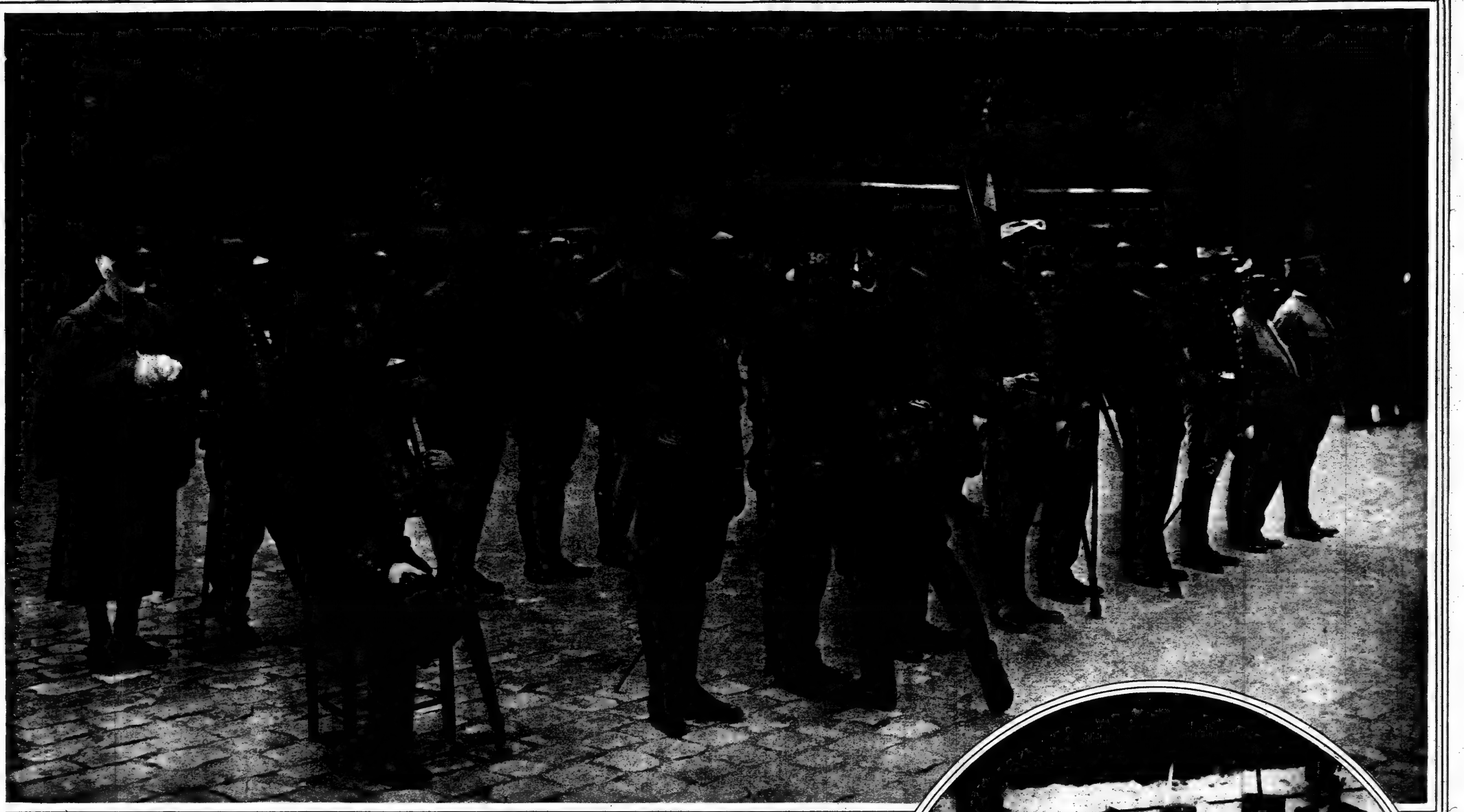
SAN MARINO WOMEN AND CHILDREN GATHER BY THE PALACE WALLS TO HEAR THE NEWS FROM THE MEN AT THE FRONT.



Eton Lad, One of the Scores of Boys From the Famous English School Who Have Volunteered to Become Munition Makers, Rounding Off a Big Shell.



GERMANS BUILDING A BRIDGE AND "CORDUROY" ROAD OVER A STREAM AHEAD OF THE ARMIES IN RUSSIA.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



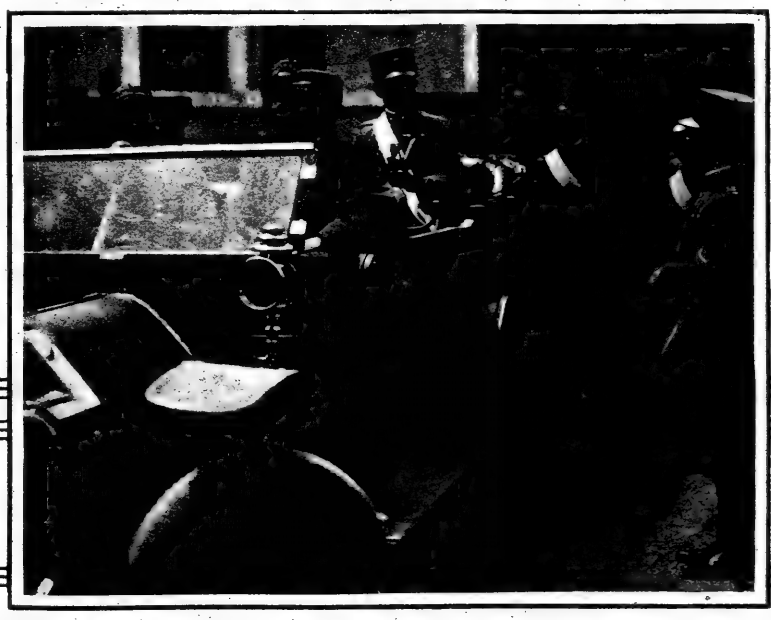
GENERAL COUSIN DECORATING WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS AT THE INVALIDES, PARIS, AND, ACCORDING TO FRENCH CUSTOM, KISSING EACH HONORED MAN ON BOTH CHEEKS.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)



ITALIAN PATROL ALONG A RAILWAY SEARCHING AN AUSTRIAN CIVILIAN SUSPECT.



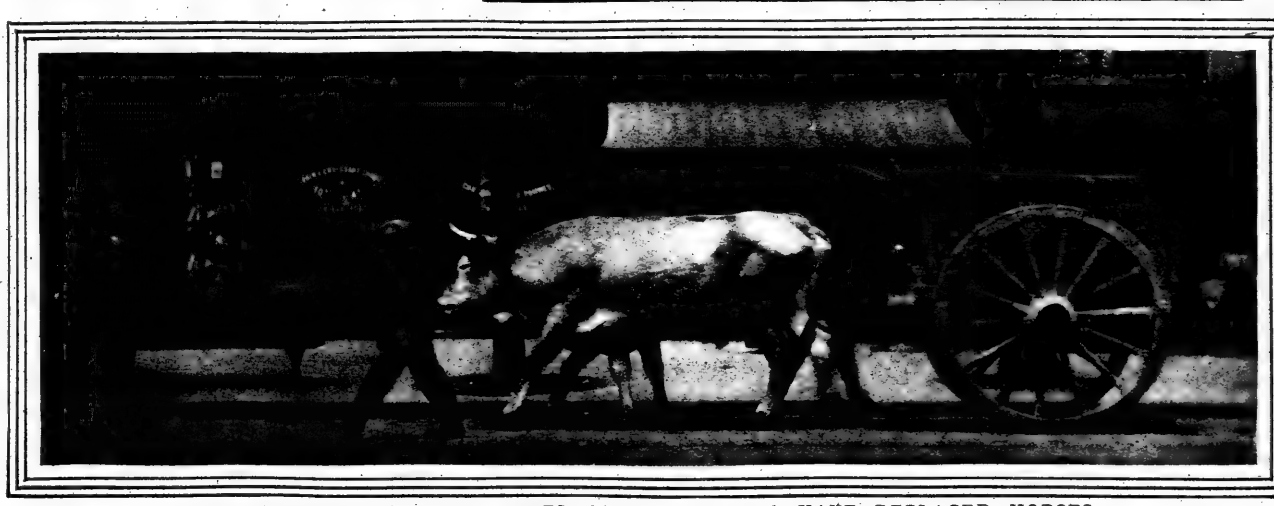
Belgian Refugees in Paris Live and Seek Diversion in Little Communities, According to the Belgian Towns From Which They Came. This Little Eddy Is Collected from Near Brussels.



Signor Guglielmo Marconi (Right), Now Head of the Wireless Department of the Italian Army, Leaving Army Headquarters for a Tour of Inspection.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.) →



Sir Thomas Lipton Beside the Grave of Dr. James Donnelly of New York City, Who Gave His Life Nursing the Typhus-Stricken People of Serbia. With Sir Thomas Is One of Dr. Donnelly's Former Associates.
(Photo © International News Service.)



EVERYWHERE IN THE STREETS OF PARIS OXEN HAVE REPLACED HORSES, REQUISITIONED FOR THE FRENCH ARMIES.



A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FRENCH BAYONET CHARGE NEAR ARRAS AT THE MOMENT OF THE BURSTING OF SHRAPNEL BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LINES, WHICH WERE ONLY ABOUT THIRTY YARDS APART.



American Women in Paris, Organized by the Rev. Earnest Warburton Shurtleff, Making Layettes for Baby Refugees. Mrs. Shurtleff Appears in the Extreme Right and Their Daughter in the Left Centre of the Picture.





SOLDIERS WAITING TO BE FED BY THE "GREEN CROSS SOCIETY" OF PARIS, ORGANIZED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF CARING FOR SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIES PASSING THROUGH THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

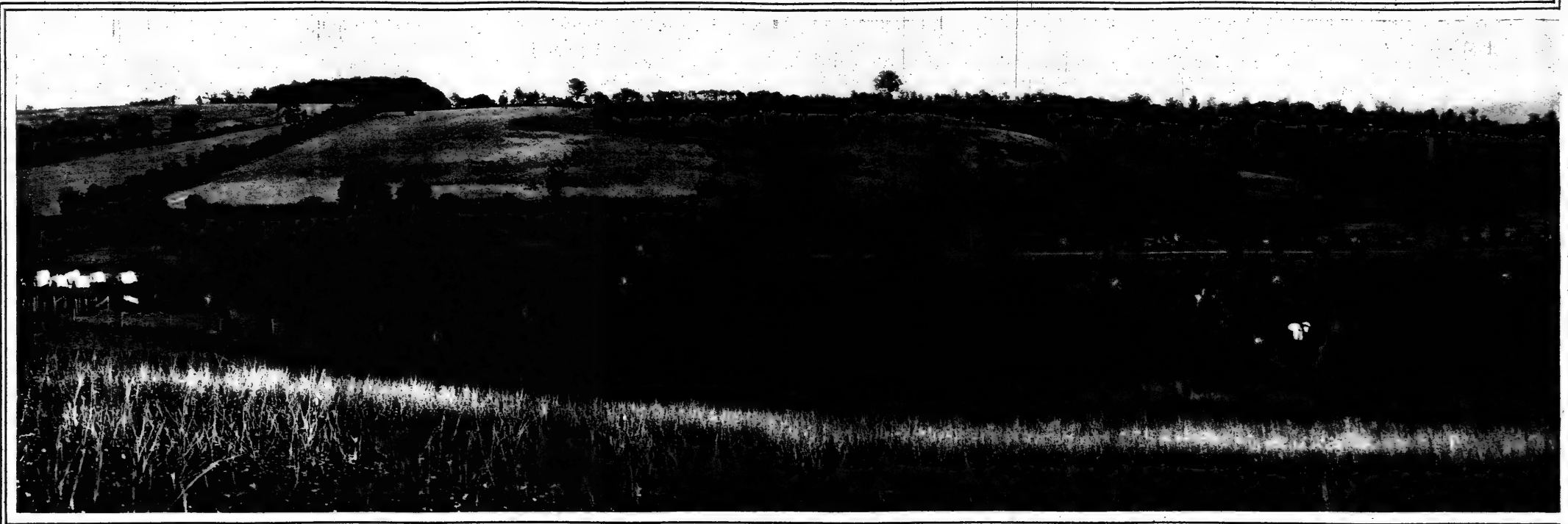
RUSSIAN PEASANT WOMEN WASHING THE CLOTHES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WHILE THE GERMANS WAIT.
(Photo © International News Service.)



WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIES CONVALESCENT IN THE EXHIBITION GALLERY OF THE AMERICAN ART STUDENTS' CLUB FOR GIRLS, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY MRS. WHITELAW REID OF NEW YORK.

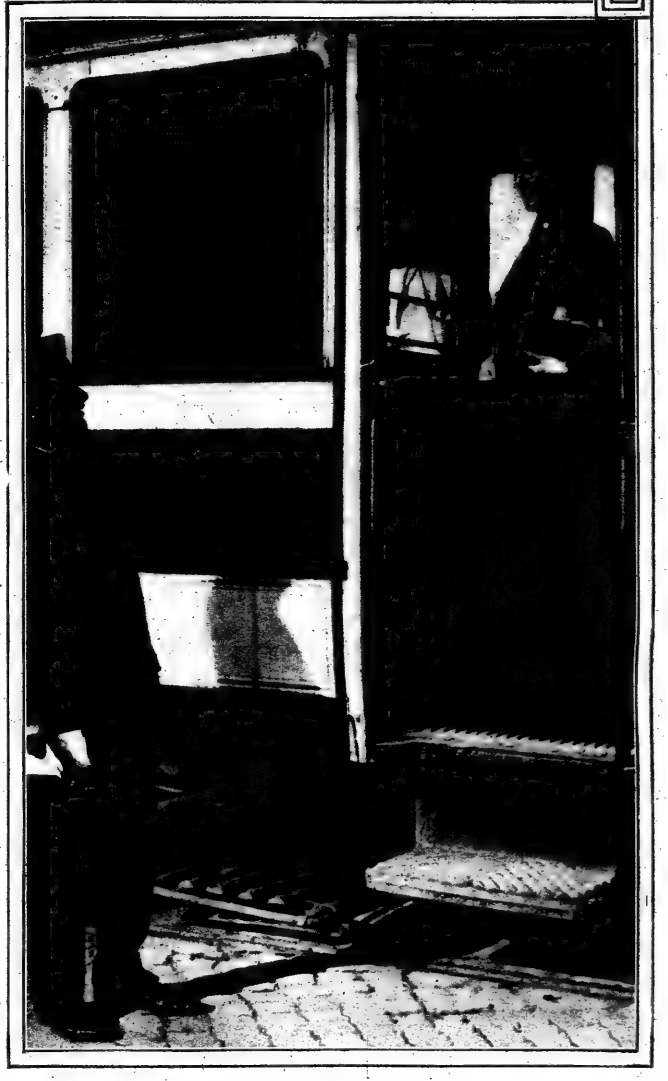
The New York Times

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN

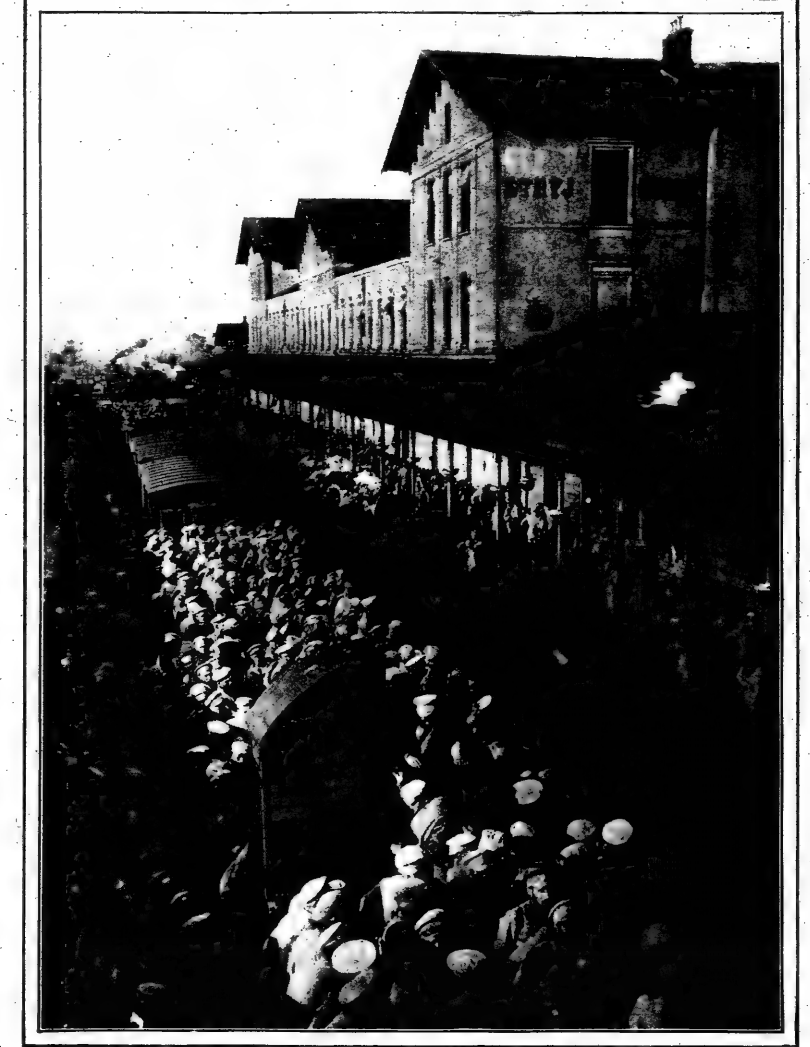




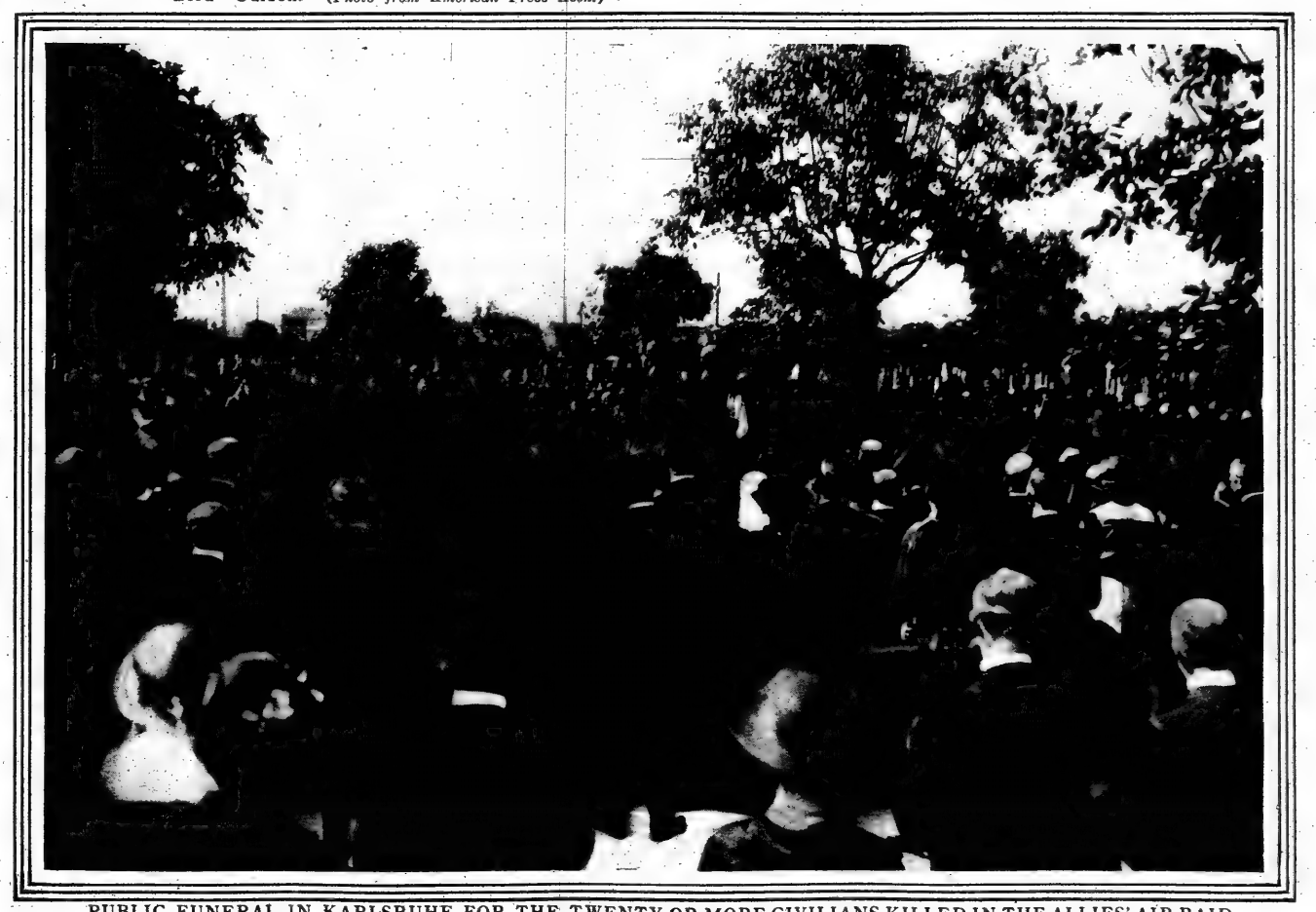
THREE QUEENS ATTEND THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT MONTAGUE HOUSE, THE LONDON MANSION OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, IN HONOR OF FRANCE'S DAY. In this unusual group, assembled on the balcony of the Montague House, where the principal address of the "France Day" celebration was delivered by Lord Curzon, are Queen Mary, with the former Queen Amelie of Portugal on her right, and the Queen Mother Alexandra on her left, in conversation with Princess Christian; M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, in the centre; Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur of Connaught, in the background; and, on the left, the Duke of Somerset, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Devonshire, and, facing them, Lord Curzon. *(Photo from American Press Assn.)*



WOMEN NOW TAKING THE PLACES OF MEN ON THE TRAMWAYS IN ROME.



Some of the Thousands of Russian Prisoners, Captured by the Austrian and German Armies South of Lemberg, Entraining at Stryj for Transportation to Concentration Camps in the Austrian Interior.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

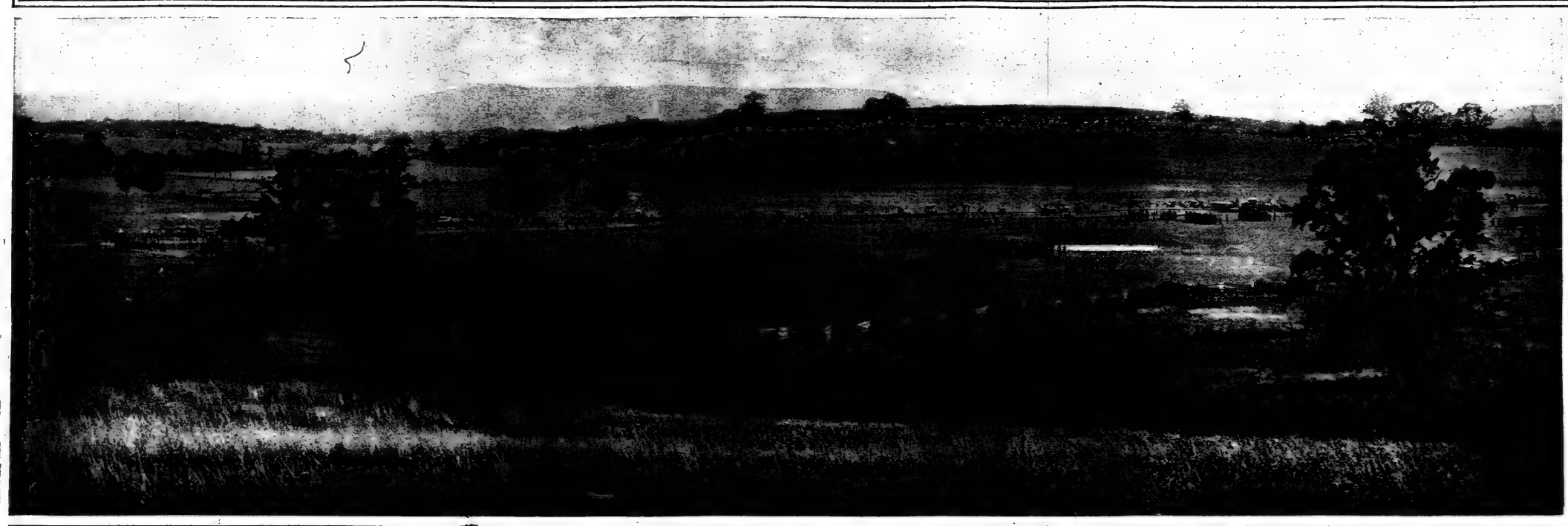


PUBLIC FUNERAL IN KARLSRUHE FOR THE TWENTY OR MORE CIVILIANS KILLED IN THE ALLIES' AIR RAID ON THE BADEN CAPITAL.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

THE SUMMER WAR GAME ON FISHKILL PLAINS

Sunday, July 25, 1915

(Photo (©) Pictorial News Service.)





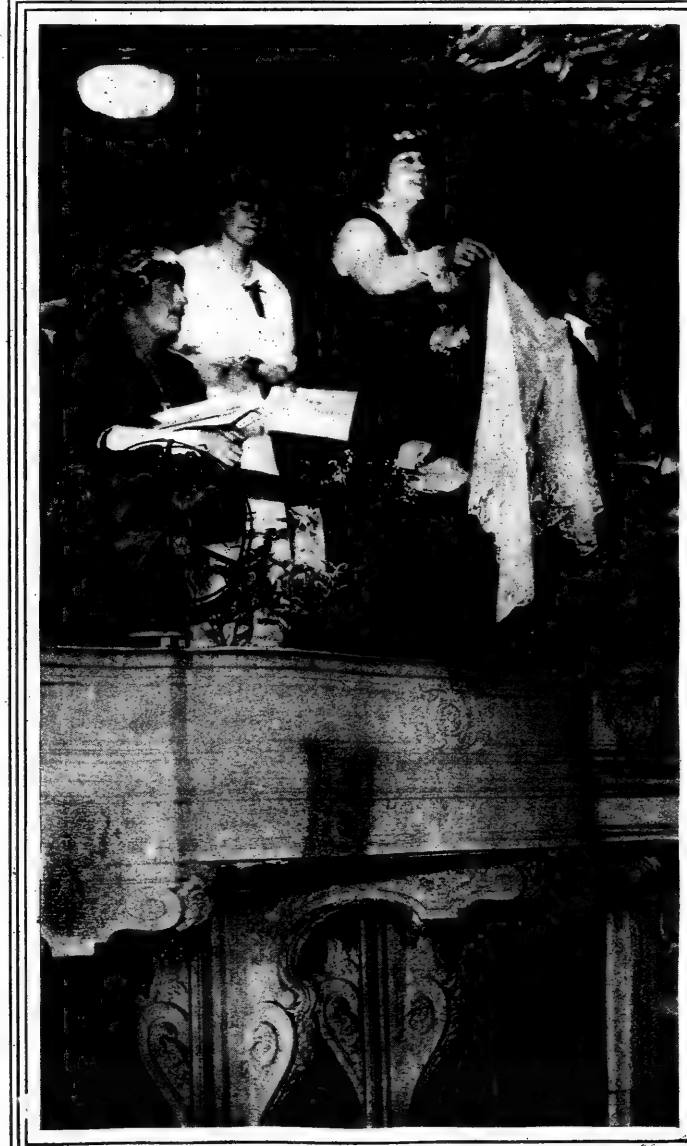
William Jennings Bryan Seated on the Steps of the Summer Cottage of His Son at Hermosa Beach, Cal., with His Grandchildren, Mary and Helen Bryan.
(Photo from International News Service.)



LORD KITCHENER, WITH THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, INSPECTING THE HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY IN THE GUILDHALL YARD JUST BEFORE THE RECENT GREAT GUILDHALL RECRUITING MEETING, AT WHICH HE WAS THE CHIEF SPEAKER.



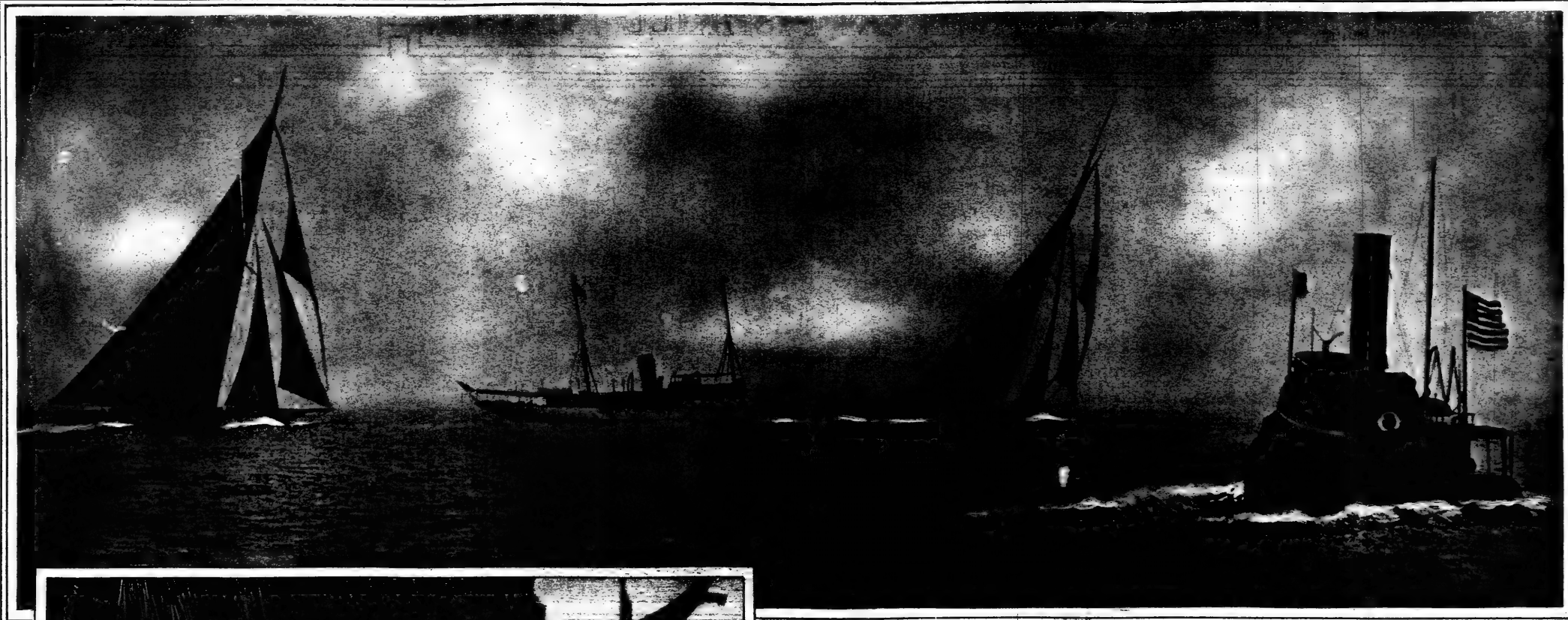
"JIMMIE" COYLE OF THE CENTRAL PARK ZOO GIVING A LESSON ON THE MOUTH HARP TO "ZIP", RECENTLY OF THE HIMALAYAS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Madame Clara Butt, at the Souvenir Lunch in Aid of the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund, Auctioneering a Lace Veil Worn by Mme. Albani in the Wedding Scene from "Lohengrin." Sir Philip Burne-Jones Is Standing on Her Left.
(Photos by Sport & General.)



MISS LILA FAIRCHILD, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO LUCIUS P. JANEWAY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Photo by Brandenburg.)



THE RESOLUTE WINNING IN THE SERIES OF RACES OFF SANDY HOOK WITH HER CO-DEFENDER, VANITIE, WITH THE COMMITTEE BOAT VIKING IN THE CENTRE.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs at Mrs. William Grosvenor's Chinese Lawn Fete at Newport.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



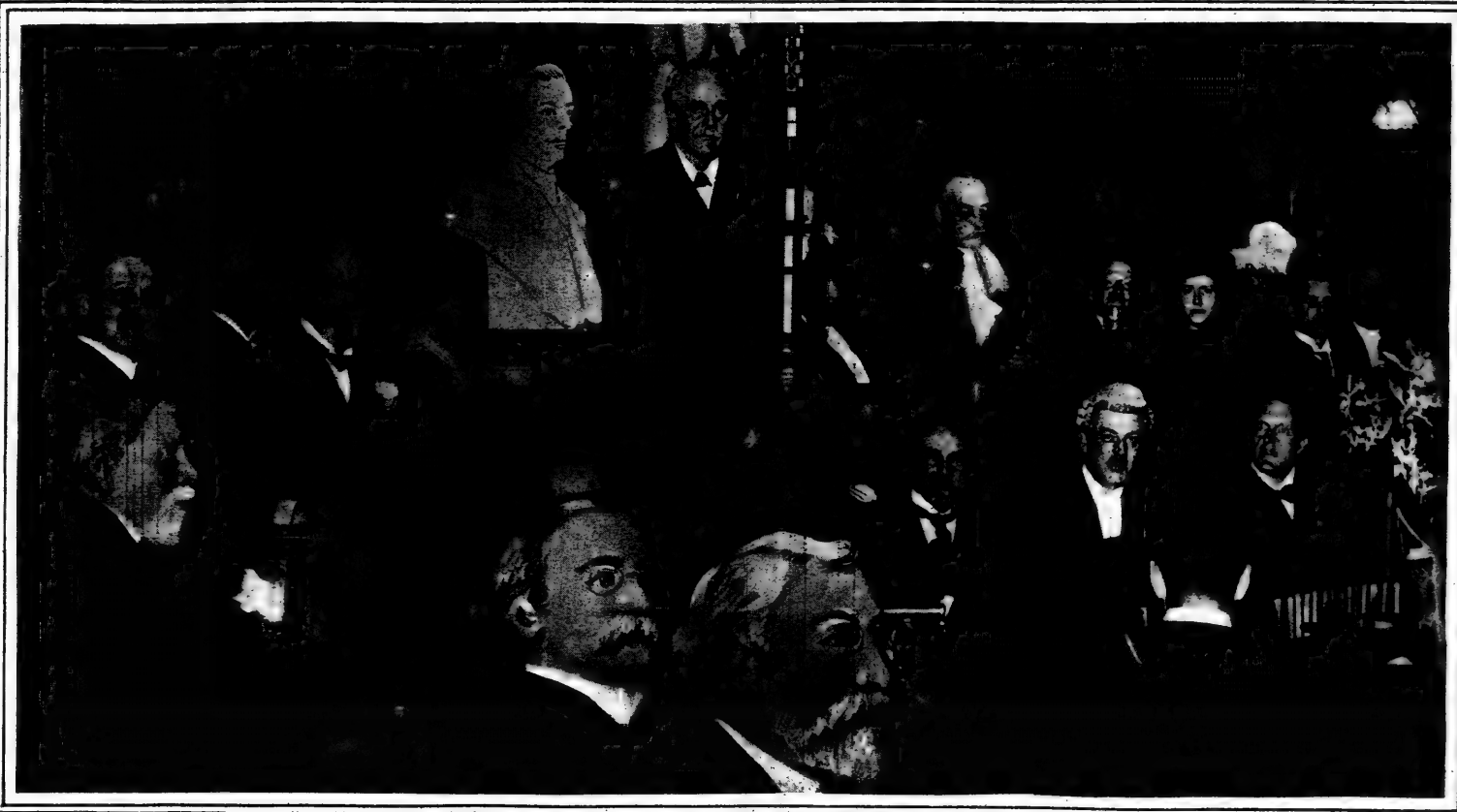
MISS NANCY DWYER,
A Chinese Flower Girl.



MISS ELIZABETH ROBINSON
AT MRS. GROSVENOR'S ENTERTAINMENT.
(Photos by Campbell Studio.)



Count John von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Arriving at the State Department for a Conference with Secretary Lansing.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR UNVEILING A BUST OF THE LATE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IN THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.
Among those on the platform are, left to right: Bonar Law, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Balfour, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, and Austin Chamberlain.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



STROMBOLI WINNING THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP AT BELMONT PARK, WITH SAM JACKSON SECOND AND SHARPSHOOTER THIRD.
(Photo by C. C. Cook.)



THREE AMHERST MEN AT THE LAST COMMENCEMENT.
They are, left to right, Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, and Edwin A. Grosvenor, National President of the Phi Beta Kappa.
(Photo by Webster.)



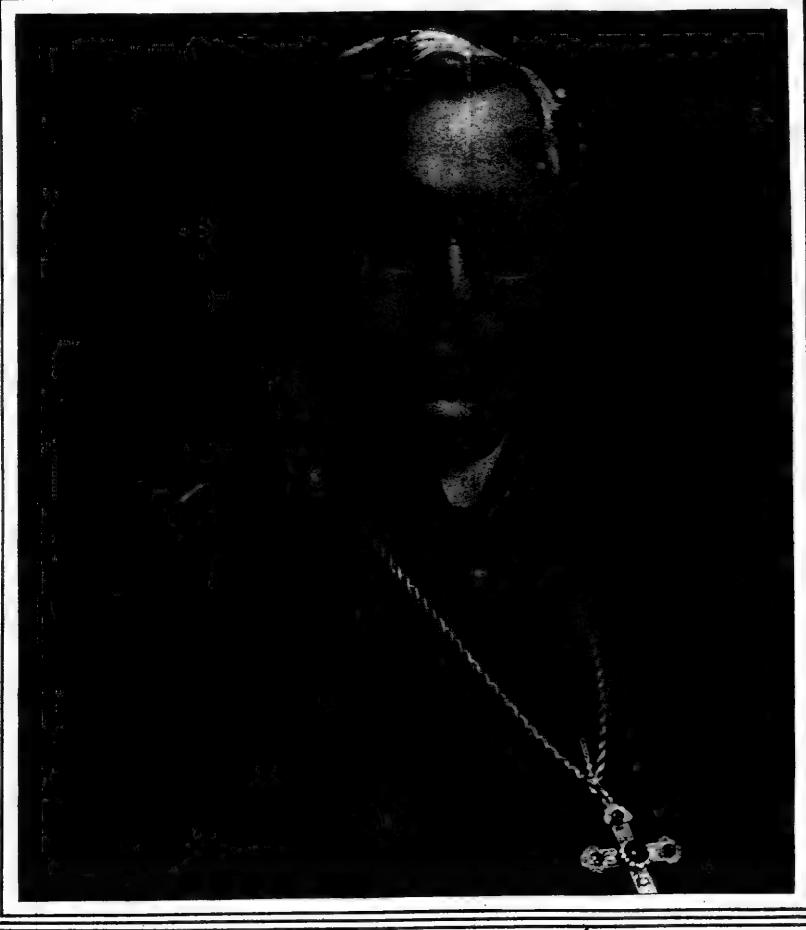
Hudson Maxim and Thomas A. Edison, Inventors and Jersey Neighbors, Who Are Supporting the Plan of Secretary Daniels for a Naval Advisory Board of Civilian Inventors and Engineers.
From a New and Intimate Photograph Taken Chiefly for Distribution Among Their Friends.



Mrs. Fu Ling-Chang, Formerly Miss Louise Huie, Daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, Pastor of the First Chinese Presbyterian Church of New York.
(Photo © by E. F. Foley.)



ORVILLE WRIGHT, EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF MR. EDISON'S CHIEF LIEUTENANTS ON THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.
From a New Photograph Never Before Published.



THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS FRANCIS CUSACK, WHO BECOMES THE BISHOP OF ALBANY.
(Photo © E. F. Foley.)



KATHLEEN HOWARD
As the Abbess Myriel in Prof. Horatio Parker's $10,000 Prize Opera, "Fairyland," Recently Sung for the First Time in Los Angeles.



Color Bearers of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Which Was Organized on May 10, 1789, and Saw Service in the War of 1812, the War Between the States, and the Spanish-American War, at the Panama Exposition as the Escort of Gov. Stuart of Virginia. The Standard Bearers Are Flanked on Either Side by Members of the Historic Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn. (Photo © International News Service.)

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Special Midsummer SALE of High-Grade Refrigerators

Last Week of These Low Prices

It is seldom indeed that the world-famous Bohn Refrigerators are offered by us at any such prices, and this special sale will be discontinued after this week. It offers an opportunity which might never occur again.

We understand the science of refrigeration. Practically every dining car, fresh meat and fruit express car in the land is equipped with Bohn Refrigerators, because the Bohn System maintains an even, low temperature (40°) of dry, pure, cold air at the smallest ice consumption of any refrigerator ever built.

We invite you to call and inspect our large line of magnificent

Bohn "Sanitor" Refrigerators

Their very construction will show you at a glance why they keep food, walls, lining, etc., very dry, very clean, and very cold.

Made in the same factory with the world-famous Bohn Syphon Refrigerator, the Bohn SANITOR rivals the latter in materials and construction. The selected oak exterior cases, the genuine fused porcelain lining (not paint) throughout the food compartments, and the remarkable heat-resisting qualities (low ice consumption) are especial points of excellence of the Bohn SANITOR.



Special Price $31.50

The model illustrated, No. 13, is 36 x 20 x 49 inches, and has an ice capacity of 125 pounds. Priced regularly at $40.00, it is temporarily reduced, during this limited midsummer sale, to $31.50. During this period the many other styles and sizes are correspondingly reduced. Write for illustrated catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not agents or middlemen.

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White Enamel Refrigerator Co.
of New York, 53 West 42d Street
Open All Day Saturday During This Sale.

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PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.



Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!
By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

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Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
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L. M. HIRSCH Sample Shoe Co.

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GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE



$3.50 UP

Smart style, rare beauty, perfect comfort, all combined in this original Glassberg model. Made in all leathers, all sizes, high or low cut; French or Cuban heels. Latest Novelties.

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ATHLETES for years have kept off excessive fat by the perspiration method. You can eliminate unnecessary fat from any part of your body by wearing

Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated Rubber Garments for Men & Women

for a few hours each night and reduce while you sleep. Be comfortable—the garments are both cool and comfortable, acting through making you perspire freely.

Frown Eradicator.....$2.00
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We here illustrate our flesh reducing Brassiere with Coutil back and dainty lace edging, covering the bust and under the bust, $6.00.

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The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's Fashionable and well-to-do people.

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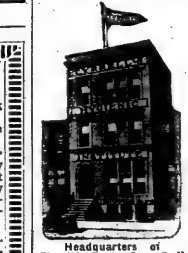
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"Only 2,362 Pairs Left"
General Clearance of all Spring $4.50 to $6 Shoes at $2.85

Low Shoes only, consisting of combinations all patent or dull leather. All sizes and widths, but not in every style.

This Sample Model Formerly Sold at $5.00

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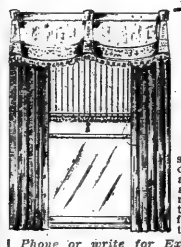
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NEW FRENCH DISCOVERY
Henna D'Oreal



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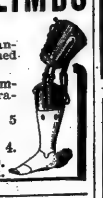
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All limbs guaranteed for 5 years.

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A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of price, $1.50. Made and sold only by

MME. HELENE
546 FIFTH AVENUE.
In Altos Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Direct from the Factory
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices.



Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

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Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc.
COTTAGE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS** *M'f'rs*
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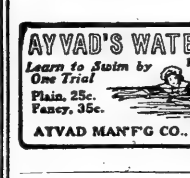
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Collapsible
24" high. 19" shade.
Special at **$4.50**
Booklet "T" sent on request
Louis Hessler
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KEEP DRY DRESS SHIELDS
For sale by all
LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES
Every Pair Guaranteed
Send 25c. for sample pair.
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Brass and Enamel Beds and Cribs, Bedding—
Mattresses remade.
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POSITIVELY 70 DIFFERENT STYLES OF ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER CLEANERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Special attention to mail orders.
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FOR FASHION and Relief From Foot Troubles
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By keeping the scalp clean and healthy, the hair roots remain vigorous, growth of hair is promoted, dandruff is eliminated, itching is prevented, and the natural beauty of the hair preserved. Cathoscalp does this. Use it and be convinced. Send 50c or $1.00 for small or large bottle. Trial size 10c. Interesting circular.

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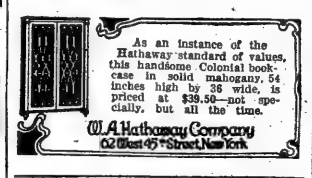
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Learn to Swim by One Trial
For Sale Everywhere
Plain, 25c. Fancy, 35c.
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Closed until September 13th.
PIRIE MacDONALD Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



As an instance of the Hathaway standard of values, this handsome Colonial bookcase in solid mahogany, 54 inches high by 36 wide, is priced at $39.50—not specially, but all the time.

W. A. Hathaway Company
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Send Your Waist Measure, & LANE BRYANT'S MATERNITY CORSETS $3.85
They balance the figure *and* preserve graceful outlines
We are the largest manufacturing retailers of DRESSES SUITS SKIRTS NEGLIGEES *and* BLOUSES for expectant mothers
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Conspicuous Nose Pores
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The 12-page wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap gives a specific treatment for reducing enlarged pores. Get a cake at your dealer's and start this beneficial treatment today.

For sale by dealers everywhere



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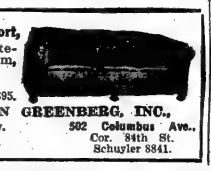
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Installed Complete
LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN WORK.
Advice given without cost. Write or 'phone.
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Fine Davenport,



best upholstery, in Denim, **$62,** reduced from $95.

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The original mending and remodeling Shop
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Shop Waists and Gowns refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

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We Have No Branches.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Sunday and Monday; light, east winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,001. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BERLIN HOLDS UP NOTE'S FULL TEXT; CURBS COMMENT

Newspapers Get Only a Scant Summary and Publish It Inconspicuously.

DENY THAT IT IS FINAL

Lokalanzeiger, Reflecting Official View, Thinks It Leaves Way for Further Parley.

SOME STRONG EDITORIALS

American Attitude Is Neither Friendly Nor Neutral in Spirit, Says Tageszeitung.

DELAY EXPECTED HERE

Washington Thinks Germany Will Withhold Reply in Deference to Sentiment at Home.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—The full text of the American note has not been printed here, and apparently the word has gone out to be cautious in commenting on it. As a result the afternoon papers do not refer to the note in their headlines and publish only very short summaries of its contents.

The Lokalanzeiger says: "The note fully comes up to the expectations which we have repeatedly expressed. It affords ground on which further negotiations with Washington can be conducted. Throughout it is correct in tone and is couched in the usual forms of politeness customary between States, yet at the same time it is outspoken."

After summarizing the note in 220 words the Lokalanzeiger, with all the earmarks of higher inspiration, significantly concludes: "The questions raised in the American answer must naturally be exhaustively looked into by the various German authorities concerned. Therefore, at present there is nothing to say as to the nature of the answer. The report emanating from English sources that the American answer is meant to be final is absolutely without foundation. In any event, after the previous negotiations, we may have every confidence that Germany will continue to use the valuable war weapon of the submarine in future in such a way as may seem useful for us and the least harmful for neutrals. We had and have, of course, no interest in arousing neutrals against us. On the contrary, it can only be our purpose to avoid everything that would be likely unnecessarily to imperil the rights of neutral States."

The Berliner Tageblatt does not publish a line of comment and devotes a single paragraph to "the contents" of the American note.

The Vossische Zeitung also devotes one paragraph to the contents, which it modestly runs under a Washington cable telling that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are planning a new note to England under the headline, "American Protest Note to England."

Says We Stick to England.

The Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"The contents of the note proves anew that the American Government stands closer to England than they care to admit. The note indicates not the slightest effort to do justice to the German standpoint, but clings obstinately to the alleged right of American citizens to travel on English ships, without being endangered, even when those ships are freighted with bombs and shells. America wants to give a free pass to contraband for England by means of its citizens. That is not neutrality, but most decided partisanship. If America had the least bit of good will the demands of the note would have been limited to safe passage for such ships as carried no contraband.

"In saying that the undertakings of warring countries must be subordinated to 'the rights of neutrals' the note goes counter to the most elementary principles of international law. Everywhere in land and sea warfare, no consideration can be given to neutrals. The rule is, 'he who goes into danger does so at his own risk.' America could with equal right contend that American citizens have a right to live unendangered in Paris or Dunkirk, and say, 'If you bombard these cities, we will consider it as an intentionally unfriendly act.' We do not know what the German Government considers answering, but we have confidence that it will not abandon the submarine war. We have shown that we are prepared to make every possible concession to the neutrals, but the compromise must

Continued on Page 4.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN REFUSE TO COMMENT

Former Says He Hopes America Will Act on the Sentiments He Expressed at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—After studying the latest note to Germany, Colonel Roosevelt declined to discuss it in detail or to express an opinion concerning it.

"I have only this to say," said Colonel Roosevelt. "If you will refer to my statements at Syracuse after the sinking of the Lusitania, you will find the sentiments I held then and hold at this time. I can only add that I hope Uncle Sam will act on them."

In the statement referred to, Colonel Roosevelt declared, in brief, that the sinking of the Lusitania was piracy and wanton slaughter of innocent men, women, and children.

In speeches made here today the ex-President did not refer to the latest note to Germany.

Ex-Secretary Bryan is now en route from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and will not arrive here until late this evening. Before departing from the south, and after a hurried persual of the note, he said:

"This is interesting, but, of course, until I have read the note through and analyzed it carefully I cannot discuss it. It would be impossible for me to give any opinion on the note until I have gone over it with the greatest care."

BRITISH PLEDGE TO FIGHT IT OUT

Anniversary Meetings Throughout the Empire Will Take a Vow to Continue on to Victory.

LONDON, July 24.—The anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany, Aug. 4, will be marked throughout the empire by reaffirmation of the determination of the British peoples to continue the struggle unswervingly.

The pledge will be embodied in the following resolution, approved by Premier Asquith:

"That on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of citizens of ——— records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Meetings have been arranged throughout the empire, at which the resolution will be put. Members of the Cabinet and of Parliament and other public officials are co-operating in the arrangements, and the dominions and colonies are all joining in the movement.

TWO MORE VESSELS TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Russian Ship Rubonia and a Trawler—Crews Landed on Orkneys.

LONDON, July 24.—The Russian ship Rubonia has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Her crew of thirty were landed on the Orkney Islands.

The trawler Star of Peace also was torpedoed and sunk off the Orkneys. The crew were landed at Stromness.

No Russian ship Rubonia is on the marine lists. The Russian steamer Rubonia is listed. Her length is given at 350 feet, with beam of 45 feet, depth of 25 feet, and tonnage of 3,424 gross. She was built at Newcastle in 1896.

SERBIAN ARMY BETTER EQUIPPED THAN EVER

But Is Still Inactive—Typhus Stamped Out, Foreign Doctors to Go Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Nish correspondent writes:

"Serbia has now completely recovered. Since April 1 last her little army, in fine fettle and perhaps better equipped than ever before, has been massed round her frontiers ready to take up arms if called upon at any given moment and from any given point. Yet so far, except for skirmishes in Albania, she has struck no blow, nor has any big blow been dealt her.

"The inactivity among the Serbian soldiers has meant almost equal inactivity among many hundreds of doctors and nurses attached to the different British and American units which have been scattered so freely up and down the country. Since typhus has practically been wiped out many of these hospital workers have been heard on all sides lately bemoaning the fact that they have little or nothing to do. Accordingly, Sir Ralph Paget, the British Red Cross Commissioner in Serbia, has at last given permission for all insufficiently employed units to apply for disbandment should they wish, provided there is no resumption of hostilities by July 21.

"On the expiration of the time limit, it now seems probable, large detachments of doctors, nurses, and orderlies will be set free to take up work in other war areas where their services are needed."

FIND LINDON BATES'S BODY.

Identification of Lusitania Victim from Documents and Linen.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—A body washed ashore at Kilcolgan Gateway, on the Irish coast, has been identified from documents found in the coat pocket and from the name on the linen as that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., one of the American victims of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine.

A body recently washed ashore in County Limerick, Ireland, was at first believed to be that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., son of Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, but the identification was afterward doubted and messages received by the family in this country stated that the body had been buried as that of another Lusitania victim.

The effects found on the body, however, were sent to London for closer examination.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON WARSAW FROM THE NORTH

Strong Forces Cross the Narew After Storming Two of the Fortresses.

DIRECT DRIVE IS HALTED

Russians Also Hold Lines on Lublin-Chelm Railroad--Driven Across Vistula at Ivangorod.

OPEN BATTLE IN COURLAND

Berlin Reports Crushing Defeat of the Russian Army, Which Was Caught in Retreat.

ITALIANS PRESS CAMPAIGN

Cadorna Is Directing the Attack on Gorizia Under the Eye of the King.

LONDON, July 24.—The Austro-German Armies seem unable to force the Russians from the important positions to the immediate west of Warsaw, and from the line along the Lublin-Chelm Railway, but the German victories in Northern Poland and north of the Polish capital have tightened their grip on the city, and military critics say that the abandonment of Warsaw by the Russians again becomes more probable.

After weeks of battling the German forces for the first time have crossed the Narew River north of Warsaw, and now have a considerable weight of men on the east bank of that river between the Fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk, which a Berlin official statement describes as having been "stormed irresistibly." The communication, however, does not state whether the fortresses capitulated.

The fight in Southern Courland, according to German claims, has resulted in something akin to a crushing victory such as was familiar in wars of former years, General von Bülow's forces having cut off the Russian retreat and delivered a body blow. It is stated that the Germans cut up the retiring troops badly, dispersing those which were not killed, wounded, or captured.

That the Russians are holding the immediate Warsaw front is plainly evidenced by a German official statement which refers to only minor operations in this area and tells of a comparatively insignificant number of prisoners taken. Military critics say this indicates that there have been no serious attacks on either side, which probably means that the Germans are dug in, waiting reinforcements and some favorable circumstances, while the Russians, from their strongholds, are risking nothing in counter-attacks.

The report of the investment of Ivangorod is now patently erroneous, as the Germans speak of attacks west of the city and, though claiming that they hurled the Russians across the Vistula to the northwest of the city, do not contend that their forces obtained a foothold on the eastern bank.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following received from Berlin:

"The war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger on the eastern front telegraphs the warning that while 'the Russians are being continually pressed back along the entire front, it cannot be concealed that only now the severest battle is about to begin, and we must now see how far we have succeeded in breaking down the strong hostile armies.

"'The battle for the Russian central positions may be of an extremely varying character,' continues the Anzeiger's correspondent. 'The Teutonic allies are aware of that, but the battle may also end in the breakdown of the enemy.'"

Reports from Italy tell of General Cadorna, the Chief of Staff, directing the strong attack on Gorizia under the eye of the King.

Fighting has slackened on the western front, where the operations are for the present of purely local importance.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Germans Cross the Narew and Reach the Vistula.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—The German official report on the operations in Russia is as follows:

General von Bülow has defeated the Fifth Russian Army, near Shavli.

After ten days of continuous fighting and marching, German troops yesterday succeeded in arresting the retreat of the Russians in the district of Rozalin-Szadow and defeated and dispersed them. The booty since the begining of these operations on July 14 has increased to 25 cannon, 40 machine guns, more than 100 cars loaded with ammunition, a great quantity of buggage and other war material.

On the Narew River the army of General von Gallwitz stormed irresistibly the fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk and forced a crossing of the Narew, between these places. Strong forces already are on the south bank of the river. Further north and to the south our troops are advancing toward the river.

In the battles between the Niemen and the Vistula since July 14, fourteen cannon and 101 machine guns have been captured. The quantity of war material taken cannot yet be estimated. Before Warsaw in minor fighting we have captured in the last few days 1,750 prisoners and 2 machine guns.

North of the mouth of the Pilurza River the Germans have reached the Vistula.

From the mouth of the Pilica to Kozlenicla, northwest of Ivangorod the enemy has been thrown across the Vistula. Before Ivangorod our troops

Continued on Page 6.

1,800 DROWN AS EXCURSION STEAMER CAPSIZES, LOADED TO CAPACITY, IN THE CHICAGO RIVER; TOPHEAVY, SHE WAS STARTED WHILE MOORED

SINKS IN BARELY SIX MINUTES

Great Majority of Victims Women and Children, Bound for Picnic.

HUNDREDS TRAPPED BELOW

Throngs Dumped from Upper Decks Into the River to Struggle and Die.

CHICAGO PUTS ON MOURNING

Rows of Bodies, Awaiting Identification, Fill Armory—Heroes Not Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24. — Approximately 1,800 persons, most of them women, children and babies, lost their lives in the murky little stream called by courtesy the Chicago River, this morning, when the excursion steamer Eastland turned over at her pier between Lasalle and Clark Streets.

There were 2,500 passengers on the Eastland and a crew of 72, commanded by Captain Henry Pedersen, according to a statement issued this evening by W. J. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, after he had checked up the returns of the ticket takers.

At midnight 880 bodies had been taken to morgues and the work of taking out the bodies was still proceeding.

Besides these, 762 persons are known to have been rescued, and careful checking has shown 921 missing. It is feared that practically all the missing are drowned. This would make the death list about 1,800.

Trying to Fix the Blame.

The task of establishing the causes and of fixing responsibility has begun. A special Federal Grand Jury, called by Judge Landis, will begin an investigation at once. State's Attorney Mac clay Hoyne opened an inquiry within two hours after the tragedy.

Aboard the Eastland at the hour set for sailing, 7:40 A. M., were approximately 2,500 excursionists. Some say there were more and that the disaster was caused by overloading the steamer. It is known that United States Custom House officials boarded the boat a short time before she went down and caused between 400 and 500 persons to be removed on finding that the steamer was carrying many more passengers than allowed by law.

The excursionists were a part of those going to the annual picnic of the Western Electric Company to its employes. About 7,000 tickets had been distributed and a fleet of five steamers had been chartered to take the picnickers across the lake to Michigan City, Ind., where there was to be a big parade and great festivities. The Eastland was the first of the fleet scheduled to depart for Michigan City, and a great throng clamored for admittance.

Cables Never Cast Off.

The passengers aboard swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river toward the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, ropes were ordered cast off, and the steamer's engines started, but the Eastland did not budge. Instead, the ship began to list sidewise and never held back. It turned slowly but steadily toward its left side. Children clutched the skirts of mothers and sisters to keep from falling. The whole cargo was impelled toward the falling side of the ship and water began to enter the lower port holes.

None of the hawsers had been cast off. Orders had been given to cast off, notwithstanding that for a considerable time the boat had been gradually listing. When the order to cast off was given it was too late. Before it could be carried out the boat had turned on her side, the hawsers, still attached to the ship, tearing the piling from the pier. The hawsers are still attached to the semi-sunken steamer, the Federal and local authorities having given strict orders that they are not to be disturbed, pending investigation.

Screams from passengers attracted the attention of fellow-excursionists on the pier awaiting the next steamer. Wharfmen and picnickers soon lined the edge of the embankment, reaching out helplessly toward the wavering steamer.

For nearly five minutes the ship listed before it finally dived under. Then there was a plunge, with a sigh of air escaping from the hold, mingled with crying of children and shrieks of women, and the ship was on the bottom of the river.

All Over in Six Minutes.

Hundreds on the upper deck were thrown into the water, and a few escaped. Most of the other passengers, caught below in the cabins or on the lower decks, perished without a chance for life. They were swallowed up in the sight of other thousands crowding the Clark Street Bridge, the wharves, and adjoining streets on their way to the other boats chartered for the excursion.

It was all a matter of only a few minutes. Many witnesses say it was all over in six minutes.

The surface of the river was thick with struggling people. Babies perished in sight of those on the docks and bridges. Men and women in a frenzied battle for life churned the water, then sank.

On the side of the boat were some who had clambered over the rail as the boat settled on its side. Some escaped without even wetting their feet. The whistles of tugs and excursion boats shrieked the alarm and boats put off. South Water Street commission men tossed barrels and crates and chicken boxes into the river, where they were seized by the drowning. Forty miles away at Lockport the Bear Trap Dam in the Drainage Canal was closed to stop the river's current. Fireboats and tugs spread out like a fan around the death ship and began the work of taking out the bodies.

One mother grasped her two children in her arms as she slipped from the steamer into the water. One child was torn from her, but she and the other were saved. Fathers were drowned after aiding their wives and children to safety.

Warehouses Become Morgues.

Nearby streets and warehouses were turned into morgues. Bodies were piled in rows. Ambulances, vans, and delivery trucks were pressed into service as death wagons, while as fast as the bodies were taken out hundreds of physicians strove to bring back life.

At the south approach to the Clark Street Bridge respiration machines were operated on the sidewalk. Victims were worked over the moment they reached shore and emergency hospitals were established within a few feet of the wreck.

The Theodore Roosevelt, one of the five boats chartered for the excursion, which was moored on the opposite side of the Clark Street Bridge, was turned into a morgue and hospital.

As soon as the news became known, doctors and nurses by the hundreds volunteered and for hours strove in the work of resuscitation. Few were revived, however, for the bodies had been in the water too long. The spectacles were harrowing. Policemen wept as the bodies of women were taken out, with their babies still clutched to their bosoms in the grasp of death.

Chicago tonight sits in sackcloth and ashes, still counting its dead. The mortuary lists are still growing. Despair had settled over the city akin to that following the Iroquois Theatre fire. The Eastland calamity surpasses even the Iroquois disaster. Its roster of victims is greater. It is the worst excursion boat accident on record in America. It claimed more victims than the fire-scourged General Slocum on June 15, 1904, in New York Harbor, when 959 lives were lost.

Chicago Overwhelmed.

Business and social life have been at a standstill all day. The city is overwhelmed by the great disaster. Flags are at half staff on all buildings; there are crowds in the vicinity of the Chicago River which the police find difficult to hold in check, the downtown streets are congested with hearses and auto trucks carrying away the dead, and at the morgues there are lines of people stretching for blocks awaiting admission to identify and recover lost friends or relatives. In the horrors of the day strong men have wept like children, and some have become insane. Chicago never before suffered such a tragedy, and is overwhelmed with grief.

All day long and tonight great crowds thronged the river's edge and choked the streets leading to it. On the side of the boat which protruded several feet above the water groups of men gathered around holes burned with gas flames through the steel hull and with ropes dragged up the bodies as fast as the divers could get them. Many are still in the boat, while the river still holds bodies, and it will be days before the exact number of dead is established.

Tonight electric wires have been stretched along the upper side of the Eastland to enable the firemen, the divers, and the lifesavers to continue their work through the night.

Policemen drafted from practically every station in the city had a hard fight all day to hold back the hundreds of thousands of persons who swarmed toward the Clark Street bridge, intent on seeing the overturned boat and the work of recovering the bodies. The bridge approaches from Lake Street on the south to Austin Avenue on the north were held by a dozen police lines. So strict were Chief Schuettler's orders that even officials and newspapper men had difficulty getting through the lines.

Too Late for Respirators.

Inside the innermost of the police lines a score of artificial respirators and lung motors were kept at work as victims were brought to the sidewalk by the stream of stretcher bearers that moved back and forth between the upturned side of the Eastland and the dock.

After several hours, as the bodies

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Previous Ship Disasters Show No Such Record of Lives Lost

	Lives Lost.
Titanic, April 14, 1912, off Newfoundland Banks	1,595
Lusitania, May 7, 1915, Atlantic Ocean	1,100
Empress of Ireland, May 29, 1914, St. Lawrence River	1,024
General Slocum, June 15, 1904, East River, N. Y.	959
Bourgogne, July 4, 1898, off Newfoundland Banks	871
Princess Alice, Sept. 3, 1878, in Thames near Woolwich	700
Norge, June 25, 1904, off Ruckall Reefs	600
Utopia, March 17, 1891, off Gibraltar	574
Matsu Maru, March 23, 1908, off coast of Japan	300
Ship Kapunda, March 29, 1897, off coast of Brazil	289
Lady Elgin, Sept. 8, 1860, Lake Michigan	287
Excursion steamer, April 24, 1909, at Montevideo	200
Nile River steamer, April 8, 1912, Nile River	200
Larchmont, Feb. 12, 1907, Long Island Sound	183
Volturno, Oct. 11, 1913, Atlantic Ocean	135
State of Florida, April 18, 1884, off Canadian coast	128
Libau, June 7, 1908, off Marseilles coast	100

SCENES DRIVE DIVER MAD

Unable to Withstand the Shocking Experiences in Hold Among Dead.

STORIES OF THE RESCUED

Deckhand Pictures Victims Dropping by Hundreds Into the River.

BOAT'S STAIRWAYS JAMMED

Panic's Growth as Vessel's List Increased—Swimmers Dragged Under.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A city diver engaged in the work of taking bodies from the Eastland became violently insane tonight, after several visits to the hold of the vessel, because of the scenes he witnessed there. He discarded his suit, and, raving, started to run across the hull of the boat. He was overcome and placed in a patrol wagon and taken away.

Two women, their clothing in shreds, their fingers torn and bleeding from clawing at the iron hull of the overturned steamer, were taken alive this afternoon from the interior of the Eastland.

They had been imprisoned in a stateroom when the boat turned over. The imprisoned air held back the first rush of water, which, however, seeped in gradually. The two women heard the shrieks of the drowning, but the door of their stateroom was pinned fast, and the port hole was too small for them to crawl through.

Gradually the air leaked out and the water seeped in. First it swirled about their feet and soon rose to their knees. Then it rose to their waists as they struggled in vain for freedom.

Then they became aware that their cries were heard by the rescuers. They heard the blows of sledge hammers above their heads for a time, but these ceased as the rescuers realized that they could make no impression on the steel hull. Then they gave up hope. All the time the water rose higher.

In the meantime the rescuers got acetylene torches, and the blue flame began to eat through the steel plates. Soon a hole was pierced, but this released the air in the hull and the water came in with a rush. Just as the water reached the heads of the victims the iron plate fell in and the rescuers seized the choking and gasping women by the hair and dragged them out. They were carried to Reid, Murdoch & Co.'s plant. Their ultimate recovery is in doubt. A man who had had an experience almost as thrilling was saved from the boiler room of the vessel, where his life had been preserved by a similar air pocket.

For nine hours, or from the time the disaster occurred until about 5 o'clock this afternoon, a boy of 10 years was penned in a section of the hold of the Eastland. Finally, when a hole had been burned through the steel plates, rescuers found him clinging to a stanchion just above the water. He was helped out by firemen. He was too weak to talk for a few moments. When he recovered his strength, however, he got up from the side of the boat and ran to the deck apparently driven frantic for the time being by his terrible experience. He was soon lost in the crowd ashore. His name was not learned.

SAW HUNDREDS FALL TO DEATH IN RIVER

Deck Hand Tells of the Panic—Stairways Jammed—Swimmers Dragged Under.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Survivors of the Eastland disaster tell thrilling stories of their experiences. One survivor owes his life to the fact that his coat caught on a nail and he was held above water. One woman managed for a time to hold her little daughter and son as well as herself above water, but, with arm benumbed, she finally had to let the daughter go.

Harry Miller, a deckhand of the Eastland, gave a vivid picture of the disaster. His story follows:

"The Eastland began to list about 7:20 o'clock, while crowds were still pouring on her. She listed then so much the gangplank lifted two or three feet at the ship's side. They stopped the crowd coming on and got all on board over to the shore side of the ship. That righted her. Then they let the rest of the crowd come aboard.

"I didn't like the way she acted and I said to my mate 'I'm scared of her,' I'd rather be off her this minute.' Finally they were all aboard about 7:30 o'clock, maybe a few minutes later. We got orders to cast off the stern lines and were working at that when she began slowly to list again.

"My mate and me heard them hollering on the deck around us and at first we thought they were shouting as usual to their friends on the dock. Soon we knew they were scared and we noticed the ship listing very slowly, more and more. So we hollered to them to climb the stairways to the upper deck.

Jammed the Stairways.

They jammed them going up. They ran from one side of her to the other, women and children mostly, it looked like, in confusion, shouting, some of them crying. She kept on listing lower and lower.

"I got afraid and went to the open gangway on the north side and saw the water only three feet below us. While I was looking at it, just a second or two, wondering, a woman with a child in her arms jumped or fell off the rail into the water.

Hundreds Drop Into the Water.

"I jumped in after her to get her. In less than a second they began dropping in all around me. There must have been hundreds of them that jumped in. The water was thick with them. One hit me on the shoulders and drove me under again. I was excited and lost sight of the woman and child I went after. I forgot them and swam with the current out of the crowd. Some of them tried to grab me. I dodged them. I knew it was my only chance. I swam around the boat and got to the pier and climbed out.

"Then I looked back at the water. They were going under and coming up and snatching at each other and hollering—men, women, and children, all over that part of the river. The current carried some of them, those that could keep afloat, upstream some distance. I saw a few get to the piling and climb out. Most of them, it seemed, could not swim, or were dragged down by those that could not swim. The river over there opposite the slip must be full of bodies.

"After I got on the pier I steadied myself for a minute or two. Then I ran back to where I could get aboard.

Rescued Through Portholes.

"They had got some portholes on her upper side open. Through these passengers who had been caught in the cabins on the top side of her were being taken out. They were told to put their arms through the narrow ports first and then to narrow themselves in so they could be pulled out. It was a tight squeeze for some. Some had to wait until they got a hatch open on the top side so they could come up the stairway.

"As soon as we could get inside her me and my mate began fishing for bodies in the sunken half of her. I used a long hand-le pike. I'd feel around in the water and my pike hook hit something. I got so I could tell if it was a body.

"I'd get the pike hook in their clothing and fetch them up. My mate would tie a rope around them and men would pull them out.

"It was strange how many of them drowned hanging tight to some object below water. Some I hooked down at the bottom, others half way up, others only two or three feet below water. I could tell by the pull it took to tear them loose that they had their hands gripped on to a rail or a table or some other fixed object down below the water. I don't know how many I fished out."

TOOK ALARM TOO LATE DECLARE THE SURVIVORS

Experiences of the Rescued—Mother Had to Let Daughter Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One of the thrilling stories of the Eastland disaster is told by E. W. Sladkey, head of the Western Electric Company's printing department. Mr. Sladkey, the last to board the Eastland and the first to escape, walked over the upper side of the vessel and jumped to the deck of the tug Kenosha without so much as wetting his feet.

Mr. Sladkey said that the excursion boat's officers and crew gave no warning of the impending disaster until the vessel had heeled beyond an angle of 45 degrees. He agreed with other survivors that the excursionists took alarm too late.

"It was about 7:30 o'clock when I ran along the pier to get aboard the Eastland," said Mr. Sladkey. "They had just hauled in the gangway and were casting off the stern line. I noticed that the boat was listing to port, and the thought flashed into my mind that there might be trouble before we got far. A crowd of about thirty of the boys and girls employed in my department were waving their hands to me and calling to me from the upper deck, and I jumped aboard. As I made my way to the upper deck the list was even more perceptible. My people were up in the bow, and I went to them, keeping on the starboard side, which was uppermost and closest to the pier.

"I know a little about boats, and I wondered the Eastland's officers were not taking some steps to right the boat, which kept heeling further and further very slowly. From what I could see it

Continued on Page 2.

Want to know about CARABANA Natural Laxative? Write Carabana, 6 Cliff St.—Advt.

THIRTY PUT UNDER ARREST

City, State and Federal Authorities Begin Investigations.

VESSEL ALWAYS UNSTABLE

Overloading and Unseaworthiness Alleged as Causes of the Disaster.

CALLS FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Contradictory Stories Told of Tug's Part in Dragging the Eastland Over.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The most important move toward the investigation of the Eastland disaster and the punishment of those who may be found responsible for it was the arrest tonight on the order of State's Attorney Hoyne of Walter C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the steamer.

Captain Pederson and twenty-nine members of the Eastland's crew had already been put under arrest, and Coroner Hoffman had ordered the arrest of every official of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had leased the boat for today's excursion.

The State's Attorney late in the day issued an order to let no one get away until responsibility for the tragedy had been fixed.

He had Capt. H. Pederson, Chief Engineer C. Erickson and other officers of the boat, together with thirty of the crew, at his offices at the Criminal Court Building. There they were examined by Charles Center Case, Jr., and Edwin J. Raber, two of his assistants. The Prosecutor himself spent the day with Coroner Hoffman carefully going over every bit of evidence.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the disaster. The real cause may not be known until expert testimony is presented to the Federal Grand Jury next week. Among the causes assigned are these:

1. Overcrowding—Thirty-two hundred tickets are said to have been sold for the Eastland, although Government inspectors say that only 2,500 persons went aboard—the number allowed by law.

2. Uneven ballast—The starboard side water ballast tanks are said to have been full and the port side tanks empty. Members of the crew say the ballast pumps were started only after the boat began to list. The rush of passengers to the other side of the boat did the rest. There is also a report which cannot be verified that the water ballast had been pumped out of the ship as the passengers were received aboard so as to lighten the steamer.

3. Probable unseaworthiness—It is declared that the Eastland was condemned on Lake Erie as unsafe and was altered before being brought to Chicago last year, her top deck being taken off. The Eastland suffered several mishaps on Lake Erie, but without loss of life.

Federal Grand Jury to Act.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis has ordered a Federal Grand Jury investigation of the catastrophe. Twelve Deputy United States Marshals were sent out with subpoenas for a panel of sixty men. The new Grand Jury is ordered to convene on Thursday afternoon.

This is the first time in Chicago that a special Federal Grand Jury has been ordered to investigate a disaster. It was explained that it was because a vessel plying the navigable waters of the United States had sunk at her pier, and it lies within the province of the Federal Government to ascertain wherein the blame lies.

While no official would discuss the culpability of any person connected with the steamboat company or the Federal Inspectors' office, it was declared that the vessel may have been passed as safe, while in fact it was not really so.

Fifteen officers and members of the crew are in custody of the Cook County authorities pending an investigation by State's Attorney Hoyne.

W. K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, made the following statement late in the day:

"The Indiana Transportation Company expresses its deepest sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved in the Eastland catastrophe. The Eastland was not overloaded. There were 2,408 tickets taken up at the Eastland gangway by the Eastland collectors under Federal supervision. The Government capacity mark is set at 2,500.

"At this time the Indiana Transportation Company is unable to voice an opinion on the cause of the accident because the Eastland was hired for the day and the Captain and crew were not employes of the Indiana Transportation Company.

"We are doing everything in our power and will continue to do so both in the work of rescue and in aiding all investigations both by legal authorities and by the press.

"To both we have thrown open every facility for information and relief at our command."

Alleged Misuse of Ballast.

Steamboat Inspector William Nicholas is investigating a report that water ballast was pumped from the hold of the Eastland as the passengers boarded, so that the boat would rise and that more passengers might be carried.

One theory of the [illegible] of the

turning is that the steamer had stuck in the mud and had failed to free herself when the engines were started, causing the outer side of the steamer to list. The weight of the large crowd aboard augmented this to such an extent that the boat could not right itself but caused the engineers to pull out the piles and the boat continued to list until it overturned.

William Flanagan, one of the Eastland crew, who was in charge of the lines which were to be passed to the tugs to haul the vessel out into the lake, was taken by the police to the office of Assistant States Attorney Case, where he was questioned with regard to the part played by the tug in bringing about the disaster.

"I was standing on deck, ready to pass the lines to the tug," he declared. "I didn't see the Captain, but from the lookout I received the signal to pass the lines over. I did so, and no sooner had the lines been made fast than the tug started away. The ship was listed, anyway, and it began to turn."

"Were the cables that fastened it to the pier still attached?" Flanagan was asked.

"Yes."

"What effect did this have on the turning?"

"None whatever, I believe," was the reply. "The natural effect of this would be to check the roll, but the lines were too weak. The ship was so heavily loaded that the lines parted and it turned over."

"Is it usual for the tugs to start up before the lines to shore are cast off?"

"No, it is not."

"Who was in charge of having the shore lines cast off?"

"The Captain."

"Suppose the Captain, seeing that the tug had started, would have immediately given the order to cast off the shore lines, what effect would that have had?"

"I don't know. It is impossible to say. I don't think it would have had any effect, because the lines parted anyway when they received the full weight of the ship."

Denies Tug Had Started.

Arthur McDonald, engineer of the tug Kenosha, which had received the lines from the Eastland, contradicted Flanagan's statement when questioned in the State Attorney's office.

"I was in the engine room at the time," he said. "It is true that the lines had been passed across, but the tug had not started, nor had I even received orders to start my engines. It is pretty obvious that if the engines were not even turning the tug could not have been pulling the steamer, isn't it?"

McDonald further said that the dangerous list of the steamer was noticed by the crew of the Kenosha and commented on before the boat turned over. "For fifteen minutes before it actually rolled we noticed the list was growing worse and worse all the time. Everybody was onto it, and all of our crew were saying that it wouldn't take much to send the craft over on its side."

Coroner Hoffman began the inquest late today. He had a number of photographs of the boat taken, and then ordered it pumped out and raised. Chief of Police Healy, who inspected the hull late in the afternoon, expressed the opinion that there were still 300 bodies in the boat which cannot be recovered until the boat is raised.

Coroner Hoffman impanelled the following jury:

Dr. William A. Evans, former Commissioner of Health.
William F. Bodem, Vice-President of Reid, Murdock & Co.
Henry A. Allen, mechanical engineer in charge of the Department of Public Works.
J. S. Keogh, General Manager of W. F. McLaughlin & Co.
Eugene Eetfield, Manager Hotel Sherman.
Harry Moir, proprietor Hotel Morrison.

Dr. Evans was chosen foreman and then the jury spent several hours viewing the bodies of the victims and adjourned subject to call.

That a sudden rush of persons on the deck of the Eastland to the port side to look at a speeding launch caused the catastrophe was the assertion of Jack Elbert, gauge tender of the steamer. He said he and J. M. Erickson, chief engineer, escaped drowning by wading through water in the hatch and crawling out of a porthole into the river.

Ordered to "Steady Her Up."

"The steamer Eastland was kept stable by means of a water-ballast system," said Elbert. "Water is pumped into the chambers in the ship until she becomes steady. This was done before even freight is taken on board. The first thing I noticed this morning was that the Eastland began to lean to starboard. Erickson, the chief engineer, was in charge of the pumps used to pump the water into the chambers. He said 'Boys, steady her up a little,' and then we pumped water into the other side until she was up even and all right. We had just evened her up when a launch came down the river and passed the Eastland and the crowd on the Eastland rushed over to portside to look at it. The weight all on one side apparently proved too much and the Eastland began to list badly.

"We worked frantically at the pumps to try to bring her back, but she was too far gone."

Eyewitnesses informed the police that there was a man in the launch with a moving-picture camera and that this attracted the attention of passengers on the Eastland, who rushed to one side of the boat.

Captain Harry Peterson, 57 years old, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who was in command of the boat, said:

"I was on the bridge, and was about ready to pull out, when I noticed the boat begin to list. I shouted orders to open the gangways nearest the dock and give the people a chance to get off. The boat continued to roll, and shortly afterward the hausers broke and the steamer turned over on its side and was drifting toward the middle of the river. When she went over I jumped and held on to the upper side. It all happened in two minutes. The cause is a mystery to me. I have sailed the lakes for twenty-five years, and previous to that sailed on salt water twelve years, and this is the first serious accident I ever had. I do not know how it happened."

REDFIELD ORDERS INQUIRY.

Eastland's Owners Only Lake Shippers to Complain of New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce has taken steps to insure a searching inquiry regarding the Eastland disaster. Immediately on receipt of news of the accident he wired Deputy Supervising Inspector General Hoover of the Steamboat Inspection Service to leave Washington at once for Chicago. Later he sent the following dispatch to be handed to Mr. Hoover on arrival in Chicago:

> Leave nothing undone to determine cause of sad disaster to steamer Eastland, and to fix responsibility for same. Inquire strictly and fearlessly whether any official neglect or incompetence. None is now assumed, but none can be pardoned. You will be given on call any needed assistance from Washington. Go to the bottom of the matter.
>
> (Signed) REDFIELD, Secretary.

Hoover was designated to take general charge of the investigation because the Supervising Inspector General is at the San Francisco Exposition.

Deputy Secretary Sweet of the Commerce Department will arrive in Syracuse tomorrow morning to confer regarding the disaster with Secretary Redfield, who is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Charles K. Drury. He also will bring here official files containing data regarding the Eastland and correspondence pertinent to the subject.

An interesting incident in connection with the Eastland, Secretary Redfield said, was that it was owned by the only shipping company on the Great Lakes, which had made many objections to the Seaman's act; effective next November. Some time ago an official of the company wrote to the department that the Seaman's act would require it to cut down the number of passengers carried. This was true, Mr. Redfield said, unless additional life-saving equipment was installed. The Eastland was licensed to carry 2,500 passengers and a crew of 70. The law now requires a life preserver for each person on the boat and floats and rafts for 30 per cent. The new act will require life boats for 50 per cent.

In another letter received ten days ago the same official wrote Secretary Redfield that the company could not install any more life-saving equipment on account of lack of room. Under the Seamen's act, when it becomes effective, with the safety equipment as heretofore, Mr. Redfield said the Eastland could only carry 1,552 passengers. He wrote the official immediately saying that, as the Eastland, which is a Summer excursion boat running across Lake Michigan, was frequently over twenty miles from land and distant from other vessels, he thought the requirement of the Seamen's act was in the interest of public safety.

1,800 DROWN AS STEAMER CAPSIZES

Continued on Page 2.

came forth stiff and cold, the lung motors were gradually retired from use. The physicians contented themselves with administering injections of strychnine. In the rare cases in which the powerful stimulant seemed to awaken a spark of life the respirators were called into service again.

Coroner's Physician Joseph Springer examined most of the bodies as they were brought ashore. By pinching the throat of each victim with his fingers the physician determined how he had met death—whether by drowning or suffocation. Dr. Springer said the majority had been suffocated.

As evening approached the stream of bodies through the two great holes cut in the vessel's side continued at the rate of one every three minutes. Coroner Hoffman swore in an inquest jury in the Reid-Murdock warehouse, where 600 bodies lay.

Although the Eastland was known over the lakes for its lack of stability, neither officers nor crew told the passengers of their danger until it was too late. On that the stories of the survivors, however incoherent, agree.

Question of Responsibility.

There are two big questions which the various investigating bodies will seek to have answered:

1. Was it because of a defect in its water ballast system that the Eastland capsized?

2. Were more passengers permitted aboard than its official carrying capacity of 2,500?

Already there have been several answers to these questions. R. H. McCrary, Navigation Inspector, says he turned away all prospective passengers after his automatic counter registered 2,500.

Contradicting McCrary's assertion is the estimate of two officials in charge of the outing that 3,700 persons, of whom the women outnumbered the men four to one, had crowded on board the Eastland.

Among the first to appear before State's Attorney Hoyne was W. K. Greenbaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had chartered the Eastland for the day from the St Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company. He said that as soon as the listing began he started the work of rescue.

"About 7:20," he testified, "I was standing at the docks watching the Theodore Roosevelt loading, when shouts warned us that something was wrong on the Eastland. Rushing up to the street level, I saw she was listing to port. Returning to the Roosevelt, I ordered the captain to blow the emergency whistle, lower the lifeboats, and send the crew among the passengers, begging them to throw life preservers and life rafts overboard to drift down the river into the next block, where the Eastland was turning over.

"This assistance from the Roosevelt saved many people. One boat returned with thirty-five. I did not see the Eastland go over because I was occupied with rescue work on the Roosevelt. I am informed that Government Inspectors were present, and that when the Eastland had been loaded to capacity, further admission was denied."

Cause of the Listing.

Two general theories for the listing are advanced, in addition to the alleged overcrowding.

The first is that the water ballast was let out of the hull to enable the boat to navigate the river in the turning basin above the La Salle Street tunnel. This made it top-heavy, and when the listing began there was no counter-weight to prevent its capsizing.

The other theory is that the lines were not cast off before the tug began pulling the vessel toward the river, which described the equilibrium.

This second theory is advanced by William Flannigan, a lineman on the boat, who says the tug was pulling at the Eastland, although its lines had not been cast off. This is denied by Arthur McDonald, engineer of the tug, who says that when the Eastland turned over the towline had not been attached.

The police officer on duty at the dock says when the listing began the strain on the moorings was so great that the post over which the bowline was thrown began to break. He at once sent an emergency call to headquarters. The witnesses say the listing was first noticed fifteen minutes before the capsize and before the gangplank was taken in.

The theory of insufficient ballast is founded on reports from members of the crew, who say that to get up the steam necessary for the whistle was removed, to avoid danger of scraping the roof of the La Salle Street tunnel.

The boat has always been deemed unsafe by lake Captains. The shape of the hull is such that marine experts regarded the boat with suspicion. It careened once before in Cleveland Harbor, and when in the South Haven excursion trade it often listed as it left the river at South Haven, with crowds flocking to the rail on one side. After she was built the top deck was taken off, because of her tendency to list under any overbalancing weight.

The Eastland's engine tender came forward late in the afternoon with the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company's version of the capsizing.

A sudden rush of passengers of the port side of the excursion boat to view a passing launch carried the Eastland over, he said. But in their stories the survivors say there was no such rush, that the crowd, great though it was, seemed evenly distributed over the vessel.

No Lack of Heroism.

Instances of heroism were almost as numerous as the number of persons on the scene. Boats as soon as full took rescued passengers to the wharf or to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied up opposite the Eastland. One man was seen to cling to a pile in the side of the wharf while two women and three children walked upon his body as on a ladder to safety. He fell exhausted into the river as the last one of the five reached the pier.

In an hour the water was cleared of excursionists. Those who had not been taken to land had sunk or were swirling down the river toward the drainage canal locks at Lockport, Ill., many miles away. The locks were raised to stop the current and arrangement were made to take bodies from the river along its course through the southwest part of Chicago.

Shortly after the water was cleared, city firemen, ship engineers and helpers were on the exposed side of the Eastland's hull cutting through its steel plates with gas flames, divers were hurried into under-water suits and a tug was moored as a bridge between the pier and the capsized ship.

As the divers gained entrance to the hull the scene of distress moved for the time being from the river to the extemporized morgues. Warehouses of wholesale companies along the river were thrown open and bodies were placed in rows on the floors. Scores of persons rescued from the water were injured, and these were taken to the Iroquois Hospital, built in memory of the 600 women, children and a few men who were burned and crushed to death in the Iroquois Theatre.

City Takes on Mourning.

Mayor William Hale Thompson was in San Francisco and Chief of Police C. C. Healy was also out of town, but Acting Mayor Moorehouse sent out a request that the city display signs of mourning. Flags on public buildings were put at half-staff and many places were draped with black. Baseball games were postponed and festivities generally ceased.

While those on land were disposing of the dead, injured, and rescued, the divers in the heart of the sunken vessel sent up an almost constant stream of corpses from the submerged decks.

First it was a gayly dressed girl in her teens, who had been caught between a pile of chairs and a cabin wall. Next it was a slight boy, gathered from the lifeless arms of a fond father, who had clung to him even in death. Then followed an old woman, who had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchildren, or a little girl with bare legs and bootees, with gay ribbons sodden against the lace of her holiday gown.

Baby Found Alive.

One thrill passed through the crowd as word came from the steamer that a girl baby had been found alive among the hundreds of dead in the ship. The child was discovered in a starboard stateroom, where she had been held from the water by a chair that jammed against the berth. The baby only half awoke as she was carried to land. Her mother could not be found.

Two women were found alive in another stateroom on the protruding side of the Eastland, but that ended the hopes that many had escaped in the trap. There were still hundreds in the hold when these three were taken out alive and the explorers of the hulk said that all were dead.

Work of tagging the bodies of the dead and placing them in accessible places for identification proceeded all day and night. Reports from various temporary morgues gave a total of 770 bodies, but tabulation became so confusing that it was decided to take all bodies to the Second Regiment Armory, so that those who were looking for lost friends and relatives could view all the victims at one place.

Identification was slow and scenes at the morgues were as affecting as those at the river when the steamer capsized. Mothers fell across the biers of children whom they had sent away a few hours before on what was intended to be a day of pleasure.

Efforts were made by State's Attorney Hoyne and other officials to rent the main building of the Coliseum as a temporary morgue. They were blocked in this plan by the fact that decorators are under contract to begin work on Monday in preparation for a meeting there Aug. 3. In the absence of her husband Mrs. Stewart Spalding, wife of the agent, offered the use of the annex, and floors were made ready to receive the Eastland victims.

Many Inquiries Begun.

Before half the bodies hid been taken from the vessel officials of the city, county, and Federal Governments were acting on their determination to place responsibility and punish those guilty.

A half dozen investigations were started almost simultaneously. The first under way was that of the Police Department, of which Assistant Chief Schuettler assumed charge as soon as he had blocked approaches to the bridge with double lines of policemen.

Under the First Deputy's direction detectives began a round-up of the Eastland's officers and of responsible officials of the two lake lines involved, the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, which owned the boat, and the Indiana Transportation Company, through which it was chartered by the picnickers.

State's Attorney Hoyne, Coroner Hoffman, United States District Attorney Clyne, Judge Landis, and the Federal Steamboat Inspectors, Ira B. Mansfield and William Nicholas, started other investigations.

Judge Landis cleared the way for Federal action by ordering the assembling of the Grand Jury. The Federal inquisitors will begin the examination of witnesses Thursday afternoon, by which time it is expected the steamboat inspectors and the police will have exact knowledge of just what happened and who.

Two of the first persons arrested by Schuettler's orders were Harry Peterson, Captain of the Eastland, and Dell Fisher, first mate. They were held aboard the fireboat Graeme Steward and later transferred to the first deputy's office, where Assistant District Attorney Charles Center Case and Coroner Hoffman were waiting to assist in the questioning.

Later in the day fifteen of the crew were arrested for interfering with the work of the men cutting holes in the boat's side with gas flames.

NIGHT SEARCH FOR DEAD.

Eastland's Hull Illuminated Brilliantly—Recovering the Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—From prow to stern the Eastland was illuminated tonight as the search for victims in its hull went on. From the roofs of buildings across the river ten searchlights cast their rays on the vessel.

Inside the hull strings of electric bulbs made the interior a blaze of light. Occasionally a body, dripping with water, was lifted by ropes from the cabin. On the bridges and piers throngs stood silently watching.

To light up the vessel electricians crawled through openings burned with acetylene torches earlier in the day. In the interior three divers kept descending into the waters that rose to within twenty feet of what was the starboard side of the superstructure.

When they felt bodies they pointed out the places and men with pike poles would then drag with the hooks, lowering their poles through the fifteen or more openings in the side of the vessel. As they dragged forth the bodies men with stretchers stood ready. Blankets were thrown over the bodies, and as the bearers started down the plank to shore the spectators whispered "They're bringing another!"

Out in the river policemen and members of the Naval Reserve in rowboats dragged with grappling hooks, while launches kept watch over the nets spread across the stream. On the gray steel side of the Eastland a telephone was installed.

CHICAGO MAYOR TURNS BACK.

His Party Abandons Celebration at San Francisco Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and his party, about eighty in all, left on a special train tonight for Chicago, foregoing the "Chicago Day" celebration Tuesday at the exposition, which brought them here.

Mayor Thompson issued a statement after receiving messages from Chicago, in which he said:

"I am shocked and grieved by the news from home detailing the horrible disaster which has brought sorrow to thousands of Chicago homes. I consider it imperative for me to return to my post, and all city officials here will return with me."

Thousands of Illinois people who had gathered at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to celebrate Illinois day remained to mourn the Eastland tragedy. They stood with bared heads while the band of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." News of the disaster plunged Governor Dunne and other high officials of the State and city into sorrow. Notices were at once sent out canceling the dinner, reception, and ball.

The afternoon's program was entirely eliminated, with the exception of the presentation of the exposition commemorative jewels to the Governor. Acknowledging their receipt, the Governor said:

"In view of the awful calamity that has befallen the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, I cannot find it in my heart to make a speech."

Governor Dunne then read a set of resolutions prepared by the State Commission. Flags about the Illinois Building were ordered placed at half-mast for ten days.

Chicago Day, set for next Tuesday, probably will be devoted to memorial services in stead of festivity.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 90 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

THE TOMB OF ACHILLES—SONNETS.....*By Edmond Rostand*
WANTS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE.....*By Professor Josiah Royce*
A NEW RESERVE ARMY PLAN.
EMPTY CRADLES WORST WAR HORROR.*Says Professor Irving Fisher*
AMERICAN TELLS OF SERB ARMY.....*By Cecil Howard*
CAN RUSSIA BE KEPT SOBER?.....*By A. Kleinbort*
PLAN TO DIVORCE TARIFF AND POLITICS.
RATPROOFING AMERICAN CITIES.....*By Rene Bache*
WORK FOR ALL MEN WHO WANT IT.....*By Edward Marshall*
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MISERS.....*By Charles W. Burr, M. D.*
MAKING THE HOME EFFICIENT.....*By Mrs. Frank A. Pattison*
AMERICAN NOVEL IS FLAMBOYANT.....*Says Gertrude Atherton*
PAINTINGS IN AMERICAN MUSEUMS.

V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).

VI. The Week on the Various War Fronts in Europe. Theatres, Fashions, Resorts, Automobiles.

VII. Real Estate, Business, Financial.

EASTLAND DISASTER AS REPORTER SAW IT

Missed the Vessel Himself, and, Standing on a Bridge, Looked Down on the Tragedy.

SHIP LISTED WHILE LOADING

Hundreds Thrown from Decks Into River When Boat Careens, and Many Are Trapped Below.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The only newspaper man to witness the capsising of the Eastland was Harlan E. Babcock of the editorial staff of The Chicago Herald. Mr. Babcock, who is well known in the Middle West as the author of the ballads by "Bab" appearing daily in The Chicago Herald, had been assigned to report the picnic of the Western Electric Company, and had planned to take the Eastland, the first boat sailing for Michigan City; but overslept and arrived at the river a little late. Noticing the boat was greatly crowded, Mr. Babcock decided to take the Roosevelt or one of the later steamers, and thus is alive and able to furnish the following graphic narrative of the disaster:

3,500 Crowded Aboard.

I reached the Clark Street bridge about 7:30 A. M. The bridge and the pier were choked with gay humanity. Thousands were waiting to take the Eastland and the Roosevelt or one of the other boats, and other thousands were idly watching the passengers being herded onto the Eastland, for they were herded onto the old shell. That is the only word that will express it—herded onto it like cattle by the crew.

The upper deck of the Eastland was fairly black with people, mostly women and children, it seemed to me from where I stood. I remained on the bridge, having made up my mind after seeing how the boat was jammed with passengers and was listing from the weight of the ever-increasing crowd on the upper deck to wait for one of the other vessels. I vaguely remembered having heard that the Eastland had been condemned some years ago, and I felt that the crew of the boat was taking awful chances in so overcrowding the boat, especially as the vessel kept listing more and more every minute toward the river as the passengers crowded onto the already packed upper deck.

Then a tugboat steamed alongside the Eastland and gave several deep-throated blasts, which evidently was the signal to cast off and start. There must have been 5,500 people aboard the boat, but it never cast off. Before even the crew had time to release the hawsers that held the boat to the dock the vessel began to topple, and in less time than it takes to tell it, in sight of that horror-stricken throng of thousands, the Eastland, with its load of precious humanity, many of whom were mothers with babes in arms and with sweet-faced children at their sides, careened, hurling hundreds screaming into the black waters of the river, hundreds of whom were to die a miserable death, and penning still other terrified hundreds on the lower decks, there either to perish like rats in a suddenly flooded dungeon, or later to be saved if they could keep their heads above water.

Hundreds Hurled into River.

Never, to my dying day, shall I forget the supreme horror of that moment, so fraught with terror, and all the awful, heartrending scenes that go with a calamity of that kind. Many such scenes were enacted as have been reported in connection with the sinking of the Titanic and Lusitania, only the trapped passengers on the Eastland did not have the time to escape that did those on the doomed death crafts of the Atlantic.

By the hundreds men, women, and children, who but a moment before had been laughing and shouting holiday messages to one another on board the Eastland and to friends on shore, were hurled into the merciless waters of the Chicago River.

As the vessel lost its balance and topheavily careened on its side, the terror-blanched faces of those hundreds on the upper deck could be seen by those standing on the bridge, on the piers, and on the steamer Roosevelt, which stood at the dock of the Eastland, freighted with some 2,500 other employes of the Western Electric Company, their families, and friends.

There were screams and wails and sobs, pitiful prayers and imprecations from those on the doomed pleasure craft. When the boat toppled on its side those on the upper deck were hurled off like so many ants being brushed from a table. Many on the opposite side of the boat clung to the railing, and later were drawn up onto the hull and rescued. Members of the crew, men from the piers and bridge, policemen, and others clambered upon the upturned and slippery hull as best they could and aided in the rescue work.

Babies Floated Like Cork.

The boat went over so quickly that scores who were sitting in chairs and wedged in by those standing up did not have time to rise, but were shot from the deck into the river. Not a few of those were women and babies. In an instand the surface of the river was black with struggling, crying, frightened, drowning humanity. Wee infants floated about like corks. Some were taken out dead, but many, I believe, were saved.

I saw one woman with an infant in her arms dragged out of the water. She was barely conscious, but her baby was dead, and the rescuers had difficulty in taking it from her.

Shrieks and cries of "Help!" from those in the water filled the air. Many sank instantly and were seen no more. Others tore off their clothing in the water as best they could and tried to swim to safety. Some succeeded. Others turned white, imploring faces toward the panic-stricken crowd on the bridge and piers, but before help could reach them sank to watery graves.

In spite of the momentary numbing effects of the catastrophe the work of rescue began instantly. Some of the unfortunates were scarcely in the water before they were dragged out.

I must confess that I was unnerved by the terrible sight. Thrilling and heart-breaking incidents happened so rapidly as to be kaleidoscopic. No sooner would my gaze be fixed on one scene of horror than it would be attracted by another and another fully as terrible. I was chilled by the harvest of death.

Roosevelt Crew to the Rescue.

I saw strong men turn their eyes away and groan and weep. I saw others stagger and faint. I heard women in the crowd ashore shriek out hysterically and saw them swoon. Others ran screaming from the mind-racking scene and were swallowed up in the fast-gathering, panicky, shouting, wild-eyed multitude.

Hardly had the Eastland capsized before the crew of the Roosevelt manned the lifeboats and commenced the work of rescue. Several of the first boats put out succeeded in rescuing scores of women and children and babies. It was a case of women and children first. Those of the men who did not sink to death immediately when churned beneath the boiling river, and could swim, succeeded in reaching the piers or some other point of safety.

Hundreds of life preservers were thrown from the piers and from the Roosevelt to those making supreme efforts to keep their heads above water. In this way a large number were saved. Many employes of the Western Electric Company aboard the Roosevelt did valiant service in the work of rescue. I saw one after another excitedly fear at least fifty life preservers from their places on the vessel and throw them to the pleading men and women in the river, some of whom would sink to death even before they could reach the floating bits of cork.

Another feature I shall never forget was the way those wailing, shrieking women and some men clung to the upper railing of the boat. In mad desperation they gripped the rail, knowing that to let go meant possible death. Many succeeded in retaining their hold until help arrived. Others, weakened by exhaustion and fear, loosened their grip and plunged into the water.

Chop Holes in Hull.

Within a minute after the boat had careened men were at work chopping holes through the hull, that imprisoned passengers might be pulled through the apertures and saved. I don't know how many were drawn out in this manner, but it seemed to me that there were several hundred.

All this time grief-stricken men and women, mostly employes of the Western Electric Company, members of their families or friends, were rushing about in the hope of learning the fate of loved ones. Others who knew positively that members of their families were aboard the Eastland begged the police to be allowed to go on the upturned hull or on the pier.

When held back by the police they almost threatened, so insistent were they that they must get to the boat, but strong arms held them back. Women and men prayed aloud that those near to them might not be in the long roll of dead.

The most sorrowful scenes of all were when the dead bodies by the scores and hundreds were pulled from the river or from the hull of the boat, which, half filled with water, proved a death trap for so many happy souls bent on a day of merrymaking, but which proved a doomsday ere it hardly had begun.

Many of the passengers had returned to the staterooms of the Eastland. Those on the submerged side of the vessel must have been drowned almost instantly, as there was little chance of escaping.

Hundreds of others were crowded on the dancing deck waiting for the orchestra to sound the call to the floor, but the music never started. Instead came the shrieks of the affrighted, as the boat listed suddenly and then careened, carrying scores of these happy young folk in holiday attire and with their feet but a moment before keeping time to imaginary music to a tragic death.

Processions of Dead.

And then that silently sad procession of policemen and firemen and others, each four bearing a body on a dripping stretcher, mute evidence of the terrible toll of the waters. Solemnly the stretcher-bearers walked down the hull of the steamer to the pier with their inanimate burdens of humanity that a brief half hour or hour before had scurried laughing to the death craft.

In Clark Street, on the south side of the bridge, a dozen or more police ambulances and patrol wagons were waiting to receive the bodies of the victims. Up the stairs from the pier with hushed, measured tread went the bearers of the still, dripping forms, which were then tenderly placed in the waiting conveyances and taken to improvised morgues near by. I did not visit these. I thought I had seen enough horrors for one morning, and then my assignment had been covered and I was due at the office.

Before leaving the never-to-be-forgotten scene I noted a number of stirring incidents. In one instance a woman was taken out of the hull of the steamer. She was unconscious when brought up and was counted as but another victim. She was laid out on a stretcher and a blanket thrown over her, as in every other case in which a body was carried up from the pier. As the four policemen were bearing her up to the street to an ambulance some one on the bridge shouted:

Supposed Dead Woman Survives.

"I saw that womens arm move! She's alive! She's alive!"

The policemen laid the stretcher on the dock, removed the blanket and were overjoyed to see the woman starting on the journey to the morgue open her eyes.

"My God, boys, she is alive!" shouted one of the policemen, and then two of them lifted her tenderly to one of the waiting automobiles, where she fell, limp, but very much alive, into the rear seat of the car.

"Where am I?" she wearily asked. "What—what happened?"

"Madam," said one of the big blue-coats, as he wiped his eyes, "you're alive, you are, and you're one of the few that escaped—the first one that has been brought up that was not beyond help."

And even in the midst of that scene of death those of the great crowd who caught the importance of the incident cheered and—would you believe it—some women wept. It was the first ray of sunshine in that awful hour of gloom and misery.

A slip of a woman, who was one of those rescued from the upper railing, stood weeping at the top of the stairway leading up from the pier into Clark Street. When she stepped into the boat an hour before, she had her husband and little boy with her.

Mother Finds Dead Babe.

"Oh, where do you suppose they are?" she kept asking a sad-faced policeman standing near her. "You don't suppose they were drowned, do you? He had the baby—he had the baby. Oh, why didn't I take the baby instead of carrying the lunch basket! Won't you please find out where they are?"

The crowd looked at the bedraggled little figure pityingly, and the police had hard work keeping her from rushing down on the pier and on to the boat.

Wild-eyed, half hysterical, and trembling, she watched every form that was brought up. Whenever a child's body would be brought to the street, she would follow it to one of the wagons and wildly demand that she be allowed to see the face of the child. The kind-hearted policemen granted her request.

Finally a tiny bit of clay was brought up to the street.

"Oh maybe that's him!" she moaned. Before they could prevent her she had snatched the blanket away from the cold, white face of the child. Yes, it was her baby. They lifted her up with the little body clutched in her arms, but she knew nothing of what was transpiring. She had swooned, but she had her baby, at last.

MOVIES OF TRAGEDY BARRED.

Acting Mayor of Chicago Forbids Their Exhibition.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Exhibition of moving pictures depicting the Eastland tragedy in any photo-play theatre in the city was forbidden by Acting Mayor W. R. Moorehouse tonight.

ALARM TOO LATE, SURVIVORS SAY

Continued from Page 1.

did not appear that a great majority of the crowd was on the lowering port side, and I could not account for the list.

Slow to Take Fright.

"The Eastland was leaning over at an angle of about forty-five degrees when the crew and passengers became alarmed. After that it went over quickly, and the shout of warning from sailors and officers came too late. In an instant passengers who were not, like myself, gripping the starboard rail or leaning against the starboard side of the deck houses, were slipping down the deck. In another instant it was all over with the Eastland.

"I waited until the port rail was in the water and then climbed out on the upturned starboard side, calling to others to follow me. A few did, I noticed, but my cry was drowned in the chorus of screams that went up as the Eastland flopped over.

"Apparently realizing what was coming, the Captain of the Kenosha had backed up until the stern of his vessel was close to the Eastland's bow. The tug was still a few feet away when I jumped, but I made its deck, and a number of others came after me. Of the whole party from my department I saw only one alive afterward, and that was one of the boys who had followed me."

Mother Saves Her Son.

Mrs. A. Fitzgerald, another survivor, told of saving herself and her son Edward, 5 years old. Her husband, William Fitzgerald, was drowned.

"The three of us were on the deck and we were thrown into the water," Mrs. Fitzgerald said. "I seized my son Edward while the boat was tipping, and after we struck the water I clung to him around the neck. We drifted in toward the wharf, and I caught hold of some piling and clung to it until we were rescued."

John Morey, a Western Electric Company employe, another of the rescued, in describing his experience said:

"I was on the upper deck when the boat began to list. I caught hold of the rail and held on as the boat went over on its side.

"A loose chair swung around and struck me on the forehead, but I managed to keep my hold on the rail until I was helped to land. There were more than 500 on my side of the boat at the time and many of them must have been drowned."

George Michaelec was thrown into the river and grasped the hair of a boy and swam to the pier with him.

"I was standing at the rail," he said, "when the boat began to tip and caught hold of Frank Verney, my companion. We went under Clyde and when I came up the second time there was a boy at my side. I thought it was Frank. I grabbed him and swam ashore, but it was a strange boy."

"Nine girls and I were in a stateroom having a little party of our own, and all of a sudden we felt the boat going over," said Miss Lottie Anderson, another survivor. "We all fell in a heap. The shrieks of the women in the other staterooms were frightful. I fell into the water, and did not see my sister or any one of the eight others after that."

Saved by a Nail.

Joe Brozak was saved because his coat caught on a nail. "I was with a party of four, and they were all drowned," said Brozak. "My coat caught on a nail when the boat went over, and I was held above the water. If it had not been for the nail I would now be at the bottom of the river, I suppose, with the others of my party."

Henry Yantak, who was among the saved, lost his wife and three children. Yantak was pulled out of the water.

"I could not believe the boat was turning over," Yantak said. "About a dozen of the 150 persons on the upper decks jumped. The rest were thrown into the river.

"I did not see my wife or children after the boat turned. They were carried into the river with the crowd. Some one grabbed me around the neck and kept dragging at me. It was a woman, but I could not save her."

Had to Let Daughter Sink.

Mrs. H. A. Thoyer, 32 years old, another of the rescued, told of clinging to her two children, Harry, 7 years old, and Helen, 8 years old, after they and her husband, William Thoyer, had been pitched into the river. Mrs. Thoyer and Harry were rescued. She lost her hold on Helen, and the daughter and Mr. Thoyer, it is believed, were drowned.

"My husband, I and the children were standing together on the deck, and all fell into the water in a heap," she said. "I am a good swimmer. I caught hold of my son, Harry, and my little girl, Helen, and clung to them and kept myself up in some way. I don't know how. I saw men and women tumbling into the water around me. My husband disappeared among them. I held Harry with my right arm and Helen with my left. I seemed to lose all strength in my left arm, and I had to let go of Helen. She went down in the struggling mass.

"Then some one—I think with a uniform on—grabbed me and began swimming with me. I clung to my son and when swept near the riverbank, some men pulled us up. Helen and her father must have gone down."

Jack Gadory, employed as a candy seller on the Eastland, in describing his experiences said:

"It was about 7:40 o'clock this morning and the boat was lying at the pier near Clark Street bridge loading with passengers. We were to leave in twenty minutes and the upper deck and cabins were crowded with passengers. There were hundreds of women and children. I estimate that there were between two and three thousand on the boat at the time of the accident. I was standing on the lower deck near the gangplank watching the people come aboard. Suddenly I noticed the boat list toward the centre of the river. It rolled slightly at first and then seemed to stop. Then it started to roll again. I became alarmed and shouted to the crowd to keep still.

"Apparently a majority of the passengers were on one side of the boat, and this had overweighted it and caused it to list. Suddenly the hawsers which held the boat to the pier snapped, and the officers pulled the gang plank in and refused to allow any more on the boat.

"At this time everybody was panic-stricken, women screamed, and men tried to quiet them. I attempted to reach an upper deck, but could not because of the crowd and excitement, and ran back to the port side, where the gangway had been. The boat then slowly drifted away from the pier, rolling as it slipped into mid-stream, and a moment later it had turned over on its side. I climbed over on the side of the boat and stayed there until I was taken off by life savers. Many of the passengers leaped into the water as the boat went over. Scores of others were caught in the cabins and drowned. When the small boats began coming out to us I worked with other survivors in taking passengers out of the water, and cutting holes in the cabins to remove bodies."

Mrs. William Peterson, wife of a foreman of the Western Electric Company, was pulled through a porthole of the ship to safety.

"I was pulled clear under water," she said, "and when I came to the surface I saw two hands reaching out of a porthole. They pulled me through. I don't know whether my husband, daughter and sister-in-law were saved or not."

CAPTAIN ALL BUT LYNCHED.

Menaced by Angry Crowd When His Orders Hinder Rescue Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Captain Henry Peterson of the Eastland had a narrow escape from lynching by an excited crowd when he ordered workmen not to cut holes in the side of the vessel. He was finally rescued and put under arrest by Acting Chief Schuettler. As soon as the boat settled on its side the muffled cries and pounding of those imprisoned inside could be heard by the rescuers. Firemen clambered up the slippery hull and, with axes, started chopping through the sides while others, armed with crowbars and sledges, attempted to pry loose the steel plates below the water line.

When the Captain tried to interfere the angered rescuers advanced toward him. For a moment it looked as if he would be thrown into the river. Spectators who heard the Captain's order started to shout. "Drown him!" cried a hysterical woman, wringing her hands.

E. Nelson of 8,807 Princeton Avenue, a welder, employed in construction work of the new Boston Store Building, who left his work to go to the assistance of the victims, said he began to work with an acetylene blow torch to burn a hole through the hull of the vessel at the direction of the police and wiremen. He says the Captain stopped him and ordered him to leave the boat.

"I told him I was instructed to do that by the police," Nelson said, "but he told me he was running things and that I would have to stop.

"I did stop, but soon the police arrested him, and then I went ahead. We made a hole in the side of the boat and through that hole I saw three taken out."

NEW YORK MAN SAVES FOUR FROM THE RIVER

Charles Williams Dives Into Water and Rescues a Man, Two Girls and a Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One of the heroes of the Eastland disaster was Charles Williams, agent for a New York concern.

Williams reluctantly told the following story of the numerous rescues he effected:

"I was with a young man in the employ of Reid, Murdock & Co., and we were just crossing the Clark Street Bridge when my attention was called to the Eastland, which was then careening into the water. We ran over the bridge back to Reid, Murdock & Co.'s. I am a good swimmer, and when I saw those people struggling in the water I hastily took off my clothing with the exception of my underclothes.

"I leaped into the water and the first person that I reached was a man who was choking and crying for help. I swam to him and when I came up to him he threw his arms around my neck in a death grip. I knew that the only thing to do to shake him off was to sink, which I did. It seemed to me that we went down twenty feet, but in reality I suppose we went down more than half a dozen. Then he let go of me and we rose to the surface. I came up behind him and hit him in the neck. He became unconscious and I swam to shore with him, where spectators on the dock helped me get him out of the water.

"Next I pulled out a young lady dressed in a pink suit. I grabbed her by the hair and swam with her to the dock, where she was revived. I would give a good de

STRETCHERS MADE AN ENDLESS CHAIN

Returned to the Wreck for More Bodies as Soon as They Could Be Emptied.

SOME WERE OVERLADEN

When Those Who Embraced In Death Could Not Be Torn Apart—Children's Bodies Most Numerous.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Here is the story of what Gretchen Krohn, a woman writer of Chicago, saw after the sinking of the Eastland:

"In the river an immense white blot, and lining the docks and the bridges the deep black umbrella border that Chicago brought to its mourning today. The bridges creaked uneasily under the weight of the mourners, in spite of the desperate efforts of the cordon of black-rubbered policemen, who shouted "Keep moving!" until they were hoarse in a frantic attempt to adjust the strain to the weakened girders. Clubs, threats, and the combined authority of the mounted squad had absolutely no effect on the horde of stunned humanity that clung to the guard rails like limpets and peered down from every vantage point afforded by open windows of the big warehouses that line the water front.

For a time it was feared that the bridges would go out under the weight—and at the vision of added horror thus afforded, the police charged the crowds. They finally succeeded in clearing the Clark Street Bridge of all traffic save automobiles that had been hastily pressed into ambulance service and all pedestrians save those occupied in hurrying along the never-ending line of stretchers.

"The mass of humanity immediately shifted to the Dearborn Street Bridge. I was told in English, broken German, and blarneyed Irish that I could not get through. I fell in immediately behind a clanging north-bound car that crept along so slowly that I was compelled to stop abruptly every half foot. Wading in mud ankle deep, I trudged along until that point where the bridge spans the old Northwestern yards. There I abruptly bid my street car escort goodbye and ducked down the steps and scooted along the tracks until I came to the Clark Street steps.

"I trotted along behind an empty stretcher and on to the first tug that connected the water-logged hull with the shore, stepped from that on to the next one, and immediately in front of me loomed what a short hour before had been a boat loaded with people on pleasure bent. Up the slippery wet side canvas was spread, that those carrying out the bodies might bring out their gruesome freight at a dog trot and thus empty the overturned basketful of human beings the more quickly. The only time the processional stopped was when the stretchers gave out, and we had to sit by and wait for the string of empties to be returned from the shore line.

Stretchers Seemed Superfluous.

"I wondered dully why they waited for stretchers at all. All the bodies carried past were so rigid that poles to carry them by seemed superfluous; and the pitiful shortness of most of them! Wet, clinging curls that swept the dock punctuated the line so frequently that even helpers groaned. Children, and yet more children; and when it wasn't a child it was a young girl of 15 or so. There were some boys and men, but mostly girls. Often the tarpaulin covering would slip aside and reveal—has it ever been your unhappy lot as a youngster to drown a batch of particularly unwelcome kittens? Or have you ever plunged a wire rat trap into water? Imagine that expression of trapped animal terror transferred to the face of a human being, and then so firmly stamped by death that the pattern has set. And the tarpaulin sheets! They were the travesty that put the final keen edge on this ghastliness. After all these poor bodies had been trampled on and then drowned, or drowned and then trampled on, they covered them up with tarpaulins to keep this poor, wet earth from getting any wetter.

Sometimes they had to put two bodies on the same stretcher. Death had so tightened that final parting embrace indulged in as the gray river water leaped up to meet those who had left home early and exclaimed in light-hearted satisfaction when they found they were still in time to garner a seat on the shady side of the boat, the side that now lies buried in the river ooze. I stepped aside to let a heavily laden stretcher pass, and as I heard the wail that greeted it from the shore line I thought of the Eastland's maiden voyage, when the laden upper decks made the boat so topheavy that the crew turned the fire hose on the crowd and forced them below to stifle under battened hatches until port was reached. That was seven years ago.

"The line of bodies seemed to be thinning, and with a prayer of thanks I stepped over the bow of the tug on to the slippery canvas to mount the side of the Eastland. How could I know that they were merely waiting for more stretchers? Had I known what I would see I doubt if I could have been driven over the low railing of the tug.

Five times as I was walking up hill to the gangway that now stared up at the sky a big black hole, I was forced to slip aside at a perilous angle to let the human freight, that had the right of way, safely by. I longed for the moment when I should be able to reach forward and grab that hatchway. It at least was stationary.

The Scene Inside.

"Nurses there were—and bodies—and respiration machines and doctors. The few that were resuscitated were desperately nauseated, of course; the hold was frightfully close, and the stream of bodies went slipping by without a break in the line save the time we had to stop and wait for the stretchers to be emptied and returned.

"Everything oozed moisture. The bodies dripped. The policemen and other men carrying the stretchers had no free hands to reach up and wipe away the perspiration that streamed down their crimson faces. The rain dripped into the hold and down the rubber coats of the rescuers.

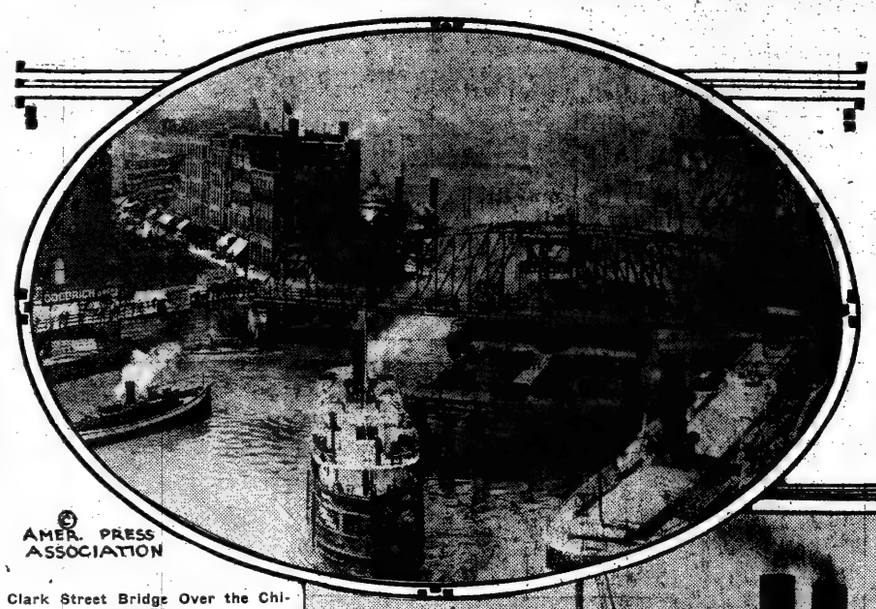
"At times it was so still that the feet walking over the boat's side above our heads sounded as if we were on the inside of a big bass drum.

"When you were a child have you ever wished you had feet like a fly and could walk on the ceiling? I never expected to realize that ambition, but as I went sliding down what had been the floor proper and stood upright on the former side wall and saw the other living occupants of the doomed boat doing the same I kept thinking, 'We're just like a lot of flies.' And as I duly counted the bodies it seemed that human beings were killed as easily as flies, after all.

"To make everything still more comfortable and shipshape it was reported that there was fire still further back in the hold and that the hull might blow up any minute. Lines of fire hose stretching away endlessly seemed to bear out the rumors.

"I was feeling ill anyway, so I crawled up the floor and left."

The Ill-Fated Steamer Eastland and Where She Sank



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Clark Street Bridge Over the Chicago River.



The Eastland.

889 BODIES FOUND; MANY ARE MISSING

List of Identified Dead Issued by Authorities Far from Complete.

VICTIMS STILL IN THE SHIP

Many Survivors Injured and Removed to Hospitals—Partial List Given Out.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The work of identifying the victims of the Eastland disaster progresses slowly. The bodies recovered from the river and the wreck number 889, but at a late hour tonight most of them were still unidentified. There were 842 bodies in the Second Regiment Armory when its doors were opened at 10 o'clock tonight to give relatives an opportunity to claim their dead. It was planned to open an annex to receive additional bodies.

Many passengers are still missing, and it is supposed that these are still in the sunken vessel.

Many of the passengers rescued from the Eastland were found to have suffered injuries, some of them severe, and they were distributed by ambulances among the hospitals.

The identified dead, as far as given out, are:

Partial List of the Dead.

A

ANDERSON, MINNIE.
ADODA, S. J.
ANDERSON, JOHN.
ANDERSON, Miss ANNA, Cicero.
ANDERSON, IDA.
ARKO, EDWIN.
AFFELD, CARRIE.
ALLEN, Miss K.
ALEXANDER, ——.
AUSTIN, Mrs. CATHARINE.
ALLINSKE, Miss CLARA.

B

BLINSKE, Mrs. CLARA.
BOCELOWSKI, ——
BUCZKOWSKI, GEORGE.
BEEL, JETHROW, Jr.
BROSCHE, H.
BOROWSKE, GEORGE.
BLOCK, CHARLES.
BRENNAN, ANNA.
BOUFFARD, OLIVER.

C

CLARKE, ALICE B.
CLARKE, ELLA, (six months).
CHRISTIANSON, MARGARET.
CULLEN, ROSE.
COOPER, MARY.
CHRISTIANSON, FRIEDA.
CARPENTER, MARY.

D

DAWSKA, GEORGE.
DANDA, THERESA.
DETADLA, MARY C.
DETAMBLE, Mrs. CARRIE.
DOBBERMANN, F. A.
DOLL, ROBERT.
DOLL, CHARLES.
DRURY, FLORENCE, 17.

E

ELUCK, CHARLES.
ERKMAN, CHARLES.
EHRHART, FRED J.
EHRHART, Mrs. CLARA.
EICHOLZ, FRED.

F

FENIK, JAMES.
FISHER, ERNEST.
FOSTLE, C. G.
FLEICK, EMIL.
FIEGMAN, W.
FENLION, W.
FRISANA, Mrs. A.
FOSTER, Mrs. HARRY.
FITZGERALD, WILLIAM.
FITZGERALD, EMMA.
FITZGERALD, JOHN.

G

GEZOSOLG, ALMA.
GOTTSCHALK, HENRY.
GARNER, E. H.
GUNDERLOCK, MARY E.
GRESKOWIAK, Miss H.
GREEN, H. M.
GRANDT, Mrs. TILLIE.
GRANDT, CLARS.
GROCHOWSKA, T.
GOYETTE, CHALES, 16.

H

HANSEN, H.
HALCONDE, F. R.
IULLIS, T.
HANSON, Mrs. CARRIE.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. MARTHA.
HILL, Mrs. HARRY.
HIECK, EMIL.
HAWTHORNE, GEORGE ADAMA.

J

JONES, J. H.
JENKE, EMIL.
JOHNSON, HARVEY.
JACOBOWSKI, IGNATZ.
JUDGE, MARTY.
JENSON, Mrs. IDA.
JOHNSON, R.
JOHNSON, L. H.
JEVORSKA, JULIA.
JANSEN, TILLIE.
JUNGWIRTH, MANNY.
JEALENSON, LOTTIE.
JANISCH, Mrs. ANNA.
JEVERISKI, JULIA, 17.

K

KRAWLL, B.
KREBEL, CATHARINE.
KUBEAK, Miss ANNA, Cicero.
KOWOLSKI, ANNA.
KOMMER, MRS. MARY.
KONAR, MRS. MARGT.
KASHER, NELLIE.
KRAMANICK, WALTER.
KZARBURG, ANNA.
KLONDA, ANNA.
KEELER, JOHN.

L

LYNCH, JOHN E.
LALINE, JR., K.
LARSON, ELLA.
LEU, EDWARD.
LYONS, WINNIFRED.
LYONS, MAY.
LYONS, Mrs. K.
LAKE, H. P.

M

MYCZKOWSKI, ANNA.
MURPHY, Mrs. MARY.
MULAC, LILLIAN.
MULAC, JULIA.
MILLER, CLARA.
MENTH, WILLIAM.
MILLER, J.
MURPHY, D.
MAPES, OTTO.
MOOLET, ROSE.
MENTH, MRS. CATHARINE.
MENGES, C. H.
McGLYNN, MARY C.
McGINNLEY, R. G.
McLAREN, MARY.

N

NEPRAS, MILDRED.
NEUMANN, LILLIE.
NOVOTNY, JAMES.
NOVAK, FRANCIS.

O

O'REILLY, CATHERINE.
ORBES, ELINORE.
OBLINSKE, CLARA.
O'REILLY, PATRICK.
OSTERHOTT, IONA.
OSEN, PEARL.
OERTER, Mrs. ROSE.
O'NEILL, MARGARET.
OFFERIN, Mrs. C. W.
OCEA, L.

P

PETERSON, RAY.
POLETA, J.
PRAZNICK, WALTER.
PIERCE, C. S.
POZEKY, MARTHA.
PESCH, ANNA.
PETERSON, C., Jr.
PETERSON, RUTH.
PRITZ, Mrs. MAY.
PANZEGRAM, E. A.

Q

QUWAE, MARTHA.

R

RUDOLPH, ANNA.
ROWELLS, MICHAEL.
ROBINSON, THOS.
RIEDL, MARY.
RIEDL, ROSE.
ROSE, MINNIE.
RAHANIK, WALTER.
RYNARV, ROSE.
REINHARDT, ELSIE.
ROSE, THOMAS.
ROSSOW, WILLIAM.
REHOR, FRANK.
RECIHERT, EDWARD.

S

SMEOISM, William, (Morton Park).
SKALA, Miss HELEN, Cicero.
SAX, A. J., Oak Park.
STAMM, Miss ANN.
SCYMANSKI, Miss JOSEPHINE.
STRAKER, POLLA.
SOULZMAN, CATHERINE.
STORK, GERTRUDE.
SCHAEFFER, E. W.
STEFFEN, Mrs. HATTIE.
SLIECK, M. O.
SCHULTZ, Mrs. JOSEPH.
SLOWINSKY, ROMAN.
SONKUP, WILLIAM.
SIEGMANN, W.
SCHMIDT, G. E.
SHRIEZYN, FRANK.
STUMP, MARY.
SCHROTH, DORA.
SCHULTZ, SEBINA.
SMITH, D. RAY.
SCHINTZ, J.
SCHOEFFER, MABEL.
SALLWASSER, J.
SHERIDAN, CATHERINE.
SRTIZWNA, FRANK.
SWANSON, MARGARET.
SCHWARTZ, Mrs. JOHN.
SAHE, H. A.
STENDER, MARTHA.
STRUZYINCE, V.
SCHNOLL, JULIA.
SCHNOLL, NELLIE.
SINDELAR, G.
SIMMONS, L. E.
SCHROEDER, Mrs. N.
SCHROEDER, CARL.
SHERRY, WILLIAM.
STRAKER, ANNA.
SURTH, N. H.
SOULZMAN, Mrs. ADOLPH.
SCHULTZ, J. S.

T

TIEL, Mrs. R. C.
THAYER, H. H.
THOMAS, ROSE.
TEMPENSKI, Miss ANNA.
TUREK, ALBERT.

U

UNDERISH, Mrs. A.
UNDERISH, ROBERT.

V

VASENOWSKI, J.
VERILLA, Mrs. ANNA.

W

WALLER, H. C.
WEIL, LOUISE.
WETEL, ANNA.
WASENOWSKI, Miss.

Y

YOKUSHETZ, AGNES.

Z

ZATENAK, PAULINE.
ZOBKEE, IDA.
ZAZETRA, JULIA, 20.

SCORES ON EASTLAND HURT.

Turned Over to Charitable Societies as They Are Rescued.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Scores of those rescued from the overturned Eastland were hurt, some seriously, and were taken in charge by officers of the United Charities and other organizations. John J. O'Connor, District Secretary of the Red Cross, was in charge of this work. The injured:

B

BRAIDSON, Mrs. JOHN.
BRANDENBURG, F.
BRUNKE, W. J.
BUDNER, LILLIAN.

C

COOCOLEY, Mrs. MARY.
CUTTAR, LILLIAN.

D

DELOT, NAN.
DELOT, Mrs. GRACE.

H

HOGANSON, E.
HUTTON, LILLIE.

J

JAROLIN, ANNETTE.

L

LYONS, Mrs. KATE.

M

MARD, JESSIE.

O

OZMYER, C.
O'BRIEN, Mrs. MARGARET.

P

PFEIFFER, J.
PLAMONDON, MARIE.
PLAMONDON, VERA.
POGVICH, PAUL.
POTEA, PETER.

S

SCHLEMNEA, Mrs. JOHN.
SMITH, STELLA.
SVENSON, EMMA.
STARK, RUDOLPH.

T

TEJCELS, B.
TOVICH, JOHN.

V

VEDELHOER, MARTHA.
VELAT, GRACE.
VIGONSTANCE, JOHN.

W

WOOD, BESSIE.

889 BODIES IN AN ARMORY.

Public Admitted in Squads After 10 o'Clock to Identify Dead.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Bodies, ten long rows of them, eighty-five to the row, made the scene at the Second Regiment Armory something appalling, even to officials hardened to such scenes. The officials estimated that in addition to the 889 bodies in the armory there were hundreds more in the wreck.

Revised figures showed 176 bodies had been identified. Of 114 partially identified bodies, forty-seven were men, forty-eight women, seven boys, and twelve girls.

The armory, situated in a thickly settled part of the west side, was surrounded this evening by a great throng. Most of the victims were residents of the west side, and nearly every elevated train bound for that section tonight carried its group of weeping men and women.

It was hoped to have the recovered bodies all in the armory by 10 o'clock, and until that time no one was admitted. Accordingly thousands formed in line hours before the great doors were opened, awaiting a chance to seek trace of kin and friends believed lost.

The bodies when brought in were checked off with systematic precision, each being numbered and then laid in the particular row that the number called for. Two dozen physicians and undertakers, working at improvised operating tables, embalmed the bodies.

Blankets were supplied from the armory, and, carefully wrapped, the bodies presented a similar appearance until the crowd was admitted, when blankets were turned back from the faces. Thousands had stood outside the armory. When the doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock the crowd was met by two lines of police officers, and through this lane the seekers were forced to wend their way in single file. Squads of twenty-five were admitted at a time.

Shortly after the opening of the great morgue to the public, the first identification took place. An elderly woman, accompanied by a young man, dropped on her knees, then fell moaning and wailing upon what proved to be the body of her daughter. Similar scenes followed fast, and the line appeared to be ever on the increase.

When the large armory showed signs of becoming overcrowded, preparations were made to convert the armory annex into a second general morgue. This building is directly across the street from the armory proper. As practically all of the bodies in these two structures, the Coroner and police believed identifications would be made rapidly.

The first squads admitted to the armory consisted mainly of the curious, and Coroner Hoffman, through a megaphone, cried out that he would arrest "in the name of decency" any one who entered the armory without reason other than the satisfaction of morbid curiosity.

As fast as the bodies were identified they were removed again to undertaking establishments to make room for others waiting outside in ambulances. Within an hour fifty bodies were taken out and fifty more brought in.

Members of the crowd waiting outside the armory stormed the doors late tonight, and the police were forced to use their clubs to drive them back. Several persons were injured, it was said.

INSPECTORS HAD WARNING.

State's Attorney Says Dangers of Excursion Boats Were Foreseen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"The incident in the river today," said State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne tonight, "is utterly inexcusable. The saddest part of the affair is that the United States Inspection Bureau was fully warned a year ago as to the conditions prevailing with reference to excursions from Chicago. The Criminal Code governs situations of this character.

"This is not the time to be hysterical in describing the harrowing spectacle which the public officials viewed from the Reid Murdock warehouse throughout the morning and afternoon. I feel that back of this calamity is the same story of human avarice and perhaps graft that is now on exhibition in the police graft cases in the Criminal Court.

"Without reference to any investigation conducted by the United States officials as to the diligence or lack of it on the part of the United States Inspection Bureau, either at the inquest or subsequently before a Cook County Grand Jury, we will seek to arrive at the facts. The transportation companies have been directly accused of responsibility for this disaster. I shall investigate that.

"Some of their officials have sought to cast the blame on the Western Electric Company and the employes of the United States Inspection Bureau. These charges also will be investigated."

GHOULS ROB THE VICTIMS.

Many Bodies Searched by Thieves—One Arrest Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The horrors of the Eastland tragedy were not confined to the piled-up heaps of dead men and women and boys and girls or to the cries and entreaties of relatives attempting to get into crowded morgues.

A Detective Sergeant swore a mighty oath when he saw a pocket had been slashed out of a coat that covered a dead man. He took out his revolver and fingered it.

"If I could find the man who did that," he said, "I'd shoot him dead. Here, you see, a watch has been broken from that chain. There's a tie with the stickpin gone. You can tell a ring's been wrenched off that dead finger. It's a shameful crime."

Many of the bodies in the Second Regiment Armory bore evidence of being searched. Pockets were torn away, cut open, turned inside out; parts of jewelry had been taken from some bodies; bits of earrings, a lavaliere torn off its chain.

One youth, Tony Santonis, was arrested, charged with taking a watch from a body as it rested on the overturned side of the Eastland, awaiting the stretcher.

RELIEF WORK IS RUSHED.

Public and Private Institutions Do Utmost to Aid Survivors.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse and J. J. O'Connor, Director of the Central Division of the American Red Cross, laid plans for relief of the Eastland victims at a meeting tonight attended by officers of the Western Electric Company.

Private stores and offices were turned into relief stations, and public utility concerns helped. The Chicago Telephone Company installed a score of free telephones near the Eastland docks, whence survivors flashed word to anxious relatives.

The Red Cross established an emergency station at the Second Regiment Armory, prepared to take care of prostration cases and accidents.

The Nurses's Association and Society volunteered to care for survivors and stricken relatives and were helped by big hotels, which furnished gallons of coffee and hundreds of sandwiches.

Treatment to prevent typhoid fever was accorded the survivors under direction of the City Health Department, which sent 100 physicians of its staff to the homes of rescued persons, who might have swallowed river water.

History of the Eastland One of Fault and Failure

The Eastland was built by the Port Huron Shipbuilding Company, launched in 1903, and failed to come up to specifications.

In 1904 W. J. Wood, naval architect, was called on to rectify the Eastland's faults, and in 1904, at his recommendation, her top deck was removed and an order given to keep the water ballast compartments filled. The rectification cost $35,000.

The Eastland's first two seasons, 1904 and 1905, were failures, and the Eastland Navigation Company of Cleveland bought her for $250,000.

The next two seasons were failures also, and she was bought by a new company, which lost between $175,000 and $200,000 on her in seven years on the Cleveland-Cedar Point run.

During her first Cleveland season the Eastland ran aground at Cedar Point with 2,000 passengers on board. She listed heavily, but did not turn over.

In 1913 she ran ashore in the mud near Cleveland and 600 passengers were kept on board until 2 A. M.

No lives had been lost on the Eastland before yesterday's disaster.

BOAT OVERCROWDED, MANY WITNESSES SAY

One Tells of Order to Take Aboard All She Would Hold—Stories of Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"Get all on this boat you can. The others will be overcrowded and we don't want to leave anybody."

That was an order overheard by James A. McCollum of the real estate firm of McCollum & Krugel, while he was standing on the pier alongside the ill-fated vessel a moment before the catastrophe.

"I went down to the dock with Adrian C. Hyatt, salesmanager for my firm, to see him off on the trip," said Mr. McCollum. "I stood near the gangway talking to him for a little while. After he had gone on board, I looked up at the decks above me and noticed their overcrowded condition. 'It's a shame to crowd all those people on one boat, I said to the ticket taker at the gangplank. 'It's overcrowded now.'

"'Oh, I don't think so,' replied the ticket taker. 'There are not really 1,000 people on board, but those that are are all on deck and that's why it looks so crowded.'

"A moment later I heard the order given: 'Get all on this boat you can. The others will be overcrowded and we don't want to leave anybody.' It was almost immediately afterward that I observed that the boat was starting to list."

Mr. Hyatt, who was standing on the side of the vessel toward the open river, said afterward that he heard a crash near him, apparently as of a tray of bottles and glasses being dropped, and that many persons rushed over to see what was the matter. Their weight suddenly thrown to one side caused the list and brought on the disaster, he believes.

Sounds of Merriment Cease.

"As the list became more and more pronounced," he said, "there was a sudden hush. All sounds of merriment ceased. Even as the boat heeled well over and it was seen that the catastrophe could not be averted, the stillness remained intense.

"I did not hear a cry from any one on board, in fact, until the vessel had turned completely over. Then it seemed as if every one began to shriek all at once.

"From my place on the dock I saw a great many persons attempt to leap from the decks to safety. But they did not gauge the distance correctly, and about a dozen of them landed on the bottom of the boat. Like rocks in a crusher they were ground to pieces between the bottom of the boat and the dock.

"Several persons I observed dived from the upper decks to the river, striking their heads on pieces of floating wreckage and sinking immediately afterward."

George Dubeau and George Meyers, employes of the Western Electric Company, changed their minds about boarding the Eastland when they saw the crowded condition of the steamer.

"When we got down to the pier," said Dubeau, "we didn't like the way they were herding passengers on the Eastland, and then, when we were told that the boat had been condemned some years ago on account of being top-heavy, we decided to take the Roosevelt. We bought our tickets and got on the Roosevelt, standing at the railing and watching the crowd board the Eastland. I never saw such a mad scramble in my life. The crew of the Eastland fairly forced people on to the boat, and then drove them to the overloaded upper deck, so they could get more on the lower decks.

Urged Everybody Aboard.

"One squad of the crew went out and met the elevated trains and then urged everybody that got off to get onto the Eastland. They would rush a crowd down to the gangway, where another bunch of employes of the boat would hustle them aboard. Once inside, they were told to 'go on up to the upper deck, plenty of room there.' It was shove, shove—anything to get the people on the Eastland. Even when they must have known the boat was crowded beyond its capacity they kept herding them on.

"Many minutes before the boat was scheduled to start it began to list toward the River. I think fully half an hour before it capsized. The crew must have noticed this, and had plenty of time to let part of the crowd off and thus right the boat. I understand that a number of Government Inspectors went aboard the boat finally and sent part of those on the lower decks ashore, only a handful, however, as compared to those on board.

"I noticed the boat was top-heavy and kept listing riverward, and called Myers's attention to it. We agreed that it was a dangerous proposition, but never dreamed how really dangerous it was."

William Doderlein, for years a mate on an ocean-going liner, now employed as floor manager at 112 West South Water Street, witnessed the accident.

"I could have killed that Captain without the least feeling," Doderlein said, "for I knew something would happen.

Says He Warned Captain.

'From the rest of the building I saw the boat. I saw it jammed full of humanity and I realized it was overcrowded. From a third-story window at the rear of the building I shouted to the Captain on the bridge. 'If you don't pull in that gangplank right away your boat's going to turn over.'

"'Oh, I guess not,' the Captain cried back to me.

"I knew what I was talking about and I told my associates that something would happen within ten minutes—and it did."

Steamboat Inspector William Nicholas is investigating a report that water ballast was pumped from the hold of the Eastland as the passengers boarded, so that the boat would rise and that more passengers might be carried.

"There are various reports as to the cause of the catastrophe," said Mr. Nicholas, "but I cannot say which one is the most plausible. I am investigating the report that water ballast was pumped out during the loading of the boat. I have been informed that there was water in the ballast tanks, and I have been informed that there was not."

State's Attorney Hoyne summoned to his office W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had chartered the Eastland for the day from the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company. Mr. Greenbaum declared the Eastland was safe and not overloaded when it capsized.

"There was no overloading of the Eastland," he said. "Deputy Collector of Customs McCreary was on the docks, assisted by several Government passenger checkers. Two checkers were at the single gangplank by which the Eastland was loaded.

"When the Eastland had received the 2,500 allowed the gangplank was drawn in and it prepared to leave its pier. The number of passengers on every lake steamboat rests solely with the Government Inspectors and not with the managers of the boat."

EMPLOYES' JOURNAL SEEMS PITIFUL NOW

"July Jubilator" Filled With Joyous Anticipations of Good Times on Excursion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—What is now a pitiful document is the "July Jubilator," the official Western Electric employes' newspaper, boosting the great picnic in Michigan City via the Eastland that tragedy forestalled.

Introducing the front-page cartoon is the caption:

WHAT HO, READERS OF THE JUBILATOR, BE JUBILANT! LAST TIME IT WAS A SUBMARINE. LONG AGO JONAH TOOK A TRIP IN A SUBMARINE. THERE IS NO JONAH ABOUT THIS, BUT IT WILL BE A WHALE OF A SUCCESS.

The newspaper was filled with jokes and cartoons of what might have taken place at the fifth annual picnic of the employes, which was to have been the largest ever held.

A great parade in Michigan City, with movie men recording every event, athletic contests, and every amusement that goes with a Summer resort had been provided.

Prizes had been offered for the most novel and beautiful costumes in the parade, and this accounted for the gorgeous attire found on many of the bodies taken from the river after the Eastland overturned.

FOUND SHIP IN GOOD TRIM.

Federal and Private Inspectors Give Boat Good Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—"I made a thorough inspection of the Eastland in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday of this week and found the boat in first-class shape," said Grant Donaldson, who for five years was chief engineer of the Eastland, here today. Donaldson was called to Chicago on Sunday night by owners of the Eastland because the boilers were not making enough steam. He was also offered his old job of engineer on the boat, but he declined the offer and returned home on Wednesday.

"I like the farm better than the boats," said Donaldson at his home in Wickliffe today. "I can't understand how this accident happened. The boat was in the best of shape. There was a popular opinion that she was top-heavy, but this was due to claims of rival boat owners. She never was condemned by Government Inspectors, and was in good condition."

According to Donaldson, her present owners remodeled the steamer and added extra lifeboats so that her carrying capacity was increased from 2,200 to 2,400.

"Condition of hull and equipment good," was the verdict of Government inspectors of steamship hulls when the Eastland was last inspected here on June 9, 1913.

"At the time of her last inspection in Cleveland the Eastland was in perfect condition," said Captain N. B. Nelson, Supervising Inspector for the Cleveland district. "The Eastland was never condemned while in Cleveland waters.

"The last year of her service here she was permitted to carry 2,400 passengers, but while doing so, was restricted to the five-mile limit because she carried only eight lifeboats. If it is true that staterooms had been installed on the promenade and boat decks, in addition to an increased number of lifeboats, she might have tended to make her top-heavy. It is possible that when all the passengers crowded to the rail on one side the equilibrium was so seriously disturbed that she turned over without warning."

LAUDS WORK OF CREW.

First Mate Declares That Sailors Rescued Many.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jul. 24.—There were seventy-two men in the crew of the Eastland, and all of them, it was reported at first, escaped by swimming to the wharf. The bodies of two men found in the forward hold late tonight, however, from their clothing, were thought to be members of the crew.

Peter Erickson and Peter Fisher, two of the crew, after reaching safety, dived into the river, and each rescued two unconscious men.

Dell Fisher, the first mate, said tonight:

"Peter Fisher and Pete Erickson saved four men, and I believe many more were saved by other members of our crew. They worked like heroes, and every man did his bit in the way of rescue.

"I was down in the engine room when the Eastland went over, and I was drenched with water that came pouring in. I didn't get out until a hole had been chopped in the side of the boat. I saw our boys rescuing passengers after that.

"I saw one man who apparently had been driven mad. He was caught down in the boat and was screaming out that his wife and children were gone. All I could see was his head, that seemed to be pointed out of a hole. I could not reach him because of the inrush of water, and I supposed he perished there."

LINE OFFICIAL A WRECK.

Manager of Steamboat Company Overcome by the Disaster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 24.—W. H. Hull, Vice President and General Manager of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Lines, which owned the Eastland, lies at his home here, a nervous wreck, as a result of the news of the disaster. Physicians and nurses who are attending him refuse to allow any one except near relatives in his room. Other officials of the line refuse to discuss the tragedy, it is said.

Hundreds of residents of this city and Benton Harbor besieged the dock offices of the company all day for news of friends or relatives aboard the Eastland, but little information was available until the identification lists began to come in.

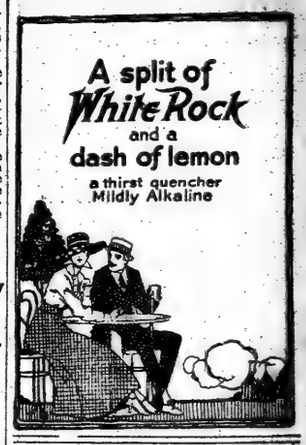
The present season is said to have been unusually poor, from a financial standpoint for the Eastland. The Summer resort business has been dull, and it is reported the vessels has lost on an average $300 on each trip this Summer between here and Chicago.

RED CROSS TO GIVE AID.

Director Bicknell Goes to Chicago on News of Eastland Disaster.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman or the Relief Board of the American Red Cross, today sent Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, to Chicago to look into the Eastland disaster and send this telegram to Governor Dunne:

"The American Red Cross expresses deepest sympathy at the disaster which has overwhelmed so many people of Chicago. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, is leaving for Chicago to be of all assistance possible. J. J. O'Connor, Secretary of the General Division and Director of the Chicago Chapter, has placed the chapter at the service of Chicago."



MANY SHIP DISASTERS WITH BIG HUMAN TOLL

Notable Case of Capsizing Was That of British Battleship With Loss of 600 Lives.

The fate of the Eastland recalls among recent similar disasters the burning of the General Slocum, an excusion steamer, which burned in the East River while overcrowded on June 15, 1904, with a loss of about 1,000 lives. As far back as 1850 records show notable loss of life in ships on the great lakes. In that year the steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie with a loss of 300, and three years later there was a night collision on the same lake between the Ogdensburg and the Atlantic, in which 150 perished.

Of cases of ships which caused great loss of life by capsizing the ordinary records do not show many. A notable example was that of the British battleship Royal George off Spithead in 1782, which careened over while the bottom was being scraped, carrying down the crew of 600 and the officers, among them Admiral Kempenfelt. Cowper's poem, "The Loss of the Royal George," with its lines beginning: "Toll for the brave! The brave that are no more!" has made schoolboys familiar with the tragedy through the school readers. In 1883 the Daphne, while being launched in Scotland, keeled over and carried down 124.

One of the largest recent marine disasters on the inland waters of North America was the loss of the Empress of Ireland of the Canadian fleet, which went down in the St. Lawrence off Father Point on May 28, 1914. The loss of lives was set at 954. The steamer had left Quebec for Liverpool the day before the disaster, which was caused by a collision with the Storstad of the Dominion Coal Company.

Other notable disasters which the accident to the Eastland will recall immediately are the sinking of the Titanic and the torpedoing of the Lusitania, although the latter event is not classed among those caused by the ordinary perils of shipping. The Titanic disaster takes rank as one of the greatest sea tragedies of all time. When she struck an iceberg in the Atlantic off the Newfoundland Banks on April 14, 1912, the Titanic was the largest vessel afloat. The loss of 1,595 lives, the prominence of many of those lost, and the fact that the ship was on her maiden voyage, together with the entirely unexpected and almost unbelievable nature of the accident, combine to make this one of the most spectacular disasters that sea annals record.

The burning of the Uranium liner Volturno in midocean on Oct. 9, 1913, was the greatest disaster by fire on the sea in recent years. The Volturno was bound from Rotterdam to New York with 657 passengers aboard when fire started in her hold. In spite of the fact that wireless calls brought ten ships to the rescue, 136 lives were lost.

One of the strangest of the great sea disasters of modern times was the loss of the President, which put to sea on March 1, 1841, with 300 persons on board. Months afterward a bottle containing a note telling of the sinking of the ship was picked up in midocean, but the details of the disaster have never been known. This was not an unusual happening in the days before wireless communication. Many a ship put out to sea and was never heard of again, to be put down on the records as "missing, with all on board." Among some of the passenger steamers to meet this fate were the City of Glasgow, the Pacific, the Evning Star, and the City of Boston.

Since the General Slocum disaster there have not been many serious accidents around New York to vessels in the same class as the Eastland. In June, 1914, the Northland went ashore on Long Island Sound, but was floated off the next day with no loss of life. In the same month some excursionists had a fright when the Red Bank rammed the Taurus, but the accident was not serious. The excursion boat Chrystenah was stalled in July, 1914, when her engines broke down near the pier, but all the passengers were landed safely. In July, 1914, the steamer of the Mary Patten, plying between New York and Pleasure Bay, broke down. The passengers were all transferred to the Keansburg and no injuries resulted.

In the same month the excursion steamer Rosedale went ashore on Ruffle Bar in the Sound. Her passengers spent most of the night on board and were taken off by a police patrol boat the next day. In the following month the Ursula grounded on the Hell Gate rocks and her passengers were taken off by a police patrol boat.

On Nov. 17, 1914, the Plymouth of the Fall River Line hit a rock in the East River and put back to her pier. Last February the ferryboat Bowery Bay rammed her pier at Astoria, L. I. Several persons were injured, but there was no loss of life.

ONE FAMILY FIGURES IN THREE DISASTERS

Had Members on Eastland, on Lusitania and in Iroquois Theatre Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Tragedy again has settled upon the Plamondon family, Chicago pioneers. This time the victim is Mrs. E. K. Plamondon of 4,523 Jackson Boulevard, one of seven members of three branches of the family who were on the Eastland. All of the others were saved. The Plamondon calendar of tragedy now reads:

Iroquois Theatre fire, Miss Charlotte Plamondon, daughter of Charles A. Plamondon, rescued in state of collapse.

Lusitania, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon lost their lives. Their bodies arrived in New York two months ago today.

The Eastland disaster, Mrs. E. K. Plamondon perished.

E. K. Plamondon, cousin of Charles A. Plamondon, his wife and two daughters, Marie, 18 years old, and Irene, 17 years old, his brother, Ambrose, and the latter's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Plamondon of 4,135 Indiana Avenue were thrown into the water when the Eastland capsized. Mrs. E. K. Plamondon was drowned. E. K. Plamondon's two daughters, Irene and Marie, are at St. Luke's Hospital. The remainder of the party went to their homes.

INSURANCE FOR RELATIVES.

Western Electric Employes Included in 'Phone Company's Plan.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Relatives of employes of the Western Electric Company who met death today in the Chicago River disaster are provided for under an insurance plan which is maintained through affiliation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The death benefit provides payment of six months' wages to dependents of those having been in the employ of the company for five years or more and one year's pay to those having served for ten years or more.

DEFENSE PLANS WELL UNDER WAY

Army and Navy Departments to Show President Way to Increase our Strength.

HURRIED BY WAR SITUATION

Washington Thinks Appropriations May Be $200,000,000 for Army, $250,000,000 for Navy.

INDORSED BY LAWMAKERS

Senators and Congressmen Wire The Times That They Will Vote for Stronger Defenses.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Announcement from the White House today that President Wilson had directed Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to report to him a program of national defense caused widespread comment.

It became known that several weeks ago the President discussed the question at length with his Cabinet with the immediate result that both the War and Navy Departments began secret preparation of plans to meet any emergency and also to establish a permanent policy to be presented to Congress for adequate national defense.

The White House statement gave no reason for the announcement, stating merely that the President would confer on his return from Cornish, N. H., with Secretaries Daniels and Garrison "to formulate a sane, reasonable, and practical program of national defense." It was indicated clearly, however, in official quarters that the determination to expedite such plans as were being made resulted from a consideration of the many possibilities of the present international situation.

The President in letters to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels early last week, calling for the reports, made no reference to any particular situation, but emphasized the importance of the entire subject of national defense. He wishes to make the navy as efficient and serviceable as any in the world, to see the regular army adequately developed and equipped and the citizenry trained to arms in a way consistent with American traditions, and which will commend itself to practical and patriotic men.

For several weeks Secretary Garrison has been in conference with members of the General Staff shaping plans for presentation to the President. The General Board of the Navy abandoned its usual trip to Newport for this Summer, and is preparing its recommendations for Secretary Daniels. The President wishes to have this information ready when he returns from Cornish, and the indications are that the entire influence of the Administration will be exerted when Congress meets to obtain appropriations adequate to establish the policy of defense that will be formulated.

Special Session Question Up.

Mr. Wilson has not indicated whether he will call Congress into special session. This depends largely on developments in the international situation. The dispatch to Germany of what is generally regarded as the strongest note yet written to any of the European belligerents has accentuated the possibility of a special session in the event that American rights are again violated by German submarine commanders.

While there was widespread discussion today of the Administration's plans for the national defense, the prevailing interest was in the probable size of the appropriations to be asked. Among army and navy officers, who are familiar with the latest developments and who are enthusiastic over the backing which President Wilson is giving the program as so far developed, the belief prevailed that a military budget practically double that of last year would be presented. The army, it was believed, would seek at least $200,000,000 and the navy perhaps as high as $250,000,000.

War Department plans look toward the development of a large reserve army with a minimum, it is said, of 500,000 men and with adequate provision for the use of the militia and men who have previously served in the regular army. Weekly meetings are being held by the board designated by Secretary Garrison to prepare plans for a general reorganization of the army. Special attention is being given, it is understood, to planning for an adequate supply of guns, ammunition, and military material generally.

The Navy Department, it has been indicated, will ask for at least thirty, and probably, fifty additional submarines. The general board's recommendations are also expected to include a number of battle cruisers, a minimum of four dreadnoughts, and a proportionate number of scout cruisers and auxiliary craft, such as fuel ships and submarine tenders. The department is deeply engaged in experiments with aeroplanes, and submarines, and also with attempts to find a practical means of defense for battleships against torpedoes. The experts, it is said, are spending $100,000 on this last problem alone.

Garrison to See President.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 24.—Secretary Garrison, here for the week-end, said today he would be in Washington the first of next week to resume his conferences with members of the general staff on the subject of national defense.

"The matter of a proper military policy," he said, "has been under consideration for a long time and has received our constant attention. Details are not sufficiently settled for publication at this time and will not be until after the President and I have had an opportunity for a final conference. I expect to have that conference on his return from Cornish."

The Secretary added the problem of national defense, so far as the army was concerned, had been the subject of careful study by him with members of the General Staff for more than a year, and that the results of those deliberations were about to be put in definite form for President Wilson's approval.

Daniels Using Experts.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., July 24.—Secretary Daniels, who is spending a few days here with his family, said today he was preparing to present a tentative outline of his recommendation for the navy's part in the program of national defense to President Wilson as soon as he returns from the Summer White House at Cornish, N. H. He was confident that Congress would co-operate patriotically and cordially with the program President Wilson will recommend.

From American naval experts in all branches of the service who have been in Europe since the beginning of the war, Mr. Daniels said, information had been obtained which might have a far-reaching effect on the naval program. Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations; Admiral Dewey, head of the General Board, and Rear Admiral Badger, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board, also have been studying the subject earnestly, Mr. Daniels said.

LAWMAKERS A UNIT FOR STRONG DEFENSES

Senators and Congressmen Back the President's Plans for Military Preparedness.

Responding to inquiries from THE TIMES for their views on President Wilson's program for strengthening the national defenses, Senators and Congressmen telegraphed to this paper last night almost unanimously urging prompt action by the Government in this respect. Stronger coast fortifications, an increased navy, provided with an ample force of submarines, the fastest battle-cruisers, and the most powerful superdreadnoughts are among the suggestions for the marine and coast arms of the service.

Generally the lawmakers favor an increase of the army, more trained officers, a citizen soldiery, together with some sort of reserve force and efficient National Guard. Not a few urge the necessity of an efficient aerial force, pointing to the wonderful work of this military arm in the European conflict. The sentiment among the lawmakers indicates that the President will have the backing of Congress in the matter of appropriations whenever he lays his plans before that body.

The responses so far received follow:

Can Do Much Immediately.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 24.—With every good American, I hope and pray that Germany will modify her totally unacceptable and inadmissible position. But for fear lest she shall not, the fleet should be got well in hand and kept well in hand. Triple shifts working eight hours each day and night should be put on at the navy yards, and at the private shipbuilding yards engaged in the construction of ships and transports already appropriated for. Submarines, torpedo boat destroyers, and fast armored cruisers should receive the first attention; everything that could protect from and run down or otherwise destroy a submarine. This is sufficient for the present.

It is not necessary to call Congress together. For that it is not necessary to add a man to our army or land forces. Germany could not send a policeman across the ocean to America today unless he came disguised or on a submarine. Unless we receive a favorable answer from Germany in a reasonable time, battleships or fast cruisers should convoy and protect every American vessel that crosses the sea and every unarmed neutral or belligerent vessel with American citizens on board. German submarines can do no damage on our coast unless provisioned or furnished with fuel depots by traitors within.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Submarines, Airships, Bigger Army.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—I am in favor of additional ships and submarines for the Navy and of immediately building up an adequate aerial service, the need of which has been so convincingly drawn by the present war. I am also in favor of strengthening the personnel and arms of the coast defenses and of increasing the army to an actual mobile strength of 100,000 men, and making provision for training an increased number of citizen soldiers. I also favor an increase in the number of officers to be educated at West Point or a supplemental school to be established.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
Senator from Utah.

Better Defenses, Larger Army.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—The needs of the Army and Navy for adequate defense are largely matters of detail. The hysteria of the jingo, the greed of the equipment trust, the competition of localities for navy yards and army stations, and the protests of the extreme pacifists against any action, makes the problem difficult of solution. Submarines, swift battle cruisers, and sea mines are essentials of future naval defense. Aviation, an increase in the number of army and navy officers, including promotion from the ranks and a system of training for citizens, are desirable. Our coast artillery division should be developed to its maximum. The Government should own or control all plants and equipment engaged in the production of naval and military equipment and materials.

C. S. THOMAS,
Senator from Colorado.

Amplest Naval Preparedness.

MARION, Ohio, July 24.—I believe in the amplest naval preparedness for national defense, along with complete and most effective coast fortification, and a highly developed aerial wing to both army and navy. To a nation opposed to making invasion a large army seems unnecessary, but we could well afford reasonable preparedness in the army. It has been proved that civilization not only does not prevent war, it sometimes demands it, and for the United States further to neglect preparedness is to invite humiliation and disaster. We have come to the crucial point where we must assume the obligations of a great nation or yield to servility and selfishness. There can be but one choice to a strong and self-respecting people. None of this applies to our respectful, friendly, and solemn warning to Germany. We have spoken for only recognized rights, and the reign of international law, and the voice will be heeded. There is no division of American sentiment on the President's course.

W. G. HARDING,
Senator from Ohio.

Four Dreadnoughts a Year.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 24.—I have not seen President Wilson's policy in regard to the increase of the army and navy, which you say was printed in last Sunday's TIMES, but I am decidedly in favor of increasing our army and navy by adding a sufficient number of dreadnoughts of the greatest efficiency in action and in speed. We should add at least four each year; also, we should add quite a number of the swiftest cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, and not slacken our building of submarines until we have added 100 at least to those which we have. These should have the greatest speed and the greatest radius of travel with the supplies they hold. We should have the fastest submarines and the fastest of all other kinds of ships, and as many of them or more than any other country has; that will guarantee us against the danger of war with other large nations having substantial navies.

I believe that our army should be increased to four times the number of regiments and companies which we now have, these regiments and companies to be kept at the minimum as to men. I think each member of Congress should appoint one cadet to West Point each year, and fill that appointment if a vacancy occurs. The number appointed by the President should also be doubled or quadrupled. The Government also should aid the military schools throughout the country to make more efficient cadets, so that they may be used as officers in the army. The boys in the high schools, academies, colleges, and universities from 15 years up should be registered as reserves for the army. The extra supply of officers which would be turned out from West Point and from the State military schools should be used in drilling the boys, so that on outbreak of war we would have a well-disciplined reserve, with which we could fill up the regiments and companies of the regular army, and in the shortest possible time, and also organize other regiments and companies which may be required. This could be done at comparatively an insignificant expense.

T. B. CATRON,
Senator from New Mexico.

Would Double the Army.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.—Answering your dispatch, I suggest we should have one and a half or twice as large a standing army with a proportionately larger increase in commissioned officers than in enlisted men, in service at all times on a peace basis. We should also provide for a reserve in time of war, and should maintain our National Guard or State militia and then depend for further fighting force in case of war upon the United States volunteer army organized under the law recently enacted by Congress.

FRANCES E. WARREN,
Senator from Wyoming.

Favors Perfect National Defense.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—While I am opposed to war and believe all honorable means should be used to avoid it, yet I believe the United States should have an army and navy adequate for perfect defense and ample for full protection, and such an army and navy should be provided for by the next Congress. The United States should not be the aggressor, but it should always be in a position to protect the rights of American citizens in any part of the world. In the present situation the United States should be absolutely neutral and demand from every nation the observance of international law and insist upon the rights of our citizens under it.

CHARLES CURTIS,
Senator from Kansas.

Now We Must Prepare.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24.—I think we have now taken a definite stand from which we cannot retire without discredit and humiliation. We have omitted no word necessary to plainly assert our position. It remains to be prepared to omit no act necessary to maintain it. Manifestly we are not so prepared, and ordinary prudence counsels our becoming so rapidly as possible and at "any cost" necessary.

HENRY F. LIPPITT,
Senator from Rhode Island.

Gore for Adequate Navy and Army.

ARLINGTON, Texas, July 24.—The logic of events dictated and justifies the President's note. I favor a navy adequate to defend our shores against attack and the establishment of a military reserve.

T. P. GORE,
Senator from Oklahoma.

Wants Forces for Any Emergency.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 24.—Will support any plan of the President tending to provide this country with a navy equal in all branches to that of any other nation. We need 125,000 men in the regular army on a peace footing, each branch properly proportioned and equipped, officers trained to handle armies as well as platoons, also ammunition, arms, equipment, and supplies for 1,000,000 men for one year constantly on hand and renewed. We need also provision for 500,000 men with some idea of drill and discipline available within sixty days from call, properly proportioned among the different branches. Arrangements should be made by which supplies, arms, ammunition, and necessaries for 5,000,000 men can be obtained, commencing at any moment, and furnished as necessary.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

To Strengthen Navy and Militia.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 24.—You ask my views on the army and navy and adequate national defense, and on President Wilson's policy, as outlined in the morning papers. There is nothing to show in detail what his policy is. Everybody favors reasonable and adequate naval and military preparations for defense. We should offer special inducements for developing the effectiveness of the submarine, and our principal navy increase should be in submarines and in cruisers of the highest possible speed, and in a military way special efforts should be made to develop the National Guard in efficiency and largely increase its strength.

W. L. JONES,
Senator from Washington.

Favors Army of 500,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Our regular army ought to be increased to 200,000 men, with a reserve of 300,000 more. Submarine and air craft defense ought to be properly developed, with an increase of battleships to forty-eight, with auxiliary support. Prompt strengthening of our defensive armament is imperative.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
Senator from Illinois.

Slayden Wants More Submarines.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—I believe there should be an important increase in submarines. Thinking so last Winter I tried to largely increase the number provided in the Navy Appropriation bill. It is the greatest weapon ever invented. It absolutely protects our ports, and I believe will put other types of vessels in museums. I believe we should materially enlarge our aviation corps.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Representative from Texas.

BERLIN HOLDS UP FULL TEXT OF NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

never go so far as to make our submarines useless."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London, July 25.)—The text of the American note has not yet been published in Berlin, but the afternoon papers print an authoritative summary. For the most part the papers reserve comment until the full text of the note is known.

The Lokalanzeiger, in an apparently inspired article, asserts its confidence that Germany, in utilizing its submarines in the future, will endeavor to combine advantage for Germany with the least possible detriment to neutral interests, and expresses the belief that the American note will furnish ground for future negotiations.

The Germania and the Boersen Zeitung briefly discuss the note in terms very similar to those of the Lokalanzeiger. The Germania assures its readers that the recent inactivity of the submarines was due to bad weather and not to a cessation of submarine warfare. The Boersen Zeitung says:

"We will not maintain that the refusal of our proposal is an international brusqueness. Nevertheless President Wilson's policies appear in the latest note to have found a peculiarly vigorous expression."

The Tageszeitung points out that the American note flatly rejects the German proposals, and adds:

"The adoption of President Wilson's standpoint would be equivalent to a death sentence for the German submarine campaign. It is utterly impossible for submarines to establish whether Americans are aboard merchantmen which are attacked, and as a consequence all ships could proceed freely. The American attitude is neither friendly nor necessary to the American interest, nor neutral in spirit. Principles are brought to the foreground and practical conciliatory proposals are rejected in order to relieve our enemies from the effects of a policy increasingly injurious to them and correspondingly advantageous to the Germans."

WASHINGTON EXPECTS GERMANY TO DELAY

Berlin May Wait for Change of Sentiment at Home Before Answering Our Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It would not surprise the Washington officials if Germany delayed its reply to the President's note as long as three weeks. There is nothing in the American note, according to the view here, that requires an answer, except the call for disavowal and reparation in connection with the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, and it is realized that for domestic reasons the Imperial Government will not be prepared to make any declaration on this particular phase of the American representations until there has been a possible change of public sentiment in Germany.

The situation, therefore, resolves itself into a game of watchful waiting, to use President Wilson's description of his policy with regard to Mexico. This Government has made clear to Germany that further exchanges on the subject of the manner in which war at sea is conducted by German submarines are futile. The last word has been said by the United States. In the opinion of officials nothing could be added to the controversy that would in any way tend to clarify the situation.

If there is another such incident as that of the Lusitania—a "wanton act" it is described in the American note—or even a disaster of lesser gravity due to a German submarine which affects American citizens, this Government will feel compelled to take a positive course. That is the construction to be placed on the communication delivered to the German Government yesterday, according to the understanding of officials here.

The Administration is not making any informal second-day explanation of yesterday's note in exact terms. It holds that the language of the communication is sufficiently clear to be understood by all intelligent persons who read it carefully. The case of this Government stands on the note, and if Germany has any doubt as to the meaning of particular phrases, the only way to obtain elucidation will be by formal inquiry. Because the note does not say explicitly that an act of a German submarine to be "deliberately unfriendly" must result in the loss of the life of an American citizen, some question has been raised as to the real meaning of the paragraph containing this term. What this Government said was that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of American citizens on the high seas" must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

This language has been construed to mean that the deaths of American citizens through the act of a German submarine would not be necessary to impel the United States to put into practice the warning conveyed in the "deliberately unfriendly" paragraph. Merely the peril of Americans might cause this Government to feel that it had been defied by Germany. But the Government is not undertaking to go into any explanations. This concluding paragraph, whatever else it may imply, is regarded as formal notice to Germany that she must not take the chance of imperiling the safety of Americans in violation of the principles that have been repeatedly asserted in the several American notes.

Much misapprehension exists as to the intention of the United States to take up with the British Government the matter of the detention of cargoes destined for neutral ports. In some quarters the impression prevails that a vigorous note to Great Britain is to be sent immediately. That impression is based on error. It is true that the Government will address a note to Great Britain, and that it will be vigorous and plain spoken is clearly indicated by the preliminary memorandum forwarded to the London Foreign Office this month. But the United States has no intention of forcing the issue at this time when the German situation is critical.

Officials of the State Department have been busy recently preparing data for the note to England, and certain parts of the note itself are being drafted. There have been reports that the note would go forward as soon as President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had time to outline its scope and character. It is now the plan, however, to hold back its actual transmission until events in the naval war zone have demonstrated whether the German Government intends to observe the rules of international law. How long the note will be delayed is something that nobody can predict with certainty.

In February, when Germany announced its war zone decree, the United States sent a vigorous protest to Berlin. A little later, when the Government came to consider the action of the British Government in detaining American ships and cargoes under the Order in Council, the opinion was voiced at Cabinet meetings that the language employed in protesting to Great Britain should be of equal severity as that used in the note to Germany. But this suggestion was vetoed, mainly on the ground that in the German case human life was involved, while in the British case the principle was a mere matter of dollars and cents.

The note of protest that then went forward to London was framed on mild terms, as compared to those of the note to Germany, and that fact gave rise to the German unofficial and newspaper complaint that the American Government was anti-German in sentiment. The present attitude of the Government, however, indicates that it intends to make vigorous representations to Great Britain in maintaining that the freedom of the seas must be assured to American citizens and their commerce. But it is realized that if acts of German submarines compel the United States to take a positive course, firm and intimate co-operation must exist between the British and American Governments, and for this reason the United States will not at this time take measures calculated to cause strained relations with Great Britain.

May Seek Compromise.

Opinion here credits the possibility that the German Government might be willing to approach the United States within the near future with a view to effecting the co-operation invited by this Government to bring about real freedom of the seas. But it is regarded as merely a possibility. The more general idea is that Germany will allow a considerable period to elapse before responding to the note. The principle of the freedom of the seas is very dear to the German governmental heart and the cordial willingness of the United States to work with Germany to put it into practice, is bound to be a great incentive to the imperial authorities to take advantage of the American offer without delay. Incidentally, some persons here surmise that this offer may do much to soften German resentment over the strong language of the American note and be the means of re-establishing cordial relations between the two Governments. But these persons are few in number. The thing that stands out in the American position, now stated with a tone of finality, is that German submarine activity that menaces the rights of American citizens must cease.

WILSON AT CORNISH; TAKES UP DEFENSE

Says He Is Not There for a Vacation, But for Work—Considers Mexican Situation.

CORNISH, N. H., July 24.—Freed from the minor worries incident to his official life in Washington, President Wilson settled down here today to a period of hard work on a group of subjects which he has desired to study for some time. He arrived at Harlakenden House this afternoon for an indefinite stay.

The reports from Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels on national defense which the President has requested them to prepare for him, will not be placed before him until his return to Washington, but he plans to give preliminary consideration to the subject while here. His ultimate object is to get material for incorporation in his next message to Congress.

Beyond confirmation of the fact that the President had asked for the reports from Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels, nothing on the subject of national defense was forthcoming from the President's Summer quarters tonight.

Mr. Wilson brought with him data on the Mexican question, and next week he probably will receive from Secretary Lansing the draft of the note to Great Britain, protesting against interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations abroad, which has been under preparation for some time.

The keynote of the President's object in coming here at this time was expressed by him today in speaking to an admirer at a station on the way:

"I am not expecting a vacation," he said, "but am coming to Cornish for an uninterrupted opportunity for work."

Few persons greeted the President at the stations on the trip here because it was not generally known that he was en route to Cornish, but as he neared his journey's end he went to the rear platform of his private car at every stop and shook hands with the few people gathered to see him. He looked tired and careworn.

At one station a boy, who had shaken hands with Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, was held up by his father to greet Mr. Wilson.

At Windsor, Vt., where the President alighted from his car, practically the entire population was out to welcome him back. Accompanied by Francis S. Sayre, his son-in-law, he was driven immediately to Harlakenden House and almost at once settled down to work.

There is every indication that the President is planning to do nothing on the German situation until he has received word of how his latest note on submarine warfare is received there.

Early Fall Models Suitable for Immediate Wear

Women's and Misses' Gowns

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

The very newest in Fashion—Redingote, Princess and new Waist line models of French satin, gros de Londres, faille or taffeta silk, also serge combined with satin or taffeta, showing the new straight lines, front and back with belted-in sides and the full length Redingote tunic; also the new Waist line models combined with Georgette crepe.

29.50 39.50 49.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Price Reductions--MONDAY

Summer Dresses, Suits and Coats

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Of taffeta and novelty silks. Heretofore $29.50 to $34.50 — 15.00

Women's Summer Gowns
Of imported novelty or embroidered voile, in white and colors. Heretofore $19.75 to $29.50 — 12.75

Women's Coats
For dress, sport and travel, of all fashionable wool and silk fabrics. Heretofore $18.50 to $39.50 — 10.00

Women's Voile or Linen Dresses
Of French linen, pompadour or striped voile. Heretofore $7.50 to $12.75 — 5.00

Crepe, Linen or Voile Dresses
In white, also checks, stripes, plain or embroidered. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — 7.50

Women's Tailored Suits
Of navy blue serge or gabardine and shepherd checks. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 12.50

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists
Also Lace, Net and Silk Waists
Dressy or tailored models.
3.00 *Heretofore $5.75 to $12.50*

Women's Lingerie Waists
Dressy and Tailored Waists
Of white French batiste, novelty voile or linen.
1.75 *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50*

Washable Summer Skirts

Women's Corduroy Skirts
Of white English corduroy, tailored open front model; flap pockets. Heretofore $6.95 — 5.00

Women's Gabardine Skirts
Of white cotton Gabardine, tailored open front model; Dutch pockets; pearl buttons. Heretofore $5.00 — 3.75

Women's Silk Bathing Dresses

Silk Bathing Dresses
Of navy and black silk Faille, with Dresden trimming; also of black satin. Heretofore $6.95 to $9.75 — 5.00

Silk Bathing Dresses
Of black taffeta, also a princess model of black and navy satin. Heretofore $9.75 to $12.75 — 7.50

Women's Silk and Lisle Underwear

Lisle Thread Vests
French band tops. Heretofore 35c — .28

Lisle Thread Combinations
Val. lace or band top. Heretofore 75c — .45

Lisle Thread Combinations
Hand-crochet front, loose or tight knee. Heretofore 95c — .65

Glove Silk Vests
Crochet top; reinforced. Heretofore $1.45 — 1.15

Glove Silk Combinations
Fully reinforced. Heretofore $2.95 — 2.25

Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink or blue. Heretofore $1.95 — 1.65

Women's Silk and Lisle Hosiery

Plain and Paris Clox Silk Hose
Black, white and all colors to match shoes and gowns; garter top; also extra size and emb'd silk hose. 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Novelty Striped Silk Hose
In black, with white stripes; also white with black or colored stripes; also shoe shades with white or black stripes. 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk, Richelieu ribbed, in black, white, sand or champagne, lisle sole and garter top. 3 pair for $3.90 — 1.35

Silk Hose, Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk in white or black, with self or contrasting color clox; also sand, fawn, champagne or gray. Heretofore $1.45. 3 pair for $3.65 — 1.25

Silk Lisle Hose
Black, white or tan, silk or plain gauze lisle; doubler heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore 35c. 6 pair for $1.60 — .28

Superior Quality Lisle Hose
Of silk or plain gauze lisle; black, white or tan; doubler heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore 50c. 6 pair for $2.15 — .37

French Shadow-proof Petticoats
For Women and Misses
Paris made petticoats of white nainsook, panelled front, scalloped edge with hand embroidery.
1.95 *Heretofore $2.95 to $3.95*

Clearance Sale of Summer Shoes
For Women and Misses
Low shoes of white buckskin, also patent or dull leather, with gray or fawn kid or buckskin backs.
2.75 *Heretofore $4.50 to $7.00*

Infants' and Small Children's Dresses

Children's Summer Dresses
Hubbard, Russian and waist models, white and colored. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $2.95 — .75

Children's White Dresses
Of fine batiste or French pique. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95 — 1.45

Boys' Summer Clothing

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Of fine all wool homespun, cheviots or tweeds, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $8.75 to $10.00 — 4.50

Boys' Hand Tailored Suits
With extra knickerbockers, of homespuns or worsteds. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $12.50 to $15.75 — 7.50

Boys' Washable Suits
Middy, Tommy Tucker, Dutch, Sailor or Beach models of chambray, galatea or drill, in white and colors. 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $3.75 — 1.45

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
Of gray or tan crash, tan linen, army khaki or white duck. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $3.75 — 2.50

Sale of Men's Hosiery

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox
Black, white, tan, gray or navy; also two toned effects; Heretofore 50c. 3 Pair for $1.00 — .35

Men's Silk Lisle Sox
Superior silk lisle, in black, white, tan, gray or navy. Heretofore 50c. 3 Pair for $1.00 — .35

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox
Extra quality pure thread silk, in black or navy. Heretofore $1.00. 3 Pair for $1.50 — .55

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Women's Hand Emb'd Initial H'dkfs.
Of sheer pure linen; open, long initial. Heretofore $1.50. Box of 6 — .95

Women's Sheer Handkerchiefs
Hand emb'd corners; colored or white. Heretofore $1.00. Box of 6 — .65

Men's Hand Emb'd Initial H'dkfs.
Of pure linen; script initial. Heretofore $1.50. Box of 6 — .95

POLITICAL LEADERS INDORSE THE NOTE

Governors, Senators, and Representatives Agree It Voices America's Views.

HOSTILITIES NOT WANTED

But General Sentiment Is That It Was Time to Take a Positive Stand.

Lets Us Know Where We Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—The President's firm stand will let us know at any rate where we stand. If we must defend our rights against aggression we should know it now. So much bad faith has been shown by other nations that I believe in a stronger navy and army. We should be strong enough to be respected, and in this way avert war.

American rights are the essence of American nationality. We must defend them and preserve our country as the asylum for mankind. It is more important in the long run for all other nationals that the Untied States be held sacred for human rights and neutral rights, than that either side should win. The United States stands for the rule of law under which all find equal protection.
JAMES D. PHELAN,
Senator from California.

Unqualified Approval.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—The President's reply has my unqualified approval. His refusal to accept the proposal to designate certain vessels which shall be free from attack is clearly and convincingly put. To have accepted the German suggestion would have greatly weakened our case.
GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
Senator from Utah.

Expresses Country's Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The note admirably expresses the sentiment of the country. It should carry conviction everywhere of the soundness of our position regarding the freedom of the seas and the principles controlling neutral rights. I believe Germany will admit the correctness of every principle and claim asserted.
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senator from Florida.

Must Support Law of the Seas.

TONOPAH, Nev., July 24.—I am in full accord with the position taken by the Administration and the uncompromising expression of such position. In my opinion the safety of our rights and the best protection against international complicatoins depend upon a strict compliance by us with the rules of international law and at the same time a demand that such rules as affect our interests be complied with by others.
KEY PITTMAN,
Senator from Nevada.

We Cannot Be Trodden On.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—I thoroughly approve the President's reply. The freedom of the sea is a principle for which we have always contended. I want no war with any nation, but we cannot and will not be trodden on. I feel sure that the sense of justice on the part of the great German nation will recognize the right and justice of our position.
JAMES E. MARTINE,
Senator from New Jersey.

Wants England Approached.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—I believe every American citizen should stand firmly by the President in his contention for freedom of the seas, and that he will now take up with England the question of interference with cotton and other export shipments.
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Meets the Situation.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., July 24.—The President's note meets the situation exactly. It is strong, logical, and timely. It had become apparent that the German Government intended to evade the issue and continue, if it could, a fruitless exchange of suggestions.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that the United States stands unwaveringly for the maintaining of those provisions of international law which were designed to mitigate the cruelties of war. It is inconceivable that Germany will repeat those acts which have called forth such a solemn warning from the United States.

I am under the impression that the note will give rise to a much clearer understanding in the German mind of the high purpose of America and result in tendencies toward a peaceful acceptance of principles so long established rather than a continued violation of those principles and a recourse to arms.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,
Senator from New York.

President Entirely Right.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 24.—The President is unqualifiedly right in every point made. His note is very moderate, all the circumstances considered. We can never, no matter what the cost, consent that a belligerent can by its simple ukase change the rights and privileges of neutrals merely to suit its military emergencies. The contention that a belligerent can do this is on a par with the invasion of Belgium, because striking her down and riding over her prostrate body was the shortest and best way to reach France. It is the argument of the Goth and the Vandal, not of a civilized nation bound by principles of international law.

We must insist upon compliance with the rule that visit and search must precede the destruction of cargo or ships, and that safeguarding the lives of noncombatants, crew, and passengers on non-armed merchant vessels must precede the destruction of the ship. This can be done even when the attacking vessel is a submarine, but even if it could not be done, it would prove merely that the submarine cannot be used for that purpose, which would be Germany's misfortune, not our fault.
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Awaits President's Inquiry.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—Will await the result of the President's investigation before expressing an opinion as to the proper defense program.
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Cannot Agree with Ending of Note.

WARRENTON, Va., July 23.—I cannot agree with the last paragraph of the note to Germany. Germany has expressed an earnest desire to conduct the war against Great Britain without injuring citizens of the United States. If Germany should torpedo an English vessel loaded with munitions of war traveling through the war zone, I do not consider this an unfriendly act on the part of Germany toward the United States which would require a declaration of war by the United States against Germany.

If Germany intentionally torpedoed an American vessel the situation would be very different. While utterly repudiating the doctrine of peace at any price, all reasonable means should be used to avoid war. It is to be hoped that no more citizens of the United States will travel the ocean upon English vessels. It is to be hoped if they do so travel, the vessels will not be sunk by German submarines, but I do not consider that the lives of thousands of our men should be sacrificed in war to preserve for ocean travelers the privilege of riding upon English vessels, and I do not believe that thousands of business enterprises should be wrecked in this country as a consequence of war with Germany for such a purpose.

Without regard to the German note, we should prepare thoroughly for the defense of our own country. We should have begun the preparation during the last session of Congress, and have begun it then vigorously. The National Guard in Georgia is in fine shape, but I do not believe that the National Guard in any of the States has had the training for efficient military service.
HOKE SMITH,
Senator from Georgia.

"Clear and Firm, as It Should Be."

VERMILLION, S. Dak., July 24.—The note to Germany is clear, firm and insistant, as it should be. Its strongest language is fully warranted by the conduct of Germany in her submarine warfare and by the contents of her last note. The country may rejoice that the Administration declines in unmistakable terms the proposition of Germany that certain vessels only shall be free from attack. Our vigorous contentions at this juncture for freedom of the seas will have a wholesome and far-reaching effect. The note should have the approval of every patriotic American citizen.
THOMAS STERLING,
Senator from South Dakota.

No American Should Hesitate.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 24.—I fully approve the last note to Germany, and, appreciating the burden of responsibility under which the President is laboring, think all true Americans should not hesitate now to express their attitude of entire indorsement, with pledge of support.
ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

Thinks Wilson Can Keep Peace.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., July 24.—I heartily indorse President Wilson's note to Germany. He is handling a most difficult situation with great wisdom. The American people have undoubted confidence in him. Personally, I believe he will carry us through peacefully and with national honor untarnished.
JOSEPH E. RANSDELL,
Senator from Louisiana.

Our Principles.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson has met the situation with much ability and signal firmness, and has fully sustained our American time-honored principles of freedom of high seas. In my opinion, the greatest service which Senators and Representatives may render to their country at this critical period of affairs is to think much, say little, and leave matters in the hands of President Wilson, for he has show himself to be fully capable and wholly worthy.
HENRY F. ASHURST,
Senator from Arizona.

Need Old-Time Patriotism.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—If the loss of American lives on the Lusitania does no more than to awaken in the minds of President Wilson and the Administration leaders the pressing need for an adequate army and navy these American citizens will not have died in vain, and in dying they will have served their country as martyred patriots. President Wilson seems at last to realize that chiefs of bureaus in army and naval departments have not been working fruitlessly for years to bring about quietly what it has taken a tragedy to emphasize.

The army needs to be increased, all true Americans must agree. Measures must be taken to provide an adequately trained and available reserve. We need more warships, more officers to man them, and more men to fight them. We need submarines and fast scout ships, but more than that we need the old American spirit in these departments to modernize our defensive facilities and to put the navy on a footing where diplomatic notes will have the backing, if need be, of a mobile navy ready for immediate action. President Wilson is coming to the right idea, and his action, if carried out along the plans outlined, will have general approval and public indorsement, regardless of political beliefs.
LUTHER W. MOTT,
Representative from New York.

Wants Bigger Army and Navy.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 24.—As a Congressman I prefer not to comment on the Government's reply to Germany, except to say that I shall support the President in the crisis which is confronting us. I think we should have an adequate army and navy, and I believe Congress will pass the necessary legislation to provide them when it again convenes.
CHARLES R. CRISP,
Representative from Georgia.

A Note of Finality.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 24.—The President's reply has the note of finality. It leaves the German Government to decide whether stipulated rights under international law, as well as the plainest rights of humanity, are to be abandoned for the principle that necessity of her own interpretation knows no law. The reply could not have been less and it is enough. To have acceded to the last note would have been an abandonment of neutral rights on the sea, for which we have always stood for all nations.
S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Must Keep World's Respect.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 24.—Peace with honor must be our goal. That is assured neither by vacillating diplomacy nor by inability to defend the nation's rights. While the nation will never enter upon a campaign of militarism, it will most certainly employ the necessary means to command respect of all nations. The President's statement that a repetition of the Lusitania incident will be regarded as a deliberate unfriendly act, read in the light of its first use and its significance as reflected in ninety-two years of the Monroe Doctrine, can have but one meaning. War must be the last resort, but if it must come our safety will not lie in propaganda, but in ability for national defense.
S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Facts Easy to Get.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24.—If President Wilson wishes to know the facts about the navy, let him send for Admiral Knight, Chief of the Naval War College; Admiral Fiske, recently Chief of Operations of the Fleet, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; they will give him the unsterilized facts. He must insist on hearing the actual figures of our target practice. The figures will astound him. Secretary Garrison and General Wood will give him the army facts all right. I hope the President will see the necessity of immediately raising enough men to arm our present fleet and will realize that not only submarines, but battle cruisers, must be built at once. He will quickly find that it is absolutely essential to get rid of the present system under which successive Secretaries of the Navy have the power to meddle with purely military problems.
A. P. GARDINER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

Stronger Coast Defenses.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 24.—We need stronger coast defenses. The war has progressed far enough to indicate that any type of battleship is helpless as against stronger land batteries. The contending nations are weakening themselves upon the seas so fast that we can well afford to await the termination of this war before expending any considerable sums upon the improvement of our navy. I understand that Japan has already adopted this policy. No important naval battles have yet occurred. When they do it will demonstrate what sort of naval equipment a nation must have in the future. It may be that the present war will result in a general disarmament among nations. If that occurs, horrible as the present contest is, it will not have been waged in vain.
HENRY T. RAINEY,
Representative from Illinois.

Should Be More Explicit.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24.—It is not clear to me whether the President intends to warn Germany that another Lusitania case means war. If he means it I think he ought to say it, then Germany could not misunderstand, and we should all know that our leader would not falter when the time comes.
A. P. GARDNER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

Must Prevent Arms Shipments.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—Designation of certain vessels to be free from attack is contrary to American doctrine of freedom of the seas and neutral rights. Belligerents must respect these rights. The United States must maintain strict neutrality by preventing shipments of ammunition and arms to belligerents.
FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

The People Will Approve It.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 24.—President Wilson's last note will be heartily approved by the American people, and Kansas will stand by him loyally in the effort he is making to maintain the rights of unarmed Americans upon the sea. We cannot maintain our own self-respect or command the respect of other nations by any weaker policy.
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

Hopes for Salutary Effect.

SALEM, Ore., July 24.—The salient features of President Wilson's reply to Germany appear entirely justified by recent events and will receive the commendation and support of all patriotic Americans. I hope and believe this fitting expression of firmness will have a salutary effect in the future.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

People Expect Determination.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 24.—The people with confidence expect that the United States Government will stand with determination by the policy announced by the President for the protection of American rights and American citizens and for the maintenance of the cause of civilization upon the high seas.
LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Calls Note Very Impressive.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 24.—President Wilson's last note to the German Government shows courage and firmness, and is a notice of the importance of the situation resulting from Germany's disregard of American rights, and this note is made very impressive, not only to the German Government, but should have an impressive effect upon the American people. I believe the people of the United States are willing to stand behind the President in the assertion of rights which he has made, and will be pleased with his courage and candor.
JAMES McCREARY,
Governor of Kentucky.

ONE GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPER SUSPECTS PLOT

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger Thinks Note Due to Pact With England.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Only from the tone chosen by the President for his latest note to Germany we fully learn Mr. Bryan's services in toning down the foregoing one. The tone of this one is a provocation. We have lost the belief or confidence that the President seeks to avoid the breach. Reluctantly we come to the conviction that the President seeks such a breach. Possibly not to enter the armed forces of the United States into the war, but to assist the British with all the economic and monetary forces of the nation.

It goes hard with the Allies, and we have learned from writings about the secret pact with England that it stipulates American help shall become the more strong the more dangerous England's situation may grow. The will to help England is the only explanation for a tone so provocative as that used by the President in this note.

It becomes the more apparent if we consider the complacency with which the loss of American lives in Mexico has been regarded by the Administration and the meekness with which every invasion of American rights by the British is accepted.
THE WAECHTER UND ANZEIGER.

Assertions and Nothing Else.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, July 24.—The new note of our Government to the German Government does not contain any distinct demands and differs outwardly from the former notes through rather boorish expressions in some paragraphs.

To go thoroughly into the note would be doing it more honor than it deserves. It makes no demands, does not even ask an answer, and if the German Government wishes it need only read it and lay it ad acta.

We will say only a few words about the following sentence the note contains: "The United States will contend for the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

We choose this sentence because it is really significant for that which our Government claims to do, but does not do. Just as it claims to be neutral without really being so. The freedom of the sea has been first of all and most violated not by Germany, but by Great Britain. Germany has received from Washington on account of alleged violation of the freedom of the sea many unfriendly, sometimes rude words, but Great Britain never a word.

If our Government will now with this sentence promise the country that it will in future really contend for the freedom of the sea, even when violated by Great Britain, we will accept it as a much promising principle. But if it is not to be a promise, but only an assertion it is only an untrue assertion, not worth the breath to repeat it.
DETROIT ABENDPOST.

"No Cause for Alarm."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The first two notes bearing upon the Lusitania affairs were so voluminous that the word of a well-known poet is called to mind: "One writes not lengthy phrases in ordering one away." The latest note, which is characterized by its brilliant style as well as its pedagogical, teachy tone as coming from the pen of Mr. Wilson himself, is much shorter, but is nevertheless like its predecessors. It does not bear the character of an ultimatum.

Of course it cannot be denied that its tone is more definite and strong. The fact, however, should give no cause for alarm, inasmuch as we may find consolation in the possibility that the very points which Mr. Wilson emphasizes most strongly, are perhaps intended for "home consumption" rather than for Germany. Besides, it is but natural that the tone must gain in decisiveness with the extent of the controversy.

Hence we do not notice, in the manifest desire of the President to have the episode closed, any ominous symptom. We find, moreover, that this desire is due naturally and logically to the incontestible fact that in a controversy which has for its object such fundamental differences of opinion as they exist in respect to submarine warfare, extensive diplomatic discussion can hardly serve a profitable purpose.
GERMAN HEROLD.

FOR MACHINE GUN DRILL.

Pennsylvania National Guardsmen to be Assisted by Regulars.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Brigadier General A. J. Logan, commanding the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, announced to his command today that machine gun drill was to be a part of the brigade encampment, which will begin Aug. 7.

Heretofore the infantry regiments have been drilled with rifle and bayonet only, but guard officers say that machine gun drill must not in future be overlooked.

A company from the United States Army, fully equipped with machine guns, will camp with the brigade.

BRITISH HAIL STAND FOR FREEDOM OF SEA

Think Our Note to Germany Opens Way for Settlement of Their Differences with Us.

COUNCIL ORDER UNDER FIRE

London Newspapers Point Out That It Has Excited the Anger of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Those paragraphs in President Wilson's note to Germany wherein Great Britain is both directly and indirectly referred to have aroused unadulterated pleasure here because they are taken as clear indications that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will be able to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement of pending questions.

The note is read as making a clear distinction between such violations of international law as Germany has committed and those for which Great Britain is held responsible by the American Government. No parallel is admitted between acts which deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights and acts which violate the right of life itself. The British Government by its responsible Ministers has frequently drawn attention to this difference between British and German methods. Mr. Wilson's note is regarded as fully accepting this difference in degree. As various cabled opinions have shown, there is a strongly held view here that some of the measures taken by the Allies are, from a strictly international point of view, indefensible.

Sir Graham Bowers has said that no lawyer he has met has attempted to defend the legality of the Order in Council of March 11 and that we who profess to be fighting for legality are ourselves guilty of illegality. This reflects the view which possibly the Prime Minister himself had in consideration when he admitted last Tuesday that he was not satisfied with the existing state of things, with special reference to cotton.

See Way to Settlement.

The mystery which has surrounded the attitude of the American Government during the past week is now dispelled by a Washington dispatch to The London Times, and in the light of the President's reference to the "extraordinary conditions" of modern naval warfare, it is now believed here that the difficulty of finding a method of meeting the demands of the American Government in the whole question of interference with neutral trade will not be found insuperable.

The Standard tonight says: "President Wilson takes his stand on principle. So do we. International law explicitly repudiates the principle of the destruction of neutral life, but no less explicitly recognizes the principle of blockade. We are glad to note that the President himself admits that circumstances may necessitate some extension of modification of principle, the very point for which we were contending when we devised the new blockade as our retort to the German policy of murder on the high seas. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the note to Germany should forecast a substantial identity of view as between the United States and ourselves."

The Order in Council of March 11 caused many objections here, though it was regarded as originating from a real desire on the part of the British Government to minimize interference with the acknowledged rights of neutrals. Few will regret its demise. Two such important papers as The Weekly Nation and The Westminster Gazette today practically pronounce its funeral dirge. At the same time the difficulties ahead of the British Government are admitted to be great. The Westminster Gazette calls for prompt action and "simple procedure without unnecessary delays and red tape in the search, capture, and release of ships. The grievances will be greatly mitigated if we make it clear that we do not wish to inflict hardship on individuals in taking the measures necessary to our safety."

Counsels Moderation.

The Nation says: "Only the Government can deal with the question. Only the Foreign Secretary can have at his disposal all the facts that make a right decision possible. The madness of the howling Dervishes in the newspapers, with their bits of scientific knowledge and ill comprehension of international law and their doctrine of to-hell-with-the-neutrals, can do nothing but harm. It is exciting anger among those neutral countries to which such newspapers penetrate, and in whose own press these grotesque articles are reproduced. Here more than in any question which the war has aroused the policy of trusting the Government is the only possible policy for any patriot to advocate, for the Government alone has the facts, and all its critics are but blundering in the darkness. No one who has studied the present condition of neutral opinion concerning the freedom of the seas or the desirability of forming a league of neutrals against British-made international law, or who appreciates the infinite difference to us at this time between a friendly and a hostile American neutrality, will attempt in any way to hasten or deflect the most momentous decisions they will be compelled to take."

BRITISH VIEWS DIVERSE.

But Most Are Commendations of Wilson's Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—"If the American people are satisfied with President Wilson's third note to Germany it would be neither good business nor good policy on our part to express dissatisfaction," said a representative Englishman today. "The President is responsible to his own people primarily. Judged by the editorial comments cabled from New York, the Americans generally seem to approve both the strength of the note and what seems to me to be its weakness; namely, that it possesses no characteristic of finality. But I don't want to appear to criticise."

"British views must necessarily be influenced by considerations that appeal more strongly to belligerent than neutral station. In a hundred years from now history will have pronounced its verdict."

This comprises a general summary of English opinion. The evening papers today placarded the note as an ultimatum, and buttressed up this view by displaying the reports of "naval and military preparations in America." This, however, generally is regarded as a catch-penny device. Outside that special circle where the theory is held that Germany is desirous of forcing the issue with the United States with the object of saving its face, there is little belief that anything more definite has been accomplished by the third note than had been achieved by the first.

Some Commendation.

Apart from the desire on the part of Englishmen to see their enemy getting deeper into trouble with America, the trend of comment on the note is distinctly commendatory. The Westminster Gazette says the note leaves nothing to be desired in the firmness with which it reasserts the principles laid down in previous notes. The Gazette calls the note a penultimum, and refers to the phrase "deliberately unfriendly" as "the strongest words which diplomacy could employ without actually breaking off relations with the power to which they were addressed," and adds: "If we apply the usual standard of interpretation to them we must call this note at least a penultimum." With regard to President Wilson's "increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of the ability of German submarine commanders to conform to the rules of warfare," The Gazette suggests that the President and his colleagues have some information on this subject which is not accessible to the belligerent powers.

The Pall Mall Gazette pays a compliment to the President's "inflexible resolve to hold the Kaiser's Government to the real issues created by its crimes," but concludes as follows: "The industry with which Germany's agents are pursuing their campaign of sabotage and strikemongering in American factories suggests unbounded faith in the reluctance of the United States to protect its dignity by more than words. The plainness of the President's message at any rate is of a kind that he who runs amuck may read."

The Globe says: "Mr. Wilson has left the German Government in a position in which there is no room for a pretense of misunderstanding his meaning. It is not for us to indicate his line of action if Germany rejects his demand. That is for the great nation for whom he speaks to determine, but we may be certain that behind his solemn warning lies a fixed resolve."

Diplomatic Trench Warfare.

The Evening Standard thinks that "by a judicious selection of paragraphs it would be possible to prove the President was splendidly firm or miserably weak." The editorial goes on to suggest that a man of less academic temperament would have taken a stronger line. "President Wilson seems to be establishing a sort of diplomatic trench warfare, and it is possible that his attitude may prove little to the liking of a people who are congenitally inclined to hustle." This is the furthest point in the direction of adverse criticism of any English paper. In view of prevailing conditions, it is unlikely that the British press will depart from its attitude of not very exuberant commendation.

Several London editors who were seen today declined to express any opinions beyond those they had offered or will offer in their respective papers. Summing up several private conversations, it may be said that satisfaction with the note is leavened by the suspicion that it will fail to bring the controversy to a head. One editor expressed the individual opinion that Germany would not be greatly aroused over the note. His idea is that Germany will take many weeks in which to answer, finally putting in an evasive reply that, however, will be sufficiently diplomatic to inspire the United States to dispatch still another note.

Thinks Wilson Will Parley More.

"Maybe by October Germany will decide to answer the note," said the editor. "Then; with all the craftiness available, the Imperial Government will word its answer in such a way that while conceding nothing to America there will be created an opportunity for the President to write again. President Wilson has shown such tolerance of Germany ever since the war began that Germany unquestionably regards it as most unlikely that another evasive reply will disturb the amity between the two nations. So Germany will impose once more on American patience and will merely add another chapter to the slowfooted correspondence between itself and America. And the President, unless the nation gives a clear indication that it is weary of parleying, will painstakingly and unmistakably set forth once more the American viewpoint. After that Germany can frame still another temporizing note. And so it will go, unless, as I say, American sentiment puts a sudden end to it. America's millions of friends in the allied nations became impatient when the Washington Administration failed to interpose a rigid protest against the invasion of Belgium. Again it seemed amazing to them that the President should cable congratulations to the Kaiser on his birthday when the whole of Europe was in horror over the devastation of the war which the Kaiser brought on. It doesn't seem as if Mr. Wilson accurately gauges the feeling of the American public when he adopts such a forgiving attitude toward Germany and its wicked policy. In his note the President speaks of 'the unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of Germany.'

Scoffs at Friendship.

"How can there be such a deep friendship on the part of the American people when Germany has so fiendishly murdered American citizens without the slightest hint of real regret or offer of reparation, and when Germany's whole attitude toward America has been so brazenly defiant of all the conventionalities of friendship between nations? When is there to be a stop to this brutal hypocrisy of Germany? When will the patience of America become exhausted? When that day comes, and not until then, Germany will find herself checked in her career of mad insolence toward America."

Among the Americans here the deepest satisfaction is expressed. In two cases where the speakers had been bereft of relatives by the sinking of the Lusitania and where Mr. Wilson's first note had received criticism, it was declared that his third note was everything that could be desired.

MR. SCHIFF APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Says It Has the "True American Ring"—May Pave Way to Mediation.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—The President's note has the true American ring and establishes a doctrine which will prove unassailable.

The note may at first not be liked either in Berlin or London, but it will have to be lived up to, and it is not impossible that it may not even eventually pave the way to mediation.
JACOB H. SCHIFF.

SEES AMERICAN EAGLE HAS TALONS AND BEAK

London Observer Remarks Germany Must Awaken to Fact That It Is a Real Bird.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25.—The Observer says today:

"The symbol of Hohenzollern aggression is the black eagle. Germany sometimes jests that the symbol of American freedom is only a golden one.

"Berlin has now to awaken to the fact that the American eagle, though hitherto motionless, is not a graven image, but a real bird, with talons and beak.

"Our own inestimable difficulties with America touch important economic matters, which can, and must, be rearranged, but not issues of life and death. The difference is profound, and goes to the root of everything in the debate between the Allies and Germany.

"President Wilson does not want to go to war. If he has to go to war his moral justification will be as overwhelming as Sir Edward Grey's, and America's national uprising will be as thorough as our own. As yet, however, the American note ends with suggestions which do not exclude compromise. It is an ultimatum with an if."

PARIS THINKS NOTE FINAL.

Press Regards It as President's Last Word to Germany.

PARIS, July 24.—The full text of the American note to Germany reached Paris this morning. The evening papers give it much prominence, but few of them comment on its contents.

La Liberté says the text of the note gives the impression that the Washington Government is at the end of its patience and has decided no longer to tolerate "the insupportable logomachy of Berlin." "The President's warning to the Emperor," continues La Liberté, "no doubt will be the last, as it contains the solemn affirmation that repetition of acts contrary to the rights of the United States will be considered deliberately unfriendly. In diplomatic language this has a meaning the gravity of which cannot be denied."

The Journal des Débats comments similarly regarding the last paragraph of the note and considers the situation grave.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Semi-Annual Pre-Inventory Sale

Entire Remaining Summer Stocks

Incomplete Sizes, Odd Pieces, Small Groups

Regardless of Cost—for Absolute Disposal

Women's Frocks & Gowns
Formerly 12.50 to 75.00

125	Cotton voile and crepe frocks	5.00
65	Flowered cotton & polka dot	5.00
90	White tissue & voile frocks	5.00
75	White & colored voile & crepe	7.50
25	Plain & dressy linen frocks	5.00
15	Handsome linen frocks	7.50
20	Elegant white net dresses	16.50
18	Embroidered linen dresses	16.50
15	White, stripe, check voiles	16.50
6	Tailored linen frocks	16.50
15	White crepe de chine dresses	18.50
19	Tan gabardine & serge dresses	18.50
15	Handsome afternoon gowns	25.00
10	Taffeta, crepe, novelty chiffon	25.00
40	Silk evening gowns	25.00

Women's Blouses
Formerly up to 13.50

150	Crepe de chine & chiffon blouses	2.00
175	Cotton voile & stripe linen blouses	2.00
64	Smock linen blouses	3.90
75	French handmade blouses	5.00
25	Embroidered chiffon blouses	9.75

Women's Coats & Wraps
Formerly up to 45.00

16	Golfcord & odd cloth coats	10.00
17	Sport & blazer coats	10.00
8	Palm Beach cloth & linen coats	10.00
6	Charmeuse with Marabou wraps	15.00
2	White taffeta smock coats	15.00
2	Charmeuse smock coats	15.00
5	Black & white check coats	15.00
8	Tan covert coats	15.00
3	Black taffeta coats	15.00
3	Pongee silk coats	15.00
9	Velveteen sport coats	15.00

Women's Cloth & Silk Suits
Formerly up to 95.00

15	Serge & gabardine suits	10.00
35	Serge, gabardine & check suits	15.00
25	Handsome cloth suits	25.00
20	Novelty cloth suits	34.00
12	Taffeta & faille silk suits	22.50
9	Taffeta & faille silk suits	34.00
14	Pongee silk suits	15.00
12	Pongee silk suits	35.00
22	Linen & eponge suits	15.00

Negligees, Petticoats, Etc.
At Greatly Reduced Prices

30	Satin & crepe de chine negligees	4.95
20	Flowered organdie negligees	5.95
25	Lace coat, crepe de chine negligees	8.95
15	Challis negligees	12.75
18	Lace & crepe de chine matinees	3.50
14	Crepe de chine matinees	6.75
15	Crepe de chine matinees	7.75
75	Taffeta & jersey top petticoats	2.95
28	Deep flounce taffeta petticoats	4.95
25	Taffeta evening petticoats	4.95
55	Crepe de chine eve'g petticoats	2.95 3.95

Misses' Suits, Frocks, Coats
Formerly up to 49.50

100	Voile, linen, tissue frocks	5.00
75	Voile, crepe, batiste frocks	9.50
42	Embroidered & figured voile frocks	9.50
20	Taffeta & Georgette crepe frocks	19.50
35	Organdie, voile, net frocks	19.50
12	Crepe de Chine frocks	19.50
15	Serge dresses	6.75
10	Evening gowns	6.75
30	Silk afternoon frocks	19.50
15	Suits of linen & eponge	7.50
22	Suits of serge & gabardine	10.00
30	Gabardine rain coats	6.75
12	Dressy silk coats	8.95
20	Golfcord & white coats	8.95
35	Navy blue serge coats	10.00

Girls' Frocks, Coats, Skirts
Formerly up to 9.75

125	Girls' cotton dresses	.95
150	Girls' wash skirts	.75
100	Girls' middy blouses	.75
20	Girls' serge & check coats	2.50
18	Girls' dressy coats	6.95

Sport Coats & Sweaters
At Greatly Reduced Prices

30	Shetland wool sweaters	4.50
12	Shetland wool sweaters	6.75
25	Fibre silk sweaters	6.75
50	Fibre silk sweaters	11.50
20	Guernsey silk coats	8.50
6	Taffeta sport coats	10.00
4	Guernsey silk sweater coats	11.50
21	Guernsey silk sweater coats	16.50
12	Pure silk knit sweaters	18.50
6	Guernsey & crepe de chine coats	20.00
10	Plain & fur trim'd Guernsey coats	25.00

Women's Separate Skirts
Formerly up to 13.50

80	White ratine & natural linen skirts	3.50
20	White cotton gabardine	3.50
16	White pique skirts	3.50
20	Palm Beach cloth skirts	3.50
12	Rose or blue linen skirts	3.50
25	Black & white checks & mixtures	3.50
6	Peach color golfcord skirts	4.50
10	White golfcord skirts	4.50
8	Coral color golfcord skirts	4.50

"Bontell" & French Lingerie
At Greatly Reduced Prices

75	French hand-made combinations	3.95
100	Nainsook nightgowns	.75
150	Nainsook envelope chemises	.85
115	Lingerie combinations	1.10
125	Crepe de chine bodices	1.10

Bathing Costumes

75	Wool swimming suits	2.95
40	Fibre silk swimming suits	7.50
35	Taffeta & satin bathing dresses	4.95

Pure Thread Silk Hose
.50
Black, white & colors, reinforced tops & soles.

Novelty Silk Hose
.85
Stripes, novelty effects, openwork clox.

Hand Em'd Clox Silk Hose
1.25
Black and white, self or contrasting clox.

Glove Silk Vests
1.45
French band top, reinforced, in white and pink.

Glove Silk Combinations
2.45
Pure glove silk, reinforced, in white and pink.

Low Shoes & Pumps
Formerly 5.00 to 9.00
2.00 3.75
Various styles, incomplete sizes.

French "Dupree" Corsets
4.75 *Formerly up to 16.50*
An assortment of odd sizes and styles in coutil.

"Bontell" Corsets
4.75 *Formerly up to 18.50*
Odd sizes in tricot and broche.

"Bontell" Brassieres
1.00
In flesh color marquisette, made with shields.

Long Silk Gloves
.80
Reinforced double finger tips, in black or white.

NOTE APPLAUDED BY ROGER PRYOR

Former Justice Heartily Indorses Document—Brander Matthews Calls It Virile.

LEON IS SEVERELY CRITICAL

Says It Is Not Strong Enough and Makes No Real Demand on Germany.

Roger A. Pryor, former Justice of the Supreme Court of this State and for four years a soldier of the Confederacy, said last night at his home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, that the President's note had his heartiest approval.

"After reading and studying the note over, both as a former Justice of the Supreme Court and as an American-born American, I can truthfully say that I unqualifiedly indorse it both as to style and substance."

Brander Matthews, Senior Professor of the Department of English at Columbia University and a member of the New York Bar, said last night that he considered the note to be a virile document.

"Comment on the President's note is not in my province," he said, and my opinion of it cannot carry much weight. However, speaking as a private American citizen and not in my official capacity, I will say that I consider that the note seems satisfactorily vigorous."

Note Too Mild for Maurice Leon.

Maurice Leon, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, who is a close student of international affairs, said yesterday in commenting on the note that President Wilson was in the position of postponing the holding of Germany accountable for her past offenses against the citizens of this country from the past to the future. He is of the opinion that the Chief Executive is willing to talk for the cause of humanity, but unwilling to act.

"The sinking of the Lusitania," he said, "was not a deliberately unfriendly act? It may well be asked what is a deliberately unfriendly act.

"The latest note seems to be in line with the policy which found expression in the statement that 'some nations are to proud to fight,' and also in line with the friendly reception at the White House of the diplomat who while the guest of the nation had caused to be perfected under his auspices an essential part of the conspiracy which led to the Lusitania massacre.

"What has become of the principle of strict accountability for an injury done to our citizens under the German war zone decree? That principle, formulated last February, seems to have fallen into innocuous desuetude.

"One passage of the note which deserves particular attention is the one in which the Administration tells the Germans in effect that the American Government is disposed to co-operate with the German Government to achieve the real purpose of the so-called submarine blockade, which has always been, and still is, to force England to abrogate her embargo against Germany, in consideration of the withdrawal of the submarine blockade."

Doesn't Suit Frederick W. Whitridge.

Before sailing at noon yesterday on the American liner New York to visit his estate at Pitlochy, Scotland, Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was asked by the reporters for his opinion on President Wilson's note to Germany, and he gave out the following statement:

"I have read the note with great interest. It seems to me to make the United States merely 'Vox et praeteria nihil.' I think that it is satisfactory to the people who seem to be willing to forget the shameless, heartless murders of the Lusitania in three or four months, and the colossal impudence of the last German note in three weeks."

Mr. Whitridge had the statement read over to him by one of the reporters in the companionway of the New York to see that he had been quoted correctly. He goes abroad alone and expects to return in October.

Criticism by Francis Dorl.

Francis J. L. Dorl, editor of The Vital Issue, in speaking of the President's note yesterday, said that this country had reversed its position on the question of the right of search, and that in his opinion the tone of the note was wrong, in that it was too strong and left no solution for either this country or Germany.

"The note characterizes a departure of the most remarkable inversion of the old American doctrine of the right of search," he said. "In 1812, we declared war because we denied Great Britain the right of search, and in 1915 war seems wanted because we demand that search.

"Today the character of cargo can no longer be investigated. It is known when a steamer sails and is ascertained by cable and wireless which did not exist then."

REALLY AN ULTIMATUM.

View of Prof. Ladd—He Fears Germany Will Not Change Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale said tonight in speaking the American note to Germany:

"There is little prospect, I fear, that the German Government will either promptly, or for a long time afterward, if it should make a more favorable reply than we can anticipate, change the policy which it has followed hitherto. Since the war began, it has several times perpetrated acts which were not only distinctly and deliberately unfriendly in the diplomatic meaning of the phrase, but acts which were nearly warlike attacks upon American property and American lives, and which would have long ago been resented by the German Government as such, if the relations of th to countries had been reversed.

"This note must be understood, and most undoubtedly will be understood, as having the nature of an ultimatum. It amounts to telling Germany, 'If you do not change your policy we shall consider that you have made it impossible for us any longer to maintain relations with you as a neutral, not to say friendly, nation.' In such an event the prompt severance of diplomatic relations is the very mildest course our Government can pursue and retain either its helf-respect or the respect of other nations, whether neutral or belligerent.

"This would not necessarily mean active warfare at once with Germany. It might remain possible for Germany not to force us into such a condition, but as Americans, in case this deplorable result should happen, we ought to be distinctly ashamed to confess to the world that we have neither the courage nor the resources to face the situation.

"One thing more—it is surely time for all manner of German propaganda to come to an end. Not only incendiaries, bomb throwers, inciters of strikers, and threateners of armed resistance to the Government, but also the German press of this country should be warned in time that to continue the policy which it has inaugurated hitherto must in the future be interpreted, not simply as unpatriotic and indecent, but as little better than constructive treason."

Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin said: "The note is a perfectly clear statement of the American position."

President Hadley of Yale University said: "I am very glad to say that I regard the President's latest note to Germany as an exceedingly able note, and I am in favor of everything that defines and conserves the rights of neutrals."

FIGHTING SLACKENS ON WESTERN FRONT

Mining and Grenade Combats at Souchez—Germans Attack in the Vosges.

LONDON, July 24.—Mining and grenade-throwing around Souchez constitute about the only notable events along the western front, according to the official reports from Paris and Berlin.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

There is nothing to report except an artillery action around Souchez, the throwing of some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and a violent bombardment in the forest of Le Prêtre.

A German aeroplane was brought to earth near Bethancourt, the two aviators being made prisoners.

The day report says:

The night was calm upon the whole front, except in the Vosges, where the enemy delivered several attacks at Reich Ackerkopf and on the heights to the east of Metzeral. The Germans were everywhere repulsed.

The German official statement reads:

Near Souchez again yesterday the French repeated unsuccessful hand grenade attacks.

Our mine explosions in the Champagne district, which we reported yesterday, inflicted great losses on the enemy. Attempts to eject us from the captured positions failed.

South of Leintrey our advanced posts again repulsed enemy attacks.

Concerning the report of the French War Department, issued at 11 P. M. on July 22, which says that a strong German reconnoitring party was thrown across the River Seille, the party consisted of five men who cut an enemy obstacle and retreated with a loss of one dead.

In the district of Münster (in Alsace) there were minor encounters yesterday. After the battles of the last few days some 2,600 dead French were counted before our front.

GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON WARSAW

Continued from Page 1.

have approached closer to the west front of the fortress.

Between the Vistula and the Bug obstinate fighting is proceeding. Near Sokal a Russian attack against a bridgehead position was repulsed. A Thuringian regiment especially distinguished itself here. The exact quantity of war material taken has not yet been ascertained.

VIENNA, July 24, (via London, July 23.)—The following Austrian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

As a consequence of the victorious attacks of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in the last few days, the enemy yesterday evacuated positions between the Vistula and the Bystritza Rivers for a breadth of forty kilometers (a kilometer is about two-thirds of a mile) and retreated between eight and ten kilometers northward on a prepared line. His efforts to gain a footing on positions, also previously prepared, in the intervening ground were baffled by the vigor of our pursuit. The number of prisoners captured by the Archduke's army was increased to 45 officers and 11,500 men.

North of Grubechow the German forces penetrated the enemy's position.

Near Sokal the Russians repeated vain efforts against our positions on the east bank of the Bug River.

Due west of Ivangorod the enemy undertook some fruitless attacks against our Transylvania Corps.

On other parts of the front the fighting is fluctuating, but the situation is unchanged.

GERMANS AWAIT VICTORY.

Think War May Be Decided on Russian Front.

BERLIN, July 24, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following for publication:

"The German people are expecting a decisive battle on the Russian front the resultof which may decide the war.

"Within ten days the Austro-Germans have made 120,000 prisoners.

WARSAW FACTORIES MOVED.

Machinery and Workmen Transported by the Government.

WARSAW, July 24, (via London.)—The factories in the city and district of Warsaw that are working on army and navy contracts are being removed to interior provinces, because of the difficulty in obtaining fuel and raw material in consequence of the nearness to the city of the fighting lines.

The Government is gratuitously transporting the machinery and workmen.

German Mine Layer Refloated.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—The German mine layer Albatross, which was driven ashore in the recent naval battle in the Baltic off the Gothland coast between German and Russian warships, has been refloated.

FIERCE FIGHTING TO GAIN GORIZIA

Italian Operations Directed by Cadorna in the Presence of the King.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Carnage Among the Italians Said to Have Exceeded Anything Previously Experienced.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 24.—For the first time since the Italians began operations against Gorizia, Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, has been personally directing the battle in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the ruler.

The operations against this important Austrian town have been pushed with extreme intensity of late. The Italian engineers have constructed new bridges across the Isonzo River, made new roads, and erected temporary fortifications and gun platforms. Meanwhile the scouting service, the cavalry, and the airships have been co-operating, while the Italian artillery has swept the Austrian front with a concentrated fire.

VIENNA, July 24.—An official bulletin issued by the Headquarters Staff today, says:

"The battle in the Gorizia district has not yet been concluded. Yesterday evening on the heights of Podgora a new attack was started against the Gorizia bridgehead, but it was immediately stopped by our artillery fire. Our troops counter-attacked and threw the enemy back completely.

"On the northwest edge of the Doberdo Plateau the Italian attacks were weaker and less frequent, and completely ceased at night. Renewed attempts of the enemy to attack on the front Polazzo-Vermegliano were easily stopped.

"Yesterday morning near Selz the enemy penetrated part of our trenches on the edge of the plateau. At night, however, we counter-attacked and captured all the former positions and repulsed the enemy on the whole line."

BERLIN, July 24, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"VIENNA.—Private advices from the Italian front declare that the present fearful struggle along the Isonzo River is comparable only with the Russian efforts to pierce the Austrian wall at Dukla Pass in the Carpathian Mountains.

"For five days wave after wave of fresh troops has rolled continuously against the Austrian lines. If an assault is repulsed a fresh regiment presses forward, trying to exhaust the heroic defenders. Occasionally the attacking forces succeed in reaching the trenches, where hand-to-hand fights ensue, terrible scenes being enacted, especially during night attacks in the illumination of glaring searchlights, gun butts, bayonets, knives, and daggers being brought into play, until the invading Italians are thrown back, their losses exceeding anything heard of before."

Discuss Relations with Turkey.

ROME, July 24.—The Cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the relations between Italy and Turkey, according to the Giornale d'Italia. The Ministers held other sessions this morning and this evening.

Two months ago yesterday Italy declared war upon Austria, her historic adversary. People wearing mourning already may be seen in considerable numbers upon the streets, especially in the larger towns, but no complaints are heard because of the deaths of loved ones at the front.

Fighting is still fiercest against the redoubtable Austrian fortifications in the marshy land at the mouth of the Isonzo River, where the temperature registers more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The operations here, where the guns are served by artillerymen stripped to the waist, are in marked contrast to those on the highest peaks of the Alps, 10,000 feet above the sea, where the temperature at night is 10 degrees below the freezing point and soldiers sleep wrapped in fur-lined bags while scouts fly about on skiis.

ITALY TO BUY FOOD HERE.

Will Purchase Our Meat and Grain to Discourage Speculation.

ROME, July 24.—The Italian Government has decided to make large purchases of American meat and grain, not only sufficient to supply the army and navy until July 31, 1916, but also for the use of the population of the country. The purpose of the authorities is to discourage speculation, which is taking place on a large scale.

Last year, when the war began, grain, from $5 for every quintal (220.46 pounds,) rose in seventy-five days to $8 per quintal. This year the price, beginning at $6 a quintal, has already reached $8.20. It is expected that the price will soon reach $10.

The Government so far has secured 7,000,000 quintals of grain for the army and navy, but the officials are being urged to establish a price which might begin at $6.40 for every quintal and to requisition some grain if the producers keep it with the hope of obtaining higher prices.

The Italian crop this year, although not the most abundant on record, is several millions of quintals more than it was last year.

ARMY IDOLIZES CADORNA.

He Successfully Applies in Real War Principles He Once Taught.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 24.—Officers who come into contact with General Cadorna, the Italian commander, say that at headquarters as well as on the battle front he applies the principles of tactics and strategy with the same precision and lucidity as when he taught them at a military school. The movements of the troops under him are practical applications of those principles, obtaining the same results as he foresaw in theory.

Similarly, just as General Cadorna was inexorable in time of peace toward officers who neglected their duty or were unfit for command, he is unflinching on the battle field. But his sense of justice is so keen that it tempers his severity, making him the idol of the army.

When a couple of days ago Cadorna was himself at the front on the Isonzo, conducting the advance, the ardor of the soldiers was so great that their officers experienced difficulty in restraining them from rash attacks. The army's devotion to its leader is returned by Cadorna, who constantly insists to his officers that no man's life be risked if it is possible to avoid it.

RAID ON ITALIAN PORTS.

Stations on the Eastern Coast Shelled by Austrian Cruisers.

VIENNA, July 24.—The War Office gives out the following:

"On the morning of July 23 our cruisers bombarded points on the east coast for a distance of 160 kilometers. The stations at Chienti, Campo Marino, Fossacesia, Termoli, and ortona were badly damaged, and those of San Benedetto and Grottamare were set afire. Many locomotives and cars were destroyed and some of them were set afire.

"In Ortona a water tower was destroyed, a crane damaged, and a tugboat sunk. Two factories in Ortona and one in San Vito were badly damaged.

"A viaduct near Termoli and a bridge across the Moro were demolished and also the barracks at San Benedetto. No enemy sea forces were sighted."

BRITISH WIN IN ARABIA.

Sheikh Othman, Abandoned in the Retreat to Aden, Reoccupied.

LONDON, July 24.—There has been further fighting in Southern Arabia, where British and Turkish forces have been skirmishing for some time, according to a British official statement issued today, claiming a success. The statement follows:

"Sheikh Othman, which in the withdrawal of our troops to Aden had been temporarily abandoned, was reoccupied on Wednesday. The Turks were easily expelled and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Sheikh Othman is now securely held and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks are still near Lahej, but are said to be suffering from sickness.

"Our total casualties in the affair of Wednesday amounted to about twenty-five of all ranks."

Early this month Aden, the important British free port at the entrance to the Red Sea on the Suez Canal route to India, was threatened by Turkish forces from Yemen, Arabia, supported by Arabs.

On July 5 the Turks and Arabs crossed the Aden hinterland near Lahej and compelled the British to fall back on Aden.

6 SHIPS SAIL FOR WAR ZONE.

Tuscania Passengers Will Go Through Lifeboat Drill.

Six steamers sailed yesterday for European ports carrying 2,635 passengers and about 40,000 tons of cargo, of which two-thirds was consigned to the Allies.

The New York left for Liverpool with 592 passengers, of whom 100 were Americans; the Tuscania had 143 passengers for Glasgow, including ten Americans; 100 passengers on the Touraine for Bordeaux, 300 on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam, 325 on the Bergensfjord for Bergen, and 1,200 Italians on the Ancona for Naples, which included 1,000 Italian volunteers in the steerage.

Captain Peter McLean of the Tuscania said that as soon as his ship was clear of Fire Island he intended to have the first boat drill in which all the passengers would wear their lifebelts, and be instructed how to reach their respective boats in case it became necessary to abandon the ship.

Sails for the War Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, July 24.—The British steamship Carterswell sailed for Havre today via Norfolk with 256,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $260,000.

WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN.

"Official French Lie" in Regard to German Atrocities Denied.

BERLIN, July 24, (By wireless telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The Middle Rhenish Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) is to be absorbed by the Disconto Gesellschaft, which a short time ago also absorbed the Rhenish Bank. Both are important provincial institutions.

"Another official French lie has been nailed down. According to a so-called official investigation, Major von Asten, commanding the second battalion of the Hessian Infantry Regiment, No. 116, ordered the bombardment and devastation of the small French health resort of Sermaize, in the Department of the Marne, and approved outrages committed by his men, for which he was called 'the butcher of Sermaize.' Investigation brought to light the fact that the Major with his battalion on Sept. 7 hurriedly passed through the village, which, being part of the French line of defense, had been bombarded by heavy artillery. Joining his regiment, the Major was wounded near Pargny. He went to Sermaize, lodging with a sanitary officer, on Sept. 9.

"French artillery bombarded and destroyed the village. Major von Asten was wounded fatally by a French shrapnel bullet. He was left behind when the field hospital evacuated Sermaize, fell into the hands of the French, and soon died. Clearly an officer hurriedly passing through the village would have no time, opportunity, or authority to bombard and devastate it."

BIG TURKISH CRUISER DAMAGED BY TORPEDO

The Midullu, Formerly the Breslau, Returns With a Hole Under the Waterline.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25.—Advices received in Athens from Constantinople state that the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, was torpedoed in the Black Sea and has returned with a hole 6 yards long and 3 yards wide under the waterline, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent adds that the German submarine Y-51 is reported to be stranded off Tchekmedje.

NEW TURKISH ATTACK ON ALLIES REPULSED

Made Under Cover of a Heavy Bombardment—Fight Over in Twenty Minutes.

LONDON, July 24.—Official announcement was made here today that the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles had made a new attack on the Allies and had been repulsed. The text of the statement follows:

"Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the southern section about 3 P. M. yesterday the Turks attacked the northern trenches on our left flank. Our front trenches in that neighborhood were shelled rather heavily.

"Under cover of the bombardment a small force of Turks dashed for our sapheads. Two of our machine guns at once opened fire, and the survivors retired, leaving about forty-nine Turks lying in front of our trenches. Probably more were out of sight, as our shrapnel was effective.

"The whole affair lasted twenty minutes."

DENIES TURKISH PEACE STORY.

Statement by Consul at Geneva, but the Rumors Persist.

GENEVA, July 24.—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, and Fassun Effendi arrived yesterday at Lausanne from Berlin. The former is ill and has gone to a hospital.

The Turkish Consul here stated today that the story published here and also in London to the effect that Nedjemkdeu Effendi and Fassun Effendi came to Switzerland as representatives of their Government, with the object of opening pourparlers for a separate peace with the Triple Entente, was untrue.

"Even if she wished to do so, Turkey cannot make a separate peace," declared the Consul.

However, the peace rumors continue. By a curious coincidence, Abbas Hilmi, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, has also arrived at Lausanne, from Vienna. He is traveling incognito.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Announce Beginning To-morrow, Monday, on the Fifth Floor,

A Mid-Summer Clearance of Oriental Rugs

At the lowest prices of the year

All sizes are included in this remarkable offering of the most desirable grades and weaves of Eastern Rugs from the smallest mat to the largest room sizes, as follows:

Small Size Persian Rugs

Moussouls, Kurdistans and Serebends, sizes from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long,

now $14.75 to 29.75

Former prices from $22.50 to 45.00

Superior Quality Persian Rugs

Kirmans, Irans and Sarouks, sizes range from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long,

now $45.00 to 68.00

Former prices from $65.00 to 95.00

Narrow Persian Hall Runners, at $29.75 to 49.50

sizes 2½ to 3½ ft. wide by 12 to 15 ft. long; Formerly from $45.00 to 85.00

The following are examples of the emphatic reductions made on all Room Size Carpets and Rugs:

Mahals			Ghoravans			Bidjars			Kirmanshahs			Sarouks		
Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now
9x11ft. 9,	$198	$125	9ft. 5x13ft. 5,	$185	$138	7ft. 6x12ft. 4,	$248	$155	8ft. 5x12ft. 7,	$338	$195	6ft. 10x10ft.,	$295	$138
9x12 ft.,	$218	$135	10ft. 4x13ft.,	$278	$178	7ft. 5x10ft.10,	$288	$185	9x11ft. 2,	$378	$225	10ft.3x13ft.9,	$575	$288
8ft. 7x12ft. 4,	$248	$148	11ft. 2x13ft.5,	$258	$195	8ft. 1x12ft. 8,	$278	$195	9x12ft. 7,	$488	$295	10ft.6x13ft.6,	$468	$295
13ft. 7x17ft.,	$858	$195	12ft. 7x10ft.1,	$335	$238	13ft.3x11ft.2,	$395	$225	10ft. 8x8ft.10,	$450	$295	10ft.9x13ft.2,	$495	$395
10ft. 8x17ft.6,	$395	$245	9ft.10x13ft.8,	$438	$275	14ft.10x9ft.10	$348	$275	9ft. 4x13ft. 5,	$550	$325	10ft.2x12ft.10,	$588	$395
11ft.10x22ft.5	$695	$425	11ft.3x18ft.5,	$585	$450	12x15 ft.,	$588	$395	10ft. 4x14ft. 6,	$578	$395	10ft.2x13ft.8,	$695	$588

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

ANNOUNCE THE ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF

High Grade Furniture

At 10 to 50% reductions from former prices

Beginning Monday, August 2d, and continuing throughout the month, and which will include their entire stock of

Living Room, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Furniture, which upon comparison will be found to offer better values than obtainable elsewhere.

Patrons who so desire may make selections at sale prices

To-morrow, Monday, July 26th and the remainder of the week

which will be held for later delivery at the convenience of the purchaser.

A noteworthy sale To-morrow, of a very large assortment of

Smart and Desirable Parasols

in all the most favored Summer colorings and combinations, including the newest black and white effects,

At the uncommonly low prices of $1.75 & 2.95 each

A Final July Clearance Sale of Women's Summer Apparel

Comprising all our Suits, Dresses and Skirts in the most favored styles, for every occasion of Summer dress

At further large reductions from former prices, of which the undermentioned values for to-morrow are typical:

Dresses of Dotted Voile, at $2.95
Dresses of French Linen, " 4.75
Dresses of Novelty Voiles, 6.50
Dresses of Cotton Crepe, at $8.75
Dresses of Voile & Linen, 11.50
Dresses of Serges and Silks, 13.50

Women's Summer Suits

of Linens, Eponge, Palm Beach Cloth and Cretonnes,

at $5.00, 7.50 to 19.75

Women's Wash Skirts

of gabardines, linens, piques, needlecord, eponge and corduroy,

at $1.75, 3.95 to 7.50

Women's Traveling Suits, at $9.75 to 13.50

made of gabardines, serges, checks and broadcloths.

Another very exceptional offering of

Women's Silk Gloves

of superior quality, in 16 button length Mousquetaires in black or white,

at 50c a pair

Women's & Misses' Blouses

A special July Clearance of desirable silk or lingerie models,

At very emphatic price reductions.

Lingerie Blouses — very attractive models, made of voiles, batistes and organdies; all from this season's regular stock, at 95c & $1.45

Silk Blouses — of crepe de chine, China silk and French voile, in smart semi-tailored and dressy models, at $1.95 & 2.90

Kayser Underwear

of Venetian Silk

At extraordinarily low prices, Monday

Kayser Silk Vests, - at $1.45
Regular price $2.25 each
embroidered fronts, in various designs; French band or crochet tops; in pink or white.

Kayser Silk Bloomers, at $1.59
Regular price $2.75 each
high grade Venetian Silk, in pink, white or black, regulaton models.

Kayser Silk Combinations, at $2.85
Regular price $3.75 each
with variously embroidered fronts and French band tops; in pink or white.

Summer Dress Silks

An interesting clearance sale, on the Second Floor, of the most popular black and colored weaves

At unquestionably low prices.

Black Rajah, 27 inches wide, in the original rough weave, superior quality, - - - - at 58c
Regular price $1.35 a yard

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 inches wide, in all the latest street and evening shades, also white, navy and black, at 98c
Regular price $1.50 a yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide, in a full assortment of light and dark shades, also white and black, at $1.15
Regular price $2.00 a yard

Sharp Reductions on Women's

Bathing Apparel

have been made throughout the entire stock, including all accessories to effect immediate clearance.

Women's Mohair Suits

in attractive models, effectively trimmed with silk or satin.

Reduced to $2.95 to 5.75

An Exclusive Model Bathing Dress

of salt water satin, one of the season's most effective styles, buttoned from neck to hem, finished with white taffeta collar.

Very specially priced at $8.75

All Silk and Satin Bathing Suits of corresponding end-of-season prices.

Continuation To-morrow, on the Main Floor, of the important sale of

Women's Beach, Bungalow and Porch Dresses

comprising the remainder of our stock of practical and serviceable models for Summer wear,

at $1.50, 2.25, 2.95, $3.50 to 4.75

GERMANY REGULATES THE PRICE OF FOOD

Federal Council Issues an Order in Regard to the Necessaries of Life.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED

Austria Confiscates Entire Vegetable Crop of 1915, and Will Sell It Under State Supervision.

BERLIN, July 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Federal Council has issued its long expected order regulating prices for necessaries of life, especially grain and fodder.

The order provides that severe punishment shall be meted out to dealers who unduly increase prices or withhold articles of food for the purpose of artificially raising prices.

The German Empire is divided into four districts instead of thirty-two departments, in which prices vary according to the special local conditions.

Corn prices remain at about the same figure as heretofore. The price of rye is fixed at 220 marks ($55) per ton for the Berlin district; at 215 marks for the eastern district, and 230 marks for the western district.

The price of wheat is fixed at 40 marks ($10) above that of rye, and, beginning with a certain date, the regulations provide for a bi-weekly increase of 1½ marks per ton.

Barley, to be used as fodder, and oats are placed at a uniform price per ton throughout the empire. These prices remain below the average of last year's figures.

The regulations also provide for the creation of an Imperial Fodder Board, whose duty shall be to supply all classes of cattle, swine, and fowl raisers with oat, barley, and molasses substitutes.

VIENNA, July 24, (via London.)—The confiscation of the 1915 vegetable crop, including peas, lentils, and beans, was ordered by the Government today in order to prevent a repetition of the speculation and unwarrantably high prices that have prevailed throughout Austria.

All existing supplies of vegetables from the 1914 crop will be seized after Aug. 1. The confiscated crops will be sold under State supervision.

WARNS AGAINST MAKING COTTON CONTRABAND

London Nation Says Similar Action Once Caused World, Including America, to Oppose England.

LONDON, July 23.—Replying to newspapers and publicists who are demanding that cotton shall be made absolute contraband, regardless of the effect of such action on neutral nations, The Nation says:

"Some such similar action united against us in active warfare or armed neutrality the whole civilized world a hundred years ago, even in the end dragging us into a dreary fight with the United States."

The Nation points out that Great Britain protested against cotton being declared contraband during the Russo-Japanese war and that in the Declaration of London the British representatives insisted upon having cotton placed on the free list.

"The mere abrogation of this document," continues the paper, "would not satisfy neutrals or such interests as those of the American cotton States, which wish to know whether Britain's command of the seas is to justify her in making or unmaking international law as it suits her convenience of the moment."

The Nation considers, however, that if Germany diverted all cotton supplies for the manufacture of munitions of war a new situation would have arisen and the declaration of cotton as absolute contraband could be justified before the world. But even then, it says, the treatment of cotton destined for neutral States would remain to be considered, and The Nation advises critics to leave the decision to the Foreign Office, which has all the facts.

German military authorities, according to information received here, have announced that a census will be taken, beginning at midnight Aug. 2, of all stocks of cotton in Germany. The census will apply to raw cotton, cotton waste, cotton wool, and all cotton materials, especially those used by the army.

A census will be taken at the same time of woolen and half-woolen underclothing for men and various other supplies, such as sacking and materials used in making rope.

SAYS WAR HAS AIDED FRANCE

Paris Paper Declares It Has Restored Her Moral Greatness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—Yesterday, the anniversary of the Austrian Note to Serbia, was recognized as marking a year from the real beginning of the war, of which the note was the first stroke. The Intransigéant sums up the general opinion in an editorial article entitled "A Harvest of Tears." It says:

"A year has passed, a year of tears and sorrows. But, who can deny that our situation is a hundred times better now than then? We faced the unknown dangers of a war between a savage, prepared foe and ourselves, unready, still dreaming of universal peace.

"The world knows what has been France's reawakening. Moral greatness is restored to France. That is our gain so far.

"About the future we are certain of one thing. Whatever happens, with or without a Winter campaign, we will only end the war by victory."

CANADIAN IS DECORATED.

Lieut. Hilgrove McCormick Is Awarded the Military Cross.

LONDON, July 24.—It was officially announced today that Second Lieutenant Hilgrove McCormick of the Prince of Wales Leicester Regiment (Royal Canadians) had been awarded the Military Cross.

ARMING 4,000,000 BRITONS.

Letter to Lady Herbert Says That Many Will Soon Be in Field.

According to a letter received recently by Lady Michael Herbert, widow of the former British Ambassador to the United States, Great Britain will in the course of a few months have an army of 4,000,000 men in the field. This information was conveyed in a letter from Miss Charlotte E. Sclater of London, who wrote Lady Herbert in behalf of Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund, thanking the British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is the President, for its activities for the relief of British soldiers.

In her letter Miss Sclater said:

"I hope you will impress on every one the necessity for going on with the making of garments. The need is growing as the new army goes out. In a few months we shall have up to 4,000,000 men in the field. There is always great enthusiasm in the beginning; then people are apt to get tired. You in America have been wonderful in keeping up the supply of splendid things."

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MID-SUMMER SALE *of* FURNITURE

First Day,* MONDAY, *July 26th

And Thereafter, Throughout the Month of August

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The Test of Time Has Made Lord & Taylor Furniture Famous

EIGHTY-NINE years of service to the people of New York, and the stranger within our gates has well prepared the Lord & Taylor Store to offer its friends the best the world's markets afford.

About the Good Furniture Offered in This Sale

The Chief of the Furniture Section has been busy for months collecting pieces for this event. The mills and workshops of our master furniture makers have been kept up to capacity output during months when otherwise they would not be busy. By careful planning and preparation we were able to buy Furniture at the cost of materials and wages. And now

This Good Furniture, All Up to Our Standard, Is Reduced in Price

Every piece of Furniture is priced at a saving of 10 to 50%.

Every piece of Furniture is true to finish, correct in detail and period.

Every piece was intended to sell for the higher price marked on the ticket.

Those who appreciate beauty in furnishing their homes will find in our Showrooms faithful reproductions of the work of the master designers of the 18th Century, in single pieces and complete suites. They are duplicates in carving, wood and finish of the valuable originals, all reduced for this occasion. In fact, only the

Furniture You Will Cherish

and be proud to add to your home will be found in our Furniture Section. The better sort that will always bear the same distinctive appearance it did the day you first saw it in our Showrooms.

A few of the items are listed here:

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites

Usual Price, $365.00 **$272.50**



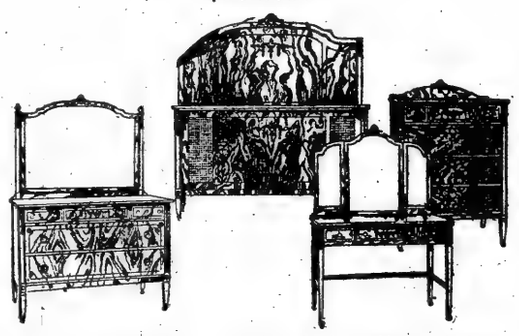
A massive typically Jacobean Suite, quaint and artistic in design. Constructive details are faultless and the finish dark and rich. Ten handsome pieces, including:

Buffet—66 inches in width.
China Cabinet—47 inches in width.
Serving Table—42 inches in width.
Extension Table—54 inches in width.
Five side chairs and one arm chair.
Buffet can be furnished with mirror top if desired.

Bedroom Suites of the Adam Period

Made Specially for Lord & Taylor

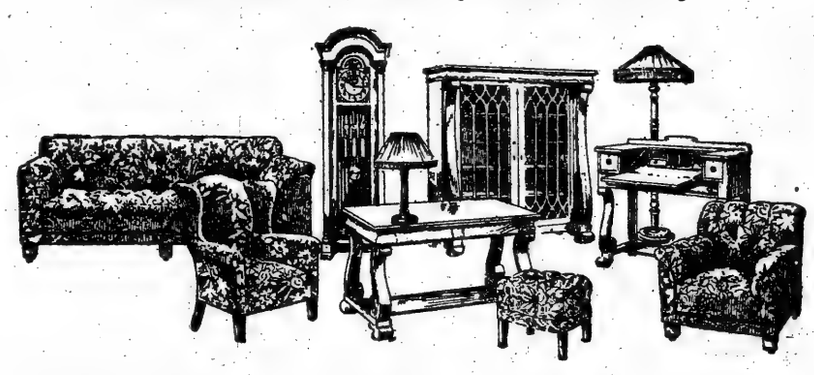
$195.00



Four perfectly proportioned, beautifully designed pieces as illustrated, in *Mahogany, Antique Ivory or Circassian Walnut;* the dustproof mahogany drawers are conveniently arranged in sections.

The Dresser is 48 inches in width. Chiffonier 34 inches. Dressing Table, triplicate mirror, 42 inches. Full size Bed. Same suite with twin Bedsteads, **$245.00**

Luxurious Furniture for the Library



A GROUP of truly beautiful pieces, possessing in a marked degree the dignity, elegance and restful charm so essential in Library Furniture. While the ensemble as illustrated is unusually harmonious, fewer of the pieces may be used with equally artistic effect for a less spacious room.

The Upholstered Pieces include a massive Davenport, a huge Armchair, a Wing Chair and an Ottoman, all upholstered with the finest quality steel springs and *all selected hair.*

DAVENPORT	*ARM CHAIR*	*WING CHAIR*	*OTTOMAN*
In *Tapestry,* usually $150.00, Special **$110.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $90.00, Special **$65.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $60.00, Special **$40.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $22.50, Special **$15.00**
In *Denim,* usually $90.00, Special **$69.50**	In *Denim,* usually $65.00, Special **$45.00**	In *Denim,* usually $40.00, Special **$25.00**	In *Denim,* usually $15.00, Special **$10.00**
In *Velour,* usually $225.00, Special **$150.00**	In *Velour,* usually $125.00, Special **$90.00**	In *Velour,* usually $90.00, Special **$60.00**	In *Velour,* usually $30.00 Special **$20.00**

The Cabinet Pieces of Solid Mahogany Comprise:

A Bookcase 60 inches in height, 53 inches in width; with or without grill, usually $85.00, Special **$65.00**

A Library Table with top 32x50 inches; massive in style, usually $75.00, Special..... **$55.00**

A Writing Desk width 44 inches, with most complete interior, usually $60.00, Special..... **$42.50**

The Decorative Pieces Include:

A Colonial Clock with solid mahogany case and beveled glass front and sides; height 90 inches, width 26 inches, depth 19 inches. Hand painted moon dial with cast corners, raised gilt numerals on circle of silver, and engraved centre Imported Westminster chiming movement with five tubes—sweet toned and mellow, striking the quarter hour. Usually $300.00, Special..... **$225.00**

A Floor Lamp of mahogany, iron piped and fitted with three lights, having pull chain and sockets of finest make. The 26 inch shade is made of heavy ribbed silk, silk lined and edged with antique gimp and fringe. In choice of three shapes, round, scalloped or curved—rich old gold or rose tints. All attachments included. Usually $36.50, Special..... **$25.00**

A Table Lamp of mahogany is in portable style and exceptionaly well finished. Two lights with full chain, sockets and the best of piping. The 20 inch shade is made of silk poplin in old rose or old gold, trimmed with antique metallic gimp. A very artistic and effective novelty. Usually $20.00, Special..... **$13.50**

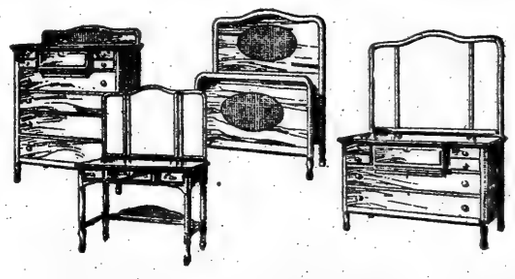
SUMMER FURNITURE

Is assembled in the Adam Salon, Fourth Floor, and our entire collection of Reed, Rush, Willow, Fibre and Chinese Cane Furniture is now offered

At Reductions of a Quarter to a Half

Mahogany Bedroom Suites, $245

Usually $400.00.....



Solid mahogany cane paneled Suites of four superb pieces. The production of one of the foremost manufacturers in the country. Lord & Taylor, recognizing the beauty of these Suites, secured every one the maker had and for this event offer them at this exceptionally low price.

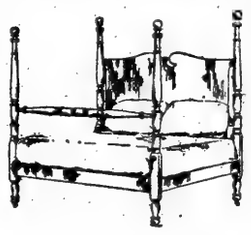
Separate pieces may be purchased at proportionate prices, and Bedsteads may be ordered either in twin or full sizes.

Special BEDDING *Values*

$10.00 Felt Mattresses.....**$7.50**
$25.00 Hair Mattresses.....**18.50**
$7.50 Woven Wire Spring..... **4.95**
$16.50 Upholstered Box Spring.....**12.00**

Four-Post Bedsteads

Solid Mahogany throughout.



Quaint beds of graceful Chippendale design with turned posts 64 inches in height (4 inches higher than usual). Even the rails and stretches are of mahogany. Twin three-quarter and full sizes. Usually $50.00. Special—**$27.50.**

Wing Chairs & Rockers



Cozy fireside chairs, have frames of solid mahogany, substantially constructed and are well upholstered with moss and hair.

Very Special

Denim covered....**$13.75**
Tapestry covered... **19.75**
Velour covered..... **22.50**

Announcing the Great Semi-Annual Sale of RUGS *and* CARPETS

Twice a year, and twice only, are such values offered. So radical are the reductions and so standard the floor coverings that the event is indeed notable. Glance at the prices and note the substantial savings which they provide.

Wilton Rugs—The finest quality made in America, also the best English makes.

9 x 12 ft. Wiltons—Usually $62.50—Now **$43.50**

11 ft. 3 x 15 ft.	8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	6 ft. x 9 ft.
Usually $107.25	Usually $56.75	Usually $38.50
Now **$79.50**	Now **$39.50**	Now **$29.50**

Pure Wool Wilton Rugs—Oriental designs and colors in fine, close weave.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $39.50—Now **$29.50**
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6—Usually $37.50—Now **$27.50**

Axminster Rugs—Extra heavy seamless Rugs in a variety of colors and designs; also in solid color effects.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $29.50—Now **$24.50**

8.3 x 10.6—Usually $26.00—Now **$22.50**

Chenille Rugs—French, English and American makes in rich solid colors with shaded band borders in blending tones.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $55.00 to 63.00 —Now **$44.50**

8.3 x 10.6—Usually $47.50 to 57.00 —Now **$39.50**

All Summer Rugs at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

Standard Carpetings at ½ price. In some patterns quantities are limited.

Fine Wiltons	Axminsters	Body Brussels
$2.50 and 3.00 Qualities	$1.75 Quality	$1.75 Quality
Now **$1.25** and **1.75**	Now **87½c**	Now **87½c**

Carpets with borders to match at proportionate reductions. Orders for future delivery will be taken and held until wanted.

Fifth Floor.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS *Underpriced for This Event*

Table Cloths—Now **$1.88** to **24.50.** Usually $2.75 to 49.00.

Napkins—**$2.95, 3.95, 6.95, 8.35** and **12.00** a dozen. Usually $4.85, 6.50, 8.85, 11.25 and 18.50.

Towels—Reduced from $3.00 to **$2.65** a dozen. Very heavy huck towels—hemmed.

Scalloped Damask Scarfs, 18x54 inches. Usually $1.50. Special, **88c.**

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths—Usually $2.50. Special, **$1.38.**

1,000 Huck Toweling Remnants, ½ Price

Hemstitched Linen Sheets—**$4.50** and **5.50.**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases—**$1.15.**

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets Size	Usually	Now	Pillow Cases Size	Usually	Now
63x99 in.	78c	**69c**	42x38½ in.	18c	**14c**
72x99 in.	89c	**76c**	45x38½ in.	20c	**15c**
81x99 in.	98c	**84c**	50x38½ in.	23c	**18c**
90x99 in.	$1.05	**92c**	54x38½ in.	25c	**20c**

Second Floor.

Blankets—Special, **$3.75** to **7.50.** Usually $5.00 to 10.00.

Bedspreads—Now **95c, $1.65** and **1.85.** Usually $1.25, 2.15 and 2.35.

Comfortables—Wool filled—Now **$2.95** to **9.75.** Usually $3.50 to 16.50.

Sixth Floor.

Values Absolutely Unparalleled in UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS

Reversible Velour Portieres at the remarkable price—**$11.75** a pair.

Only 150 pairs—that were $24.00—marked down for quick disposal. Custom made in our own workrooms; red, green, blue, brown, rose, in various combinations. Made up with open edges.

A Clearaway of Lace Curtains, the majority in Marie Antoinette effects; two to ten pairs of a pattern and all perfect except in a few cases where the sample may be slightly soiled.

30 pairs that were $3.00.....Now **$1.50**
20 pairs that were $5.00 to 5.50.....Now **$3.00**
40 pairs that were $7.00.....Now **$4.00**
75 pairs that were $7.50 to 9.00.....Now **$4.75**
20 pairs that were $10.50 to 15.00.....Now **$5.75** to **6.75**

75 *Window Panels*—Reduced—The majority in Marie Antoinette effects; some very slightly soiled. Were $6.00, 7.50, 8.50 to 10.75.

Now **$2.50, 3.00, 4.50** and **7.50**

Imported Bed Sets—The collection of 200 includes many samples. White and Ecru Marie Antoinette or Lacet Arabe combined with Marie Antoinette. Single and double bed sizes. Were $8.50, 14.00, 15.00 up to 35.00 each.

Now **$3.75, 5.00, 7.50, 9.00** to **15.00** each

All in the pink of condition—the greatest values Lord & Taylor have ever offered.

Upholstery Fabrics—Including cotton and wool Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades, Brocatelles and Armures appropriate for reupholstering furniture or for decorative use.

Now **55c, 75c, $1.25, 1.50** and to **4.25** a yard. Were $1.50 to 10.00 a yard.

Cushions, Table Covers, Sunfast Curtains, Curtain Scrims, Remnants of all sorts—reduced to less than cost.

Fifth Floor.

WHITMAN TRIPS UP BECKER CHAMPION

Rejects Life Convict's Story of Rose, Webber, and Vallon Plotting "Frame-up."

CATCHES HIM IN FALSEHOOD

Felon Admits He Talked with Condemned ex-Policeman in the Death House.

ARGUMENT FOR NEW TRIAL

Waldo Corroborates Becker in Saying "Big Tim" Saw Him in Rosenthal's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Joseph Murphy, a convicted murderer serving a life term in Sing Sing, who recently made an affidavit that he had heard Jack Rose, Bridgie Webber, and Harry Vallon plot in the Tombs to "frame" ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, admitted to Governor Whitman today that he had had a talk with Becker in the death house the night before he wrote to Becker's counsel that he had a story to tell which might save the life of the condemned man.

Murphy was brought to this city today by Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing to tell his story to the Governor. Governor Whitman spent two hours questioning the convict, and afterward announced that there was nothing in the story to justify him in taking any action to save Becker from the electric chair or even grant him a reprieve. The interview between the Governor and the convict was held at the Executive Mansion. Deputy Warden Johnson and a stenographer were present.

Governor Whitman telephoned to Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing the information Murphy had given. Warden Osborne told the Governor it was absolutely against the prison rules to permit convicts to converse with the men in the death house, and that he would suspend the two prison guards who were on duty there when this infraction of the rules occurred. Later Governor Whitman instructed Deputy Warden Johnson to promulgate a hard and fast rule which would shut off such opportunities in the future.

Admits He Saw Becker.

One of the first questions the Governor asked Murphy was whether he had talked to Becker. Murphy said he had not. Later Murphy let slip a remark which made the Governor inquire anew, and Murphy then admitted he had entered the death house on Sunday evening, June 20, with the Entertainment Committee of Mr. Osborne's Mutual Welfare Laegue, to sing to the condemned man, as is customary on Sunday nights. When in there Murphy found his opportunity to talk with Becker.

The Governor began his examination of Becker's convict-pleader by asking him his name, his age, and his criminal record. Murphy said that he was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago, and had been a grocery clerk, and later a bartender. He killed Noel Forester in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, New York. On June 1 Murphy wrote to Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, telling him of the conversation between the three witnesses against Becker.

"With other prisoners at the Tombs, I was out for my afternoon walk on July 29, 1912," Murphy told the Governor. "I heard some one say, 'We must frame Becker.' I was curious to hear the rest of the conversation. I slipped into a bathroom, so I could listen. There I heard some one say, 'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker.' Rose, Webber, and Vallon were talking, but I do not know which one it was said it.

"The man who was talking went on to say, 'According to newspapers they seem to think that Becker did it because Rosenthal made that squawk. Anyhow, it will be easy to make people believe it is the truth.' One spoke up and said, 'You damn fool, Big Tim will never stand for that. He knows Becker was not in this.' Another of the three men then said: 'Big Tim sent Appelbaum [his secretary] to see me to get Steuer to fix it up for us so as to cover Tim's name up and put it all on Becker.'"

Says He Recognized Webber.

Murphy said that at this time he looked over the bathroom partition and saw that Webber was the one who had spoken last. Steuer, according to Murphy, was Max Steuer, a New York lawyer, who arranged with the District Attorney for Webber's turning State's evidence.

Governor Whitman asked Murphy if he had ever told his story to anybody. The convict replied that he had done so in December, 1912, after he had begun his sentence in Sing Sing. He said that Stewart A. Wallace, a Brooklyn real estate man, who was serving a term for forgery, had been his confidante. Wallace worked in the same shop with Murphy. At present he is one of the Mutual Welfare Court judges at Sing Sing.

"Wallace told me that I should come to the front and not let an innocent man go to his death," Murphy told the Governor.

The interview was granted in response to the following letter which was received by the Governor on Thursday:

I had the pleasure of seeing you when you paid an official call to this institution a few days ago, and if it had been possible would have made an effort to have a personal interview with you at that time and place my statement as to the Charles Becker case before you. I realized that your time was limited, and furthermore, I felt that the information that I had placed in the hands of Bourke Cockran, Mr. Becker's attorney, would bear fruit. Knowing the circumstances as I do, that Charles Becker is an innocent man, I am simply at a loss to account for the legal machinery of this State, a procedure that has doomed an innocent man to an ignominious death.

I have all confidence in your integrity, feel that what you have done has been the result of what you deem duty to yourself, to the county which you represented during Mr. Becker's trial, and now as Chief Executive of this great Empire State, possibly you have seen a copy of the statement which I made as to Mr. Becker and his chief accusers, Vallon, Rose, and Webber. I was in the Tombs with the three last named men in July, 1912, overheard their conversation, covert threats, &c., just prior to their going to the District Attorney's office to deliver Mr. Becker to the State of New York as the Jews in olden times delivered Christ to Pilate, crying "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!"

Mr. Whitman, I am imploring you to grant me a personal interview with you or one of your representatives. I know I could convince you of Mr. Becker's innocence. God will be with me on the side of truth and justice and will make me doubly strong to present and portray facts. Vallon, Rose, and Webber planned the jobbery of Becker as coolly and deliberately as if it were a lamb they were sending to the slaughter instead of a human being.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to their calibre. They are the very lowest type of men, unworthy of belief, and I fail to see how they received any recognition or their statements given any credence. I heard them concocting their plot as to Becker's downfall, can repeat it almost word for word. Mr. Whitman, give me an opportunity to clear my conscience. I feel I have been a factor toward sending Mr. Becker to his death, as I failed to disclose the facts at the last moment; but, as I was absolutely confident of his innocence, I did not think that the great legal machinery of this State could err to such an extent as to doom Mr. Becker to his death.

I can place the entire facts before you in a moment's notice. I beg of you, implore you to allow me to do so personally.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY, 62730,
354 Hunter Street,
Ossining, N. Y.

The address, 354 Hunter Street is that of Sing Sing Prison.

Questioned by Whitman.

"Why didn't you write before?" the Governor asked.

"I wouldn't have written now, if Becker had got a new trial," said the convict. "Wallace kept urging me constantly to come to the front and threatened to make the story public himself, if I did not."

"Did you ever tell anybody else what you had overheard?" Murphy was asked.

"No one else except the Chaplain."

The Governor, after reading the letter, was impressed by the contrast between the style of the letter and Murphy's manner of talking, which betrayed little or no education. Murphy said the letter was in his own handwriting.

"Did any one dictate it?" asked the Governor.

"It was dictated in part by Wallace. Just the word ignominious; that is about all," said Murphy. "He helped me with the spelling of it, too. There was no one else present when it was written."

"Did you discuss this letter with any one else?"

"No."

"Did Wallace dictate the letter to Mr. Cockran, too?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No."

"Spell the word 'notoriety,'" directed the Governor. Murphy did so readily and correctly.

"Now, spell the word 'conscience,'" said Mr. Whitman. Again the convict complied.

"Murphy, are you sure you have told absolutely all you know about this matter?" asked the Governor. "You understand, I am willing to listen. I am trying to get the facts. You need not cover up anything."

"I am not trying to cover up anything," said the convict. "I have told all. Now my conscience is clear. That is the only benefit that could come to me from this."

"Have you ever spoken to Becker—ever in your life?"

"I spoke to him in the death house the night before I wrote the letter to Mr. Cockran," Murphy responded after some hesitation.

"How did you happen to be in the death house?" asked the Governor in amazement.

"I went in there with the Entertainment Committee of the Mutual Welfare League," said Murphy. "I asked one of the delegates in charge of the singers to take me there. There were four or five who went with me. I don't know their names. There is singing and entertainment in the death house every Sunday night."

"Are you a singer?" asked the Governor.

"Well, partly," said the convict. "I helped out with the chorus."

Lied "to a Certain Extent."

"Was there any one present when you talked with Becker?"

"No. I tried to tell becker that I knew something about his case, but he said that he didn't want to talk to me and that if he knew something about his case to tell it to his lawyers. That was the reason I wrote to Mr. Cockran."

"And you were alone with Becker in the death house?"

"There were five or six men present."

"What else did you say to Becker?"

"That is all."

"Then when you told me that you had never talked to Becker and when you told the committee you wanted to go to the death house to sing you lied, did you not?" asked the Governor.

"To a certain extent, yes."

There were some other matters brought to light in connection with the convict's story of the alleged plot hatching in the Tombs which the Governor declined to let the newspaper men use.

The record of the interview will be sent to District Attorney Perkins for use in connection with the proceedings before Justice Ford on Monday, when the District Attorney has been cited to show cause why Becker should not have a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Murphy was returned to Sing Sing on an afternoon train.

WALDO VERIFIES BECKER TALE

Says "Big Tim" Did See Him in Behalf of Rosenthal.

Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner, made the following statement last night at his Summer home at Fishkill:

"What Becker says regarding Senator ["Big Tim"] Sullivan's visit to me is essentially correct. Senator Sullivan came to me and wanted to know if I were singling out Rosenthal. He seemed to think I was persecuting Rosenthal. I told him that Rosenthal was going just as soon as I could 'get him,' and that every other gambler in the city was going; taht there was neither persecution nor favoritism.

"Senator Sullivan intimated that there might be political preferment for me should I be 'good to his friends,' but the fact that Rosenthal did so, as I told Senator Sullivan he would, will show what I thought of that intimation."

Mr. Waldo said hat "Big Tim" brought the matter up casually, speaking neither in pleading nor in anger, and that he seemed quite satisfied with the declaration made to him. He referred to Rosenthal as a "friend" or a "constituent," Mr. Waldo was not sure which. It was the only appeal of the sort, Mr. Waldo said, that was made to him while he was "cleaing the city" of its gambling houses.

The ex-Commissioner added that there was no mention of money "invested" or otherwise in his conversation with Sullivan.

BECKER HEARING TOMORROW.

Mrs. Rosenthal Among Those Who Consult District Attorney.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday called together those members of his staff who had done work in the Becker case to prepare for vigorous opposition to the order obtained by Becker's lawyers compelling the prosecutor to show cause why Becker should not have a new trial.

When the application comes up before Supreme Court Justice John Ford at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning the District Attorney will submit a mass of affidavits in answer to those filed by W. Bourke Cockran. Mr. Perkins worked until late last night getting these affidavits, and he will be in his office all day today getting more statements.

Mr. Cockran will try to have Jack Rose cited as a witness to explain why he did not tell of the relations between Herman Rosenthal, Becker, and "Big Tim" Sullivan when he testified at Becker's two trials. Martin T. Manton and John F. McIntyre, Becker's lawyers at the two trials, have sworn they never heard the Sullivan story until Becker told it in the statement which he prepared in the death house for Governor Whitman.

Rose, accompanied by Bernard H. Sandler, his lawyer, conferred with the District Attorney for four hours yesterday. Six stenographers, working in relays, took down his affidavit. He would make no statement when he left the Criminal Court Building, except that his statement was all "old stuff." It was understood he was questioned particularly about the meeting between Becker and Harry Appelbaum, Sullivan's secretary, on the Sunday night preceding the murder. Rose told reporters on Thursday about the meeting, but said he was not present while Becker and Sullivan were talking.

Mrs. Herman Rosenthal, widow of the murdered man, was questioned by Mr. Perkins. It is understood she will be used chiefly to refute the affidavit of Benjamin Kauffman, once a partner of Rosenthal's, who swore that Rosenthal told him he intended to go to the Metropole on the night when he was murdered to get $15,000 for leaving the State and discontinuing the disclosures he had started to make to the District Attorney.

Mrs. Rosenthal was weeping when she left the District Attorney's office. She was dressed in mourning. She avoided Rose, and remained in the office of Assistant District Attorney Weller, on the floor above Mr. Perkins's office, while Rose was in the building.

A small army of process servers was at work rounding up the other witnesses for examination today.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl went to Passaic, N. J., to see Bridgie Webber. He returned with a statement from Webber.

The District Attorney's office also got in touch with Harry Vallon, another informer. Vallon is out of the State, but arrangements were made through Mr. Sandler, his attorney, for his return in readiness for any call. Neither James Marshall, the negro who testified about the Harlem murder conference between Becker and Rose, nor Charles B. Plitt, Jr., Becker's former press agent, will be a witness, it is said.

Members of Mr. Perkins's staff were preparing to contend at the outset that none of the affidavits submitted by Mr. Cockran, on which the order to show cause was obtained, was new evidence. Since Becker knew of the Sullivan episode all the way through, they will argue, he was able to present the facts at either of his trials.

The District Attorney, it is believed, will oppose any attempt to have Becker brought here from the deathhouse to testify at the new proceedings.

Mrs. Becker was at her lawyer's offices, 31 Nassau Street, all afternoon. Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, of Becker's counsel, were searching for other witnesses than those who made affidavits.

MUENTER UNAIDED, DR. MACDONALD SAYS

Alienist Makes Public the Report of His Examination of Morgan's Assailant.

WAS CLEARLY A PARANOIAC

Not Remarkable, He Holds, That He Was Apparently Sane for Nine Years After Murder of His Wife.

There could have been no others acting as confederates of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the college professor, who shot J. P. Morgan, exploded a bomb in the Capitol, and sought to put bombs on Atlantic liners, in the opinion of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, who has completed a study of Muenter's case.

Muenter was a paranoiac, according to Dr. MacDonald, and could not have acted in conjunction with others, nor could he have been made a tool of by others. Dr. MacDonald believes that it was unlikely that any one was in Muenter's confidence before his crimes were committed.

Dr. MacDonald made a long examination of Muenter which ended only a little more than an hour before Muenter's suicide took place. The questions and answers were taken by a stenographer and the record of it brings out clearly the dynamiter's mental processes. Dr. MacDonald did not make public his conclusions earlier, lest he should have been accused of attempting indirectly to influence the Thaw hearing.

Dr. MacDonald found that Muenter was a paranoiac of the reformatory type, which the State's alienists have contended that Thaw is. Muenter thought that he had a mission and that his crimes were in fulfillment of it. The alienist had intended to examine Muenter further and to obtain more data about his history when Muenter killed himself, but the first examination was sufficient to indicate what kind of insanity he was afflicted with.

Appeared Sane Nine Years.

Muenter killed his wife by poison in 1906 at Cambridge, made his escape, and wrote an insane pamphlet about it. In the nine years that passed before his recent series of crimes he showed no evidence of an unbalanced mind, except that he had trouble at most of the colleges where he was employed, because he believed that other teachers were being promoted over his head, and that his enemies were keeping him down.

"There is nothing in this history which is inconsistent with his being a paranoiac," Dr. MacDonald said. "Paranoia is the most insidious of mental diseases, and is not attended with much deterioration of the mental faculties. That a man after a homicidal outbreak in 1906 could appear seemingly normal to those who knew him since that time, and could be regarded even as a brilliant man, and that he should then have a homicidal outbreak nine years later—such a history is not exceptional in cases of paranoia.

"The dangerous outbreaks of a paranoiac occur at irregular intervals. Strong excitement is likely to bring on such attacks. In Muenter's case it was evidently his brooding over the war which brought it on. A paranoiac is always dangerous. The intense interest in the war has, of course, transformed many paranoiacs who were quiescent into dangerous men."

Part of the examination was for the purpose of discovering whether Muenter was feigning insanity. A man who is shamming nearly always feigns a variety of symptons which characterize different forms of insanity. When asked if he considers himself insane, he usually answers doubtfully or rather favors the theory that he is insane. Muenter was emphatic in denying that he was insane and gave no signs of any type of insanity except reformatory paranoia.

"I am quite sure that he could not have acted with any confederates," Dr. MacDonald said. "A paranoiac acts alone and distrusts others. If any one had approached Muenter and asked him to take part in some scheme, he would undoubtedly have become suspicious."

Tells of His Mistake.

Some specimens of Muenter's reasoning from the record of the examination are as follows:

Q.—Don't you think you made a mistake in going there with two revolvers and trying to influence Mr. Morgan that way? A.—The mistake was that I walked ahead of the children instead of after them. If I could have gotten him and his family into the rooms and imprisoned them all there and kept them there with myself while he was planning the work, that is the work, that is why I brought the family there, so they couldn't shoot off into the room, it would have set this off. If they shot into the room it would have exploded the dynamite. I would lay it on the table and say: "This is dynamite. If you shoot at me, go on. It is for the protection of all of us."

Q.—Didn't you think that that was an unusual way to protect them? The children were innocent of any wrongdoing. A.—If the father wanted to kill the children by shooting into the room, he could do so, but he was informed beforehand that the dynamite was there. I would tell him that—"here is the dynamite on this table; therefore don't shoot into this room"; it was to keep him from rescuing the children?

Q.—Now, don't you think, as a matter of fact, that you are insane, that you have been actuated by foolish motives? A.—If I thought so, I would not have done what I did.

Q.—But looking back on it now? A.—Because it failed, but if it had succeeded.

Q.—That wouldn't affect the condition of your mind, the question of whether it succeeded or not. A.—It is the only thing that could be done. If it had succeeded it would have been a very fine thing.

Q.—But suppose Mr. Morgan had told you that he would decline to accede to your plans? A.—I would have said: "All right; until you are tired." I would have held his family in prison.

Q.—They could have arrested you? A.—How? I would have barricaded the room, nailed it all up.

Q.—You couldn't have kept them away from the public? A.—It would have made no difference.

Said This Was War.

Q.—When the authorities came there, don't you think you had a legal right to go there? A.—He had nothing to do with legal right. My dear Sir, this is war, you are mistaken.

Q.—But we are not at war?, A.—You are wrong, we are at war. We are actually at war, we are killing thousands of people every day.

Q.—But we haven't declared war? A.—Yes, we are doing it underhandedly.

Q.—You know that the Germans maintained a large army for many years and were accumulating munitions of war all the time? A.—That is quite different.

Q.—Why didn't you go there to stop them? A.—Germany is not America, my dear Sir. It is merely for her protection in Germany, wedged in there between the Russians and France, and all those countries. If she didn't have those things they would have jumped on her.

Q.—If she did have those things? A.—Oh, you are quite right, it is the whole trend of the age that has developed since Napoleon.

Q.—Do you think that you, single-handed, could arrest the whole trend of the age? A.—No, but Mr. Morgan could.

Q.—Do you think he could control those countries? A.—With his money. If his money didn't flow into their cash drawers and stop the flow of ammunition.

Muenter told of going to hear William Jennings Bryan address the mass meeting called by German societies in Madison Square Garden.

Q.—Before you came to Mr. Morgan's house did you do anything, had you taken any steps to bring about this purpose of yours? A.—Oh, there are steps being taken continually, but they are of no avail.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went to that meeting there at Madison Square.

Q.—Who was the principal speaker? A.—Mr. Bryan.

Q.—You were in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's views? A.—He didn't wish to stop this war. That was the trouble. He was there, but he didn't touch on it.

Q.—What did he speak about there? A.—Oh, peace.

Q.—Well, that was what you wanted? A.—I wanted in the first place to get in a place where she could get peace, but she can't get peace with her hands dripping with the blood of the people she is talking to.

"Muenter's words in the record for the most part seem logical. His premises are assumed," Dr. MacDonald said. "Generally, when the subject is an abstract one, his mental weakness does not come out strongly. In his discussion of concrete facts, however, his wildness is more apparent, notably when he describes how he thought he could imprison the Morgans, barricade the door on them, and prevent their rescue by laying a stick of dynamite on the table."

James McCreery & Co.

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Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Commencing Monday, July 26th

The Season's Models in

Boots, Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials

6,000 Pairs in an extensive variety of models. The following illustrate but a few of the styles.



2.95 regularly 5.00 and 6.00

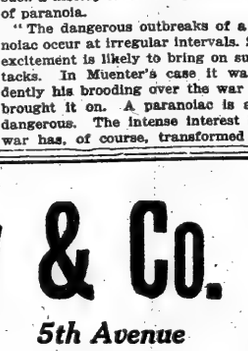
One-Button Pump

Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.

Side-Lace Boots

Champagne, Putty, Sand, Gray, White or Black Kidskin.

4.25 regularly 6.50 to 10.00





3.45 regularly 5.50 to 7.00

Four-Eyelet Lace Oxford

Patent or Dull Leather with combination backs of Fawn or Gray Buckskin or White Calf skin.

Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*



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To effect prompt disposal of this season's apparel—our Annual July Clearance Sale of Summer Apparel—a splendid purchasing opportunity of which many shoppers take advantage yearly.

The assortments and sizes are incomplete in most instances, and therefore early selection is advised.

No approvals or credits.



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Commencing Monday, Prior to August First Stock Taking

At Drastic Reductions

Being in many instances less than half the original prices.

575 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

3.75 5.00 5.75 to **9.75**

Formerly 5.00 to 14.50

Sizes 32 to 42—2nd floor

For Women and Misses

2nd Floor

150 Tailored Suits, **12.50** to **35.00** Formerly 25.00 to 57.50

63 Bathing Dresses, **5.00 6.75** Formerly 6.85 8.75

65 Genuine Panama Hats, **4.75** About half former prices

285 Sport Hats, **2.75, 4.75, 6.50** About half former prices

29 Brushed Wool Sweaters, **4.85** Formerly 8.75 9.75

For Women and Misses

2nd Floor

465 Summer Waists, **.95** to **5.00** Formerly 1.95 to 9.75

3rd Floor

340 Pairs Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords, **3.50** Formerly 5.50 to 7.00

114 Corsets, **1.00** to **10.00** Formerly 3.00 to 20.00

117 Brassieres, **.39** to **3.50** Formerly .50 to 6.50

For Misses, Girls and Children

4th Floor

75 Misses' Summer Dresses, **5.00** 14, 16 and 17 years. Formerly up to 7.75

60 Girls' Summer Dresses, **5.00** 6 to 15 years. Formerly up to 7.95

433 Girls' Bloomer Dresses, **1.25** 3½ to 14 years. Formerly up to 1.95

25 Girls' Wool Suits, **12.50** 12 to 15 years. Formerly up to 29.50

71 Girls' Coats, **2.95** 3½ to 8 years. Formerly up to 6.75

80 Girls' Coats, **5.00** 3½ to 10 years. Formerly up to 8.00

178 Girls' Coats, 3½ to 12 yrs., according to age, **6.75 9.75** Formerly up to 16.75

4th Floor

30 Children's Hats, **1.00 2.75** Formerly up to 6.75

50 Girls' and Misses' Hats, **3.75 5.00** Formerly up to 13.75

For Little Children

1 to 3 Years. 3rd Floor

250 Dresses, **.85** to **2.05** Formerly up to 3.25

30 white Pique Coats, **3.25 3.75** Formerly up to 5.00

50 Summer Wool Coats, **2.95** to **7.50** Formerly up to 12.50

89 Young Men's Summer Wool Suits

at **8.75**

Formerly 13.50 to 19.50

Of fancy mixture cheviots in sizes 34 to 38 chest measure.

97 Pairs Outing Trousers, striped serge or flannel, **3.65** Formerly 4.50 4.75

Boys' Tub Suits, 2 to 6 years, **1.15** Less than half former prices

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

MISS DAHLGREN FINED $36.

Warned Against Further Reckless Driving in Her Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Miss Catherine Dahlgren, daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren of New York, has been fined $25 and costs, in all $36, by Judge Bossidy in the Lee Police Court on a charge of overspeeding her 120-horsepower racing automobile on one of the main streets of Stockbridge. Officer Frank White testified that the defendant was running the automobile at fifty miles an hour. There was also a complaint of reckless driving an automobile made against Miss Dahlgren by Steve C. Burghardt, an official of Interlaken, but this case was continued two months.

Miss Dahlgren was told by Judge Bossidy that driving an automobile in a way which endangered public safety would not be tolerated and that if future charges were made she would be prosecuted. Miss Dahlgren was represented by counsel. It was said that she had been driving automobiles in Europe, where the speed laws were less strict than in this country and that her violation of laws of the State was due to thoughtlessness.

There is another case pending against Miss Dahlgren. She is charged with running her automobile with the muffler open, the complainant being David T. Dana, a Lenox cottager. Miss Dahlgren has promised to have alterations made on her automobile to make its operation less noisy.

TALE OF RANCHER'S CAPTOR

Says He Wanted $6,000 Ransom Money to Do Good With.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 24.—Lon Dean, a sheep herder, who admits that he kidnapped E. A. Empey, a rancher, was lodged in jail today by cowboys after a hard ride to save their captive from lynchers. Dean was captured on Sheep Mountain last night after Empey had escaped.

Dean, a slight man 5 feet 4 inches tall, said today:

"I took this means of getting money, as I thought I could do more good with it than those who had it. I had not thought of the anxiety the kidnapping of Empey caused the family."

Dean, who asserted Salem, Utah, was his home, said he had a common school education. Dean said his reading had been chiefly the works of Darwin, Paine, and Ingersoll. Dean said that he had worked for Empey five years ago.

After kidnapping Empey at the point of a gun at his ranch, forty miles from here several days ago, Dean took his captive to a hut five miles from the ranch. Empey's young son was sent to notify the family that Empey would be killed unless a ransom of $6,000 in gold was deposited at a designated spot. The ransom was raised and would have been paid had not Empey escaped while his captor was asleep.

Empey said he had suffered nothing from his week's captivity.

REGULAR CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES—BILLS NOT RENDERED UNTIL SEPT. 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Final Clearance of Summer Stocks

Styles are varied and few of a kind—sizes incomplete—but all garments are of the usual Gidding standard—

Suits: Of Linen—formerly to $35—$10
Of Cloth—formerly to $75—$15
Of Silk & Cloth—$29
formerly to $125.

Dresses: Country Frocks—$12
Of linen, voile, crepe & batiste—formerly to $45.
Silk and Cloth Dresses—$25
formerly to $75.
Afternoon Gowns—$35
Of Taffeta, crepe de chine, chiffon, flowered silks and serge—formerly $65 to $95.

Wraps: Throws and Coatees—$10, $15
formerly to $45.
Evening Wraps—$55
formerly to $125.

Coats: Of Linen—formerly to $25—$10
Of Shantung—formerly to $35—$15
Of Cloth—formerly to $65—$25

Sweaters: Of Auguzine, fibre and Italian Silk—formerly to $45—$15, $20, $35
Hats to match—$10, $12, $15
of crepe and silk.

Outing Skirts: "Chevy Chase" Skirts, Awning Stripes, Linens, Piques, etc.—$5 & $9

Hats: Outing Styles—formerly to $15—$5, $8
Garden Hats—formerly to $30—$10

Blouses: Of Linen, Batiste & Voile—$4, $8
formerly to $20.
Of Lace, Net & Chiffon—$10
formerly to $25.

EARLY AUTUMN MODES

New Serge Dresses—Paris models that have just reached us—unusual and distinctive effects for cool evenings, traveling, etc., introducing many phases of the new Fall silhouette.

Advance Millinery—Charming hand-made hats in combinations of suede cloth and wolf—Reboux's Sailors of Satin Antique—Spanish coque-trimmed Velvet hats—burnt ostrich trimmings and many other smart effects for coming season.

New Suits That Show the Autumn Trend—Advance styles for traveling and for the first "cooler" days—made of high-character materials and introducing entirely new style features.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Monday and Tuesday

Extraordinary Price Concessions

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September the 1st.

DOMESTIC RUGS

Final Offering of the Famous French Wilton Rugs

At Actual Savings of 33⅓%

8.3x10.6 ft. and 9x12 ft.....**42.50**.....regularly 62.50 and 65.00

6x9 ft.....regularly 37.50, **29.75** | 10.6x12 ft.....regularly 85.75, **57.00**
10.6x14 ft.....regularly 96.50, **67.50** | 11.3x15 ft.....regularly 107.25, **72.50**

Also 100 Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs, size 9 x 12 ft.
28.00 formerly 37.50.

Every rug is new and perfect; handsome Oriental, medallion and all-over designs; attractive colorings; suitable for parlor, living room or library.

2,500 Yards of hall and stair Velvet Carpet,—heavy weight; limited number of patterns and lengths. regularly 1.45, sq. yd., **1.00**

FURNITURE SALE

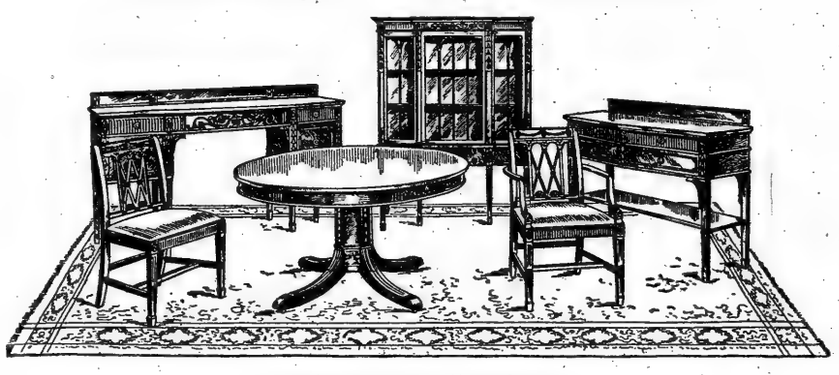
Over $40,000 McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

At ½ Less Than Regular Prices

This Furniture has been selected from the regular stock and marked at unprecedentedly low prices preparatory to receiving new Fall shipments. Every piece is up to the "McCreery" standard.

In addition to the above remarkable offerings the remaining stock of High Grade Furniture will be reduced from 10% to 33⅓%.

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September 1st



Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite as illustrated, all hand-carved and hand-rubbed dull finish. regularly 1,000.00, **500.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites. **700.00** regularly 1,400.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. **525.00** regularly 1,050.00

Four-piece Adam Model Suites including Buffet, China Closet, Side and Extension Tables. regularly 700.00, **350.00**

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. **250.00** regularly 500.00

100 Odd Dining Room Chairs at ½ price.

Library Furniture

Sheraton Model Sofas.....**35.00** regularly 70.00

Overstuffed Sofas.....**75.00** regularly 150.00

Overstuffed Sofas.....**62.50** regularly 125.00

Wing Chairs.....**17.50** and **20.00** regularly 35.00 and 40.00

Mahogany Library Tables..**35.00** and **40.00** regularly 70.00 and 80.00

Mahogany Sofas with leather seat.....**61.25** regularly 122.50

Mahogany Revolving Bookcases.....**42.50** regularly 85.00

Mahogany Tip Tables.....**4.50** regularly 9.00

Brass Beds & Bedding

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1-inch filler rods. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel in head and foot. regularly 33.00, **19.50**

Brass Beds with square posts and square top rods. regularly 34.50, **24.50**

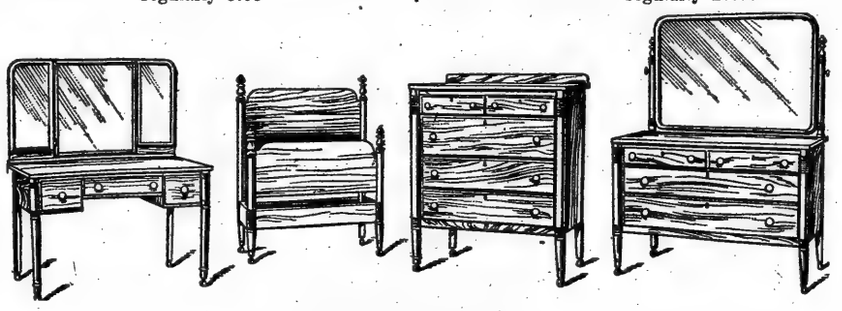
McCreery Hand-Laid Mattresses...**35.00** regularly 45.00

McCreery Special Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

McCreery Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses with French roll edge and Imperial tufting. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

French Upholstered Box Springs.....**15.50** regularly 20.00

Layer Felt Mattresses.....**10.00** regularly 14.00



Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Suite as illustrated, finished in French Gray or Ivory Enamel. **200.00** regularly 400.00

Five-piece Louis XVI. model Suites,—Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 600.00 **300.00**

Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. **175.00** regularly 350.00

Three-piece White Enamel Suites decorated in blue; Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 250.00 **125.00**

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds. **25.00** regularly 50.00

Odd Circassian Walnut Chiffoniers. **62.00** regularly 124.00

Four-piece Decorated Ivory Enamel Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. regularly 400.00, **200.00**

Three-piece Decorated Enamel Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and one Twin Bed. regularly 350.00, **175.00**

Five-piece Mahogany Suites,—Adam Model; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **325.00** regularly 650.00

Five-piece Mahogany Suites,—Louis XVI. Model, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **300.00** regularly 600.00

Mahogany Dressers,—Adam Model..**58.50** regularly 117.00

Mahogany Dressers..regularly 90.00, **45.00**

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Monday and Tuesday

Exceptionally Low Prices

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September the 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

15,000 Yards of Chiffon Taffeta Dansant Silks

Choice assortment of the latest evening tints, reception and street colors, including Delft, Copenhagen, Joffre and Navy Blue. Also White or Black. Yd. **95c** former price 1.25

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS,—Specially Priced

20,000 Yards of this season's best styles in White and Colored Wash Dress Fabrics.

35c Quality 40-in. Plain White Voile, yd. **18c**

35c Quality 40-in Fancy White Voile, yd. **18c**

50c Quality 40-in. White Crinkled Wash Crepe. yd. **18c**

35c Quality 36-in. Madras Shirting,—white grounds; smart color combinations..yd. **18c**

35c Quality 40-in. Printed Voile in a large variety of desirable styles and colors..yd. **18c**

75c Quality 40-in. Printed Silk Stripe Voile,—white and light grounds with beautiful floral designs. yd. **38c**

75c Quality 32-in. White Corduroy...yd. **48c**

75c Quality 36-in. White Gabardine..yd. **48c**

Remnants of Best Qualities of Cotton and Wash Fabrics in suitable lengths for Waists and Misses' and Children's Dresses.
38c a Waist Pattern. | **88c** a Dress Pattern.

WOMEN'S FALL TAILORED SUITS

An extensive assortment of Distinctive Models in High Class Tailored Suits.
24.50 **38.50** **48.00**

The remaining stock of Spring Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Clearance Reductions—WOMEN'S DRESSES

Cotton Dresses,—smart models.....regularly up to 6.75, **3.50**
Cotton Dresses,—attractive models.....regularly up to 10.75, **6.50**
Lingerie Dresses,—effective styles.....regularly up to 19.75, **11.75**
Handsome Lingerie Dresses.....**19.75** and **25.00**
Taffeta Dresses.....**9.75, 14.50** and **18.50**

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—*Exceptional Offerings*

Tailored Skirts in the season's most desirable Cotton Fabrics....**2.50, 3.50** and **5.50**
Golfine Skirts,—plain white or with stripes..... **4.50**

Fall Models—WOMEN'S COATS

Specially Priced

Smart Models in Attractive Mixed Fabrics for Travel and Motor Wear

Coats in English Mixtures,—most desirable models; half lined.....**24.50** and **29.50**
Smart Top Coats of Scotch Mixtures,—silk lined.....**12.50**

Summer Stock Decidedly Reduced

Evening Wraps of Charmeuse; trimmed with marabout.....**16.50**
The remaining stock of Coats and Wraps.....**4.50, 7.50** and **12.50**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Special Purchase of Silk and Mohair Bathing Suits in the newest and most effective models, greatly reduced.

667 Silk Suits in the most popular models; new skirts.....regularly 5.95 and 7.50, **3.95**
400 Mohair Suits,—very desirable, practical models.....**2.95** and **3.95**
regularly 4.95 to 6.50

Bathing Suits in odd sizes, at greatly reduced prices

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES

To Close Out at Much Below Cost

NO C. O. D.'S. NO RETURNS. NO APPROVALS.

Negligees and House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models.....**5.00**
reduced from 8.50 and 12.50

House Gowns,—copies of the latest Foreign models; prettily trimmed.....**9.50**
reduced from 14.50 and 19.50

987 Morning or Afternoon Dresses,—pretty new materials; latest models.....**2.50**
reduced from 4.95 and 5.50

2,000 Porch, Lawn or Beach Dresses,—desirable colorings; new models.....**1.00** and **1.50**
reduced from 3.95 and 5.00

Absolute Clearance—MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

At Extraordinary Concessions from Regular Prices.

89 Silk Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Navy Blue, Black or White Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin or Poplin. **9.75** and **12.75** regularly 18.50 to 29.50

69 Coats,—size 14 to 18 years. Wool Check Fabrics, Serge, Gabardine, Knitted Cloth or Corduroy. **9.75** regularly 16.75 to 24.50

250 Summer Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Choice collection of models made of Dotted, Striped and Flowered Voile. **2.95, 4.75** and **6.75** regularly 6.75 to 14.75

185 Washable Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years. Gabardine, Linen, Pique, Palm Beach Cloth, Check or Plaid Ratine and Corduroy. **1.95, 2.95** and **4.75** regularly 3.75 to 7.95

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S SWEATERS

(Discontinued Models)

No C.O.D.'s. No Returns. No Approvals.

Thread Silk Sweaters,—various models with sash. regularly 24.75, **17.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters,a variety of colors. regularly up to 8.50, **6.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters,—varied assortment of colors. regularly up to 6.75, **4.95**

Specially Priced
WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. pair **1.10** regularly 1.50

Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty stripes or clox; various styles. pair **85c** regularly 1.00 and 1.15

Lisle Hosiery, — reinforced. Black or White..regularly 50c, pair **35c**, 6 pairs **1.90**

STANDARD SPURNS STRIKE MEDIATION

Rejects Compromise Offer of Committee, City Officials, and Federal Officers.

SITUATION GROWS CRITICAL

Governor Refuses to Order Out Militia and Sheriff Can't Get Enough Police.

GUARDS SNIPING AT HOUSES

Kinkead Threatens to Arrest Tide Water Officials—Fear Men Have Hidden Arsenal.

The Standard Oil Company last night refused the offer of the striking employes of its great plant at Bayonne, N. J., to go back to work on Monday providing the company would agree to the immediate arbitration of the strikers' demands.

The only concession held out by George B. Henessy, Superintendent of the Bayonne plant, was that if the men would come back to work at once he would use his personal influence to procure consideration for what they wanted. This offer was refused, and the strike, which has tied up the plants of the Tidewater and Vacuum Oil Companies as well as that of the Standard, and which has caused the killing of three men and the wounding of many others, now reaches a more serious phase.

The Bayonne police, reinforced by about fifty men from nearby places, and the deputies sworn in by Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, are believed to be unable to handle the situation that will arise if the strikers again become violent. Governor Fielder so far has refused to order out the National Guard.

The disappointment at the company's refused to arbitrate was intensified by the fact that the proposal presented to it by the strikers' committee considerably modified their first demands, and had been formulated after a conference with city and State officials and with John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe, the two Commissioners of Conciliation appointed by the Federal Department of Labor.

Proposal of Strikers.

The proposals which the strikers' committee turned in to Supt. Hennessy at 6 o'clock last night were as follows:

To the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

Gentlemen: Your employes hereby submit the following terms under which, if acceded to, they will immediately return to work:

1. That the Standard Oil Company give 15 per cent. increase in wages throughout the works of the plant in Bayonne. Should this not be granted by the company, the same to be submitted to arbitration. The Arbitration Board to consist of two representatives of the Standard Oil Company and two representatives of the employes. Should the arbitrators disagree, the four so chosen should without delay select a fifth arbitrator. Should the arbitrators be unable to agree on a fifth arbitrator in three days, the Governor of the State is to be requested to appoint the same. Should the said Board of Arbitration grant the increase in wages to the employes, the wage shall begin from the time the matter was submitted to arbitration. This and other questions that may be submitted to arbitration now and in the future shall be settled in ten days.

2. For men working by the day or by the hour a week shall consist of fifty hours, as follows: Nine hours per day and five hours on Saturdays.

3. That all men shall receive time and a half for overtime uniformly throughout the place for all time over nine hours per day. Saturday afternoon, Sundays, and legal holidays.

4. The Standard Oil Company agrees not to discharge any of their employes because of their activities in the strike.

Should these wishes be granted we assure the company on behalf of all of its employes of their loyalty and earnest cooperation.

Signed by the Committee.

Counter Proposal Made.

The committee returned for its answer at 9 o'clock, and Mr. Hennessy issued the following statement:

This paper which you handed to me I cannot accept, as the question is not one for arbitration and you do not represent all of our employes. I will say to you, however, that provided the men go back to work at once I shall personally recommend that something be done, and feel fully satisfied that my recommendation will receive fair and favorable consideration from the company in not more than ten days from the day the men return to work.

The reply was reported to the meeting of the strikers at Mydosch's Hall, and their vociferous refusal was interspersed with cries of "Shoot Hennessy!" The men were in an ugly mood when they left the hall and violence was feared. They were somewhat mollified by the fact that the wages due on Friday, payment of which was held up on account of the fear of violence, were paid to about 800 men between 6 and 8 last night. The men went up in groups of twenty-five to their regular pay windows in the yard and received their wages, and it was understood that if conditions permitted the rest of the Standard's 5,000 strikers would be paid similarly tomorrow. At the paying off one of the Standard's hired guards, John Nolan of Jacksonville, Florida, fired his revolver into the air and was arrested by order of Sheriff Kinkead.

Mr. Moffit said after the failure of the attempt to arbitrate that he felt confident the dispute was on its way to an amicable solution. All day long he had been conferring with the leaders of the two sides. In the morning he had talked to Mr. Hennessy, who telephoned to the Standard Oil's headquarters at 26 Broadway, Manhattan, and then handed him a memorandum from S. B. Hunt, one of the officers of the company. This was a polite refusal of the offer of mediation.

"Our position," said Mr. Hunt, "is that order and peace in the community must first be restored, and when this is accomplished we are willing to take back all our former employes and freely to consider any reasonable demands made by them in any way that will permit of such consideration." It was added that the company had only the kindest feelings for its employes.

Mr. Moffit said he had been told by the strikers that on June 6 "a committee of six of the most intelligent of the men on strike" asked for an increase in wages and betterment of working conditions.

"Their petition," said Mr. Moffit, "was not only ignored, according to my information, but the six men were unceremoniously discharged for presenting such a petition."

This statement, if true, discredited the assertion made at the beginning of the strike by the officials of the company that, while the present trouble was fomented by outside agitators, with whom they would not deal, they would treat at any time with their own men who presented complaints.

Strikers' Demands Revised.

The revised demands of the strikers were agreed on after conferences between the strikers' committee, the two Federal mediators, John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe, Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, Mayor Pierre P. Garven, City Commissioner of Finance M. F. Cronin, and Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson. The two Federal Commissioners, in particular, were busy all day going back and forth between the strikers and the Standard Oil officials and endeavoring to bring the two sides closer together.

The strikers' committee, consisting of Chairman Jeremiah J. Baly, Secretary Anton Dworanski, John Bavan, Zygmund Lipinski, Albert J. Tselicny, and Alexander Trozdsleuski, met the mediators in the morning at Police Headquarters, and at first reiterated the original demands, which the strikers had presented to the Standard Oil Company—an immediate increase of 15 per cent. in wages, time and a half for overtime, the dismissal of Anthony Jozwicki, still foreman, and better treatment from the other foremen.

The mediators, particularly Mayor Garven, laid stress on the fact that Bayonne was losing every week that the strike was on not less than $87,000—the amount of the weekly payroll of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Companies, practically all of which is spent in Bayonne—and consequently that immediate resumption of work was the principal feature. The question of the removal of foremen, it was pointed out, could be made later to the superintendent, if necessary, as an ordinary shop complaint.

The strikers' committee agreed to the revised form of the demands, and the committee, accompanied by the Mayor and the two city Commissioners, took the new proposal to the meeting of the strikers in Mydosch's Hall in the afternoon for ratification. The new demands were read in Polish and English, and Commissioner Cronin made a speech which was translated into Polish by Paul Supinski, a Jersey City lawyer who has been representing the strikers. "I am convinced," Mr. Cronin said, "that you have grievances against the Standard Oil Company which should and must be corrected; but you can accomplish your object only in a lawful and orderly way. The Secretary of Labor is a laboring man, a former Pennsylvania miner, and these two mediators whom he has sent here are both laboring men. If you follow their advice you cannot help winning. Your cause will be reasonable and just, and the Standard Oil Company will agree to your demands. If it does not, you will have on your side the city, State, and Federal Governments."

Threatened Riot Averted.

When Mr. Baly put the question to a vote the modified demands were carried by a large majority. Mr. Baly took the demands to Mr. Hennessy at the works, and the meeting disbanded.

The adjournment was taken just in time to avert a threatened disturbance. At about 5 o'clock it was rumored the Standard Oil Company was going to pay off the strikers. The failure to pay them on Friday had increased the tension and done much to deepen the bitterness of the men toward the company. So late yesterday afternoon a crowd began to gather just beyond the police dead line in East Twenty-second Street, near the Tidewater Oil Company's plant, which was held at that time by only five policemen.

Inside the Tidewater plant were thirty-five detectives and a number of Deputy Sheriffs, and the latter poured out to aid the policemen when the crowd, halted at the deal line with the news that they were not yet to be paid, began to make angry and threatening remarks to the police.

A riot apparently was likely at almost any moment when the crowds that had gathered in Mydosch's Hall poured out with the news that they had agreed on milder demands, which the Standard, they thought, surely would accept. The crowd along the street, swallowing its disappointment, gradually dispersed.

Sheriff Kinkead, while frantically trying to get more uniformed police from neighboring towns, had to admit the practical failure of his deputies to make any impression on the mobs by ordering them away and ordering the company's guards to stay out of sight within the concrete stockades. The Sheriff found that the sight of armed guards along the wall enraged the crowds, which had seen those same guards fire on Wednesday and Thursday. The deputies, without uniforms, had no effect at all on the temper of the mobs.

The feelings of the crowds was intensified by the fact that all night long the guards in the Tidewater plant had been sniping at houses along East Twenty-second Street. The saloon and hotel of Mrs. Delia Boyle at 92 East Twenty-first Street was hit many times, and the lives of persons sleeping in it were endangered. A tenement at 6 Avenue F, inhabited by eighteen families, was hit many time, and the big electric light hanging in front of Mydosch's Hall was put out by a shot.

Sheriff Warns Officers.

Sheriff Kinkead went to the Tidewater plant and warned the officers that if any shot was fired except in defense of life—"and by that," he said, "I mean life, not property"—he would arrest officials of the company. So by evening all the armed men had disappeared from the fortifications, and there was outward quiet.

But still the supply of police on hand was far too small to handle any serious trouble. Sheriff Kinkead's appeals for policemen, whose uniforms would impress the foreigners who make up almost the entire body of strikers, caused North Bergen to send sixteen men. On the previous day five had come from Union Hill, five from West New York, besides eleven motor cycle Boulevard policemen, who are under county control. But Hoboken and Jersey City still refused to send any, the former city fearing a threatened dock strike and Jersey City's Commissioners being unable to agree whether it was either legal or desirable to send their police out of the city.

Captain Walter Usher and fifteen patrolmen from West Hoboken arrived at police headquarters in Bayonne at night, making a total of forty-two police from nearby cities, who have been added to the seventy-five policemen of the strike city.

The fifty rifles stored in Mydosch's Hall, which the police seized late Friday night, belonged to a Polish semi-military organization of which many of the strikers were members. The reason for the seizure was that detectives had trailed two men who went to New York yesterday afternoon and were alleged to have tried to find out where ammunition for the rifles could be purchased. Rumors were persistent that the strikers had more rifles, and not only rifles but ammunition, hidden away. It was said that $500 worth of cartridges were brought in on Friday night in suitcases, and that four men who had seen service in European armies were drilling some of the strikers. These rumors could not be confirmed.

Several breweries sent beer wagons into the war zone, the saloons having been closed two days before. Lieutenant Keegan, in charge of the dead line, held them up; and soon afterward the boulevard motor cycle police went all through the districts and sent away the brewery wagons they fonud.

A man and a yonug girl, who said they were students of the Ferrer School, the anarchist institution at 63 East 107th Street, Manhattan, but refused to give their names, were in the neighborhood of the dead line making incendiary talks to little groups of strikers. Sheriff Kinkead ordered them back to New York. When two photographers tried to take a picture of them he arrested the photographers and shut them up in the fire house of Engine Company 4. They were released two hours later.

Suspected Spy Rescued.

Max Leipziger, who said that he had just been discharged from the United States Marine Hospital in New York, asked many questions of strikers in East Twenty-second Street. Some of the men became suspicious and asked him where he lived. He told them he lived in Avenue C, near by, and they said they would take him home. When they got there it became evident that Leipziger was a stranger to the town, whereupon the crowd, which had increased to about 500, began to howl "Spy!" The Boulevard motorcycle police under Lieutenant Broadhurst, who had been in the first line of defense ever since their arrival, broke through the crowd and rescued Leipziger.

The strikers had planned to hold a great public funeral for John Steranczka, the first of the three men killed in the fighting. It had been intended to have a long procession of sympathizers march from his home at 99 Prospect Street to Cooper Hall, thence to St. John's Greek Church, which is in the war zone, and after ceremonies at both these places to go to the Central Railroad station and leave for the Moravian Cemetery at Port Richmond, S. I.

Sheriff Kinkead shut down on this and personally supervised the funeral. At 1:15 o'clock, nearly an hour before the strikers had expected the ceremonies to begin, a few of the friends of Steranczka's family went to the house, where services were held under the direction of the Rev. Father Thomas Szabo of St. John's Church. The body was taken directly to the Staten Island Ferry and conveyed to the New Richmond Cemetery. The white hearse was followed by ten carriages, thirty honorary pallbearers, and about fifty sympathizers on foot.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, taking advantage of the situation and the absence of the I. W. W. leaders, who had left town on the suggestion of Sheriff Kinkead, organized the Boiler Makers' Union with 282 members. They set to work to organize the other trades comprised in the Standard's plant.

G. W. Hadley of the manufacturing department of the Vacuum Oil Company said its plant in Bayonne had been closed on Thursday, not because of any demands from the employes, but because the Superintendent thought it inadvisable to have men going to and from the plant during the rioting. A similar statement was made by the officials of the Tidewater Oil Company.

FIELDER ANGRY AT COMPANY.

Standard Oil Official Tells Him It Wants No Outside Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 24.—Governor Fielder, angered at the refusal of the Standard Oil Company to submit Bayonne strike questions for arbitration to a committee of strikers, company's agent's, and one outsider, tonight served notice on the company in a telephone conversation with the Vice President, Alfred C. Bedford, that as far as he was concerned the company need look for no assistance from him either in the calling out of armed troops or by official influence.

Governor Fielder called Mr. Bedford by telephone after he was informed by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who tonight returned to Sea Girt from his inspection of the situation in Bayonne, that the company had declined flatly to consider the terms of settlement advanced by the strikers. The Governor urged Mr. Bedford at first to have the company reconsider its decision. He told Mr. Bedford that he thought the terms of the strikers were fair. Mr. Bedford's reply was a blunt assurance that the company was able to settle its labor difficulties and did not need, nor would it accept, mediation such as that proposed by the strikers.

It was then that Governor Fielder told Mr. Bedford that he positively would give the company no military aid or assistance of any kind so long as it maintained its present attitude. He said that no militia would be sent to Bayonne now unless the protection of lives and property necessitated it, and that the plea of its effect upon the mob could not influence him.

"We can settle our labor troubles ourselves," said Mr. Bedford. "We don't need assistance, nor do we want interference from the outside. If the workmen want to return to work let them do so voluntarily and without any strings as to concessions. We can handle our end of the situation ourselves. We met the Federal mediators and treated them courteously."

"If the Secretary of Labor should come to Bayonne from Washington personally, would you discuss mediation with him?" the Governor asked.

"No, we would not. We need no outside assistance."

The attitude of the company is surprising to Governor Fielder, because he has on his desk a stack of telegrams from the Standard and subsidiary concerns urging him to send troops and begging him to send military relief. He frankly told Mr. Bedford that the attitude of the company was a great disappointment to him, and that all of the good work done by the State looking toward a settlement of the dispute appeared to be wasted energy because of the company's position.

The Governor said the public realized the unreasonable peremptoriness of the demands of the strikers and had watched the rioting and attacks upon the company's property with sympathy for the company only. But the refusal to arbitrate would turn the tide of sentiment against the company, he predicted.

Governor Fielder announced that the Jersey Commissioners were holding a special meeting tonight to consider his request for uniformed aid for Sheriff Kinkead, and that he understood Hoboken had refused to send aid.

FALSE ALARM IN BROOKLYN.

Report Reached There That Oil Ships Were to be Dynamited.

Detectives and uniformed policemen were rushed to the Erie Basin early yesterday morning, when a report that an attempt was to be made to blow up three ships of the Standard Oil Company moored there reached Brooklyn Police Headquarters. The police watched the vessels until long after daybreak, but no one approached them either by land or water.

The information received by the police is believed to have come from Bayonne. It was to the effect that striking oil plant workers there, or some of their sympathizers, were on their way to Erie Basin in two power launches to dynamite the Standard Company's ships.

Detectives from the Poplar Street headquarters and uniformed men from the Hamilton Avenue Station boarded the vessels and kept watch for hours, but no launch entered the basin. Several police launches patrolled the waters outside. A guard remained on the oil boats throughout the day.

It was said at the basin last night that the Standard Company had decided to move its boats to an anchorage out in the bay.

STRIKE DELAYS SAILINGS.

Mallory Liner Huron Held Up—600 Longshoremen Join the I. W. W.

Six hundred longshoremen belonging to the 1,800 strikers who have quit work on the Mallory and Clyde Lines piers joined the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers Association yesterday, and the remainder of the strikers changed their headquarters from 131 Charlton Street to 335 Spring Street.

There were several slight scrimmages between the strikers and the men brought in by the steamship lines to work the cargoes on the piers, but there was nothing serious. Seven hundred strikebreakers are being housed and fed on Piers 98 and 37, North River, at the foot of Charlton Street, and trouble occurs only when some of them try to go out into West Street, where the pickets are stationed.

The strike delayed the sailing of the Mallory steamer Huron for Tampa, and she will not get away until this afternoon or tomorrow. The Clyde liner Apache for Jacksonville, and the Mallory steamer Medina for Galveston were delayed from three to six hours.

Jack Walsh, who is the leader of the strikers, said he was confident that the steamship companies would have to meet the men's demands for higher pay.

THE DUNSYRE IS AMERICAN.

Bark Seized by Germans Owned in San Francisco and Registered.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bark Dunsyre, reported in Berlin dispatches as seized by a German warship and taken into Swinemunde, while sailing from New York to Stockholm, is shown by records of the Department of Commerce, to have been owned by an American firm, Eschen & Miner, of San Francisco, more than five years.

The new ship registry law gave her an opportunity to come under the American flag and the Dunsyre was provisionally registered at Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 25, 1914.

BLISS PLANT POSTS GUARDS ON BRIDGE

Armed Men to Prevent Casting of Bombs from Manhattan Span Into the Works.

WOODS SENDS POLICE ALSO

Agency Detectives Inside Buildings Where Torpedoes and Allies' Munitions Are Made.

Two armed guards from the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of torpedoes for the United States Government and lately engaged in filling large orders of shrapnel shells and other munitions for the Allies, have been placed at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. In addition, Police Commissioner Woods has ordered extra policemen in uniform and plain clothes to patrol the bridge and to look out for any suspicious looking persons who might try to blow up the plant. Some buildings of the plant are directly underneath the bridge and other buildings rise close to the structure.

The fact came to public notice first yesterday when Bridge Commissioner Kracke announced he had granted permission to the Bliss company to station guards on the north promenade, which passes over those of the Bliss buildings which are situated at Adams and Plymouth Streets. Coincident with the announcement, Commissioner Kracke telephoned to Commissioner Woods a request for the police patrol.

Further to guard the Bliss plant Burns Detective Agency guards have been stationed throughout the entire works. These agency men work in eight-hour shifts, night and day, as do the company's guards on the bridge.

Appeal for Bridge Guards.

The company sent this letter to Commissioner Kracke:

Hon. F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Bridges, New York.

Dear Sir: In connection with the proper protection of our property at the foot of Adams and Plymouth Streets, we feel that it is necessary to station two guards at the north promenade of the Manhattan Bridge, which promenade is within a few feet of our buildings on the corner of Adams and Plymouth Streets.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. J. T. Galligan, is in charge of the guards we are employing for the above purpose, and he will go into the matter fully with you should you desire any further information on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,
E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
H. C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When the Bridge Commissioner received the letter he got into communication immediately with Mr. Seaman, and learned of the efforts made by the company to protect its plant. Mr. Seaman would not admit that the company had received any threatening letters recently. It was known that missives threatening destruction to the plant had been received some weeks ago.

At the Brooklyn end of the bridge there is construction work under way. The north promenade would be closed for some time, Commissioner Kracke said.

The request of the officials of the Bliss plant to have armed guards stationed on the Manhattan Bridge follows closely upon the reports of a strike agitation in the ammunition works where Whitehead torpedoes are being manufactured in great quantities for the Allies. On Friday the company granted its machinists an eight-hour day, but, according to E. J. Deering, business agent of the International Machinists' Association, this concession will not prevent a strike unless it is coupled with an increase of the minimum wage from 18½ cents to 41 cents an hour.

"In the Bliss plant," Deering said yesterday, "there are about 2,000 employes. Between 60 and 65 per cent. of these are union men. They have been organizing secretly and are now about to demand the pay that is coming to them. There are no German interests behind this agitation, but you can't blame the men for making their demands when they know business is booming and their labor is needed."

Makes Wage Comparison.

Deering asserted that in contrast with the minimum wage of 18½ cents which machinists receive in the Bliss plant, helpers in other factories were receiving as much as 37½ cents. He also said that the Bliss Company officials induced their employes to accept low wages by the promise of a premium after three or four months. These premiums, he said, would rarely be paid because the machinists would be discharged before they were due.

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the E. W. Bliss Company, emphatically denied that the machinists employed in the munition works were dissatisfied with the present wages.

"I don't know how Mr. Deering gets his information, or upon what facts he bases his contention that there was, or is, or will be, a strike in the Bliss plant," he said. "Our concession of an eight-hour day was purely voluntary. Part of the machinists had already been working on an eight-hour day basis, and the company decided to extend the rule to those who were working nine hours.

"I know nothing about the demand for more money. No such demand has been made upon the company by the employes. They seem satisfied with the present rate of wages, and until there is some evidence to the contrary we do not intend to take any action. Certainly we cannot be held responsible for what Mr. Deering says or for what he does. We are concerned only with our employes in the factories."

WILSON TO SEE MACHINISTS.

President Will Discuss Wage Question with Employes of Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Employes at the local navy yard were somewhat disturbed this morning when they learned that President Wilson had returned to his Summer home without acting on their appeal from the rule of Secretary Daniels of the Navy reducing their pay from July 1. A petition for a meeting to consider what course to pursue was circulated, and President McAllister of the Columbia Lodge of the International Association of Machinists called a meeting for Monday.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, has written to Nelson P. Aliafas, President of District 44, of the Machinists' Union, explaining that pressure of business had prevented the President from considering the matter, but that upon his return to Washington he would be glad to receive a committee of the workmen. The letter said:

As you probably realize, during the past week the President has been so absorbed in matters of very grave importance to the country that it has been impossible for him to give to the matter outlined in the two communications which you left with me recently the attention which it deserves.

Upon his return to the city, however, and before a conclusion is reached, he would like to meet a committee of three or four of the employes of the yard and go over this matter personally with them. I shall be glad to let you know as soon as it is possible to fix an hour for a definite appointment.

Mr. Aliafas said that in spite of Mr. Tumulty's letter, the call for the meeting on Monday would stand. He said that if wages could be increased on Jan. 1, they could be increased now, and no statutory amendment was needed.

Leonard's

Unprecedented Dress Sale

Linens, Voiles, Crepes, Pongees, Lingeres, $9.50

Nets, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines & Fine Linens, $12.75

Values due to large stock of raw material on hand. Every dress made on premises within last few weeks.

24 WEST 39TH ST. Near Fifth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street (Four Entrances) Thirty-fifth Street

Summer Visitors to New York

may obtain in B. Altman & Co.'s Store practically everything that is required for the Summer outfitting of Men, Women, Misses and the younger element.

Fashion's most advanced ideas here find their earliest representation, whether emanating from the foreign style centers or from the resourcefulness of America's own producers. Sports Garments are a special feature; and there are also innumerable articles appropriate either for personal use or for souvenir purposes.

The Store is spacious, well ventilated and fitted with every device conducive to efficient service. Visitors will, upon request, be furnished with special salespersons who will accompany them to the various departments and (if required) assist in the selection of purchases; or, if unable to visit the Store in person, representatives will call upon them at their hotels with samples of merchandise.

¶ The MAIL ORDER SERVICE is always at the disposal of patrons residing out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, are forwarded free of charge to any part of the United States.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance of 475 Pairs

Women's Pumps and Sport Oxfords

An accumulation of this season's best styles



White Canvas Sport Oxfords, tan trimmings, felt soles; also hand-made Pumps, patent leather quarters; White Calfskin vamps, or all patent leather, gun metal and tan calfskin. Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00 — 3.75

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Before Inventory-Final Reductions

275 Women's High Class Summer Dresses

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine, also White and Novelty Crepe, Plain and Embroidered Nets, Laces, Allover Embroidery and Voile.

Regular values 20.00, 29.75 and 35.00

10.00 and 15.00

500 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Attractive models of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, Linen, Crepe and other sheer materials, smartly trimmed. Regular values 9.75 to 20.00

5.00 6.90 8.75

Women's Tailored Serge Suits—To Close Out

165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 values — 15.00

95 Women's White Chinchilla Coats

Superior quality White Chinchilla, Silk Braid Bound Tailored model, with belt. Regular 20.00 values — 10.00

Women's Silk Hosiery

2,000 Pairs Hose, reinforced sole, heel and garter top, in Black, White and colors — 39c

500 Pairs Women's Novelty Silk Hose, with embroidered Clox, in various combinations — 85c

Women's Summer Kimonos

Cotton Crepe Kimonos, hand embroidered or accordion pleated. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

Imported Japanese Kimonos, cotton crepe, hand embroidered. Regular 2.50 Values — 1.50

Important Clearance Sale at Very Special Prices

"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Underwear

"Kayser's" Embroidered Venetian Silk Vests, Reduced to... 1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Bloomers, Reduced to... 1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Union Suits, Reduced to... 2.50

Glove Silk Vests, Pink and White, Reduced to... .95
Glove Silk Bloomers, Pink and White, Reduced to... 1.25
Glove Silk Union Suits, Pink and White, Reduced to... 1.95

PLAN 8-HOUR FIGHT FOR 500,000 MEN

After Remington Settlement, Leaders Work Out Details for New England Campaign.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE OVER

Improved Conditions in Arms Plants to Furnish Base for General War by Metal Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 24.—Following their acceptance today of terms guaranteeing the eight-hour day to the workers in the Remington Arms plants, leaders of the union workers in the metal manufacturing industry held a conference in the Atlantic Hotel here at which the details were worked out for a fight in all New England cities for the shorter workday.

As a piece of strategy, Vice President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who presided at the meeting, will war on the munition plants at first, and depend on superior working conditions in those factories to force other plants to make the same terms for their workers.

It is estimated that the success of the move would mean a shorter day for at least 500,000 workers. Only a few New England plants now have eight-hour schedules. Many have ten. Keppler says the average is slightly over nine hours.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company's plant at New Haven, employing 14,000 persons, is said to be slated as the next point of attack. Labor leaders believe that the Winchester firm will make the eight-hour concession rather than face a costly industrial war when munition contracts are pouring in.'

Keppler Outlines His Plans.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Keppler this afternoon outlined his plans, which yesterday received the official sanction of President Samuel Gompers and other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, including heads of all the unions to be affected.

"The present Bridgeport fight was more or less of a premature explosion," said Keppler. "Early last Spring, when it became evident that for several years to come American mechanics would be called on to work for almost the whole world, labor officials decided that the immense profits to come to this country should be shared with the workers by the contractors. We didn't intend to force the issue until early Fall. But when the millwright question arose here and the machinists were involved, we decided to settle the whole thing at once, rather than subject Bridgeport to two industrial difficulties. The outcome has justified our course.

"I shall be busy here for a week adjusting the details of our settlement with the Remington people. Then we shall start the fight in New England. I hope that we shall get the eight-hour day without any serious industrial troubles. I have sincere hopes that this will be the case. But labor deserves something in consideration of what the contractors are getting, and labor will get that something.

"When we clean up New England we will extend the fight to the other sections of the East where big foreign contracts are being handled. When that work is done, other parts of the country will be involved. For instance, we have had organizers at work in San Francisco for months on the same proposition. It is my ambition to make this fight result in an eight hour day generally for American mechanics."

Will Resume Work Tomorrow.

After the labor leaders today officially accepted the proposals of the Remington munition companies for a settlement of the strike of the past ten days, all the union workmen were ordered to report for duty Monday.

By the terms of the settlement the unions withdraw their demand for a recognition of millwrights as metal workers by the Remington companies and agree to let the millwrights go back to work pending a settlement of the dispute by the labor men themselves.

To all workers in the Remington shops is granted a permanent eight-hour day, with a half-day holiday on Saturday.

Following is the agreement as announced by Mr. Keppler tonight:

Working Hours—Beginning Aug. 1 regular weekly working hours for the day and night forces will be forty-eight hours. Any time in excess of the regular schedule will be termed overtime.

Day Term—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 7 A. M. until 12 noon; 1 P. M. until 4:30 P. M. Saturdays, 7 A. M. until 12:30 P. M.

Night Term—Monday to Thursday, inclusive, 6:30 P. M. until 11:30 P. M.; 12:30 A. M. until 5 A. M. Friday, (Saturday morning,) 12:30 A. M. until 5:30 A. M.

This schedule yields 9½ hours for each of the first four working nights of the week or 38 hours and 10 hours on Friday night, making 48 hours a week.

This means at least the same wage compensation that was in vogue for 10 hours a day prior to the present controversy for fewer hours, with the reinstatement of all employes who are involved in the strike.

"There remain some of the smaller sub-contractors for the Remington firms to be dealt with," said Keppler tonight, "but their cases will be taken up separately. The Remington firms have done very wisely in making this settlement; they will gain as well as the workers, for the best machinists in the country will come to Bridgeport."

Ironworkers Vote to Go Back.

General good feeling obtains in labor circles today. Early this morning J. A. Johnson, International Vice President of the ironworkers, who have been on strike for almost two weeks, called a meeting of his men, at which it was voted to go back to work Monday on the construction of the new Remington arms plant, which has been seriously handicapped by their absence.

The machinists' strike resulted not only in better hours for the union men, but for all of the 15,000 workers in the Remington plants, including 5,000 girls, members of no organization, who will receive what is equivalent to a 50 per cent. increase in wages. These girls load bullets into cartridges.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday had a conference with Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York for the federation; Michael J. Cearney, business agent of District 1 of the Machinists' Union, and other officials of metal workers' unions, at which was discussed plans for the national fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. Mr. Gompers repeated what he told the labor leaders in Bridgeport on Friday that he considered the eight-hour demands reasonable and that the federation would give every possible assistance in the fight, and then left for Washington.

A strike of metal workers in New York City for an eight-hour day would not mean a big industrial war. In the first place, there are a proportionate small number of plants in this city making munitions of war, and, in the second place, the working hours for mechanics are generally fewer in New York than in the smaller industrial centres, where most of the war munitions for the Allies are being made.

Labor leaders say that the big eight-hour fight is several weeks away.

ARRESTED AFTER THREATS.

German Said to Have Menaced Plants of Munitions Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The espionage maintained over a man employed by a downtown catering firm, who is believed to be the author of threats to dynamite the plants of the American Steel and Wire Company, the Peerless Motor Car Company, and the White Sewing Machine Company, ended this afternoon when he was taken to Police Headquarters by Detective Shibley. Police and Federal authorities refuse to discuss any developments in the case beyond saying they are searching for the companion of the man held.

The suspect is a native of Germany, about 25 years old, and has lived in Cleveland for a year. Last Monday the night engineer in the building where he is employed overheard him make threats against the firms, each of whom is manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies, and promptly reported to Federal authorities.

Charles Dewoody, special agent here for the Department of Justice, communicated with Washington and was directed to turn his information over to the local police.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW WORD.

Pacifists, If Not All Poltroons, Teach Poltroonism.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Denounciation of the men behind the so-called Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League, members of which, he said, preached a doctrine of cowardice and "emasculated morality," and were unfit citizens and a discredit and a disgrace to the nation and to the educational institutions they represent," was the feature of an address by Colonel Roosevelt today at the Presidio to the men attending the War Department student instruction camp and soldiers and officers stationed at the post.

"I find on this letter," said Colonel Roosevelt, waving the league's protest against student camps, "the signatures of eight men, presumably Americans, and one Chinaman, and this is right and proper, for it is an appropriate thing for the eight who are trying to Chinafy the United States to associate themselves with a Chinaman in this effort.

"It is merely another of these peace-at-any-price efforts—efforts that prove that, if the pacifists are not all poltroons, they teach 'poltroonism,' and if they had their own way would breed a nation of poltroons.

"The motto of this Collegiate League is: 'Above All Nations is Humanity.' These eight Americans who ought to be Chinamen do not take into consideration the fact that an anti-military nation that is powerless to help itslef is powerless to further the cause of humanity."

FELL DOWN WENDEL STAIRS.

Servant, Hurt In "Mystery House," May Die—Policeman Barred.

Loungers in the Union League Club windows were startled last night when they saw an ambulance draw up in front of the old Wendel home, called the "mystery house," opposite the club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the surgeon step briskly through the door that is said to have admitted not one stranger since the house was built in 1856. An emissary from the club learned that the ambulance had been summoned by the housekeeper when Margare. Moriarity, 22 years old, one of the Wendel servants, had fallen downstairs and was unconscious with probable concussion of the brain. She was taken to Bellevue in a dangerous condition.

The housekeeper had to run into the street for a policeman after the accident, because the three sisters of the late John Gottlieb Wendel will not have a telephone in the house. They are said to be worth between $60,000,000 and $80,000,000. The sisters, Mary E., Ella E., and Georgiana, are at their Summer home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and the Fifth Avenue house is in charge of servants. When Patrolman Hunter entered the basement and started upstairs he was waved back sternly by the housekeeper. It is said no person not a member of the family or a servant has ever seen the interior of the house.

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Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

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Gustav Stickley
Received To-Day Five More Carloads of
CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE
Which He Has Marked ONE-QUARTER to ONE-HALF Below His Regular Prices During the
Reorganization Sale
Full Sets and Odd Pieces
9-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, $325
Priced heretofore at $475.
Odd pieces: Tables (all sizes), China Cabinets, Chairs, Sideboards, Beds (single and double).
Now is the time to pick up odd pieces or to furnish a house, as all the prices are decidedly inviting.
THE CRAFTSMAN
39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Ave.

SOMERVILLE GHOST HAS STRONG LUNGS

Wierd Cries at Night Keep Whole Jersey Town Awake and Worried.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 24.—Some sort of creature that prowls at night and is capable of emitting hideous shrieks has startled the inhabitants of this place for nearly a week. Many have been deprived of their nightly rest, and the aid of the police has been sought to stop the ghastly yells. At first it was thought the cries emanated from a screech owl or some other bird, but this suspicion was removed when a figure resembling a human being was seen flitting about the vicinity of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yard. The yard borders part of a cemetery tract and is a rather lonesome spot at night, with its big smoke-begrimed roundhouse, long lines of freight cars, and growth of bushes and trees along its boundary lines.

Thomas Hagan, night watchman at the roundhouse, was one of the first persons to hear the cries. They startled him so that his blood seemed to turn cold. He told several of the railroad employes about the sounds, describing them as more penetrating than the shrieks of locomotives.

The others at first laughed at Hagan's story. They told him he must have suffered a nightmare and dreamed that the safety valve of a locomotive in the roundhouse was blowing off steam with some sort of uncanny sound, as the valves sometimes do. Hagan insisted that the sounds did not come from any mechanical source.

"It's from a ghost," said he, "and I'm going to keep a lookout for it."

The next night the ghostly figure was seen. Hagan stuck to his story about the cries, but it was not until other residents of Somerville began to hear the same strange sounds that his story was taken seriously.

"We can't sleep because of the hideous sounds," was the complaint.

Rumors that a ghost was lurking in the vicinity of the Central yard spread throughout the borough, and residents began to sit up late at night, with their houses illuminated, listening for the sounds and trying to determine whence they came. When the cries sounded forth from the vicinity of the graveyard they sent shivers of fear through many households, particularly the women folks and children.

The climax came last night when Hagan and three car cleaners resigned their jobs through fear. They said they could not stand the strain any longer. They knew there was a ghost lurking about the railroad yard. They had seen it.

When it became noised that a ghost had actually been seen more than 500 residents gathered near the Central passenger station last night waiting to hear the cries and catch a glimpse of the ghostly figure. They waited until long after midnight, but the ghost did not appear nor did the sounds startle them as usual—until after they had departed.

"A foxy creature," was the verdict of the inhabitants.

Chief of Police Bellis, with a squad of officers and seven Central railroad detectives assigned to special duty, spent the entire night watching for the ghost, but so far as reported they failed to see it. They did hear some strange sounds, but could not locate them.

All inhabitants have been forbidden to pass the railroad tracks where there is much underbrush. Few care to take the route at night since the ghost sounds started for fear of meeting with some sort of appartion.

Fall Kills Elevator Operator.

Thomas McGowan, 21 years old, of 85 Warren Street, Brooklyn, employed by George R. Read & Co. of 30 Nassau Street, real estate agents, as an elevator operator at 39 Cortlandt Street, plunged from the fourth floor of the building to the basement through the elevator shaft yesterday afternoon. He died a few minutes after his removal to the Hudson Street Hospital. Attention was called to the accident by the sound of the body striking the bottom of the shaft.

S. S. GREEN DIED INSOLVENT.

Prominent Connecticut Banker Found to Have Large Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., July 24.—Seymour S. Green, who at the time of his death last May was President of the First National Bank, Secretary-Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company, and confidential representative in this section of the New Haven Railroad's financial department, instead of being worth upward of half a million dollars was bankrupt. It has been found that he used his position as Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company to borrow money from banks in New York and Connecticut to carry on private speculations. These notes amount to $133,000, and before a referee in bankruptcy the hat company is endeavoring to disown them.

The hat company filed a petition in bankruptcy some weeks ago, the schedule showing liabilities of $184,000 and assets of $94,000, but its attorneys maintain it would be solvent were the $133,000 notes wiped out. A partial list of these notes which the hat company disowns are: First National Bank, Bridgeport, $10,000; Bridgeport Trust Company, $5,000; Greenwich Trust Company, $10,000; New York State National Bank, Albany, $10,000; Mount Vernon Trust Company, $5,000; People's Trust Company, New Haven, $5,000; Yale National Bank, New Haven, $5,000; Milford Trust Company, $2,500; a Wallingford and a Hartford bank, $5,000 each, and also a Danielson bank, with amount not stated.

Mr. Green also borrowed much money on personal notes. A New York banker is short $25,000, and there are others. Against all these various claims Mr. Green left real estate valued at about $30,000. The Probate Court on representation that the estate was insolvent has appointed Samuel A. Herman and Walter S. Holcomb Commissioners, and they will hold their first meeting next Thursday.

Saks & Co. Employes' Outing.

More than half of the employes of Saks & Co. attended the outing at Van Cortlandt Park given by the Saks & Co. Managers' Association yesterday afternoon. There was a baseball game between married men and single men and various other games for prizes.

Store hours, 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Tomorrow, an Important Economy Event—

A Clearance of Women's Coats & Skirts

Mainly but one, two or three of a kind; broken assortments, but splendid variety as to styles, fabrics and colorings. **Values providing very pronounced economies.**

18 Coats of Pongee and Tussah Silk, **formerly from $25.00 to $45.00** — **$15.00**

40 Coats of Gabardine, Serge, Wool Poplin, or Yama Cloth that **formerly sold from $25.00 to $39.50** — **$12.50**

60 Coats of "Pongee" or "Tussah" or Palm Beach Cloth, **formerly sold from $17.50 to $25.00** — **$7.50**

35 Mohair Dusters, **formerly sold from $5.00 to $7.50** — **$3.95**

Women's Wash Skirts in a variety of styles, in ratine, linen, herring-bone gabardine or Palm Beach cloth, **formerly $3.95 to $5.95** — **$2.00**

Women's Tub Skirts in many styles, fancy ratines, cordeline, pique or repp, **formerly sold at $2.50 and $3.50** — **$1.50**

Tomorrow, very Special Offerings of

Women's Bathing Dresses

Women's one-piece mohair Bathing Dresses, very special at — **$2.50**

Satin Smock Bathing Dresses at $5.00

Satin of splendid quality; large collar and cuffs of white satin; smocked front; black, all sizes.

Taffeta Bathing Dresses at $6.95

Fancy blouse models in fine taffeta; white satin collar; scalloped skirt and peplum, piped with white taffeta.

Women's Combination Swimming Tights at 45c, 95c and $1.50

150 Women's Silk Bathing Dresses reduced to $3.95

Satin, silk, poplin or taffeta. The smart models of the season. Three or four of a model; all sizes, but not in every model. Remarkable value. **Fourth Floor.**

An End-of-the-Month Clearance of

Women's Summer Blouses

very remarkable values at

$1.00, $1.35, $1.50 and $2.00

Fine organdie or voile; newest models in extensive assortment; attractively trimmed with Val. or Venise lace or batiste embroidery.

Tomorrow, an Early Showing of

The Newest Fall Blouses

The models, executed in the most favored fabric, are notable for their daintiness and *chic*.

12 Models at $5.00 and $5.95

Blouses of heavy crepe de chine; long sleeves; the newest collars; in white only.

Women's Sweater Coats

very attractively priced

Sweater Coats of fibre silk in blazer stripes; half-belt; self covered buttons; patch pockets. — **$5.95**

Sweater Coats of light-weight Shetland wool; solid colors with white, and white trimmed in color; half-belt, patch pockets, roll collar. — **$3.95**

Dainty New Undermuslins

special at $1 and $1.50

Night Gowns, Princess Slips, Petticoats, Envelope Chemise, Combinations, Bodices

Some are elaborately trimmed with laces, others embroidery-trimmed, or in combinations of lace and embroidery.

Women's Auto Coats at $9.75

reduced from $15.00 and $20.00

Silk Shantung, checked Surahs, Rajah silks, glorias, Panama cloth, with satin collar and cuffs. All this season's models. **Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.**

Wavy Hair Switches at $1.95

In the various shades to match practically any hair in 22- and 24-inch lengths. Gray Switches are 22-inch. Beautifully made, readily convertible into the newest coiffures.

Clearance of Our Entire Stock of

Women's Summer Footwear

at greatly reduced prices

Pumps, Oxfords and High Shoes

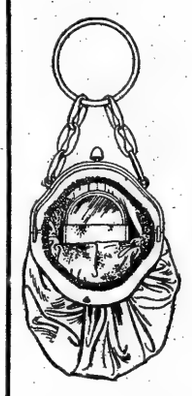
for street, dress, sport or tennis. All the leathers in the best styles. One color or combinations of two colors; all-black, or with piping and trimming of contrasting color.

$7.00 to $10.00 Shoes, reduced to **$5.85**

$6.50 Shoes, reduced to **$4.85**

$6.00 Shoes, reduced to **$3.95**

$5.00 Shoes, reduced to **$2.95**



The Newest Bracelet Bag

special at $4.95

Frame, wrist circlet and Martha Washington links of simulated tortoise shell, amber, Ivortus, or Ivortus with jet inlay. Full pleated pouch of fine quality—black, white or navy silk moire. Also striped in various color combinations. Heavy ribbed flowered silk lining, shirred around edges; vanity mirror, small purse and pocket. As a thing of beauty and a novelty this bag is the blue ribbon creation of the season. **Main Floor.**

Porch and House Dresses

in extra sizes; 44 to 50 bust

at $1.50, $1.95, $2.15 and $2.95

Low neck; long or short sleeves; in a variety of striped voiles, percales, checked ginghams, French linens, and solid color crepes.

Women's Negligees at $1.50 and $2.25

Empire model, lace- and ribbon-trimmed. Made very loose with deep, shawl collar and cuffs. A two-piece model of white, or flowered, or dotted Swiss, cross-bar or white lawn. Sizes 36 to 44.

Tomorrow, a Special Offering of

Women's Silk Petticoats, $1.98

A fine quality of silk, effectively lace-trimmed. White only.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats at $2.98

Deep pleated flounce, prettily lace-trimmed; white only.

High-Luster Ribbons

at specially Low Prices

Moire faille silk Ribbon, 5¼ inches wide in a full range of colors, black and white; **regularly 29c** — (yd.) **18c**

Satin Ribbon 7 inches wide in a full color range, black and white. **Our regular stock price 39c** — (yd.) **27c**

Fine Dresden Ribbons 7½ inches wide, light grounds with colored satin edges; **regularly 45c** — (yd.) **27c**

Tomorrow, an Important Clearance of

Women's Summer Dresses

Including the broken assortments of many recent and very advantageous special purchases of fresh, new gowns, suitable for immediate wear

at reductions of about one-half

115 Voile, Linen and Lingerie Dresses, *were $7.50*—**now 3.95**

100 French Linen, Voile and Combination Dresses, *were $10.00*—**now $5.95**

150 Imported Linen, fancy voile and hand-embroidered gabardine Dresses, reduced from $12.50 — now — **$6.95**

40 Imported Rodier crepes, lace and net Dresses; reduced from $25.00 and $29.50 — now — **$12.75**

26 Afternoon and Semi-Evening Dresses of lace and net; reduced from $29.50 and $35.00—now — **$18.50**

3,000 Pairs Women's Silk Hosiery

black, white, 10 colors, full-fashioned; silk lisle tops, reinforced sole, heel and toe, on sale tomorrow at **69c.**

***A Special group of Newest Fall Model Dresses** in Princess and Redingote styles; taffeta, charmeuse, serge-and-satin or serge-and-taffeta combinations.*

specially priced at $20 and $25

Clearance of Suits, Coats and Dresses for Misses and Girls

The newly marked prices represent reductions which have been made practically regardless of cost.

16 Misses' Suits—*were $15.00*—**now $5.00**
40 " " — " *$29.50*— " **$10.00**
41 " " — " *$35.00*— " **$15.00**

38 Misses' Coats—*were $12.50* —**now $5.00**
33 " " — " *$18 to $25* — " **$9.00**
27 " " — " *$25 to $29.50*— " **$11.00**

138 Misses' Dresses—*were $8 to $10* —**now $5.00**
114 " " — " *$12 to $14.50* — " **$7.50**
103 " " — " *$16.50 to $25*— " **$9.50**

126 Girls' Washable Dresses—now 85c
Reduced from $1.50 and $2.00.

196 Girls' Washable Dresses—now $1.55
Former prices $3.00 to $4.50.

102 Girls' Washable Dresses—now $2.50
Former prices $5.00 to $6.50.

500 Misses' Washable Skirts at $1.95

Tailored button-front models; fine quality gabardine, cordeline or khaki cloth. Tailored, detachable self belt; pockets. Waistbands to 29-inch.

400 Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouses

specially priced at 75c

Excellent quality twill or khaki cloth, in regulation, button-front or laced models. Sizes 8 to 20.

A Clearance of Children's Wear

Broken assortments of pretty and daintily made Dresses, Guimpes, Rompers and Undermuslins.

50c Garments are reduced to **35c**
75c and 85c " " " " **50c**
$1.00 and $1.25 " " " " **65c**
$1.50 and $2.00 " " " " **$1.00**

CHILDREN'S GOWNS of flowered crepe; low neck, short sleeves, edged with lace; sizes 4 to 14. — **50c**

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of crepe or cambric, knicker or straight leg, trimmed with embroidery. — **39c**

JAPANESE EMBROIDERED KIMONOS in rose, Copenhagen or pink, embroidered in white. — **$1.50**

Thoroughly Dependable Luggage

all specially priced

MENDEL WARDROBE TRUNKS, all fibre with metal edge; double trolley, regulation size. **Our regular stock price $50.00.** — **$42.50**

FIBRE DRESS TRUNKS with two trays, swinging style top, full-riveted, spring lock and drawbolt; sizes 36- to 40-inch. — **$10.95**

STEAMER TRUNKS or week-end Trunks to match the above Dress Trunks. — **$9.95**

English Cowhide Bags at $7.50

Heavy sewed-on corners; claw fasteners; all sizes.
Basement Floor.

GROUT IS GUILTY; JURY OUT 52 HOURS

Union Bank President and ex-Controller Convicted of Perjury After Long Trial.

FACES 10 YEARS IN PRISON

Counsel Will Ask to Have Verdict Thrown Out When Client Is Up for Sentence.

CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED

Jury Which Broke All Records for Long Deliberations, Shows Sympathy for the Defendant.

Edward M. Grout, first Borough President of Brooklyn and twice Controller of New York City, was convicted of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis in the Kings County Court House last night. The jury had deliberated for more than fifty-two hours and reported the verdict at 10:40 o'clock. The members of the jury recommended that clemency be shown the defendant.

The trial of ex-Controller Grout on the charge that he had committed perjury in filing a false statement with the Banking Department with reference to the financial condition of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was President, was begun on May 24. The maximum penalty which may be imposed on him is ten years' imprisonment.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel to the ex-Controller, announced last night that on Thursday, when the defendant was arraigned for sentence, he would move to have the verdict set aside as against the weight of the evidence.

Relieved by End of the Strain.

When, at 10:40 o'clock last night the Court Clerk informed Judge Lewis and Lawyer Baldwin that the jury had arrived at a verdict, an expression of relief came over Mr. Grout's face.

The Court Clerk, Thomas P. Crowne, turned to the foreman of the jury, Theodore Cramer, and asked him to announce the verdict. In a voice which trembled the foreman replied:

"We find the defendant guilty of perjury as charged in the indictment."

Mr. Grout flushed and then grew pale. He turned with an appealing glance to his lawyer. But it took Mr. Baldwin several minutes to recover from the shock of the verdict. When he did rise to his feet it was merely to ask that the jury be polled. The jury was polled and it was found that they were unanimous in their decision that Mr. Grout had committed perjury. Mr. Grout was allowed an hour's grace for consultation with his counsel before he was removed to Raymond Street Jail.

After the jury was discharged it was learned that the members had stood eleven to one for conviction when the Judge, at the request of James M. Murphy, Juror No. 11, reread part of his charge.

While Mr. Grout was consulting his counsel a large crowd gathered around the building to see the banker start for prison. They missed this spectacle, however, as Mr. Grout was taken to the Chief Clerk's office and departed for the prison from a part of the building which the crowd had left unwatched.

Mrs. Little sister, Mrs. Grout, wife of the defendant, supported by her son, Jonathan Grout, and accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Paul Grout, left the building.

Grout Expected Acquittal.

With no prospect of a verdict up to night fall, the defendant, who had confidently expected an acquittal after the jury started to deliberate, did not appear so optimistic as to the outcome. In fact, the Grout forces, it was understood then, had abandoned all hope of a verdict, and looked for a disagreement.

This impression prevailed in the court house after the jurors filed into the court room shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning to have certain parts of testimony and the charge of Judge Lewis reread to them. The strain of the long deliberation, it was seen then, was telling on the jurors, and they looked weary.

Although all sorts of rumors prevailed during the day as to how the jury stood on a verdict, only one report was considered accurate. From the request of James M. Murphy, who is Juror No. 11, it was believed that the vote was 11 to 1 for conviction. Mr. Murphy asked Judge Lewis to repeat his charge as to the rights of a juror to follow his own judgment on any or all of the testimony and not be swayed by the opinion of the other jurors.

Judge Lewis directed the stenographer to reread the part of the court's charge bearing on the request of the juror. The charge instructed the jurors that it was their duty not to concur in a verdict unless they were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The charge also stated in effect that while the jurors were to follow their own judgment it was the duty of each juror to give consideration to the views of the other jurors, discuss the case carefully with them, and not disregard their opinions.

At this point John T. Meehan, Juror No. 9, arose and said:

"Your Honor, that is not the interpretation given to the charge by the juror who made the request to have it reread."

That part of the Judge's charge was read again and Juror Murphy appeared satisfied.

While the jury was in the courtroom they had reread to them the testimony of Mr. Grout under direct and cross-examination concerning the E. R. Thomas item mentioned in the bank report. In summing up District Attorney Cropsey emphasized the point that $125,000, which the bank would eventually receive from Thomas, had been charged to the profit side of the profit and loss account in the bank on April 14, 1908, on the same day when the defendant complied with an order from the State Banking Department to charge off $118,915, although no cash had been received at that time on which to base the credit of the larger amount.

When no word came from the jury-room at 7 o'clock last night Chief Clerk of the County Court John T. Rafferty sent out for supper for them. Mr. Grout, who had been waiting all day in Mr. Rafferty's office in the custody of Court Officer William H. Ten Eyck or a verdict, was permitted to leave the Court House for supper. Accompanying him was his counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin, and Officer Ten Eyck.

History of the Grout Case.

Edward M. Grout was the fifth banker in Brooklyn to be brought to trial as a result of the Union Bank investigation. The indictment on which he was tried was found on Dec. 29, 1913. It was the second true bill against him, the first having charged him with a misdemeanor in that he filed a false report of the financial condition of the bank with the State Banking Department. According to District Attorney Cropsey, this idictment was "emasculated" by the ruling of former Justice Marean. The indictment charging perjury for swearing to false reports of the condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910, before Judge Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, followed.

One allegation in the indictment said Mr. Grout in the report complained of credited the bank with resources amounting to $7,165,201, when the resources in fact amounted to only $4,924,555. Another allegation was that the report attested by Mr. Grout showed that the bank had loans and discounts, which were a part of its resources, amounting to $4,554,163, when in reality these items totaled only $2,955,486. The report also set forth that the real estate owned by the bank and carried as its resources was valued at $347,187, when it was worth not more than $430,187.

Once Gaynor's Partner.

Mr. Grout was born in New York City in 1861. He received his early education in the public schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn and then went to Colgate University, from which he was graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. D. On leaving college, he studied law with General Stewart L. Woodford, formerly Minister to Spain, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. After being with General Woodford's firm for seven years he entered partnership with the late Mayor Gaynor under the firm name of Gaynor, Grout & DeFere. Soon afterward he went into politics, and in 1893 he was Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, for which office he was defeated.

After that he was prominently identified with many public movements in Brooklyn. He was Chairman of the Consolidation League that worked for the consolidation of New York, and was elected first Borough President of Brooklyn when the consolidation was brought about. From 1901 to 1906 he was Controller of New York City and in 1904 was candidate for the nomination for Governor. For ten years preceding 1904 he was Judge Advocate and Major of the Second Brigade of the National Guard.

GAMBLING RAIDS IN HARLEM.

Police Find Charts and 'Phones in Two Places, and Arrest 70 Men.

Inspector Ryan with ten detectives raided two alleged gambling houses in Harlem yesterday. The first was a cigar store at 1,484 Fifth Avenue, where twenty-five men were found in a poolroom on the ground floor in the rear of the building. There were racing charts and telephones which the police say were getting the returns from the Belmont track.

When the detectives entered the men about the charts and telephones ran in every direction. Sixteen were captured and taken to the West 123d Street Station, charged with disorderly conduct. Later they were removed to Night Court.

After this raid the Inspector led his men to the four-story building known as Hollingwood Hall, at 41 West 124th Street. Here there is a hall on the fourth floor which may be hired. The police assert that men posing as representatives of the Bartenders and Waiters Association rented this hall for the purpose of gambling. In the hall telephones and racing charts were found as before. Fifty-four men were arrested at this place.

The arrests bring Inspector Ryan's record up to a total of 117 made in raids during the last few days.

BABES STARVING, ENDS LIFE.

Father a Suicide at Home While Wife Hunts Food.

Returning from a search for food for her two young children yesterday, Mrs. Benjamin Stein found her husband, a clerk and suit operator, 36 years old, who had been out of work for several months, hanging from a gas fixture in his bedroom on the third floor at 19 Clinton Street. He was dead. On the floor in the same room his year-and-a-half-old son Samuel was playing.

After the police had been notified and the body removed, Mrs. Stein said that they had been without money for weeks, and had borrowed small sums to keep from being dispossessed. For several days, she said, the family had had no money for food. She and her husband were practically starving, she said, the little food which she was able to pick up in the streets going to keep the two children alive.

Policeman Michael Farrell, who was sent to the flat from the East Fifth Street station, bought several loaves of bread and some milk for the children and their mother.

SCHERER ACCUSED WRONGLY

Man Held in Mail Fraud Case Is Released.

Henry C. Ritzheimer, who is connected with a bond and mortgage concern, was accused yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton of having received a consignment of merchandise on the order of Leon Bamberger, who is under arrest on a charge of using the mails to defraud. It was said that the goods received by Ritzheimer were sent by the Chinese-American Fruit Company, which Bamberger said he represented. Ritzheimer furnished $1,000 bail and was released.

Charles W. Scherer was taken before Commissioner Houghton and permitted to go on his own recognizance, Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa consenting. Mr. Scherer was reported erroneously to have been one of the men connected with Bamberger's schemes.

CARRIED OFF ON STEAMBOAT

Police Boat Called to Take a Woman from the Priscilla.

When the steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River line left her pier at Fulton Street and the North River, and was rounding the Battery last evening Mrs. George A. Bruce of 641 East 175th Street, the Bronx, told Captain Roland she was a passenger against her will, as the gangplank had been hauled up while he was in the cabin chatting with departing friends.

The Captain reduced the speed of the steamer and whistled for the police patrol boat of Harbor A, and Mrs. Bruce was transferred to the deck of the police boat by a rope ladder. She landed at the Battery and the Priscilla went on her way to Boston.

To Revive Jamaica's Sugar Industry

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24.—English capitalists are co-operating with Jamaica landowners to revive the island's sugar industry on a large scale. The newspapers are enthusiastic. The slump in the banana trade has given an additional impetus to the movement. It is confidently believed that after the war preference will be given by England to sugar from the colonies.

FUNSTON ORDERED TO GUARD NOGALES

Artillery on This Side Will Repel Any Force Firing So as to Endanger Americans.

CARRANZA HALTS ATTACK

News by Courier from Mexico City Shows Dangerous Conditions There Six Days Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army forces along the Mexican border, has been instructed not to permit any firing across the border in the threatened fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces at Nogales and Naco. These factions signed an agreement at Naco on Jan. 11, negotiated by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, in which it was agreed that neither side would attack the border points at Nogales, Naco, and Agua Prieta.

General Funston's orders are explicit. They do not mean that he must send United States troops across the border into Mexico. He must not do anything that would be regarded as an invasion of Mexico or involve intervention, but he is to repel any force that attacks either Nogales or Naco and fires over the line. This would be done for the protection of American lives and property and instead of being an invasion of Mexico would be considered as repelling an invasion from Mexico. General Funston will use his discretion and act according to circumstances as they develop. He would not send any of his men across the border into Mexico but would so station his artillery as to repel any force firing in such a way as to endanger American lives and property.

Information reached Washington today indicating that the factions do not contemplate forcing the issue. The Carranza agent here, Eliseo Arredondo, has informally given assurances that the Calles military forces will leave Naco. It was stated at Carranza headquarters today that if Calles's troops had not already evacuated Naco they would do so tonight or tomorrow, leaving a Carranza civil administration behind.

Informal assurances were also given by the Carranza agency tonight that the Calles forces would not attack Nogales. Señor Arredondo announced that he had been informed by General Carranza that orders had been given to General Calles not to attack Nogales, or to fire across the border, or violate the Scott Agreement. The message from General Carranza stated that Calles would remain outside of Nogales with a force of 2,200 men, 15 field pieces and 34 Maxims, and bottle up Governor Maytorena. It announced Carranza plan for Calles not to attack or fire on Nogales, but to hold his cordon of men around that place to prevent the escape of the Maytorena forces, and only to give battle if the latter attempt to escape. The Calles policy will be an endeavor to starve out Maytorena. The Carranza agency asserted tonight that "this means the end of Maytorena."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 24.—Fearing that the Villa forces at Nogales, Sonora, would draw the fire of the Carranza troops and precipitate a crisis with the United States, General Felipe Angeles rushed through El Paso on the Golden State Limited for Nogales today and will cross to take command of the Nogales garrison early in the morning. The order of the United States War Department telling of the conference of American troops to prevent any firing across the border caused General Angeles to postpone the meeting with Villa.

Villa reached Samalayuca 100 miles south of the border, on his special train and then started back south in answer to urgent telegraphic advice from Chihuahua. His reason for coming to the border became known tonight when it was learned that a conference of General José Isabel Robles, Gustavo Espinosa Mireles and General Felipe Angeles was to have been held here to consider terms of peace.

General Juan Cabral of Sonora arrived here today to urge General Robles to take charge of affairs, saying that the situation was hopeless in Sonora unless a new leader was developed.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo is also here from Washington for the delayed conference.

Mexicans believed to have been connected with the Huerta junta here stole a complete machine gun and equipment from the camp of the Sixteenth Infantry in Camp Cotton, early this morning, and smuggled it across the river.

CAPITAL REPORTED QUIET.

Vera Cruz Hears That Gonzales Has Retaken Pachuca.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 24.—It is reported here that Pachuca has been retaken by General Gonzales.

Arrivals this morning from Puebla who left Mexico City in automobiles state that conditions are quiet and business houses open. A few Zapatista soldiers are in the city and detachments of Constitutionalists were seen close to the outskirts. No difficulty was experienced in leaving the city.

Traffic has been resumed at Ometusco, fifty miles east of Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, July 19, (by Courier to Vera Cruz.)—The city is in the hands of a band of 200 Indians. Zapata forces in in retreating have torn up the railroad to Cuernavaca and Toluca. All business houses and bakeshops are closed, and even the well-to-do find difficulty in buying food. The relief committee is unable to help, and the lack of food is being keenly felt. There is no communication with the outside world except by courier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mexico City has been out of communication with the rest of the world for five days. The United States Government is unaware as to what may have happened in or around that capital since July 19, the day following the evacuation of the place by the forces of General Pablo Gonsales of the Carranza army, and the absence of news is regarded as ominous.

A dispatch reached the State Department this afternoon, dated July 19, and was rather cloudy as to the real situation. On the basis of the message the State Department made this announcement:

Delayed news from Mexico City, dated the 19th instant, is to the effect that the railroad connections with Toluca and Cuernavaca were destroyed by the Zapatistas when they retreated to the south and west, that all foodstuffs were scarce, the Relief Committees being unable to fully cope with the situation. The City Council has appointed a Chief of Police and order is being fairly well preserved. A few hundred soldiers are in the city. The city has no communication with the outside world except through courier, but it is hoped that cable service will shortly be restored. Nothing is said of the possibility of a wireless service being established. The news above alluded to does not mention the position now held by General Gonzales and his forces, nor does it make any reference to the whereabouts of the "flying column."

News from Mexico City and the battle area are keenly awaited by the State Department. Conditions were regarded as very bad and verging on anarchy in Mexico City when the Gonzales forces occupied that place on July 10. As these forces were there only eight days before communication was again cut and the city evacuated, little opportunity was afforded for the shipment of supplies into the capital, and it is feared that conditions are very grave.

The State Department today received word from George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the United States with General Villa, that he has been informed by one who just arrived on the border from Torreon, and is regarded as reliable, "that the story of the execution of thirty railroad men at Torreon is untrue, as is also the report of the execution of Francis Ugarte, who, however, is said to be under arrest."

The same message said that information had been received that Villa had executed two Spaniards, Joaquin Fernandez and Manuel Pinero, and several Mexicans, for "abuse in trade," at Torreon last Wednesday.

Telegraphic word received at Red Cross Headquarters today from the organization's special agent, J. C. Weller, at Eagle Pass, Texas, pictures the desperate straits of the people of Monclova, Mexico. He says they are subsisting on cactus there. At Saltillo, he reports, the people are actually dying from starvation. Mr. Weller's message says:

President of local committee, Monclova, arrived today with money and accounts of previous distribution in good shape. Leaving money and accounts with Consul for translation. Reports people in Monclova now eating cactus. Says Saltillo conditions terrible, people dying there. Am leaving this morning with cars.

Mr. Weller is taking a car of corn and a car of beans into the Monclova district for the Red Cross. These will bring the total number of cars of foodstuffs carried into that territory by the American Red Cross up to four.

Carranza Issues New Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 24.—General Carranza has authorized the increase of the national debt by 50,000,000 pesos to cover the new issue of bank notes. The notes will replace all money in circulation. The total amount in circulation is 250,000,000 pesos.

Governor Aguilar is sending a commission to the United States to study the formation of agricultural schools.

FREE TO CRITICISE SUNDAY.

Efforts to Revoke "Walking Evangelist's" License Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—W. L. Meaker, who said he lived in Lawrence, Mass., and is known all over the country as "the walking evangelist," was brought before Chief of Police Bimson this afternoon on the complaint of the Paterson and North Jersey Ministerial Association. Meaker has been holding meetings in the City Hall Square of this city for some time. During some of his meetings it was alleged he had made remarks which reflected upon Billy Sunday.

Meaker had been brought before Chief Bimson to show cause why his permit should not be revoked. Mr. Meaker said that he had the same right to criticise the Rev. Mr. Sunday as Sunday had to criticise the Unitarians. His license to preach was not revoked.

Mr. Meaker held his meeting at the same place tonight, and it is estimated that about 1,500 persons attended. H. D. Ennenge, who assisted Billy Sunday in his Paterson campaign, is affiliated with Mr. Meaker.

ARRESTED FOR GIRL'S DEATH

Physician and Another Man Accused of Manslaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 24.—Dr. F. C. Dildine of Port Jefferson, L. I., and Nathaniel Tuthill, son of Frank H. Tuthill, a Trustee of the town of Brookhaven, L. I., were arrested today on a charge of manslaughter, following an inquest into the death on July 11 of Estelle Petty, who had been a servant in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuthill for four years.

It was charged by Mrs. Davis, the girl's aunt, at one session of the inquest, that Nathaniel Tuthill paid Dr. Dildine $75 to perform an operation.

Illmer Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
at 42nd Street
An Extraordinary Sale
500
SAMPLE DRESSES
$3.75
Three for $10.50
Former Prices $6.90, $7.50, $9.75, $12.75
Charming Summer Models
Individual Styles
Either Plain or Exquisitely Trimmed
in the following Modish Materials:
Imported Voiles, Irish Linens, Crepes, Tissues, Cordelines, Organdies.
In all white and pleasing shades, in stripes, checks and figures.
Sizes for Women and Misses. 14 years to size 44.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges

Simcox INC.
Our establishment will be closed for four weeks (beginning next Saturday) for alterations.
Everything must be disposed of this week.
Gowns and Suits 15.00 up.
GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY
535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

NAVAL MILITIA SAIL ON PRACTICE CRUISE

New York and Brooklyn Men to Spend a Fortnight on Kentucky and Kearsarge.

CHANGE AT CAMP WHITMAN

Manhattan Soldiers Leave Fishkill Plains—Brooklyn Men Are Due There Today.

The naval militia of New York and Brooklyn sailed for a two weeks' practice cruise on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky yesterday. The New York men went on the Kearsarge and the Brooklyn men on the Kentucky. A third New York battalion of naval reservists from the northern part of the State will sail on a similar cruise in about two weeks.

Commander H. C. Christie commands the Kearsarge, and Commander Douglas E. Dismukes is in command of the Kentucky. Each battleship carries only about a dozen officers and forty bluejackets of the higher grades. The militiamen themselves will have to make up the rest of the crews. There are about 350 reservists on each ship, and the great bulk of the work, from swabbing down decks to polishing and greasing the big guns will have to be done by them. The regular officers and seamen on the ships will act as drill masters and instructors, and the program of instruction arranged for the militiamen is said to be the most comprehensive yet offered to the civilian service by the Navy Department.

The 350 officers and bluejackets of the First Battalion, which represents Manhattan, slept Friday night on board the frigate Granite State, at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street. The old wooden ship has modern guns mounted, and for weeks the men have had sub-calibre practice with those guns in anticipation of the real practice that is to be provided on the cruise. They also have been taking short cruises on the gunboat Wasp getting points on navigation and sea practice with guns of the smaller calibres.

Assembly was sounded on the Granite State at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and ten minutes later steam launches with big naval barges in tow were alongside the old wooden ship ready to take the men to the Kearsarge, which was anchored in midstream opposite the Granite State. The transfer to the Kearsarge occupied less than half an hour. Eighty picked engine room men and stokers drawn from the harbor fleet of tugs, ferryboats, and other craft were assigned immediately on their arrival aboard the battleship to the engine and boiler rooms.

As soon as the battalion was on the Kearsarge the men were summoned to the deck and assigned by regular officers to their places. Each officer was assigned to an officer of the navy, and the duty of the regular officer will be to impart information as to the duties of his particular post to his civilian comrade. For instance, Commander Rayner, who commands the New York battalion, will have as his official instructor Commander Christie; the navigator of the battalion was assigned to the navigator of the Kearsarge; the Chief Engineer of the militiamen to the Chief Engineer of the battleship, and so on down the line to the warrant officers, the petty officers, and the seamen.

The Brooklyn Naval Militia, under Commander Charles O. Brinckerhoff, went on board the Kentucky at about the same time that the New York men boarded the Kearsarge. Each was assigned to a man of corresponding rank and duty in the regular service. The Brooklyn men were taken to the Kentucky on big lighters. The two battleships sailed shortly before noon.

The first three days of the cruise will be spent at sea between Sandy Hook and the Virginia Capes. The ships will proceed to Baltimore for two days, after which they will put to sea again and cruise as far south as the South Carolina Coast. During the second period there will be target exercises with the big guns of main batteries. The ships are due back in New York two weeks from today.

NEW YORK TROOPS RETURN.

Brooklyn Men Take Their Place at Camp Whitman Today.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—The soldiers from Manhattan evacuated Camp Whitman this morning and started back to New York. Tomorrow the Second Brigade from Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y., will arrive and pitch their tents to remain one week. The manoeuvres will include battle practice with trench digging and mining featured in at least one of the principal battles.

The New York troops were up with the sun this morning and by 9 o'clock the roads leading to Hopewell Junction, New Hamburg, and the other points of embarkation, were jammed with wagon trains, infantrymen, artillerymen, and cavalrymen.

General O'Ryan, the division commander, said the present encampment had been the most successful in the history of the National Guard of the State. There had been no "frills" and every day had been one in which practical hard work had been featured. Colonel A. T. Buffington, U. S. A., in charge of the regular army officers assigned to duty with the guard; Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., the camp cavalry commander; Captain Joseph H. Herron, commanding the squadron of the Second United States Cavalry at the camp, and Major H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., commanding the regular infantry battalion here, all praised the work of the citizen-soldiers.

During the week that the men were in camp four military problems, which called into action all arms of the service, were worked out under war conditions. There were two big reviews, the last one in honor of the Governor, and many exercises in which drills by platoons, companies, battalions, and regiments were the main features.

"It is a great pity," said Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, "that the men have to return to New York just at this time. One more week of such work as has marked the administration of this camp would be of the greatest possible benefit to the guard. The men have just got limbered up, so to speak, and if they had a few more days in camp they would soon be able to dig themselves in with the skill of European troops. As it is, they are no novices, when it comes to that kind of work. The camp is the best thing of the kind held in this State since 1901."

Governor Whitman also expressed his high appreciation of the work done and said he was in favor of another such camp next year. General O'Ryan, the Governor added, was, in his opinion, one of the most efficient national guard commanders in the United States.

The brigade of Brooklyn troops due tomorrow will include the entire Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments of infantry. Squadron C of the First New York Cavalry also will arrive. The brigade will detrain at Hopewell Junction and march to the camp, about four miles distant.

NEW PLAYGROUNDS OPENED.

Three in Brooklyn on Land Loaned by Private Owners.

Temporary Summer playgrounds are being opened by Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn in that borough on land donated for the use by private owners. Those which have just been opened for use are at Gates Avenue, near Throop Avenue, on property belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Myrtle Avenue, near Lewis Avenue, on property loaned by Mrs. William Zechiel, and Atlantic Avenue, opposite Alice Court, on property belonging to William Drennan and A. E. Engeman.

On the corner of Schermerhorn Street and Boerum Place a small playground is now ready for use, to be open for children under 12 between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. In the afternoons it will be used exclusively for children under the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An additional playground has been opened under the Williamsburg Bridge on property belonging to the city.

NEW MOVIE COMBINATION.

Keystone, Majestic, and New York Companies to be Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 24.—An important meeting of motion picture men from New York and Los Angeles was held in this city this week behind closed doors.

A. H. Kissel of the Keystone Motion Picture Company, Mark Sennett, D. W. Griffin, and several others, representing the Majestic and the New York Motion Picture Companies, met for the purpose of merging the three companies.

At the meeting a new company was formed, with a capitalization of $5,000,000, taking over the stock of all three companies, and to be known as the Triangle Motion Picture Company.

Girl's Auto Kills Aged Woman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—Mrs. Leppie Kelly, a widow, 81 years old, was killed near her home at Lake Mahopac tonight when the rear end of her carriage, in which she was stepping, was struck by an automobile driven by Miss Mary Marx, 19 years old.

FIGHT FIRE IN HOLD OF BRITISH STEAMER

Bomb May Have Caused Blaze on the Cragside, Loaded with Cargo of Sugar.

FLAMES BURST FROM HATCH

Longshoremen Forced to Leap for Their Lives—Three Heard Explosion.

While longshoremen were loading bags of sugar into the lower hold of the bags of sugar into the lower hold of the side of the public pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, a sheet of flame suddenly burst out which enveloped the hatch in a few seconds. The men, all of whom except one, were colored, fought to beat down the blaze, assisted by the crew, but it gained headway so quickly that they had to jump to the pier to escape being burned.

An alarm was turned in and the fireboats Thomas Willet and James Duane and two engine companies quickly responded. Water was pumped into the hold and the fire was soon under control. It was estimated that the 25,000 bags of sugar, damaged by fire and water, were worth $125,000. A third of the cargo may be salvaged.

Neither the officers of the Cragside nor John McGrath, the boss stevedore, could say what started the fire, but they admitted that it must either have been due to spontaneous combustion among the sugar bags in the lower layers in the hold, which were about thirty deep, or to the igniting of a fire bomb previously placed in a sugar bag.

Seemed Like Fire Bomb.

Foreman Ryan was certain that there was no explosion preceding the blaze, but it was thought quite possible that it was started by a fire bomb, as three negroes said they heard an explosion.

There might have been bombs filled with chemicals like those found concealed in sugar bags on the British freight steamer in Marseilles on June 12, and also on the Bankdale, Devon City, Lord Erne, Lord Downshire, Cressington Court, and other steamers at Havre during May. Captain Fred Williamson of the Kirkoswald described the bombs as metal cylinders three to four inches long, one and a half inches in diameter, with a tap at one end and a wax seal at the other, which were strongly impregnated with some powerful acid.

The officers of the Cragside were warned last Monday by the stevedores when the vessel came adongside the pier to load 100,000 bags of sugar from the National Refinery at Yonkers to have two or three men on guard to see that no strangers came on board, as men were prowling about the New York piers who were unfriendly to the Allies. The chief officer said that he did not think it was necessary.

The Cragside is a shelter deck ship of 4,800 gross tonnage and owned by the London and Northern Steamship Company of London. She arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, last week under charter to carry 100,000 bags of sugar to Gibraltar, where orders were to be received from the British Government to proceed to her port of discharge in the Mediterranean, possibly the Dardanelles.

Loading Nearly Completed.

The after holds were filled and the hatches battened down, and it only required 8,000 more bags of sugar, all refined and weighing 100 pounds each, to fill in the No. 2 hatch in the lower hold and the same on the lighter alongside, from it by a wooden bulkhead.

The flames and smoke got through the chinks of the bulkhead into the bunker hatch, but the fire itself was confined to No. 2 hold entirely. William J. Ryan, who was loading that hold, said there was no noise of any kind when the flames burst out at 2:40 o'clock. The temperature of the hold was 100 an dthe same on the lighter alongside, where there were 6,000 bags waiting to be taken on board.

When the water was pumped into the hold it caused the smoke to rise in dense, thick volumes, which made it difficult for the firemen to stay 'tween decks.

By 4 o'clock the fire was out and there was about eight feet of water in No. 2 hold, which had melted the sugar underneath and caused the cargo to sink twelve feet from the hatch. There was a quantity of water in the bunker hatch, but the damage to the sugar there was not so great.

A report that there was an explosion was circulated by three colored men working in the hatch, who told Battalion Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin that they had been just wafted off their feet by the flame as they were standing on the wooden stage in the centre of the hatch landing the bags as they were lowered from the deck. Foreman Ryan, however, said they probably imagined they heard an explosion.

Sugar Bags Watched at Refinery.

The detectives who investigated the planting of the bombs in the sugar bags that were sent from the American Sugar Refinery in South Brooklyn, to the Kirkeswald, Bankdale, and other steamers loading at Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, said that the bombs had been placed in the sugar bags on board the lighters while they were in transit from the refinery.

Warren A. Kipp, Superintendent of the National Sugar Refinery at Yonkers, said yesterday that numerous guards watched while sacks were filled with sugar at the factory, and that no bombs could have been placed in the sacks while they were in the charge of the National Sugar Refinery.

He said that 25,000 sacks of sugar filled at the refinery had been placed on board of barges and towed by a lighter of Shortlamb Brothers of 110 Wall Street from Yonkers to the Cragside at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. He said that the only time in which bombs could have been hidden in the sugar sacks was after they had left the refinery.

While the two fireboats and two engine companies were fighting the fire the Coney Island steamboat Rosedale attempted to put in to the adjoining pier but was warned away by the firemen.

Captain Williamson, who was ashore when the fire started, was to have sailed on Monday, but now he will move his ship into the river and anchor off the Statue of Liberty, where the water will be pumped out of the hold and the damaged sugar discharged into lighters. After the hold and bunker hatch have been cleared out the Cragside will take on board another load of 25,000 bags of sugar and sail for Gibraltar.

BURLESON ACTING CHIEF.

Postmaster General Is Senior Official of Government at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—If there were such an office as Acting President of the United States it would be administered today by Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General. With President Wilson away he is the senior officer of the Government present in Washington. President Wilson is at Cornish, N. H.; Vice President Marshall is in the West; Secretary Lansing is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.; Secretary McAdoo is in Maine; Secretary Garrison is at Seabright, N. J.; Attorney General Gregory is at Blue Ridge Summit, Penn.

The Postmaster General ranks next in order of succession to the office of President under an act of Congress and by virtue of relative seniority in the Cabinet. Secretary Lane and Secretary Houston are keeping him company in the capital. Secretary Daniels is at Moorhead City, N. C.; Secretary Redfield is motoring in New York and New England, and Secretary Wilson is at Blossburg, Penn.

The forwarding of this Government's latest note to Germany was the signal for an exodus of the higher officials. Somebody is on the ground serving as the acting head of each department, but most of the subordinate officials have followed the example set by their chiefs and have gone to cooler places.

NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

Order Embraces All Fourth-Class Mail Matter.

Among the amendments to the Postal Laws and Regulations issued by the Post Office Department this month is the following addition to Paragraph I., Section 454:

Fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law in either the first or second class, or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding fifty pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, not exceeding twenty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones) no greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Order No. 8977 issued this month announces that hereafter a person mailing an ordinary parcel of the fourth class may pay one cent and get a receipt for it.

Manufacturing on premises and selling direct, Lane Bryant prices are always lower than elsewhere.

Apparel for Stout Figures

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a large assortment and complete stock of smart apparel for stout figures, (three types,) that *actually* will fit women measuring up to 56 bust measure.



Copyrighted 1915.

Lane Bryant's original and exclusive method of building all models for three distinct types of stout figures (as illustrated) makes it possible to *fit you from stock.* If you are hard to fit, call and be convinced.

Clearance Sale

Summer Apparel for Stout Figures

To effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.

Sale Commences Monday, 9 A. M.

STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES

Tissue gingham, ratine, plain striped and novelty voiles, crepe, linen, taffetas, foulards and striped faille silk.

2.65 4.95 9.75 19.85

Skirts for every occasion—serge, wool, Palm Beach cloth, mohairs, taffeta and faille silk. Few tub skirts.
2.65 5.00 to 10.00

Waists—Lawn, madras, hand-emb'd voiles, hand'k linen, tub silks, crepe de chine, shantung, and lace.
.95 1.95 to 3.45

LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS

Elegantly tailored on correct lines and of best materials to give stout figures slender lines and poise—serges, gabardines, shepherd plaids, imported novelty striped mohairs and silks.

14.50 19.75 24.50 29.50

Underwear—Brassieres, envelope chemises, combinations, tub and silk petticoats, nightgowns.
.65 1.15 to 3.95

Negligees and Sacques—Dotted Swiss, striped crepes, voiles, albatross and crepe de chine.
1.95 3.45 4.95

DRESS COATS AND DUSTERS

Mohairs, Palm Beach cloth, checks, serges, pongee and faille silks. Many silk lined. In natural, gray, navy and black.

7.85 12.50 14.85 19.85

Prices range according to material and article.

Lane Bryant 25 West 38th Street

Purchases made now can be billed September if desired.

Clearance of Entire Stock at Prices Far Below Cost

The immediate building alterations necessitate the absolute clearance of all Millinery, Suits, Gowns, Coats, Blouses, Skirts & Sports apparel.

Time is limited and prices have been marked accordingly.

Below is a partial listing of values offered:

$35 to $65 SUITS at . . . $12.50
$75 to $125 SUITS at . . . $24.50
$35 to $55 GOWNS at . $15.00
(for afternoon and evening)
$65 to $110 GOWNS at $25 to $65
(for afternoon and evening)
$35 to $125 COATS at $15 to $45
(for motor, sports, afternoon and evening)
$15 to $65 DRESSES, at $6.00 to $29.50
(Linen, Voile, Gabardine and Organdie)
BLOUSES, SKIRTS, SWEATERS and SPORTS APPAREL at ⅓ to ½ former prices.

Clearance of All Our Millinery Without Regard to Cost.

MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 43rd STREET, NEW YORK
Store Opens at 8:30 for Sale. No. C. O. D.'s, No Approvals, No Exchanges.

MAKES TENURE SURE FOR SERVICE BOARDS

Constitutional Convention Committee Continues Commissioners Until Terms Expire.

COURT REVIEW LEFT OPEN

Legislature to Determine the Power of the Courts Over Decisions in Utility Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Under the terms of a proposed constitutional amendment which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention on Monday, the present Public Service Commissioners are protected in their tenure of office until the expiration of their terms, and the Legislature is prohibited from decreasing their salaries. To the Legislature is left the power of determining whether orders of the commissions shall be subject to review on questions of law and fact or on questions of law alone. The broader review is in effect now under a recent court decision.

Here is the new public service amendment as drafted by the Public Utilities Committee:

The existing Public Service Commissions are continued and the Commissioners now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and their terms of office shall be five years.

Each commission shall have the jurisdiction, powers, and duties it now has, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Legislature from enacting laws not inconsistent with this section, changing such jurisdiction, powers, and duties, except that the Legislature shall not enact any law prescribing a rate, or charge, or a standard of service, equipment, or operation for any public utility until after it has received from one of the commissions a report thereon made after investigation and hearing, at which interested parties may introduce evidence, or until after the expiration of such time following a request for such report as may be prescribed by law.

Decisions and orders of the commissions shall be subject to review by the courts in such manner and to such extent as the Legislature may provide.

Any Commissioner may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended.

The salaries of the Commissioners shall not be diminished during their respective terms.

The proposal was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Public Utilities Committee.

The Constitutional Convention held a brief session today with thirty of the one hundred and sixty-eight members in attendance. Aside from receiving the report from the Committee on State Finances, outlined in dispatches to THE TIMES yesterday and a report from the Committee on Public Education recommending broader powers for local Boards of Education in the matter of appropriations and expenditures, the convention transacted no business.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is opposed to Saturday sessions, noticing the slim attendance, announced that at the session on Monday night he would present a motion that delegates absent without prior excuse or subsequent explanation should be fined $10 for each offense.

"That would make this convention self-supporting, unless delegates mend their ways," said one of the members amid the laughter which greeted Mr. Quigg's announcement.

CIVIL SERVICE CONVENTION.

New York State Society Will Meet in Niagara Falls Sept. 4.

The New York State Civil Service Society will hold a convention at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4-6. Questions of importance to civil service employes will be discussed, such as protection against unjust removal, the extension of the merit system, retirement, and pensions, cutting of salaries, &c.

BROOKE WILL REJECTED.

Objections Made by Infant Daughter's Guardian Sustained.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—Surrogate John J. Frahan of Nassau County today denied probate of a paper said to be the last will and testament of Hunter Brooke, the wealthy snuff manufacturer of New York City, who was found dead on his mother's grave at Media, Penn., on April 29 last.

A. M. Thornton of 1,000 East 101st Street, New York, who was in business with Brooke, and who, with William J. Reis, witnessed the paper offered for probate, testified he could not say positively Mr. Brooke had told him or Mr. Reis that it was his last will and testament, or that Mr. Brooke had told them he had signed it himself. Objections to the probate of the will were made by Henry W. Moore, as special guardian of Mr. Brooke's infant daughter, Elisabeth Ann Brooke, who was born more than three months after Mr. Brooke had made a will. No provision for the child was made in the alleged last will, which was dated Jan. 3, 1915, and this omission to provide for the daughter, it was alleged by Mr. Moore, was sufficient in itself to invalidate the will. The child now receives two-thirds of the estate left by its father, the widow, Elizabeth H. Brooke, receiving the remaining one-third.

WIFE SUES M. R. VOLCK.

Seeks Separation from Man She Says Locked Her in Her Home.

Mrs. Elise Holmes Volck filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Morris R. Volck for a separation. On June 9 the plaintiff's father, Jabish Holmes, a lawyer, applied to Justice Greenbaum for a writ of habeas corpus to procure the release of his daughter from her apartment at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, where he said she had been locked in by her husband. Mr. Volck denied this, and to prove it permitted his wife to visit her father's home. The defendant is the son of Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, who was the widow of Arthur Hearn, son of the late James A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant, when she married the Ambassador.

The Volcks have two children, a boy, 3 years old, and a girl, a year younger. In her complaint Mrs. Volck said that her husband treated her cruelly and finally abandoned her.

COURTENAY BENNETT QUITS.

Ex-British Consul General Will Sail for England Soon.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General in New York, who succeeded Sir Percy Sanderson in 1907, retired yesterday and will sail for England at the end of the month to live on his estate in Devonshire.

His successor has not yet been announced officially, but it is expected that he will come from one of the big cities in the United States.

Vice Consul Broderick will be the Acting Consul in charge of the consulate at 24 State Street until Sir Courtenay's successor arrives in New York.

OWN FLESH RESTORES SIGHT

Filling a Cavity Above Doctor's Eye Brings Back His Vision.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 24.—The sight of Dr. E. Derenedinger, a professor of Hood College, Frederick, Md., has been restored as the result of an unusual surgical operation, it was announced at a local hospital today.

Flesh was removed from the professor's abdomen and placed in a cavity above one of his eyes caused by an accident. The operation was performed several days ago, but was not made public until success was definitely assured.

SEEK TO OUST PROSECUTOR.

Though Convicted of Bribery, Cape May Official Holds On.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24.—The New Jersey Supreme Court will convene in this city on Monday to hear argument on a rule to show cause why Prosecutor Matthew Jefferson of Cape May County should not be removed from office and disbarred from practice. Justices Garrison, Trenchard, and Black will form the court. Jefferson, who was a graduate of the office of Attorney General John W. Westcott, was appointed to the Cape May County office by Governor Fielder three years ago.

Jefferson, on taking office, let it be known that he intended to enforce the law, paying special attention to the sale of liquor and the operating of gambling appliances. Six months ago charges of accepting money from hotel men and gamblers were made against him. He alleged the "liquor ring" was after him. Following an investigation by Prosecutor Kraft of Camden County and detectives, Jefferson was indicted, with over twenty counts, by a struck Cape May County Grand Jury, charging him with malfeasance in office. He was recently convicted, but made a motion for a new trial, which was refused. Several weeks ago he was sentenced to serve two years in the State prison. An appeal has been taken.

Notwithstanding his indictment, conviction, and sentence, he has refused to resign his office, and the action of the court is now directed toward his ejection from office.

AUTOIST ESCAPES JAIL.

Pittsburgh Man Accused of Driving Car While Intoxicated Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—John R. Taylor, wealthy Pittsburgh cottager, was found not guilty today as the first person arrested under New Jersey's new automobile law making his alleged offense of driving a machine under the influence of liquor punishable by from thirty days to six months' imprisonment. The visitor was arrested by State Inspector Grant on June 17, and then held under heavy bail until the 1st of July, when his trial covered two days of heated legal battle. Assistant Attorney General Stryker aided in prosecuting the case.

Testimony recorded covered several hundred pages. Recorder Edmund C. Gaskill this afternoon announced his verdict in favor of the defendant. He was guided, he said, in the testimony of Turnkey Nash, who swore that as far as he saw there was no evidence of intoxication when the arrest was made.

LOSES $50,000 ESTATE

But Wife of Joseph White's Adopted Son Will Be Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Although Mrs. Ida J. White loses an estate valued at $50,000 by an opinion of Vice Chancellor Backes in the Court of Chancery, she is to be provided for just the same. The estate was the gift of Joseph White to the wife of his adopted son. He gave her all he possessed, including the land upon which stands the Hotel Spray View, Ocean Grove. He resided at Ocean Grove, and when he died he was 76 years old. The will was attacked by Mr. White's heirs at law.

It was testified that Mrs. White for sixteen years had taken care of the aged man's household and other affairs, and that for this reason he wished to compensate her. The Vice Chancellor declared that he would set a date for a hearing on the matter of what Mrs. White was to receive.

HAYES LEAVES BLACKWELL'S

Warden's Place Will Be Taken Temporarily by J. J. Murtha.

Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis yesterday announced that she had granted three months' leave of absence to Warden Patrick Hayes of the penitentiary, the vacation period, as it is put, to begin tomorrow. The Commissioner announced several days ago that she intended to retire the Warden, who had been continuously engaged in prison work for twenty-six years. In her announcement Commissioner Davis pointed out that Warden Hayes had rendered valuable service.

Warden John J. Murtha of Hart's and Riker's Islands has been assigned to take Warden Hayes's place in his absence. Warden Henry C. Schleth of the City Prison, Queens, has been assigned the branch workhouses, and Head Keeper Robert Barr, on duty at Blackwell's Island, has been sent to the City Prison at Queens.

N. H. Raymond's Home Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—The home of Newman H. Raymond at River Edge, near here, was destroyed by fire last midnight, entailing a loss estimated at about $8,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The house is used as a Summer home by the Raymond family, who are in Nova Scotia. Mr. Raymond is a promoter and building contractor with offices at 149 Broadway, New York.

Play Tennis by Moonlight.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., July 24.—A feature of a garden party given this evening by Mrs. Lena Wright of Ridgevale Inn was a tennis tournament in the moonlight. All along the border of the courts were large electric lights, and it was easy to follow the ball. Guests were present from New York, Boonton, Brooklyn, and Stroudsburg. A large canvas was afterward stretched over the courts for dancing.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—While chasing chicken thieves who had visited the premises of James Daly at Fourteenth Street and Willow Avenue, yesterday morning, Patrolman J. Finkiedie of the Second Precinct squad fell into a water ditch and would probably have succumbed to exhaustion in trying to extricate himself had not Patrolman Harrison, who accompanied him, obtained planks and pulled him out.

NEWARK.—Fire yesterday destroyed a motor truck garage of the Lyons Brewery at 05 Commerce Street. A touring car was also destroyed, and Fred. Denninger, a chauffeur, slightly burned. Ethel Gilbert, 10 years old, who was confined in a room of an adjoining house after an operation performed on her earlier in the day, was carried to safety by Fire Chaplain Corcoran.

NEWARK.—Joseph McInnis, 58 years old, of 200 Eighth Avenue, a machinist, while hurrying across First Street at Orange Street yesterday, tripped and pitched forward, his head striking the curb. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the City Hospital, where it was found his skull is probably fractured.

PASSAIC.—Edmund Le B. Gardner, owner of the Algonquin Mills, manufacturer of woolens since 1858, when he erected a small factory here, announced yesterday that he had disposed of the plant to Theodore Tiedemann, a woolen commission merchant of New York. The Algonquin Mills is one of the largest woolen weaving plants in the State.

TRENTON.—The New Jersey Children's Home Society has brought a friendly suit in the Court of Chancery asking for the construction of the will of Theodosia G. Miller of Paulsboro. Mrs. Miller left $553 to the organization, but failed to use the correct corporate name of the institution, and the executor, Benjamin G. Paul, will not pay over the money until the court gives an opinion.

SMITH ASKS $2,500 CUT IN HIS SALARY

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Wants That Sum Added to Assistant's Pay.

REDUCES BUDGET $184,000

Springs Another Surprise by Proposing to Dismiss a Large Number of Useless Employes.

R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, in presenting the needs and economies of his department to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday, made the unusual request that his salary of $7,500 be decreased to $5,000 and the difference added to the salary of his assistant, Deputy Commissioner Richard C. Harrison, whose present salary is $5,000.

Commissioner Smith is a wealthy man, much interested in his work, and feels that he may easily make the sacrifice in salary to retain Deputy Harrison, whom he considers a very capable man. It is known that Mr. Harrison has had several offers from large contracting firms.

Commissioner Smith has made another unusual request in asking that his department allowance for 1916 be only $1,826,904.60, which is $184,282.83 less than the appropriation for 1915. The reductions are to be made chiefly by the dismissal of employes. Cuts on this line amount to $177,658.71. The reduction in the purchase of supplies, &c., amounts to only $6,624.12.

The allowance to the Dock Department for 1914 was $2,676,598.27.

Among the detailed budget changes recommended by the Commissioner are these:

For general maintenance and engineering, $50,754 is requested, the 1915 allowance being $45,000. One assistant engineer is recommended to be increased from $2,400 to $2,700, and one from $2,400 to $3,000. One hydrographer at $1,800, three chainmen and rodmen at $1,080 each, one assistant engineer at $4,000, one at $3,000, one at $2,100 and one at $1,800, as well as one clerk at $1,800, are to be dropped or retired. Other changes in the engineering schedule are the elimination of clerical positions involving a saving from all funds of $12,300; of inspectors of various kinds with aggregate salaries of $7,500. Pilots with salaries of $6,870, four marine engineers and one launch engineer at $1,500 each, and one supervising diver at $1,800, for all of whom positions were provided in 1915, are also not to be provided for in 1916.

In the general maintenance and repairing, one $4,000 mechanical engineer is to be dropped.

Under the administrative office for docks, piers, bulkheads, and marginal streets a saving of $5,700 is proposed. This is accomplished by dropping messengers and dockmasters.

For the administration of ferries it is proposed that one Assistant Superintendent of Ferries at $3,500 be dropped and a new place known as Superintendent of Ferries at $5,000 be created. One clerk at $1,500 is to be dropped, and one mechanical engineer increased from $2,700 to $3,500. For the operation of ferries a reduction of $29,042 is proposed, consisting of ten deckhands at $792 each, one chief marine engineer at $1,800, seven marine engineers at $1,650 each and two firemen at $1,080 each. Cleaners, laborers, and stationary engineers employed in operation of ferries with aggregate salaries of $22,446 are also to be dropped.

CUTS SNOW REMOVAL PRICE.

Fetherston Recommends Contracts That Mean Great Saving.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, in his report and recommendations for contract snow removal next Winter, which he will submit to the Board of Estimate next Thursday, will show that as compared with last Winter's cost, there will be a saving of about 16 per cent. in Manhattan and 20 per cent. in the Bronx. In Brooklyn, where the territory is divided into four snow removal districts, the reduction per cubic yard will be approximately 6 per cent.

The Commissioner recommends to the Estimate Board that it approve awards of the snow removal contracts to the following:

No. 1, for the Borough of Manhattan entire, to Celestino De Marco, at 37 cents per cubic yard.

No. 2, for the Borough of the Bronx entire, to the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, at 30 cents.

No. 3, in the Borough of Brooklyn: First Snow Removal District, to Parsons & Lantry, Inc., at 34.7 cents; Second District, to the Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Company, at 28 cents; Third District, to the Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Company, at 31 cents; Fourth District, to Thomas Calandriello, at 34 cents.

The contract price in Manhattan last Winter was 47 cents, and in the Bronx 39 cents. Under the new contracts the department will do more snow piling than heretofore.

DAWBARN WILL FILED.

Lock of First Wife's Hair to be Buried with Physician's Body.

The will of Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, disposing of an estate in excess of $25,000, was filed for probate yesterday. He died on July 18. Several days ago his executors, under the terms of his will, obtained from the Surrogates' Court an order to receive from the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company a lock of hair of Dr. Dawbarn's first wife, Ethel, in order that it might be buried with the physician's body.

The will bequeathed $1,000 to the decedent's sister, Mrs. Mary Waring Meade, while the widow, Mrs. Caroline H. Dawbarn of 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, receives her husband's personal effects, all furnishings in the home, and the income for life from one-third of the residuary estate.

Robert H. and Ethel G. Dawbarn, children of the first marriage, receive equally the income from the remaining two-thirds of the residue until Ethel becomes 27 years of age, at which time the income is to be divided into three equal shares for the two children of the first marriage and Waring Dawbarn, a son by the second marriage. This income remains in that proportion during the lifetime of the beneficiaries, and then the principal goes to their children.

VIENNA TREATS ALIENS WELL

A Great Contrast to Berlin, Says a Passenger on the Oscar II.

Miss Louise Noltze, a young Viennese woman who arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. to visit realtives in this country, said that the treatment accorded to foreigners in the Austrian capital was very different to that in Berlin.

"In Vienna the stores owned by foreigners are all open," Miss Noltze continued, "and they are doing business with the Viennese. There is no trouble of any kind in the city and foreigners are treated with courtesy.

"In Berlin it is just the reverse. The foreign stores are all closed and it is not safe to speak English or French on the streets. The prisoners of war are insulted and jeered at as they pass through the streets on their way to the concentration camps."

Miss Noltze added that the Prussian officers were not popular in Vienna on account of their arrogant manner and a general belief among the people that the Austrian troops had been put in the front to do the heaviest fighting, so that their losses had been enormous.

Aureole Borris of New York, a naturalized German, who returned from Germany on the Oscar II., after living in Berlin for two years, said that when he left Germany he was awaiting the result of an appeal made to the civil courts following his arrest for discussing in public prohibited military affairs. Mr. Borris was kept in prison a week and said he used his American passport to leave the country sooner than run the risk of going back to prison.

"The Socialist Party is strong in Germany," he continued, "and while its members are loyal to the Government on questions of defense they are opposed to a war of aggression, or in order to confiscate Belgian or French territory. It is plainly evident in Germany that the War Department is making preparations for another Winter campaign."

Dr. Carl Eggers of the German Hospital of New York returned after five weeks in Germany, where, he said, he visited the chief hospitals in the large cities and found conditions excellent. "Germany, apparently, has no lack of men or supplies," Dr. Eggers went on to say. "In every city and town I visited I saw thousands of uniformed soldiers on furlough, while others were reserves waiting orders."

Dr. John Lancer, a member of the American Red Cross, who has been serving at Essen, said that there were plenty of doctors and nurses in Germany, and up to the time he departed there had been no sign of any epidemic of a contagious disease.

The officers of the Oscar II. reported that the steamer had been questioned by wireless by one of the British cruisers off the north of Scotland, but had not been ordered into Kirkwall.

GAVE EDISON HIS DUST.

Careless Chauffeur Annoys Inventor, Who Complains to Wrong Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Thomas A. Edison paid his first visit to a police station today and incidentally showed that he did not know just what part of his plant was in Orange and just what part is in West Orange. Riding with one of his men in a small electric automobile from his chemical works at Silver Lake this afternoon the inventor was going west on Lakeside Avenue when a large auto truck passed him. As the truck went speeding by the driver opened the exhaust and stirred up a lot of dust which beclouded the Edison car, the inventor, and his friend.

Mr. Edison shouted a warning, but the truckdriver continued to leave the cut-out open, so the inventor instructed his man to turn about and go to the Orange police station. When Lieutenant Callahan McCarthy asked Mr. Edison where the trouble occurred the inventor told him and it was found the offense was not committed in Orange but in West Orange.

"I guess I don't know which part of my plant is located in Orange and which part in West Orange," said the inventor humorously.

The lieutenant told him he would notify the West Orange police of the case, but Mr. Edison remarked:

"This is my first appearance in a police station and the first time I ever complained to the authorities about the actions of anyone. I won't make a complaint against this fellow, but he ought to be warned not to commit the same offense again, or at least change the exhaust pipe on his machine."

DR. SHAW'S AUTO SAVED.

"Eastern Victory" Bought for $230 by Suffragists at Tax Sale.

MEDIA, Penn., July 24.—The little yellow car "Eastern Victory," presented to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw by New York friends of the woman suffrage leader, and seized for non-payment of taxes, was put up at a constable's sale today, bought in by the Woman Suffrage Society of Delaware County, and returned to Dr. Shaw. There were two bidders against the Media Society, and it cost the organization $230 to redeem the automobile.

The sale was not made until after Judge Johnson of the Delaware County Court had refused to grant an injunction restraining the constable from selling the car.

Dr. Shaw, who was not at the sale, had refused to pay $126 taxes on her property at Moylan, Penn., because she claimed the assessment was unjust and that she had removed her residence to New York.

A Benefit for Arverne Hospital.

Mrs. P. Walcoff is giving a charity bridge and whist for the benefit of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Beth Israel Hospital at 110 Seaview Avenue, Arverne, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Sarah Strauss Hess is President of the auxiliary. Among those who will assist are Mrs. John Schwarz, Mrs. Harry Walcoff, Mrs. P. Katz, Mrs. Max Schwarz, and Mrs. Levinsky.

Progressives to Elect Chairman.

The new County Committee of the National Progressive Party, through its Vice Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff, has sent out notice that it is to hold a special meeting at Bryant Hall on next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to elect a Chairman of the County Committee to succeed Lindon Bates, Jr., who was lost on the Lusitania. A Second Vice Presiman is also to be elected.

LOCKJAW NEVER DUE TO SMALLPOX VIRUS

Such Is Report of Dr. Anderson, Director of United States Public Health Service.

INVESTIGATED FOR 13 YEARS

Supports New York Health Board's View That Infection Is Cause of Post-Vaccination Tetanus.

Lockjaw has never been caused by smallpox vaccine virus, according to a report of Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the United States Public Health Service. This statement has been received with no little satisfaction by the physicians of the Health Department here. It gives national indorsement to a theory that the department has long held, as the result of wide experience and deep investigation into the subject. The conclusions reached by Dr. Anderson followed years of investigation, which convinced him that authentic cases of tetanus developed after inoculation invariably had been due to infection of the wound after vaccination.

"The report of Dr. Anderson is a gratifying one to every person who is working for the public health," said Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday. "Among the many false arguments of the opponents of vaccination none has been more frequently made than that tetanus was conveyed through smallpox vaccine virus. The very elaborate and careful investigation made by Dr. Anderson indicates clearly the fallacy of such views, and those who have opposed vaccination because of the supposed tetanus danger must now recede from their position.

"In the work of the Health Department great care had to be exercised when tetanus followed vaccination, and the most painstaking investigation followed in each of the few cases reported. There have been only one or two cases, and they happened very long ago. Where genuine tetanus was found our doctors discovered, just as Dr. Anderson did, that infection of the sore, and not infected virus, was the cause of the trouble. In two cases, not very long ago, the newspapers printed stories that tetanus had been the result of vaccination. Both these cases were very thoroughly investigated by the Health Department. Both patients were found to be suffering with meningitis.

"The Health Department has been manufacturing smallpox vaccine many years. All lots are carefully tested before they are sent out. In the few cases in which tetanus developed after vaccination, investigation always showed that no other person vaccinated with the same lot of virus had developed tetanus. Moreover, the most careful bacteriological tests are made to determine the possibility of tetanus infection.

"Last year we vaccinated 70,000 pupils of the parochial schools out of a total registration of 117,000, and among these there was not a single case of illness due to vaccination. The Bureau of Child Hygiene has vaccinated 75,000 in a year. In the last two or three years there were instances of alleged tetanus, and it was charged that vaccine supplied by this department had been infected. Investigation in each case showed that where there was tetanus the cause was infection and not the virus."

The research into post-vaccination tetanus covers thirteen years, in that time the laboratory of which Dr. Anderson is the head has examined specifically for the organism of tetanus sufficient vaccine to inoculate more than 2,000,000 persons. Not in a single instance has the presence of tetanus bacilli been established.

Dr. Anderson's record shows that since 1904 there have been forty-one cases of tetanus supposed to be connected with vaccination, with twenty-nine deaths. Dr. Anderson thus sums up the result of his research work:

That it is difficult, if not impossible, to produce tetanus in susceptible animals by vaccination with virus containing large numbers of tetanus organisms which have been purposely placed therein.

That, in view of the failure to demonstrate tetanus organisms in the large amount of vaccine virus specifically examined for that purpose, it seems exceedingly improbable that vaccine virus as sold in the United States contains tetanus organisms.

That from 1904 to 1913, inclusive, over 31,000,000 doses of vaccine virus were used in the United States, yet information was obtained of only forty-one authenticated cases of tetanus occurring subsequent to vaccination. From this it is concluded that had the vaccine virus used during that time in the United States been at fault many more cases of tetanus should have followed vaccination.

That, in view of the large number of vaccinations (about 585,000) done in the United States Army and Navy and the absence from them of a single case of tetanus following vaccination, the cases of tetanus following vaccination in the country at large were not due to infection contained in the virus.

That the average period from vaccination to onset of symptoms of tetanus in eighty-three cases of tetanus following vaccination was 20.7 days, while the average mortality of ninety-three cases was 53.8 per cent., this being slightly higher than the mortality of cases of tetanus due to other causes with an incubation period of ten days or less.

Conclusions: Cases of tetanus occurring fifteen or twenty days subsequent to vaccination do not receive their infection through the vaccine virus, but in all probability the infection is received about the tenth day or later after vaccination. The infection with tetanus is received by contamination of the vaccination wound, such as may occur in the infection of any other surgical wound not properly cared for.

There were eight cases of tetanus in the army and navy in eleven years, but not a single case was traceable to the 585,000 vaccinations.

HUMAN SUBMARINE CAUGHT.

Boy, Fleeing Policeman, Dives Under Water, but is Hauled Out.

Charged with holding up another boy and stealing 35 cents from him, Antonio Del Gratto, 16 years old, of 689 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, plunged into the Harlem River yesterday when pursued by Patrolman Beck of the Highbridge Station. Del Gratto's plunge was near Macomb's Dam Bridge, but he had not gone far in striking out for the Manhattan side when a strong eddying tide caught him and he was swept into the tide channel in midstream.

Patrolman Beck hurried to the Manhattan side of the bridge and there requisitioned a rowboat. As he neared the fugitive swimmer the latter dived several times, but Beck caught Del Gratto by his hair and dragged him into the boat.

Before Magistrate House in the Morrisania Police Court Del Gratto pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery, but 35 cents and a campaign button found on him were claimed by Samuel Klein, 15 years old, of 133 East Ninety-sixth Street. Klein said he and two other boys had been held up by Del Gratto and two of his boy friends, who escaped.

Del Gratto was held in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

SAVED BY A YOUNG GIRL.

Miss Fall Plunges Into Park Lake to Rescue a Child.

Mildred Fall, 16 years old, of Bradford, Mass., who is visiting her uncle, Arthur W. Fall of 697 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was hailed as a heroine yesterday morning in Prospect Park, when, with a crowd of women and children looking on, she jumped into the lake and saved eight-year-old Ida Blesh of 13 Essex Street, Manhattan, from drowning. Ida was in the park with her mother and was playing near the flower garden when she tripped and fell into the lake. Although she could not swim, plucky Mildred plunged in after the child. The water was up to her chin, but as she was about to walk ashore with Ida her feet sank into the soft mud. Both were in danger when John M. Quigley, a park gardener, appeared and rescued them.

As a reward for her bravery Mildred was taken to Coney Island by her uncle last night to behold the wonders of that resort.

RICH WIDOW ADOPTS MAN OF 43 AS A SON

Mrs. Seabury and Mr. Noland Find Relationship "Agreeable and Beneficial."

DROPS HARRY MINER'S NAME

Theatre Man's Son Adopted by Stepfather—Hopes to Inherit Prestige as Physician.

Mrs. Clara F. Seabury of 189 West Seventy-second Street, widow of G. Thurston Seabury, has just received permission from Surrogate Cohalan, to adopt Albert Hill Noland. The latter is 43 years old.

Mrs. Seabury said she became acquainted with Noland several years ago and after a bit told him that if he would have his name changed to Seabury she would make him her heir. Noland consented and the change was made by the court on Jan. 17, 1912.

In her petition to the Surrogate, Mrs. Seabury said that she was of "mature years, and considerable means, being worth $50,000 and upwards," and was without children or blood relatives.

When Noland changed his name the law of the State did not permit the adoption of an adult, but a change in the law has since made the adoption possible. Mrs. Seabury and Noland, the petition says, "assumed mutual relations of mother and son." He lived with her and they traveled extensively here and abroad in such relations, and she has made financial provision for him. The relationship has been mutually agreeable, beneficial, and advantageous."

Dr. Allen S. Thomas of 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, who married the widow of Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, got permission from Surrogate Fowler to adopt his stepson, John Lansing Miner, 15 years old. The petition said that the boy's mother was Anne O'Neill and that when she married Mr. Miner, in 1896, she was an actress.

Harry Miner was a picturesque figure in the theatrical and business life of the city. He began life as a drug clerk, then became a policeman, and later was an advance agent for lecturers. His first playhouse was the London Theatre in the Bowery, and afterward he had two others in the Bowery, the People's and Miner's. Then he opened a theatre in Fifth Avenue. When he died he had theatres in various sections of the city and in various big cities. Pat Rooney first played under his management, and among the other well known actors and actresses whom he employed were Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, Pauline Hall, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Eleanora Duse, and McKee Rankin. He was a widower when he married Miss O'Neill.

Mr. Miner died Feb. 22, 1900, about six weeks before the birth of the child.

In explaining the reason for the adoption, Dr. Thomas and his wife said that it was to avoid embarrassment for the boy, who is attending the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn. Mrs. Thomas said:

"My husband enjoys an enviable reputation in his profession, and it is our intention that our son shall also become a physician, and as such I desire him to have the advantage of bearing the name of his stepfather."

Laura Grant, who was born on March 18, 1913, and shortly afterward abandoned by her parents, has been adopted by Dr. John E. L. Davis and his wife Isabella. The child was sent to the New York Nursery and Childs Hospital and was turned over to Dr. Davis and his wife last March. In authorizing the adoption Surrogate Fowler said:

"She will receive devoted care and attention, and the affection of parents of refinement and culture."

Permission was given to Emma Dunn, the actress, and her husband, John Wyckliffe, who is an actor and playwright, to adopt Helen Lucille Farrow, 8 years old. The petitioners said they have a joint income of more than $7,500 a year, and that the parents of the child are Forrest and Elsie Farrow. They got acquainted with Mrs. Farrow in Denver four years ago, and became attached to the child. Mr. Farrow's husband deserted her and she divorced him.

Two other petitions for permission to adopt children were also granted. One was from Charles N. Harlow, manager of the Riker-Hegeman Company, and his wife Maude. They have adopted Rodney Ridley, who was abandoned by his father on May 18 last. The mother is unable to support him.

The other petition was filed by Frank B. Dunaway, an importer, and his wife Mary, of 601 West 184th Street. The child is an infant girl. Her parents are Harold Gibson Benedict and his wife Jennie, who recently brought a separation suit against her husband alleging that he neglected his family after he had received a legacy from his grandmother. The Benedicts have two children, the other being a two-year-old boy. Mrs. Benedict said she could afford to care for only one of her children.

PLEA FOR WIDOWED MOTHER

Association Asks Aid for Family About to be Broken Up.

Although apparently in his usual fair health, a man of 38 went to bed three weeks ago and never awoke again. He had a weak heart but had not known it. He leaves six children, the eldest 14 years old, and his widow expects another child shortly. He had earned about $13 per week, was not known to any charitable agency, but left his family destitute. They have resided in the same rooms for nine years, but the widow has been served with a dispossess and must pay rent or move within a week. The woman is overwhelmed by her sudden sorrow, but appears quite able to care for her family as soon as she gets her bearings again.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has just heard of the case, and as the man was an alien his family will not be able to claim State aid, and must be cared for by the association. Gifts for this urgent need may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

Thanks are offered to W. H. D. for a gift of $10, to From a Friend for $5, and to Friend for $1, in response to previous appeals.

EVERS AND QUIGLEY FINED.

Zimmerman, Too, Assessed $100 by President Tener.

BOSTON, July 24.—Captain John Evers of the Boston Braves and Umpire Quigley were each fined $100 today for their part in the dispute during the Chicago-Boston baseball game last Thursday, when Quigley struck Evers, he asserting that the Braves' captain had stepped on his foot.

According to President John K. Tener of the National League, who announced the fines, Evers was penalized for not taking his base when the umpire called four balls, and Quigley for failure to handle the resulting situation in a proper manner.

Heinie Zimmerman of the Chicago team was also fined $100 for "improper conduct" on the field during the same game. Zimmerman's penalty resulted from remarks which he addressed to Umpire Emslie.

HARVARD COXSWAIN DEAD.

Francis S. Marden of New York Loses Life Bathing in Otsego Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—The body of Francis S. Marden, Jr., of New York, 20 years of age, coxswain of the Harvard freshmen crew this year, who was drowned in Otsego Lake yesterday, was recovered today near the spot where he disappeared while bathing near the Summer home of Mrs. S. S. Spalding of Buffalo, whose grandsons, the Meadows boys of Buffalo, Marden was tutoring.

Marden arrived here from New York a week ago and intended to spend the summer here. The young man's father came here today and will return with the body.

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MID-SUMMER SALES

Summer Stocks at ⅓ to ½ Price

Our Own Stocks No Job Lots

Men's Furnishings

Weighty Pure Silk Shirts—New assortments; finest grades and patterns; satin stripe. Value $4.50 and $5.00 3.00

Soft Cuff Madras Shirts—Of our better grades, in all sizes. Value $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 1.15

New Summer Raincoats—Tan and field shades in gabardine; silk yoke and sleeve lining. Value $19.50 13.50

Latest Neckwear—New Printed Crepe Four-in-hands; finest of all Summer Scarfs. Special value at 50c

Silk Half Hose—Popular Pearl Greys with lisle foot. Full range of sizes. Regularly 50c pair. pair 39c
6 Pairs 2.00

Mercerized Pajamas—Plain white, cream, blue, lavender and pink. Value $1.50 95c

Night Shirts—Of "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin with V neck or collar attached. Sizes 15 to 19. Regularly $1.00 75c

Silks

Crepe de Chine—39 to 40 in; superior quality, highly lustrous. Black, white and ten most fashionable day and evening shades. Regularly $1.25, yard 85c

Black Chiffon Taffeta—39 in.; finest imported; exquisitely soft and lustrous. Regularly $2.25, yard 1.38

Travelling Bags

Travelling Bags and Suit Cases—Of genuine cowhide and sole leather in tan and russet shades; finest construction. Regularly $7.50 5.50

Silk Sweaters

"Sport Coat Style"—of the fashionable Fibre Silk, lustrous and soft; smartest two tone, plain color, novelty and blazer stripes. Very Specially Priced 5.75

Women's Furnishings

Satin Bathing Dresses—Smart new models, all black or fashionable color combinations. Values up to $9.00 3.95

Hand Embroidered Japanese Robes—Canton Cotton Crepe, embroidered in delicate colors on pink, lavender, blue and coral grounds. Value $3.75 1.75

Figured Japanese Crepe Kimonos—In a large assortment of dainty designs and best colorings. Very Special at 1.00

Newest Silk Petticoats — Chiffon Taffeta and Messaline; latest designs; street and evening shades. Regularly up to $5.75 2.95

Women's Apparel

Linen Suits—Natural and colors, finely tailored. Formerly $17.50 to $21.50. 9.50 to 18.50

Dimity Dresses—In dainty Summer colorings, trimmed with white. Reduced to 2.75

Smart Voile Frocks—In choice models and colors. Reduced to 5.25

Wash Goods

Figured Marquisettes, Fancy Voiles and other dainty cotton fabrics. Formerly up to 35c yard 15c

Imported Crepes, Printed Voiles and other fashionable Summer dress materials. Formerly up to 45c yard 19c

Rain Coats
For Women and Misses.

Of the Celebrated Priestley Cravenette Fabric—"Roseberry"; rubberless and thoroughly waterproof. Smart model in black, navy and tan. Regularly $12.50 8.75

Summer Gloves

Women's Chamoisette and white Lisle Washable Gloves in two clasp and elbow length. Specially priced, pair 45c

Women's Pure Silk Gloves in black or white; 16-button length; superior quality; double finger tips. Regularly $1.25, pair 85c

Waists and Blouses

Black Habutai and India Silk, also White Habutai, Fine Voile and Crepe. Regularly up to $6.95 3.95

Plain and Fancy Voiles, Linen, Marquisette, Pink Voile and other cool blouses. Regularly up to $2.35 1.45

Colored Linens, Plain Tailored Cheviot Blouses; organdie and voile, embroidered and lace trimmed, also lawn sport blouses with laundered collar. Regularly $1.50 95c

Hosiery & Underwear
⅓ Reductions

Women's Hose—Fine Silk Lisle; Summer weight; black or tan. Regularly 38c pair 28c
6 pairs $1.50

Women's Hose—Pure Silk and Fibre Mixed Summer Weight; black, white and tan. Regularly 55c pair 38c
6 pairs $2.00

Women's Silk Hose—Pure Thread Silk; superior qu

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

OUR LAND DEFENSES.

The announcement that President WILSON has called for reports from the heads of the War and Navy Departments upon their present condition, with a view to the submission to Congress of an adequate program for the development of our defenses, indicates that further delays are to be avoided in the essential work of placing this country in a position to defend itself from attack. The need of army and navy improvement may be no greater now than it was a year ago. The need was recognized then, not only in the service but by many intelligent citizens throughout the country and by many members of Congress, who were powerless to arouse their associates to reasonable action. No alarm of war now disturbs the nation. But the object lessons of the war in Europe have been heeded, and that we are far behind most other nations in armament, while our need for adequate means of defense is imperative, are facts now more generally recognized throughout the country than they have been in the past. Few of the States are not alive to the desirability of building up their contingents of the National Guard to fit them to fulfill their function as a part of the first line of defense. There is ample promise now that prompt measures will be taken to strengthen our naval defense and to transform the regular army into a more effective nucleus for a great army to be recruited from the citizens should occasion unhappily arise for the mustering of such a force. After all, the principal problem to be solved is how to induce the people to view this matter of defense on which they are now theoretically agreed in the most practical light.

Of the various measures lately discussed to increase the effectiveness of our land defenses in case of peril the proposed introduction of some sort of military training in the public schools seems most open to reasonable objection. The boys in the public schools get too little instruction as it is in the subjects that fit them for industrial or commercial life. Daily drill and calisthenics are good physical training, and should be common to all schools, but military instruction should not be carried further than that among children of the overcrowded public schools. Nevertheless, a special commission in Massachusetts has reported in favor of military training for all school children, while rejecting the proposal of universal service in the militia. What is called the Swiss plan is, indeed, uppermost in men's minds in this hour of much military discussion. Mr. ROOSEVELT highly praised this plan, as a means of keeping a nation prepared for emergency, in his recent speech at the Panama Exhibition. But it is well to bear in mind that all commendation of it is more or less theoretical. Switzerland's citizen army has never been put to the war test.

Major General WOOD long since urged the formation of a permanent army reserve by the institution of short terms of enlistment in the regular army, the soldier who received two years of thorough training with the colors to take his place for a term of years in the reserve, whence he could be summoned for active service in time of trouble. This simple plan he likened to the Swiss system, but obviously it is very different from enforced service of from four to ten months for every able-bodied man in the country, with service for a limited number of days yearly thereafter. The Swiss military system is not likely to be copied bodily by a nation with 100,000,000 inhabitants. Many of the suggestions now more or less favored, however, treat of some modification of that system.

The plans Secretary GARRISON will submit to Congress in the next session comprehend an increase of the regular army as it now exists, somewhat above the present statutory strength, and a corresponding increase of the members of the National Guard, and it is likely that the question of payment to the members of the Guard will be brought up and thoroughly debated, as it needs to be. There are sound arguments to be heard on both sides. With the first line of our defenses thus strengthened according to the plans, we shall still need an effective reserve, and no matter how large the number of men may be who have served with the colors, great dependence must always be placed upon a "citizenry trained."

The importance of the forthcoming encampment of citizens who are willing to devote a month or a fortnight to arduous military training is obvious. The camp will be at Plattsburg in this State, and will open Aug. 10. There are already more than 1,000 enrollments of men between the ages of 30 and 40 years from various States. University men predominate in the list, and all the volunteers are professional or business men who are willing to undergo much personal sacrifice in order to fit themselves to answer their country's call in the hour of need. They will provide their own equipment, pay their own carfares, and undergo the severest kind of soldiering under the eye of officers of the regular army while they are in camp. This encampment is an outgrowth of the system of undergraduates' military camps which have been held for a number of years under the auspices of the National Reserve Corps and with the co-operation of the War Department. It is expected that five of these larger training camps will be in operation next Summer. There may be many more. In these camps men fit to be officers of volunteers will be prepared to receive commissions in case of war. The idea of general military training will be widely spread.

The excellent showing of the men of the First Division of the National Guard of New York in their week of soldiering at Fishkill Plains encourages the belief that the ancient tradition of the inefficiency of citizen soldiers has received its death blow. The ample public recognition of the splendid work done by officers and men alike which is sure to follow will be influential in the upbuilding of the National Guard. Mayor MITCHEL, in his speech at the camp, sounded a true note. He drew a rather doleful picture of our national lack of preparedness, but he gave cordial and well-earned praise to the efficiency of the National Guard.

A DIPLOMATIC CAREER ENDED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mr. JAMES M. SULLIVAN, for two years our Minister to Santo Domingo, will put an end to a series of deplorable scandals, due, according to Senator PHELAN, who investigated the charges against the eminent diplomat, to his "temperamental unfitness" for his post. "Temperamental unfitness" is a handy phrase. We do not deny that it applies fairly enough in this case. But Mr. SULLIVAN never showed any fitness of any sort for a diplomatic post. He was a lawyer of not the highest associations, and he lost no time, after he arrived at the Dominican capital, in his efforts to "make good" according to his lights. The customs receipts, which are collected under the eye of an official of our Government, were transferred to the newly established Banco Nacional, an American institution of which he constituted himself protector. His general bearing during his occupancy of the post was certainly not that of a clever schemer. He blustered and threatened so much as to make enemies on every hand.

He has not been in Santo Domingo since June, and it is understood that he is now in Ireland. Careless appointments to such posts as those in the West Indies and Central America are apt to cause more trouble for an Administration than the appointment of a weak incapable to a European Ambassadorship. Few of the appointments of the State Department during Mr. BRYAN'S term of service, however, were quite so bad as SULLIVAN'S. It is reported that Mr. WILLIAM W. RUSSELL of Washington, who filled the place acceptably in President TAFT'S Administration, will be returned to it by President WILSON. That would be a wise action and we hope the report is true.

TWO NEEDLE TRADES SETTLEMENTS.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation has reported upon a plan for the settlement of the disputes between the employers and the workers in the women's garment trade. The settlement in the men's and children's trade, in which 21,000 were on strike, was announced on Friday. These two trades are leaders in New York industry, employing scores of thousands of workers upon the production of scores of millions of dollars' worth of garments. In both cases there is some advance of pay. It is more remarkable that the settlements are based upon opposite theories of the relations between the employers and the unions. The men's and boys' garments are to be made in closed shops, that is in shops whose hands are exclusively unionists. But in the women's trade even the preferential shop is abandoned.

That was the arrangement which was hailed as a formula for the settlement of all labor troubles, and which led a troubled life for five years. It was denounced as unworkable by the employers, because of thousands of complaints which deprived them of the management of their shops. It caused more strikes than it prevented, nothing being too trivial for action by the unions in defense of unionists, without regard for the welfare of the industry. Now the industry is to be "open shop." The employers are to have entire freedom to "hire and fire," if exercised in good faith, and without prejudice toward the unions. The unions lose on another point, regarded by them as of prime importance. They had demanded that there should be equality between unionists. There should be no aristocracy of labor, no selection of the especially fit for difficult jobs, no giving of more work to one than to another for any reason. A cutter was a cutter, a presser was a presser, and so on. All in the same class must have the same pay, and the same share of work when dullness of trade necessitated reduction of employment, according to the contention of the unionists. Not a shred of either contention remains. The Council gives precedence in theory neither to the efficiency of the shop nor to the "human rights" claimed by the workers. Both should be applied jointly, priority allowed to neither.

Efficiency may not be sacrificed to the interests of the workers, for how can it be to their interests to destroy the business upon which they depend for a living; nor may efficiency be declared paramount to the human rights of the workers, for how in the long run can the industrial efficiency of a country be maintained if the human values of its workers are diminished or destroyed?

It will be seen that the findings of the Council do equal credit to its sense and its humanity. They draw a distinction between ideals and rights. But the ideals are declared not Utopian, nor are substantial approximations impracticable within the near future. The employers are urged to their best endeavors to regularize employment, and to make such increases in wages as shall provide an average adequate for a decent standard of living throughout the year. On the other hand the employés are advised that their ideal of a permanent tenure of employment is "impracticable, calculated to produce needless irritation, and injurious to all concerned." A considerable part of the old protocol is maintained, and a tribunal is established to administer the findings of the Council, which remains in existence for further and more fundamental inquiries and recommendations. Its last word is to counsel the promotion by the leaders on both sides of mutual good-will, and an appeal to the better elements of human nature on both sides.

It remains to be seen how far the advance of wages will reconcile the unions to the loss of their principal contentions. Also it remains to be seen how far the concessions of higher wages will be recouped to the employers by the advantage from the control of their shops. It would seem that the unions lose nothing they ought to have, and that the employers could gain as much in efficiency as they lose in money. Public opinion ought to hold both sides to the observance of this disinterested award. Employers should not be allowed to be ruthless in the exercise of the rights conceded to them. And there is a limit of possible concessions to workers, whose perceptions of the quality and the results of their demands are not always intelligent. The public wishes to be fair, and it can approximate fairness no better than by upholding the Council even as it upheld the abandoned protocol. That was the best possible then, and the present award is the best possible now, whatever its imperfections, and however it displeases either side.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLES.

In our note just delivered in Berlin we speak of the "unbroken friendship between the people and the Government of the United States and the people and the Government of the German nation." The phrase is significant, and it is not unusual when stress is to be placed upon the nature of friendly relations. The existing friendship between Germany and the United States is not purely a matter of Government relations, it is the feeling between two peoples who have always been at peace one with the other. Our people are friends of the German people, we hope that they will continue to be our friends.

Our people support the President in his declaration that laws and rights must be respected. The position the German Government has taken is in effect that necessity knows no law. It is not easy to believe that the German people give their unqualified approval to that contention. Wrong is not made right by argument and assertion. Although the German people have a good deal less to say about the policies of their Government than our people have to say about our policies, we should be most reluctant to believe that the German people would willingly consent to a rupture of friendly relations with our people because of an undefensible position taken by their Government.

THE BAYONNE RIOTING.

Sheriff KINKEAD is unable to suppress the rioting and protect life and property at Bayonne. He knows it, he admits it. He appealed to the Governor of New Jersey to send troops to support him in his efforts to prevent dangerous outbreaks. Governor FIELDER weakly paltered with the situation, made some foolish move to get the help of the police in near-by cities, and then left the Sheriff to his own devices and went to bed. That is the way politicians in office behave when they are afraid of the labor vote. It is not the behavior of public officials who are intent only upon the performance of their duty.

There have been strikes without number in which failure to take action promptly and firmly has resulted in a great destruction of life and property. It would seem that no Governor in any State could possibly be blind to the perils of timidity and delay. It cost Allegheny County, Penn., many million dollars in damage awards because, in the railroad strike many years ago, the rioters were allowed to get the upper hand. Hudson County, N. J., may have such a bill of costs to pay if adequate force is not provided by the State authorities to quell disorder.

Sheriff KINKEAD scolded the guards of the oil works for shooting at the rioters. It ought not to be necessary for the oil company to hire private guards to defend its property. That is the business of officers of the peace, and they have the power to invoke the aid of the State to any extent required. When rioting begins the merits of the dispute are no longer the leading question. The first and imperative duty is to put a stop to rioting.

THE CHICAGO DISASTER.

Americans are too familiar with "accidents" whose fatalities rival battles. Peculiarly shocking is the drowning of hundreds of Chicago pleasure seekers, mostly women and children, aboard a vessel lying at her pier. Where can safety be found if not there? There could be no stress of weather. Help was within arm's reach. Yet the Eastland rolled over, "turned turtle," with thousands aboard. The boat's officers say the Eastland listed a little, stopped, and went over when her hawsers broke. In open water the passengers would not have crowded to one side under any ordinary conditions. If the listing began it could have been checked before it became dangerous. But the Eastland listed while her hawsers held, and there was an accumulation of top weight which was not noticed until the hawsers broke. Then it was too late for anything to be done.

It is too soon to apportion blame, but some things are indisputable. The Eastland had a bad record, having listed alarmingly before. There had been structural alterations, and their sufficiency is disproved. Also there had been recent amendments of legislation with particular reference to lifesaving. It is clear that they failed. It is even possible that they contributed to the disaster. That is the explicit suggestion of those who opposed the law for this reason when it was pending. The enlarged amount of top hamper in the way of boats and rafts which might have saved life in open water contributed in some degree to the topheaviness under the particular conditions of this case.

It is not necessary to say that there should be a searching inquiry. If it were made sure that the only way to escape punishment is not to have disasters, owners and officers might have a livelier sense of their responsibility for allowing them, even if they had complied with every law.

The Hideous Mob Spirit.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

The Chronicle prints elsewhere today a few extracts from the Georgia and South Carolina press dealing with the murderous assault upon Leo M. Frank at the State prison farm by another life convict.

The majority of them seem to agree with The Chronicle that the act itself sinks into insignificance by comparison with the underlying causes of it. It seems to be agreed that the "atmosphere" created by those who have been either advocating or defending mob violence in Georgia has penetrated the very walls of the penitentiary, with the result that a half-crazy life-term murderer became obsessed with the idea that "the right thing to do" was to take the law into his own hands and mete out punishment to Leo Frank against whom such a furor had been raised throughout the State.

As we see it, it is not the crime of William Creen or the suffering and possible death of Leo Frank that so seriously concerns the State at this time, but the fearfully solemn thought that the spirit of mob violence has so taken possession of the people of Georgia that even one of the State's life-term convicts could feel called upon to make a victim of a man who had previously escaped the mob, and for whose blood almost the entire State has been crying for months.

More horrible still was that telegram to the Governor from Harris County citizens asking him to grant a full pardon to William Creen, obviously on the idea that his murderous assault upon Leo Frank fully atoned for his two previous murders.

But those were, no doubt, either ignorant or vicious people who sent this telegram; yet what must we say of those men of admitted intellect and influence who make a business of inciting such passions in the people? Verily, Georgia has fallen on hard days when incendiary publications can find a readier sale on the streets of her capital city and elsewhere than the sanest message ever penned by editors of more conscience and patriotism. We fully agree with The Albany Herald when it says: "There may have been no plot to murder Leo Frank, but there are those in the full enjoyment of liberty who share the guilt of the convict who attempted to take his life."

An Efficient Beggar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me about time that a well-dressed mendicant who goes about lying for the purpose of securing money from women in private houses, as well as in places of business, should be brought to the attention of the public. To my knowledge he has been plying his despicable trade for more than a year in the neighborhood of the West Fifties, and I know at least one woman who was beguiled into giving him money. He also begs from shopkeepers and art galleries, I am told. He is about 50 years old, well dressed, and gentlemanly in appearance. He dresses in mourning as to hat band and gloves. His sister has met you in Paris, or she was interested in two girls in a certain art club. He frequently refers to a nurse that he has failed to find. He always has been unfortunate as to his pocketbook. Recently two women sitting on the front steps of their home were approached by him with a request for 48 cents to get him to a small town near Tarrytown, his alleged home. L.

New York, July 21, 1915.

THE VOGUE OF MURDER.

Killing Many Times More Frequent Here Than in Europe.

Greene, N. Y., July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting editorial on the last event in the Thaw case, "A Prophecy Fulfilled," in THE TIMES of the 17th, closes with the following sentence: "But undeniably it is a scandal and a monstrous perversion of justice that this murderer should be at large."

As a member of the bar let me mention a few plain facts. The scandal and perversion of justice are not limited to the Thaw case, to "this murderer." America has become a country that in general does not execute its murderers, a country wherein the law provides in most of the States that murderers shall suffer the death penalty, but a country wherein the administration of the law in capital cases usually prevents the execution of murderers. Thaw is one shining illustration of the effect of that system.

The statistics of murder, on the authority of Andrew D. White, appear in the book, "Pay-Day," by C. Hanford Henderson, p. 109:

For every million inhabitants, Canada has each year three murders; Germany under five; Great Britain ten; France fourteen, and Belgium sixteen. These records are distressing enough, but they fall into insignificance before our own record. In the United States of America, Mr. White says, we have one hundred and twenty-nine murders per million inhabitants every year! In one single year over eleven thousand men and women and children are murdered.

Such a record of murder would be inexcusable in darkest Africa. It is the more shocking here in America, because it could have been prevented had our courts of law and the officers of the law done their very plain and elementary duty. One murderer in seventy-four pays the death penalty, and for the rest an average imprisonment of seven years settles the score. All over the United States these terrible murders are taking place, over thirty of them a day; and they are most numerous in the Southern and Western States—that is to say, in precisely those States where our Democratic friends are most in power. It is a grave charge against the ideal of justice entertained by the ruling class that such outrages should be permitted to go on. Yet we are so little shocked by them that we accept them quite as a matter of course.

Are the readers of THE TIMES aware for the most part of the existence of this frightful condition? Are those members of the bar who, for pay, stand ready to do "anything to win" sensible of their own responsibility for assisting to cause such a condition in this great country? L. E. CHASE.

THE TEACHER'S SUMMER.

What the Ambitious Instructor Might Do with Vacation Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I comment on a new thought suggested by the concluding sentence of your editorial, entitled "Columbia's Summer Session," published in THE TIMES July 20? Your assertion that, "with two such instances, [Columbia and the New York University,] it might be well for the Board of Education of New York to take a leaf from the experience of these universities, and see if it cannot utilize its great educational plant from June to September in some better way than in locking the doors of the schoolhouses, and leaving the children to roam the streets," made me wonder whether there are not others than the New York Board of Education who could, with equal benefit, read from that "leaf of experience."

It is not necessary for me to mention the arguments put forth by those who favor having school children put under the teacher's jurisdiction during the Summer months. Let me speak from the less prominent position of the teacher. Just as some one has claimed that the words "America and opportunity" are synonymous, so should the Summer school session spell opportunity for the teacher. Too many of those who claim membership in the army of instructors regard the period of time from June to September just as it is popularly titled—a vacation. In spite of Dr. Butler's statement that "thousands have gathered into one homogeneous body from all over the world," there are many more who have not joined the ranks.

Like all ordinary people a teacher wishes to make a success of his business. Austin Phelps has penned a definition of success which could well be adopted by all. He says: "Vigilance in watching opportunity; tact and daring in seizing opportunity; force and persistence in crowding opportunity to its utmost of possible achievement—these are the virtues which must command success."

Why, then, when such splendid advantages are offered by Columbia, New York University, and other institutions should not all teachers who possibly can seize these opportunities? All sorts of courses at reasonable prices are open to those who seek knowledge. The Summer months give teachers a chance to equip themselves for better work and higher station. Too many of our teachers refuse to consider the vacation at all seriously, and it will not be until it is taken from them that they will realize what opportunities have slipped by them. Is it not worth while to spend six weeks of the year in an effort to "keep modern" and "up to date"?

LOUISE IRVING CAPEN, B. A.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., July 21, 1915.

The Motor Cycle Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that THE NEW YORK TIMES is always ready and willing to give "credit where credit belongs," we beg to call your attention to an article published in your paper on Wednesday, July 14, under the heading "Topics of the Times," covering the motor cycle law recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, from which we quote:

We believe that Dr. Goldwater, head of the Health Department, and the National Highways Protective Society are entitled to much credit for this measure to abate a long-standing nuisance.

The facts in this case are as follows: This ordinance was introduced by Alderman Frederick Trau of the Twenty-ninth Aldermanic District, (Twenty-eighth Assembly District,) and was not suggested or advocated by any one connected with either the Health Department or National Highways Protective Society, or any one else, except this committee. After considerable effort on the part of Alderman Trau this bill was voted out of the committee to which it had been referred and passed on July 6, and now awaits the signature of Mayor Mitchel.

ISAAC SIEGEL,
Secretary, Civic Welfare Committee, Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Soul—Pooh!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent's letter, published lately in your paper, had for an idea that this was a war between brain and soul—the brain being Germany and the soul the Allies. This would make the Allies without brains. Will the writer of that article please state where this soul he refers to is located? We can understand the brains end of the argument. The soul, I take it, is a sort of by-product of the brain; but maybe your correspondent can enlighten us on this point, as he has been to Rome and other allied districts. Or mayhap that soulful gentleman, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, will do another turn and amuse our intellects. C. T.

Spruce Point, Me., July 20, 1915.

Waiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ernest L. Mandel, in his letter to THE TIMES, calls France's alliance with Russia, which, by the way, was forced on her by the Triple Alliance, "that unnaturally criminal alliance." The world is waiting to hear how he would designate the Kaiser's alliance with the Turk. B.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NEW CALENDAR PERFECTED.

Benefits to be Derived from One Conforming to the Lunar System.

New York, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it would interest your numerous readers to know something of the proposed perpetual calendar, as worked out by the Rev. H. P. Hames of All Angels' Church in this city. It is a practical, ingenious solution of a problem to which scientists have given much thought, and, as the latest of Mr. Hames's publications, can be as easily understood by the working man as the professional man.

Our present calendar has come down to us, with very few alterations, from the year 46 B. C., when it was adopted by Julius Caesar. It is generally recognized by most people in the astronomical, civil, and ecclesiastical worlds that this calendar is unsatisfactory for several reasons. These the Rev. Mr. Hames has tried to eliminate in his plan.

The revised calendar is made to conform to the lunar system, and consists of thirteen months of 28 days each, with an extra day without legal date, called New Year's Eve, following immediately after Dec. 28 each year, and two extra days without legal date every leap year, (except once in 400 years.) This second extra day, falling between the 14th and 15th of Holiday, (which is the new month, introduced between June and July,) is to be known as a general holiday. Inauguration Day is changed from March 4 to May 4 for climatic reasons. Under this system the first day of every month will always be a Sunday and, therefore, the last a Saturday.

Some of the other advantages are that Decoration Day and Labor Day will not only fall on Monday, but will always be the same date, as indeed all holidays will be, thus giving the business man the longest possible recreation. Furthermore, Thanksgiving Day, coming on the last Thursday in October, always the 26th, removes it a month further from the Christmas season. As only dates coming after the 28th of the month have been transferred, people born on the 29th, 30th, or 31st of the month will keep their anniversaries on the 1st, 2d, or 3d, respectively, of the month following. Christmas Day will still be Dec. 25, but will fall on a Wednesday, so as not to clash with a Sunday, but Easter Day will always be the third Sunday in April, thus eliminating the great variation in the present calendar from March 23 to April 25.

While this calendar is of a very revolutionary character, nevertheless the compiler has received a number of letters from prominent men attesting to the efficacy of the plan. The reason why other proposed calendars have not received public sanction has been due to the difficulty of changing customs. This is illustrated by the time-honored custom of manufacturing clock faces having IIII. instead of the Roman numeral IV. to denote the fourth hour. Just as the clock is a permanent part of the household, so this calendar will be, and the avalanche of advertising calendars with which we are burdened the first of each year will be a thing of the past.

How often, under our present calendar, one forgets the number of the days in each individual month and must revert to the old-time saying:

Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November.
All the rest have thirty-one, excepting February, coming once in four,
Giving to that month one day more.

PHILIP W. HULL.

Cold-Storage Bread Nothing New.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your editorial on cold storage bread in this morning's paper I would like to tell you that for many years we have put bread and cake in the icebox and in a very cold room in Winter to keep it moist and fresh. It is very easy to tell the difference between bread so kept and really fresh bread; however, it does save frequent bakings. Most of the bread that is bought these days is very hard to keep fresh in any way, probably because no ingredients but flour and water are used to any extent. Therefore, the article becomes dry and stale soon after being taken from the oven.

It does not seem to me that the University of Minnesota has "discovered" anything that was new to everybody, although it may be new for men-run kitchens on a large scale, where it was not possible to keep the bread cold until a large cold storage plant had been built. From time immemorial the good housewife has had her cool pantry, and I have found in my experience that it is the poor housekeeper from whom you continually hear the cry of "so much stale bread on hand." It must not be forgotten that a good cook may be a very poor housekeeper. I would very much like to taste some of the University of Minnesota's cold storage bread, and hope, for the sake of the students, that it has a better flavor than cold storage chicken.

DOROTHY CARR.

New York, July 20, 1915.

The Redeemable Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the stenographer who resented criticism of Miss Addams on the ground that it was unchivalrous has spurred me to put pen to paper. You ask "How many women [when they get the vote] will go into a fight insisting on chivalry and interpreting chivalry as the willingness to receive a blow without returning it?" In this particular instance I for one agree that there will be a whole lot like that when they first get the vote. Education and political and business activities have drilled into lots of women a proper sense of fair play, but the vote will far more rapidly and effectively educate all women in that sense. If, on the other hand, as you probably think, women are irredeemable when it comes to a question of willingness to give and take, are you not straining at a gnat in denying them the vote? For you have already swallowed the camel by appointing them the teachers of ethics and morals and fair play to the rising generation of boys and girls. We are not perfect, we admit, but as long as you intrust to women the upbringing of the human race you must try to redeem us, or rather, you must with your sense of true chivalry give us the same chance that Osborne has given the convicts of redeeming ourselves by self-government.

NORA BLATCH de FOREST,
Member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Political Union.

New York, July 22, 1915.

Germany's Inventiveness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with interest your late article giving the dialogue between the two war correspondents, McCormick and Bennett, and from the latter's pro-German arguments having tried to extract the essential basis of Mr. Bennett's claim for final success of the Germans against the superior numbers and financial resources of their opponents, I find his contention, so far as any definite reasoning is concerned, boils down to the claim that the Teutons must in the end succeed because they are more inventive and resourceful than their combined opponents.

In this connection it is of interest to note the various modern agents most essential to successful warfare with the nationalities of their inventors: The aeroplane, French and American; the automobile, American; the submarine, (Irish,) American; the torpedo, American and English; the telephone, American; wireless telegraphy, Italian; the armored warship, American and English, and guncotton, German.

Guncotton was invented seventy years ago in Switzerland, but by a South German, so that it can fairly be attributed to the Teutons.

J. MURRAY HOWE.

Boston, July 11, 1915.

What Some Hats Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Really, it is interesting to read miss Lewis's triumphant declaration that she goes to church solely to show her new hats—taking it for granted, apparently, that the other attendants go solely to see them. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why less energetic persons stay at home entirely.

H. E. FINDLAY.

New York, July 13, 1915.

THE STATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

Efforts to Embitter It by Commercial Claims Which Are Not All as Clean as They Should Be—Great Britain's Disappointment.

A letter from a member of the British Government to George Haven Putnam.

Westhampton Beach, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received from a correspondent who holds high office in the present British Administration, in reply to a letter of suggestion of my own, a report in regard to certain issues now existing between the United States and Great Britain, issues which have made trouble, and which may be made the text of a pretext for serious friction, between the United States and Great Britain.

I belong myself to the group of those who consider it of first importance that sympathetic friendly relations should be maintained between the United States and Great Britain, and believing, as I do, that Great Britain and her allies are fighting in the cause of civilization, I am anxious that the United States should take pains to minimize the difficulties in the way of a successful outcome in the contest, and should in any case do nothing that might serve to increase those difficulties. I can but think that the information presented by my English correspondent is of importance and should prove of service in making clear the nature of certain of the cases that have been utilized to bring about friction and difficulties.

The letter is personal, and I am not permitted to use in connection with it the name of its distinguished author, but it is my belief that he could not object to having the information that he presents utilized to further this all important matter of international relations.

With reference to one expression in the letter of my correspondent, I may say here that a number of months back I suggested that our Administration ought to have brought into existence a league of neutral nations, of which the United States would naturally have been the leader. It would have been the duty of this league to take cognizance from time to time of actions by any of the combatants which impaired, or seemed likely to impair, the rights of neutrals, and to place on record a protest against such actions. Even although at the time there might have been available no naval or military power with which to enforce such protest, the protest itself would have been of value with reference to the maintenance of the rights of neutrals in future similar wars. Such a league would, I am confident, have proved of material service in placing on record the necessary protests against the serious breaches of neutrality which have occurred from the very beginning of the war.

The fact that by far the larger portion and the more flagrant of these infringements of neutral rights has been on the part of Germany is something for which the league of neutral States would, of course, have had no kind of responsibility.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

The Letter.

London, England, July 7, 1915.

My Dear Putnam—It was a pleasure to get your letter. * * * As for the matters of policy which you discuss, I need not say how valuable they are coming from yourself, and I am sure you will understand that anything I say in answer is simply due to my desire that you should understand how some of the matters to which you refer appear to us over here.

While I held the office of ——, I had considerable experience of American claims in the prize court, and in the result it is my clear opinion that the allegations as to delay in proceedings, which I know are from time to time raised by American claimants, have no real foundation in fact. It has happened more than once that when everything was ready it was the American claimants who required further time, and not unreasonably since they had to communicate with America, and America again might have to communicate with other countries in order to obtain all the proper and necessary material to enable the case to be properly and finally determined.

Let me add one thing more—and here again I feel sure you will not misunderstand me—that most of the American claims with which I had to deal did not impress me with their straightforwardness. It happened more than once that Americans who had shipped goods to Germans, and had forwarded to the Germans the bills of lading, and all the commercial documents, thereby of course effecting a complete transfer of the property in the goods, got back the bills from the German consignees and then attempted to claim, by virtue of these documents, to be the owners of the cargo.

You know me well enough to know that I am not so unwise as to think that small individual cases of this kind represent the national attitude or national conduct, but you know also that it is precisely the class of man who puts forward such claims who is the loudest in complaint of the procedure by which his claims have been defeated. It would be indeed easy for a man, without telling all the facts which I have given, to declaim indignantly against an English court which had refused to recognize a title evidenced by bills of lading in American possession. There may be cases not before me in which there has been delay owing to the difficulty of sifting the evidence and getting the matter settled, but the largest cases which have given rise to the greatest complaint are in my best and impartial judgment cases where the real complaint should have lain on our lips, and not on the lips of the American merchants.

With regard to the national attitude toward ourselves, excepting speaking privately to yourself I should not speak at all; but if I tell you personally what we feel it is this—that although there is abundant evidence of sympathy and good-will for our cause, yet we find it a little difficult to understand why the nation did not speak earlier when the rights of liberty, that must be dear to every ear that answers by nature to the English tongue, were being ruthlessly and wantonly trampled under foot.

It may be that the infamy and the perfidy that have laid Belgium waste spoke to us with an added appeal because it meant imminent danger to ourselves. That cannot be overlooked. None the less that the civilized world should have stood by in patience and silence while all the laws of civilization were being broken is a thing which fills us here with some surprise. I repeat again that you and the very large section of trustworthy American papers did do and would do all that could be done; but I think we did hope that some stern reprimand would have been administered by the nation itself, speaking through official organs, when Germany defied every rule by which civilized nations are bound together. We are fighting desperately for our existence, and, of course, it is hard to understand how other people are entirely unaffected in such a struggle.

(Signed) ——

SUFFRAGISTS AND WAR.

A Protest Against the Generalization That They Are for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter from Harrison Smith in today's TIMES, and as an English suffragette, may I be allowed to say that it is as untrue to say that suffragists are for peace as it is to say that English suffragists are recruiting? One cannot generalize in that way about a question with such little evidence as Mr. Smith gives. All the women of the belligerent countries stand outside the political pale; their voice has not been asked by the Governments at war. It is not because, as Mr. Smith suggests, I feel that we women can do everything better than men that I am for peace, but because I feel that perhaps we women know a little better than men what it costs to bring life into the world, and that women are horrified at the ruthless way life is being sacrificed just now. Anyhow, I must say that however bad politicians women in Europe may prove to be, they could never have made a greater muddle of politics than men have made today in belligerent Europe. As a suffragette, I say that it is not our business either to recruit or to denounce enlisting. If my husband wants to enlist I shall do all I can not to stand in his way, but I hate to hear of young girls sending white feathers to their men friends who are not at the front. No man, not even her husband, has a right to tell a woman to go "into her firing line," and I think the same law holds also for women.

Lest Mr. Smith has forgotten, let me remind him that Mrs. Pankhurst, quite one of the most ardent of our English suffragists, has given up all her work in order to devote all her time to recruiting. I think Mr. Smith would be surprised to know how many of the women today at the front in Flanders and those who have come forward to do all kinds of other very useful work at home are very ardent suffragists. In England my experience is that most women who work want the vote, and it is just they who now are doing so much to relieve the disorganization created by the war. Surely if all these women were only for peace they would not have given their ideals so readily.

FRIDA LASKI.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 20, 1915.

The Sanger Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of July 19 carries a dispatch from San Francisco entitled "Clash Over Comstock—Furity Congress Refuses to Listen to Attack Upon Anti-Vice Man." The dispatch deals in large part with the case of William Sanger of this city, arrested by Anthony Comstock on Jan. 19 on the charge of giving away a pamphlet on family limitation written by his wife, Margaret Sanger. In a paragraph appended to the dispatch you state: "The case of William Sanger is due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Mr. Sanger, who, upon the earnest request of a Comstock agent, furnished him with a copy of Mrs. Sanger's book entitled 'Family Limitation,' asked for a jury trial, but this request was denied by Judge Swann last Monday."

May I be permitted to correct two errors of fact in your statement? Mr. Sanger was not denied a jury trial by Judge Swann last Monday. He appealed from an order of Judge Swann last March denying a jury trial. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State dismissed his appeal on July 16 on the ground that the order is intermediary and not appealable. Mr. Sanger's case is not due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. It is due to come up in Special Sessions in this city some time during the latter part of August.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

New York, July 22, 1915.

WINDOW-SILL GARDENS.

Attitude Toward Them of the Tenement House Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tenement House Department is receiving numerous inquiries from tenants about its regulations concerning flower boxes and flower pots on sills of windows in tenement and apartment houses. I beg, therefore, the courtesy of your space to explain the attitude of the department on this question, and the reasons therefor.

The Tenement House law prohibits absolutely any obstruction of any kind being placed on fire escapes or on the sills of windows opening on fire escapes. On sills of windows other than those opening on fire escapes, flower boxes and flower pots may be placed, provided they are fastened by means of wire or metal attachments or railings. The need for this requirement is obvious. Frequently complaints are received of injuries to persons by the falling of articles placed on window sills without their being properly secured.

The department is in entire sympathy with the ef

PAGEANT OF NATIONS AT NEWPORT FETES

Mrs. H. C. Cushing, as Joan of Arc on a White Horse, Represents France at War Benefit.

MRS. BIDDLE AS AMERICA

Girl Bathers in a Fountain a Feature of Fashion's Passing Show at Mrs. Oelrichs's Rose Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Fashion's Passing Show, a charity fête for the Secours National for the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees, was held on the lawn and in the ballroom of Rose Cliff, the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, this afternoon and evening, under direction of a committee composed of Mrs. Whitney Warren as Chairman, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Conde Nast.

More than $5,000 was realized from the sale of tickets. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave her check for $1,000 and bought $54 worth of seats.

At night the grounds presented a fairy like appearance with electrical effects everywhere the eye rested. Upon the lawn was a dancing pavilion, where society danced after the night fête. The entertainment was given under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

Twenty-two models came from New York to wear the beautiful costumes made by their firms.

The first fête opened at 4 o'clock, and was divided into four parts—an outdoor display of fashions, rhythmic dances, and the tableaux called "The Pageant of the Nations," in which ten prominent society women represented the various countries, and the tea scene.

"Looking Into Fashion's Mirror."

The opening number was called "Looking Into Fashion's Mirror," showing the girls bathing in the fountain upon the lawn, wearing costumes to impersonate Neptune's daughter, Charm of the Ocean and Sea Foam.

"A Game of Tennis at the Casino" showed the costumes designated as "A Summer Day" and "The Queen of Sports."

"A Girl and a Goal in Sight" was a pretty polo number, displaying polo suits and the wearers coming on the scene on polo ponies belonging to Hermann Oelrichs.

"Afternoon Tea in the Gardens of the Trianon," from which Rose Cliff was designed, brought forth fourteen of the newest costumes for afternoon wear, and shown perfectly by mannequins.

"The Dauphin's Bride," showing the bride and the bridesmaids, with the organ on the lawn playing the familiar wedding march, was very pretty.

But it was the Pageant of the Nations which brought forth the greatest applause, in which Miss Margaret Carver assumed the prologue with the verses by Clinton Scollard. Mrs. Howard G. Cushing represented France, and came upon the lawn as Joan of Arc on a white horse. Mrs. King Carley was China; Mrs. Doris P. Dyer, Holland; Miss Marguerite Caperton, England; Mrs. William Woodward, Spain; Miss Gabrielle Warren, Japan; Miss Margaret Perrin, Russia. Miss Henriette Post was Iceland and threw snowballs. Miss Muriel Winthrop represented Italy, and Mrs. Craig Biddle was America. Miss Winthrop added to her realistic appearance by leading a donkey, with flower baskets over his back. For each representative the national anthem of the country was played.

Miss Lydia Lopokova gave a series of pretty dances, assisted by the Misses Bertha Knight and Sybil Maitland, and the Misses Ruth Cramer, Lois Lancer, Lucile Lancer, Sylvia Bromlee, Laurel Tracy and Janet Jackson. Also the Misses Doris Lloyd, Martha Perrie, Mildred La Gue, and May K. Jenning, the last four dancers being supplied by Miss Gertrude Hoffmann.

Throughout the Summer colony and at Hill Top Inn and Berger's there were many dinner parties before the evening fête, which did not start till 9:30 o'clock.

At Hill Top Inn there were at least 200 Summer residents entertaining dinner parties, including Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Horatio R. Slater, Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. and Mr. H. Valentine, who brought over a large party from Narragansett Pier.

A pretty feature was the appearance during the dinner of Miss Betty Lee, grandniece of General Robert E. Lee, who presented a series of costume recitals, featuring Southern songs and dialect stories.

Transformed Into a Theatre.

The ballroom of Rose Cliff was transformed at night into the Oelrich's theatre. The audience represented the major portion of Newport's Summer colony, the Diplomatic Corps, State and Federal, and army and navy officers. The play "Her Ladyship's Wardrobe" was acted by Miss Mary Nash as Mrs. Madison Lenox, Miss Florence Nash as Gertie, her manicure, and Mrs. Conde Nast as Julie, the maid. During the action of the play eleven girls in fascinating negligées passed in front of the audience, and while Mrs. Madison Lenox was supposedly dreaming seventeen beautiful evening gowns were paraded by mannequins.

Three harp solos, rendered by Miss Ada Sassoli, charmed the audience.

Once more the Pageant of the Nations was given, and with even greater success than during the afternoon.

Miss Lopokova danced "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the Misses Sybil Maitland and Bertha Knight and other dancers assisted Miss Lopokova in dances on the lawn and white marble terrace, with special lighting effects. This was followed by dancing by the guests.

In the Audience.

In the vast ballroom were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York; Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Hon. and Mrs. Murrough O'Brien of the British Embassy at Washington, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy and Señora Heeren, Joseph Loris-Melikoff and Lieutenant Fedotoff of the Russian Embassy, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Captain and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Sands, Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Helen Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. William F. Draper, Miss Margaret Draper, Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Dolan, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Frank Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, Mrs. John H. Hanan of Narragansett Pier, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. William De Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. George W. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Dixon, George W. Widener, Jr., Miss Mabel Norman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, Mr. and Mrs. William Paine Thompson, Miss Keteltas, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carr, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie.

Early this forenoon the Misses Mildred Rives, Helen Rives, Sarah S. Butler, Rose Dolan, Anita Grosvenor, and Alice Drexel sold Secours Nacional flowers about the Casino, Bailey's Beach, and other places, adding additional revenue. Automobiles were decorated with similar flowers. The flowers were tied in red, white, and blue ribbons.

MISS GARDNER A BRIDE.

Congressman's Daughter Is Married to Grafton W. Minot.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 24.—In Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church at Ipswich this afternoon Miss Constance Gardner, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Augustus Peabody Gardner of Sagamore, and granddaughter of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, became the bride of Grafton Winthrop Minot, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grafton Minot of Boston, and an Attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin. The ceremony took place in the presence of a brilliant gathering of relatives and friends representing all the colonies along the North shore.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sherrard Billings of the Groton School, assisted by the Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the Ipswich Church. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with rare lace, which was worn by her mother on her wedding day. The maid of honor was Miss Helena Lodge, daughter of Mrs. George Lodge of Nahant, and a cousin of the bride. There were six bridesmaids, all in pale blue—Misses Doris and Anne Means of Boston, Miss Anna Agassiz of Hamilton, Miss Frances Bardley of Pride's Crossing, and the Misses Katherine McClintock and Caroline Ogden Jones of Washington.

The best man was Henry Potter Russell, Harvard, '16, a brother of C. H. Russell, who was associated with Mr. Minot at the United States Embassy at Berlin. The ushers were Lieutenant Governor Grafton D. Cushing, William French Preston, and Charles Russell Codman of Boston, Richard Rogers of Mamaroneck, N. Y., George H. Lyman, Jr., and Samuel Hooper of Boston.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the Sagamore Farm, the home of Congressman and Mrs. Gardner. There were more than one hundred and fifty at the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Minot will go to Berlin, where Mr. Minot will take up his work at the Embassy there.

MISS GREENWOOD WEDS.

Comedienne Quickly Marries Cyril Ring, a Moving Picture Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—Revealing a secret romance and her marriage within thirty minutes after she received the proposal, with her maid as her only attendant at the wedding, Charlotte Greenwood, the comedienne now starring in "So long, Letty," at Morosco's, today announced she was the wife of Cyril Ring, a motion picture actor, and brother of Blanche Ring and Frances Ring.

The news created a double surprise, as many had supposed that Miss Greenwood was the wife of Sydney Grant, her stage partner.

The bride laughingly denies ever having been married to Grant.

"He and I worked together for four years and didn't get married," she declared. Mr. Ring and I met three months ago and were married July 1. When Mr. Ring proposed to me we abolished an engagement by mutual consent, went to the apartment of the Rev. Mr. Meyer and were married there.

"I advise everybody to cut out the foolishness of being engaged and get married right away instead."

Carpenter-Richardson Engagement.

Mrs. George Rice Carpenter of 612 West 112th Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Seymour Carpenter, to Dr. Henry B. Richardson.

Miss Carpenter is the daughter of the late Professor George R. Carpenter of Columbia University.

Dr. Richardson is a son of the late Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson of Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1910, and of the Medical School, class of 1914. He is at present house officer of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

No date has been set for the wedding.

NARRAGANSETT PARTIES.

Many Colonists Entertain at Dinner Before the Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—Many dinner parties given by the cottagers and others of the Summer colony preceded the Saturday night dance at the Casino, which was well attended.

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence entertained a dinner party of ten at her Kentara Green villa. Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. De Camp gave a dinner at the Casino, and their guests were Miss E. E. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheelock of New York. Others entertaining were Charles G. Curtis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Salisbury of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald, who gave a dinner for Mrs. L. J. Ireland.

Among those who motored to the Point Judith Polo Club for the polo tournament today were Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Miss Hannah Randolph of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Crane.

Miss Hope Beale of Washington and Miss Cornelia Leidy of Philadelphia, the latter a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, went to Newport today, where they were guests at luncheon of the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff.

At the Casino last night a silver cup was awarded in a tango contest to Frederick King and Miss Lillian Hobson of New York. The judges were Mrs. John Corbin, Rowland Hazard, Henry B. Kane, and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr. The fox trot followed the dancing competition.

William R. Hunter arrived here from Newport today and entertained at luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino. His guests included Charles de L. Oelrichs and H. Casimir de Rham, who accompanied him from Newport, and Mrs. Edward G. G. Burgess, Jr., and Mrs. Marion Ashdown of New York.

Lieutenant Commander Cyrus Miller of the Wyoming, who arrived at the Pier from Newport, gave a luncheon at the Casino for Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.

Jay Coogan of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, who is here for the Polo Tournament, was a visitor today at the Casino.

Miss Marjorie Smylie of New York motored to the Pier from Watch Hill today and gave a luncheon at the Casino. Her guests were Miss Gladys Robbins and Gino de Morse of New York.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pendleton of Cedarhurst, L. I., who are at the Arlington; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Crane of Boston, and Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia.

Charles E. Gautier of New York sailed here on the yacht San Toy, which was obliged to make a landing at Saunderstown on account of the heavy sea.

Broker to Celebrate 90th Birthday.

Henry Goodman of 157 East Seventy-third Street, the oldest active insurance broker in this city, celebrates his ninetieth birthday today. He was born in Bavaria and came to this country in 1849. He was a pioneer clothing merchant in Brooklyn and later entered the insurance business in Manhattan.

Howard Taylor Sails for Berlin.

Howard Taylor, with his son, Murray Taylor, sailed yesterday on the Amsterdam for a short visit to Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard in Berlin.

MRS. RUDOLF FRIML TO RECEIVE DIVORCE

Emma Trentini Is Co-respondent in Wife's Suit Against Opera Composer.

"DARLING EMMA," HE WROTE

Referee Recommends Plaintiff Keep Couple's Children—$15,000 In Lieu of Alimony.

Copies of the report of Henry F. Miller, the referee in the suit of Mathilde Friml against Charles Rudolf Friml for a divorce have been sent to the principals in the case. The report recommends that a decree be granted to Mrs. Friml; that the two children, Charles Rudolf Friml, Jr., 5 years old, and Marie Lucille Friml, 2, be placed in the custody of the mother; that the father be permitted to see them at stated intervals, and that the plaintiff shall receive $15,000 in lieu of alimony.

Mr. Friml is a composer of several light operas, among them being "The Firefly," "The Peasant Girl," and "High Jinks." He has been in this country ten years and from the beginning of his musical career here has met with much success. Emma Trentini played the leading rôle in some of his musical productions, and her name appeared in Mrs. Friml's complaint as the co-respondent. The evidence against her and Mr. Friml was presented by Herman L. Roth, Mrs. Friml's attorney.

The report finds that the defendant and co-respondent were guilty of misconduct at the Claridge Hotel on Election Eve, 1914, on a train going to Albany on Nov. 12, 1914; at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo on Nov. 17, and at an apartment house at 600 West 169th Street, in this city, in the week beginning Dec. 13, 1914. Mr. Friml is also accused in the report of having misconducted himself with an unknown woman in the same apartment house in the same month.

"The plaintiff, in my view of the case," the referee says, "is entitled to be divorced from her husband. Her natural inclination would be at least for a time to return to the home of her parents, who happen now to be living in California. To compel her to keep the children in New York would, in my opinion, be tantamount to depriving her of the children altogether, which would be most unjust and a severe hardship."

Friml Found Excitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Friml were married on May 26, 1909, in Los Angeles. The date of the marriage was about six years after the arrival of Mr. Friml in this country, and he already had achieved fame as a musician. He was earning a great deal of money in royalties. Some of the royalties were to run for twenty-five years, and his total annual income from this source alone was said to be $50,000. The referee described him as of an excitable temperament. His wife described him as being extremely cruel to her and to the children.

The evidence submitted to the referee was that Mr. Friml treated his children with "great cruelty." Mrs. Friml testified that while she and her husband lived together the rent of their apartment was $960, that a number of servants were employed, and that her husband opened accounts in many department and jewelry stores. They lived in luxury, but Mrs. Friml was not happy. She complained that her husband was cold and cruel, and several times "assaulted her with his hand and kicked her," and he would "horribly beat his children."

Mrs. Friml said that in December, 1914, he threw her out of the house and she went to her parents' home in Los Angeles. Her husband offered her $5,000 to get a divorce, and promised to pay her $200 a month if she would do as he wished, she asserted. Among the exhibits in the case was a letter written to Mme. Trentini, in which Mr. Friml addressed her as "Dearest, Darling Emma," and closed, "I am so lonesome without you. Love to you. Dearest Emma."

The referee found that Mr. Friml was frequently in the company of Mme. Trentini. He said:

"The constant attendance of the defendant upon Mme. Trentini and his presence in her dressing room on so many occasions, coupled with the interference that this caused in the judgment of the managers of the proper conduct of the performance, resulted ultimately in his expulsion from the theatre."

Mr. Blumenthal, Mme. Trentini's manager, testified to this effect, according to the report:

"He says the defendant in the room of Emma Trentini at the Statler Hotel on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings, from Nov. 15 to 18, inclusive, 1914. Upon all of these occasions the parties were more or less dining together at times in the room, eating their meals. He testified that Mme. Trentini was always in negligée, and that on some mornings it looked as if the room had not yet been made up."

Agreement for Divorce.

Toni Novaeck, who was employed by Mr. Friml as a maid while he lived at 600 West 169th Street, testified of visits made to the apartment by Mme. Trentini. An effort was made by the attorney for Mr. Friml to show that the action for divorce was the result of connivance and collusion, but the referee said he found no evidence of this. This agreement was made part of the record:

Apt. G2, The Courtwood,
600 West 169th Street, Oct. 10, 1914.

It is mutually agreed between us that I, Mathilde Friml, am to sue for divorce and sole unconditional custody of the children, Rudolf, Jr., and Marie Lucille Friml. I am promised not to have the suit contested and to receive $40 a week support until the final divorce decree is granted. Furthermore, in consideration of our mutual agreements I am to receive the lump sum of $1,217.81, an automobile, Western trip, and all costs of divorce paid by Mr. Rudolph Friml, Sr. Furthermore I, Mathilde Friml, am to receive a settlement of $5,000 cash when the final divorce decree is granted, and whatever pecuniary remuneration Mr. Friml sees fit to make at his own free will from time to time.

It is clearly understood between the parties undersigned that any variations from these premises will terminate this agreement, and each party may do as they choose toward the other.

Signed (in good faith)
MATHILDE L. FRIML.
RUDOLPH L. FRIML.

The referee found that while the plaintiff had received $5,000 from the defendant it had no connection at all with the agreement. A telegram from Mr. Friml to his wife in California was to the effect that the money was sent her to buy an automobile. The referee said:

"The plaintiff impressed me very favorably while on the witness stand. Her attitude appears to me to be fairly expressed in a letter to the defendant, from which it appears that her action is prompted in sorrow, and compelled by her self-respect and duty for her children, and that it is not in pursuance of any collusive agreement with her husband. I find no collusion. This agreement in respect of alimony impresses me as corroborative of the defendant's knowledge of his guilt; for without expressly so stating, it carries to my mind the implication of the defendant's belief that judgment would have to be rendered against him in this action."

Osborne to Lecture at Columbia.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, head of Sing Sing Prison, will address the students of the Columbia Summer session on Aug. 2, according to announcement made yesterday by Professor James C. Egbert, the Director. The registration at the Summer session has now exceeded 6,000, breaking last Summer's record by about 500 students.

EDWARD B. PHELPS DEAD.

Publisher of Insurance Journals Was a Member of Many Societies.

Edward Bunnell Phelps, editor and publisher of The American Underwriter and President of the Thrift Publishing Company, died yesterday at his home, 500 West 122d Street, in his fifty-third year.

He was born in New Haven and was graduated from Yale University in 1885 with the degree of B. A., later, in 1902, taking his M. A. While at college he was correspondent for a number of newspapers, and after graduation took up journalism. In 1894 he founded the monthly insurance journal Thrift, which he changed to the The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review in 1908. During 1909 he established and edited the insurance section of The Financier of New York.

Mr. Phelps wrote a number of books on insurance topics and was a frequent contributor to magazines and technical publications. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the American Sociological Society, the American Economic Association, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York Genealogical and Biological Society, the American Statistical Association, the Yale Club, and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M. Mr. Phelps was a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. His widow and a stepson survive him.

Henry Marks Conkey.

Henry Marks Conkey, cashier of the Chase National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 391 West End Avenue, in his thirty-eighth year. He was born in Canton, N. Y., and was a son of Charles M. and Mrs. Miranda S. M. Conkey. After being graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1898, he taught Latin and Greek in the West Jersey Academy for two years. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Chase National Bank, four years later being made manager of the Credit Department. In 1910 he became cashier. Mr. Conkey was a member of the Bankers' Club of America and the Union League, the Upper Montclair Country, and the St. Andrews Golf Clubs. He was also a member of the St. Lawrence County Society, a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Dr. Edward Bedloe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Dr. Edward Bedloe, a retired veteran of the American Consular Service and one of the founders of the Clover Club, Philadelphia's widely known dining organization, died today after a long illness. He was 67 years old. Dr. Bedloe was a physician and dentist, but spent most of his life in the Consular Service and in traveling. He had been Consul at Verona, Italy; Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, and at Amoy, China.

HER LOVE TEST WORKED

But Mrs. Schnorr Suffered in Proving Husband's Devotion.

Mrs. Anna Schnorr, the young wife of John C. Schnorr of 409 West Fiftieth Street, wanted to find out whether or not her husband really loved her, last night, and as a result Mrs. Schnorr lost a perfectly good supper, while the husband was nearly scared out of his wits. When Mr. Schnorr arrived home he found his wife apparently very ill.

"I have swallowed a quantity of iodine," she said between gasps.

Mr. Schnorr ran out into the street shouting for help. Policeman Baumann of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent in a call for an ambulance. Dr. Sechtig of the Polyclinic Hospital responded and used a stomach pump, after which he informed the husband that Mrs. Schnorr had not swallowed iodine, or any other kind of poison.

"What's the meaning of all this, then?" the policeman asked.

"Oh, I just wanted to find out if John still loved me. I guess he does," Mrs. Schnorr replied with a smile.

And that was the end of it.

HOSTESS AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Gives a Dinner at Islecote.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner this evening at her Summer home, Islecote. With her sister, Miss Katherine Force, and her mother, Mrs. W. H. Force, she attended the ball at the Swimming Club later in the evening, together with a number of her guests.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna gave a dinner at her home at Seal Harbor Friday evening.

Miss Anne Morgan, who spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., at Schooner Head, left for New York. Miss Marjorie Curtiss, who had been with her at Schooner Head, also left with her. It is understood that Miss Morgan will go abroad, probably to Paris, to take charge of a branch of war relief work in which she is interested.

Mrs. Dave H. Coddington of New York, arrived Friday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. William P. Draper, at her cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of New York, gave a dinner dance at their cottage Friday evening, the guests including the Misses Dorothea Fremont Smith, Teresa Fabbra Coates, and Maurice Fremont Smith, Archibald Coates and M. S. Shepard.

PATTERN AFTER RIBOT.

Good Suggestion for the Elderly from the Famous Frenchman.

Every old or elderly man would do well to take to heart this little passage in the news from Paris detailing the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the new French loan: "Premier Viviani exclaimed once upon what he called M. Ribot's successful efforts in behalf of workmen's pensions. To this the Minister of Finance replied: 'This is not the hour to recall the stages of my career. I have lived, I have acted, and in aging I try not to constrict my ideas.'"

Age is subject to a constant temptation to "constrict its ideas." It loses not only in enthusiasm, but in self-confidence and often in the common faith of humanity. The futility of human endeavor becomes one of its watchwords. It looks back, not forward. It minimizes the scope and value of man's possible accomplishment. It draws in upon itself. It suffers from an ingrowing mind and spirit.

M. Ribot, one of the "elder statesmen of France, a veteran of many and varied campaigns, finds himself at length confronted in his latter years by the supreme emergency of his life. And instead of yielding to depression and discouragement he simply says: "In aging I try not to constrict my ideas."

A man is young or old according to his success or failure in combating the influences against which the French Minister of Finance has so successfully striven.—Providence Journal.

AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

A Bit of Lovemaking That the Girl Misunderstood.

No matter where they were, he made love to her. Their engagement had lasted for several weeks, but he could scarce bear to wait for comparative privacy to whisper his devotion and to ask for vows of constancy. And so it was that he murmured sweet somethings across the little gloss-topped table in the drug store where they were consuming cooling beverages and messes.

He looked deep into her sparkling eyes. "You are all mine!" he breathed. And then a doubt seemed to come over him, and he whispered anxiously: "Could you bear to think of another?"

"Oh, darling!" she whispered, blushing a little. "I've already had two. But I don't think one more fruit sundae would hurt me. You're so thoughtful, dear—and so extravagant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONFFROY CHILDREN SEIZED BY MOTHER

Finds Her Babies in Cos Cob and Rushes Them to New York in Auto.

FIGHTS NURSE TO GET THEM

Greenwich Police Follow in Another Car, but She Beats Them to the State Line.

Along a shady road in the environs of Cos Cob, Conn., a nurse girl walked yesterday afternoon with a child by either hand. One little boy tugged ahead, but the nurse couldn't walk fast because the other boy's legs were shorter far than those of his four-year-old brother. Around a turn in the road a quarter of a mile away came a big, black touring car. The nurse picked up the smaller child and hurried both into the house, which sat back from the road.

The automobile stopped before the house. A woman dressed in black alighted, followed by two men. She knocked at the front door, but there was no answer. Opening the door she went up the stairs, down which came the sound of childish voices. Forcing the second door, she had scarcely entered the room when the four-year-old tot cried "Mama," and with outstretched arms rushed to the woman.

"I am Mrs. Onffroy," said she, "and these are my children. I have come for them."

"You can't have them," replied Anna Rob, the nurse girl.

Just then Mrs. Benjamin Peck, who conducts the boarding house, entered the room to see what the trouble was.

"I am Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy and these are my children," explained the visitor.

"You can't have them," Mrs. Onffroy was told. "Mr. Onffroy put them here with me."

Brushed Nurse Aside.

That was enough for the mother. Brushing one woman aside, she seized Roland, 4 years old, and reached for Paul, 1 year old. The nurse girl who was holding him screamed, bringing upstairs Hugo Wintner, Mrs. Onffroy's lawyer, and his clerk, Charles Schneider. Mrs. Onffroy seized the nurse girl bodily and carried the two children and the woman down the stairs, with slight assistance from Schneider, and into the waiting automobile. The nurse girl couldn't be separated from the child, and so Mrs. Onffroy told the chauffeur to drive ahead.

As the car was starting, up rushed a constable whom Mrs. Peck had telephoned for. Running toward the car, he demanded:

"Where's the papers?"

"I have lots in my pockets," shouted Mr. Wintner, but by that time the party was off.

The three miles from Cos Cob to Greenwich were made in record speed. Down the main street the car flew, but in the distance a figure waved his arms in the middle of the roadway, and when the car slowed down Mrs. Onffroy saw a policeman, who had been notified by a telephone call from Cos Cob what was coming that way. He told Mrs. Onffroy he had orders to arrest her. Mrs. Onffroy told him she knew the auto he was looking for and that he had the wrong number. She suggested he telephone to Cos Cob for verification. When the policeman started to follow her suggestion he had to dodge the car, which jumped ahead, and in ten minutes had covered the eight miles which took the mother and children over the line into New York, closely pursued by a car carrying four members of the Greenwich police force.

Mrs. Onffroy is the wife of Roland D. Onffroy, Vice President and General Manager of the United 5 and 10 cents stores, who is making her a separation. On June 10 he caused Mrs. Onffroy to be committed to the House of the Good Shepherd because of her alleged intemperance. She was released July 13 by Supreme Court Justice Shearn, who severely criticised the manner by which Mrs. Onffroy had been put away. He impugned the motives of Mr. Onffroy in having Mrs. Onffroy committed at a private hearing. In the habeas corpus proceedings by which she obtained her release, Mrs. Onffroy said she had learned to drink when she was taken to dances and cabarets by her husband. In releasing her the Justice said:

"If a husband may by this short cut have his wife locked up for three years upon his mere oath to a magistrate in private that his wife is 'intemperate,' no woman is safe."

Finds Where Babies Were.

After she was released Mrs. Onffroy went to the apartment where she and her husband had made their home, at 725 Riverside Drive, and asked for her children. She said her husband would have nothing to do with her, and that he told her he had given the children to his secretary, John Bertram. Then Mrs. Onffroy got a writ of habeas corpus calling on Bertram to produce the children in court. On Thursday Bertram said in court he did not have the children, but that they had been kept at the Hotel Marseilles. Mrs. Onffroy then obtained a writ calling on her husband to produce the children in court. Process servers had up to yesterday been unable to hand this writ to Mr. Onffroy.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Onffroy's telephone bell rang in her apartment on Riverside Drive, where she had been staying alone. When she answered it a woman's voice she had never heard said: "I have read of your troubles. I am a mother myself and know how you feel. Go to Cos Cob and ask for a boarding house kept by Mrs. Peck. Your children are there."

Mrs. Onffroy lost no time in calling up Mr. Wintner, and they agreed that inasmuch as the New York writ was of no value if the children were in Connecticut, the best thing to do was to go get them. Mrs. Onffroy, with Mr. Wintner and his clerk, left the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock. They hired a touring car and it took considerable time to find Mrs. Peck's boarding house. After she got across the bridge, Mrs. Onffroy rode into New York and at Broadway and 135th Street dismissed the chauffeur.

Mr. Wintner refused last night to say where the mother had taken the children. He did say that she had them, and that she would retain possession of them.

"We were with Mrs. Onffroy in case legal complications arose," said Mr. Wintner last night, "but she engineered the whole thing, and I want to say she did it well."

STIMSON AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Votes for Women Would Be Dangerous at This Time, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War and a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, issued today, through James R. Nugent, a statement of his views on woman suffrage.

Mr. Stimson said that he was against woman suffrage; first, because it was not needed to right any substantial grievance or wrong in woman's present condition; second, because by introducing a large element of voters into the electorate who are entirely devoid of business training and experience, it would powerfully tend toward inefficient government at the very time when efficiency is most needed, and, third, because in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania it would most certainly tend to throw a disproportionate amount of political influence and power into certain localities and classes of citizens of these States, as against other localities and other classes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. JAEGER, wife of Frederick Jaeger of Woodhaven, L. I., died suddenly on Thursday, heart disease, after having made arrangements for her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, which was to have been celebrated today. Mrs. Jaeger was 46 years of age and had lived in that section for thirty years.

JOSEPH WARWICK, a charter member and for several terms President of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association and an active Republican for many years, died in the Home for Aged Men and Couples, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Warwick was 85 years old and had held a position in the Custom House during President Harrison's Administration.

JACOB M. BROWN, 76 years old, a civil war veteran and member of Winchester Post, 197, G. A. R., died on Friday at his home, 252 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE WESCOTT, mother of Attorney General J. W. Wescott of New Jersey, died on Friday at her home in Berlin, N. J. Her son was in Denver when he learned of her illness and reached home eight hours after her death.

Dr. FRANK H. HARRISON died on Friday in Bellevue Hospital, in his sixty-first year. He was said to be a relative of the late President Harrison, and made his home at 220 West Fourth Street. His brother, Mrs. Margaret Harrison, lived in Indianapolis.

HORATIO S. MANNING, formerly editor of a newspaper in San Francisco, died on Friday, in Albany, N. Y. Of recent years he had been a hop grower in the Middleburg district. He is survived by his wife and a son, Bradford Manning of this city.

CHARLES J. CONNOLLY, a retired automobile supply merchant, died on Friday at his home, 1,048 Amsterdam Avenue. He was born in Ireland 58 years ago and was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church in that city. His widow and a son survive him.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GILBERT, widow of J. Loring Gilbert and the mother of Charles P. H. Gilbert, architect, died on Friday at her home in Washington, D. C. Besides her son, she is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. ESTHER J. MORELAND, widow of John Moreland, died on Friday at her home in the East End, Pittsburgh, Penn. She was the mother of Andrew M. Moreland, one of the Carnegie partners, and now President of the Guarantee Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

ALBERT PARKER, for many years cashier of the National Bank of Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in that city, in his seventy-fourth year. He had been active in county affairs.

JOHN H. GANS, President of the Gans Steamship Line, died on Friday at his home, 58 Central Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y., in his forty-third year. He was born in Germany, but had lived here most of his life. Mr. Gans was one of the best known shipping men in this city. He is survived by his widow and three children.

OLDFIELD B. BURTIS, 66 years old, whose ancestors held land and farmed on Long Island for more than 200 years, died suddenly at his home, 196 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., Friday night. Mr. Burtis was born in Elmont, L. I., and for many years ran a farm in that section, retiring a few years ago. He was a member of Paumanck Lodge, F. and A. M., of Great Neck. His son, Clare Burtis, is Superintendent of the Astoria and Ninety-second Street Ferry.

MICHAEL KLEM, 90 years old, for sixty years a resident of West Orange, N. J., died Friday night at the home of his son, Councilman John E. Klem of Northfield Road, St. Cloud.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CRIGLER.—Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Webb Crigler are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Dorothea, Friday, July 23, at their home in New Rochelle.

SPECTOR.—On Sunday, July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Spector of 260 Convent Av., a girl.

Engaged

ARLUCK—BERLFEIN.—Molly Berlfein to Dr. Samuel S. Arluck.

HOGUE—AUSTIN.—Gwendolyn Austin to J. Roland Hogue.

Married

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—July 18, at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Elizabeth A. Rosencrantz to Fritz Berlston.

Newark.

BRITTING—FISCHER.—July 22, Martinetta Fischer to George Britting.

Married

BURNS—CONWAY.—July 21, Alice A. Conway to Joseph A. Burns.

Long Island.

RAPELYE—ERNST.—July 21, Winfield Elizabeth J. Ernst to Foster H. Rapelye.

SIEBERT—SCHOENIGER.—July 20, Elizabeth Schoeniger to Jacob Siebert.

Died

AVERILL.—On July 23, in his 59th year, Joseph Otis Averill, son of the late Joseph Otis and Mary E. Averill. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, July 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BIBB.—Cordelia E., of New York, widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, on July 24, at Briar Cliff Lodge. Fun

FRANK'S ASSAILANT BEFORE GOVERNOR

Declares He Thought by Killing Frank He Would Prevent Attack on Prison.

NO BLAME FOR WARDENS

But Prison Reforms Will Be Urged Upon Legislature—Frank Continues to Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 24.—William Creen this morning told Governor Nat E. Harris that he tried to kill Leo M. Frank last Saturday night because he believed that in so doing he would rid the Georgia State Prison of a man whose presence would result in the attack by a mob on the prison and loss of lives in a battle with the guards.

This opinion, he said, he had formed in reading newspapers. He asserted that his attack was inspired by no one, and was made simply because he himself felt that it was his duty to kill Frank.

Governor Harris stated, following his talk with Creen, that he did not hold Warden James E. Smith or other officials responsible. He said he proposed to see if prison conditions were up to the standards of the resources of the State of Georgia, and that he would send a special message on the subject to the Legislature soon after his return to Atlanta.

"I don't like it," he said, in referring to the prison situation.

Creen told his story to Governor Harris in the presence of Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash. Unmanacled for the first time since his attack on Frank, Creen was closeted with the Governor in the room adjoining that in which Frank lies wounded. All doors leading from the room were bolted.

Creen's story, as repeated by the Governor and General Nash, substantially was:

"I had heard talk of the danger of Frank being kept here.

"I felt that as long as he was here there was danger of the prison being attacked. I was afraid the guards and the people making the attack would shoot at each other and people be killed, so I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to save the people from the danger to which Frank's presence exposed them. I determined that Frank was subjecting us to danger, so decided that I would kill him."

"When did you conceive this idea?" asked Governor Harris.

"A few days before it happened," replied Creen. "I studied over it and decided to carry my plan out."

"Now tell the Governor the truth, Creen," said Governor Harris. "Was there any suggestion made to you from the outside?"

Creen fell to his knees and raised his hand. "I swear that I never talked of the Frank case to any one inside or out of the prison before or after the attack."

"Did you mean to kill him?" Creen was asked.

"I did," he replied calmly. "I felt it was my duty."

Asked where he obtained his knife, Creen replied that he had slipped it from the kitchen on the Friday night before he attacked Frank and had hidden it in his cot.

After Creen's talk with the Governor the newspaper correspondents were called in to hear Creen's statement in reference to charges that he had been beaten by prison authorities.

In the presence of correspondents Governor Harris asked him whether he had ever been whipped here.

"No," was the answer.

Creen bared his back, which was said to have been scarred from floggings. There was no evidence of his ever having been beaten.

"Have you ever been mistreated here in any way?" Creen was asked.

There was no answer, but the Prison Commissioners and the Governor stated that Creen, a few minutes before, had told them he had no fault to find.

"I propose to find out," Governor Harris said, "why one inmate of the prison would attack another, and how. With the facilities here, I don't see how any one could have prevented this attack on Frank, unless the prisoners were provided with separate cells. I am not blaming prison officials."

Asked whether he thought Creen crazy, the Governor replied that he thought him "weak-minded."

Several convicts were questioned briefly by the Governor and Commissioners, and all expressed the belief that Creen's action was the result of no influence in or out of the prison.

To set at rest the reports that Frank has not been seriously wounded, the Governor and Commissioners saw Frank's wound dressed. They did not question Frank, merely watching the physicians, leaving the room as soon as the surgeons had finished.

"There is no doubt about the fact that Frank was seriously wounded," said Governor Harris.

The condition of Leo M. Frank this morning continues good. He rested well last night and is declared to be steadily recovering.

Following the talk with Creen the Governor and members of the Prison Commission met behind closed doors in the office of Warden Smith. They called in Charles W. Dyer, trusty on night duty in the prisoners' sleeping quarters, and questioned him about Creen's attack on Frank.

Dyer merely stated that he was off duty at the time of Creen's attack and was asleep on his cot near Creen, and that he knew nothing of the attack until it was over.

Dr. W. J. McNaughton, serving a life term for murder in Emmanuel County, will be freed if the wishes of his fellow-prisoners at the Georgia State Farm are carried out. Today Governor Harris was presented with a petition for clemency for McNaughton, signed by 137 of 150 prisoners in the main building.

"Not a man to whom the petition was presented refused to sign it," said the prisoner who circulated the petition.

The petition was inspired by the quick action of Dr. McNaughton in saving the life of Leo M. Frank when his throat was slashed last Saturday night by William Creen. But for the work of Dr. McNaughton Frank would have died.

Dr. McNaughton was convicted of poisoning W. J. Flanders, a wealthy patient. It was alleged McNaughton and Mrs. Flanders were unduly intimate and planned the murder of the woman's husband. McNaughton was found guilty, but Mrs. Flanders was never tried.

Bessie Lucile, six-year-old daughter of Edgar Stripling, Georgia's Jean Valjean, has obtained Governor Harris's promise that her father shall be freed.

As the Governor stood in the lobby of the prison this morning, the little girl dashed up to him and clasped his hand.

"Governor, let my papa out," she said. "We've nobody to work for us, and mamma's sick. Won't you please let him go home?"

"Tell your papa," said the Governor, "that I'm going to let him out before my term of office expires. I can't just say when, but I'm going to let him out."

The news was rushed to Stripling, who has been here about two years, following his arrest at Danville, Va., where he had for many years, under an assumed name, held the office of Chief of Police, following his killing of J. B. Cornett in Harris County, some fourteen years ago.

KEEP UP FRANK AGITATION.

Citizens of La Grange, Ga., Hold Meeting and Pass Resolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 24.—Agitation which has been going on for some time, engineered, it is said, by Tom Watson, the former Populist leader, resulted today in a mass meeting of citizens at La Grange, in which the following were among the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the Jews of Georgia be called upon to affirm or deny the charge that they have been subjects of prejudice or race hatred. By their silence they have indorsed all the vile charges, and if these charges be true it is high time that they were seeking more congenial climes.

"Resolved, That John M. Slaton and William J. Burns never be permitted to pollute the air of Georgia with their foul breath."

FOUGHT FOR BELGIAN ART.

Works Worth Millions Saved from Germans Along the Yser.

FURNES, Belgium, July 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The little Flemish towns that loafed for centuries on the banks of the Yser before being reawakened to give their names to the history of some of the most dramatic episodes of the war—Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres—counted little commercially, and only Ypres figured much in history.

Wars had reduced the former proud capital of Flanders to a droning town of less than 20,000 inhabitants, of whom virtually all the Valenciennes lacemakers worked. The men were called "tournesols," which may be translated either as "sunflowers" or "shadeseekers"; they earned the name by shifting their lounging places on the Grande Place so as to keep in the sun when the weather was cold, and to keep out of it when it was hot. The remaining importance of the place was, as that of Dixmude, Nieuport, and Furnes, chiefly its treasures of art.

Those of Ypres were mostly gathered in the Merghelynck Museum and have been practically all saved, including pictures by Snyders, van Oost, and van Thulden, with rare specimens of wood carving, Spanish leather, jewels, and manuscripts. While the Germans were approaching the line of the Yser, Henri Dommartin, State Librarian at Brussels, transferred the museum intact to Dunkirk, and from there to Havre. The most precious work of art in the entire region, "The Adoration of the Wise Men of the East," by Jordaens, valued at $800,000, was lost at Dixmude. It had been removed from the bombarded church to a theatre for safety; the theatre was caved in by a shell and the picture destroyed.

A number of other works of art, including rare specimens of Cordovan leather, relics of the Spanish occupation of Flanders, were saved here by M. Dommartin and M. Eugene de Groot, Deputy for Furnes and Dixmude.

When the French troops went through Loo to meet the Germans along the Yser, they saved a valuable picture, "Christ Between the Two Thieves," by Van Brockhorst, pupil of Rubens. Other objects of lesser value were left, but afterward saved by M. Dommartin, with the aid of the curé of the parish. They were about to leave when the cure cried: "I was going to forget the mass book." The mass book of Loo was one of the most valued relics of Flanders. It was printed by the widow of Balthazar Moretus, son-in-law of Plantin, in 1701. It contained many beautiful engravings and was ornamented with precious stones and escutcheons with the arms of Loo.

The pride of Furnes was its famous pieces of Cordovan leather and specimens of art of the middle ages, when in Flanders every man condemned was required to execute in bronze a reproduction of his crime in the form of the part of the body on which he had committed it, or the part of the body with which he committed it.

The value of the works of art saved from ruin along the Yser runs high into the millions. The value of what is known to have been lost is also formidable.

GIRL SAVES HER ANNOYER.

Holds Broadway Crowd at Bay with Cane After Man Struck Her.

That he had insulted her and struck her with his cane was the charge made at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night by a young woman who described herself as Grace Tuttle of 300 West Forty-eighth Street, against a man who said he was Meyer Hofer, a Swiss engineer, of 117 West Twenty-first Street. Miss Tuttle said that while she was walking along Broadway Hofer accosted her, asking what she was looking at. She struck him and then he hit her with his cane, she said.

A crowd gathered and, breaking the cane, threatened to do serious injury to Hofer, but were deterred by the prompt action of Miss Tuttle, who seized one half of the broken cane and menaced the crowd with it. Patrolman Frank Sullivan of Traffic Squad C arrested Hofer and took him to the station.

AUTO CLIPS OFF BOY'S EARS.

Four Persons Injured in Two Accidents in New Jersey.

There were two automobile accidents in New Jersey yesterday in which four persons were injured and taken to hospitals.

Michael Yeoman, 9 years old, of 33 Johnson Street, Newark, was run over by a jitney bus at Railroad Avenue and Tichnor Street last night. He is in St. James's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. Both of his ears were torn off.

At Point Pleasant automobiles driven by William Sharp and Edward Foulks collided and were wrecked. Miss Catherine Stacy, Miss Grace Larrabee, and Foulks were injured and taken to Spring Lake Hospital.

SHIPS COLLIDE IN HARBOR.

British Freighter Teucer Hits Schooner and Is Towed Back.

The British freighter Teucer, Captain Yarwood, was leaving Bayonne, N. J., last night when she collided with an unidentified schooner off Tompkinsville and was reported seriously damaged. Tugs were sent to her assistance to tow her back to Bayonne.

The schooner apparently was only slightly damaged and proceeded on her way.

Masons Plan Moonlight Sail.

The Arab Patrol of Mystic Shriners will hold a moonlight conclave next Wednesday evening, July 28, on the steamer Mandalay. Two thousand members are expected to sail on the cruise up the Hudson, wearing the red fezes and silver elephant badges of the order. Among the Masons who will attend are Judge George Freifeld, Grand Master of New York State; William H. Miller, Grand Treasurer; State Senator Frank J. Meagher, Frank Fox, Commissioner of Automobile Licenses, and other State and city officials.

Woman Dies on Sound Steamer.

When the steamboat Concord of the Colonial Line arrived yesterday morning from Providence, R. I., the Captain reported that a passenger, Mrs. Jane F. Marshall, 52 years old, of Whitinsville, Mass., had died shortly after the vessel left port Friday night. She was accompanied by her husband, who told the Coroner that his wife had been subject to heart attacks. Permission was given for the removal of the body.

Zealandia Damaged in the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from New York on July 10 for Manchester, was in collision in the Mersey today with a dredger. The Zealandia's stem was damaged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNIFORMS
AND
ALL EQUIPMENTS
for
MILITARY TRAINING CAMP
at Plattsburg, N. Y.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
REDUCED PRICES IN
Khaki Uniforms, Hats, Army Shoes, Shirts, Leggins, Ponchos, Blankets, Etc.
RUSSELL UNIFORM CO.,
1600 Broadway,
New York, Corner 48th St.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Ends This Week

Rounding Out a Month of Memorable Merchandising

To complete the busiest July in our history we shall offer during this coming week many of the most striking values that the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale has yet produced.

These Exceptional Offerings for Monday and Tuesday:



$10

Women's "Sample" Bathing Suits

Taffetas, Mohairs, Satins

At $2.95, $3.95, $10

Regularly $3.95 to $22.50

Practically every style of the season is here.
Only a few of a kind. All sizes in the lot.

STYLES
Coat Effect Models
Princess, Empire
Smock Slip-on
Belted Models
Shirred and Corded Models

TRIMMINGS
Braid and Fancy Buttons
Colored Pipings, Bands
Wide Spanish Sashes
Combination Trimmings

Note—Made only of the finest salt-water proof materials.

85c Sateen Sailor Bathing Hats, at 55c

Blue, red, green or black sateen Hat with upper brim of colored stripes to match color of crown. Third Floor

Men's $30 to $32 Suits, at $15

A manufacturer, overstocked, came to us with a proposition—a GOOD one, too—on condition we took ALL the Suits he then had. We did so promptly.

These Suits are absolutely IDENTICAL in every point of style, material, color, cut and tailoring, with those sold by us in our regular stock a trifle earlier in the season, at DOUBLE and MORE than double—and they were good values at that. And now—here they are. All kinds, all sizes, for all men. Fourth Floor

First Velvet Hats of the Season

Ten Smart Styles—Inexpensive!

Among the clever originations shown in this advanced Fall Millinery is the becoming "Poke" bonnet of Grandmother's day, and the effective wool yarn trimming.

Wool Yarn Trimmed Velvet Hats at $5

Broad brim Sailor with white yarn side and front trimmings.
At the same price is a black satin Sailor faced with white satin.

Black Velvet "Pokes" at $8.75

Tailored stitched brim that is faced with white satin; wool yarn fringed as side ornament.

Also the Poque Sailor with striking band of white grosgrain ribbon, with black coin dot.

Tricorne Velvet Hats at $9.75

Distinctive, with jet and white bead ornament as front trimming; edges piped with white satin. Third Floor

Women's Cotton Frocks

$10 to $15 Voile, Crepe or Lawn Dresses, $5

Hand-embroidered white Voiles, Awning Stripe Lawns, Corded Stripe Voiles, Net and Voile combined, and Crepes in all the delicate shades.

$12.50 to $19.75 Eyelet Embroidery, Voile and Net Dresses at $7.50

Numerous attractive styles and exquisite colorings.

$19.75 to $22.50 Silk and Taffeta Dresses, $10

Afternoon and Evening Dresses. Even pretty Dancing Frocks of taffeta in pastel shades, ribbon velvet trimmed.

$6.75 to $8.75 Summer Frocks at $3

Coin-Dot and Pinhead Dotted Voiles, Colored Linen Dresses with lingerie bodice; Blue, Lavender and Yellow Batiste Dresses, and others—truly remarkable! Third Floor

KLEINERT'S PURE LINEN DRESS SHIELDS UNDER-PRICE

To our knowledge, this is the first time that these famous Featherweight quality Dress Shields have been sold for less than the standard price.

Sizes 2, 3, 4
Reg. 25c, 28c, 30c } **Now 20c Pair**

3 pairs for 50c. $1.85 dozen pairs.

Main Floor and Subway Store Notions

TUESDAY, JULY 27TH
will be the
FIRST "DAY OF REVIEW"
in the GIMBEL

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

With Initiative

Presenting for your study and comparison
Half a Million Dollars' Worth of New, Cabinet-Made Furniture At Large Savings

NOTE—Selections Can Be Made Beginning Tuesday.

Seventh Floor

Final HALF PRICE Clearance of the Simpson-Crawford Furniture

And of a Collection of

Superb POOLEY Furniture

Splendid assortments in fine Suites and Pieces of every kind for every room in the home. The best values of the sale. The Simpson-Crawford Furniture was the most important of all their stocks, totalling $131,000 at inventory figures.

The Furniture from Pooley, the famous Philadelphia cabinet-maker, who has furnished many fine hotels, we wish to dispose of before our August Sale of New Furniture begins.



This $519 Dining Room Suite of 9 Pieces, $260

As illustrated. Of Jacobean Oak, in a rich fumed finish. A really splendid Suite.

$407.50 Dining Room Suites, $204
Four pieces, of rich Jacobean Oak.

$221 Dining Room Suites, $111
Nine pieces, in Solid Mahogany.

Jacobean Oak China Closets		Mahogany Chinas		Mahogany Tables		Mahogany Inlaid Sideboards		Golden Oak Extension Tables	
Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now
$75.00	$37.50	$82.25	$42.00	$48.50	$24.25	$85.00	$42.50	$49.50	$25.00
47.50	24.00	77.00	38.50	75.00	37.50	135.00	67.50	35.00	17.50
65.00	32.50	67.00	33.50	57.00	28.50	95.00	47.50	55.00	27.00
55.00	27.50	63.00	31.50	53.00	26.50				

Examples of the POOLEY Furniture at Half

5-Piece Bedroom Suite	$170 from $340	All-over Stuffed Arm Chair	$30 from $60
Hall Arm Chair	$190 from $400	Hazelwood Bureau	$35 from $70
Carved Arm Chair	$125 from $250		Seventh Floor

800 WHITE BEDSPREADS AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE

A large Eastern mill's entire clean-up; slight mill imperfections—an oil spot or a miss-weave.

	Were.	Now.
70x90 inches; plain hemmed	$1.50	90c
70x90 inches; scalloped, cut corners	$1.75	$1.15
80x90 inches; plain hemmed	$1.75	$1.15
80x90 inches; scalloped, cut corners	$2.00	$1.35

Special—$3 White Bedspreads, $1.95

Highly mercerized and figured; medium weight. Size 80x90 in., scalloped and with cut-out corners. Second Floor

GLASSWARE—VERY SPECIAL

The residue of the Simpson-Crawford purchase, combined with our own stock, reduced.

50c Night Sets—Bottle and Glass, both cut—at 25c.
$5 Rich Cut Glass Ice Tubs, $2.95.
75c Blown Water Tumblers, with engraved initial, 45c dozen.
$3 Engraved Glass 7-Piece Berry Sets, $1.50.
$1 Engraved Glass 3-Piece Mayonnaise Sets, 55c.
$3 Cut Glass 8-inch Berry or Salad Bowls, $1.50. Fifth Floor

WOMEN'S $25 PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTED COATS AT $15

For Motoring and Traveling—Pepper-and-salt Mixture.

It is a delightful copy of a Jenny model—semi-fitted and belted.

All sizes; lined to waist, also sleeves lined. Third Floor



5c

$1.50 TO $3 SAMPLE HAIR ORNAMENTS, 95c

A manufacturer's entire sample collection, consisting of Casque, Chignon, Back Combs, Barrettes and Braid Pins, mounted with rhinestones and combinations of sapphires, amethysts, olivines and topaz. Demi-amber, amber, crystal and imitation shell, in this season's newest effects. Main Floor

UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS

Put on one side especially for the last week of a banner month of Simpson-Crawford Sales:

$5 Heavy Net Curtains, $2.50 Pair
White and drab. Renaissance applique. Length, 3 yards.

35c Heavy Curtain Net, 18c Yard
Width, 36 inches. "Fish nets" included. In white and ecru.

$8.75 to $10.75 Portieres, at $5 Pair
Reversible. Very heavy satin finish.

35c White and Ecru Net, 18c Yard
For door paneling. Width, 31 inches. In white and ecru. Sixth Floor

FIRST TIME: HANDKERCHIEF LINEN "MONTE CARLO" BLOUSES



(as illustrated)

At $3.95

$6.95 has been the regular price of this well-tailored, striped handkerchief linen Sport Blouse. It is the Blouse of the moment and is constantly seen at the most exclusive Country Clubs on women that are fittingly dressed for the world of sports.

Stripes of blue, green, gold, rose

Exact Duplicate in Voile at $2

For style, finishings and dainty colorings it is a worthy rival of the more expensive Linen Sport Blouse, in blue, green, rose and heliotrope stripes. Third Floor

A CLEAN-UP OF LAMPS

Hundreds of gas, electric, and other Lamps have been re-marked at ⅓, ½, and even less than ½ their former prices. Here are some:

$15 Art Metal Table Lamps, $7
$2.25 to $10 Lamp Shades, $1.15 to $5
$9 to $12 Semi-indirect Ceiling Light Fixtures, for $4
$12 Oil or Electric Japanese Table Lamps, at $7.50
Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, $1.50
$13.50 Mahogany Floor Lamps, $8.50 Fifth Floor

$1.50 TO $2.50 SILKS AT $1 YARD

Charmeuse Crepe de Chines Satins

Widths, 36 to 44 inches. A splendid selection of colors in the lot, but not every color in all weaves.

$1 Washable 32 and 36 in. Silks, at 68c Yard

Plain and satin stripes on white grounds. Very pleasing for women's blouses and men's shirts.

75c Genuine Chinese Pongee, at 45c Yard

32 inches wide and exceptionally fine quality. Second Floor

$7 to $10 Hand Luggage, at $5.50

All Brand New All Wanted Sizes

The *big saving* is due to a *big purchase* that secured us a *big price-concession.* Men and women alike could not wish finer luggage than this

660 Traveling Bags

Brown and russet cowhide English Bags, extra full cut; 16 to 18 inches.

Black walrus grain cowhide Bags, large, full cut model; 16 to 20 inches.

Women's black enameled grain cowhide Club Bags, moire lined; 15 and 16 inches.

550 Suit Cases

Russet brown cowhide, linen lined; regulation size. All thoroughly reinforced, with or without straps around. Main Floor



$5.50

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

During July and August this store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays, when we open at 8:30 and close at 12 noon. The extra half hour in the morning is an ideal time to shop; every salesperson bright and ready to supply your needs in the minimum of time.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

You don't know what your camera can really do until you have had a few films developed and printed at Macy's. Results not only satisfy, but bring amateurs back Summer after Summer with vacation snapshots to Macy's. Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Dept.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Another Week of Super-Economies Before Inventory Taking

Crepe de Chine Underwear at Important Reductions

In this disposal of Crepe de Chine Underwear the choicest styles are represented—for these are "small lots" of our best selling numbers of the past season. The very newest designs in flesh and white, all-silk Crepe de Chine, elaborately trimmed with Laces, dainty buds and ribbons.

Envelope Chemises Now $1.89 Were $2.89 to $3.89

Regular Chemises Now $1.69 Were $1.89 to $2.89

Bloomers Now 94c Were $1.29 to $1.89

Combinations Now $1.89 Were $2.89 to $4.89

Drawers Now $2.49 Were $3.49 to $4.89

In these groups you will find all sizes —but not every size in each style.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Charming Negligees At Clearance Prices

We honestly believe these to be the daintiest Boudoir and Slumber Gowns ever designed for women—elaborate copies of French creations, in many cases only one of a kind, at less than *half* original prices.

At $2.74—Loose fitting models of Albatross, accordion pleated and plain effects, fancy Lingerie collars and cuffs, dainty satin pipings. Macy's orig nal prices were up to $5.74.

At $3.74—Crepe de Chine, Albatross, Challie and French Flannel. Accordion pleated, loose and draped effects. Some are scalloped and embroidered, plain colors combined with figured challie, long fichu ends edged with lace and net. Heavy silk girdles. Blue, pink, lavender and Dresden colorings. Earlier-in-the-season prices up to $9.74.

At $6.74—Fashioned of all silk Crepe de Chine, combined with chiffon and all-over lace. Grecian models, Draped models, Coatee effects. Accordion pleated, plain and embroidered. Exquisite shadow laces and net trimmings. A variety unsurpassed—pink, blue, lavender, and a few odd shades. Earlier-in-the-season prices were up to $13.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Clearance Prices on Colored Wash Goods

Two very fine value given by way of illustration of what you will find in this department all through the clearance sale.

Chiffon Voiles, 15c yard.
Macy's Prices Were 24c to 34c Yard.

With printed Border Designs, also Crepes, Colored Grounds, large Floral Effects, 38 and 45 inches wide.

Embroidered Crepes, 9c yard.
Macy's Price Was 23c Yard.

White ground with embroidered woven figures in colors, also Chiffon Printed Voiles in a limtied range of colors, 27 and 38 inches wide.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Fetching Designs In Women's Sea Suits

Smartly fashioned of lustrous Poplin or Surf Satin in the newest modes of the season, these charming Bathing Suits are an evidence of Macy's low-selling policy.

Two models illustrated, $4.49—Black and navy Poplin of excellent quality, one style with square neck and the other prettily smocked; both have pockets and belt.

Another style at $4.49—Of black or blue Poplin, slip-on model with white satin collar and cuffs, belted.



At $3.74—Jaunty Suit of black satin with striped black and white sailor collar, tie and broad belt fastened with smart buckle. Cap sleeves with straps.

At $3.74—Loose-fitting model of navy or black poplin; box-pleated front ornamented with tiny tailored bows of contrasting color. Sleeves and belt piped to match.

Three-piece Swimming Suit of all-worsted, $4.49—Navy blue and heather mixture with striped trimming. Ideal suit for the "Swimming Girl."

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Young Girls' Frocks at Quick-Disposal Prices

Space is inadequate to describe in detail these charming little dresses Every desirable fabric in every wanted style is here for your choosing—and at a slight cost the little Miss of 6 to 14 years may have a few more pretty frocks to round out the season.

150 Girls' Dresses, 94c
Originally $1.89. Pretty models of Gingham, Chambray and Lawn; cool and smart-looking, in a wide range of styles.

125 Girls' Dresses, $1.69
Originally $2.49 and $2.96. Delightful little models of Ginghams and Chambray embracing the season's smartest effects.

160 Girls' Summer Dresses at $2.49
Originally $3.96. Ultra-smart modes of Voiles and Crepes, some effectively combined with contrasting fabrics and elaborately trimmed with fine laces—belts, collars, cuffs, etc.

All the above in sizes 6 to 14 years, but not all sizes in each style.

35 Rain-proof Coats, $2.24
Originally $3.96. An English belted model in navy, tan, and good-looking mixtures. Storm collar, patch pockets. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

The Final Word on Misses' and Juniors' Tub Dresses

Cool linen frocks, plain white and figured Voiles, dainty dimities—in a variety of lovely colorings, the size range incomplete in many models. Juniors—13, 15 and 17. Misses—14, 16 and 18.

Dresses that formerly sold up to $16.74 (a few models up to $23.74.) Now ***$7.94***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $13.74 (a few at $17.74). Now ***$6.94***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $8.49 (a few at $11.74). Now ***$4.96***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $6.94. Now ***$3.96***

Macy's—Third Floor.

Further Reductions in Women's Summer Frocks

The Last Word in Dress Economy

220 Cotton Voile Dresses in plain colors, stripes, checks, and figures, also ratines and a few linens, at ***$3.96.***

Macy's usual prices $4.89 to $6.49.

100 Dresses in Cotton Voiles, crepes, and novelty summer materials—including many all white models, ***$5.49.***

Macy's usual prices $8.74 to $10.74.

145 Dresses in Cretonnes, Voiles, Tissues, Linens and novelty fabrics—a collection of charming fashioned models, ***$8.74.***

Macy's usual prices $10.74 to $16.74.

Also—all our high-priced exquisitely made lingerie dresses in nets, organdies, crepes, flowered voiles,—mostly exclusive, individual models—one, two, or three of a kind. Now **$12.74** and **$15.74.**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Bedcoverings Reduced

Quantities Limited

Initial Pillow Cases of fine bleached muslin embroidered in beautiful designs. Some are hemstitched, others have scalloped edges. Size 45 x 36 inches, were 69c to $1.19. **Now, per pair, 49c.**

Imported Printed Bedspreads in a very handsome design—for summer use. Centre-piece and border to match, size 70 x 90 inches, were $1.24 each —**Now 99c.**

White Satin-finish Bedspreads, hemmed. Very good appearing. Neat centre-piece design for full size beds, were $1.74 each—**Now $1.39.**

Lamb's Wool Filled Comfortables. Figured nainsook both sides. 9 inch silk mull borders, full bed size, were $4.89 each— **Now $2.94.**

Striped Bungalow Blankets, strongly bound all around. Plenty of color combinations to choose from. Sizes 54 x 72 inches, were $1.49— **Now 99c each.**

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

See Our Grocery Advertisement on Page 2, This Section

Remarkable Prices on Fine Leather Goods

Bottle Cases of sole leather; ground glass stoppers and German silver tops.
Reduced from $2.49 & $7.49 to $1.97 and $5.97

Bottle Sets in morocco case; green, blue, red, vachette leather, holding from one to six bottles.
Reduced from $2.24 & $8.49 to $1.79 and $6.79

Jewel Boxes in seal, morocco ecrase, vachette leather.
Reduced from 94c & $13.24 to 74c and $9.89

Pigskin Razor Rolls with chamois lining; for one razor or more.
Reduced from 99c & $3.49 to 49c and $2.69

Traveling Clocks in morocco cover case and in folding ecrase and pigskin cases.
Reduced from $2.97 & $27.50 to $2.49 and $14.89

Manicure Sets in cross grain, morocco, pin seal, with white and ebony fittings.
Reduced from 94c & $9.89 to 74c and $6.49

Shaving Sets in goat seal and leather lined.
Reduced from 94c & $7.49 to 49c and $4.97

Dressing Cases for women and men; tan sole leather cases, ebony brushes.
Reduced from $4.89 to $3.89

Colored and Black Dressing Cases for Men and Women with ebony and white fittings.
Reduced from $4.49 & $38.75 to $3.96 and $29.75

Brush Sets, holding clothes and hat brush, in morocco or walrus case.
Reduced from $3.74 to $2.97

Tie Cases in pigskin and morocco.
Reduced from $4.89 & $8.24 to $2.97 and $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor.

"Clean-out" Prices on 18 Samples of Wardrobe Steamer Trunks

Built to withstand the "hard knocks" of travel, with basswood frame, fibre bands and reinforcements of solid metal.

Keratol or canvas covered; cloth or "grained-silk" Keratol lining; brassed trimmings; hinged wardrobe section, with space-conserving patent features and a place for all your needs on a journey. Size only 43x22½x14½ inches—but it's amazing how much they hold!

No better trunks made—but these are slightly soiled—hence a price like this:

2 that were $49.75 | 4 that were $37.50
9 that were $44.75 | 3 that were $32.25

Now $29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Beautiful Renaissance Lace Trimmed Linens

At Less Than Half Price

About 3,000 pieces. Included are Scarfs, Squares, Centre-pieces, Tea and Lunch cloths. Renaissance lace trimmed or all-over lace.

Centre-pieces Now 98c to $1.98 *Were $1.98 to $4.49*

Scarfs Now 49c to 98c *Were 98c to $1.98*

72-inch Cloths Now $1.98 to $4.49 *Were $3.96 to $9.89*

Also hundreds of odd Damask Cloths, plain, scalloped, hemstitched and fringed. Some in broken lots, and some slightly mussed from handling. Very attractively priced for disposal. Special tables.

Turkish Bath Towels at Less Than Usual

195 dozen in all. Odd lots of Imported Bath Towels and discontinued numbers.

	Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
Hemmed ends, white and red borders,	20½x39	42c ea.	29c ea.
Hemmed ends, red, white and blue borders,	25 x47	59c ea.	39c ea.
Hemstitched ends, green, lavender and gold borders,	26 x47	$1.19 ea.	79c ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	28 x48	$1.29 ea.	98c ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	32 x52	$1.59 ea.	$1.29 ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	40 x56	$2.19 ea.	$1.69 ea.

All snow white, soft and absorbent, of fine quality yarn.

Macy's Linen Dept., Second Floor

Closing Prices on Fine Lace Curtains

Including scrim curtains, scrim panels, net panels and net curtains. A splendid opportunity to get new curtains for an odd window or two.

One, two, and three-pair sets at *half* original prices, ranging from 74c to $8.74.

Macy's—Fourth Floor

Women's Sport Suits—a Limited Number at $9.49

Macy's Usual Price $17.74—These are very attractive models of that feather-light knitted wool fabric that has been so much favored this season for outing, sports and general wear. The coats are belted and pocketed, with shoulder linings of fine silk. The skirts plain-tailored models. Colors: navy blue, brown, green and rose. 70 coats in the lot—in all sizes.

Women's Linen and Pongee Suits $12.74 and $16.74

Macy's Usual Prices $16.74 and $28.75—High grade suits that have sold down to one, two and three of a kind at very radical reductions to close out; variety of colors and styles in the lot.

Women's Tub Skirts of Corduroy $5.74

This offering is too good to miss. The skirt has an inverted front pleat, shirred back and side, soft girdle outlined with white silk braid. The patch pocket is also braid trimmed. White only. All sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Misses' Smart Sport Suits Reduced to $16.74

Macy's Usual Prices $19.74 to $28.75.

Just 32 Suits in this lot that is slated for final disposal tomorrow—not enough to supply every young woman who will want one at this low price.

There are feather light sports suits of wool jersey trimmed with contrasting color, snappy knit cloths and mixtures with button front skirts and Norfolk and pleated coats. And there are a limited number of those white flannel suits with hair line stripe that all the young girls "just love." Sizes 14, 16, and 18, not complete in every model.

Macy's—Third Floor

White Wash Goods Clearance Event

Novelty weaves and this season's most delightful fabrics—crisp, new, cool, and charming—at reductions that invite quantity buying.

at 33c a yard

40 inch Embroidered Voiles and Organdies
40 in. Silk Stripe Crepe Voile
38 inch Awning Stripe Voile
40 inch Lace Striped Crepe
40 inch Lace Voile
36 inch Tussah Dress Crepe
27 inch Corded Skirting

English "Clip Tape" Stripe Voile, 39c yd.
Originally priced 79c a yard. 39 inches wide.

Corduroy Pique, Special at 39c yd.
36 inches wide in the fashionable wide cord only.

Also Remnants at Remarkable Reductions.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Clearance of Short Lengths of Black and Colored Silks

Prices formerly 59c to $4.96 yd.; now **29c to $2.49 yd.**

The weaves in Black and Colors include:—Taffetas, Failles, Crepes, Voiles, Satins, Shantungs, Fancies, Printed Silks and Tub Silks.

Lengths run from 1 to 6 yards, nearly all double width—just what you want for Blouses, Linings, Trimmings or fine Undergarments.

Special tables provided for your convenience.

Macy's—Silk Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

Handkerchiefs

Excellent qualities
Greatly under-priced.

Men's Imported Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, each 12c
Macy's Usual Price 15c. Excellent quality Linen —our own imporation. ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Men's Extra Size Soft Finish Handkerchiefs Special 6 for 59c
With ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Men's Woven Colored Border Handkerchiefs each 12c
Standard 25c quality. Pretty color combinations.

Women's Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs each 6c
Clearance of many styles in white and colors, one corner designs, pretty initials.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

MODERN TENNIS IS HARD ON RACQUETS

Pell Not the Only "Smasher"—Bat "Doctors" Busy Keeping Strings in Tune.

T. R. Pell's recent boast that he is the world's champion smasher of tennis racquets, may have been made in the spirit of jest, but his claim to the title is not likely to go long unchallenged. His record of twenty-two racquets put out of commission in a season that is still young is undoubtedly a large number, yet it would be a mistake to suppose that Pell stands alone in his glory.

There are dozens of tournament players right here in New York who could at least run him a close second. Pell is not an exceptionally hard man on a racquet, but rather only one of an increasingly large class of players who find that tennis as it is played nowadays puts a strain on the racquet that cannot long be withstood.

When a man breaks a golf club it is a sign that he is either a beginner or an incurable "dub." In this game the more proficient a player becomes the more considerate he is of his sticks. In tennis the rule works just the other way. The novice and the player who plugs along year after year without getting anywhere hardly know what racquet trouble is. It is the tournament player, the crack, who punishes his bat.

Not that the old racquets were better made—ask any first-class stringer or racquet-maker, and he will tell you otherwise. The modern racquet—that is, the racquet used by tournament players—is a much higher class product both as to workmanship and quality of wood and gut than the racquet of earlier days. It has undergone a process of refinement, so the makers say, that has shortened its life while making it a much more effective weapon in the hands of a skillful player—while it does last.

Church Another "Smasher."

Those employed in racquet making and stringing say that the real reason for the high rate of breakage is the development of the modern brand of high-speed tennis and the tendency on the part of tournament players to demand the lightest possible gut, strung to the tension of a violin string. The present-day tournament racquet is not built to last. The makers themselves admit it. So exacting are some of the younger players in the matter of the racquets they use that there is one expert in town now who does little else but keep them supplied with what they want. A shining example of the modern racquet smasher is George M. Church, the Princeton star, who demands only the lightest brand of gut—eighteen-gauge gut, it is called—and who uses a racquet strung almost to the breaking point. This gut is hardly heavier than shoe thread, and when drawn tight it imparts all kinds of "life" to the racquet. But it is not calculated to stand up under the wear and tear of a tournament. In fact, it has been estimated that a racquet such as Church uses begins to weaken after ten games, and is of little service after a few hard sets.

Church, naturally, keeps the racquet "doctor" busy. His record for breakage may not be so high as Pell's, but that may be partly due to luck and the fact that he always has another in reserve when the head of the racquet he happens to be using begins to show signs of "softening."

Slash Strings with Knife.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a player take out his knife and slash the strings of his racquet after a tournament match. The amateur, looking at those strings, might say they were in perfect condition, but that is only because he is not particular. The habit of playing with only the tightest-strung bat seemingly spoils a man for any other kind, and the moment the original spring of the gut is lost the player is no longer satisfied. So he cuts away the strings rather than take chances with a break or even with a slight shift of the strain that might tend to warp the frame.

The comparison of tournament racquet gut to violin strings is no exaggeration. In the case of a racquet such as Church uses it is absolutely necessary to draw the main strings—that is, the long ones in the centre of the head—equally taut. This is done by an expert stringer who has a highly sensitive musical ear. When he tightens one string he actually "tunes" the others up to the same musical key.

Pell is not so exacting in respect to the "tune," but demands a tight-strung racquet with gut slightly heavier than Church seeks. It has been said that Pell's famous backhand stroke has much to do with his heavy toll of racquets, and there is, no doubt, much truth in this. Pell has developed the backhand swing until it has become his most telling stroke, and no less an authority than Maurice McLoughlin has called Pell the greatest backhand player in the world. In making the stroke, Pell's forearm and wrist are held as rigid as iron; thus he puts terrifice strain on the racquet head.

"Cannon Ball" Disastrous.

McLoughlin himself is well up in the front rank of those who inflict heavy punishment on their racquets during a tournament. In his case, as might be expected, it is the service stroke that does the chief damage. When he is delivering the famous cannon ball serve the racquet in the hand of McLoughlin becomes a flail and the whole weight of his body is thrown into the stroke. In the East the Californian has a host of imitators, and, no doubt, some of the racquet makers' business may be attributed to his influence.

More than one veteran player has come to the conclusion that the rate of breakage is much higher than it should be, and there is a growing belief that the tendency to use only the tightest-strung racquets has gone too far. The more conservative followers of the sport contend that the ultra-tight racquet is not essential to a fast game, and in proof of this they point to Norman E. Brookes. In the Davis Cup matches last year the Australasian handled the most stinging shots McLoughlin could deliver and he used an old-fashioned square-headed bat with a ridiculously small handle—a racquet of the sort that most American players have relegated to the clubhouse walls as antique. His was a light racquet and not particularly tight strung. But if it in any way slackened the pace or kept Brookes from putting the full force into his strokes, neither McLoughlin nor any of the thousands who saw him play was able to discover it.

GIANTS AND DODGERS WIN DOUBLEHEADERS BEFORE BIG CROWDS—HORSE SHOW

ROBERTSON'S GREAT CATCH SAVES GIANTS

One-Hand "Stab" Prevents Three Runs—New York Beats Pirates Twice.

Davey Robertson made a wonderful catch at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In the second game of the double-header with Pittsburgh he nimbly nipped Douglas Baird's long fly out of the atmosphere with his outstretched right hand and quelled the Pirate disaster which was about to fall upon the Giants. It snuffed out a rally that seemed good for three runs until Robby "pinched" the ball.

This glittering catch, together with the Giants' double victory over the Buccaneers, sent the largest baseball crowd of the season home to a cold dinner, hungry but happy. There was a quorum present yesterday, more than 22,000 spending the week-end under the Coogan Cliff to see the Giants take the first game, 8 to 4, and the second, 4 to 2.

For more than four hours all these folks forgot about the latest note, Bayonne, submarines, suffrage, automobile spills, and Johnny Evers. Old Hans Wagner came in for much attention. Hans hasn't changed much. He is still as broad as he is long, and when he waddles down to first base he resembles a circus parade coming down Main Street.

The first game was on the verge of disaster when Stroud was taken out with the score tied at 2 to 2, and Marquard subdued the Pirates' uprising. Bob Harmon, who used to tame the Giants easily in the old days, was easy prey yesterday, and the Giants bunched many hits on him.

Pol Perritt won the second game, and has the gilt-edged support of the Giants to thank for it. If Robertson had not made his sensational catch in the fourth inning, when two Pirates were on the bases, Baird's drive would have surely gone for a home run and the whole complexion of a pleasant day would have been changed. The Giants' splendid fielding pulled Perritt out of more than one difficulty.

The heads of Umpires Klem and Cockill rested peacefully last night. They got through the double-header without an unkind word or gesture from either the Giants or Pirates. Marvelous!

The first inning of the opening game saw some weird fielding by the Buccaneers. After Burns had doubled Robertson beat out a bunt in flashy style. Eddie Grant grounded to Harmon, who threw the ball home to head off Burns. Robertson chased around second base toward third while the Pirates' attention was riveted on Burns. When they saw Davy near third they got after him and chased him back toward second. Then, when Burns started for home again they went after him. The Pittsburgh infield was between Satan and the briny deep. They wanted to get both runners and couldn't even catch one. The whole infield tossed the ball around like girls playing bean-bag, until Harmon threw the ball wild over second base and Burns scored, Robertson going to third. He scored on Merkle's sacrifice fly.

Carey's single, a steal, and Johnston's double off the right field wall gave the Pirates a run in the first inning, and in the second they drove Stroud out of the game. Jimmy Viox sent a screaming homer into the right field stand. Schang followed this with a two-bagger, and then Rube Marquard stepped in and held the enemy at bay.

Lobert gave a perfect demonstration of how to score a run in the fourth. With one out he singled and stole second. He even stole third, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Snodgrass.

The Giants had a great outburst of prosperity in the fifth. Burns's liner just tipped the top of Baird's glove and Robertson forced him at second. Grant walked and Fletcher's single sent Robertson home. Merkle got a pass, and when Baird fumbled Lobert's grounder Grant registered, and the bases were crowded. Fred Snodgrass has been in a batting slump and hasn't made a hit in a long time. This would be a splendid opportunity to start batting, thought Fred. He walloped a two-bagger along the left field foul line and cleared the bases, Fletcher, Merkle, and Lobert scoring.

The Giants got a place on the scoreboard first in the second game through commendable activity in the third inning. Burns shot a fly to left centre and Carey and Collins had a collision in trying to nab it. Burns reached second. Robertson beat out an infield hit and Brainerd rolled to Cooper and Burns was out between third and home. Robertson went to third on the play and counted on Fletcher's sacrifice fly to Hinchman.

Still another came in the fifth. Brainerd was hit by a Cooper shoot and he went to second when Cooper threw wild to first base to catch him napping. Fletcher's single to left sent him home. The Pirates got one in the sixth, when Johnston was hit. He went to second on Hinchman's single and advanced on Wagner's sacrifice. Viox sent a liner to Brainerd, who threw wild to second trying to make a double play on Hinchman and Johnston wisely seized the opportunity to score.

In that same inning the Giants rapped Cooper out of the box and the familiar figure of George McQuillan came forth to pitching duty. With one out, Snodgrass singled. He was far off second when Carey made a long throw and almost caught him before he got back. The throw went wild and Snodgrass went to second. Dooin singled and then Pol Perritt committed one of the greatest surprises known to baseball. He made a two-base hit. Snodgrass scored and Dooin went to third. Wilbur Cooper said good-by to everybody and McQuillan took his place. Burns, the first batsman to face Mac, raised a skyrocket back of second and Viox and Hinchman both went after it. They stood like a couple of sentinels on guard while the ball dropped between them and Burns got a two-bagger. Dooin scoring. The last Pirate count came on a brace of two-baggers by Gibson and Carey in the ninth inning. The scores:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	1	1	Carey, lf.	5	2	2	4	0
R'tson, rf.	4	2	1	1	0	Col'ns, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2	J'ston, lb.	5	0	3	10	0
F'cher, ss.	4	2	2	1	4	H'man, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
M'kle, lb.	2	1	0	11	1	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Lob't, 3b.	3	2	1	0	4	Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	4	1
Sdg's, cf.	3	0	1	4	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	5	0	Schang, c.	3	1	1	5	1
Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	2	M'phy, c.	2	0	0	0	0
M'q'rd, p.	3	0	0	0	2	H'mon, p.	3	0	0	0	5
						*Gibson	1	0	0	0	0
						K'lher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	8	7	27	15		37	4	12	24	15

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Baird, Harmon, Robertson, Lobert, Marquard.

New York	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	.—8
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Schang, Burns, Snodgrass, Baird (2.) Home run—Viox. Stolen bases—Carey, Lobert (2.) Burns. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Sacrifice flies—Merkle, Snodgrass. Double play—Viox and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Harmon, 2; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Marquard, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Harmon, 7 in 7 innings; off Kantlehner, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Harmon, 1. Wild pitch—Marquard. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	3	0	0	Carey, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
R'ts'n, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	Collins, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
Br'n'd, 2b.	3	1	1	4	5	J'st'n, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	1	H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'rkle, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	Wagn'r, ss.	3	0	3	3	4
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
S'gr's, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Dooin, c.	2	1	1	5	0	Gibson, c.	3	1	2	3	2
Perritt, p.	2	0	1	0	3	Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	3
						M'Q'lan, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	4	11	27	10	Total.	33	2	8	24	13

*Batted for Cooper in sixth inning.
Errors—Carey, Baird, Cooper, Brainerd, Perritt.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	.—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Gibson, (2,) Burns, (2,) Perritt, Carey. Stolen base—Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Wagner, Dooin. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Brainerd and Merkle; Johnston and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Cooper, 9 in five and one-third innings; off McQuillan, 2 in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Brainerd;) by Perritt, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Cooper, 1; by McQuillan, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Rudolph Shows His Best Form.

BOSTON, July 24.—Rudolph held Chicago to two hits today, while his clubmates hit Lavender safely eight times, and scored the only run of the game. Fisher had a scratch single in the fourth, and in the seventh with two gone Red Murray singled to centre. Boston scored in the fifth on Moran's fielder's choice, a stolen base, and Evers's single. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	4	1	0	1	1	Good, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	2	3	2	Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Gow'dy, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	M'ray, lf.	2	0	0	0	1
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	Z'man, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Schm't, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0	W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	1	0	K'sely, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	1	2	7	Archer, c.	3	0	0	7	3
Cady, c.	4	0	0	6	1	McL'y, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	8	27	13	Total.	27	0	2	24	13

*Batted for Lavender in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Moran. Earned run—Boston. Sacrifice hits—Gowdy, Magee. Double play—Fisher and McLarry. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Lavender, 3. Struck out—By Lavender, 1; by Rudolph, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Browns Release Leverenz.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Walter Leverenz, left-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Americans, was released today to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association.

Another Chance for Russell Ford.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Russell Ford, pitcher, recently released by the Buffalo Federal League team, accepted an offer of a renewal of his contract from President Robertson today. He will rejoin his team in Chicago Tuesday.

"Kid" Williams Gets Decision.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—"Kid" Williams, bantamweight champion of this city, got a fifteen-round decision here today over Jimmy Taylor of New York.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 4.
New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
(Postponed account steamboat accident.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 0.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed account steamboat accident.)
Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Newark, 4; Pittsburgh, 4.
(Called end ninth by agreement.)
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
(Eleven innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 5; Richmond, 1.
Rochester, 6; Buffalo, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
Rochester, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Montreal, 15; Toronto, 6.
Harrisburg, 8; Providence, 7.
(Eleven innings.)
Providence, 4; Harrisburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	47	36	.566
Brooklyn	47	39	.547
Chicago	43	42	.506
New York	40	41	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
Boston	42	44	.488
St. Louis	43	47	.478
Cincinnati	35	47	.427

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	56	30	.651
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	33	.621
Washington	43	44	.494
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	53	.391
Cleveland	32	54	.372
Philadelphia	30	56	.348

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	48	37	.565
St. Louis	48	39	.552
Pittsburgh	45	39	.536
Newark	44	43	.506
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	51	25	.671
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Harrisburg	41	37	.526
Montreal	40	38	.513
Richmond	36	43	.455
Rochester	36	42	.462
Toronto	35	46	.432
Jersey City	30	49	.380

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York at Chicago—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Chicago—2 Games.
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Jersey City—2 Games.
Toronto at Montreal.

DODGERS GET 31 HITS IN DOUBLE VICTORY

St. Louis Cardinals Force Them Into Tenth Inning to Win the First Game.

The Dodgers tightened their grip on second place in the fight for the pennant, when they took a double-header from Miller Huggins's Cardinals at Ebbets Field yesterday by the scores of 6 to 5 and 9 to 5. It was long after the dinner hour when the Brooklyn fans got home. The first game was won in the tenth inning. Brooklyn made thirty-one hits in the two games.

It was the finish of the first game that made the 20,000 fans excited, and they forgot home and dinner and everything else as Brooklyn fought down a four-run lead, and then humbled the Westerners in the tenth inning. In the ninth inning, with the score tied, St. Louis had three men on bases, with none out, but Sherrod Smith, the Dodgers' fourth twirler in the game, mowed down the Cards without a run.

St. Louis went right after Nap Rucker's slow ball at the start of the afternoon's pastime, but it was not until the fifth inning, when the Huggins clan had five runs, that Manager Robinson decided that Nap had shot his bolt. Then Phil Douglas went in, and Bescher hammered the first ball pitched for a triple, but there were no more hits for the Westerners after that. In the seventh inning Phil fanned three men with his moist ball. When Brooklyn came to bat in the seventh they started a rally that netted two runs, and these, with the tallies they got in the second and fourth innings, made the score 5 to 4.

With a man on first, Hummel was sent in to bat for Douglas, and he fanned. Appleton followed Douglas on the mound, and he held St. Louis in the eighth, and when the Dodgers came to bat in their half of that inning they pushed another run across the plate on a brace of hits.

Then came that ninth inning! J. Miller singled to centre, and Appleton became excited and bungled Snyder's sacrifice, so that the big catcher was safe at first. The situation was too critical to take any chances, so Appleton got the bench signal, and Sherrod Smith went out to the firing line. Butler beat out an infield tap, and the bases were filled. Roche was sent to bat in place of Dolan, with instructions to break up the game. He drove a hot one to Getz, but Gus was on the job and threw to O. Miller, forcing J. Miller at the plate. During the excitement no one noticed Hi Myers sneaking in from centre field as silently and stealthily as a panther creeping through a jungle. A wild yell broke forth. Smith wheeled and threw to Myers, and he tagged Butler, who was dancing a few feet off second base. That play relieved Smith's mind greatly, and he then fanned Long.

Brooklyn had a couple of men on base in the ninth, but no hit was forthcoming. Smith was full of confidence after pulling through the ninth inning, and he retired the Cards quickly in the tenth.

O'Mara, first at bat for Brooklyn in the tenth, flied out to first. Jake Daubert was an easy out at first. Zack Wheat brought that big crowd to its feet when he walloped a single to centre, and when George Cutshaw smashed a screeching triple to left Brooklyn just went wild, and the joy of that frenzied crowd knew no bounds.

Miller Huggins and his clan, crestfallen from defeat in the first struggle, collapsed in the second game and made six miscues. The Brooklyn batsmen bounced seventeen hits off Doak and Griner and did not have any trouble winning. Huggins raved and then stalled as he saw his pets make error after error and his pitchers buried under an avalanche of hits, and Umpire Charlie Rigler took a walk down to second base and spoke some sharp words to the Cards' leader, after which they showed a few signs of life.

After St. Louis had crept within one run of a tie score in the seventh inning, Brooklyn chased in three runs and took a four-run lead. Daubert singled to left, then Wheat drove the ball up near the clouds and it dropped over the right-field fence. Stengel singled and scored when Miller poked a bingle to left. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	1	1	3	1	B'cher, lf.	6	0	1	3	0
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	1	2	Hug's, ♦2b.	4	0	1	4	3
D'bert, 1b.	5	0	2	11	1	J. M'r, 1b.	5	1	3	10	3
Wheat, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	Snyder, c.	4	1	1	4	4
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	3	4	2	2	Butler, ss.	5	2	3	5	4
St'gel, rf.	4	1	3	1	0	Dolan, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5	Wilson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
O. M'r, c.	4	0	1	10	1	Long, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
R'ker, p.	1	0	1	0	3	B'zel, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0
‡Schultz	1	0	1	0	0	R'soi, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Doglas, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	2
§Hummel	1	0	0	0	0	*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Smith, p.	1	0	1	0	1						
Total.	41	6	14	30	16	Total.	42	5	13	‡29	15

*Batted for Dolan in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Rucker in fifth inning.
§Batted for Douglas in seventh inning.
Errors—Butler, O'Mara, Appleton.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—6
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Betzel, Cutshaw, Stengel, Smith. Three-base hits—Bescher, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Butler, Long, Cutshaw, Bescher. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—Snyder, Sallee. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Rucker, 10 in 5 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Smith, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Douglas, 1 in 2 innings; off Robinson, 3 in 6 2-3 innings; off Sallee, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by Douglas, 4; by Smith, 1; by Robinson, 2; by Sallee, 2. Wild pitch—Rucker. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

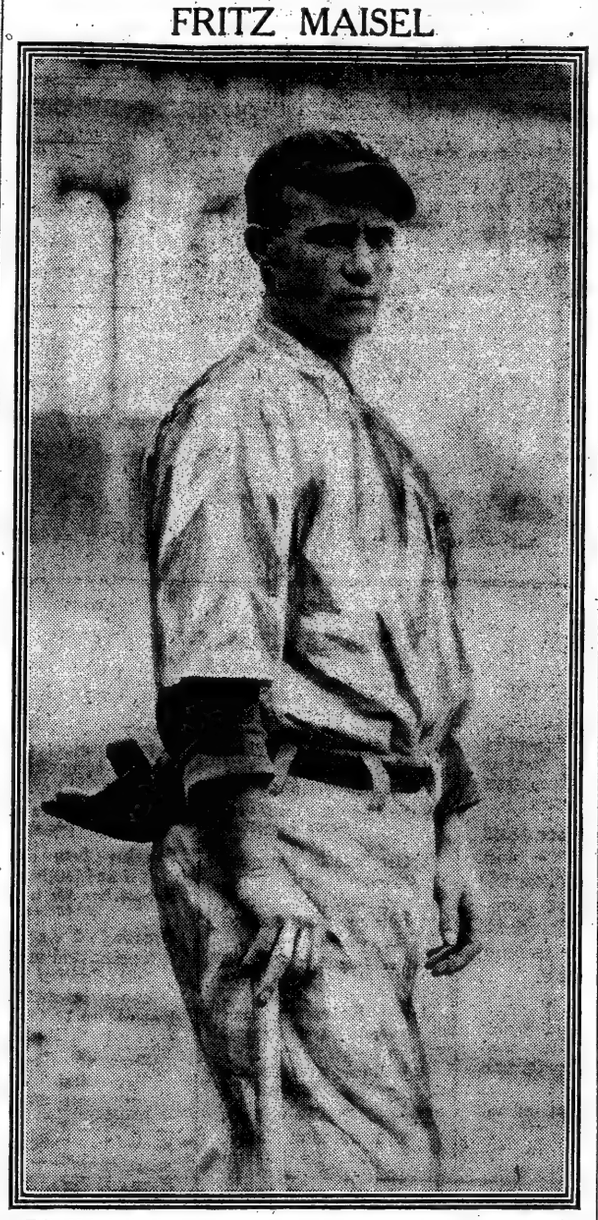
BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	B'cher, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	2	1	Hug's, 2b.	3	0	2	1	3
D'bert, 1b.	5	2	2	8	1	*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	4	2	3	0	0	J. M'r, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5	Snyder, c.	3	0	1	1	1
St'gel, rf.	3	2	3	5	0	Gonz's, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Getz, 3b.	4	2	2	1	2	Butler, ss.	3	0	0	1	7
Coombs, p.	2	0	1	1	1	Long, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Betzel, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1
						Doak, p.	2	1	1	0	2
						Griner, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Total.	36	9	17	27	11	Total.	34	5	10	24	18

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Snyder, Long, Betzel, Doak, Griner.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	0	.—9
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—5

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Snyder, Griner, Stengel. Three-base hits—Bescher, Daubert. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Gonzales, Wheat, Cutshaw, Stengel, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice flies—J. Miller, (2,) Coombs. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Myers. Double play—Butler, Huggins and J. Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Griner, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; off Griner, 10 in 4 1-3 innings; off Combs, 10 in 6 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, none in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Coombs, 5; by Griner, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

FRITZ MAISEL



Fritz Maisel, the diminutive speed marvel of the Yankees, has passed the century mark in number of base hits this season, and has 104 safe drives to his credit. Ty Cobb, with 120, and Sam Crawford, with 111, are the only players who lead him. Maisel's work this season has been sensational from the start.

He is also running the bases even faster than he did last season, and already has forty stolen ones to his credit. Cobb is the only American League player who has stolen more bases than the little third baseman. Maisel's work has had much to do with the Yankees' success this season, for, under Manager Donovan, Fritz is developing into one of the fastest players of the game. Maisel is leading the Yankee batsmen with a mark of .304.

JOHNSON SCORES FEDERALS.

American League President Condemns Raid Planned by Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League returned today from St. Louis, but he had nothing to give out in regard to the White Sox's troubles with the umpires.

"That is a closed incident," he asserted.

Ban did have a lot to say about the proposed new Federal League move to renew its raids on organized baseball. When asked what the procedure would be to offset the contemplated raids, he showed considerable animation.

"Why, it is almost unbelievable," said Johnson. "The Federal League is doing exactly what it asked Judge Landis to prevent. They went into court praying that organized baseball be enjoined from interfering with the players and business of the Federal League. Now, without waiting for the decision of Judge Landis, they announce that they are going out to get players from our leagues, regardless of contracts. No greater anarchy in baseball could be imagined than that. I understand they have already obtained a player from the International League and one from the American Association. That's certainly fine business.

"I might say that the Feds will find it pretty tough sledding in getting players. All our good men are under long-term contracts, and besides, I do not think that many players will be foolish enough to jump. The Federals can offer nothing, and I repeat that they cannot succeed. Such a small number of fans go through their gates that if some of their teams are able to pay their hotel bills they are doing well, let alone other expenses. The fans simply have refused to take to the new league seriously."

President Johnson denied that he was going to make a swing around the circuit to inspect work of the umpires.

"I had some business with Colonel Hedges and Judge Williams at St. Louis," he said, "so I went down there."

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Kansas City—St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 0.
At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 4, (ten innings.)
At Columbus—Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 2.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Troy, 7; Syracuse, 5. Syracuse, 12; Troy, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 1; Albany, 0. Utica, 3; Albany 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Scranton, 7. Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 6. Wilkes-Barre, 5; Elmira, 2.

New England League.

At Manchester—Manchester, 5; Lowell, 2. Lowell, 9; Manchester, 7.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 7; Worcester, 3. Worcester, 8; Lewiston, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 7; Lynn, 5. Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 0.
At Portland—Fitchburg 1; Portland, 0. Portland, 3; Fitchburg, 0.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Hartford, 8; Springfield, 0. Springfield, 4; Hartford, 1.
At New Haven—Brockton, 2; New Haven, 0. New Haven, 1; Brockton, 0.
At Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Pawtucket, 3. New Bedford, 2; Pawtucket, 1.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 9; Mobile, 7. Little Rock, 3; Mobile, 2, (ten innings.)
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 1; New Orleans, 0. Chattanooga, 4; New Orleans, 3.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 9; Nashville, 7.

FINE BULL FOR BAKER.

"Home Run" Gets One of the Guernsey Variety—Also the Common Kind

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Ode composed by a busher attending the "Baker Day" game here:

The prodigal son had nothing, we sing,
On Mr. Frank Baker, the Home-Run King;
Upland has honored this man with a cheer,
Who looks on a contract as we on a beer;
They proceed to give J. Franklin a calf,
With other "bull" speeches, hot air, and some gaff.
Old Barnum was right, they still come along,
About one to the minute. Thus endeth our song.

Today was "Baker Day" in Upland borough, and a fitting tribute was paid to J. Franklin, who is now playing with the Upland nine of the Delaware County League. One of the features of the game between the Upland team and the Clifton Heights aggregation this afternoon was the presentation of a valuable young Guernsey bull to Baker.

Baker saw the bull on the farm of George P. Crozer and expressed a desire to have it on his Maryland "ranch." Fans offered to buy the bull, but Crozer refused to sell. But when Crozer learned that it was Baker who wanted it, he told the Upland A. A., of which he is President, that he himself would give the animal to Baker.

Two Games for Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Philadelphia won two games from Cincinnati today, 4 to 0 and 13 to 1. Alexander and Rixey pitched in fine style for the home team and neither gave a pass. Cincinnati's errors were costly in the first game, and in the second Lear was hit hard and was wild, while his support was poor. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	0	1	5	Hog'g, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
B'ker, lf.	3	0	1	3	1	R'gers, 2b.	4	0	1	0	6
Pask't, 1b.	1	0	1	0	0	W. K'r, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
C'vath, rf.	1	2	1	2	0	G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	2	0	1	1	0	Clark, c.	4	0	2	6	0
W'ted, cf.	3	0	2	3	0	W'lms, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	M'w'z, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
B. K'fer, c.	4	0	1	4	1	McK'y, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	0	6	Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	4	5	27	15	Total.	34	0	8	24	16

*Batted for McKenery in eighth inning.
Errors—Rodgers, (2,) McKenery, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	.—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Becker, Whitted, Cravath. Stolen bases—Twombly, Cravath. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz. (2;) Groh, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 4; off Benton, 2. Hits—Off McKenery, 4 in seven innings; off Benton, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss.	5	1	0	2	3	Groh, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1
Byrne, 3b.	3	3	0	0	3	Hog'g, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
B'ker, lf.	4	2	3	4	0	R'gers, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf.	3	2	2	1	0	Wag'r, 2b.					
N'hoff, 2b.	5	2	2	2	5	ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Lud's, 1b.	5	1	2	9	0	K'ler, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Burns, c.	5	1	2	7	1	T'bly, cf.	1

EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP FOR GAINER, 10 TO 1 SHOT—BASEBALL—CHURCH A. L. GAMES

GAINER, 10 TO 1 SHOT, LEADS CLOSE RACE

Roamer, the Favorite in Empire City Handicap, Disappoints Crowds at Belmont.

Roamer went down to inglorious defeat in the race for the Empire City Handicap, at a mile and a furlong, at the Belmont Park track yesterday in the presence of one of the largest crowds of the racing season. The crowd, moreover, had gone there primarily for the purpose of seeing him win. Gainer, the fleet but heretofore unreliable gelding which disappointed his owner, his trainer, and his backers from the day when Harry Payne Whitney bought him to win the Dorval Derby, up to last Monday, when he won the Bronxville Handicap, carried the colors of the Greentree Stable to victory in the race. He won it gamely, cleverly, with a lot to spare, running the distance in 1:51 3-5, which is within a fifth of a second of the record for the distance over this track.

Gainer's price was the good fat one of 10 to 1 against him to win and 3 to 1 for the place, the same price that was laid against Addie M., which ran second. The price was but a shade longer than that laid against Sam Jackson, third horse to finish. Against Roamer there was the short price of 4 to 5, and even at that the layers were chary of accepting wagers. His downfall was a blow to those speculatively inclined. The public favorite showed none of that speed and courage which has so aroused enthusiasm for him in the past. Further, there was no excuse for Roamer, unless the fact that he was giving "lumps of weight" to every other starter was an excuse.

Jumping out to the front at the raising of the barrier, the light-weighted Figinny set a hot pace with Addie M. and Hodge accepting the challenge from the start. Just behind them was Roamer. For a sixteenth of a mile Roamer made a determined effort to pull ahead to first place. The effort was futile and then all the racing sharps in the big crowd knew, and said, that Roamer was beaten.

Figinny and Hedge, with Addie M. keeping them close company, raced away as if they were to have the contest to themselves. Gainer had led the second division of the field until they reached the turn to the stretch. There Tommy McTaggart sent him around to the outside of the leaders and when they swung into the stretch he was ready to make his run, and make it he certainly did. He lifted dust clouds into the faces of the leading trio in a flash. Addie M. made a splendid fight for the chief honors, but Gainer was too fast for her and beat her a couple of lengths past the judges. Five lengths further away Sam Jackson, which had come fast in the stretch, fought for third honors with Figinny and finally beat him for the position by most of the length of his long bay body. Then came Hodge, Buckhorn, and, finally, Roamer. The latter eased up only when Butwell saw that his chase was hopeless.

Lieutenant Fred Alpers, mounted on Little Nearer, an odds-on favorite in the race for gentlemen riders, won the race without much of an effort from Henry Tucker, who rode Perth Rock. The other three made a sorry showing against the pair of contestants which finished in front.

Shannon River and Old Salt, even favorites for the Floral Park Steeplechase, furnished the best race of the year over the sticks. They ran head and head for a mile and a half of the journey, and would have had a head and head struggle to the end, apparently, but for the fact that at the very last hurdle Old Salt failed to rise high enough to clear the obstacle and breasted it instead. That gave Shannon River an easy victory over Dixon Park, which had for a time in the early stages of the race shown the way over the jumps. How Old Salt escaped a bad fall at the last hurdle was a mystery. In going through the hurdle he tore it in pieces, sent shivers of dirt, clods and brush for yards on either side. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $400; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.

Dorados, Mrs. Godfrey Preece's b. f., by Oscary-Dora I., 109 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hoffman).....1[2]
Emily R., P. J. Millett's b. f., 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Troxler).....2[2]
Tatiana, James MacManus's ch. f., 104, Nolli, Doctor Zab, and Immune also ran. 3½[2]

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting, selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.
Diana De, J. T. Talbott's blk. f., 3 years, by Burgomaster-Black Venus, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hopkins).....1½[2]
Minstrel, A. J. Schneider's ch. g., 3, 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Matthews).....2[2]
Grumpus, C. C. Trowbridge's b. g., 3, 109, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Buxton).....3[2]
Mr. Specs, Northlight, Dengro, Striker, San Vega, and Frank Hudson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; eight furlongs; handicap for gentlemen riders; selling; purse, $500 and a silver trophy for the rider of the winner; one mile. Time—1:44.
Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 6 years, by Golden Maxim-Leonella, 148 pounds, 13 to 20 and out, (Lieut. Fred Alpers).....1[2]
Perth Rock, W. M. Sheedy's blk. c., 4, 145, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Mr. Henry Tucker).....2[2]
Hammon Pass, E. B. Ackerman's b. g., aged, 135, 13 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. C. Brabazon).....3[2]
Doublet and George Eno also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seventh running of the Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; value to the winner $2,775; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:51 3-5.
Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4 years, by Martinet-Druid, 109 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (T. McTaggart).....1[2]
Addie M., J. W. Messeroy's ch. f., 4, 99, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahey).....2[2]
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Buxton).....3[2]
Figinny, Hedge, Buckhorn, and Roamer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Floral Park Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000; selling. About two miles. Time—4:15.
Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, by Ben Brush-Dick Tenure, 145 pounds, even and 1 to 4, (Allen).....1[2]
Dixon Park, Joseph Collins's br. g., aged, 137, 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Haynes).....2[2]
Senegambian, J. E. Widener's blk. g., 6, 187, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Lee).....3[2]
Old Salt also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse, $400. Five furlongs straight. Time—0:59 2-5.
Hesse, Mrs. S. McNaughton's b. c., by Von Tromp-Isolation, 112 pounds, 13 to 5 and even, (Gordon).....1½[2]
St. Isidor, John Sanford's ch. g., 109, 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, (T. McTaggart).....2[2]
Flag Day, E. E. Cooney's b. g., 109, 13 to 5 and even, (Turner).....3[2]
Edith Olga, Pussy Willow, and Madame Hermann also ran. Margie Quince and Chivalor were left at the post and did not go the course.

Racing on Manasquan River.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIELLE, July 24.—An exciting finish featured the one-design race at the Manasquan River Yacht Club regatta this afternoon. First honors were won by George Moore of New York; second went to Arthur Donnelly, Trenton, and third to Wheaton S. Pearce, Brielle.

Columbia, Tenn., Gets Field Trials.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—Columbia Tenn., and Nov. 22 were the place and date selected for the annual meet and field trials of the National Fox Hunters' Association by a committee appointed for that purpose here today.

The committee awarded the meet to Columbia with the understanding that the gathering next year would be held at Excelsior Springs, Ky.

NEW YORK ATHLETES FIRST.

Have a Field Day at the Entre Nous Lyceum Sports in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—New York athletes had a field day in the annual track sports of the Entre Nous Lyceum at Willard Park here today, winning first places in all of the events contested. The colors of the Salem Crescent A. C., a colored organization which boasts some of the best sprinters in the Metropolitan district, were twice carried to victory, and the emblems of the Irish-American A. C., Long Island A. C., and Brooklyn A. A. were also worn by successful athletes.

W. Randolph Granger, the crack middle-distance runner of Dartmouth College, who represents the Irish-American A. C. in open competition, recorded the best performance of the meet, when he won the 1,000-yard handicap from scratch in the fast time of 2:17 1-5. Granger, who is rounding into his best form after a long siege of illness during the Spring, defeated John Hopkins of the St Bartholomew Club in a blanket finish after catching him on the turn leading to the home stretch. Hopkins, with 45 yards, was among the pace makers from the start. He was just strong enough to save second place from G. Y. Granger, a brother of the winner, who had 27 yards handicap.

A. D. Pendleton of the Salem Crescent A. C. came home first in the 100-yard handicap with a mark of 5 yards. His time was 0:10 1-5. Jimmy Ravenell, the schoolboy champion of the St. Christopher Club, was second, from the 1 yard mark, and his clubmate, B. T. Harvey with 5½ yards, was next to finish.

There was not much opposition for William Plant of the Long Island A. C. in the two mile walk, which he captured from scratch in 15:49 3-5. After the initial mile Plant was in a position to take first place at will. T. A. Maroney of the Bronx Church House, with 0:30 start, took second honors, and third went to Harry Watson of the Walkers' Club of America, who had 1:15 leeway.

Herman Foster, the little colored boy of the Salem Crescent A. C. was too fast for the big field in the 300-yard handicap, in which he was on the 6½-yard mark. The runner up was O. Hawkins, another Salem Crescent man.

Gaston Strobino, one of the American marathoners in the Olympic games, tried to come back in the three-mile run, and from scratch finished second to J. D. Bell of the Brooklyn A. A., to whom he conceded 100 yards. Strobino, competing unattached, gave a fine performance after a long layoff, but Bell had yards to spare when he breasted the tape in 15:23.

NEW MOTOR BOAT FAST.

Col. du Pont's Speed Craft, Tech, Jr., Beats Fame Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—The motor boat Tech, Jr., owned by Colonel T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., showed her right to seek laurels in the Gold Challenge Cup race on Long Island Sound with her successful racing début today in the match race with Fame, owned by Fred A. Nathan of Island Heights Yacht Club, in the feature event of the annual regatta of the Atlantic City Yacht Club. The little power boat easily reached the fifty-mile-an-hour mark in straightaway stretches this afternoon in the twelve-mile race, but perceptibly slowed up on the turns. The boat was handicapped by the dangerously crowded course and rough water. Frank du Pont, son of the owner, was at the wheel, and will also drive the craft on Long Island Sound on Aug. 14. The corrected time of Tech, Jr., was thirty-six miles an hour.

In recent secret trials at Deep Water Point, on the mile measured Government course on the Delaware River, Tech, Jr., did an average of 58 seconds a mile for three trials. She did the mile in 55 seconds in some exhibitions here.

Tech, Jr., allowed Fame, which covered the distance at 32 miles an hour, 7 minutes and 48 seconds. The latter had more than a three-mile-lap start, in consequence, but the lead never bothered young du Pont, who jumped at a flying start at the rate of 54 miles on his first turn. Yachts forced ahead at this break, and then traveling became dangerous. Du Pont caught his rival at the seventh mile, and then loafed the balance of the route.

Horse Show at Litchfield.

Special to The New York Times.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 24.—The fourth annual horse show under the auspices of the Litchfield Lawn Club was held at Kilravock Farm, Litchfield, this afternoon, society turning out in large numbers. The awards were as follows:

Single Driving Horses, Long Tailed.—Roscoe Benjamin, Winsted, first; Arthur D. Woodward, Thomaston, second.
Ponies, 13 hands and under, owned by children under 15 years old.—George L. Shearer, Washington, first; Louis Ripley, Litchfield, second.
Single Driving Horses.—J. H. Bronson, Litchfield, first; H. and G. Guion, Litchfield, second.
Combination Horses, shown to traps and under saddle.—George L. Shearer, Washington, first; Mr. McMahon, Litchfield, second.
Ponies, 14.3 hands and under, shown under saddle.—Mrs. John Barhard, Litchfield, first; Judge Hungerford, Norfolk, second.
Driving Pairs.—Roscoe Benjamin, first; J. H. Bronson, Litchfield, second.
Saddle Horses, for Henry C. Swords Cup.—Mrs. John Barnard, Litchfield, first; George L. Shearer, Washington, second.
Single Driving Horses, driven by lady.—J. H. Bronson, Mrs. Chisholm, driver, first; Mrs. Shearer, second.
Running Race, 300 yards, two out of three heats.—J. C. Barnard, riding horse owned by Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Norfolk, first; C. H. Colt and Henry Colt, Litchfield, tied for second.

Horses Off for Saratoga.

Seven express cars with the racing stables of R. T. Wilson, the Greentree Stable—including Gainer, winner of the Empire City Handicap yesterday—and August Belmont's stable, were shipped from Belmont Park to Saratoga last night. The stable of two-year-olds belonging to John E. Madden—including White Hackle—and the stable owned by Foxhall P. Keene—including his crack, Puss in Boots—were shipped earlier in the week, as were the Oneck Stables and those of Harry P. Whitney and Schuyler L. Parsons. The stables at Belmont Park were stripped last night of about all the stake horses in training except the stable of James Butler, which will not be shipped until the conclusion of the Empire City meeting at Aqueduct track next Saturday. There will be something over 700 horses at the Spa by Monday morning ready to fill their stake engagements there and to measure paces with the cracks of the West, some of which have been resting at Saratoga for two weeks in preparation for the meeting.

Amateur Drivers at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 24.—The opening matinee of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs was well attended here this afternoon. Gold cups were offered as prizes. Dr. W. D. Mitchell of the Goshen Driving Club won the League Cup with Bond Issue. Dr. Mitchell was presented with a floral horseshoe. The following was the standing of the clubs at the finish of the first day: Goshen, 9; Syracuse, 9; Boston, 7; Newark, 4; Nassau, 3; Delaware, 2. The meeting will be continued on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

CRAWFORD IS NEAR 3,000-HIT RECORD

Detroit's Outfielder Has 2,700 Safeties and Years to Make 300 More.

Detroit may have her Cobb and her Bush, but she also has her Crawford. There is a Georgia peach, but if you remember anything about horticulture, you know there is a Crawford peach, too.

Cobb may make a hit. He may steal second and third and home; but most of the reports say that "Cobb came home on Crawford's drive." "What would the Tigers be without Cobb?" is the usual question in discussing the Jennings team. Well, what would the Tigers be without Crawford? If Cobb is three players himself, then the man who follows him in the batting order must be at least two.

Crawford entered major leagues in 1899 as a member of the Cincinnati National League team. He remained with the Ohio team until 1902, when he went to the Detroit Americans. Manager Hugh Jennings believes the veteran outfielder is one of the most valuable players in the game.

"There hasn't been an application for Crawford's position since I started as manager of the Tigers in 1907," he says. "I do not expect to consider any prospects for several seasons. Judging by the way Sam is going now, he will be playing baseball when the game has forgotten me."

Crawford now has 2,700 safeties to his credit and, since he is a well-preserved man, there is no reason why he should not continue as a regular player several seasons. He is one of the contenders for the 3,000-hit title of Hans Wagner. It is possible that he will reach the mark in a few seasons.

Hardest Hitter in League.

American League pitchers and fielders assert that Crawford hits the ball harder than any other man in the game. The veteran swings the heaviest club in the Tigers' rack with a sweeping drive of irresistible force. John Collins, Hooper, Cook, Moeller and the other right fielders of the circuit play close to the fence when Crawford is at bat, closer than they do for any other player.

"He is the most dangerous batter I have to pitch against," says Walter Johnson. "In some of my games he has had perfect batting records. I cite it to show that pitchers have nothing mysterious on the ball when Crawford is waiting at the plate."

Bob Groome, now a Federal League pitcher, formerly with Washington, has the distinction of being the only hurler able to baffle Crawford. Cobb, Jones, Rossman, Schaefer, and the other members of the famous old pennant-winning team could hit Groome. Crawford never could. It wasn't that Groome had found a flaw in the batting make-up of the Tiger. There is no such thing. It was simply an unexplainable twist of fortune.

They tell many tales of the power and speed in a liner off Crawford's bat, but this is most often recounted:

Several seasons ago Crawford was taking his turn at bat during the Southern training season. O'Leary, who was then playing second base, yelled:

"Hey, Sam, give me one down here."

Crawford saw the pitch coming and he liked it. He swung his bat down with all the force in 190 pounds of bone and muscle. The ball streaked toward O'Leary and the infielder had just time to get his glove up. The crack as the ball struck his glove was heard all over the field. O'Leary turned completely around and dropped in a heap. An instant later he got up and glanced at his glove. The ball was there. Not until then did he realize that he had made the catch. O'Leary weighed 165 pounds; the ball five ounces.

Crawford's wonderful batting—in only one championship season has he dropped under .300—is due partly to his powerful swing and partly to his keen eyesight. Not long ago an oculist asserted that the veteran's vision was twice normal or, as the specialists say, as six to three. Sitting twenty feet from a chart Crawford read the smallest letters easily.

"I have never seen a more perfectly conditioned man than Crawford," says Harry Tuthill, trainer of the Tigers. "He eats and sleeps regularly, and neither smokes nor drinks.

"He is a better man physically than most players 28 or 30 years old. He is always in condition. He never tries to overdo his training, preferring a slow and natural development. That is why Crawford always goes South in late January. Thus he gets a month's start, and in six weeks works off a Winter's surplus flesh, while other players dry themselves out in two or three weeks."

His Philosophy of Baseball.

These are a few tenets in his philosophy of the game:

"It's a great game if you know what to do with yourself after you get into it.

"Never dissipate.

"Improper food will shorten a ball-player's career as quickly as carousing.

"Never belittle the other fellow. The kid coming up is liable to be a bigger star some day than the fellow going out.

"A ballplayer cannot afford to take chances on ending his career. It is an uncertain game, at best, and it will always take the best you have and ask for more. When you are through it has no place for you.

"Save your money. If you don't save the other fellows will help you spend it. That won't get you anything."

Although he is now beginning his seventeenth year in the big leagues, Crawford has been expelled from the game only three times.

Once was when he disputed a decision on strikes. Another was when Karger, a Red Sox hurler, hit him with a pitched ball.

Crawford says the greatest event in his career happened in Philadelphia in September, 1907.

The Athletics and Tigers were fighting for the American League pennant in the game that would decide the struggle. In one of the late innings of a seventeen-inning game, with runners on bases and two out, a fly ball flew to right. Crawford had his hands ready for the catch when a policeman jostled him. The ball dropped and the runners crossed the plate. Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, with hand upraised, declared the batter out. Just then a mob began to take the field. O'Loughlin saw the interference and called the play as the rules stipulated. Detroit held its tie score and won the pennant in Washington a few days later.

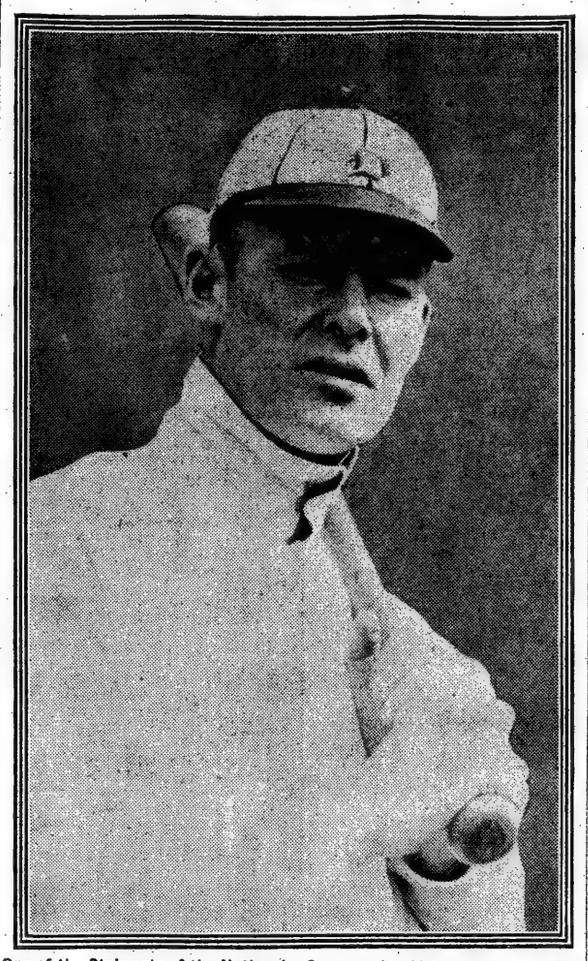
"Connie Mack has repeatedly said that a policeman did not interfere with the catch, but Connie is wrong," Crawford says. "A policeman in front obscured my view of the ball and another ran into me."

This veteran is a force in baseball. With exception of Mathewson and Wagner no player has the same respect of both fellow players and the public. It has been said of him that he has no enemy in the game.

F. J. Navin, owner of the Detroit Club, says of him:

"Crawford has served us well. The greater part of his major league career has been spent in a Detroit uniform. He will never wear any other."

SAM CRAWFORD



One of the Stalwarts of the National Game and a Veteran with an Enviable Record.

BALL PLAYER FOILS SHERIFF

Compton Dodges Service of Injunction for Jumping to Federals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A Deputy Sheriff here today bowed to the authority of a baseball umpire and instead of serving an injunction on Peter Compton to prevent him from playing with the St. Louis Federals, the court official watched the home team take a double header from Brooklyn, 4 to 2 and 8 to 1.

Compton, who jumped to the St. Louis Federals from the Kansas City Association club, played centre field through one game and eight innings of another. While the Sheriff waited on the side lines Compton was spirited away after the eighth inning and Drake was put in his place. While no official announcement was made to that effect, Compton was credited with playing full nine innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
V'ghn, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1
Miller, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'pton, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'ton, 1b.	2	1	1	7	2
Kores, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
C'pman, c.	3	0	1	5	2
J'nson, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Plank, p.	2	1	0	1	1
Total.	27	4	7	27	12

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An'son, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Magee, 2b.	4	0	1	2	6
Cooper, lf.	3	0	1	0	1
Kauff, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
B'dley, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Holt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Smith, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Simon, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Fin'an, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Seaton, p.	1	0	0	1	0
*H. Smith.	0	0	0	0	0
†Land	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	0	24	20

*Batted for Finneran in sixth inning.
†Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Koris, Johnson, Holt.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Magee, Kores, Borton. Three-base hits—Anderson. Stolen base—F. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Miller, Cooper. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 4; off Seaton, 1; off Plank, 2. Hits—Off Finneran, 9 in 5 innings; off Seaton, none in 3 innings. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Plank, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
V'ghn, 2b.	3	2	1	2	3
Miller, lf.	4	0	3	3	0
C'pton, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'ton, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Kores, 3b.	3	0	2	0	0
C'pman, c.	3	0	0	6	0
H'dley, c.	2	0	0	0	0
J'nson, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Watson, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	3	10	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Cooper, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
B'dley, 1b.	4	0	0	6	4
Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
Smith, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Simon, c.	2	0	0	6	4
Finneran, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ruether, p.	2	0	0	0	4
*Lennox	0	0	0	0	0
†Cook	1	0	0	0	0
‡Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	3	27	9

*Batted for Barger in eighth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors—Huhn, Berghammer, Wickland, Kelly, Berry.

Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—McKechnie, 2. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Huhn. Stolen bases—Esmond, Roush. Double plays—Esmond, Laporte, and Huhn; McKechnie and Huhn; Yerkes and Konetchy; Berghammer, Yerkes, and Konetchy. Earned runs—Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Newark, 2. First base on balls—Off Moseley, 5; off Barger, 1. Hits—Off Barger, 12 in eight innings; off Rogge, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rogge, (Roush.) Struck out—By Moseley, 1; by Barger, 3. Passed ball—Berry. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
McK'e, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Eam'd, ss.	4	1	2	2	4
Roush, cf.	3	2	1	2	0
Sch'r, lf.	4	2	1	1	0
Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Huhn, 1b.	3	1	0	12	2
R'den, c.	3	0	1	6	4
F'berg, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	32	4	8	27	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
W'kl'd, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
K'tchy, 1b.	4	1	3	9	0
Kelly, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Berry, c.	3	0	1	3	2
Barger, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Lennox	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Hearn, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Rogge, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	7	24	6

*Batted for O'Connor in ninth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors—Laporte, Rariden, Oakes, Kelly.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Esmond. Three-base hit—Mowrey. Home run—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Berghammer, Kelly. Stolen bases—Esmond, Berghammer, Konetchy. Double plays—Huhn, Esmond and Huhn; Mowrey and Konetchy; Yerkes and Konetchy. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 4. Earned runs—Newark, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; off Hearn, 1; off Rogge, 3. Hits—Off Hearn, 5 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh); off Rogge, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 6; by Rogge, 1. Passed ball—O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Buffeds Win on Roch's Homer.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—After Kansas City had shut Buffalo out with a triple play in the tenth inning, Roach, in the eleventh, drove a home run over the left field fence and won the game, 3 to 2. Buffalo bunched hits in the sixth and tied a one-run lead. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roach, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Lord, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0
Cpton, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
D'ney, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Dalton, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
L'den, 2b.	4	0	1	4	6
Chase, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Engle, cf.	4	0	1	6	0
H'fm'n, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Blair, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Krapp, p.	2	1	1	2	0
Total.	36	3	9	33	18

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'rn, cf.	5	0	0	2	1
G'win, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
St'vall, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
P'ring, 3b.	3	1	1	1	5
Shaw, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
K'tchy, 2b.	4	0	1	9	1
Kruger, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
E'terly, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Cullop, p.	4	0	0	1	4
Total.	36	2	5	33	22

*Batted for Lord in sixth inning.
Errors—Goodwin, Easterly.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 8. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Kansas City, 1. Stolen boses—Kruger. Sacrifice hit—Roach. Two-base hit—Shaw. Home runs—Chase, Roach. Double plays—Easterly to Goodwin; Downey to Louden to Chase. Triple play—Perring to Kenworthy to Stovall to Easterly. Struck out—By Krapp, 2; by Cullop, 4. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 3; off Cullop, 2. Umpires—Blair, Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Sixth District Police Victors.

On the New York University athletic field yesterday the nine of the Sixth Police Inspection District won a baseball victory over a team representing the Seventh District, whom they held to four runs, while the Sixth brought in thirteen runs. Barry, who did the twirling for the men of the Sixth, was in good form and allowed few passes. In the first inning only did the Seventh appear dangerous, when Carney knocked a long one and made a complete circuit of the bases. For the Sixth District, Hargraves proved a valuable asset in the hitting side of the game and scored hits on two-baggers twice, once in the sixth inning and again in the eighth. The score:

Seventh Dist...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	4
Sixth Dist.....	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	4	x—	13

Batteries—For Seventh District, Conklin and Stockhouse; for Sixth District, Barry and Hargraves.

NONPAREIL ROWING RACES.

Many Crews Compete in the Club's Annual Regatta.

With one of the largest lists of entries in its history, the Nonpareil Rowing Club held its forty-first annual regatta yesterday on the Harlem River. Weather and water conditions could hardly have been more favorable, with the result that the clubhouse was crowded with the women folk and friends of the oarsmen. The half-mile course from 207th Street Bridge to the clubhouse float was comparatively free of obstacles yesterday.

There were eight events, and they nearly all furnished close finishes. The senior singles for the President's Medal was won by a quarter of a length by R. H. Pearse. H. H. Livingston, who came in second, put up a hard fight, and was beaten only fifty feet from the finish.

The senior doubles went to A. C. C. Suil and A. Converseno. The race was between the winners and R. W. Howard and J. Webster, the other crew dropping out shortly after they started.

A foul in the senior doubles when they were in the lead robbed J. Rogan and F. P. Crowley of this event. With C. L. Schwartz and F. McLoughlin they had the middle course. Owing to the strong tide their bows were carried to gether, and the oars clashed. This enabled H. H. Livingston and H. Steinkamp, who were two lengths behind, to catch up with the leaders and take the race by a narrow margin.

Three crews entered for the eight-oared shell race, which was won by No. 8 crew.

Newark Wins, Then Ties Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 24.—In today's double-header the Newark Federal League team won the first game from Pittsburgh, 5 to 1, and the second was called at the end of the ninth, with the score tied, 4 to 4, to allow Pittsburgh to catch a train. Barger was ineffective in the first game. In the second the visitors tied the score twice, in the seventh and ninth innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
McK'e, 3b.	4	0	2	3	3
Eam'd, ss.	5	0	1	1	0
Roush, cf.	4	0	2	7	0
Scheer, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lap'te, 2b.	4	1	1	6	1
Huhn, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
R'den, c.	4	1	1	2	1
Moseley, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Total.	37	5	13	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
W'kl'd, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
K'tchy, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0
Kelly, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Berry, c.	3	0	1	3	2
Barger, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Lennox	1	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	8	27	9

*Batted for Barger in eighth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors—Huhn, Berghammer, Wickland, Kelly, Berry.

Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—McKechnie, 2. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Huhn. Stolen bases—Esmond, Roush. Double plays—Esmond, Laporte, and Huhn; McKechnie and Huhn; Yerkes and Konetchy; Berghammer, Yerkes, and Konetchy. Earned runs—Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Newark, 2. First base on balls—Off Moseley, 5; off Barger, 1. Hits—Off Barger, 12 in eight innings; off Rogge, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rogge, (Roush.) Struck out—By Moseley, 1; by Barger, 3. Passed ball—Berry. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECO

T. R. PELL VANQUISHED BY VOSHELL IN LAWN TENNIS SINGLES AT ROCKAWAY—GOLF

VOSHELL BEATS PELL IN ROCKAWAY FINAL

Match Develops Best Tennis Seen Around Here in a Long While.

S. Howard Voshell soared to unexpected heights when he defeated T. R. Pell in the final round of the invitation tennis tournament on the turf courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday afternoon in three sets, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1. A week ago Voshell was put out of the Country Club of Westchester tournament by Leonard Beekman, the national schoolboy champion. But it was a different man who faced Pell yesterday, and once more Voshell proved that—like the little girl in the rhyme—when he is good he is very, very good.

As a matter of fact, both men were in fine form and the match brought out some of the best tennis seen hereabouts this season. There were many brilliant shots brought off by both players and the large gallery was treated to series after series of long, breathless rallies.

Even in the last set, when Voshell was taking point after point from his stubborn opponent, the excellence of the play on both sides never wavered.

Because Pell was entered in the final of the doubles the Pell-Voshell match was cut short to best two out of three. After he had bowed to Voshell, Pell had the satisfaction—such as it was—of teaming with Harold H. Hackett and playing rings around the youngsters, Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward. This match, which was saved from being a burlesque by the veteran Hackett's remarkable display of old-time form, was won at 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Voshell set a fast pace in the first set and had Pell four-love before the latter got going. Pell's deadly backhand stroke was working to perfection, but he could not seem to accomplish anything with it. Voshell kept him on the defensive by his long left-hand drives to backcourt and scored almost at will when he rushed to the net. Then Pell altered his tactics and began trying the net game. He captured the fifth on his own service, and then broke through Voshell's high-bounding service for the sixth. In the seventh he fairly carried Voshell off his feet with hard drives to the base line. The score was carried to 5—4, Voshell's favor, on service, and in the tenth Voshell lost his first chance to take the set when, with the score at his advantage, he could not handle Pell's cross-court shots.

With the score at 5—all, Voshell put forth a supreme effort and took the next game by breaking through Pell's service. He carried the score to 40—15 in the next, and was again within a point of the set, but Pell's slashing drives carried the score to deuce. Three more times in this game Voshell got within a point of winning, but on each occasion Pell saved the day. Voshell was showing signs of tiring. He lost the game on a wild lob, and three feeble drives into the net cost him the next. With the score 6—7 against him, Voshell had trouble with his serve and Pell walked off with the game and set after allowing him only one point.

In the second set Voshell again jumped into the lead at 4—1. Then Pell put on steam, and by getting over some remarkable fast back-handers took the next three in a row, evening the score at 4—all. Voshell again showed signs of fatigue and grunted as he served, but he captured the odd game and then by using his overhead stroke to advantage rushed to the net and won the set at 6—4.

Pell put up a stiff fight in the third set, but after winning the first game on his own service he was unable to stay Voshell's charge. The latter seemed to have got his second wind and put up a stone-wall defense at the net. He carried the score to 3—1 after a long deuce game in which Pell was guilty of many outs. Voshell's speed and lightning returns were fast beginning to tell on Pell, and the latter's shots began to find the net. Pell was obliged to guard his baseline almost continually during the rest of the match, and he was never able to get near enough to the net to be dangerous. The last two games were quickly settled, Voshell allowing him only a single point in each.

The Ward-Beekman combination was made to look ridiculous when it tried conclusions with Pell and Hackett. The youngsters seemed stage-struck, and the laughter of the feminine part of the gallery when they drove wildly did not help matters much. With Ward serving and Beekman at the net, they managed to squeeze two games out of the first set, and the same combination accounted for two more in the second. There was some degree of team work on the other side, but as the match progressed. Pell and his veteran partner took to skylarking and frequently got in each other's way. It didn't matter because they could win a point whenever they needed it.

Hackett shone at the net and the youngsters found his soft service ball impossible to return. In the third set Beekman started the serving for his side, and won a game. After that Hackett and Pell accounted for the next five and won the match.

TENNIS AT WEST ISLIP.

Three Teams Qualify for Final Rounds in Mixed Doubles Tourney.

The invitation mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament of the Oak Neck Field Club at West Islip, L. I., which began yesterday, attracted a good entry list, and three teams survive to determine the winners today. The teams to qualify for the final round were Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver C. Wagstaff, and Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne. There were two double winners during the afternoon. Mrs. Remsen and Mr. Torrance defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Lambert and Mr. Lissert, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Kissel and Mr. Wagstaff won from Miss La Montagne and Joseph Lentilhon at 6—1, 6—4, and in the second match eliminated Miss Mollie Wagstaff and Mr. Cole, 6—1, 6—4.

After the tournament tea was served on the grounds under the patronage of Mrs. Edward Thorne, Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Mrs. E. W. C. Arnold, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Jr., and Miss Lucy Howe. Summaries:

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver C. Wagstaff defeated Miss Mollie La Montagne and Joseph Lentilhon, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collins, 6—1, 6—0; Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne defeated Miss Crackenbush and Mr. Crosby, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Wagstaff and Mr. Goodhue defeated Miss Lulu Ceballos and Mr. Malcolm, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round.—Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., defeated Miss Lambert and Mr. Lissert, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff defeated Miss Mollie Wagstaff and Mr. Cole, 6—1, 6—4.

TENNIS TRIP NOT A FAILURE.

Eastern Players Lost, but Returned Courtesies of Californians.

With the arrival of the Eastern tennis players from the Panama-Pacific Exposition championships this week preparations for the national championships at Forest Hills, L. I., will begin. The invitation tournaments at Seabright, Longwood, and Southampton will attract many Eastern and Western players. Among the contestants at the special tournament at Newport, R. I., beginning Aug. 16, may be Maurice E. McLoughlin, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson of California.

The trip of the Eastern team to the coast is not considered a failure, for the primary object of the trip was to return the courtesy of the Pacific Coast Tennis Association in sending representatives to the national matches in the East. Moreover, the opening of the exposition was important enough to attract representation from the East. Since California is a tennis State, it was fitting that a national tennis tourney should be one of the events of the exposition.

Few tennis experts predicted a success for the Eastern team. Those not familiar with conditions expected R. Norris Williams, 2d, to reach the finals with McLoughlin. The other men accomplished all expected of them.

Church, Washburn, and Mathey are turf court players. Washburn and Mathey do not play on clay courts every year. Church and Williams play nearly as well on clay as on turf. Williams prefers the high rise of the ball from a hard surface, for the angle of a high bound is better for his back court drives.

Just as clay is faster than turf, so asphalt is faster than clay. A back court player like Washburn or Mathey would be at a disadvantage playing against a coast man who does not play along the base line. Base-line skill on asphalt is not necessary. A strong fore-hand drive to break through their opponents' service is all the coast players think necessary, for back court development.

Eastern tennis players cannot understand how Williams and Church lost to Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, who is not one of the coast's best players. Griffin is a tactician, but he lacks the speed and brilliancy of the Californian style. Williams on a turf court could perhaps defeat him easily. Tennis followers believe that Williams was unfit after his hard three-set match with Murray the day before.

Church's defeat by Griffin at 6—1, 6—1 can be laid to frequent foot-faulting. Church knows that he must reach the net position, for he cannot play from the base line. To follow up his service he must foot-fault. Calling faults upsets Church's equilibrium enough to give a steady player the advantage. Dean Mathey's defeat by John Strachan was expected, for Strachan is one of the coast's best players.

BASSFORD VICTOR IN TENNIS

Steinkampf Loses Five-Set Tennis Match at Park Hill.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, defeated J. H. Steinkampf of Bedford Park yesterday in the final round of the men's singles tennis championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club near Yonkers. The match was one of the best of the tournament and was won by Bassford three set to two at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

It was Bassford's first championship of the year and showed him in competition under unusual conditions. Facing one of the cleverest local racquet experts Bassford seldom used his famous lob and instead, repeatedly played close to the net. This was a novel and exceptional situation for the Westchester crack, but Steinkampf succeeded in mastering the lobs with overhead smashes, so that Bassford was forced to resort to new tactics to save himself.

Both players have had plenty of court experience and were familiar with all the tricks of the court. The new champion used his back hand effectively and varied his play so successfully that he repeatedly forced his opponent out of position. He made a number of clever passing shots and kept the ball at a good height over the net. Steinkampf was particularly effective with his overhead smashes, but weakened under the steady, consistent playing of Bassford.

A peculiar feature of the contest was the long runs of winning games made by both contestants. In the third set Steinkampf captured the first three games, when Bassford rallied and won the next six in succession, allowing Steinkampf but four points in the six games. The champion continued his run into the fourth set with three more games, making a total of nine without a break. When Steinkampf broke through Bassford's service in the fourth game he ran six straight and captured the set. Bassford replied with another run of four games in the final set.

Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova reached the final round of the mixed doubles through a clever victory over Mrs. Royall Victor and George King at 4—6, 6—4, 8—6. Owing to the two contests being long-drawn-out, the men's doubles semi-final rounds were postponed until some time this week. Scores:

FIRST SET.

											Pts.	G.
Bassford	4	0	6	0	1	4	1	1	0	—17	3
Steinkampf	2	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	—31	6

SECOND SET.

Bassford	5	4	1	5	1	0	4	2	4	—29	6
Steinkampf	7	2	4	3	4	7	1	4	1	—34	4

THIRD SET.

Bassford	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	—27	6
Steinkampf	4	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	—16	3

FOURTH SET.

Bassford	4	4	5	1	0	2	4	2	2	—24	3
Steinkampf	0	0	3	4	4	4	6	4	4	—29	6

FIFTH SET.

Bassford	4	4	5	6	1	4	0	3	2	4	—33	6
Steinkampf	2	1	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	1	—30	4

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Championship, Men's Singles.—Final Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Royall Victor and George King defeated Miss L. Sheets and E. Sheets, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova defeated Mrs. Royall Victor and George King, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Tennis Exhibition at Hackensack.

A large gallery attended the tennis exhibitions on the Hackensack Golf Club courts yesterday afternoon. F. B. Alexander, Walter Merrill Hall, Harold Throckmorton, and L. Dunham competed. In the doubles Alexander and Hall defeated Throckmorton and Dunham, 8 sets to 1, and Throckmorton beat Upham in the singles.

Motor Boats in 125-Mile Race.

Ten motor boats will start in the 125-mile race from Poughkeepsie to Brightwaters, Great South Bay, July 30. The boats leave the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and are expected to run to Fire Island Inlet in twelve hours. Commodore H. M. Brewster of the Bayshore Yacht Club will be anchored off the inlet to take the time and to assign pilots to take the boats into the bay.

TO PICK TEN WOMEN WHO LEAD IN TENNIS

Their Season Practically Over—Miss Bjurstedt Heads the List.

For the purpose of rating the lawn tennis players the season in which men receive their best marks and that in which the women work out their destinies are greatly at variance. For men the month of August has always been regarded as the one having principal bearing upon the player's ultimate position in the country's honor roll of the courts. But with women it is vastly different.

For all practical purposes women's tennis is already at an end for the season. The national championship has been decided; the famous metropolitan and the national clay court meetings have become matters of history, so that, with the exception of the special Long Island championship for women next month at the Woodmere Club, and the special Autumn tournament which is always a closing feature of the Longwood Cricket Club at Boston, there is not a single fixture of any prominence whatsoever on the schedule to engage the women who have already won fame on the courts this year.

Mrs. Barger Wallach, who brings to the task a keen analytical knowledge of the women's game and its performers, is again to undertake the position of Chairman of the Women's Ranking Committee, and it has been arranged that Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, nee Miss May Sutton, because of her comprehensive knowledge of Coast players, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, so actively engaged in the tournaments of this section earlier in the season, are again to form the committee.

Miss Bjurstedt at Top.

There is one point on which all of the critics agree in the arguments as to the women entitled to receive places among the first ten on the list. Miss Molla Bjurstedt is the only legitimate claimant to the position of No. 1. There is another feature about the Norwegian girl's remarkable and successful career on the courts of this country which was temporarily lost sight of until the discussion as to the ratings brought it forth. Miss Bjurstedt is the only foreign player who has ever successfully laid claim to the position at the pinnacle of the women's list.

Not since the heyday of the valiant "Miss May Sutton" has there been such a procession of triumphs as Miss Bjurstedt has achieved. Her bowling over of championships began with the national indoor at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Metropolitan, Pelham, and Crescent A. C. contests, the National, at Philadelphia, and the clay court, at Pittsburgh, not to mention the Middle States and a few special one or two day affairs, all went the same way. Practically the only women to whom the stalwart girl bowed were Mrs. Frederick Schmits, who won the Morristown when Miss Bjurstedt was muscle bound from continuous match competition, and Mrs. Marshall McLean, who took a set from her in the Metropolitan, and who, a week ago, lowered Miss Bjurstedt's colors in the tournament at the Thousand Islands.

Candidates for No. 2.

The position of No. 2 on the women's list brings about some debate on the part of those who have followed closely the records of the leading women. It narrows, however, to Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston, who formerly was Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, the national champion, and to Mrs. Marshall McLean, also a one-time holder of national honors, in the days when she was Miss Helen Homans. The former, in the estimation of the critical, holds the prior right to No. 2. This despite the fact that twice she yielded to Miss Bjurstedt—in the championship match of the national tournament, at 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, and in the titular match of the clay court, which Miss Bjurstedt won at 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. McLean holds the record of having defeated the triple national champion, The Thousand Islands affair, however, is regarded as an "off" tournament, with no great weight in the records. But Mrs. McLean was the first in open competition to take a set from Miss Bjurstedt, and her work in the metropolitan championship, in which this occurred, demonstrated that she might always be dangerous to the Norwegian, and, furthermore, that Mrs. McLean had attained consummate skill.

The absence of the leading women of the Pacific Coast from the Eastern tournaments makes the task of those compiling the list much more difficult than usual. Miss Mary Browne has not competed to any extent in the California meetings, and the place of this hardy little winner of national honors seems to have been taken by Miss Jessie Grieve, who is reported to be well up with the famous Sutton sisters in point of skill.

California's Position.

If Mrs. McLean occupies the No. 3 position, No. 4 is likely to fall to Miss Florence Sutton or to Mrs. H. A. Neimeyer, the Pacific Coast champion, or possibly to Mrs. D. P. Wood, California State champion. It is simply a matter of arrangement for Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Miss Marie Wagner performed most creditably in the minor tournaments with a line of victories sufficient to bring her inside of the top ten. Her defeat at the hands of Mrs. Wallach, in the Metropolitan, may cost her the No. 7 position. Anyway, it will be a drop in rating for Miss Wagner, who held No. 3 last season. On the whole it is the opinion that her great amount of tournament play entitles her to No. 7, with Mrs. Wallach at No. 8.

For the two positions remaining in the list of ten Miss Florence Ballin of the West Side Tennis Club makes a strong bid for preference because of the unusual amount of tournament competition into which she entered during the year. Furthermore, she was always well up toward the finals, yielding only to the veteran players. Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Ina Kissell, Miss Florence Sheldon of the Montclair A. C., and Mrs. C. N. Beard all have records which entitle them to careful consideration for the place at the tail-end of the first ten. While the women's season has been of short duration it has been unusually active, great interest having been created by the girl who captured the lion's share of the honors and prizes, Miss Bjurstedt.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Pennsylvania Champion Wins at Montclair—Results of Other Competitions.

Frank W. Dyer, the young man who recently won the Pennsylvania amateur championship, signalized his return to his home course, the links of the Montclair Golf Club, yesterday by winning the sweepstakes, with a card of 73—4—69. In Class B the winner was E. B. Stearns with 86—16—70, while in the third division, F. C. Lowrey topped the list with 93—20—73.

The semi-final matches in the July tournament also were completed. For the third week in succession Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe won the woman's putting competition and Mrs. R. P. Neff was second.

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. de Z. Baton beat R. C. Kerr, 2 up; A. L. Pierson, Jr., beat H. M. Robinson, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—W. B. Cravath beat R. T. Wilcox, 1 up; J. C. Pratt beat A. J. Griffin, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. F. Miller beat T. G. Bradley, 4 up and 3 to play; Ralph Starrett beat A. R. Copper, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Final Round—C. R. Christie, Jr., beat F. J. Dinkins, 5 up and 4 to play.

Class A, Sweepstakes.—F. W. Dyer, 73, 4—69; Joseph Hodgson, 76, 6—70; R. C. Kerr, 83, 11—71; Ralph Starrett, 84, 12—72; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 80, 6—74; C. J. Turnar, 81, 6—75.

Class B.—E. B. Stearns, 86, 16—70; A. F. Mack, 86, 15—71; A. G. Brower, 92, 18—74; A. R. Copper, 92, 18—74; W. H. Loftus, 90, 17—73; W. B. Cravath, 89, 14—75; T. S. Oliver, 94, 18—76; L. N. de Vauseney, 94, 16—78.

Class C.—F. C. Lowrey, 93, 20—73; William Ewald, 101, 26—75; E. C. Miller, 98, 20—78.

Class B golfers came to the fore in the one class medal handicap at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. C. H. Hadlock came out the winner, with a card of 88, 17—69. The first match round for the William J. Elias trophy was also finished. The summary and scores follow:

First Round, William J. Elias Tournament.—Howell Woolley beat J. S. Primrose, 3 up and 2 to play; H. D. Barnhill beat W. Lloyd Pierce, 5 up and 4 to play; J. D. Clark beat William F. Jockin, 3 up and 2 to play; W. W. Van Loan beat R. R. Manlok by default; A. Anderson beat H. B. McClellan, 4 up and 2 to play; H. H. Lloyd beat C. Joost, Jr., 1 up; L. M. Spindler beat C. B. Parker, 3 up and 2 to play; H. L. Wyatt beat T. W. Fennock, 1 up, (36 holes.)

Class B.—C. H. Haddock, 88, 17—69; Benjamin Starkey, 98, 27—71; H. L. Wyatt, 85, 10—75; A. F. Palmer, 88, 8—75; S. M. White, 101, 22—79; H. E. Bearman, 90, 14—76; Lester Ketcham, 107, 30—77; A. M. Williams, 95, 18—77; J. R. Percival, 93, 15—77; John F. Moult, 100, 22—78; L. H. Graham, 93, 15—78; Robert Strobridge, 95, 16—80; C. Joost, Jr., 101, 18—83; H. H. Lloyd, 101, 18—83; T. P. Parker, 114, 30—84; William P. Jockin, 103, 15—88; L. G. Spindler, 98, 9—89.

A four-ball medal play handicap, in which combined scores and handicaps counted, was staged yesterday at the Apawamis Club. E. J. and M. W. Laidlaw were the winners with 163, 18—145.

Coincident with the handicap a sweepstakes was run off. In the morning Wesley M. Oler, Jr., and F. W. Howland tied for first and second prizes with respective cards of 79, 7—72 and 83, 11—72. In the afternoon E. J. Laidlaw was the winner, having 83, 10—73. Henry Dearborn took second with 88, 12—76. The four-ball summary follows:

E. J. and M. W. Laidlaw, 163, 18—145; Seney Pilsner and F. W. Howland, 164, 14—150; Gaines Gwathmey and Wesley M. Oler, Jr., 161, 11—150; L. L. Fleming and Harmon S. Graves, 168, 14—154; J. B. Russell and Martin Terry, 158, 28—161; George V. Hagerty and George Abbott, 187, 35—163; H. A. Sherman and Thomas T. Sherman, 186, 23—163; E. S. Nash and F. W. Doubleday, 198, 33—168.

W. L. O'Brien defeated J. D. Calhoun by 2 up and 1 to play in the thirty-six-hole final match for the Huebner Cup yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club. The qualifying round for the club championship, gross scores only to count, was also run off, and the special medal for the lowest score was won by Elmer E. Sturges, who handed in a 77. This was the only score less than 80. The following qualified for match play, which will begin next week:

Elmer E. Sturges, 77; T. V. Bermingham, 80; R. J. Trevarrow, 83; R. M. Miller, 87; Henry Herrick, 89; George K. Maltby, 89; C. M. Relyea, 90; W. H. Holcomb, 90; E. H. Lewis, 91; G. E. Widmer, 91; W. R. Bunnell, 91; W. P. Haskell, 91; C. B. Pallan, 92; R. D. Johnston, 92; T. C. Durham, 94; C. E. Maltby, 94.

Members of the Deal Golf and Country Club not only finished the first round of match play for the Allenhurst Trophy yesterday but competed in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes. G. H. Hull won in Class A with a card of 85, 10—75, while in the second division the leader was H. Stacy Smith, with 94, 17—77. The summary and scores follow:

First Round of Allenhurst Cup—P. J. Magee beat P. A. Whalen by default; Paul Heller beat W. R. Hochster, 2 up; R. F. Porter beat H. H. Parker by default; John E. Kelley beat John J. Radel, 3 up and 2 to play; Cole Bolen, 3 up and 1 to play; J. D. Clark beat C. Martin, 3 up and 1 to play; J. S. Griffith beat C. W. Billings by default; J. G. Newcomb beat E. W. Cone, 3 up and 2 to play; Jesse Watson beat S. H. Birch, 3 up and 2 to play; Wren Hall beat Macintosh Kellog by default; E. V. Hartford beat Colonel George Harvey, 3 up and 2 to play.

Class A.—G. A. Burd, 85, 10—75; Thomas Morrison, 85, 9—76; J. T. Gillespie, 86, 9—77; John F. Shanley, Jr., 80, 3—77; Pierre A. Proal, 86, 8—78; G. H. Milliken, 88, 9—79; E. W. Cone, 96, 14—82; E. G. Fraser, 84, 1—83; Stanley Griffin, 91, 8—83; F. C. Clark, 100, 15—85; Warren H. Smock, 102, 15—87.

Class B.—H. Stacy Smith, 94, 17—77; E. H. Reynold, 102, 21—81; Fred Pring, 102, 20—82; Herbert W. Hill, 103, 18—85; F. L. Rodewald, 116, 24—92.

Planting his standard close to the nineteenth green, Merrill K. Waters won the flag competition at the Ardsley Club yesterday. He had a gross score of 76. Dr. T. M. Taylor was second, his flag being almost within a club's length of the winner. H. L. Eder and G. Horton found that their allowance of strokes had been exactly right, for when they had used up the number their standards were both stuck in the cup of the eighteenth hole.

Sweepstakes in two classes attracted the attention of the members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. A. W. Haigh's card of 79, 8—71 was the winner in Class A, while Miles Bronson's 82, 15—74 won in Class B. The scores follow:

Class A.—A. W. Haigh, 79, 8—71; E. J. Crandall, 88, 16—73; G. W. Van Vlack, 88, 12—76; F. J. Kent, 84, 6—78.

Class B.—Miles Bronson, 92, 18—74; S. L. Wurzburg, 100, 21—79; George Standing, 97, 16—81; O. H. Cheney, 100, 18—82.

Three scores were returned in the competition for the Accumulation Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. They were: E. P. Dickinson, 100, 20—80; W. Blank, 98, 20—78; Palmer Black, 90, 14—76.

D. W. Whitmore, Jr., with a card of 106, 31—75, scored a point in the Secretary's Trophy at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday.

Best ball foursomes were on the cards yesterday at the Forest Hills Field Club, L. M. Schoonmaker and R. R. Piper led the field with a card of 74, 12½—61½. The scores follow:

L. M. Schoonmaker and R. R. Piper, 74, 12½—61½; E. Allsopp and H. J. Christi, 75, 10½—64½; Leo S. Kaser and M. Hatch, 84, 17½—66½; L. E. Wilson and E. H. Gregory, 79, 12—67; Robert Kuebler and Dr. Washington, 81, 13—68; M. M. Player and A. G. Cummings, 82, 13½—68½; H. B. Salmon and H. G. Nepler, 82, 12½—69½.

In addition to the usual Red Card competition in two classes, the third round of the July tournament was also run off at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday. In Class A of the former, W. W. Babcock, with 80, 9—72, tied with M. G. McDonald, with 77, 5—72, while in Class B, J. F. Brunaugh, with 100, 32—68, led the field. The summary:

N. D. Becker beat W. J. Darrow, 2 up and 1 to play; W. W. Babcock beat F. E. Olin, 2 up.

Four-ball foursomes were in order at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. The best selected scores minus individual handicaps counted. Harry D. Smith and W. G. Thomas were the winners with a net of 62. The scores follow:

Harry D. Smith and W. G. Thomas, 62; C. D. Miller and C. D. Baldwin, 68; J. O. Newell and H. M. Walker, 65; W. B. Rogers and C. G. Bartlett, 65; H. F. Lee and J. W. Sands, 69; J. B. Lancaster and S. C. Hayward, 69; F. Connell and Russell Bickford, 76; R. M. Byrne and C. C. Dunham, 68; G. W. Taylor and G. R. Chatfield, 69; P. E. Connell and C. C. Beekman, 69; H. M. Edwards and H. L. Snyder, 70; C. W. Gates and S. H. Standish, 76; W. F. Munkan and L. H. Smith, 72.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 24.—Chester Selleck won the championship at Wee Burn Golf Club today, defeating Dr. W. D. MacDonald 3 up and 4 to go in the final.

LARCHMONT CUP GOES TO IROLITA

Clark's Schooner Wins Two Races with One Sailing in Last Day of "Week."

The Larchmont Cup for schooners this year goes to Irolita, E. Walter Clark's speedy two-sticker, formerly George M. Pynchon's Class K racing sloop Istalena. Irolita won the cup yesterday, the last day of Larchmont race week, in a 20¾-mile race with four other schooners, Katrina of Class D, her own class; Miladi and Queen Mab of Class F, and Hopewell, one of the Stamford one-design schooners. In contests for the Larchmont Cup all schooners race as one class, with time allowances according to ratings. While Irolita was first to finish by many minutes, she beat Queen Mab, her nearest competitor, by only 48 seconds. This race was the most interesting feature of not only the last but also the best day of a very successful race week, and likewise, in respect to weather conditions, the best racing day of the season. The sea was comparatively smooth, the sky clear and the wind a whole sail breeze from the east-northeast.

There were 141 yachts in the fleet yesterday, making a total of 682 starters for the week, and more than 600 amateur sailors have been engaged in the contests. In the larger sloops, the yachts that started were those that have taken part in all the events of the week. In the smaller classes there were many additions for the day. In point of numbers the largest class was that of the Stars. There were 29 of them, and when so large a number of boats cross a line on one signal, the start is sure to be a spectacular one, if the helmsmen are good sailors—and the skippers of the Stars certainly are.

For that matter nearly all the starts yesterday were spectacular, or little short of it. Miladi led the schooners across the line, with Katrina and Irolita close astern and abreast. In the fifty-foot class, Samural led the way at the leeward end, with Carolina, Barbara, and Spartan close on her wind, and Grayling with the others at the windward end, and just astern. All these, both schooners and sloops, broke tacks immediately after crossing, with booms to port, and were soon spread over a considerable area. Of the sloops, Ventura was first around the windward mark, off Greenwich Point. Carolina was second and Iroquois II. was third, but before reaching the mark in Hempstead Harbor, Grayling moved up into second place. She could not displace the leader, however, and Ventura won by nearly three minutes, while Grayling beat Carolina for second place by over a minute.

There were finishes during the afternoon that were much closer. In the thirty-foot class Hope won from Lena by 15 seconds, and Lena got second place from Alera by 31 seconds. In the Jewel class Emerald was timed 27 seconds ahead of Catseye, which took second place from Moonstone by 58 seconds. And in the little boats of the Duck class that came from Stamford, Ruddy Duck was only 8 seconds ahead of Blackbird at the finish. These boats have sails of red canvas, like those of the New England fishing boats. At times the finishes came fast. Fourteen of the Stars finished within 2 minutes, and between 4 and 5 o'clock eighty-seven yachts were timed.

Winners in various classes were: Class P, Josephine, to which goes the series cup for the class; Buzzard's Bay Class, Gamecock; Class Q, Alice; Handicap Class, first division, Dorinda; second division, Veda; third division Peg; fourth division, Grace II.; Class M, Eleanora; Class R, Margaret; Old Class R, Ogeemah; Manhasset Bay One-Design Class, Mlle. Boss; Manhasset Bay raceabouts, Chickicoker; Indian Harbor One-Design Class, Wahneta; Larchmont Interclub Class, Whiff; Bird Class, Curlew; Stamford One-Design Class, Dart; Class S, Verge; Special Class, Shadow; New Rochelle One-Design Class, Virginia; Orienta One-Design Class, Teal; Star Class, Altair; Catboat Class, Bill Nye; Dory Class, Mae D; Bug Class, Grasshopper; Sailing Canoe Class, Half Moon. The summary of the important classes follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:28:06	3:28:06
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:33:36	3:33:36

Corrected time on Irolita, 3:22:39; Kartina, 3:33:36.

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	5:37:28	3:37:28
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:43:56	3:43:56

Corrected times—Queen Mab, 3:37:28; Miladi, 3:39:16.

SCHOONERS—LARCHMONT CUP.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:25:06	3:25:06
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:33:36	3:33:36
Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	5:37:28	3:37:28
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:43:56	3:43:56
Hopewell, James Bishop	Not timed	

Corrected times—Irolita, 3:22:39; Queen Mab, 3:23:27; Miladi, 3:28:35; Katrina, 3:33:36.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOT CLASS

Start, 2:06. Course, 20¾ miles.

Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	5:19:10	3:14:10
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:22:01	3:17:01
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:23:09	3:18:09
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	5:23:21	3:18:21
Samural, W. E. Dodge	5:23:23	3:18:23
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	5:23:44	3:18:44
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	5:26:41	3:20:41
Acushla, H. Steinbrugge	5:26:09	3:21:09

SLOOPS, CLASSES M AND N, SPECIAL.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Eleanora, H. B. Shaen	5:49:45	3:39:45
Hermes, H. H. Raymond	6:01:21	3:51:21
Alice, C. B. Keeler	6:13:30	4:03:30

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hanan	4:22:15	2:32:15
Amoret, R. B. Budd	4:44:43	2:54:42
Anita, G. P. Granbery	4:47:31	2:57:31

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15¾ miles.

Hope, H. E. Raymond	4:59:47	2:44:47
Lena, C. M. Reid	5:00:02	2:45:02
Alera, J. P. Cutler	5:00:33	2:45:33
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:00:44	2:45:44
Banzai, Edmund Lang	5:03:39	2:48:39
Alerion, H. J. W. and R. P. Alker	5:05:09	2:50:09
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:06:58	2:50:58
Okee, J. H. Mahlstedt	5:09:06	2:54:06

BUZZARD'S BAY SLOOPS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 15¾ miles.

Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	5:10:41	2:50:41
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	5:11:39	2:51:39

Golf at Greenwich Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—At the Greenwich Country Club today the following scores were made in eighteen-hole play for a cup presented by R. A. C. Smith: J. A. Topping, 91, 19—72; R. W. Peer, 90, 18—72; J. D. Chapman, 88, 8—74; C. D. Rafferty, 94, 20—74; T. M. Hodgens, 92, 18—74; James Pott, 92, 18—74; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 97, 12—75; R. G. Estey, 88, 13—75; G. B. Carhart, 84, 7—76; W. S. Stafford, 82, 6—76; R. C. Converse, 90, 14—76; W. C. Trankard, 92, 14—78; J. W. Curtis, 93, 18—78; L. Grant, 93, 14—79; W. A. Flynn, 99, 20—79; L. Seldon, 91, 12—79.

In the ladies' golf tournament, Class A, Mrs. E. H. Peters beat Mrs. G. H. Curtis, 6 up and 4 to play. In Class B Mrs. J. D. Chapman beat Mrs. H. E. Smith, 6 up and 5 to play.

OUIMET RETAINS TITLE.

Champion Wins Massachusetts Golf Honors for Third Time.

NEWTON, Mass., July 24.—Francis Ouimet won the Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championship today for the third time when he defeated W. C. Chick of Brae Burn, former intercollegiate champion, 6 and 5, in the 36-hole final match of the annual tournament. The National amateur champion's medal score was 76 in the first round and about 78 in the second.

BARNES A GOLF CHAMPION.

Professional Wins Shennecossett Club Open Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 24.—Cool bracing weather favored the professional and amateur players at Shennecossett Country Golf Club links today, a gallery of about 800 being in attendance. This morning the start was made in the Shennecossett open championship, for which event professionals competed. The morning was devoted to the first 18-hole play with thirty twosomes as entries. The final eighteen holes were played in the afternoon.

In the open championship, J. M. Barnes of the White Marsh Country Club, won first prize, $150 and a gold med

AIKEN TEAM WINS RANDOLPH CUPS

Redbirds Down Point Judith in Final Game at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 24.—Before a large crowd of persons prominent in society the final for the Randolph polo cups was played here today. The match was between the Point Judith team and the Aiken Redbirds, and the latter won by 8¼ to 5½ goals. Today's game was marked by a number of casualties, while three of the players had very narrow escapes from severe injury.

In the second period Wister Randolph, who was playing at No. 3 for the Narragansett Pier team, was thrown from his mount. The horse tripped over the sideboards and threw his rider to the ground. Randolph was stunned for a second or two, but after a few minutes' delay he returned to the game apparently none the worse for his fall.

The other two accidents occurred in the final period. J. C. Cooley's mount caught a foot in a hole in the field and was thrown on its side. Mr. Cooley managed to get clear before the pony rolled over and was soon up again and in the saddle. Max C. Fleischmann, the Redbirds' No. 3, received a cut on the head from a mallet swung by one of his opponents during a scrimmage around the goal and play was temporarily suspended while Fleischmann's wound was dressed. He came back on the field with his head swathed in bandages.

Point Judith received one goal by handicap. This was worked off during the first period, and before it closed the Redbirds were in the lead. The second half of the match was particularly fast, there were many rallies up and down the field, and two of the periods were scoreless. At half-time the winners led by 5 to 4 goals.

Line-up:

Aiken Redbirds—L. Godwin, 2; J. C. Cooley, 0; Max C. Fleischmann, 1; H. Le Roy Whitney, 2. Total—8.

Point Judith—John R. Fell, 3; P. Stevenson, 0; Wister Randolph, 2; R. E. Strawbridge, Jr., 0. Total—5.

Summary: Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 8; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ¾. Total—8¼. Point Judith—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 1; less penalties, ½. Total—5½.

Individual goals—Cooley, 3; Godwin, 2; Stevenson, 2; Whitney, 2; Fell, 1; Fleischmann, 1; Randolph, 1; Strawbridge, 1.

Penalties—Fouls against Fleischmann and Wister Randolph; safety by Cooley. Referee—B. W. Hopping.

POLO HANDICAPS OUT.

None of the Ratings of the "High Men" Have Been Changed.

There are a number of changes in the ratings of the players in the revised handicap list, which was issued yesterday from the office of the Polo Association. These handicaps take effect with the Point Judith national tournament, which started last week at Narragansett Pier.

It has been decided that all players who were listed in the February, 1915, edition of the Polo Association handicap list at blank are now rated in the new book at zero.

Seven officers of the United States Army have received new handicaps. In nearly every case they have been put up from 1 to 2, and from zero to 1. The ratings of a number of prominent players who belong to the clubs around New York have been changed. For instance, F. S. von Stade has been lowered from 6 to 4. Morgan Belmont has gone up a point, and from now on will be rated at 4 instead of 3.

J. G. Milburn, Jr., of the Great Neck Club, brother to the International back, has been raised from 4 to 5, while his clubmate, J. Watson Webb, has been placed at 7 instead of 6.

Many of the Western players have received a boost. They include Carleton F. Burke, from 3 to 4, and Hugh Drury to 6. They both play with the Midwick Country Club of California.

POLO CUPS GO TO RUMSON.

Freebooters Score Only 3 Goals in One-Sided Match at Herbert Field.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 24.—In a polo match for cups presented by Leland H. Ross, on Herbert Field today, the Rumson four defeated the Freebooters by the score of 13 goals to 3. With the exception of the second period, when G. Jason Waters made a goal, and the final period, when Walter McClure and Charles L. Whitney each scored one, the Freebooters were shut out by the Rumson team.

Warren W. Barbour played a brilliant game for Rumson, holding his opponents down by clever back work and contributing three pretty goals to the total. Rumson scored in every period. Howard S. Borden making four goals and playing the ball in positions for teammates to score. Peter Hauck, Jr., shot the ball through the posts three times, as did W. S. Jones, Jr. The summaries:

Rumson—1, Peter Hauck, Jr.; 2, W. Strother Jones, Jr.; 3, Howard S. Borden; back, W. Barbour.

Freebooters—1, G. G. Henry; 2, Walter McClure; 3, C. L. Whitney; back, G. Jason Waters.

Goals—Rumson: Borden, (4.) Jones, (3.) Hauck, (3.) Barbour, (3.) Total—13. Freebooters: Waters, McClure, Whitney. Referee—J. Berens Waters.

On Local Cricket Creases.

New York's cricketers were defeated for the second time in six matches played in the Halifax Cup competition, when they were beaten by the eleven of the Frankford Cricket Club of Philadelphia at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, at Livingston, yesterday. It was a peculiarly hard game to lose, for a victory would have meant a fair chance for the cup, for which New York is playing for the first time this year. As it was, the Quakers' margin of victory was only thirteen runs on totals of 145 and 132. In the last analysis, the effective bowling of Bennett of Philadelphia, the Frankford Club's professional, must be held responsible for the setback.

A drawn game resulted in the meeting of the Vernon eleven and the Camerons in the league fixture at Van Cortlandt Park. The Vernons rolled up a total of 123, principally by good scoring on the part of L. Scott, 30, and J. Freeman, 35. A. Bignall, with 63 not out, batted exceptionally well for the Camerons, who totalled 94 for 5 wickets when time was called.

Yonkers had no difficulty in defeating the Bronx United at Van Cortlandt Park, the margin being 75 runs. J. Gildea, with 40, and A. Scholding, with 35, were the chief scorers for Yonkers, while H. Simmons captured 4 wickets and had but 6 runs scored off him.

A small-scoring game occurred at Van Cortlandt Park when the Adult School team defeated the Anglo-Americans by a margin of 28 runs. Fine bowling on the part of Oliverre and Davis was a contributing factor in the game, both having splendid records. The totals: Adult School, 56; Anglo-Americans, 28.

The Crescent Athletic Club was shorthanded in its league game against Manor Field yesterday, and were forced to accept defeat. Manor Field ran up 211 before being disposed of, top score being made by F. C. Taylor with 45.

Duluth Crews Victors in Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 24.—Duluth crews again were victorious in the second day's racing of the Northwestern International Regatta, taking first and second places in the junior fours and the senior eight-oared event, the big race of the regatta, and first in senior singles and junior doubles. Rowing conditions were not so good as yesterday, the course roughening about starting time.

TENNIS TOURNEY PLANS.

Wrenn Would Eliminate Ticket Speculators at National Contest.

Secretaries of clubs that are included in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association are the only ones who may purchase seat tickets for the national championship tournament, according to announcement made yesterday by R. D. Wrenn, President of the association. "There is such a general misunderstanding about the matter and about making entries for competitions, that I have requested Edwin F. Torrey, National Secretary, to send at once an additional notice to all of the clubs of the country," he said. "The officials of the association have worked out a plan which will prevent tickets from falling into the hands of speculators. It is similar to the plan adopted by the Polo Association for the international polo matches, and it will prove a benefit to the lovers of tennis if all members will see to it that their club secretaries procure the tickets when requested."

Wrenn explained that it was useless for members to attempt to get tickets direct from Harry Parker at the Forty-second Street Building. At the present time 1,000 of the 7,000 seats available have been subscribed and the list will be opened to the general public next month. It is now certain that the proposed Eastern States vs. Pacific Coast return team match will be decided on the turf of the courts at Forest Hills, L. I., following the national championship tournament which begins on Monday, Aug. 30. Dr. Sumner Hardy telegraphed yesterday to Wrenn: "Our association is favorably disposed to your proposition for a return team match. The details will be arranged later." The telegram also stated that Maurice E. McLoughlin, the "California Comet," had decided to compete at Longwood. This, Wrenn explained, showed a change in the plans of McLoughlin, who had not expected to play in this section until the Newport tournament, beginning Aug. 16.

The Executive Committee of the National Association has been gratified by the action of F. C. Inman in inviting players below the ranking of fifty to compete in the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament. It was agreed that the objections to the invitation tournaments would be overcome by increasing the size of the entry list and so making the tournaments more general in character. Inman, as Chairman of the Ranking Committee, seems to have solved a problem which has caused much anxiety.

Skating Rink Rescues Motor Cyclists

Led by Arthur Chappel, professional champion motor cycle racer, the riders who have been performing at the Brighton Beach Motordrome this season went on strike last night because their demands for money were not met by the management. The races which were scheduled therefore had to be called off. The Brighton Beach Roller Skating Rink authorities then arranged a special exhibition mile race between a team of two roller skaters and Chappie, who rode a stock machine on the twelve lap to the mile indoor track. Harry Clapp of Brighton Beach, and Frank McNally of New York made up the roller skating team, which triumphed by more than an eighth of a lap over Chappie. Clapp skated the final half mile.

The mile handicap skating race for amateurs resulted in a dead heat between Joe Ryan of Brighton Beach, the scratch man, and Frank Chanler of New York.

When the Sulky Was "Speed."

Pleasure Park Pavilion, grandstand for races in civil war days, and one of the oldest buildings in Pittsfield, Mass., is to be razed to make room for dwelling houses. When the high-wheeled sulky was a "racing car" Pleasure Park Pavilion was the centre of Berkshire society. The old pavilion was used as a hotel or clubhouse for followers of racing. From its piazzas the progress of a race could be followed from start to finish.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

A hybrid game of baseball and golf has been invented by two boys in Atlanta, Ga. The object of the game is to see in how few throws the player can throw a golf ball around the course, putting the ball in the cup at every hole. Richard "Thug" Thornton is the star of the new game, and "Thug" can do the East Lake course in 120 throws," says his playing partner.

Jim Scott, pitcher for the White Sox, is the first ball player to play ball in prison without being detained after the game, says The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Scott, on a trip through the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Ill., last Fall, paused to watch the Saturday afternoon game between the convict teams. In the third inning one of the pitchers weakened and Scott took his place. He allowed only one hit and no scores during the remainder of the game.

Pitcher Jack Nabors of the Newnan Club, of the Georgia State League, who established a world's record by shutting out the Talladega team without a hit for thirteen innings, is only a boy. He is but 20 years of age, stands six feet three inches in height, and weighs 195 pounds. Nabors has won ten games, lost one, and tied one.

Regulation ring battles among the young women of Tulane University continue in spite of the faculty ban. After the publicity of the contests in the gymnasium, the young women decided to hold their bouts in private. The regulation twenty-four-foot ring is used, three-minute rounds are fought and there are referees, timekeepers, seconds, trainers, and handlers. Miss "Johnny" McDonald of Mississippi is the undisputed champion. She has outpointed all her opponents and in two matches has gone ten rounds. Several contestants have shown marks of their encounters with her. Miss Hilda Simons of Louisiana is the second best boxer.

Topsy Hartsel, famous as outfielder and hitter, formerly with Indianapolis and a member of Connie Mack's champion Athletics and later manager of the Toledo team in the American Association and Southern Michigan League, is out of the game for all time. Hartsel's last engagement was with Fort Wayne in the Central League, but because the famous player has plowed up Manager Bade Myers gave him his release. Hartsel has returned to his home in Toledo.

Governor Philipp of Wisconsin last week ordered the Sheriff of Monroe County to stop a prize fight to be held by United States soldiers of Fort Sheridan, Ill., at the Federal military reservation near Sparta tomorrow night. The State Boxing Commission conferred with the Governor after getting a ruling from the Attorney General that the State has the authority to prevent prize fighting on land ceded by the State to the Federal Government. The Sheriff reported that the military officers in command of the troops had ordered the soldiers not to hold the fight.

Chances of a wrestling match between Frank Gotch and Joe Stecher at Omaha on Labor Day are slight. It has been announced that Stecher has decided he is not at all anxious to meet the champion. Gotch had practically agreed to the match.

Outfielder Duncan of Battle Creek, in the disbanded Southern Michigan League, was the most sought-after player on the circuit. Before he signed his contract with the Pittsburgh Nationals he had fourteen offers, ten from major league clubs. Although the Southern Michigan League failed because of a general financial stringency, every player in the six clubs have been paid in full.

Joe Oeschger, the former Philadelphia National pitcher, who was obtained from Manager Moran on an optional agreement, pitched a no-hit no-run game for Providence against Toronto in the International League series last week. Only twenty-seven batters faced him and but one man reached first, Luque, the Cuban, drawing the only pass in the ninth inning.

For the first time in seventeen years Philadelphia will be represented in the Canadian Henley by a senior eight-oared crew. The Undine Boat Club has planned to send its senior eight to St. Catharines, Ontario, for the event, to be rowed Aug. 7. This is the crew that rowed for Union in the People's Regatta. After competing in the Canadian Henley the crew will go to Springfield to row in the National Regatta. The Undine Club is also listed in the intermediate singles and doubles. The University Barge Club holds the senior four-oared shell title, and a crew wearing its colors may be seen at Springfield.

Danny Maher, the American jockey, who has been in South Africa on the farm of Sir Abe Bailey, at Colesberg, has returned to England. He will become a trainer if he is unable to get into condition to ride.

Keokuk in the "Three Eye" League will have three-cent baseball the rest of the season. The club directors have authorized the sale of tickets for all games for the remainder of the schedule for a dollar. There are about thirty-six games yet to play, and this brings the cost down to the three-cent basis. With the proceeds of this ticket sale the directors believe they will be able to finish the season with little financial trouble.

GOODWIN FIRST IN THREE-MILE SWIM

New York A. C. Athlete Takes A. A. U. Event at Panama Exposition Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Chilled from long contact with the water, Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club came ashore at the Inner Yacht Harbor of the Exposition this afternoon an easy winner in the long-distance race held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The course was from the Yacht Harbor to a point midway between Alcatraz Island and Point Carlito and return, a distance of three and one-half miles. Goodwin's time for the race was 1:39:38. This is considered to be fast going for the distance. Second to Goodwin, by about 200 yards, was Mike McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club. The Chicagoan's time was 1:42:33 3-5. W. Hoffman of the Dolphin Boating Club of this city finished in third place, in the time of 2:26.

Six men started in the race from the Yacht Harbor at 11:18 o'clock. Of this field but three finished, the water proving too cold for several. The first to feel the chill was W. Spencer of Oakland, who swam unattached. Bobby Beck of the Olympic Club was taken aboard the hospital boat shortly after this, while Norman Ross of the Multnomah Athletic Club dropped out of the going on the return trip from the midway float. Ross was stricken with severe cramps and suffered considerably for some time after the conclusion of the race. Joe Wheatley of the New York Athletic Club fell out of the going shortly after Spencer had stopped.

McDermott and Goodwin started to make the pace from the start of the race, and before more than the mile had been reached it was evident that this pair would figure for the honors. Goodwin's stroke carried little effort, and he seemed to gain strength as the distance elapsed. At the half-way point in the Golden Gate Goodwin was timed at 38:20. McDermott, some fifty yards in arrears, was timed in 39:05. Rose, who was still in the race at this period, covered the first leg in 43:34, while Hoffman, the local entrant, was caught in 43:34.

McDermott put up a gritty battle, but had no chance to overtake the New Yorker.

A. Downes of the New York Athletic Club won the A. A. U. outdoor diving competition with a score of 128.5 points. Cliff Ewes of the Los Angeles Club was second with 109.4, and L. Balbach of the Multnomah Club of Portland took third prize, with 92.2. The competition was held in the Yacht Harbor and furnished some pretty work.

GOLF LINKS TOO CROWDED.

Van Cortlandt Committee Must Act If Players Do Not Change Hours.

The Van Cortlandt links are now presenting a difficulty that is by no means uncommon on popular courses at certain times of the year. The long wait now necessary at the first tee is no part of the game and tends neither to improve temper nor play, but this congestion is the result of the natural increase in popularity of the sport, and while many players are ever ready to condemn the powers that be, a little calm reflection will show that, while the committee can do much, players have to adjust themselves to circumstances. Much could be accomplished to ameliorate the present conditions by co-operation on the part of the players.

Golf courses, like theatres, hold only their capacity. Van Cortlandt, which is a simple course, can carry 600 players per day—daylight to dusk—but it cannot carry that number unless there is a big increase in foursomes, and it cannot carry too many matches at one time. It isn't a subway; there are no straps on which to hang. Twenty-five matches, or fifty players, might be sent off in an hour—or twenty-five foursomes, with 100 players—but at Van Cortlandt, where there are more novices than players, a greater allowance has to be made while the new ones are "discovering America."

The charge at present is 50 cents a round or $1 a year. The one price is too high, it is believed, and the other far too low. Some observers ask if there is any sound reason for a commutation ticket on a public course, anyhow. Tickets could be issued on the ground only, and no more sold than the course would carry, and then every player would receive the same treatment. The appropriate charge for play could easily be arrived at by adding the cost of upkeep to the interest on the capital invested, and dividing this by the number of players during the last year.

There is a considerable number of ladies and school lads playing on the course who have opportunities to play on other days than Saturdays and Sundays, when the pressure is acute. They should, it is argued, extend to those who labor during the week the courtesy of the green on those two days. In line with the necessity of more foursomes, it is pointed out by those who hope to see conditions improved that for young players there is no more enjoyable game and no surer way of improving than starting with experienced men in foursomes. Also, there is a considerable contingent of players recruited from the ranks of night workers, who leave their business at about 4 A. M., and who would have their game before going home. By the time they had eaten and traveled up to Van Cortlandt the sun would have risen and the air would be fresh and clear. But if players will not co-operate for relief during the congested hours by selecting other hours when possible, it is believed the committee in charge will be obliged to take some action to accomplish this result.

Two courses are open to the committee. One is "booking," and the other "drawing." In booking a sheet is prepared giving the starting time for each match from sunrise to dusk. Players wanting a game on Saturday must write to the Secretary before Thursday noon, stating what hour they wish reserved and the names of their partners. On Thursday afternoon the sheet is filled out and shows the play for Saturday. This sheet is posted at the course and copies can be made and exhibited at various places if desired. If the schedule is drawn for twenty matches in the hour and there are only eighteen bookings the last two places will be filled by any golfers waiting on the course and not booked. On the other hand, all over the twenty are thrown out, but the player knows if he is on the schedule for 8:15 that he will not be around the first tee before 8:10; if he goes there at 8:16 he cannot play, for the starter will have sent on players who are "taking a chance" at the tee.

Drawing for places does not give the choice of time. By this method players indicate two days beforehand to the Secretary that they want to play, and their names on strips of paper go into a hat. The first name drawn, with its partner, goes down on the sheet for 6 A. M., the next for 6:30 A. M., and so on. After the sheet is filled the remainder of the names are thrown away.

The advantage of booking or drawing is that players know when they can play and save a lot of time, temper, and expense.

Club Handicap at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 24.—Out of a field of 100 contestants in an eighteen-hole medal-play club handicap for a cup presented by Clinton R. James of Brooklyn, Joseph Amy won with a net score of 72. His gross score was 94 and handicap 22. Among other contestants and scores were: A. H. Schaefer, 95, 22—73; S. G. Wylie, 81, 8—73; W. Seeman, 104, 30—74; G. T. Brokaw, 80, 5—75; W. Terry, 97, 22—75; H. L. Thornell, 91, 14—77; W. G. Wylie, Jr., 100, 20—80.

CARMEN CAPTURES DERBY.

Jamaica Rider Has Easy Time in Velodrome Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carmen had an easy time winning the one-hour motor-paced Derby at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome last night. A crowd of 8,000 persons, the largest that has attended racing at the track since it opened, jammed the high stands and watched the riders whirl around the track in their long grind. Carmen covered forty and three-quarter miles in his ride.

At the start of the race the Jamaica rider quickly picked up his pacemaker, Moren. In the first mile Carmen lapped Collins, and in the second led Madonna by a lap. It was not until after the five-mile mark had been passed that Carmen was able to gain a lap on Bobbie Walthour, the veteran cyclist. Frequently throughout the long ride Collins and Madonna lost pace and dropped rapidly to the rear. Although they finished the race they were hopelessly out of the contest after the tenth mile.

Collins sprinted in the last few laps and regained some of the distance he had lost, finishing nine and three-quarter laps behind Carmen. Walthour, who rode at the same dogged pace during the hour's grind, finished six laps behind the winner, while Madonna trailed along six miles in the rear.

Carmen rode at the same steady pace all the way, and at no time during the race was he in danger of defeat, and he easily showed his superiority over the other contestants.

Frank L. Kramer of East Orange defeated Caesar Moretti of Italy in two straight heats in the three-quarter-mile professional match race. The two riders fought hard for victory, and there was an exciting finish in each lap. In the first heat the Italian allowed Kramer to make the pace for him all the way, and at no time during the race was he in danger of defeat, and he easily showed his superiority over the other contestants.

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In the second heat Moretti led all the way until the last lap. The American hung on doggedly a few feet behind the Italian until the last lap, when Kramer shot up the track and speeding around at terrific pace gradually passed Moretti and won by a scant half wheel length. The winner's time for this was 2:03 2-5, and he covered the last eighth mile in 12 seconds.

Tom Bellow of the Empire City Wheelmen won the two-mile amateur race over a field of twenty-five riders, finishing a few inches ahead of Jerry Nunziata, a clubmate. Soon after the big field of riders started Bellow went to the front and held the lead throughout the last half of the race. Lester Bowker of the Glencoe A. C. was third, and Anthony Attardi of the Empire City Wheelmen was fourth. Bellow's time was 4:19 4-5.

The half mile amateur handicap race was won by J. Britton of Brooklyn, with a handicap of 60 yards, in 59 4-5 seconds. Louis Hibian of Inwood, with a 45-yard handicap, was second, and Harry Aron of the Glunz Wheelmen, with 75 yards handicap, finished third.

WINS RACE IN MAXWELL.

Art Klein's Nervy Driving Gives Him Newark Victory—Makes a Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—At the Olympic Park track tonight Art Klein, driving a Maxwell, won the fifty-mile race. Klein took the lead early in the race and held it until the end. About 12,000 spectators were present.

The big race of the evening developed into a great struggle between Klein and Bill Endicott, who was also driving a Maxwell car. The races were run on a half-mile track. Endicott refused to take the turns at full speed like his rival and lost much ground. Lon Lonsbury, driving a Kleinart car, finished third. At the ten-mile mark he blew a rear tire and, stopping to change tires, lost four laps. The three-mile was won by Endicott. It was announced that Klein broke the world's record for a half mile by covering the distance in 34 4-5 seconds.

Daring driving by Harvey Kennedy enabled him to win the free-for-all race at three miles. Kennedy, in a Maxwell, kept back until the two-mile mark. Here he increased speed and sent his car into second place. In the last lap he passed Klein and Al Buriand, the latter driving a Warren Detroit. As he flashed over the finishing line he was a length ahead of both rivals. William Brown, driving in a three-mile race tonight, had a narrow escape when his car caught fire. He shut off the power, climbed over on the front of the car, and jumped alongside the track, escaping with slight burns. Jen Catoff sustained a broken collarbone this afternoon when his car turned turtle on the back stretch.

At the matinee meeting Art Klein covered a mile in 1:09, which was announced as a world's record.

Ahearn Outpoints Rodel.

The ambition of Young Ahearn, the middleweight, to go out of his class and conquer a heavyweight boxer did not meet with complete success at Brighton Beach last night. Ahearn boxed ten rounds against George Rodel, the Boer, and although he outpointed Rodel, the great difference in size placed the dancing master at such a disadvantage that he could not land any telling blows.

Rodel was unable to break through Ahearn's defense, and about all he did was to hammer the youth on the ribs in the clinches. The middleweight had to jump at his foe to reach his opponent, who was a head taller than himself. Also, Ahearn weighed only 159 pounds, while Rodel tipped the scales at 182. There was not a knockdown during the bout, and both men were comparatively fresh at the finish. Few solid blows were struck, as Ahearn was clever enough to avoid the Boer's blows, while Rodel was so tall that Ahearn was unable to get at him.

A crowd of about 2,500, including several women, witnessed the bout. In the semi-final Soldier Bartfield outpointed Silent Martin in a ten-round bout. In the fifth round the soldier opened a cut over Martin's eye, which bled freely throughout the rest of the engagement.

Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

Eddie Fitzsimmons, a local welterweight, last night outpointed Harry Stone in the main ten-round contest at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. The bout was interesting throughout, with both boxers assuming the aggressive alternately, but Fitzsimmons earned the honors easily in the majority of rounds by his effective punching.

Monte Cross, a brother of the famous Leach Cross, and Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village were the principals in the semi-final ten-round contest, and at the final bell the latter was easily entitled to the honors. Sullivan did the bulk of the work throughout the ten rounds and landed more blows, while Cross showed an inclination at times to foul, using his elbows whenever the opportunity presented itself. Sullivan had a decided advantage at the final bell, and was easily the winner on points.

New York Skippers in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 24.—The largest number of racing craft ever starting a run at Watch Hill participated in the dory race held this morning in Little Narragansett Bay, and New York skippers again showed their superiority as they had in the previous weekly races held under the auspices of the Watch Hill Yacht Club. Phillips Turnbull of New York, sailing Derine, crossed the finish line ahead of the rest. George Babcock, sailing Twinkle, won second place over Sam, steered by Sam Dunham of Hartford. Charles Cottrell, sailing Twinkle, was the winner of the handicap race; Phillips Turnbull, in High Gear, finished second, and Arthur Bunker, sailing Salome, last week's winner, was third. All three are from New York.

Beals C. Wright Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 24.—Beals C. Wright of Boston, former National champion lawn tennis player, was hit by a batted ball during a baseball game here and as a result will not play tennis during his visit here. Wright came to North Yakima a few weeks ago following an operation for appendicitis in New York. He had entered for the Oregon State championship play, which will open in Portland, Ore., on Monday, but has been compelled to call off his plans and stay on the ranch owned by Nat Emerson, former Western tennis champion. George Wright is on his way to see his injured son, Beals Wright may not play in other tennis tournaments.

Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—The leading scores for the golf committee cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were: Frank O. Reinhart, 77, 6, 71; J. R. Evans, 95, 24, 71; C. E. Lipscomb, 89, 17, 72; D. H. Rowland, 95, 19, 76; W. A. Engeman, 88, 12, 76; Arthur Murphy, 86, 9, 77. J. R. Evans and Frank Reinhart were tie with a net score of 71 in the sweepstakes event.

MAGEE HOME ROBBED AS SERVANTS SLEPT

Valuables Worth $7,500 Taken from Millionaire Coal Man's Wampus Lake House.

CONSTABLE SEE IS PUZZLED

Says He Hasn't Been Notified and Guesses It Didn't Happen—Owner and Family Away.

In the little village of Armonk, Westchester County, where Alvah See presides as constable and guardian of the peace, the farmers are all stirred up over a report that robbers, four or five in number, invaded the home of John Magee, millionaire coal operator and broker, in the Mount Kisco lake region.

Some of the farmers say it happened. Some of them say it didn't happen. Constable Alvah See has made every possible effort to decide whether it did or didn't happen, but he concludes that inasmuch as the robbery was not officially reported to him as it should have been, there is no reason why he should get excited over the matter.

"I guess it weren't so," he remarked yesterday when he was told that the rumor persists in spite of all denials.

Constable See admits having heard of the robbery from some of the hands employed on Mr. Magee's estate. At first it was said that the robbers got away with jewelry and negotiable bonds valued at $6,500. From more authentic sources, however, comes the information that the robbers carried away $7,500 worth of loot, including a punch bowl valued in itself at $600. It is reported also from the same source that the robbers entered the house by cutting a panel out of a side door between 3 and 4 o'clock, Thursday morning while the servants were asleep.

Constable May Investigate.

With all these details Constable Alvah See says he is more or less familiar. He says they have been "telling about it" for the last three days. So far, however, he has made no investigation, and says he does not intend to make any, inasmuch as he was not formally notified. And, anyway, says the constable, there is no way of him finding out whether the story is true or not. However, he might look into it again.

According to those who say it did happen, the robbers were fairly well dressed Italians, who were seen prowling in the vicinity of Wampus Lake, on the shores of which Mr. Magee's $400,000 residence stands. Not far away are the equally elegant homes of Elijah Sells, Silent Tompkins, the millionaire bag manufacturer; Cornelius R. Agnew, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Samuel Fuller, the banker, and Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank.

Those who observed the suspicious movements of the Italians paid little attention to them at first. They were thought to be employed by foresters who are now engaged in destroying the gypsy moth in the Mount Kisco Lake region. These men had been seen by servants and farm hands for several days in succession, but they disappeared without leaving any trace since late Thursday evening, when the word first went out that a daring robbery had been committed.

Work Done Stealthily.

According to the gossip of the more knowing villagers, the robbers concealed themselves all night in the Italian gardens on the Magee estate. It is said they also had an automobile hidden in the dense shrubbery which flanks the main driveway on either side. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the robbers are said to have worked their way to a side entrance in the house. Very stealthily they cut a panel out of the door and entered without waking any of the servants.

One of the robbers devoted himself to the butler's pantry, where he picked up a mass of plate and china, including the $600 punchbowl. Another cleaned up in Mr. Magee's room, removing from a desk $2,000 worth of negotiable bonds. A third investigated Mrs. Magee's room. It is said he gathered into his pockets a brooch, a string of pearls, and about a dozen rings.

The servants were awakened at about 4:15 A. M. by the persistent yelping of watchdogs. It is said they made an investigation of the premises and discovered that a robbery had been committed, but did not report the matter until fourteen hours later. The servants, however, deny that there was any robbery.

Mr. and Mrs. Magee and their children have been away from their Wampus Lake estate for several weeks, and according to Constable Alvah See, they have not as yet notified him of the alleged robbery. That's why he still thinks "it weren't so."

Some of the farmers, however, insist that the markings of automobile wheels on the driveway would indicate that the robbers escaped in a machine which they had concealed in the bushes. The tracks would show also that on leaving the estate with their loot, the robber took a southerly course and sped toward White Plains.

GIRLS SAVED FROM RIVER.

Two of Wading Party Near Drowning When Caught in Hudson Tide.

The screams of a dozen children in wading in the Hudson River attracted the attention of passersby on Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon, and several persons rushed to the shore when they saw that two of the youngsters had been caught in the current and were struggling helpless 100 feet from shore. One was twelve-year-old Marian Dowling of 326 Washington Street, Orange, N. J., and the other eight-year-old Catherine Brodrick of 2,580 Eighth Avenue. The Dowling girl had come to the city to visit Mrs. Catherine Moran of 2,578 Eighth Avenue.

William Singer and Mrs. Elizabeth Schlenker were seated on the porch of the Fulton Motor Boat Club at the foot of 138th Street. They heard the screams, and with William Bosfer and Albert Franck, conductor and brakeman of a passing freight train, leaped into the water.

The three men quickly reached the little girls, who were nearly exhausted, and after a struggle with the tide, brought them safely to shore. A hurry call was turned in, and Dr. Frascola of the Knickerbocker Hospital responded. When they had regained consciousness, the children were taken to the hospital, where it was said they would live.

ARRESTED IN WOMAN'S SUIT.

Harold Vreeland, Breach of Promise Defendant, Gets Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—Harold Vreeland, 23 years old, of 308 Orient Way, Rutherford, was arrested on a capias by Sheriff Heath las tnight. He is the defendant in a $10,000 breach of promise suit instituted by Miss Beatrice S. Eyre, also of Rutherford.

She alleges that on May 10 she agreed to marry Vreeland at his request, but that although a reasonable time had elapsed and she repeatedly asked him to marry her, he refused to do so. Vreeland was held in $5,000 bail, which his father, Henry R. Vreeland, furnished.

Find Opium in a Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Detectives raided a chop suey restaurant at 148 River Street today, broke through a trapdoor into the basement and seized $500 worth of opium in a cylinder hidden in a keg of nails. Several loose tins of opium were found also. Charley Sam and Sam Wah Lee, Chinese, were arrested as the proprietors of the place. The police say that the chop suey restaurant has been one of the chief points of supply in the opium traffic in this part of the State.

WALLINGFORD TALES IN SUIT

Promoters Quarreled and Each Charges the Other with Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Financial transactions as weird as those in which the J. Rufus Wallingford of fiction figured are being revealed in the Court of Chancery as the result of litigation involving the Standard Water Systems Company of Hampton, Hunterdon County. Vice Chancellor John H. Backes today allowed an order, returnable Tuesday next, requiring John A. Power, President of the concern, and the other officers to show cause why a receiver should not be named.

Application for the receiver was made by Philip L. Delfungo Giera, the company's Vice President. About a week ago Power began suit against Giera to recover nearly $200,000 worth of stock. Giera's bill of complaint sets forth in a remarkable way how the residents of Hampton rallied to the support of prosperous looking New York promoters when they began to consider the place as a possible site for a factory to be erected by the Water Systems Company. The bill declares the citizens had public meetings and raised more than $20,000 to invest in the new concern, which it was said would transform the village into a flourishing town.

The Standard Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Giera charges that the entire capital was issued for alleged patents, but that later $450,000 of this stock was returned to the corporation's treasury. He avers that the company opened large offices at 188 Madison Avenue, New York, and fitted them luxuriously. Attractive catalogues were printed, he alleges, and there was a picture of the battleship New York. Under the cut it stated, he said, that one of the concern's distilling plants was being installed in the vessel.

Giera declares that he has learned from the Department of Justice that this is not true. On the wall of the office was a picture of a handsome home at Babylon, L. I., which, according to Giera, Power said was his. The complainant now says that Power never owned the property and is financially irresponsible. The bill further alleges that the company's present payroll is nearly $3,000 per month, although there is not a wheel turning. Giera alleges that the firm owes him $45,000, and it was because of this debt that Power gave him $225,000 of stock. He charges that the company's assets are practically nothing, aside from the land and factory in Hampton.

Power's bill against Giera charges that the latter is a swindler and alleges that he got out of San Diego, Cal. with $150,000 as the result of swindling operations. Power states that Giera deceived him into thinking that he was a man of great wealth. He makes the additional allegation that Giera was formerly coachman for the man whose name he now bears.

GETS A HOTEL RENT FREE.

Proprietor Wins Lawsuit Involving His Five-Year Lease.

By a decision handed down in the Fourth District Municipal Court at Jamaica, Queens, yesterday by Justice Alfred Denton, Rudolph Newman, proprietor of a three-story hotel building at Fulton Street and Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, expects to get the place for the next four years rent free.

The hotel building is owned by Koeppel Cohn, who also owns the the brick business block adjoining in Fulton Street. When Newman leased the hotel a year ago, on a five-years' lease, the structure was about 18 feet deeper than the business building next door. But recently Cohn obtained a tenement for the business building, who insisted on more room. So Cohn built an extension that brought the building back to the rear line of the hotel.

Newman said his rear entrance and two windows were shut off, and refused to pay his rent for May, and brought suit before Justice Denton. The Justice decided that, so long as the extension remained, Newman need not pay any rent. The hotel is on one of the busiest corners in Jamaica.

CENTURY BECOMES A $27,000,000 BANK

Deal Completed Whereby It Takes Over the Business of the Security.

TO CLOSE ONE BRANCH

Harden L. Crawford Remains Head of the Institution—Combined Deposits $24,000,000.

Harden L. Crawford, President of the Century Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with branches in various parts of Manhattan, announced late last night that the Century Bank has taken over the business of the Security Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and its branches. The resources of the Security Bank, which now passes out of existence as such, totaled nearly $16,000,000. The total resources of the consolidated institution are about $27,000,000.

In announcing the transaction Mr. Crawford said:

"The Century Bank has taken over the business of the Security Bank, acquiring its good will and deposits and assuming its deposit liabilities. The transaction became effective today and the Century Bank will continue the business of the Security Bank, as usual, at all its branches, except only the branch at Third Avenue and 106th Street, which will be discontinued. All checks against balances with the Security Bank will be honored by the Century.

"The transaction followed favorable action of the Board of Directors of the Security Bank and of more than two-thirds of its stockholders, and was the result of a protracted negotiation carried on on behalf of the Century by its President with the co-operation of L. G. Kaufman, Chairman of its Executive Committee, and our counsel, Messrs. Lawrence & Lawrence. It has the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and of the Clearing House authorities, who have been acquainted with the negotiation throughout its progress.

"The Century Bank has now been admitted to membership to the New York Clearing House, and is increasing its capital and surplus in proportion to its increased business. It now has a paid in capital and surplus of $2,240,

GERMANS' PASSPORT RULE IN BELGIUM

Difficulties of Travel in Conquered Land Told by American Relief Official.

SUSPICION THE WATCHWORD

Bearer of Charity, a Rhodes Scholar, Searched Time After Time by Guards in One Day.

A typical day's experience of an American official of the Relief Commission in Belgium is told in the current issue of The American Oxonian by O. C. Carmichael, a Rhodes scholar from Alabama, who spent some of his vacation in the distribution of food. His article is headed "Diary of a Day in Belgium."

"Breakfast was quickly over," writes Mr. Carmichael, "and I was on the way to the Pass-Zentrale, (in Antwerp.) The first order of the day was a trip to Malines to look after a boat that had been sent there the day before. As I approached the Pass Bureau I could see a long line of people waiting before the door, with a soldier doorkeeper, who let in only a few at a time. After a few words of explanation I passed upstairs in advance of many who had been waiting for hours.

"To one who is at all particular about good ventilation or the gentler social courtesies my advice is to stay away from Pass Bureaus; or, if a visit is absolutely necessary, to make that the first business of the day, when there is a reserve of fresh air and patience.

"There were some ten men behind a row of desks, filling out passports as rapidly as possible. All classes of people were on a common footing—each must humbly ask permission to stir out of his town, and, if fortunate in obtaining his request, must pay 6 to 10 marks, according to the nature of the paper. * * * I had been granted a pass to Malines a few days before, and this time the under officer wrote out my paper on his own responsibility, so that in fifteen minutes I was on my way.

"The road from Antwerp to Malines is a section of the famous Breda-Brussels road built by Napoleon I. It was also the line of march of the Kaiser's troops in October, of which fact there are still many signs. At both the second and third rifling of the Antwerp forts there is the distance of a kilometer where shells from the big guns left their unmistakable impression. Fields scarred with shrapnel explosions, barbed wire entanglements, cavalry barriers in the form of round holes in the ground with a sharp pike driven in the centre, piles of bricks where houses stood—all form part of the scenery along the way, and give peculiar interest to the trip.

"Oh! An American!"

"The sentries this morning were unusually careful. Instead of merely looking at the date of the passport, they took the trouble to read it, and then turned it over for something further, illustrating the fluctuating temper of sentries. When about half way to Malines I met a military automobile filled with the Kaiser's uniforms and one plain-clothes man. They saluted; I returned the salute in good faith and passed on. After a distance of about five kilometers the same auto passed going my way, and some one called out, halt! They stopped their machine some meters in front, and the plain-clothes detective came back to the car, 'Oh, you are an American, are you?' he said, as he saw the sign across the front, 'American Commission for Relief in Belgium.' With that we drifted apart without further ceremony.

"When, however, I arrived at the gate to Malines the young officer there ordered the car to be searched. The sentries did their job well, but were unsuccessful in their search for contraband. As a result I was allowed to proceed.

"My work was soon finished and by 12:30 Belgian time (or 1:30 German time) I was back in Antwerp ready for lunch. By 2 P. M. I was again at the Pass Bureau in the room marked 'für Holland.' A paper permitting one to leave the Kaiser's dominions is not so easy to obtain. I must make my request personally to the Graf von ——.

"I was ushered into the second chamber, from which there is a door leading into the holy of holies. The Commandant appeared. He was a man of unusual height, with the build of an athlete and clad in a close fitting cavalry uniform. His greetings were as usual, 'What's the matter now?' Without delay, however, the schein was forthcoming, and I was again on the road.

Searched in the Blockhouse.

"The two sentries on the road leaving Antwerp to the north hindered my journey as little as possible. A salute and a cigar were sufficient. I reached the frontier at Puttes about 3 P. M. As I hove in sight of the little blockhouse where all must enter to proceed further, I caught sight of our friend the moon-calf (so named by Mr. Hunt on account of his appearance) drawing the bar across the road. When I stopped just before the courtyard of the barracks he raised the bar and asked me to drive to one side. I was rather formally invited into the barracks to excuse myself to search. After many embraces to ascertain whether I was concealing papers under my waistcoat behind, and numerous gentle taps presumably to find what papers might be dangling loose on the inside, I was set free. In the meantime my passports had been stamped and the car thoroughly examined.

"At a distance of about a kilometer from this place is the real Dutch frontier, and here you must show your German papers for the last time and also satisfy the Dutch customs. The soldier at the gate hailed me, and I explained that I had nothing to declare and that I was returning in an hour. Thinking that I had satisfied the Dutch authorities through their military representatives, I passed on.

"I was nearing the village of Hoogereide, ten kilometers from the border, when I turned a corner to find myself confronted with a line of six soldiers across the road, who, with much waving of hands and shouldering of muskets, told me that I must go back to the frontier for customs. I questioned the authenticity of this statement and asked to see the commandant of the place. After some time he appeared, and to my great disappointment, verified the statement. I must go back to the frontier in company of two soldiers and return with them after a thorough search and the deposit of 20 francs for the lack of an automobile license.

"This unexpected delay made me late for coming back into Belgium; it was 7:30 when I arrived at the German post. The flourishing of red lanterns and the running to and fro, which I could see through the thin mist, had begun to fall, signified a commotion in camp. I stopped just before the bar across the road; after dark it was a law that no one must cross the frontier. This news was delivered by the young officer in command of the company. After some insistence, however, he agreed to telephone. I was asked in out of the rain to await results.

A Hilarious Saturday Night.

"There was great merriment in the camp that Saturday night, and each was more or less happy according to how near empty his bottle was. The moon-calf was, I should say, among those who were more happy. He was reclining on his bunk, breathing with slight difficulty, but still with enough energy and breath left to oppose my journey. Between the hiccoughs he was saying: 'Nein, er kann nicht durchfahren. Er muss zurück.' In spite of his protests, however, and in spite of the fact that they failed to get any one on the telephone, it was decided that if I would go back a five minutes' drive to get an officer who wanted to go to Antwerp I might proceed.

"This sort of conditional permission wasn't quite satisfactory, but for certain reasons I agreed. Accompanied by a friendly companion, I soon found the official individual who was supposed to want to go to Antwerp. He was with a lot of friends in a small estaminet (coffee house) amid the greatest hilarity. Bacchus and Venus were making merry with the sons of Mars. Needless to say, he was loath to leave. However, after prolonged and continued persuasion he was induced to part with Bacchus, but brought his Venus along. He was politely informed that he must leave all impedimenta. He explained that she was an official. 'Ich glaube nicht,' he rose in his dignity as a soldier of the Kaiser and let out such a tirade of maledictions as I've not heard before in any language. I had disputed the word of a soldier, yes, of an officer.

Ready for a Joy Ride.

"In spite of my protest, while I was cranking the car, men, women, guns, and swords were all crowded into the back of the little Overland. Everything was ready for a real joy ride as soon as the motor would budge. But to the disgust of the party it was discovered that the motor would not budge. For more than an hour all available mechanical skill was utilized without effect. Not a wheel would turn. The crowd had dispersed, and, save for one or two soldiers on duty, the maiden and her admirer, everything was deserted. Finally two soldiers came strolling along on their way to barracks. These were induced (not without difficulty) to assist in pushing the car with a view to getting the motor started. To the surprise of all, the plan worked, and with all the helpers, including the maiden, we came sailing up to the blockhouse again amid riotous shouts, both male and female.

"It was then about 10:30 and a new guard had come on duty. Not knowing why any one should dare to come so late, they were greatly excited. When the reasons were given we all had to get out and allow the car to be searched through and through. For a stranger to be so intimate with soldiers and their sweethearts was a bad sign. After a long explanation, however, I was allowed to proceed in the direction of Antwerp, where I arrived at 11:30. The appearance of an auto on the streets at so late an hour aroused the civil police, who followed me to the garage, but did not speak to me. I reached my room just as the clock was striking midnight and went dinnerless and supperless to bed."

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 632 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Av., near 53d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney."

FREE CONCERTS IN PARKS.

Commissioner Ward Announces Schedule for This Week.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward has issued the schedule for free concerts in Manhattan for the week beginning today as follows:

This afternoon at 4 o'clock—Central Park, orchestra concert; Hudson Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Fort Washington Park, Uptown Municipal Band.
This evening at 8 o'clock—Tompkins Square, East Side Municipal Band.
Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band.
Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band.
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band, and Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band.
Friday evening at 8 o'clock—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band.
Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock—East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band, and Central Park, orchestral concert.

The free concerts for the week in Richmond Borough will be as follows: This evening at 8 o'clock, Westerleigh, Staten Island Municipal Band. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association.

In Brooklyn Park Commissioner Ingersoll has arranged concerts for today in Prospect Park, Winthrop Park, Sunset Park, and the Metropolitan Avenue Pier. There will be a concert at Prospect Park tomorrow also.

Feth's Military Band, Charles Feth conductor, will give a concert this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Highland Park, Borough of Queens, under the direction of the Park Department, Borough of Queens.

SETTLE BENEDICT AFFAIRS.

Receivers for Greenhut Subsidiary Are Discharged.

William A. Marble and ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, receivers of the Joseph Benedict Company, co-defendant in the equity proceedings brought by the Monmouth Securities Company against the J. B. Greenhut Company, are discharged yesterday by Judge Hand of the Federal court. The accounts of the receivers were also approved. They showed that while they operated the business the total receipts were $24,464, the total disbursements $25,122, total sales of merchandise $28,807, and the purchase of merchandise $31,129.

The Benedict Company was a subsidiary of the J. B. Greenhut Company. The assets and liabilities of the company, according to the report, amount to $79,785. Judge Hand allowed the receivers $500 each and allowed Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for Joseph Benedict, $750.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

CAMP IN MAINE

For rent, August or September, at $3.50 a day; room for party of eight or ten; motor boat, row boat, and canoe; Grounds, 20-acre island; best of bass fishing. Write to D 308 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH INSTITUTE.—Modern languages taught by Senor Don Jaime S. De Miramon, 506 5th Av. Entrance on 42d St.

FAVORS DISMISSAL OF CRIBBING CADETS

Naval Court Which Made Inquiry at Annapolis Ends Its Work.

OFFICERS FILE STATEMENTS

Academy Official Points Out to Secretary Daniels That Students Are Taught Value of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Officials of the Navy Department were notified today of the completion of the investigations that have been in progress at the Naval Academy at Annapolis into the cribbing and hazing scandals, and that the report would be sent to Washington immediately.

The Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the cribbing charges and looking into the whole system of examinations at the Naval Academy, completed its work at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it reached an agreement on its report. This report will recommend the dismissal of several midshipmen in connection with the cribbing.

The report of the Court of Inquiry will be accompanied by some interesting documents in the form of statements from officers on duty at Annapolis, directing attention to phases of the situation that is believed Secretary Daniels should fully understand in acting upon the findings of the court. One of these was made by Rear Admiral William S. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, protesting against certain charges and allegations made by Representatives Hay and Carlin of Virginia during the course of the investigation. Others are from Captain Lloyd H. Chandler, commandant of midshipmen, who is now acting Superintendent of the academy, and Chaplain William G. Cassard.

Ill-Treatment of Middies Denied.

One statement is a reply to the allegation that the accused midshipmen were unjustly, even brutally, treated when segregated on board the gunboat Mercedes. It is said that the segregation of the middies was at the instance of the assistant to the Judge Advocate of the court in order that the members of the "squad" might not communicate with certain important witnesses, who, it was claimed, were being threatened; that these defendants received better treatment, more freedom, better food, and greater comfort than any of the 700 midshipmen on the practice ships then at Annapolis; that no unfair or harsh treatment was visited upon them and that all representations to that effect were attempts to weaken the authority of, and lessen the respect due to the commanding officer of the station, Rear Admiral Fullam.

One statement from a high official of the academy contains a rejoinder to the allegations made by Congressmen that the practice of "pulling" or "cribbing" and the various methods of surreptitiously obtaining examination papers were the result of a "system" for which the Superintendent and other officers were responsible. The memoranda point out for consideration by Secretary Daniels the belief of the officers at the academy that the policy of those in authority has always included pleas and warnings against the infraction of academic rules, and that there has been nothing lacking in the effort to inculcate personal honor as an indispensible attribute of midshipmen.

Secretary Daniels is told by a high officer of the academy that it has never been deemed necessary to regard midshipmen as burglars.

Defend System at Academy.

These documents filed as separate exhibits by Admiral Fullam, Captain Chandler and Chaplain Cassard, defend the system of control at the Naval Academy and resent allegations made against the authorities before the Court of Inquiry. The statements assert that the officers responsible for affairs at the academy feel that they cannot be held responsible for the misconduct of a few midshipmen who have violated rules and defied authority, and whose friends, it is alleged, have been seeking to lay the blame upon a "system."

Moreover, the officers of the academy urge upon the attention of Secretary Daniels that it would be fatal to academic discipline to introduce political influence or personal sympathy in a final determination of the culpability of those who have been under investigation.

Secretary Daniels will find the report of the Court of Inquiry on his desk when he returns to Washington from North Carolina next Tuesday morning.

In considering the report of the Court of Inquiry, which he will bring to the attention of President Wilson before taking action, Secretary Daniels will have before him the question whether there is a need for changing the method of instruction or system of administration or personnel at Annapolis. Officers in charge of the academy, and their view is shared by officers in the Navy Department, believe that there is nothing wrong with the academic administration or its personnel, and that the attacks made upon the "system" represented as having been established by the officers of the academy are unjust and founded upon prejudice or ignorance of conditions.

Others, however, are convinced, and have been so representing to the Secretary of the Navy, that there is urgent need of radical reform in methods of administration and discipline at the Naval Academy, and that there should be an overturning of the present personnel and a new Superintendent.

LIVELY SALE AT EDGEMERE.

600 at Auction Conducted for M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.

Fitz-james E. Browne of Montreal made his first appearance as a New York auctioneer yesterday as the representative of M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., when he assumed charge of the sale of 400 lots and seven houses offered for sale by that firm at Edgemere Crest, near Edgemere, L. I. There were more than 600 bidders present when the sale began, and the bidding was lively from the start. At 7 o'clock last night the total proceeds of the sales were $41,500.

The sale began at 2:30 o'clock and in two hours sixty-two lots had been sold for a total of $24,525. The first two lots sold were on the southeast corner of East Twenty-eighth Street and Cowdin Avenue. They were knocked down to Hyman Messe for $310 each. Later in the day Mr. Messe was offered $410 each for the lots, which he refused. Two other lots in the same block on the southwest corner brought $300 each.

A bungalow in Cedar Avenue was sold to Walter Scott of New Dorp, S. I., for $2,450; the house at the corner of Dickinson and Lincoln Avenues went to Mrs. H. Allen of New York for $7,500, and a second house, adjoining that purchased by Mrs. Allen, was sold for $6,700.

The average price brought by the lots was $450 each. The sale was resumed at 7:30 o'clock last night and will again go on at that hour tomorrow night.

Woods Starts on His Vacation.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods left yesterday for a vacation in the "woods." The Commissioner did not feel bound to announce which "woods," because he wanted a rest, the first one he has been able to have since he became Commissioner, fifteen months ago. First Deputy Commissioner Leon G. Godley will act for his chief. It is known that the Commissioner will always be within telephone call if departmental matters should require his advice.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:50|Sun sets..7:28|Moon sets..3:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:57	11:36	12:00
Governors Island	5:56	6:24	12:05	12:17
Hell Gate	7:46	8:14	1:45	1:57

Arrived—Saturday, July 24.

SS Italia, Gibraltar, July 15.
SS Nord America, Seville, July 8.
SS Strathailon, Havre, July 10.
SS Nés Hellas, Gibraltar, July 10.
SS Den of Airlie, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Giuseppe, Norfolk, July 19.
SS Woolston, Cardiff, July 10.
SS Comal, Galveston, July 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Drome	Bordeaux	July 17
Large Law	London	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Mayaro	Grenada	July 10
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antipe	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Colon	July 19
Yaguez	Mayagues	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Patris	Piraeus	July 9
El Mundo	Galveston	July 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 24

DUE TUESDAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
Idaho	Deal	July 13
Kish	Liverpool	July 12
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Saratoga	Havana	July 21
Stephen	Barbadoes	July 19
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 24
Colorado	Galveston	July 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Vauban	London	July 19
Belford	Naples	July 10
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Frances	Liverpool	July 15
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 13
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 20
Bayamo	Progreso	July 20
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 18
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Ponce	Bilbao	July 24
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara		12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Samland, London		12:00 M.
Ben of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 24.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 219 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 60 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 30 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7:25 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 9 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Genoa, July 17.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, July 19.
SS Kangaroo, at Bordeaux, July 20.
SS Polarine, at Cherbourg, July 20.
SS Richard, at Rotterdam, July 22.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, July 24.
SS Den of Ogil, from Liverpool, July 23.
SS Denis, from Barbados, July 22.
SS Lux, from Barcelona, July 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 24.

Passed.

SS Luciline, New York for Cette, passed Sagres.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Favignana, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 12, SS Canopic.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 28, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS America.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 31, SS Patris.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana..July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru ..... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru..... Aug. 9

FEDERAL BANKS GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Report an Increase of $1,800,000 from the Business of the Week.

GOLD RESOURCES GROW

A Net Increase of $3,500,000 in Deposits — Acceptances Greater by $1,400,000 Than in Previous Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a gain in total reserves of $1,800,000 and a gain in gold reserve of $2,400,000. Gold in vault shows a gain of more than $500,000, the gold settlement fund an increase of $1,770,000, while other cash reserve decreased about $400,000.

An increase of about $400,000 is shown in the amount of discounted notes held by the banks, Richmond reporting the largest gain under this head. The amount of acceptances held by the banks increased $1,400,000, New York, Boston and Philadelphia accounting for about 90 per cent. of the total gain. Of the combined total of commercial paper and acceptances the latter constitute at present 26.2 per cent., as against 23.8 per cent. at the end of the previous week. About 30.3 per cent. of all the paper held matures within thirty days, as against 32.3 per cent. reported the week before, and about 62.8 per cent., within sixty days, as against 64.4 per cent. shown at the end of the previous week.

The holdings of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days decreased more than $500,000, the Dallas Bank, with about one-third of the entire holdings of this class of paper, reporting the largest loss for the week.

No change is reported in the amount of United States bonds held. The total holdings of municipal warrants increased about $700,000, all the banks, except Cleveland, reporting larger figures than for the previous week.

An increase of $35,000 is shown in the combined amount of paid-in capital of which $24,000 is in the Boston Bank. The changes in the amounts of capital shown for some of the other banks are due to the shifting of accounts, resulting from the transfer of member banks from one district to another.

Net deposits show an increase of $3,500,000, the large gain for the New York bank being offset in part by considerable net withdrawals from the Boston and St. Louis banks. The Federal Reserve agents report $134,475,000 of notes received from the Controller of the Currency and $84,121,000 issued to the banks. Against the latter amount the agents hold at present $78,006,000 of gold and $16,321,000 of commercial paper. The banks report $83,420,000 of notes in circulation and a net liability thereon of $14,521,000. A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$214,047,000
Gold settlement fund with U. S. Treasurer	48,450,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,078,000
Total gold reserve	263,573,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	25,913,000
Total reserve	289,486,000

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

Maturities within thirty days	$11,956,000
Maturities within sixty days	12,815,000
Maturities within ninety days	11,196,000
Maturities over ninety days	3,456,000
Total	$39,423,000

INVESTMENTS.

United States bonds	$7,923,000
Municipal warrants	15,110,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	5,220,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,227,000
All other resources	4,765,000
Total resources	371,163,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,170,000
Reserve deposits, net	301,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,521,000
All other liabilities	1,409,000
Total liabilities	$371,163,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.9%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	93.3%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	98.6%

The detailed reports by districts are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$16,527,000
Gold	16,357,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,365,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$139,508,000
Gold	123,207,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,688,000
Reserve deposits, net	141,409,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	17,226,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$17,976,000
Gold	14,949,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,194,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,046,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$18,263,000
Gold	17,239,000
Bills discounted and bought	990,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,226,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$8,073,000
Gold	7,041,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,313,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,950,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,757,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,398,000
Gold	3,058,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,745,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,219,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,837,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$38,292,000
Gold	35,303,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,885,000
Reserve deposits, net	44,553,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$10,188,000
Gold	9,342,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,125,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,463,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$7,875,000
Gold	7,803,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,672,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,937,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserves	$10,440,000
Gold	9,947,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,457,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,901,000
Federal Reserve, net	340,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$7,642,000
Gold	7,074,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,629,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,003,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,587,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$8,306,000
Gold	9,285,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,350,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,333,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.—Following are the latest quotations for cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	55	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	40	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	10½	12	105
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	90	..	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	107½	..	..
Flint Mills	99	..	80
Granite Mills	..	43	..
Hargraves Mills	..	..	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	100	..	..
Lincoln Mfg Co.	..	..	76½
Luther Mfg Co.	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg Co.	78½	82½	..
Mechanics' Mills	75	..	..

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, noiseless tile construction; every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

"Ingleside," Paulding Manor, Near White Plains Road, Bronxville.—Genuine sacrifice; owner leaving, and if can sell immediately will refuse no reasonable offer for ten-room home, modern improvements; country surroundings; city conveniences; golf, tennis; high ground; superb view; garage, garden, fruit; $7,000, but cash talks; great opportunity. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 5430 Plaza.

Two-story brick building; suitable for any large business or moving-picture concern at railroad station and trolley terminal; Westchester County, New York; also safes, desks, &c., for sale. D. J. Morgan, 37 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale.—Modern, up-to-date 12-room house, stucco; ground 50x116; river view; three minutes station; price $6,500; easy terms. Call or address for further particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO.—Modern dwelling; 8 rooms, bath; electric lights, steam heat; plot one-third acre; garage, stable; choice section; near station; $7,500. Dr. F. W. Andrews, Mount Kisco.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Thoroughly up-to-date house, 10 rooms, baths; ½ acre; garden; fruit and shade trees; fine view of river; 38 minutes from Grand Central; mortgage to suit. Owner, C 287 Times Downtown.

LAWRENCE PARK BARGAIN.

House of 9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful high grounds; price $15,000. Tel. Murray Hill 342.

WRITE for circular of BRONXVILLE Properties.

BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

Chappaqua.—For sale, eight-room cottage; improvements; very desirable. Cornell, on premises. W. R. Caffee, 21 Gold St., N. Y.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

For Rent.—Splendid modern house; best section Mount Vernon; rent, $900. P. B., 846 Broadway.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, Tel. E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

FIVE MINUTES STATION AND BEACH. Extraordinary refined Colonial home; beautifully finished; complete with every convenience; nine rooms; two baths, shower; billiard room; garage; garden, shade; for quick sale, $12,500. $1,000 cash; 24 minutes city. Apply Owner, McGlashan, Douglaston, L. I.

$12 PER MONTH BUYS

this artistic cottage of six fine large rooms, with beautiful, tall shade trees, near fine boating, bathing, and fishing, near trolley and station; short ride from New York City; big bargain. A. Karlson, 3 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome, and open fireplace in living room; on large plot of land; will take $250 cash, balance easy to a responsible party. Baldwin, Box 142 Times Downtown.

A CHARMING HOME AT HEMSTEAD.

In one of the best sections, containing 7 rooms, all improvements, parquet floors, open fireplace; very convenient to trolley, railroad station; electric service; special price if purchased at once. L. B. Gildersleeve, Box C, East Northport, L. I.

A REAL SACRIFICE BARGAIN—New, modern home, handsomely decorated; all improvements; large corner plot; choicest residential section in beautiful restricted development; 35 minutes out; 2 minutes railroad depot; unusual terms. Owner, Room 603, 1,269 Broadway.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $650 for all cash, $5 down, $5 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Freeport.—On ½-acre plot, A1 Queen Anne, 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, including hot-water heat; best neighborhood; near polo grounds; $15. A. Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in; these lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. T 124 Times.

Belle-Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

CROPS INCLUDED.

170 ACRES, EQUIPPED, $5,500.

40 tons hay, 2 acres potatoes, 5 acres sweet corn, 8 acres oats, 1 acre beans, 2 horses, 11 cows, 5 head young stock, 3 hogs, poultry, all machinery and tools go with this big, productive farm if taken now; remarkable bargain; owner forced to attend to business elsewhere; 60 acres fields, 80 acres spring-watered pasture, 30 acres wood, good orchard; 2-story 10-room house, 3 barns, hog house, poultry house; excellent location; price for everything if taken at once only $5,500; easy terms. Full details of this and a good little farm for $700, Page 28, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,004, 47 West 34th St., New York.

FOR SALE

AT A SACRIFICE TO QUICK PURCHASER.

Summer home at Quaga Lake, N. Y.

Nine-room cottage, electric lights, furnished complete; garage; large lot with 110 feet lake frontage; half mile from Post Office; four miles from Erie main line station at Deposit, N. Y. 2,000 feet elevation. Must be sold at once.

ADDRESS

FRANK M. KERR,

DEPOSIT, N. Y.

Sublet unexpired lease, 16 months, large 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 acres, garden, garage. Riverdale, N. Y.; urgent business reasons; rental very low. R. G. Stock, 165 Broadway.

For Sale.—Country place; all improvements except gas; cost over $25,000; will cheap on easy terms to quick buyer; 100 miles from New York; on river. X 242 Times Annex.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $5,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Bway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home; Falls Village, Conn.; high; 10-room house; bath, fireplaces; shade, trout brook; barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, part woodland; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

150-acre farm; stock, tools, machinery; high ground, fine view; house 14 rooms, bath; barns, sheds, poultry houses; incubators, brooders; fruit, brook, pond, waterfall. "OWNER," 117 Times.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

On beautiful Belgrade Lake, Maine; 150 acres hillside property, suitable for gentleman's Summer estate, hotel, sanitarium, country club, or camp; ½ mile of shore; unusually beautiful outlook. Address H., 28 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale.—A good 9-room house and barn; 1½ acres; running water, never failing, in house; bathroom; house steam heated; all kinds fruit; price $2,500; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Great Barrington, Mass.—85 acres; 10-room dwelling; conveniences; carriage house; spring; hot and cold water; 20 acres pasture, 24 cultivated; slate roof; borders stream; price $11,000; bargain. Archer, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecnia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Two minutes' walk from station; 12-room cottage, fully furnished; plot 150 feet; fronting on Ocean Boulevard, with 150 feet fronting ocean; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Max Miller, 1,226 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

For sale, sacrifice, "White Lodge," on Kings Road, Chatham, N. J.; 7 living rooms and butler's pantry on main floor; 5 master's rooms, bath, and shower room; also outside sleeping room; Italian gardens; 3 outbuildings; separate servants' quarters; barn and corn crib; 5 acres ground. T 130 Times.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Artistic rubble stone and shingle cottage; 7 rooms, bath; electricity, hot water heat, open fireplace; plot 100x192; fruits, garden; on hilltop; beautiful views; 5 minutes to station; little cash and $25 monthly buys. Owner, Box 98, Montvale, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity; $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Rent—House "hills Northern New Jersey," 42 minutes; 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, gas, water, sewer, open fireplace, large verandas; attractive grounds; $40 per month. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot, healthful surroundings, 4 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near-by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

Send for Farm Catalogue; located in heart of finest farming section of New Jersey; large and small farms. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J. — Very attractive 10-room home, finely located; rent $75 per month for 2 or 3 year lease. C 332 Times Downtown.

Fanwood.—New house, $5,900; 8 rooms; near depot; terms like rent; send for photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Cozy little farm; excellent house; six rooms, bath, &c.; near station; $2,500; easy terms. Evans, Lincoln Park, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box M, Rutherford.

Beautiful 3-acre residence; 45 minutes downtown; West Shore Railroad; bargain. C 338 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Two minutes' walk from station; 12-room cottage, fully furnished; plot, 150 feet, fronting on Ocean Boulevard, with 150 feet fronting ocean; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Max Miller, 1,226 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To purchase, a small country place about an hour's commutation on either N. Y. C. or N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; must have small grounds and shade. Searsdale, Box 39.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Atlantic City.—Bungalow built for invalid; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's small room; easily heated; rolling chair incline; immense porch; open situation; near bathing beach; August and September, $250; 8 months, $400; could sell. 2 North Suffolk, Ventnor, Atlantic City.

$65 for next two months, artistic cottage in Green Mountains, six rooms, furnished, and bath, with running spring water, on main White Mountain highway; 10 minutes' walk to Post Office, Putney, Vt. Write A. S. Nathan, 53 Liberty St.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Will rent at sacrifice for balance of season all modern 14-room cottage, with garage; near ocean; best section. Address Hotel Monmouth, Asbury Park, N. J.

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Nicely furnished cottage for rent for season or by month; reasonable rate; all modern improvements; garage; beautiful location. Mrs. W. H. Morris, Bethlehem, N. H.

Six-room cottage; all improvements; sleeping porch; 30 minutes electric trains from Pennsylvania Station; Aug. 1 to Labor Day, $75. S., 183 Smith St., corner Hempstead Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

Murray Bay, Canada.—Attractively furnished house; 5 master's bedrooms; open plumbing; linen and silver; price $500 for remainder of season, including servant's wages. Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT

by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Completely furnished eight-room cottage, Twilight Park, Haines Falls; bargain for season. E. Colladay, 259 West 92d, New York.

Bargain rent, six large rooms, furnished, bath, fireplace, sun parlor, shade, fruit; improvements, boating, bathing. Sammis, Rowayton, Conn.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; close to fine bathing beach; all improvements. Phone Morningside 100. Van Amburgh, Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Adults desiring refined home telephone 1170 Coney Island

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Let furnished cottage. Phone 1034 Coney Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

$175, 11 rooms, bath; tennis; stables; Sound, Saybrook, Conn. Converse, 29 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern, unfurnished cottage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located, near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, T 144 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small cottage, near city and water, for August; 3 adults; reasonable. C 22 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have plenty of money to lend on 1st mtge. on 4½% and 5%. Submit your applications at once. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Broadway and 109th St.

Have $15,000 estate fund for Manhattan or Bronx first mortgage only. Derschuch, 750 Broadway.

$7,000 to loan on second mortgage; will divide; Manhattan only; will give immediate answer. Abraham Wolff, 1,102 Lexington Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 42 EAST 33D ST

Mortgage Loans, Building Loans, Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester. Hickey, 818 E. 169th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

VERY ATTRACTIVE.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, or will dispose of furniture, 4 rooms, bath, new; sacrifice; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th St., Apt. 62.

22d St., 144 East.—Unusually large, cool, comfortable bachelor quarters, Gramercy Park neighborhood; living room, bedroom, kitchen, completely furnished; service if desired.

Will share modern four-room apartment, near Washington Square, with young business woman; very reasonable; references. Telephone Spring 7033.

22 East 33d.—Handsome housekeeping apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchen. Shown Sunday.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few rubbs weeks, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 223-229 W. 60th St., near Broadway. } 2-3 Rooms, Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,

Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

78th St. and Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, from Aug. 1; quiet, high-class house; convenient to all car lines and Subway. Write for details to T 119 Times.

Bright, cool rooms and bath, tenth floor; elevator apartment-hotel; meals optional; near subway, surface, and bus. Apt. 104, 308 West 82d St.

Handsome 5 and 7 room elevator apartment; refined neighborhood; between Riverside Drive, West End Av. Apply Superintendent, 319 West 94th St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Ansonia Hotel.—Sublet beautiful apartment, three cool, outside rooms, bath, including maid service. Telephone 835 Columbus.

57th, 204 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

247 Audubon Av., (177th.)—Three large, furnished rooms; shower; elevator. Apartment 47.

Seven-room apartment overlooking river, 839 West End Av., corner 101st, until Sept. 15; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Four and six room apartment; piano; linen; silver. O'Brien.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; overlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 W. 95th.

85th St., 256 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Furnished apartment; sublease for private owner. Gray, 269 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Corner; southwest exposure; Summer; 840 West End Av. Geo. A. Kelly; mornings.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Light apartment, five rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, from October or November for seven months; preferably Gramercy Park section; state price. C 358 Times Downtown.

Nicely furnished five-room apartment, below 116th; ten months from Sept. 1; highest references exchanged. Importer, 160 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, AT 87TH ST.

Corner apartment, 7 large rooms, modernized throughout; parquet floors, electric lights, tiled baths; elevator service; rent $100. Superintendent on premises. Agents 507 5th Av. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

THE CLEVELAND,

126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST.

Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.

HALL & BLOODGOOD,

542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

A.—High-class 4-5 rooms, just completed, 787 Crotona Park North, facing park; 174th St. subway; telephones, all improvements; $27-$38. Superintendent, premises.

CORNER PARK AV.—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths, sublet till May 1; great sacrifice; 70 East 68th.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Very select. $14 per adult, with meals.

71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Private family having large, modern, artistic house, beautiful shady garden, would like couple to share same; two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen; references required; easy commuting. C 349 Times Downtown.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.

NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

GRYMES HILL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Spanish teacher sublets room; board optional. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park.—Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mainer. Phone 37.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious living rooms; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Fireproof house and garage; spacious verandas; excellent table; five minutes to station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

WHITE PLAINS.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588-W.

YONKERS, 90 LOCUST HILL AV.

Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

Private family can accommodate couple or gentlemen; boating, fishing, bathing, on water. 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle 4122.

New Rochelle—First-class board for two; prefer private family. T 116 Times.

New York State.

ROCK SPRING LODGE,

Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—3 miles from Liberty; 4 hours from New York; situated near the border of Swan Lake; rooms, with private bath and toilet; house lighted by electricity; private tables; no expense spared in service or cuisine by one of the best chefs in New York; no invalids or children taken; terms $15 up. Particulars, call or address Alden S. Swan, 133 Front St., New York City.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home; build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c.; I will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkhill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., City.

Out door life in hills of the Croton water shed; elevation 700 feet; accommodation cottage or tent; artesian well; exceptional table; terms $15; reference required. K. L. Long, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars, address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL, Stottville, N. Y.—Airy rooms; excellent table; dancing; open plumbing; electric light throughout; reached by rail and Hudson River boats to Hudson. Mrs. Robt. Kreuscher, Prop.

Beechford House, Cold Brook, N. Y.—Ideal location; large, airy rooms; own farm produce; bathing, fishing; $8-$10. Beechford P. O., Ulster County, N. Y.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

GENTLEMEN spend vacation on farm; modern improvements; real rest; good meals; tennis court; no dressing up; $10-$12. Maple Hill Farm, Billings, Dutchess County.

Maple Dale Farm.—2 m.; large, shady grounds; large rooms; A-1 table; $7-$8; references. M. H. Cookingham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Abundance of fun, plenty to eat; reasonable prices; popular. Leeds, N. Y. McDonough House.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Swindler, Leetsver Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Hill Crest.—Large rooms, shade, own garden fruit, tennis, billiards; commutation, $7.20. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Box 97.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.

10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

I WILL RENT

A nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths; large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal 611 Times.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.

Apartments from four rooms and bath to eight rooms, two baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Brooklyn.

Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av.—Beautiful apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, $30 up; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, by Oct. 1, two rooms and bath, unfurnished, near 49th St. and Madison Av., rent not to exceed $40 a month. Answer La Bottega, 424 Madison Av.

Four large rooms and bath from October, below 34th St.; adults; moderate rent. L 223 Downtown.

Two rooms, kitchen, bath, between 72d and 96th, west side. T 139 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

GRADUATE NURSES with large farm, fine, new, modern house, would like few tubercular patients. Dry, cool air; homelike; prices, $9, $10, $12. Address Y 340 Times Annex.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis courts, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 2046 Tompkinsville.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND.

100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths.

Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING.

Excellent cuisine.

Beautiful location.

SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES.

Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Very select. $14 per adult, with meals.

71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Private family having large, modern, artistic house, beautiful shady garden, would like couple to share same; two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen; references required; easy commuting. C 349 Times Downtown.

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AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

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182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park.—Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

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WHITE PLAINS.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588-W.

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Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

Private family can accommodate couple or gentlemen; boating, fishing, bathing, on water. 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle 4122.

New Rochelle—First-class board for two; prefer private family. T 116 Times.

New York State.

ROCK SPRING LODGE,

Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—3 miles from Liberty; 4 hours from New York; situated near the border of Swan Lake; rooms, with private bath and toilet; house lighted by electricity; private tables; no expense spared in service or cuisine by one of the best chefs in New York; no invalids or children taken; terms $15 up. Particulars, call or address Alden S. Swan, 133 Front St., New York City.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home; build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c.; I will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkhill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., City.

Out door life in hills of the Croton water shed; elevation 700 feet; accommodation cottage or tent; artesian well; exceptional table; terms $15; reference required. K. L. Long, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

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The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

GENTLEMEN

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

187TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Single room, with private bath, or housekeeping suite of 3 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone; Summer prices; references.

187TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

117TH, 601 WEST, (Corner St. Nicholas.)—Pleasant outlook; private corner suite, southeastern exposure; bedroom, reading room, beautifully furnished, separately or together; elevator. Apartment 65.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable. Kehoe.

223TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (Subway.)—Large furnished room, for one or two; $4; private house; breakfast if desired, or board; references exchanged; two blocks west of Broadway, near 226th St. 11 Van Cortlear Place.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

A LARGE and small room; newly, well-furnished, in quiet, refined house of private family; for gentleman only; references; select neighborhood in West 80's. R, F., Box 294 Times.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th.—Desirable front rooms; lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

LADY (Southerner) offers two sunny rooms; running water; superior furnishings; high-class; reasonable. Phillips, 758 West End Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; facing Hudson; gentlemen, couple. Meek, 65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Front suite, or large room; board optional; references. Mrs. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328, Opposite Claremont.—Breezy, outside room; private family; immaculate; $4.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (145th St.)—Attractive outside room, with young couple. Apt. 10 C.

ROOM, with breakfast; no other roomers or boarders; Washington Heights; elevator apartment. V. V., 123 Times Uptown.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

THE GRAYSTONE, 248 West 72d St.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without bath; board optional; exceptional location.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable Summer rooms for gentlemen appreciating quiet; references.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference.

Bronx.

PRIVATE family will rent two single rooms to refined gentlemen; price $2.50 and $2.75; beautiful location, overlooking Speedway and Harlem River; convenient to subway, elevated and Grand Central. 1,727 Popham Av., Morris Heights, N. Y. Tel. 3424 Tremont.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Large, airy rooms; select location; near beach, 30 S. Connecticut Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

FURNISHED—THREE LARGE ROOMS for housekeeping; reasonable terms. Mrs. L. Simonson, Preston Park, Penn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

6td, 105 West.—Large room with bath; strictly private family; reference necessary.

West End Av., 794.—One, two rooms; private bath; mold service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Unfurnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, two rooms, bath; apartment, between West 72d and 92d Sts. L. L., 319 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A POSITION of trust is desired by a business woman who is accustomed to carrying responsibility and whose field of duties has been broad; successful in organizing and directing, with keen interest for detail; highest references. Address H. I. J., C 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman with 5½ years' experience; understands monthly trial balance and yearly balance sheet; can take entire charge of office. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, five years' experience; trial balance; controlling accounts; financial statements; capable taking full charge. S12, C 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; one year's experience. S. Gerson, 855 Hunts Point Av., Bronx, N. Y.

CLERICAL position desired; young lady, versed in clerical work, desires permanent position; have had experience in optical department of large department store; can furnish business and personal references; am industrious and willing; moderate salary to start. Address X 258 Times Annex.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK, WAITRESS, or NURSE.—Mother, daughter; city, country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

COLORED GIRL, honest, competent, wants position part time; references. Gittens, 4 West 119th.

COMPANION to semi-invalid by trained nurse, widow, or care apartment. T 123 Times.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5382 Riverside.

COOK, $25; waitress, $22; housekeepers, $16. DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7056 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

COOK, German, experienced, reliable, wishes position; gentleman's family of adults; all year, country. Advertiser, 237 East 60th St.

DRESSMAKER, colored, experienced; styles, quick; references; $2.50. 261 West 134th. Apt. 26.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; reference. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av. (W. 12.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out by day or home. Brewer, 517 West 148th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or maid for adult home, business or elderly people; by experienced woman. M., 58 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

LITERARY woman, newspaper experience, wants position magazine, newspaper, or publisher's editorial department; high salary not required. T 123 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE, ATTENDANT.—Practical nurse; care for invalid or semi-invalid; city or country; every qualification; highest references. T 32 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; children over 3; willing; moderate terms. Refined; C 276 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, by young woman, 26 years of age, of unusual ability, position as social or private secretary. X 284 Times Annex.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, EXPERT, HOLDING POSITION, HAS SPARE TIME; MODERATE RATES. T 160 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes at good speed; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, with technical experience; capable of taking charge of office details; desires position of trust; satisfying references; salary $18. Miss Brown, 1,770 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will do work evenings, Sunday, or spare time; thoroughly experienced commercial or legal work. C 326 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced girl, accurate and conscientious worker. (E.) F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER and all around office assistant; five years' practical experience; reliable, conscientious, competent; excellent references; $15. C 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; 8 years' experience; can handle mail independently; good references. L 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Gladys Shustor, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Brown, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; 3 years' experience; $8; Christian. L 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, cultured, wide awake; three years' experience; permanency; $10. L 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; best references; start $12. Carlson, 101 West 90th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, and neat; $7. C 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; competent, reliable, accurate; $10. C 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Elliott-Fisher Operator, thoroughly experienced; $15 weekly; well educated. X 261 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; high school graduate; experienced; $7 to $8. C 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; visiting; also typing at home; excellent work; reasonable. C 325 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH-American girl wishes position taking care of an invalid. Mrs. F. Skold, Dumont, N. J.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER, technical training, desires part time home work; capable, reliable. Miss Baird. Phone Chelsea 5365.

YOUNG LADY desires position, qualifying as office and factory manager, double entry bookkeeper, and correspondent; thoroughly competent and reliable. T 112 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 23, 5 ft. 7½ ins., blond; dances well; wants position as such. Address E. L. Hauser, Bloomfield, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent to care for children or adult; understands massage; good sewer; finest references. 360 West 122d.

YOUNG WOMAN, perfect housekeeper, wishes work during day; city references. Mrs. Rowland, 563 West 159th St.

YOUNG woman of ability desires position as private secretary; best reference. T 102 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class of colored servants furnished, city and country, with investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 6022 Morningside.

$25, nurses, $16-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5907.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 4916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE

34TH AND 35TH STREETS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONSIDER, IN ANTICIPATION OF THE AUTUMN SEASON, APPLICATIONS FROM SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL INFORMATION. ADDRESS "DEPARTMENT A."

BUYER and MANAGER.—Competent woman wanted as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department; out-of-town position. Apply Mr. Leo Leipzeiger, care of David Marks & Sons, 100 5th Av., New York.

CORRESPONDENT and bookkeeper with experience as assistant to auditor. Take Queensboro Subway to Long Island City. American Druggists Syndicate, Long Island City.

DESIGNER WANTED, BY ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN DRESS HOUSES; A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; WILL ALSO CONSIDER WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN PRIVATE DRESSMAKING. E. R., 31 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES BY PROMINENT MANFACTURERS OF THIS CITY; GOOD PAY AND PERMANENT POSITION. T 121 TIMES.

FILE CLERK wanted; must have experience subject filing; intelligent and quick worker; references. D 373 Times Downtown.

FOUNDATION Library Society still has a permanent position for capable educated woman; income guaranteed. Call 225 5th Av.

FRENCH and English typist wanted as private secretary by gentleman. T 149 Times.

HANDS.—Experienced on beaded, also crocheted millinery, ornaments; shop or home. Rothschild & Co., 30 West Houston St.

MATRON.—Well recommended tactful woman of experience wanted in country sanatorium of 200 beds, about one hour's distance from New York City. Address "Opportunity," Box X 280 Times Annex.

MILLINERY makers; Fifth Avenue experience required. Apply J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 Fifth Av.

MODEL.—Young woman of smart appearance for a permanent position as a 36 model; good future; possibilities in the selling line; previous experience unnecessary; style and intelligence essential. Apply in person, Stein & Blaine, 8 West 36th St.

MODELS.—Cloak showroom; stylish, good looking young ladies, thirty-six bust; no experience necessary. Myers, 135 West 26th.

SALES LADIES, demonstrators; unique household and office article; commission. 296 Broadway, Room 504.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER who understands bookkeeping and office management; $15, with opportunity; advertising business. Address T 134 Times.

WAIST BUYER.

Philadelphia department store needs services of a fairly experienced waist woman—one who has necessary executive ability to successfully manage department, arrange sales, &c.; only those having the necessary qualifications requested to apply; all communications treated in strict confidence. Address X 276 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK, $10; also a resident telephone position in a hospital in New York City, $40 month and board.

STENOGRAPHER—Several high-grade permanent positions in law, engineering, Stock Exchange, manufacturing, and general mercantile lines; salaries from $12 to $20.

TYPIST—Good position for rapid operator, $10-$12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $20.

LEDGER CLERK—Quick, accurate figurer, able to handle large number of accounts, $12. Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, (two,) $15-$18 weekly; two, $12 weekly; typists, (three,) $8-$12 weekly; clerks, (two,) $10-$12 weekly; also a few temporary positions for stenographers at $3 per day. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building

STENOGRAPHERS, female, $12-$18; male stenographers (Spanish,) $25; others; telephone operator, $5; other positions. Call on Miss Budenbender Prop. Agency, 10 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER in editorial office of well established technical publication; state age, experience, and salary desired. Permanent, Box C 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Oliver typist; grammar and high school graduate preferred; state age, experience and salary desired. C 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers wanted for permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15; typist, (stenciling,) $7; assistant bookkeeper, $10; others. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects: day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—" NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE it my virtue. I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT WILL DEVOTE THREE DAYS PER WEEK AS OFFICE MANAGER FOR LARGE CONCERN, WHERE ANALYTICAL ABILITY IS ESSENTIAL. T 166 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, wide experience, ambitious, efficient, competent to take complete charge, seeks responsible position; at present secretary-treasurer $100,000 corporation; A1 references furnished. C. B. D., P. O. Box 331, Grantwood, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 7780.

ACCOUNTANT, (32;) office manager; wide experience; well educated; best references. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

ADVERTISING MAN, with unusual sales and advertising experience, will devote part or entire time developing the business of an enterprising concern; moderate cost. T 175 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER. — EXPERIENCED MAIL ORDER MAN WANTS POSITION; CAN INVEST. T 170 TIMES.

AMERICAN, (35,) N. Y. high school teacher, wants job newspaper, advertising, publishing, or general business line. X 274 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, (20,) desires outside position at anything which does not require Saturday work; excellent references. Harry Feldman, 155 East 103th.

AM DESIROUS of representing an out-of-town manufacturer in some machinery line. Experienced, T 155 Times.

ARE YOU PROPERLY represented by a reliable, aggressive sales manager, who understands how to build up new business? My acquaintance is large among big business men, and capable of directing new company, securing more capital; references. T 128 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER and all-round draughtsman, 20 years' experience city and country work, good colorist, able take charge of office; reasonable salary. T 171 Times.

A SUCCESSFUL advertising solicitor who has earned $10,000 and over per year wishes to meet publisher or others having meritorious proposition offering large possibilities; fifteen years' experience; large acquaintance East and West; now employed but seeks bigger opportunity; unlimited references. C 371 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, college graduate, experienced, desires position in city. X 253 Times Annex.

ATTENTION, REAL ESTATE MEN! Superintendent desiring position understands development of property and building houses; will furnish best references. Address Box 301 Oradell, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—High-grade man, employed as head bookkeeper for ten years by present concern, operating several retail stores, desires change; exceptionally accurate and quick with figures; teetotaler, non-smoker; bond; reliable firms only need apply; interview requested. Ability, T 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(28,) ten years' experience, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; now employed. S. A. G., 147 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (28;) 10 years' commercial experience; thoroughly competent; collections, credits; high-class references; bond; desires position. T 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, has wide experience as head bookkeeper and private accountant; take full charge and guarantee results; educated, ambitious, efficient. T 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant cashier; general office; age 34; married. Energetic, 90 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, salesman, (25,) capable, reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 36 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent, reliable, well educated; knowledge credits; excellent references. T 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (25;) thoroughly efficient; credentials; moderate salary. Tannenbaum, 30 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; open, close books; several years' experience; $15. C 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class reference; American; married; city, country. Willing, 637 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, capable taking complete charge, seeks position of trust. T 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) university student; controlling accounts; financial statements; competent; accurate. T 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service. Reasonable, T 109 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; best of reference. L. R., 119 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (mechanic,) 28, married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended, careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streiler, 540 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; married; 6 years' driving, 2 years' shop experience; private family; references; drives any make of car; all own repairs; city, country. Chauffeur, 404 E 61st, care of Murray.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; good mechanic, on American cars; city or country; references. J. L. Heino, 4,014 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; good mechanic; best reference; city or country. H. R. W., 12 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, desirous position similar; eight years' reference last employer. Smith, 281 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Excellent appearance, expert mechanic; go anywhere; careful. T 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, married; city, country; ordinary repairs; references. Powell, 11 W. 137th.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) Swedish; single; with private family; city or country; do own repairs. Rutgerson, 737 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR.—Real estate renting collector; 39 years; bond. R. W., 263 W. 125th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.

(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that THERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man, who has been a successful salesman, and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cert, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, $50-$100 week; man; excellent permanent connection; experienced in ready-to-wear manufacturing field, preferred; commission basis. X 271 Times Annex.

A LARGE non-notification account buying company wants a wide awake young man who is familiar with the assigned account business; good salary and opportunity for a live wire. Address X 283 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS young newspaper and advertising man for New York paper; splendid opportunity for rapid advancement. C 336 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—WANTED, BY A LARGE CHICAGO STATE STREET HOUSE, AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER; MUST HAVE EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY AND BE A GOOD MERCHANDISER WITH A PREVIOUS SUCCESSFUL RECORD; IN REPLY GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS X 254 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in freight car construction; must understand designing and detailed drawing. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, Box C 340 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Quick and accurate, formerly with notion house; give age, salary, and reference to cover five years. Address Perseverance, C 359 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING training; established manufacturing concern wants office manager; good opportunity; high-class man; state age, experience, salary. D 370 Times Downtown.

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for marine work; experience in machinery arrangements desirable. X 255 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED ledger clerk wanted by dry goods commission house; must be quick and accurate, experienced in drawing off trial balances, and familiar with modern methods; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. C 350 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Wanted young man with several years' experience order clerk, bills of lading, correspondence. Address with full particulars, salary expected, &c., South America, C 361 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED HELP in gilding, framing oil paintings. Artist, 63 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Man and wife or two women wanted to do housework; three adults, four small children; modern house, near village, three hours from New York. Address C 368 Times.

MAN to take charge of sample department, large silk importing concern; must be experienced and have good references; systematic; Swiss or German preferred. Answer, stating experience, age and salary expected. Address Box T 138 Times.

MEN—EARN $1,800 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Mechanical Dentists do it. Enormous demand. Taught 2 to 6 months to any one; day or evening; no book study; students qualified quickly to earn while learning. Easy payments arranged. Visitors cordially invited.

BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL, Estab. 1892. Dept. 15 W. 44th. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

MEN CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, 15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

OFFICE BOY, graduate, 15-16; honest, polite, and neat appearance; salary $4 to start; Brooklyn boy preferred; answer in own handwriting. G. M., 36 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two young men who have just graduated and wish to go in for above profession, wanted immediately for large accountants' office; state age and salary expected. C 352 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two first-class, qualified, certified public accountants or chartered accountants wanted immediately; state experience and salary desired. C 353 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT and assistant office manager wanted by a periodical publishing concern; man to fill this position must be an executive and know how to handle an office force; he must be quick on figuring costs, with practical knowledge of printing, stationery, booklets, and how to handle stock of same; state experience, age, salary. Box T 141 Times.

RUBBER STAMP SALESMAN; only experienced; salary and commission; write full particulars. L 47 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED—TOP NOTCHERS.

Exceptional money making opportunity for high-class men to sell memberships in big national organization of automobile owners. Permanent positions. Liberal commissions. A chance to make $3,000 to $5,000 a month per year. Your sales efforts backed by $50,000 advertising campaign in leading magazines. Experience selling automobiles and supplies or insurance and stocks and bonds valuable but not necessary. Unlimited field. Every automobile owner a live prospect. No competition. State fully your experience and qualifications. Want hustlers, not "chair warmers." Territory going fast. Write at once for full details. J. L. W., Room 727, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer wants salesman thoroughly familiar with leather belting and the marketing of by-products therefrom; must be familiar with every detail of the business, be able to create and handle large sales, and tactfully make adjustments; applications will be treated confidentially; in reply, give age, past record, salary desired, &c. Address X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—The largest manufacturer of vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers in the world has New England territory open for a permanent wholesale salesman on salary; experience in housefurnishing field preferred; state experience and all necessary information in first letter. National Sweeper Company, Torrington, Conn.

SALESMAN.—Egg and Butter salesman with an established trade in New York City and vicinity wanted by an old established, progressive jobbing egg and butter house; give full particulars, including experience and salary expected to start; good chance for right man. C 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Two experienced specialty salesmen, age 27 to 35, to handle educational service on commission; only men with record of $4,000 or more considered; give full details of previous work, letter only. G. F. Barber, 30 Irving Place, New York.

SALESMAN.—Cotton piece goods salesman wanted; experienced; one who has been calling on the cutting-up trade in various lines and who has a following; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. D 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Specialty salesmen, opportunity for live men to handle highgrade specialty; universal use; chance to secure sole territory if you can qualify; liberal commission. Calculator Sales Co., 33 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN wanted for a medium line of skirts from $1.50 to $3.25; handle as side line; big money for right man; salary and commission. X 279 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to solicit individual orders in New York and near-by towns for new and popular priced lines of fine shirts; liberal commissions. Clinton H. Smith & Co., 72 Leonard St.

SALESMAN.—Salary and expenses; must be acquainted drug trade, New York and New Jersey; give full details, age, salary expected. L 42 Times.

SALESMAN.—FLOUR TRADE. EXPERIENCED WITH BAKERS; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS BOX C 355 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted.—Manufacturer of house dresses and middy blouses desires the services of a good representative; all territories; commission basis. X 241 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Bright young man, acquainted with resident office buyers, to sell a special ty in ladies' neckwear; salary. H. Nadler, 115 Prince St.

SALESMAN.—Active, hustling salesman for dictating machines; liberal commission arrangement. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Room 211, 320 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on men's belts; good opportunity for right man; commission. Address Box C 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To carry staple article as side line; commission basis. Call bet. 2-5, 366 5th Av., Room 1,101.

SALESMAN.—To sell fancy linens; must have good following; opportunity for right man; commission. D 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; experienced man for side line fancy leather goods, novelties; commission only. Box D 374 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SHOE SALESFORCE WANTED, Men and Women.

We are ready to receive aplications from men and women with experience gained in high-class stores, to fill positions in our shoe department, which will be opened about the first of October upon completion of our new building, Fifth Av. and 40th St.; state all details of record, and interview will be arranged.

All communications confidential. Address SHOES, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 881 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

SOLICITORS.—Want a few experienced advertising and subscription solicitors for old and well known financial publication, introducing new features; easy seller, attractive terms; salary or commission. R. C. Shepherd, Room 311, 128 Broadway.

SPINNERS, &c.—Silk throwing mill needs spinners, reelers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

TEMPORARY position, $5 week for well bred young man; preferably student; presence required, but time mostly free. T 151 Times.

TWO high school graduates; never worked before, for office work in a large silk importing house; 16 to 18 years of age; must have A1 references; salary to start, $5 per week. Address Box T 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted for clerical work, preferably college student desiring position during vacation, in mercantile house; must have some knowledge bookkeeping. C 374 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.

Accountant-secretary-stenographer; $1,500-$2,000.

Stenographer, English; translate French, Spanish.

Elliott-Fisher operator-clerk; $18.

Clerk-typist; Spanish student; $12.

Other openings.

COUPLE, useful butler, chambermaid-laundress, $60; cook and chambermaid-waitress. A. A. Hofmayer, 10 East 43d St. Murray Hill 8947.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced with export business; must be an American citizen and speak French fluently; $1,800 to $2,000. Location, West Indies.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be a live wire executive under forty, clean cut personality and the ability to handle the office force for large merchandise house; salary, $2,500 to $3,500.

CASHIER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced in handling pay-roll for large company; one not afraid of long hours; $1,800 to $2,000.

TECHNICAL STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of translating technical terms into Spanish; salary, $1,800.

ACCOUNTANT AND HEAD BOOKKEEPER.—With commercial and brokerage experience; $1,150 year.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Three good openings for exceptional men; salaries, $1,000 to $1,500 year; also several stenographers, $15 to $20.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Understanding domestic and export shipping; $1,100 year.

STOCK CLERK.—With knowledge of cost work, $18.

CREDIT CLERK.—Experienced to assist credit manager, $15.

Call between 9 and 2.

STENOGRAPHERS; (2) $125 monthly; (2) $18 weekly bookkeepers; $80 monthly, gas or electric lighting experience preferred. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Bldg.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 Court St., Brooklyn. 7034 Main. Sales manager, electrical machinery, location New York City, $5,000 per annum; bookkeeper, clothing exchange, $25; thoroughly competent double entry bookkeeper, experienced in individual and partnership accounts, $1,500 per annum; assistant to salesman and buyer, oils, $20 and expenses; billing machine operators, two, $10-$15; young man, 19 to 25, good education, knowledge of bookkeeping and cost, Christian institution, $12-$15; several young women stenographers and typists, $12-$15.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1868.) Broadway, at 72d St.

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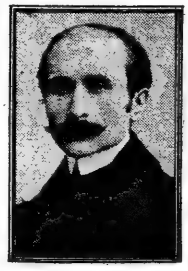
SECTION FOUR NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES



THE TOMB OF ACHILLES - SONNETS

By EDMOND ROSTAND
Translated from the French by EDITH HOPKIRK

The sonnets printed below are from the pen of Edmond Rostand, the famous French poet, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," urging Greece to take part in the war on the side of the Allies. They were translated from the French by Miss Edith Hopkirk, formerly lectrice and secretary to the Queen of Rumania. Miss Hopkirk sent her version of the sonnets to M. Rostand, who complimented her highly and gave his sanction for whatever use she might wish to make of the translation.



EDMOND ROSTAND

"* * * The Allies, landing in the ancient Troad, advanced as far as the tomb of Achilles. * * *"—From the daily papers.

I.

HE wakes; he listens. Was it thunder rent
The silence of the Achaian chief's repose? * * *
That sign of mustering hosts the hero knows
Would free his Shade too long in exile pent.

Thus—while from a new "Agamemnon" sent
Flames purge Scamander of his latest foes—
All glorious still, divine Achilles goes
Forth from the tomb as once forth from his tent.

What checks his course? * * * Though from the hollow ships
Rise cheers that roll along the sounding main,
Not one shout greets his ear from Grecian lips * * *

And Albion's sailors, scanning the broad plain,
Behold the tent of stone once more eclipse
The mighty Shade—set free—but all in vain!

II.

ALAS! the hour once past shall ne'er return * * *
Yet surely sons of Hellas will not bow
To Teuton threats, and pledge the unholy vow
In lager-beer, quaffed from a Grecian urn!

Then must the swans of proud Eurotas learn
Their partners' goose-step — chaste Athena's brow
Blush 'neath a Prussian helmet—nor must thou,
Fair Aphrodite, one coarse ruffian spurn

Whose impious hand thy girdle would defile.
For 'twere the union of all things most vile
With sacred emblems—History's noblest page

Spat on by perjurers—an Orphic Hymn
Played by a German band—Heaven's light grown dim,
Where smoking ruins tell the Vandal's rage.

III.

THINE, Venizelos, 'twas to save from stain
Thy country's honor with thine own, thy cause
Rests linked with hers by such enduring laws,
As well might they, would seek to part the twain,

Wrench the Erechtheion from her sister-fane!
All such, who now bid Greece ignobly pause,
Forsooth would grudge Pheidippides applause,
Were a new Marathon fought once again.

Heed them not, high-souled Patriot! 'Twas thus ever
That meaner men would foil each great endeavor,
Whose lustre put their tinsel gauds to shame.

Their day will pass. But thou, when Time's dark portals
Swing back to admit new rivals of their fame,
Shalt have for thee the voice of all the Immortals!

IV.

NOT wise Odysseus would have deemed ill-starred
Such high adventure as now summons Greece,
Scorning the lures of an inglorious peace,
In arms her kinsmen's liberties to guard.

Shall, when Byzantium rises to discard
The hated yoke, the soul of Athens cease
Efforts by which she won her own release?—
Let her King learn of every Grecian bard!

Monarch, no guide so sure as the blind Seer!
And where like Pindar find a charioteer
To urge triumphant coursers to their goal!

Or hear old Hesiod in his homelier lays
Tell how to choose the stoutest chariot-pole
From the same tree that yields the victor's bays!



WANTS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE

Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard Advocates Insurance by the Nations of the Nations

In his book, "War and Insurance," (New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.00 net,) Professor Royce has made the suggestion that international insurance be inaugurated, by which the nations would insure each other against some of the calamities to which peoples are subject, as, for instance, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, pestilences, destructive storms, famines, crop failures, and marine disasters. International insurance might also in the beginning be applied, he thinks, to the destruction in wartime of the private property belonging to the subjects of unquestionably neutral States. With such beginnings, Professor Royce thinks it probable that international insurance might be extended, as the nations came to appreciate its benefits, until, even if war were not actually insured against, the insurance interests of the nations would be such that war would become increasingly more improbable. The cause of peace, in short, would be much furthered by the "deliberate application of the form of the insurer's community to international business." In the present article Professor Royce advances further ideas on the subject, and answers some of his critics.

By Josiah Royce,
Professor of History of Philosophy, Harvard.

NEAR the beginning of the present war I wrote a little book entitled "War and Insurance," in which I stated and defended the thesis that the cause of the world's peace would be aided if in future the principle of insurance were gradually and progressively introduced into international business.

Insurance has already proved to be, in the modern life of individual nations, a cause of no little growth in social organization, in human solidarity, in reasonableness, and in peace. The best workings of the insurance principle have been, on the whole, its indirect workings. It has not only taught men, in manifold ways, both the best means and the wisdom of "bearing one another's burdens"; but it has also established many indirect, and for that very reason all the more potent, types of social linkage, which the individual policy holder or underwriter very seldom clearly and consciously estimates at their true value.

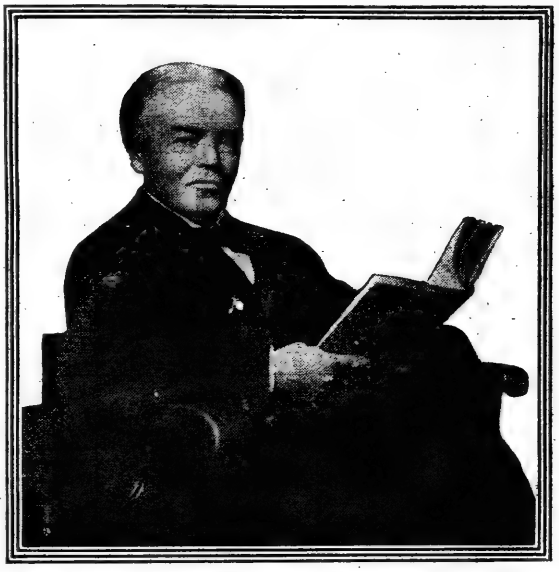
These indirect and less frequently noticed types of linkage have already transformed our civilization, so that ours is already an age and a civilization of insurance. Thus the greatest service of insurance has been done, so to speak, beneath the surface of our social life; and the most significant changes of our modern world through the indirect influence of insurance have grown up as if in the dark, becoming manifest only after they have been long developing their effectiveness. This fact furnishes a reason for looking forward most hopefully to great and good indirect results when once insurance assumes a definite international form.

Thus, for instance, one of the most significant indirect results of the development of fire insurance in the social life of our own nation has been the fact that fire insurance has made possible, and has systematized, a method of business whereby great numbers of people who would otherwise have no way of acquiring homes of their own, are now able, through thrift and patience, to become in time the owners of dwelling houses.

The method of business in question consists simply in this, that the home-seeker at the outset induces some one to advance the money whereby the house can be built, while the man for whom the new house is built makes the one who has advanced this money not only his mortgagee, but also the holder of an insurance policy whereby the advance made on the new house is rendered secure. Without fire insurance this security, in great numbers of cases, could not be furnished.

In analogous ways, fidelity insurance, working in more or less indirect fashion, enables countless young men to begin life in positions of trust, and thus to find their places as people worthy of confidence in a world where they might otherwise be doomed to live only as temporary employes.

Life insurance may be used by the otherwise needy man to capitalize his own future, and thus to win his way through a period of struggle. And in all such cases social linkages are formed which depend upon the use of insurance, and



Professor Josiah Royce.

which tend to bind men in far-reaching unions such as without insurance would be impossible. Such social linkages are peace breeding, and are profundly civilizing.

It is therefore not merely the "mutual" aspect of insurance wherein its most beneficent influence is manifested. Its greatest social power depends upon the fact that a man does not in general purchase an insurance policy merely for the transient creature of today called "himself." A man purchases insurance for his "beneficiary." His beneficiaries may include people or corporations of whose very existence he, the individual, is little aware. But his linkages with such beneficiaries may join him to the whole social order.

It is because the men of today are thus united through insurance in groups of greater complexity, stability, and value than any other sort of business or institution makes possible that we owe as much as we do to the indirect influences which the relations of insurers, adventurers, and beneficiaries make possible and effective.

Were any group of nations to begin in a businesslike and practicable way to do what the individual fellow members of a social order have now the means of doing, namely to insure against risks of some insurable sort, we should have a good reason to expect that analogous and beneficent indirect workings would ere long follow from even a modest beginning in the art of international insurance.

The vast and unexpected transformations which, as the experience of the nineteenth century showed, insurance has introduced into the social order of individual peoples are of a type so much needed in the mutual relations of various nations that no opportunity should be neglected to make such a beginning in this new art of international insurance.

And since the present war seemed to me, and still seems, to furnish a great, although so tragic, an opportunity to make such a beginning, I could not forego the chance which the moment offered to indicate, as I tried to do in my book, the general nature of this opportunity as I then saw it. First sketches of novel plans are very generally crude. The details of my own first statement of a mode of beginning international insurance were, as I myself said, wholly tentative, and were meant to be subject to a thorough revision. For such revision there has still been no sufficient time. But I already see aspects of the subject which need, as I believe, some recognition.

And I still believe that if insurance "of the nations, for the nations, and by the nations," once appeared in a practicable form, it would thenceforth not "vanish from the earth," but would tend, more than any international influence has yet tended, to "make the community of mankind visible," and so to further, gradually, perhaps slowly, but powerfully, the cause of peace.

Among the critics of my book there are, (despite all the objections to my plan which have been urged, and despite all the difficulties that lie in the way of introducing into international relations the principle of insurance,) some friendly counselors who have said: "If we could but see, or devise, some definite procedure whereby a beginning could be made in the insurance of any risks that are common to several nations, then, were this procedure such as, if proposed and undertaken, would involve a feasible and practicable business of international insurance, however modest this beginning, we should be even now quite willing to look with favor upon the discussion of the enterprise."

In fact, for such critics, it is precisely the way of beginning international insurance, on however limited a scale, that they most want to have explained. It is for such readers and critics of my plan that the present article is written.

Since the present war began, I have met with a good many expressions which have come from authoritative sources, and which have related to the ways in which so destructive and widespread a conflict, especially if it continues long, is likely to affect the future conduct of the various forms of insurance which already exist. Said, in effect, in a letter to me, a man prominent in his own part of the insurance world: "By its very nature war tends to impair, and in the long run to destroy, all sorts of interests which, apart from war, have constituted or have determined insurable risks."

Such comments seem to be obvious enough. They are just now, as I believe, frequent. But they so far leave unanswered the question: "What shall be done, or can be done, to protect, after the close of this war, those vast common interests which the insurance organizations now have in charge, but which wars, and, above all, great wars, tend plainly and dangerously to assail?" It is precisely this question to which my present discussion offers at least a partial answer.

The experts in each special branch of insurance must discover for themselves and must define in their own way the relations which war in general, and this war in particular, may be expected to have to the interests which they represent. But there is one type of problems, common to a number of distinct forms of insurance, to which I may next direct attention.

The problems to which I refer are those presented by the sort of insurance business which is called reinsurance. These problems are certain to be very considerably affected by the results of the present war. Some of them are already much affected. This, as I learn, upon inquiry from experts, is especially the case in some regions of the fire insurance field. But problems of reinsurance also play their part in life insurance and in marine insurance.

And at or after the close of the present war, large alterations and readjustments will be needed to adapt the future conduct of reinsurance to the new conditions that will result from the vast and widespread destruction which the war has already produced, and will continue to produce until it ends, and perhaps long after it has ended.

Without trespassing upon the special field of any expert in insurance, it seems reasonable for a layman to venture a mere hint regarding some of the ways in which this effect of the war upon the future conduct of reinsurance may be expected to show itself.

At any time, whether in peace or in war, an underwriter who has already undertaken to carry a given risk, and who regards this risk as altered in its probable value by events that have happened since he made his contract, may, like anyone else who has to face a problem which involves his own risks and fortunes, seek to make a new contract with a second insurer, who, for a consideration, based upon a new estimate of the risk as it appears in the light of the new facts, shall undertake to carry and to fulfill an agreed portion of the obligations which the first underwriter insured.

Such reinsurance may take place in exceptional ways, and may be confined to some one case or to some few individual cases. Reinsurance contracts of this sort are comparatively familiar in marine insurance, and often come to be mentioned in the newspapers of the day when some vessel is long overdue and when those underwriters who first insured her now go into the market to reinsure their risks. Such reinsurance contracts, when thus confined to individual cases and made subject to no general prior agreements among the various underwriters concerned, may more or less closely approach the character of mere wagers.

Reinsurance contracts possess, however, the character and the social and financial value of typical insurance transactions when they are made systematically, not merely because an underwriter desires not to carry longer a risk previously assumed, but in accordance with general agreements whereby various underwriters combine to carry in union some class that includes several, sometimes many, different insurance undertakings.

This is the case if underwriters A and

B agree in advance that A may at pleasure, or subject to certain rules, reinsure with B such and such of the risks that A undertakes to carry; or, again, if A and B agree that of some class of risks which A assumes B shall be bound in advance to carry, for a suitable consideration, such and such a proportion. There are companies—some of them especially prominent in the fire insurance field—which devote themselves mainly to various types of reinsurance.

It will be noticed, on the basis of such facts, that reinsurance has already become, in a perfectly natural way, and quite apart from any philospher's speculations, a business which has a wide international extent and importance; although, as yet, no group of nations has taken part in the conduct of reinsurance.

But as soon as we give a little attention to this side of our problem, we stand face to face with the fact that a perfectly definite form of genuinely international insurance has already come, through the course of evolution, very near, not only to general practicability, but to actual existence. The nations, therefore already have at hand an opportunity whose preciousness, as I believe, can hardly be overrated. Let us briefly consider what this opportunity is and implies.

That the State may, under certain conditions, undertake to insure its subjects or some class of its subjects, against various sorts of risks, is already a principle well recognized; although, of course, the expediency of state insurance in this or in that special form, is a topic that involves many matters of controversy. Most of the forms of modern social insurance involve a greater or less approach to using the State as an insurer of its own subjects. At the beginning of this war our national Government undertook to carry for our shippers some of the special risks to which the war has subjected our commerce. To speak of state insurance, then, is not to mention a wholly strange idea.

If, however, there exist, as has been for years the case, forms and plans of reinsurance which involve interests that are already international in their scope and extent, and in the variety of the problems and interests concerned; and if, at the conclusion of the present war, the whole business of reinsurance, in adjusting itself to the needs and demands of the future, will have to solve problems that will deeply concern the underwriters of many nations; why should not these international problems of the future of reinsurance, involving, as they necessarily will do, the future conduct and agreements of insurance corporations belonging to many peoples, be put at once under the care of a suitable international organ?

That is, why should not we make, and promptly make, a beginning at the international conduct of the business of reinsurance? I refer especially to so much of this business of reinsurance as will in fact, at the end of the present war, demand, of and for the underwriters of different nations, readjustments, new contracts, new agreements among existing corporations belonging to various peoples, while these new problems and contracts will be too complex and too difficult to be readily and adequately and advantageously met by individual agreements among the many widely distributed private corporations that have to deal with the now rapidly changing situation of the whole insurance world, and that will have to deal with this situation in the future.

What sort of international organ would be suited to deal with these problems of reinsurance? The answer is furnished, I believe, by the International Board of Trustees, which in my book I have defined and proposed as the general organ for conducting this sort of insurance.

The choice and formation of this Board of Trustees would involve no new and strife-breeding treaties among the various nations. The board, when once constituted, would have no political powers or functions whatever. Its conduct of the trust funds committed to its care would need no supervision from any arbitration tribunal. No diplomatists would have any voice in its doings. Its funds themselves could be protected, and the longer it existed the more varied and effective this perfectly peaceful self-protection would become, if the board were at the outset constituted as, with reasonable probability, it could be constituted.

Its business would consist, in general, in selling various sorts of policies to the nations which, for any reason, chose to have dealings with the International Insurance Trustees. Nations that made trust agreements with the board could withdraw from them at pleasure, in a perfectly peaceful way, by the expedient of surrendering, upon terms determined by previous agreements, the policies that they had come to possess. The Board of Trustees would have a strong interest in so planning its policies and in so administering its international business as to retain and increase its reputation as an insurance corporation deserving of patronage, and able to offer policies which the insuring nations would find advantageous to themselves.

In my book I have in general defined the nature, constitution, and possible functions of this International Board of Insurance Trustees. My critics have doubted whether I could name a set of insurable risks, common to various nations, and sufficiently attractive to induce a group of nations to do a practicable business with the board when once it had been formed.

My present article points out that, from the end of the present war, there will be a constant increase and variety of reinsurance plans and contracts needed by the private insurance companies of various nations. If the conduct of this new reinsurance business is not put under the care of an International Board of Trustees, the business, of course, will in one way or another come in time to be done.

But, apart from international co-operation, directed to this end, such business will depend upon special agreements made amongst individual corporations belonging to different nations, and will be subject to complications and to competitive hindrances such as must rapidly increase under the new conditions. New and large investments of private capital will be called for, and, for some time, will be harder to obtain, to organize, and to adjust to current requirements than was the case in the conduct of these larger undertakings of the insurance world before the war.

At this point, if only these new problems of reinsurance receive the attention due to the international scope, and to the vast importance of the commercial interests involved, it becomes possible to bring into existence a corporation whose functions, at the very beginning of its life, would be those of a "treaty company" undertaking reinsurance.

Its first contracts might be made, on the one hand, with those already existing private corporations which in any nation desired to reinsure some of their existing or future risks, or which needed to find a systematic way of readjusting their business to the new conditions.

On the other hand, the contracts of this new treaty company from the very outset might in part be made with those nations which, for the sake of aiding their own underwriters in dealing with the manifold and complex problems of the new era, decided to undertake, in whatever way they found suited to the new conditions, the reinsurance of risks which their own insurance corporations had already undertaken to carry, or which these insurance corporations desired in future to undertake and to reinsure.

Such a business, or part thereof, may actually come to constitute the task of some new private corporation which will be formed in the near future, after the present war. There will no doubt be new "treaty companies." Some of them will do an international buisness. They will be needed. They will also need large new investments of capital in order to carry on their reinsurance business.

What I propose is that this possible new reinsurance corporation should actually begin its life as the international board of insurance trustees which, in my book, I have in outline described, and have proposed. At the outset, although not for any very long period, I propose that the functions of the Board of Trustees be provisionally limited to this perfectly practicable activity of reinsurance.

The reasons why such a reinsurance board of trustees would have ample reinsurance business with which to begin its task have now been indicated. The motives which would at first tend to make such international reinsurance attractive to the individual nations have also been sketched.

The individual nation would at first be induced to take out policies with the international board by the desire, or by the actual need, of aiding its own underwriters to adjust their business to the complications of the new life after this war, or at any rate in some near future time. The board itself would be an entirely new sort of international organ. It would have as its most important task that of finding and of making practicable still other forms of international insurance. Its indirect influence would from the very beginning far outrank in importance its direct accomplishment. Its mode of development would be guided by experience.

At no point in the growth of its work would any fundamental transformation of human nature be needed as a condition prior to its possessing a genuine, a peace-making, and a potent influence. Once having been constituted, with international reinsurance for its first enterprise, it would gradually discover new enterprises, and would increase both its direct workings and its indirect furthering of the cause of humanity by each of its new enterprises.

It would stand in opposition to none of the other peace-making influences which may come to take part in international affairs. It might well tend, in the long run, to transform international relations as, in our recent history, insurance has transformed the social life of individual nations. I submit that the time is ripe for the beginning, in this form, of international insurance; and that the prospect is impressive.

After forming this general plan I submitted it to my colleagues, Mr. W. B. Medlicott and Mr. H. B. Dow, Lecturers on Fire and Life Insurance respectively in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard. I have to thank both of them for valuable suggestions with regard to reinsurance, and for encouragement regarding the general ideas involved. Mr. Medlicott, in particular, is my authority for laying stress upon the international importance which reinsurance has already acquired in his own field, and for the high organization which the business in question already possesses. While I thank my colleagues for their guidance as to special facts, and for their general approval of the spirit of my idea, I alone am responsible for the principal proposals contained in this paper.

GERMAN SCHOOL GIRLS WRITE OF KAISER

A SERIES of short essays written about the Kaiser by little German girls of the eighth and ninth classes, (second and third school year,) of the Girls' School in Frankfurt-on-the-Main are published in a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung received here. The essays, together with the names of the little pupils writing them, are reproduced by the German paper with no attempt to improve the spelling, which in many of them is more phonetic than correct. All the essays, it is explained, were written without any help from the teacher or any other person. The essays, in all of which is presented a sadly altered picture of the Kaiser, follow:

YVONNE.

(A little German-Frenchwoman who was expelled from Paris, and who spells very badly.)

The Kaiser is a big man. He looks handsome, he has black eyes, has black hair, he has a black mustache. Now he is in the field to see the battle. He is very strong and very "berant" (?) and his people loves him very much. He has many enemies. He thinks of his people day and night. He loves his people, and his people loves him. The Kaiser thinks of his little German children which goes to school with their knapsacks on their backs.

LUISE.

Our Kaiser is a dear man. He lives in Berlin, but now he is in the field and cannot be with his wife. That is sad. The Kaiser hasn't got a nice time at all. His birthday turned out to be very serious this year; only flags were hung out. Now he stands out there and fights for the Fatherland because the enemies soon pushed into the country. The Kaiser would love to have peace in the country. He stands at the front and fights. The soldiers help the Kaiser win, his best fighter is Hindenburg, he has already won many heavy victories. We Germans love the Kaiser, but the Frenchmen, Englishmen, Belgians, Russians, and whatever they are called: they hate the Kaiser. Our Kaiser is stronger than the other people. The Kaiser was once very badly wounded, that makes us all very sorry, but he got well again, and that is good. The Kaiser is a very strong soldier, he is growing very old, that does not matter.

ELSA.

Now in the heavy war time our Kaiser has not an easy task, for it is difficult to watch over the army. He is now spending his time in Russia in order to set afire our brave troops with the sight of him. Our Kaiser is the best Lord of the Land. He travels about in order to inspect his troops. When you think of it how the Czar sits in St. Petersburg and lets his troops grow tired, you must realize that our Kaiser is the best Kaiser in the world. When our Kaiser returns for a few days to Berlin he speaks from his balcony to the German people. If the Kaiser remains well Germany will not fall. The German people love its Kaiser so much that it is offering up all its forces in order to keep the Kaiser and the country. How good it is that our Kaiser established the field gray uniforms for the military, for at night you cannot see the gray uniform on the battlefield. On the other hand, the red trousers of the Frenchmen glow, and so they often betray themselves by that. We Germans trust to God and to the Kaiser, and this feeling always strengthens us anew and therefore we will and must win.

ERICA.

Our dear German Kaiser is very brave. He has blond hair, a small beard. But now he must go to the war and must fight against the Englishmen and the Russians and Frenchmen and some others. We German women and girls also want to help him in that, and, namely, by knitting and by begging the good God to help us. Then we will surely win. And we must hold to one more thing: We must hold firmly together and always keep our Kaiser high in honor. Then I can say I am a German, a real German child. But soon the Englishmen will have enough of us.

GERTRUD.

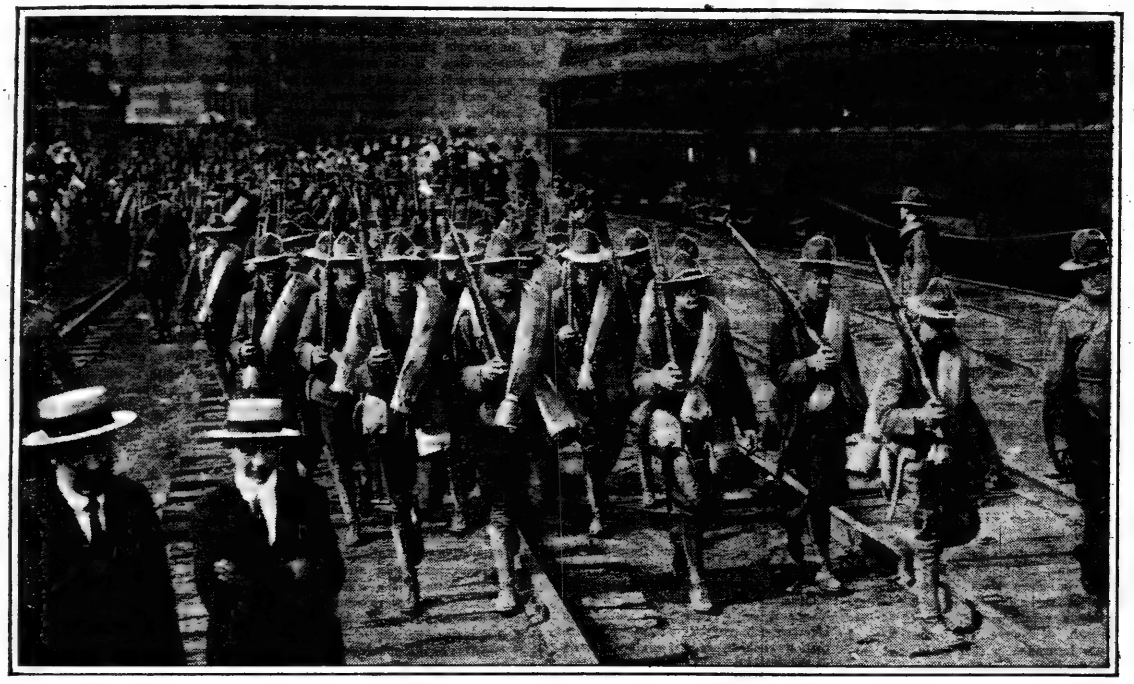
When the war broke out our Kaiser said I know no more parties, I know only Germans. And formerly our Kaiser was cheerful. And now he is so sad. And formerly he got so much on his birthday. But now he gets very little. Now our Kaiser is no longer so fresh. Now he is very thin and pale. He always said we must win and we will win. And we are carrying that out. He is now much graver than formerly. In our celebration in the school we did not celebrate as merrily as at other times.

LOTTE.

Our Kaiser is not having a nice time at all now in the field; he has many sorrows, whether we will win or not. And about his son, the Crown Prince, that he may soon come back. Sometimes even our dear Kaiser must go out into the field. The Kaiser usually sits up nights and works, or else sits wrapt in thought and thinks of everything that can be done to bring about peace soon. And then when we have won a great victory our Kaiser always rejoices and praises our brave army. When our Kaiser was here once upon a time he waved to us with his hand and was very glad.

WILMA.

The Kaiser is victorious. The Kaiser and Hindenburg are victorious. The Kaiser is brave. The Englishmen are bad enemies. We shall surely win, because our Kaiser is so brave. We celebrate the Kaiser's birthday. Many German soldiers are in the midst of the field. The good Germans will take care that we win. The Germans fight bravely. We shall help the Fatherland to win.



The Kind of Stuff from Which a Fine Reserve Army Could Be Made. New York Seventh Regiment Entraining on Eleventh Avenue, New York City, on the Way to Camp at Fishkill Plains.

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It Would Give the United States 430,000 Men by an Inexpensive and Democratic System

MANY military experts agree that the United States should have a large body of trained officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates—men not in uniform but pursuing the ordinary avocations of civilian life—who could be called to the colors at short notice, an experienced and efficient fighting force, in case the injustice or aggression of another nation ever forced this country into war.

But the experts are by no means agreed as to how such a reserve army may be brought into being. Difficulty is met in finding a reserve system which will give efficient men in sufficient numbers and which will not savor so strongly of the military methods of European lands as to be unacceptable to the masses of Americans.

Now comes Frederick M. Ives with a suggested solution for the problem of a reserve army, which he presents in the July-August number of The Infantry Journal. Mr. Ives declares that for a reserve army plan to be acceptable to the public it must be cheap, must have no militarism in spirit, and must put no burden of military duty upon the general public, while to be acceptable to the soldier the plan must produce an efficient, ever ready, and numerically adequate force. These requirements Mr. Ives believes his plan contains.

For the expenditure of $16,350,000 a year the United States would have, at the end of eight years, under the Ives plan, a well-trained and well-officered reserve army of 430,000 men, which would continue to stand at that strength, while at the end of sixteen years there would be an additional 300,000 to 400,000 trained men, not in the reserve, but who had passed through the reserve system, and who would be available did they choose to volunteer for active service. The Ives plan would begin to produce men in two years from the time of its inception.

One of the most interesting features of an interesting plan is that only about $2,150,000 of the annual reserve army expenditure would go to purely military purposes. Of the remainder of the $16,350,000, about $11,400,000 would be spent for the regulation college education of 12,000 young men and $2,800,000 for the partial education of an additional 14,000 young men.

The chief advantages of the Ives system, as enumerated by the author, are (a) its economy, as only a small amount of the money spent would be expended unproductively, the remainder going for education of young Americans; (b) its ability to produce the most important units of armed numbers, namely, officers; (c) the ease with which the plan could be started on a smaller scale than the 430,000 men basis.

Mr. Ives points out that, in considering the problem of an American reserve army, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that no system of reserves can be adequate unless it provides for a full complement of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He adds that we of the United States have to devise a special system for ourselves, because probably no army system anywhere in the world today exists which is both compatible with American ideals and ways of living, and at the same time is capable of producing adequate results.

In explaining why he has fixed upon the number of 430,000 men as desirable for the reserve army, Mr. Ives writes:

It has been estimated by the General Staff of the army that the adequate defense of the country in the event of war with a first-class power would require at once a mobile field army of about 600,000 officers and men. Toward such an army we have available at the present time 25,000 regulars and 120,000 State militia. Assuming that the militia can be much improved and that the next Congress will increase the regular army by 25,000 men, we would still lack 430,000 officers and men for the completion of the desired field army.

A field army of 430,000 officers and men would have to be composed about as follows:

Officers (1-20 of the total force)	21,500
Noncommissioned officers (⅛ of total)	53,800
Privates (balance)	354,700
Total	430,000

Assuming that soldiers are fit for field service for eight years after they have completed their period of training, it would be necessary, in order to maintain the strength of a reserve composed of trained men, to add to the reserve each year a number of new men equal to one-eighth of the total required. There is, of course, a certain amount of wastage due to death, disease, &c., which will amount to about 15 per cent. of the required force.

On this basis we should have to train each year approximately

Officers	3,000
Noncommissioned officers	7,700
Privates	44,000

in order to maintain a reserve army of 430,000 officers and men.

In order to obtain the 3,000 officers required each year, Mr. Ives's plan provides that the United States Government shall endow 12,000 four-year college scholarships, to be apportioned according to State population, among a definite number of already existing universities and colleges.

The institutions accepting the Government students are to agree, in return for regular tuition fees, to provide the usual college instruction, to supply a gymnasium and athletic field for the use (not the exclusive use) of the Government students, and to accept not less than 200 at a time. The military instruction will be provided by regular officers of the United States Army detailed for that purpose. The students are to be chosen by an Army Board after a competitive examination on their mental and physical qualities.

Continuing the outline of his plan in regard to the training of officers, Mr. Ives writes:

Students accepting a Government scholarship to be required to enlist for twelve years in the United States Army—four years in the active service and eight years in the reserve.

The active service to be the four college years.

The reserve service to call for only two duties:

(1) To report name and address to headquarters at least once a year; (2) to respond at once for active duty with the colors, if called upon by the President.

Students accepting scholarships to be allowed to pursue, in any department, any of the regular college courses.

In addition to their college work students holding Government scholarships would have to give, say, eight hours a week to physical training, military drill, and the theory of military science.

They would further have to give ten weeks of the twelve Summer vacation weeks to army service.

Throughout their college course students would be under the complete control of their military superiors, who would hold them responsible not only for their military but for their college work.

The total time each student would be required to give directly to the Government in the course of his four-year college course would be as follows:

1. Eight hours a week for four college years of forty weeks, which would equal	160 days of 8 hours
2. Three Summer vacations of ten weeks, which would equal	210 days of 8 hours
Total time given to military training	370 days.

The army, it is believed, could be trusted to make very good reserve officers out of properly selected material in 370 working days.

In return for the time thus given to the Government by the students the Government would give to them:

1. A college education free of cost.
2. A physical and disciplinary education of incalculable value.
3. An adequate military education.
4. A commission in the reserve army on graduation ranking from Captain down.

The cost of such a system of training would be moderate. No expense need be incurred for buildings and grounds. There would be no economic waste, as practically all the money spent would have been spent on higher education, and would thus be of direct national benefit. The military training would be in the nature of a by-product.

In order to express the cost in dollars we will assume that the tuition and maintenance of each student will amount to $800 a year, and that to give the military instruction and to keep track of the equipment will require two regular army officers and five noncommissioned officers and privates to each hundred cadets.

On this assumption, to graduate 3,000 reserve officers a year it would cost for

12,000 cadets at $800 a year for tuition and maintenance.	$9,600,000
240 regular army officers as instructors at $5,000 a year	1,200,000
600 regular army noncommissioned officers and privates as drillmasters and caretakers at $1,000 a year	600,000
Total	$11,400,000

Mr. Ives points out that not only would this money go for the graduation from

college of 3,000 young Americans annually, but that practically all of these 3,000 would be men who otherwise would not obtain a college education. He says that in all probability the sons of the well-to-do would not seek these scholarships, as the training would be rigorous and exacting, but it would offer a means "by which each year 3,000 poor and ambitious boys, willing to work, could get a higher education—a goal now practically beyond their reach."

Mr. Ives remarks that, of course, the possession of private means should not disqualify a boy from enlisting, but as a practical thing very few men of means would enlist, and thus "the country would obtain annually a large increase in the number of young men who had received a higher education."

Mr. Ives then comes to the question of noncommissioned officers, and he says:

> The noncommissioned officers, as well as the private soldiers, would be obtained from the regular army.
>
> In order to make this possible two changes in our present system of enlistment would be imperative. The regular army would have to be increased by about 25,000 men, to a total of 125,000, an increase which is already urgently needed irrespective of the plan under consideration, and the policy of encouraging re-enlistments would have to be abolished. The proposed term of enlistment would be for ten years, two with the colors and eight in the reserve. Only noncommissioned officers and special service troops should be allowed to re-enlist.
>
> During the eight years of the reserve service the men would be subject to duty only in case of war or of national emergency. Their only active duty would be to report their name, address and physical condition to headquarters at least once a year. For this they might be allowed a nominal fee.
>
> With an active duty of only two years, 125,000 regulars would produce a yearly reserve force of 62,500, and in the eight years of the reserve service 500,000 men. There would, of course, be a certain amount of wastage, and if we take this to amount to 15 per cent., we would still have available 425,000 men, which is more than we need, since we have seen that we require only 408,500; that is, of

Noncommissioned officers	53,800
Privates	354,700
Total	408,500

> The margin of safety is probably sufficiently large to allow for the loss in the total number of reserves which will arise from allowing noncommissioned officers and certain of the special service troops to re-enlist.
>
> To train in eight years the 53,800 noncommissioned officers which will be required would necessitate training them at the rate of 6,720 a year, or, in round numbers, at the rate of 7,000 a year.
>
> In order to do this it is proposed that special schools be founded and made part of the regular army organization. The best educated and most intelligent of the yearly recruits would be chosen for these schools, and they would receive a systematic special training, in addition to their regular duties.
>
> To induce men to join the schools and work faithfully, they should receive, say, $100 a year extra pay, and promotion to the rank of noncommissioned officer in the reserves at the end of their two years of active service.
>
> The cost of establishing and running the proposed schools is assumed to be $100 a year per man.
>
> The total cost of producing 7,000 noncommissioned officers a year would, on the assumption we have made, amount to:

Extra pay of $100 a year to 14,000 men	$1,400,000
Cost of instruction, $100 a year per man	1,400,000
Total	$2,800,000

Mr. Ives then gives consideration to the question of the privates for the proposed reserve army. He believes that to require any duty of the reserves in time of peace, such as reporting once a year for ten days' service, would be a mistake. The military value of such service would be small, the expense great, so the author holds, and he thinks it would be better to spend what money was available on field manoeuvres of armies composed of regulars, student cadets, and militia, and so afford the needed field experience to the higher officers.

It is Mr. Ives's view that the greatest objection to a fixed yearly service on the part of the reservist is that it would have a tendency to make the army service unpopular. Few men, he thinks, would be willing to enter a service that for eight years might seriously interfere with their business or cause them to hold employment with difficulty because of their necessary absences.

The deduction is obvious, the author declares—if no service is to be required of the reserves, then no pay should be allowed them. Enlistment must be made attractive by the inducements held out during the period of active service. He continues:

> By doing away with present needless army posts and the system of extra pay for re-enlistment, the regular pay could be somewhat increased without increasing the cost of the army as a whole. Service in the army under the proposed system should prove more attractive than it is at present for the following reasons:
>
> 1. The pay could be somewhat increased by doing away with re-enlistments and useless army posts.
>
> 2. One man out of every eight would receive $100 a year extra pay in addition to certain educational advantages which should increase his earning capacity for the rest of his life.
>
> 3. The period of active service being short, enlisting should not be as serious a step as it is now, since if a man felt he had made a mistake he could look forward to regaining his freedom in a reasonably short time. The eight years in the reserve would be no hardship, as no duties would be required of the reservist except in time of war—never a probable event, and to a man with military leanings not necessarily an unwelcome one.
>
> Experience alone, however, could show if the inducements indicated would be sufficient to produce the large number of enlistments required each year. If they were not, something would have to be added to them.
>
> It would be of the highest importance to keep track of the addresses and the physical condition of the reservists, and this would be very difficult to do unless they had a personal interest in the matter. The easiest way, probably, to keep track of them would be to allow a small fee to every reservist who reported to headquarters once a year.
>
> This could be easily arranged for at very small expense. We will assume that for $5 every reservist would take without prodding the necessary trouble. For the 430,000 officers and men that we have taken as a basis for calculation, it would then take $2,150,000 a year merely to keep track of them.
>
> The total cost of the reserves can now be summarized. It would amount to about $16,350,000, distributed as follows:

To training reserve officers	$11,400,000
To training noncommissioned officers	2,800,000
To keeping track of 430,000 reservists at $5 each	2,150,000
Total	$16,350,000

Mr. Ives explains that no allowance is made for arms or equipment, as he is trying to show merely the additional cost of a reserve system. He remarks that the country has now to keep a quantity of reserve equipment on hand which deteriorates by becoming obsolete, and that the wearing out of a small percentage of this equipment by use would hardly affect the cost of the present inevitable depreciation.

What would the country be getting for its money? asks Mr. Ives. And he answers the question in some detail. From the purely educational point of view, he points out, it would be getting the equivalent of about $14,000,000; from the economic point of view he does not say the gain cannot be estimated in dollars, but it would be huge, for "it is daily becoming recognized that the industrial strength and productive capacity of a country is dependent on widespread higher education." The author goes on:

> At the present time only about .37 per cent. of the population receives yearly more than a high school education. Twelve millions a year of the proposed expenditure would be spent in sending 12,000 young men, taken from all sections of the population, to our colleges and universities. They would be, as has already been pointed out, young men of small, if any, independent means, since sons of the well-to-do would hardly care for the rigorous discipline.
>
> The other $2,000,000 a year that can be considered as being spent on education, would be devoted very largely to the mental education of 14,000 young men who, without the advantages of such an education, would probably continue through life to belong to the ranks of unskilled labor.
>
> Strictly speaking, not more than about $2,500,000 a year would go to "waste," even if the extreme view is taken that all money spent on the army is wasted money.
>
> But even if we take the view that all the increased expenditure of $16,350,000 is properly chargeable to national defense, should we be getting an adequate military equivalent for our money? It certainly seems as if we should be.
>
> We would have the following military assets:
>
> 1. At the end of eight years we would have a well-trained organized first reserve of 430,000 men, officered and ready for immediate use.
>
> 2. There would be in our colleges 12,000 young men, half of whom at least would be available as drill masters for volunteer levies.
>
> 3. At the end of sixteen years, in addition to the above, there would be in the country the greater part of the reservists of the first eight-year period. These men, ranging in age from 30 to 40 years, while not subject to call to the colors, and more or less out of condition, would form a valuable reserve force. In case of pressing necessity, a large proportion of them would undoubtedly volunteer, and they would be invaluable as depot guards, garrison troops, and instructors to raw levies.
>
> An indirect advantage which should not be overlooked, is that sixteen years after the introduction of the proposed plan the country would contain upward of 50,000 educated men, in civil pursuits, with some knowledge of military affairs. The influence of their opinion would be invaluable in helping mold the country's future military policy.
>
> The economy of the proposed system becomes manifest when we consider that at present every trained available soldier costs the country about $1,000 a year. The cost of every trained available soldier in the proposed first reserve would cost the country $38 a year, after the system was once established. If, however, we should deduct the money that would be spent on lay education from the total expenditure, the military cost of every trained available soldier in the first reserve would amount to only $6 per year per man.

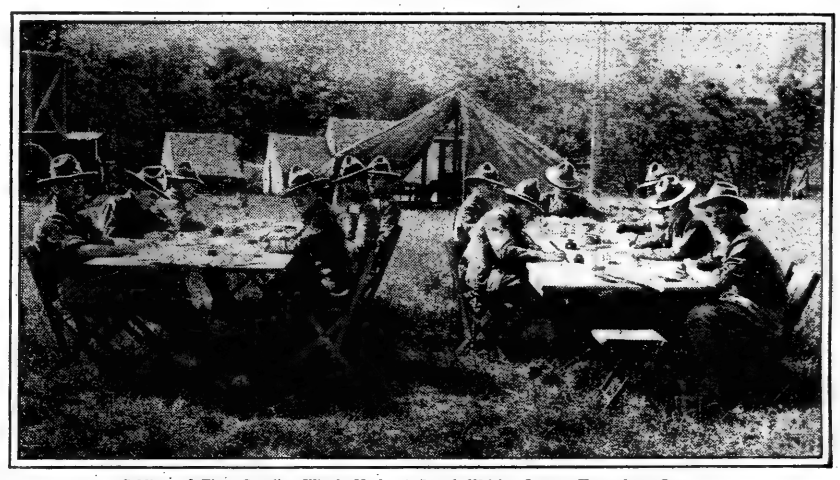
In order to handle the reserve army to the best advantage, it would be necessary, says Mr. Ives, to divide the United States into military districts, each having its base depots containing the arms, ammunition, and equipment for the reserve units assigned to them. On entering the reserve, each officer and man would be assigned to a definite company and regiment and told where to report on the mobilization order.

The General Staff of the regular army would, of course, be in possession of a detailed paper organization of the reserve army on a field basis, and would know in detail the strength and composition of each unit. All the commands in the reserves, says Mr. Ives, from Major up, would be kept constantly assigned to specific regular army officers, and provision would be made in advance for filling in war time the places these officers held in the regular army by promotions, by retired officers, or by assignments from the reserve. In time of war the regular army would be short of First and Second Lieutenants, owing to promotions made necessary to fill the grades above, but there would be no disorganization, because these lower grades of the regulars would be filled by reserve officers.

As for the reserves, they would be adequately officered, since all the higher grades would be in the hands of regular army officers, and all the lower grades in the hands of educated men with considerable military training. In the whole 430,000 reserve force, remarks Mr. Ives, "there would not be a single green man nor room for a single political appointee."

In order to make the reserve system a success, Mr. Ives believes that it will be necessary to foster State pride. He writes:

> One more thing must be provided for if a national army is to secure loyal and enthusiastic support from the individual States. State pride must be directly appealed to by giving to the States a feeling of direct ownership in the several units of the Federal Army. This can easily be done without decentralizing its control merely by carefully selecting its mobilization centres and naming and not merely numbering its units.
>
> To put the matter concretely, let us take the reserve army we have been considering. For practical reasons such a reserve would have to be divided into a number of field armies. By naming and not merely numbering them and their constituent units we can give to a Federal army the outward appearance at least of an aggregation of State units. We might, for example, follow some such method as this:
>
> The reserve army of 430,000 men which our plan calls for could be divided into seven field armies of about 62,000 men, each field army composed of three divisions of three infantry brigades, one regiment of cavalry, one artillery brigade and a special service corps.
>
> For such units we might select names somewhat as follows:
>
> 1st or North Atlantic Field Army—1st or Green Mountain Division—1st or Main Brigade; 1st Maine Infantry, 2d Maine Infantry, 3d Maine Infantry.
>
> 2d or Vermont Brigade; 1st Vermont Infantry, 2d Vermont Infantry, 3d Vermont Infantry.
>
> 3d or New Hampshire Brigade; 1st New Hampshire Infantry, &c.
>
> The cavalry and artillery units would in the same way take names from their source of origin in addition to their numbers.
>
> On the same plan we could name all the other units. We could have a 2d or Central Atlantic Field Army, 3d or South Atlantic Field Army, 4th or Gulf Field Army, &c., and their divisions, brigades and regiments could be named from the States in which they would be recruited.
>
> Let us suppose that the 2d or Central Atlantic Field Army had the First Division composed of New York State troops and the Second Division of New Jersey troops and the Third Division of Pennsylvania troops.
>
> New York City, Trenton and Philadelphia could be made the mobilization and recruiting centres and supply depots, and the student cadets could be assigned to Columbia College, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. The regular army men transferred to the reserve would be assigned, so far as possible, to their home State bases, and in this way the reserve units would soon acquire local traditions and support without for a moment losing their national character and independence of State control.
>
> The mobilization centres and supply depots would, of course, be permanent in character, and as recruiting stations could act as feeders for their units in the field.
>
> If a volunteer army had to be raised in addition to the regular reserve such centres would be invaluable, and the officers and men whose time in the reserve had expired would naturally gravitate toward them.
>
> By methods such as have been very roughly outlined, State pride and local support could be enlisted for the various army units, whose continuous historic existence would be made possible. It is impossible to overstate the military value of traditions that cling to certain regiments such as to the Scotch Black Watch, the Prussian Guards, or, in a much less degree, to some of our regular and militia regiments.
>
> Some of the considerations advanced seem sentimental, and they are, but that does not detract from their merit. Undoubtedly it sounds less militaristic and is less suggestive of military dictatorship, and other vain fears to say the First Pennsylvania Infantry rather than the First United States Reserve Infantry, yet, if we can make them mean the same thing and in addition produce secondary benefits, why should we not humor national idiosyncrasies to this harmless extent?



Soldiers of First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, Writing Letters Home from Camp.

EMPTY CRADLES WORST WAR HORROR

Professor Irving Fisher Says They Will Overshadow Every Other Tragedy of the Conflict

By Edward Marshall.

THE cost of the war in money and in life scarcely counts at all, in the long run," said Professor Irving Fisher of Yale to me recently.

Inasmuch as he is one of the greatest of America's authorities on health and vitality, and inasmuch as we had just been going over the appalling figures of the European slaughter and the staggering totals of the European war expenditure, I was astonished.

"Then what does count?" I asked.

"Its waste of germ plasm," he replied. "War's real tragedy lies not in wrecked cathedrals, filled graves or gutted treasure boxes. It lies in emptied cradles—the emptied cradles of the coming generation.

"Europe had begun to recover from the Napoleonic wars. She had not recovered, but she had begun to recover. Now she plunges into a new excess, riotously wasting unborn lives. That is the saddest murder of this war.

"It is the quality rather than the quantity of human life that should be held precious. The law itself does not hesitate to snuff out anti-social lives, when it sends criminals to the electric chair or to the gallows. Such weeding out even has been declared to be a necessity.

"If war would weed out only the criminal, the vicious, the feeble-minded, the insane, the habitual paupers, and others of the defective classes, it might lay claim, with some show of justice, to the beneficent virtues sometimes ascribed to it.

"But the truth is that its effects are diametrically opposite. It eliminates the young men, who should be the fathers of the next generation—men medically selected as the largest, strongest, most alert, and best endowed in every way, and at the very age when they normally would be performing the most important function which men can perform, that of fathering posterity.

"Their less endowed fellows, medically rejected from military service, because of defects in stature, eyesight, hearing, mentality, &c., are left at home to reproduce the race.

"The result must be a tendency toward race degeneration, and that we may look forward to as the result of this great war. It is believed, with some reason, that the small stature characteristic of Frenchmen is the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, which mowed down the larger men, those who, otherwise, would have contributed their strain to the French people. Caesar spoke of the Gauls as tall, and, although, of course, we have no exact statistics, the effect of the Napoleonic wars must have been in the direction claimed.

"No less certainly the effect of the present war must be in the same general direction. It is killing off the men of large stature, not only in the physical, but in the mental and moral sense. In the modern instance this dire effect will be magnified by the war's own magnitude—and unquestionably it is the greatest of all wars.

"It is true that the number of men killed or incapacitated for parenthood will seem to be a small percentage of the total European population, but it nevertheless will actually represent a large percentage of Europe's procreative power.

"As a percentage of the males alone the fraction is of double the importance that it would have were it a similar fraction of the total population, and as a percentage of the males available for parenthood it must be doubled again, or trebled, if we would give it its true value, since those so available are a restricted number, from which, at the best, the very old and the very young must be entirely excluded.

"A third multiplication of the percentage comes from the fact that strong fathers have a larger number of children than weak ones. Records of centenarians, for instance, and centenarians represent the maximum power to live, show a surprising number of children.

"The fourth factor, and this is the most important of all, measured on a qualitative rather than on a quantitative scale, is that the reproductive power of the young men whose lives have been or will be destroyed must be regarded as immensely superior to that of their rejected fellows at home.

"While it would be impossible to express these facts in exactly calculated figures, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that the reproductive power extinguished among the million soldiers who already have died must impair very substantially both in quality and quantity the reproductive power of Europe. Here lies the most terribly impressive significance of this great war.

"Nor does this calculation of the loss of reproductive power at all take into consideration the ultimate loss through the less valuable quality of the offspring to be expected. In this country the backwardness of the Southern States since our civil war affords an illustration, close at our hand, of the importance of these observations.

"The Southern gentleman slave-holder represented the flower of manhood in his section of our country. Of such were the officers on the Confederate side, and they were killed in great numbers. This meant that the brains of the South were literally shot away, leaving it almost leaderless and helpless, and explaining in a large part the long industrial and other stagnation from which our Southern States only now are beginning to recover. The recovery now taking place is largely due to the infusion of fresh blood from the North.

"The effect of the civil war in destroying much of the best blood upon this Continent will thus be seen to be far-reaching in relation to our national development. If we have progressed in spite of it, this is proof of extraordinary vitality.

"After this war is over, of course, Europe will find herself prostrated economically, by the destruction of property and workers, and not only that—the survivors will lack the strength and vital power which the aggregate had before the war. So far as the strongest still survive, they will be crippled largely in body, mind, and estate. Europe will be a vast hospital full of invalids, a vast almshouse full of paupers, a vast cemetery full of graves.

"This will leave the United States the one great nation, physically and otherwise fit to carry onward the torch of civilization. We, alone, of the world's great peoples, will remain endowed with both the economic and vital power necessary for the prosecution of that mission. Therefore, it seems to me that it must be clear to every thinking man that Europe should serve to us as a warning and not as an example.

"The tragedy there should stir us on to reduce, not to increase our militaristic ideas. While Europe is spending life we should set ourselves determinedly at the task of saving life. There are many ways in which we can do this. One, of course, is by avoiding war and developing and executing plans tending toward world-peace.

"But there is another. We must conserve life and forward human merit by pursuing the principles of hygiene and eugenics which made Greece great, and the truly vast possibilities of which are only beginning to be made apparent through the work of modern sanitary, medical, and biologic science. That we must do for our own development, and there are things which we must do for our own protection.

"Among them is this: We must exclude of those applying at our ports for admission all those who are unfit to become parents, if need be drastically revising our immigration laws in order properly to meet the exigencies which will be born of this war; and with a new rigor we must segregate, and even, perhaps, sterilize those already among us who are unfit to become parents.

"Here, to my mind, is a duty thrust upon us by this European madness which is more important than any other. We have become the keepers of the merit of the human race. We must not shirk this great responsibility.

"The work of the Eugenics Record office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., the most important institution of its sort in the world, supported by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and in charge of Professor Charles Benedict Davenport, already is contributing month by month data to show the transcendent need of such a general movement toward control.

"The very fact that Europe is industriously weeding out her best should supply us with an incentive for weeding out our worst. It is clear that the big lesson of the war to the United States is human conservation."

"How can this best be accomplished?" I asked.

"By taking a leaf from the notebook made by Europe prior to this war," Professor Fisher answered. "By extending the life-saving effort to the realm of the individual life-habits, and by taking warning from the war itself, which not only destroys life through bullets, but through diseases and the lasting debility which both will pass on to the future.

"As yet the season scarcely has advanced to that period in which disease will do its deadliest work, but the epidemic of typhus in Serbia is a sample of some horrors which may come. There is illustrated one of war's chief horrors, seldom commented upon. The ravages of death never are confined to the contending armies, but spread among the non-combatants, including women and children.

"Even neutrals are no longer safe. The loss of American life on the Falaba, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania brings this home to us in a way we never shall forget. With the advent of the modern submarine and airship, war has veritably become hell for the whole world, and, after this war is over, the whole world will endeavor to avoid another like it. The violation in this war of the most sacred of human rights, the right to live, a right hitherto respected even in wartime, so far as neutrals and other non-combatants are concerned, will surely prove a powerful stimulus to safeguard that right in future. This stimulus will put new strength into old movements, the world-peace movement, the safety-first movement, the public-health movement, and the eugenics movement.

"From such a stimulus the fight against intoxicants has grown to proportions which amaze the world. Backward Russia, which before the war encouraged the use of alcohol because of the revenue derived therefrom, without warning has reversed herself. France has done much; England and Germany have done something.

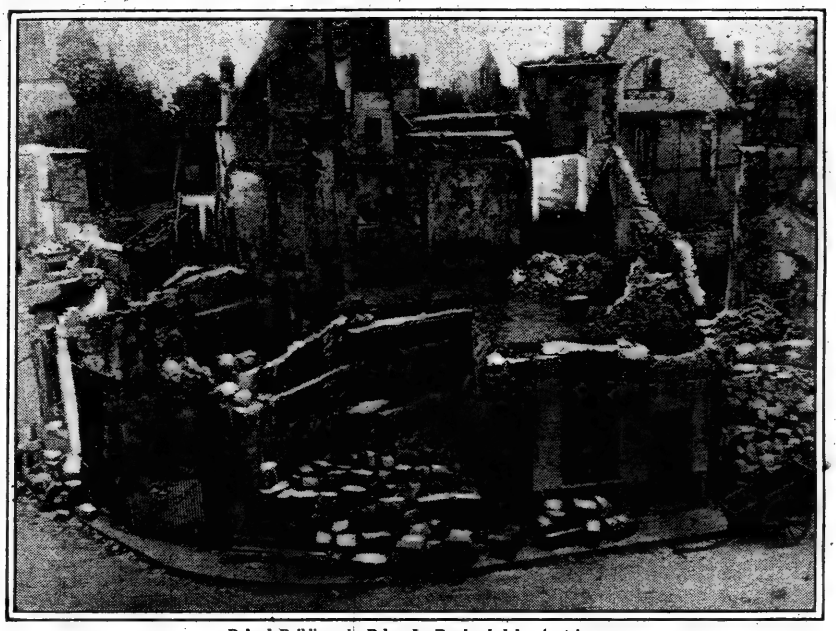
"The Kaiser is on record as stating that military supremacy would rest with those fighters who were freest from alcohol. After the Russo-Japanese war military critics attributed the success of Japan partly to the fact that her soldiers and officers were abstinent while those of Russia were highly alcoholic."



Professor Irving Fisher.

AMERICAN TELLS OF SERB ARMY

Cecil Howard, Sculptor, with British Red Cross in Serbia, Describes Men Who Defeated Austrians



Ruined Buildings in Belgrade, Bombarded by Austrians.

The article which follows is composed of portions of letters written by Cecil Howard, a young American sculptor well known in Paris, to a friend in the French capital. Mr. Howard, who is now with the British Red Cross in Serbia, is a societaire of the Salon des Beaux Arts. His sister is Miss Kathleen Howard of the Century Opera Company.

By Cecil Howard.

ON first acquaintance the salient feature of the Serbian Army is its motley appearance. The young troops, it is true, have a regular uniform, but the reserves dress according to their own sweet will, and consider honor satisfied as long as they wear the regulation forage cap. All this is very confusing to the foreign visitor, who finds it hard to distinguish soldier from civilian unless the soldier be on active service, when his accoutrement and military swagger mark him as surely as any uniform.

You meet a convoy of bullock carts on the road. Look at the guard. The first man is in peasant costume—coarse, brown homespun stuff, with coat, vest, and trousers curiously cut and braided, the vest worn outside the coat and the trousers very baggy in the seat and tight in the leg. His sash, socks, and the square, flat cloth bag he wears slung over one shoulder would show up gaudily at two miles. His gun hangs on his shoulder by a bit of rope and his belt bristles with small arms and ammunition. He walks well, and his sandaled feet are as tireless as the wheels of his ox cart.

The next man is more original. Coming from a different district, his clothes are white, with black braid in strange patterns, and he wears a huge black sheepskin hat, which looks like the natural wool of an Australian bushman. The next man is rather like the first, but even more warlike. His rifle is the small-bore Serbian type. He seems to have a plentiful supply of ammunition for it in great boxes, but he also wears an imposing belt full of beautiful shiny cartridges which might fit an unusually heavy elephant gun or a small cannon. The next man has a gray Austrian coat and carries two rifles. There are not two alike in the whole outfit.

If you take a train you will perhaps see some of the young troops. These have a very neat and practical uniform of warm brownish-gray, at least most of them do, though you will find a fair sprinkling of Russian and Austrian uniforms as well.

Nearly all the passenger trains have box-cars and trucks on behind, filled with soldiers armed to the teeth and in boisterous spirits. As the train rattles along through the charming Serbian valleys, these warriors swarm over the tops of the carriages, singing songs of battle and firing off their rifles, right, left, and in the air, to the great indignation of their officers, who travel inside the passenger cars and get off at the stations to go back and curse them.

With luck you will meet some of the commitadji. These are volunteer corps, recruited from the brains and aristocracy of the country. Their officers are recognized by the regular army, but they carry on a guerrilla warfare of their own, choosing the most difficult and dangerous posts for themselves. Serbia has some 10,000 of these, and they are a most formidable proposition for an invading enemy. Their discipline is even more severe than that of the regular army and at the slightest disobedience an officer will shoot his man with his own revolver.

These fellows are naturally the cream of the army and one hears great tales of their daring. Their favorite weapon is the Serbian hand grenade—a thing that looks like a flat, oblong brandy-flask with a brass screw-top.

When they attack a trench, for instance, they creep up as near as possible without being seen. Then each man takes his grenade, of which he has half a dozen in his belt, and, unscrewing the stopper, hits the percussion cap a sharp blow against his rifle or some hard object. If he throws it now it might lie unexploded on the ground long enough for the enemy to pick it up and hurl it back, but the crafty Serb knows the length of his fuse to a nicety and swings his bomb back and forth like a baseball pitcher, counting the seconds and estimating the distance of his mark. At the last instant he lands his grenade in the trench of the Austrians, where it explodes instantly with devastating effect. Imagine several hundred of these arriving simultaneously in a crowded trench.

The great advantage of these commitadji is their great mobility and independence. They forage for themselves, and in their own country could go on fighting for years after a regular army would be broken up.

The Serbs, with the exception of the more educated and traveled, have very vague ideas about the war. One soldier asked me: "How is it that France, England, and Russia can't beat Germany when we Serbs beat Austria all by ourselves?" If you tell them of the great strength of Germany, they say it is a pity a couple of hundred thousand Serbian soldiers cannot be spared to drive the Germans out of Belgium.

That the Serbians have a high opinion of their army is natural when one realizes that there are 60,000 Austrian prisoners, taken in the course of ten days, in Serbia. They have become part of the life of the country now, and are to be seen everywhere at all sorts of work. Except when they are stationed very near the frontier they are allowed great liberty, and on the whole it must be said that they are well treated. Their food is the same as that of the Serbian soldiers, and their work and hours are those of Serbian workmen.

Their trades are known to the Government, and they are given their own line of work as far as possible, some of the trained men receiving remuneration. Their great terror has been typhus, which started among them and made fearful ravages. For a time it seemed that there would be no survivors from the scourge, which spread rapidly to the Serbian Army and ran through the military hospitals at a frightful rate; but great efforts were made, timely help arriving from outside; English, American, and French hospitals were established, and the coming of the warm weather gave the epidemic its coup-de-grace.



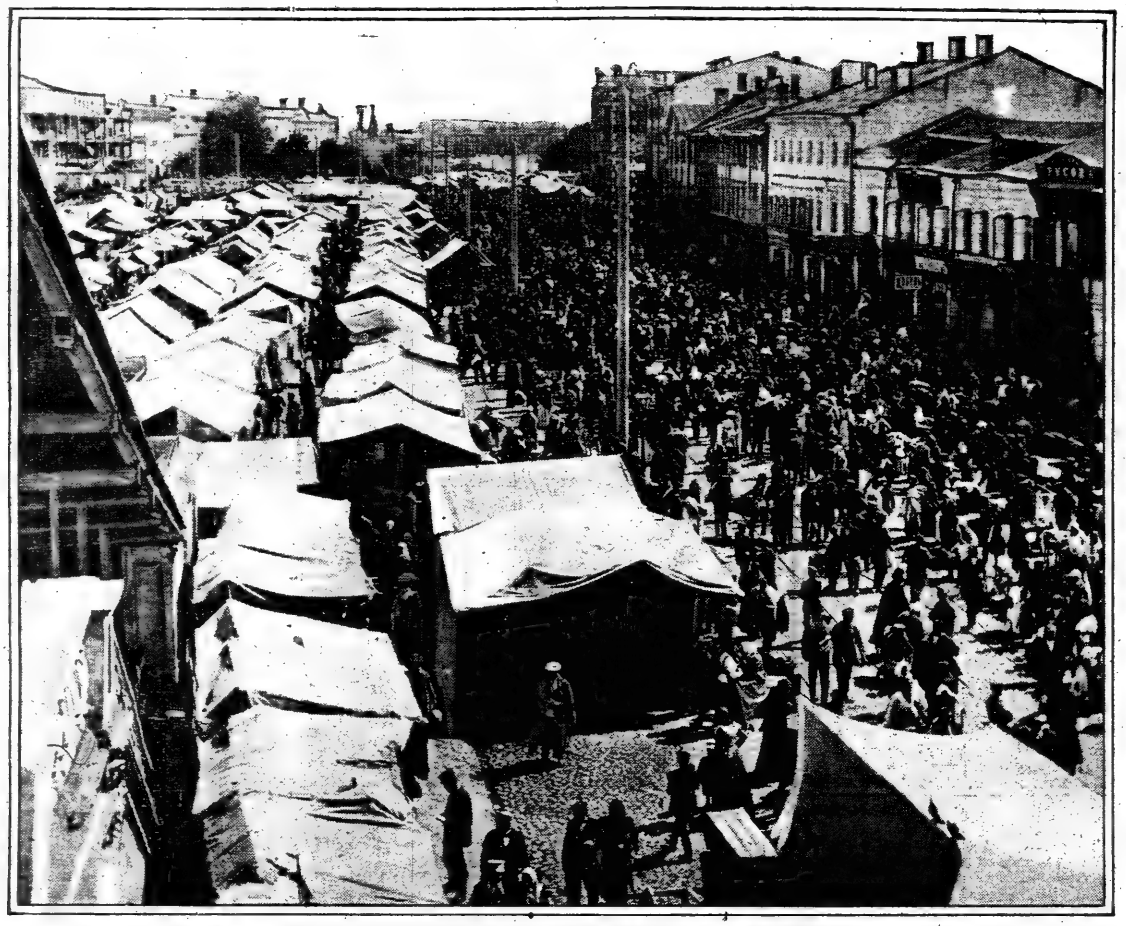
Austrian Prisoners Digging a Trench in Serbia.

The prisoners are a strange mixture of race and language. A large proportion are from the Southern Austrian provinces and speak only Serbian. Many of the rest are Czech or Bohemian, and, their various dialects being kindred to Serbian, they have nearly all learned to speak Serbian fairly well by this time. Among them all, the man who speaks fluent German is the exception. There are also many Hungarians, who generally know only their own bewildering tongue and seem very slow at learning another.

These prisoners seem to take very little interest in the course of the war in general and none in international politics, having slight conversation on the subject beyond vague speculation on the possible duration of their captivity. One has the impression that they were all hustled off to Asia without its ever having occurred to them to ask why, and one begins to understand how it was possible for little Serbia to have overcome such hordes of them.



Serbian Outpost.



Market Day at Moscow, the Occasion of Wild Revels Before Vodka was Prohibited.

CAN RUSSIA BE KEPT SOBER?

Much Will Have to be Done Besides the Mere Prohibition of Vodka, Says Russian Writer

(From an article in The Contemporary World, Petrograd. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood.)

By A. Kleinbort.

THE combat with drunkenness, as a temporary measure of mobilization and social hygiene, is nothing new. Both in 1877 and in 1904 the question of temperance rose to the surface among the plans and hopes. But the struggle—owing to the conditions of the time—did not exceed the dimensions of domestic measures, and the army and the squadrons of the reserves marched to the front, finding consolation in excesses, in debauchery; after which the reaction set in.

But it is impossible to forget in contemplating this debauchery that not without a cause do more than 200,000 persons die of drink every year in Russia. The reputation of the agricultural peasant has long been established as that of a vandal who drinks up his last possession. But the town inhabitant drinks seven times as much as the peasant. The higher the total of spirits drunk, the higher that of the manufacturing population.

Is not this difference due to external and economic conditions, rather than to internal and accidental ones? Is it possible to effect any instantaneous change by a single coercive enactment? * * * Originally, the Devil of Drink was expelled from the land only during the period of mobilization. But, after the lapse of a short time, he began to crawl back again through the cracks. And he would have got in had it not been for the exalted mood of society. It was evident that the discontinuance of the sale of vodka was a symbol of progress, and the demand that the dramshops should not be reopened, that the edict should be extended to cover the entire period of the war, spread from one end of the land to the other.

Up to the beginning of November the towns and the County Councils alone had sent in sixty-seven petitions for the extension of the prohibition over the period of the war, and for the termination forever of the traffic. The definitive termination of the traffic was asked by ten capital cities of Governments, twenty-one provincial towns, and twenty-one County Councils. The City Councils expressed a wish that even the first-class restaurants, where the well-to-do classes drank their liquor on the spot, should not be excepted. The Fair Committee of Nizhni Novgorod raised its voice in favor of the local authorities. When, in connection with these petitions, an investigation was undertaken to determine whether the closing of the liquor shops for the duration of the war was desirable or otherwise, not a single vote was cast in favor of it. P. L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, said to the famous Mr. Tschelischeff:

"The population must declare, by means of village decrees, that it does not desire alcoholic drinks. Give me these decrees, that I may take my stand on them."

But the masses had already said to themselves: "There shall be no drunkenness at such a time." Thousands of peasant decrees were merely awaiting attention. And the same was the case with the working classes. Waiters, cooks, leather workers, metal workers, clerks, expressed their wishes through the medium of their organizations. And it was touching to hear them.

"I am an old man, and I have grown-up children, with whom, to my shame, I have only made acquaintance during the last three months," said one such delegate to a member of the Petrograd Town Council. "When my children were little, I did not know them—I was drunk. When the children grew up, I did not see them—they were drunk. For God's sake, don't let us be parted again!"

Then came the 12th of October, (old style,) up to which date the local boards could only present petitions, but could not decree, in virtue of which state of affairs the administration decided the question in various ways—now prohibiting, now permitting. On the date mentioned the local administrations received the right to decree, instead of petitioning for, the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks, not only during the period of the war, but forever. From that moment the sobering of Russia, as a war measure, has been regularized. * * * The Government sale of vodka has been abolished forever. But still more important is another fact: The wish of the community has been realized.

In order to attain a conception of the circle of interests which was put in motion by the abolition, we must pass from figures of the budget to living persons. Two hundred thousand men were employed by the liquor monopoly, including 23,000 barkeepers. One hundred thousand proprietors of restaurants, eating houses and wine cellars employed several hundred thousand servitors of various categories, who have already been discharged. The owners of houses and land received rent from the places where the liquor was manufactured and sold, the glass manufacturers furnished the containers. As a matter of course the prohibition dealt persons and industries affiliated with the monopoly an unexpected blow.

The pockets of the merchants were even more seriously affected than those of the gentry. It has been established by investigators that the principal factor in alcoholism is the capital invested in distilleries and breweries, and that capital comes mainly from the gentry, (nobles.) The gentry seek the most profitable means of utilizing their crops of grain and potatoes in distilling. And what has happened to the landed proprietors, who are also distillers? In Russia there are 3,000 distilleries, with 50,000 workmen, and 500 refineries, with 10,000 workmen, upon whose installation 250,000,000 rubles have been expended. The turnover of the distilleries amounts to 150,000,000 rubles a year and half of this constitutes the income of the agricultural landowners. In the month of August last the distilleries had in their storerooms 1,040,000,000 pounds of potatoes, from which alcohol is distilled. Distilling is also bound up with the dairy industry. According to the statement of the President of the distillers, about 300,000 head of cattle have been left without a definite use. As for the owners of vineyards, with an area of 675,000 acres, the capital invested in that domain amounts to hundreds of millions of

rubles in the Caucasus, the Don Province, the Crimea, Bessarabia, and Turkestan.

It was impossible for the nobility not to find themselves in difficulties. Nevertheless, the blow is temporary, and really affects agricultural economy least of all, for only 60 per cent. of alcohol is distilled from potatoes, 30 per cent. from grain, and 10 per cent. from molasses, while only 9 per cent. of the potatoes grown in Russia go to the making of alcohol. The beet-sugar industry is five times more closely connected with agriculture.

And as for the vineyards, they might be utilized for the production of non-alcoholic agricultural products. But for all this time is required, and that a crisis exists there can be no doubt. In view of the impossibility of disposing of potatoes destined for the distilleries, the losses of the distillers in the Government of Vilna alone, according to the calculations of the Agricultural Society, have amounted to 2,000,000 rubles.

II.

Thus the Treasury, the nobles served by it, the capitalists, are, in the true sense of the word, the economical "bases." But the significance of the decree is not merely financial-economical. The sobering of the country, even if it be only for a time, constitutes a sort of internal revolution. Admitting that it is only temporary, this experiment, unique of its kind, illustrates what sobering in general portends.

The absence of vodka "regenerates," say the newspapers. But, of course, phrases remain phrases in a sober period as well as in a non-sober period. When one reads that "sober labor will convert hungry and rotten, ignorant Russia into a blessed land," that "a fairy tale will become reality," one cannot refrain from frowning. The idea of the Russian peasant being ignorant because he drinks! The idea of the Russian laboring man being hungry because his existence is established on a drunken foundation! Yet there is a revolution, without any doubt, in spite of the fact that it is not a question of years.

The officials informed the President of the Pskoff District Court that at least 90 per cent. of all criminal acts were bound up with the popular failing. The President of the Meat Exchange—the purveyor of meat to the Petrograd prisons—lost his contract for one of these prisons, where the daily consumption of meat amounted to nearly 500 pounds per day. The prison was empty. Another prison has been turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. With the closing of the Government liquor shops the number of criminal cases brought before the Justices of the Peace in Petrograd decreased 80 per cent., the number of male beggars 75 per cent., of female beggars 68 per cent. Vintage wine was permitted later.

The country districts, also, could not fail to show the effects. What a scourge fire is in a Russian village! But now, in the Kazan Government, for instance, where the average number of fires for August is eighty-two and for September eighty-five, in August, 1914, after vodka was prohibited, there were forty-four fires; in September, when the force of prohibition began to be weakened by the permission of vintage wines, there were fifty-three. In the Government of Tamboff, according to the information of the Insurance Department of the Governmental Zemstvo Board, fires had decreased by 34 per cent., which represents a saving of 500,000 rubles to the peasants. In some places the curve of fires decreased more sharply and to a greater extent.

In the country villages people have always been used to be born, to marry, to die, and to celebrate festivals to an accompaniment of vodka. Can the village be imagined without drunken quarrels, without drunken songs? Yet this is what can now be seen.

Now "life in the village flows on in a quiet, dignified manner," people write from the Saratoff, from the Kostroma Government. Sobriety is reflected in work—in so far as it is maintained. According to the statement of Mr. Petroff, carriers, contractors, factory owners and manufacturers said to him, with complete unanimity:

"Preserve our workmen from drunkenness and we are ready to pay a ruble per month apiece for them." There is none of that damage to material, implements, and goods which formerly existed, as there is no longer that waste of strength to which alcoholism leads.

Here are the data concerning the deposits in the savings banks, by which the representative of the Finance Minister has illustrated the consequences of prohibition: The general receipts for 1914, compared with those of 1913, had increased from thirteen to eighty-four millions, that is to say, savings had augmented six and one-half times. And the influx of deposits to the savings banks for December was forty-one times greater than for December, 1913. But capitalists do not deposit their money in savings banks. Therefore, these are the savings of the lower classes, the same who were formerly sucked dry by the liquor pump.

III.

We have now a moment of exceptional exaltation. But moments of exaltation pass. If Russia has announced herself as sober does that mean that the astounding, the unexpected phenomenon will take the place of the long process of a nation's work over itself, the process of social education, and after the war there will be no drunkenness? The question is put because we are constantly hearing: "A prodigious marvel is taking place in Russia." The grave has been dug for alcoholism."

But things work by their own logic, not by ours. The drink situation depends upon the historical form of life, upon those classes who sow alcohol, from the cultural-economical conditions. What is the point? This, that war is being waged, but the roots of alcoholism are still the same as ever. What is the nature of these roots? The alcohol question, generally speaking, is the product of the self-satisfied laws of capitalistic development—taken on that plane, it is, first of all, a question of the toiling masses who have not enough to eat or to drink.

But one must understand the specific "enticements" which are combined to render the Russian laborer a regular frequenter of the dram-shop. Nowhere is the working day so long as in Russia; nowhere is the indispensable amount of articles of food for the maintenance of bodily forces so insignificant; nowhere does the precariousness of the laboring man's position so completely depend upon the first accident which happens; even in case when, apparently, he has passed through the first purgatory; nowhere is his person placed in such savage, humiliating conditions.

But poverty begets long-suffering, and long-suffering begets drunkenness. Is it necessary to furnish an illustration? Here it is: Out of 564 workingmen who replied to the question of the Investigating Committee, "Why do you drink?" 168 alleged indigence, grief, melancholy; 75 loneliness, 63 "weakness," 61 heavy labor and weariness, 108 "every sort of reason." * * * The laboring man cannot be blamed for his passion for vodka. Drunkenness ceases to be a vice for which those addicted to it can be condemned. * * * But, this being the case, absolute prohibition can be enforced in exceptional conditions. But there is no sense to general prohibition. Nevertheless, to the question whether the unexpected measure is sound, we receive the reply: "No compromises, no bargaining with conscience! Act boldly, decisively, admit no half measures! Whole branches of industry will be ruined? Never mind. The people must not be poisoned for the glory of the drink demon!" But if there is no Government sale of liquor, private sale will exist. That is what the representatives of the Finance Minister said in the Budget Commission. Thanks to the war, the interests of a powerful group of investors have temporarily suffered. But if the demand for alcohol does not grow, and grow constantly, then, by virtue of the laws of capital, the development of the industry is doomed to ruin.

Is that possible at the end of the war? No. What circles are watchfully lurking about sobriety, striving to exert pressure on the Administration, on the organs of self-government! No sooner did the liquor dealers learn of the prohibition in Petrograd of alcoholic drinks than they announced that they would use all possible efforts to have the decree revised and rescinded.

And as what took place in Petrograd had already taken place earlier in Moscow, Kieff, and other cities, not a day passes without our witnessing "demonstrations." Announcing that he himself was a distiller, A. S. Yermoloff, a member of the Council of the Empire, said in the club of Social Workers: "Complete prohibition of alcoholic liquors will not produce the desired results." The influential Prince Galitzin talks of nothing but ruin. V. I. Timiryazeff appeals to international politics, deeming the prohibition of wine an act of injustice toward France, which is permitted by the commercial treaty now in force material relief in the matter of importation of wines. "It is hardly just," he said to a member of the staff of The Exchange News, "to forget the interests of our ally."

These are words; but deeds will follow the words. The Minister of Finance was visited by a deputation of representatives from the distillers, who showed that the methods of liquidation worked out by the Ministry of Finance could not be accepted by them * * * The placing of beer in a separate category and the permission to deal in it is urged by the Council of Congresses of Trade and Industry. * * * The glass manufacturers have come forward. The cork manufacturers will come next. Thus an undermining of the ruinous reform, a persistent, prolonged battle has existed from the very start.

Denatured alcohol plays the chief rôle among the substitutes for alcohol. The representatives of the Excise Board testify that, thanks to denatured alcohol, the battle with drunkenness has acquired a new complication, for the consumption not only does not diminish, but attains greater dimensions day by day.

Next to denatured alcohol come lacquer and varnish, which are even more easily obtainable than the former. In fact, druggists' shops, house furnishing shops, candle shops, shops of painter and paper-hanger have been converted into regular pothouses. Although the season for using varnish is past, its price has risen from 30 to 45 kopecks a pound, because so much of it is used for drinking that the factories which make it cannot supply the demand. The administration was forced to close one varnish factory whose product passed for vodka.

It is not in the town alone that the beginnings of the new drunkenness are making themselves apparent. There are plenty of means for getting drunk in the country also. In the Nizhni Novgorod Government furniture polish, (varnish,) is used by the peasants as a substitute for vodka in such quantities, according to the statement of Buroff, a member of the council, that it now sells for six times its ordinary price.

In the Governments of Penza, Tamboff, Simbirsk they brew a "kvas" with wild hops and dry yeast mixed with denatured alcohol and snuff, a "kvas" which the average village on market days drinks by thousands of gallons. Substitutes for alcohol are especially frequent in Siberia. A special liquor bears the name of "khanzhi," being an imitation of the Chinese vodka "khanshin." Those who drink it fall into a stupor.

Observers of the life of the people note that the customary excitement produced by alcohol is being replaced by a new stupefying, a new pernicious passion—card playing. "The green serpent," as The Russian News remarks, "is being replaced by the 'green field,' although without the green tables. Of course, card playing has always played a part in the popular dives. But now it is a madness, a 'dry drunkenness.'"

And now let us see how the masses, recovering from the nightmare, are awaiting the cultural measures, the cultural action which ought to occupy the empty space left by vodka. The President of the Moscow School Commission in the City Council, a member of the board, Puzyrevsky, notes that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks has enormously increased the demands in the city reading rooms. The reading rooms are crammed to overflowing, even on holidays, when, under former conditions, they were empty. At the demand of the workingmen themselves, of the peasants themselves, on the ruins of the Government dram-shops cultural centres are being erected, chiefly popular lectures, and it is only necessary to attend the lectures to understand how necessary it is to provide a substitute for the dram-shop before declaring war upon it.

The people now assemble in tea-rooms. The peasants seem to have undergone a re-birth. Everywhere serious conversations are to be heard. In the Ryazan Government, "the cottages of peasants who can read and write have become regular reading rooms. The listeners, chiefly illiterate peasants, contribute 20 to 25 kopecks apiece per month." Of course, this cultural tendency springs, first of all, from the war, but the war is not the sole cause. The life of the people has become more attractive, if not on ordinary days, at least on holidays. The frame of mind of which we are speaking is created by an effort to occupy their leisure. And no view can be more injurious than that according to which the application of cultural measures is an affair of internal policy, and that internal policy can wait until the end of the war.

The practical workers of the cities are already beginning to comprehend that in the creation of cultural forms for that "new life" upon which laboring Russia has entered, depends the entire success of the struggle which has been undertaken. Consequently, a special conference, devoted to this question, has been held in the City Government of Petrograd. V. N. Kostyleff, a member of the Petrograd City Council, has made a report to the Society for the Preservation of the Public Health about cultural problems, in connection with the influence exercised by the means adopted for the abolition of drunkenness, upon the spiritual life of the people. He reported that the process of producing sobriety demands, first of all, a cultural bulwark. Another member of the City Council, S. S. Grigorieff, proposed to petition the authorities for the re-establishment of the cultural and educational institutions whose operations have been interrupted by the war; and a member of the Council, I. S. Kliusheff, is issuing an appeal to all public institutions in cities and county councils to introduce education independent of the schools.

All this is, indubitably, correct. Prohibitive measures, in themselves, no matter how broad their scope, lack solid foundations, unless upon the drained-dry sea of drunkenness a people's university be erected. In the place of stupefying potions, public lectures, artistic entertainments, science, moving pictures in the village, the hamlet, the factory, the foundry—that is what will render sobriety effective, impart a creative and constructive character to it.

But who has the power to accomplish all this? It is possible only to the organized activity of the population itself. The financiers declare that "there are no real means of fighting drunkenness except broad measures of cultural development." Then furnish these measures, which alter the conditions of life for the laboring men and the peasants.

Shorten the working day, raise the standard of pay to the level of pay in Europe, introduce a series of measures which will prevent lack of employment; insurance against accidents, sickness, permanent disablement, old age. Change the diet. Make independent action rest upon the foundation of civic rights, satisfy the land-hunger of the peasantry. In short, put into effect all that which, having annihilated, at any rate, the "failing" itself—the craving of the common people to drink themselves drunk, literally—would have created that organizing activity which we behold in the Western European lower classes, especially in the leading elements.



Entrance to Russian Village—Official on Guard to Enforce Prohibition Law.

TO DIVORCE TARIFF AND POLITICS

Prominent Men Back a National Campaign for a Permanent Non-partisan Tariff Commission

WITH the slogan of "Take the tariff out of politics and put it on a business basis," a nation-wide campaign is about to be inaugurated for the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. Some of the best known men in the United States are directly interested in the movement, or have gone on record as approving of the plan.

The Tariff Commission League, just formed in Chicago, and now in process of detailed organization, will be the medium through which the fight will be made to arouse the American public—the business world, the agricultural world, the labor world—to bring such pressure to bear upon Congress that the proposed tariff commission will be created.

James J. Hill has agreed to take the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee of thirty members, which will pass upon all general matters of policy and action, and which is now being formed. Among the cash contributors to the fund for the purpose of getting the movement under headway besides Mr. Hill are George W. Perkins and William H. Childs of New York, Henry Walters of New York and Baltimore; E. P. Ripley, Chicago, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago, publisher of The Chicago Daily News; E. J. Buffington, Chicago, President of the Illinois Steel Company; Frank G. Logan, Chicago, founder of the brokerage house of Logan & Bryan, and Clarence S. Funk, Chicago, President of the Rumely Company and former General Manager of the International Harvester Company.

Among those who have gone on record as favoring the proposal to establish a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; President Frank J. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins University; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California; Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company; ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts; John J. Gannon, President of the Hibernian Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans; W. H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company; H. U. Mudge, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, and John V. Farwell of Chicago.

On Mr. Hill's advisory committee it is intended to have prominent representatives of agriculture, labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, higher education, as well as experts on economics and public officials. The men who are behind the movement are seeking to make it sweepingly representative of the people of the United States and not narrowly representative of any one interest or set of interests.

Warren S. Stone of Cleveland, Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has accepted an invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee, as one of the representatives of labor. Representing agriculture on that committee are: F. D. Coburn of Kansas, the "Father of Alfalfa," who for twenty years has been Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture; ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, who has been called the father of the dairy industry of the West, and A. P. Grout of Illinois, one of the chief farmers of that part of the country, and President of the National Alfalfa Growers' Association. The composition of the remainder of the committee will be determined shortly.

The President of the Tariff Commission League, and the man who will be in direct and active charge of the campaign for the arousing of public sentiment, is Howard H. Gross of Chicago. As President of the National Soil Fertility League, general credit has been given Mr. Gross for the passage through Congress of the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension act, in support of which he directed a nation-wide, three years' campaign, the bill becoming law on July 1, 1914. In his last annual report Secretary of Agriculture Houston characterized the Smith-Lever act as "one of the most valuable educational enactments ever passed by any Government."

Mr. Gross, who is now in New York



Howard H. Gross.

working out plans for the tariff campaign with Mr. Perkins and others, discussed the tariff commission proposal with a NEW YORK TIMES man last week.

"At the outset," said Mr. Gross, "it should be clearly understood that this is an absolutely non-partisan, non-political movement. It is not a movement undertaken by any particular interest or group. It is an all-embracing, national movement for the good of all of us who dwell in the United States; a movement in the interests of national efficiency.

"The movement is not for the exploitation of any theory, either of high tariff, or low tariff, or free trade, but seeks to provide a means by which future tariff adjustments shall be based on full facts and detailed analysis, and shall be made in the interests of the people as a whole. It is surely the plainest kind of common sense that the tariff should be a matter of business, and not a football of politics.

"Any well-informed person knows that our American tariff system, or lack of it, is about the worst in the world. It is unjust, unfair; it is demoralizing, wasteful, wholly unsuited to modern conditions, and a handicap to progress. In thirty years of tinkering with the tariff we have had five revisions of the tariff and two attempts at revision. What has been the result? Revision has followed revision, and yet practically no one is satisfied.

"Industries have been demoralized; men have been thrown out of employment; business has been upset periodically; hundreds of millions in money have been lost; distress has come to millions of workers. To cure the disease we need a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, a sane tariff policy, and scientific adjustment.

"A well-balanced tariff, as tariffs are now made in this country, is impossible. A Congressional committee has not the time—has nothing like the time—necessary for adequate consideration of a tariff bill, with its thousands of items covering every field of production, even if that committee had before it full and reliable information about the facts on which the tariff is to be constructed.

"There has never been a source of information where members could go with the assurance that they were receiving absolutely complete and authentic information. The committee, as things now stand, must work largely in the dark, or draw information from interested sources. The chief part of the committee's time, in framing the tariff bill, is devoted to a few items; hundreds of items go through with little scrutiny.

"With a tariff commission such as is proposed by the Tariff Commission League all this would be changed. We propose—and have placed our proposals in the form of a suggested bill to be passed by Congress, which bill is offered as a working basis on which to construct the final legislation—that a tariff commission of seven members be established, appointments to be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. One appointment shall be for a period of three years, one for a period of four years, one for five years, one for six years, one for seven years, one for eight years, and one for nine years. Appointments thereafter shall be for a period of nine years.

"One member of the commission, it is proposed, shall represent agriculture; one shall represent industrial labor; one shall represent manufactures; one shall represent trade and commerce; one shall represent higher education and have special training for scientific investigation and research; one member shall be experienced in tariff classifications and be familiar with departmental rulings in tariff matters. Not more than four members of the commission shall belong to the same political party, and no member of Congress shall be eligible.

"We make the proposal that a Commissioner shall not be permitted actively to engage in another business or profession, and shall not be financially interested as producer, importer, or dealer of any of the items named in the tariff schedule, although it might be provided that the President could, in exceptional cases, where the good of the public service would be promoted, disregard these provisions.

"Our suggestion is that each Commissioner receive a salary of $12,000 annually, and that there be a General Secretary at $7,500 annually. The commission shall have the power to employ such experts, scientists, investigators, statisticians, and clerks as it may desire.

"It would be the duty of the commission to investigate the cost of production at home and abroad of all articles which are the subject of tariff legislation, with special reference to the prices paid for domestic and foreign labor, the hours of service, and the standard of living; and also the prices paid for raw material, domestic or imported, entering into manufactured articles for the purpose of determining the difference between the cost of manufacturing such articles in the United States and articles of foreign manufacture of similar kind and quality.

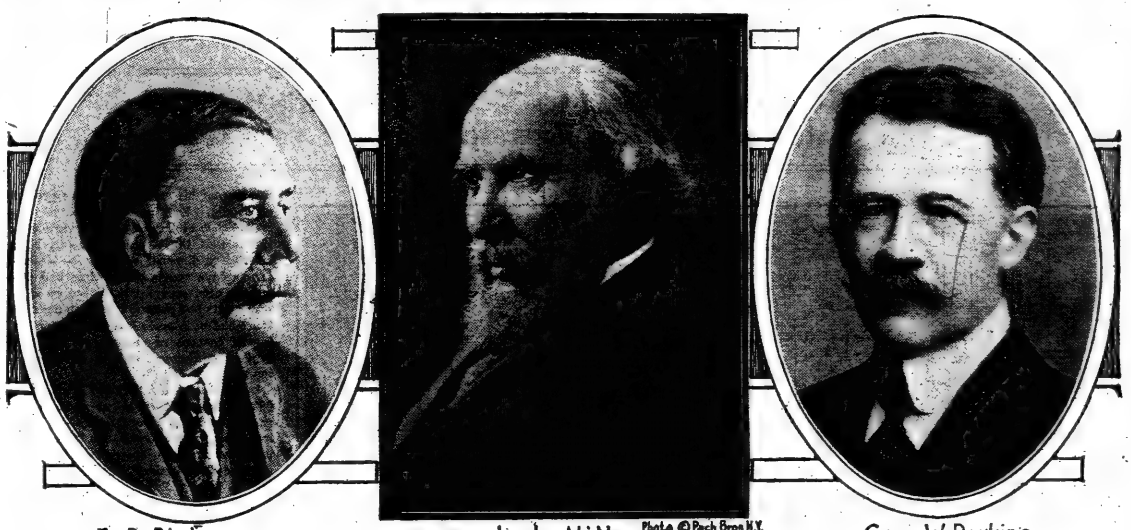
"The commission would also tabulate and set out all information thus obtained and obtainable in respect of these subjects. It would particularly, under our proposal, give information as to the amount of revenue that the various articles have produced under the different tariff acts of the United States, and the amount of revenue now being produced under the existing tariff.

"It would also set out, as far as that could be estimated, the effect upon the revenue of the lowering or raising of the tariff rate a stated amount, and any other information which would be useful in enabling Congress to ascertain whether a tariff duty on any certain article is necessary or expedient, and, if so, what the rate should be.

"The commission would be given the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and call for the production of books and papers by any firm or individual engaged in producing or handling any article under investigation. The commission would also be given power to require the production of information or evidence for its confidential use.

"The commission, under direction of the President or the Ways and Means Committee of the House or the Finance Committee of the Senate, would undertake any special investigation bearing on tariff legislation which might be requied, and make a report.

"But the commission would not be a mere passive body, waiting to be called upon for information. It would have originating power of its own, and this is a highly important feature. The commission, on its own motion, could take up special investigations of any item or col-



E. P. Ripley J. J. Hill Photo © Pach Bros N.Y. Geo. W. Perkins

lection of items in the Tariff act then existing, to determine whether the rates on such articles were largely in excess of the amount necessary to offset the difference in the cost of producing these articles in the United States over the cost of producing similar articles abroad and transporting them here. The results of the investigation would be reported to the President and Congress, with any recommendation deemed necessary.

"We propose that the commission should also have power to take up such investigations on petition from producers or importers or dealers, or other persons directly interested, where a specific change of rate is asked for on any items or number of related items in the Tariff act then in force.

"If the commission is satisfied that the matter complained of is of sufficient importance and that the petitioners are acting in good faith, the commission shall hold hearings in order to determine whether or not the change in the tariff asked for is well-grounded and reasonable. In reaching its decision the commission shall hear evidence fully on both sides, both for and against the proposed change.

"The commission shall then make a report of the results of the hearings to the President and Congress, setting out the essential facts in the case either with or without recommendation, as seems to it best.

"Members of the commission, under our suggested form of bill, could be called upon to sit with the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives or the Finance Committee of the Senate, to give such assistance as might be desired in the preparation of tariff schedules and to give such information as might be called for.

"Our proposed bill provides that the commission shall acquire and take over all the data, property, and records of the Tariff Board appointed by President Taft, and that the commission shall have power to call upon any existing Federal department for information on file in such department.

"The tentative bill further provides that it shall be the duty of the commission to make a study of the classification of the various items that appear in the existing tariff enactment, and the classification of similar articles in the tariff schedules of the principal commercial countries of the world, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the several items are fairly and properly classified, and, if not, to make such recommendations as will properly fix the status of such items in the tariff schedule.

"One of the most important provisions of the suggested bill is the last, which provides for a permanent annual appropriation of $300,000 to enable the commission to carry on its work.

"Considering the proposal as a whole, it may be pointed out that, under the Constitution, Congress cannot delegate the enactment of tariff rates to a commission. It can, and it should, however, delegate to such a commission as that which the Tariff Commission League suggests, general supervision over the preparation of tariff schedules, and, having established the commission, Congress should be guided by the expert advice that body would give.

"Congress would have the power, of course, wholly to disregard the recommendations of the commission. But it may be pointed out that any individual Congressmen who aligned themselves against the advice of the commission would probably not be sent back to Washington by their constituents.

"Once let the public understand that a commission of trained minds is acting wholly and solely for the good of the people at large, is absolutely non-partisan and non-political, and the public will be very likely to insist that the advice of the commission be heeded in Congress. A Congressman who would seek to attack the findings of the commission, after it had held exhaustive hearings and considered the subject before it from every angle, would have rather a hard time of it with his constituents, in all probability. There is no doubt that the better type of Congressmen would gladly welcome the help such a commission would give them.

"Such a strong and authoritative commission as we are proposing would be a very different body from the two tariff boards the United States has already had, and the suggested permanent non-partisan commission should in no way be confounded with President Arthur's Tariff Commission or President Taft's Tariff Board. Those were not constituted as permanent bodies, with an adequate permanent annual appropriation, nor did they have anything like the powers, either initiative or semi-judicial, which the suggested commission will have.

"Of course, a number of efforts have been made for the establishment of various kinds of tariff boards, and numerous bills have been introduced at Washington. But not one of the bills thus far presented gives the commission the latitude and the power it must have if it is to accomplish what the nation needs—such a handling of the tariff year by year that the interests of the country as a whole will be placed first.

"Such a commission as we propose will be continually on the alert to build up and maintain the industrial fabric of the country. Business conditions and international commercial relations are always changing, but under present conditions our tariff is ironclad; it is a fixity for long periods. What the United States needs in its tariff handling is flexibility. I do not mean constant or frequent general revisions; I mean such flexibility as will permit us intelligently, under guidance of a skilled body of experts whose business is tariff making and nothing else, to change an item or a schedule here or there as the shifting currents of business conditions require.

"General tariff revision is now done hastily, that being but one matter in the press of Congressional affairs. And general revision is done with the help, or hindrance, of lobbyists for special interests. Then, after a general revision is made, many items having been ill-considered, it is discovered that all kinds of grave mistakes have been made; some industries are ruined or seriously damaged; workers are thrown out of employment; yet there is no relief until the next general revision. But under our proposal the aggrieved may at once come before the commission and get a hearing, with a resultant report to Congress.

"We believe that it is urgently necessary to get the agricultural, laboring, and business interests of the nation aroused to the necessity of such a commission as we suggest, for otherwise the nation is likely to get from Congress the establishment of some kind of a tariff commission which will be but the shadow and not the substance.

"The danger is that Congress, declaring that it is giving the public a genuine tariff commission, will foist upon us the shadow substitute for a real commission—a shadow substitute which will have power limited to investigation, which can report only upon facts, and only then when called upon to do so, which will have no power to hear complaints, the members of which will only get $7,500 a year, which will be established with no appropriation for its work or else with an appropriation for only one year, making the commission simply the creature of the party in power, and liable at any moment to be wiped out, as was President Taft's tariff board. It is such a commission which would be the shadow substitute for the solid substance we propose.

"Such a substitute would, in reality, be merely a commission of clerks; places on it would be eagerly sought by men who want a job, and it would be admirably suited for political purposes. That is not the kind of commission which will solve the tariff troubles of the United States.

"In looking abroad for a lesson as to what a properly constituted tariff board can do in building up a nation's industrial and commercial efficiency and success, we may pause at Germany. For twenty-five years Germany has had a tariff commission composed of twenty-four members who serve without pay, which watches the tariff in the interests of Germany—not of this or that German interest, but of Germany. The result has been that, by the careful and scientific adjustment of the tariff, Germany's commercial progress has been enormously aided.

"As far as we Americans are concerned, we have tried the political plan of tariff making and tariff tinkering, and it has proved a failure. Why not try another plan? Let us replace an unwieldy, vicious system by one that is scientific and businesslike. Public sentiment is the strongest force in the world, and once the people of the United States demand a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, composed of big men with broad powers, who will deal with the tariff as a national economic problem, the people of the United States will get what they demand. Many members of Congress are disgusted with present conditions and would welcome a change if other Congressmen would agree."

Mr. Gross stated that the campaign will be launched by sending an abstract of the proposed bill of the Tariff Commission League, with arguments in support of it, to all newspapers and magazines in the United States, asking for editorial help in getting before the public an explanation of the general industrial desirability of having such a permanent commission as is proposed. Mr. Gross himself will go to many parts of the United States to bring the question before organizations and individuals, while his assistants will also travel to numerous points for a similar purpose.

Platform speaking will be done. Representatives of the league will attend labor and agricultural meetings, and meetings of business organizations, both to speak and to distribute circulars. A woman's department will be organized, and the tariff commission proposal will be explained through women's publications and women's pages in general publications.

Through the agents of many large companies literature of the league will find distribution in every State. Circulars explaining the project will also be distributed throughout the country by being placed in packages of various kinds of foodstuffs, through the co-operation of manufacturers. Local organizations will be formed in numerous localities, and through them the surrounding districts will be thoroughly covered by writing and speaking. Congressmen will be canvassed as well as their constituents.

Among the expressions in favor of the proposed commission plan which have been received by the league are the following:

JAMES J. HILL—I think your general proposition is sound and that this is probably the only way to take the tariff out of politics and put it upon an economic basis. Industrial peace and prosperity will never be firmly and finally established until the tariff is placed in charge of a properly constituted body whose conclusions are substantially final.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—I am and have for years been in favor of establishing such a commission as the best possible method in dealing with the complicated and difficult economic and political problem in the interest of the whole people.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—I am wholly in sympathy with the purpose of the movement. There is no other way out of the present muddle.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY—I have read with great interest your bill for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission and the arguments connected with it. As a whole, it impresses me quite favorably.

FRANK J. GOODNOW—I have always been in sympathy with the idea of a permanent tariff commission.

SENATOR LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN—You shall have my help and my vote in the Senate to carry out a measure of this kind and have a commission that will be a permanent body to gather information necessary on which tariff schedules may be formed and rates fixed.

JOHN V. FARWELL, CHICAGO—While it is difficult in a democracy to keep any question like the tariff permanently out of politics, it is, nevertheless, essential for the prosperity of the country that it should be done.

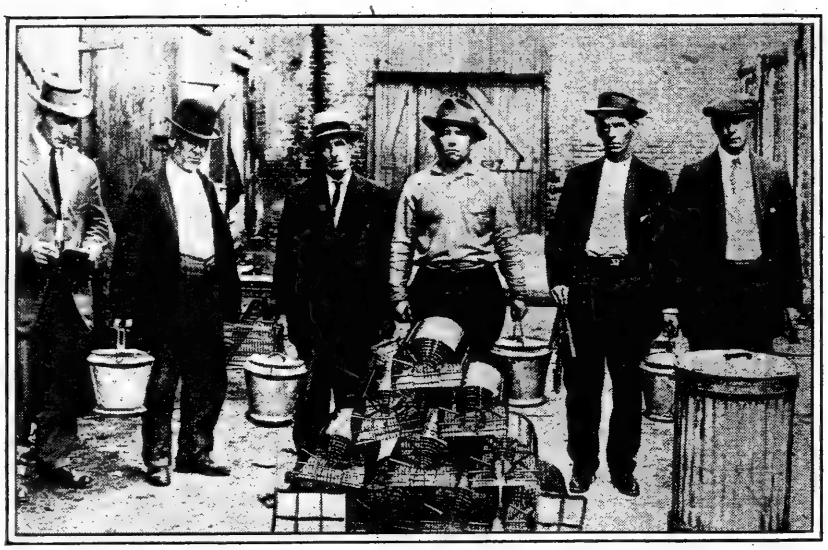
GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS—I am heartily in favor of a non-partisan tariff commission and believe it offers the only practical way of solving this constantly disturbing problem in our trade relations.

J. M. STUDEBAKER, SOUTH BEND—I am heartily in favor of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. An honest endeavor should be made to carry out some such plan.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. FOSS—I am heartily in favor of your general plan, and will be glad to support it.

RATPROOFING AMERICAN CITIES

New York May Be Next to Wage Systematic War on Rodents, Following Example of New Orleans



Rat Poisoning and Trapping Gang Ready for Work.

By Rene Bache.

IS New York soon to become a ratproof town? The Public Health Service thinks it exceedingly likely that not only the metropolis, but Boston, Philadelphia, and other important seaports along the Atlantic coast will soon be called upon to make themselves ratproof, to keep out plague.

"Every one of our seaports is now menaced by this frightful disease," says Surgeon General Rupert Blue. "Not long ago it reached Cuba. Since then it has arrived in Porto Rico. Last Summer it invaded New Orleans, where we have had a hard job to stamp it out and to prevent its further recurrence by killing the rats and making the city ratproof."

There may be plague-sick rats in New York at the present moment. If at any time an observant citizen happens to notice a more than usual number of rats lying about dead in the streets, it would be a good idea for him to notify the health authorities of so suspicious a circumstance. Particularly if rats are seen staggering about in the open, there is cause for alarm. There is an old saying that "drunken rats foretell plague."

As a matter of fact, plague in rats always precedes plague in man. If plague should arrive in New York, the immediate problem would be to stamp it out among the rats before it had time to be transmited to human beings by the rat-flea that carries the germ. This would be accomplished by trapping and poisoning, the ratproofing being undertaken and carried out simultaneously.

The first job of this kind ever undertaken was conducted in San Francisco, which suffered from two alarming epidemics of plague during the nineties. These were stamped out, and, as a result of the ratproofing, there has not been a case of the disease in that city since 1898.

Lessons learned from that experience have been applied in New Orleans, where the ratproofing begun last Summer is now approaching completion. The process has been reduced to highly scientific principles, and, in view of the likelihood that New York and other Atlantic Coast cities will soon be obliged to undergo similar treatment as a precaution against invasion by plague, it is interesting to learn how much it costs and just what methods are employed.

It is estimated that the total cost of ratproofing New Orleans will be less than $5,000,000. But the most surprising point about the matter is the discovery that the expense is rather apparent than real. Ratproofing, as a business enterprise, pays. Taking into account what rats destroy, measures which effectively put a stop to their depredations save a lot of money.

Through its trapping and other operations, the Public Health Service has definitely established the fact that the rat population of any city is about equal to its human population, numerically. It is safe, then, to say that for every man, woman, and child in New York there is a rat. The Government Biological Survey reckons that the average rat destroys at least $2 worth of merchandise or other property per annum. This would mean a total of $10,000,000, say, for the metropolis. Even supposing that it cost so much as $25,000,000 to ratproof the entire city, the operation would pay for itself in two and a half years.

If an epidemic of plague once got well started in New York, the expense of stamping it out might be enormous. But most to be dreaded would be the possible effect of such a happening upon commerce. A quarantine would cause incalculable money losses, throw multitudes of workers out of employment, and bring suffering to hundreds of thousands of people.

To get rid of rats, only two things are necessary. They must be deprived of places in which they can safely harbor, and they must be prevented from gaining access to food supplies and food wastes. Both of these objects are attained by ratproofing.

Rats come only where they can get food, which consists chiefly of wastes from the table. If premises are maintained in a sanitary condition and metal garbage cans with proper covers are used, householders will be fairly safe against invasion by such vermin. But it goes without saying that the housewife should prevent them from gaining access to the food supplies in her pantry.

With the same end in view, the food warehouse, the bakery, the butcher shop, the grocery, and the market must be ratproofed. In stables the feed bins should be lined with metal, proof against the teeth of the greedy rodent. Buildings in which grain or other edible supplies are stored should be of reinforced concrete, and on wharves there should be ratproof inclosures for merchandise in process of transportation.

Having deprived Mr. Rat of his dinners, the next thing is to take his home away from him. The method varies with circumstances, but cement and concrete do nearly all of the work. Any dwelling may be made ratproof by concreting the basement and area walls and by screening or otherwise stopping every hole through which a rat might enter. It is not sufficient, however, to close only the openings near the ground, for rats are great climbers. They have been known to crawl all the way up long elevator ropes in high warehouses.

When a city is ratproofed, all sewers are subjected to a specially careful treatment, in order that the vermin may not gain access to them and utilize them as runways, incidentally driving from them supplies of food. Where shanties and small frame dwellings are concerned resort is commonly had to ratproofing "by elevation"—which means that such buildings are raised a foot or two above the ground, enabling cats and dogs to run under them.

Cats, says the Public Health Service, should be encouraged. The remark, however, does not apply to the sleek and well-fed pussy, which rarely takes the trouble to catch even a mouse. It is the lean and hungry street cat—the creature that caterwauls at night on back fences, eliciting many objurgations and incidental bootjacks—that is really valuable. He is the rat's worst enemy. Not only does he kill rats, but he disturbs their breeding places and breaks up their families. During the historic epidemic of plague in London an effort was made to kill off all the cats, and as a result the "black death" blazed out like a conflagration in a high wind.

To illustrate the money-saving accomplished by ratproofing, Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, who successfully managed the business of wiping out plague in New Orleans last Summer, speaks of the case of one commission merchant who handles cereal goods in bags and paper boxes. When required to ratproof his establishment he protested loudly. Two months later he confessed that already he had almost saved the cost of the alterations made, being enabled to dispense with the services of an employe whose entire time had previously been occupied in sewing up sacks which rats had chewed open. In addition, there had been much loss from the gnawing of pasteboard cartons and the consequent spilling and spoiling of their contents.

One railroad last Summer spent $180,000 in ratproofing its warehouses and freight sheds in New Orleans—not willingly, one may be sure. To its surprise, it finds that the operation will put a great deal of money into its corporate pocket. Not reckoning the large saving made through protection of merchandise from destruction, the ratproofing will pay for itself in two and a half years merely by the incidental lessening of labor required for moving trucks. It took four men to wheel a big truck over the old wooden floors. Now that the latter are replaced by smooth concrete, only two men are required.

Ratproofing has been required for all cotton presses in New Orleans—meaning concrete floors and sidewalls and metal roofs. It has proved a saving to the owners by lowering the cost of insurance.

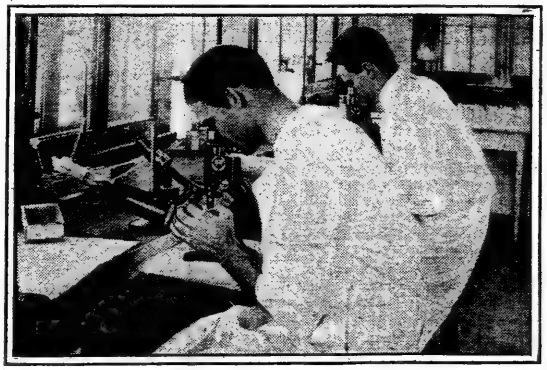
Ratkilling and ratproofing in New Orleans last Summer saved the city from a quarantine which would have involved enormous money losses. Even now, every ship that leaves the port is first obliged to undergo a thorough fumigation. It is pumped full of carbon monoxide gas derived from the smokestack of a little Government steamer. A lid is put on top of the smokestack, and by the help of a special apparatus the gas is cooled, dried, and forced through a huge rubber tube into the hold of the vessel that is under treatment. It is sure death to all animal life (except insects) and does no harm to fruit or vegetables.

Every freight car that leaves New Orleans is inspected to see that it is ratproof and rat free. All freight after inspection is loaded under the eye of an inspector. Then the car is sealed with a lead seal bearing the Government mark, and a label is tacked upon the door which reads: "Inspected and passed. Certified rat-free, provided that the seal remains unbroken."

Thus guaranteed, the car can travel on any railroad to any part of the country. The precaution taken against its carrying rats is business insurance for New Orleans; it is health insurance for the city of destination.

Ratproofing means expense for the householder, as well as for public service corporations and the municipality. No home escapes inspection, and if it be found not ratproof the owner is required to make it so at his own cost.

An official Inspector rings the doorbell. He enters, shows his badge, and goes all over the house, looking for signs of rats. Very likely he discovers none. But he is also looking for holes through which it would be possible for rats to enter. Such openings are often acci-



Examining Tissues of Dead Rats for Signs of Plague.

dentally left by the telephone man, the plumber, or the man who installs the electric lighting system.

The Inspector looks for openings on the ground floor, with special reference to the activities of the Norway rat, (otherwise known as the "brown," or "ship," rat,) which is the largest and fiercest species. It is not a climber. Then he ascends to the roof and tries to find entrance holes suitable for the black rat and Egyptian rat, both of which have the climbing habit. The Egyptian rat is brown in color, with a white belly.

Having finished his examination of the premises, the Inspector writes detailed instructions as to the ratproofing measures which the householder must undertake. The work must be begun within a certain number of hours, (usually forty-eight,) and must be completed by the end of a certain number of days. Reasonable allowance is made for delays, if shown to be unavoidable. In New Orleans last Summer the business of ratproofing went on at such a rate—from 100 to 200 dwellings being finished every day—that it was almost impossible to obtain the requisite quantity of cement, sand, and gravel.

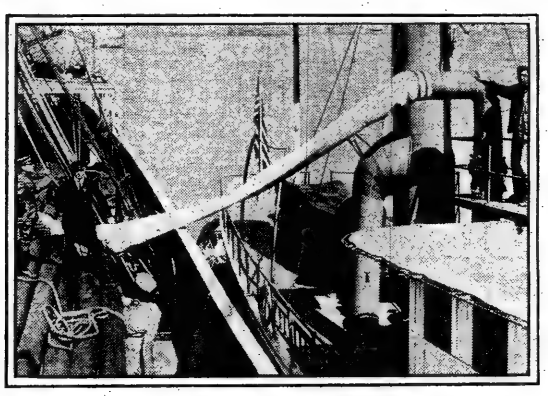
The problem was found especially difficult where the ratproofing of food shops was concerned—especially in the case of the small grocery and residence combined, where the housewife waited on the counter, perhaps assisted by her children. This puzzle was solved by flooring the shop with concrete and separating it from the rest of the building by solid walls, so that the members of the family were obliged to go outdoors in order to make their way from store to dwelling, or vice versa.

In constructing new dwelling houses, the additional cost of making them ratproof is slight compared with the advantages gained. An old cellar may be made ratproof at small expense. Ratholes may be permanently closed with a mixture of cement, sand, and broken glass; and, where sheds or other outbuildings are concerned, perfect protection is given against rats by a concrete wall one foot above the ground and two feet beneath it.

Dogs (mostly fox terriers) in New Orleans last Summer were used for the first time to help in wiping out the rat population of a city. They did most effective service, accompanying the wrecking and fumigating gangs, and pouncing upon every rodent driven forth from his hiding place by poisonous gas or the destruction of the shanty or other building in which he found harbor.



Poster Exhibit by New Orleans Health Authorities During Anti-Rat Campaign.



Fumigating a Vessel to Kill Rats at a New Orleans Wharf.

The number of rats officially trapped in New Orleans from July 8 to Jan. 17 was 233,798, and of these 75 per cent. were females. One in every five of the females carried unborn young, the number of the latter averaging eight. Today there are only a few rats left in the city, relatively speaking. This is positively known because not many of them are now caught.

When the work was begun, and for the first few weeks, many rats were caught and only a few mice. Capture of the latter was accidental; mice are not carriers of plague, and the Public Health Service was not "after" them. But, as time went on, the rats grew steadily fewer, and the mice in the traps more numerous, until finally there were more of the latter than the former. At present only a few rats are being captured, but a great many mice, which, being now able to come out and run about without being devoured by the rats, find their way into the traps.

Dr. Rupert Blue says that "fighting plague is matching your wits against those of the rat." It is a remarkably clever and wily animal, and, multiplying as it does at so enormous a rate, no means have until lately been found whereby a successful war could be waged against it. The female begins to breed at the age of three months, and thereafter produces from three to six litters a year. With an average of eight to a litter, the descendants of one mother rat in three years, if all of them survived, would number several millions.

When the wholesale official rat-catching business in New Orleans comes to an end, there will still be a few rats left—enough to replace the vanished rodent population within a short time, if conditions were as they used to be. But conditions are not as they used to be. The city, when the rat-catching stops, will be a ratproof town. It will no longer offer gratuitous board and lodging to rats. For all time to come it will be practically free of them, and on that account safe against the bubonic plague.

There can be no question of the fact that every city ought to be made ratproof, and some day this is sure to come about—beginning, presumably, with the seaport towns. The expense involved will be small in proportion to the advantages gained. For it should be realized that the rat is man's most destructive enemy. The losses occasioned by this animal are more than are caused by all other injurious mammals put together. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have estimated that the labor of 1,100,000 persons, continuously employed, is required to replace what the rats of the world destroy. In this country alone they eat or spoil (in the field or in storage) $100,000,000 worth of grain per annum.

Not long ago the chief of the New York Fire Department said that many of the most costly fires in the metropolis were caused by rats—sometimes by their gnawing of matches, but in many cases by their eating the insulation off of electric wires. The money saved by prevention of fires due to the agency of rats would alone pay in a short time for the ratproofing of any city.

WORK FOR ALL MEN WHO WANT IT

Expert Suggests Simple and Nation-Wide System to Bring Jobless Man and Manless Job Together

By Edward Marshall.

UNEMPLOYED, to the number of no one knows how many thousands, fret and worry in the United States today. Several thousands of them fret and worry in New York.

In the meantime, here and elsewhere, work remains undone for lack of hands to do it.

That, to some economists, seems to be an inexcusable condition—a condition indicating that somewhere, somehow, society is mismanaging its affairs—for this is the world's only great nation which is not convulsed by war, and, therefore, they say, should be the busiest workshop that the world ever has known.

And obviously, if there are idle men anxious to work and unaccomplished work crying to be done within the confines of one community, State, or nation, something is wrong. In this article one of America's closest students of the unemployment problem analyzes the existing evil and goes further than most analysts of it have gone, for he points out what he believes would be a simple remedy.

Recently a convention of the heads of the nation's various official labor bureaus occurred in Detroit, at which this and various other questions of vital moment to the industrial welfare of the nation were discussed. A leading spirit at the meetings was this man, Walter Lincoln Sears, Chief of the City of New York's Public Employment Bureau, and we came East on the same train.

During the journey and later he went over the whole situation for me very carefully, revealing conditions as they are, giving his theories as to their causes, advancing suggestions as to possible remedies.

What he said was very much worth listening to, and it is not improbable that some of the suggestions which he makes, as the outgrowth of his own and others' experience, will be the basis of endeavors of vast national and, necessarily, of very great local moment before long.

The fact that Secretary of Labor Wilson has called a conference for the week of Aug. 2 at San Francisco to discuss unemployment and the connected problems of the unemployed, makes this interview especially important, for it sets forth for the first time in print several suggestions which undoubtedly will be formally presented at that conference and which, some think, if adopted, might put this country in advance of all the nations of the world in the handling of these important matters.

"What does unemployment in New York actually amount to?" I asked him.

"We don't know, exactly," he replied. "There is no possible way in which we can find out the exact number of willing workers who cannot find employment.

"It was said that half a million unemployed were in the city during the Winter. Fewer are here now because the country calls for more men in the Summer than in the Winter, and because certain industries have been tremendously stimulated by the call for various munitions due to the European war.

"Today skilled machinists cannot be found idle in the city or the country. Plenty of vacant jobs, paying from $3 to $7 a day, remain unfilled.

"But the activity due to the war, which helps machinists, reacts upon certain other industries. Building, for instance, is slack, because metal is high. I know of one big building operation which has been wholly halted because of the abnormal cost of copper; and probably there are many others.

"So there is one detail of the situation proving that it is impossible that any general industrial benefit can grow out of a disaster as vast as the great war.

"Another proof exists in the dullness of the garment trade.

"Curiously enough, this as well as other specialized depressions, may be somewhat psychological in cause. There has been more talk of hard times in this country as the result of the European war than has been justified, undoubtedly, and this talk has frightened many from the purchase of many things, including new suits of clothes. Many others actually are unable to buy, in consequence, for the frightened ones won't

buy, and that pinches all the garment workers.

"Being pinched, they, in turn, are unable to spend money, and that pinches every one who normally does business with them. And they, in turn, pass the pinch along.

"That many who might afford new suits are not buying them, because of the mere fright which war talk has given to their thrift, is indicated by the considerable increase in savings which is generally reported. Large savings deposits normally indicate a prosperous nation, undoubtedly, but when a nation saves upon things which ordinarily are regarded as necessities, those employed in the production of those necessities must suffer.

"That summarizes a general survey of the situation as it is seen by a man whose entire efforts are devoted to finding jobs for the jobless. I cannot figure most of it out as being anything but fright.

"But the situation certainly is serious, though anomalous.

"Here we are with a vast army of unemployed upon our hands, at a time when the nation is confronted with an opportunity to furnish food to almost all the outside world.

"A most extraordinary detail of this situation is the fact of much unemployment in the cities at a time when bumper crops upon the farms, combined with the certainty of good markets for all the growing foodstuffs, vainly offer work to thousands in the country.

"And we have no machine—at least, no machine is in operation—which will correct the economic absurdity of this situation.

"Here are jobless men in dangerous numbers; there are manless jobs in dangerous numbers. Let us try to see just where the trouble lies.

"In 1910 a period of industrial activity made it difficult for farmers to get men to put the harvests in. This meant high wages, sometimes ranging from $3.50 to $4 a day for harvest labor.

"This year's harvest will go in for from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. less, but, now, the farmer finds himself somewhat in disrepute with thinking people, some of them of the laboring groups and some of them of those who advise and direct the laboring groups, because of the course he followed in that year of 1910 and has followed, also, since then.

"He has tried what has amounted to sharp practice, following bad ethical lines.

"Knowing that many were out of employment, and feeling that he could pick and choose somewhat, he has tried to further bear the labor market by circulating reports that there was more work than really was the case.

"Districts which needed ten men announced a need of fifty, and the newspapers and the Government fell into the trap, helping to spread the false news.

"So into the agricultural districts great numbers flocked, there to find themselves at the mercy of the farmers. They went as individuals, always misdirected and always unorganized.

"The Division of Information of the Federal Department of Labor issued bulletins saying, for one example, that 30,000 harvest hands were wanted in Oklahoma. These bulletins were displayed in many, if not all, Post Offices and given to the press.

"Then began a really vast rush from all directions of such of the unemployed as could find the railroad fare to Oklahoma. Oklahoma needed many less than 30,000 men, and many more than 30,000 went. Misfortune for numerous individuals, therefore, was inevitable.

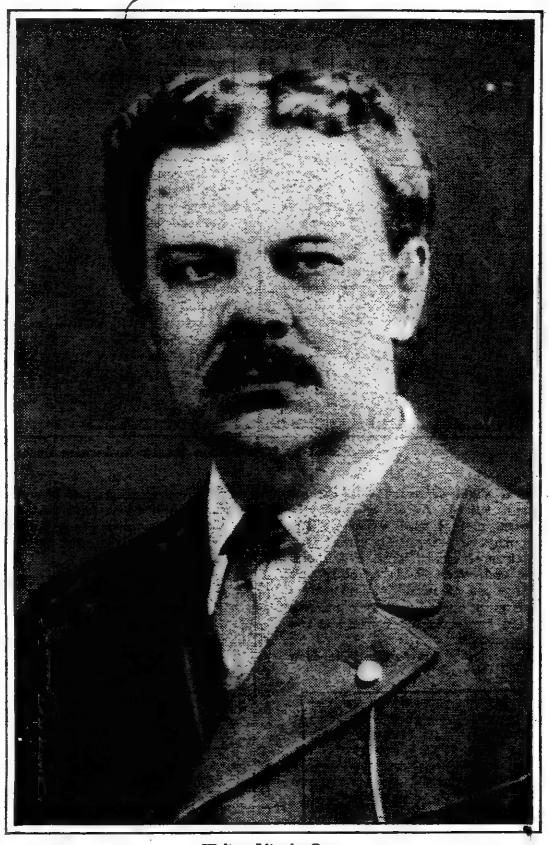
"That was a sample of what disorganization did last year and previously.

"Commissioner Ashton of Oklahoma already has said that they have men enough there this year, but men are flocking to the State in such numbers that their coming is a serious threat against the welfare of the community to which they rush, and as an emergency measure the authorities are forbidding them to leave the railway trains. McBride of Kansas reports a similar situation in that State. There is a sample of what disorganization is doing this year.

"You see? The need for men existed, but it was very quickly filled, for it was, in the first place, exaggerated and there were many looking for employment.

"The Federal Government in the first place told them to go, and when the need was filled did not tell them not to go.

"It announced the vacant jobs, and did not give as much publicity to the fact when they had been filled.



Walter Lincoln Sears.

"This put the farmer then, and this year again will put him, into a position to pay a price of his own choosing, irrespective of the actual value of the labor to him. It then left, and this Summer will leave, the applicant entirely at his mercy.

"That shows one very great weakness of the present method of Government effort. It gives the farmer an unfair advantage. It strands men at his doors to whom he can pay what he likes, for they must have food, shelter and clothing.

"We must produce some system more nearly approaching an ideal of justice, for only when a system is produced which will help every one and favor none will the best interests of the whole country be served, and only when the whole country is served can a favorable reaction upon general conditions be expected.

"There are somewhere between 300,000 and 400,000 persons unemployed in New York City today. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the United States Government made investigations at about the same time and arrived at very similar conclusions, which, therefore, may be accepted as being within a reasonable radius of the facts.

"They showed that in New York about 18 per cent. of all wage earners were actually without employment. That would indicate that 9,500,000 people who should be earning wages are without permanent employment in the whole United States, if the ratio throughout the country is similar to that in New York in February."

"How large a proportion of those unemployed are skilled?" I asked.

"A smaller proportion now than in February," Mr. Sears replied, "because of the large call for war materials, the manufacture of which generally demands skilled labor. In February the proportion was from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. It probably now runs from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

"This percentage is made up very largely of workers in the building trades and employes at construction work of all kinds. These, of course, are not affected by the demand for war materials.

"It therefore will be observed that most of the idle men are not adaptable to the sort of work which is said now to be begging for men, which is principally agricultural and munitions manufacture.

"We have met in a haphazard and inefficient way the demand for harvest laborers, leaving some sections without help and giving other sections so much help that the farmers have been able to work injustice on the workers, and now are about to find themselves confronted by a vast problem of the redistribution of the harvest workers, with absolutely no plans made or facilities arranged for meeting it.

"This unfortunate complication will be national in effect, because unemployment means distress not only for the unemployed, but for everyone who normally would do business with these people. It is therefore obvious that unemployment of a large number in a few lines must mean bad business for a larger number in a great many lines.

"Always there will be a percentage of unemployed, due, first, to the vagaries and ineffectiveness of certain human individuals who cannot properly be ranked as public charges, and, second, to the fluctuating demands for labor made by the seasonal occupations, and what may be called the constantly recurring accidents of trade, as, for instance, the idleness sure to ensue when men are laid off after the completion of one structure before they can find jobs on other buildings.

"But a condition such as now exists and such as is certain to exist during the coming Winter is unworthy of the intelligence of the American people."

"Have you ever devised any means which you think might tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils?" I asked.

"I am sure that much might be done through public employment bureaus located in the principal industrial, railroad, and geographical centres and cooperating closely with a properly organized Federal bureau or clearing house.

"The bureaus in the large centres should be fed by branches scattered advantageously throughout their territories. For example, the New York bureau probably would have 150 smaller bureaus within its direct sphere of action, feeding it and being fed by it, working toward a really nice industrial adjustment of men and jobs.

"It could be done easily. The branches would send to the centres exact and detailed statements of the real requirements of their territories, both of help wanted and situations wanted, and the centres could then adjust the jobless to the jobs.

"No publicity would be given to the matter unless, in the judgment of the local manager, it seemed impossible to get along without it, and thus no such confusion, no such disappointments, no such opportunities for oppression would occur as those which of late have occurred in the grain country and have occured there before. This suggested New York system would be duplicated elsewhere, and all would be connected up with the general central bureau."

"Would not a plan of this kind encounter serious difficulties when strikes occurred in, say, a small town in the New York district, and the affected employers wished to find men to take the strikers' places?" I inquired.

"No help should be sent from one city to another as the result of a demand occasioned by a strike or lockout," Mr. Sears replied. "If a strike existed in Jersey City, for example, and the employment service made public all over the country the fact that men were wanted there, an injustice would result to the strikers, a complication would result for the employers, and a burden would result for the community, because a surplus of labor would be inevitable.

"The policy of the bureau in such matters should be more than mere neutrality. Indeed, it should ignore so-called labor problems, considering only economic and industrial conditions of a more basic character.

"A policy of this sort would tend toward the reduction of labor troubles of all sorts. I am sure of this. For eight years I followed a somewhat similar course in the State Free Employment Office at Boston and it worked to good advantage.

"The operation of such a system as I suggest would need to be carefully guarded. Fictitious demands, especially, should not be countenanced, lest they work as the fictitious demands worked in the Oklahoma harvest fields.

"It should be carefully ascertained that employers needing ten men did not demand and have at hand in consequence fifty applicants for the positions, with the idea of using the surplus for the purpose of forcing down wages.

"Let us take up this simple plan in detail.

"The National Bureau should be headed by a man who would act as director of placements.

"Associated with him should be experts in every main line; as, for example, the building trades, the textile trades, the garment trades, the boot and shoe trades, and so on. There are forty or fifty such divisions.

"These men would receive reports and would understand them; each would know in general and detail the real situation in his trade, not only in his own locality but throughout the country. The central bureau would probably do better work if located in Chicago or St. Louis than if located in Washington.

"One or more agricultural experts should know not only when crops begin to call for labor in each section, but should keep in close touch with local and other agencies and know how many men from outside these crops legitimately would furnish work for. And so with other demands for labor.

"Thus all seasonal and all local conditions could be met, while the bureaus, at the same time, would be able to prevent over-supply. It would be possible to intelligently mobilize and not to oversupply workers for hop-picking and all other agricultural seasonal demands, for all building and other industrial seasonal demands of similar nature, and even for such highly seasonal industries as the garment trades, keeping the majority of the workers of the country employed for the maximum number of days each year, and avoiding the exploitation of employes by employers or of employers by employes.

"It would be the simple application of simple sense to what really is a simple problem, but has been given the name of being a very complicated one.

"In general, this suggests a very large and expensive Federal bureau, but I am sure that this would not turn out to be necessary. A small and highly specialized central force, working in perfect synchronization with small and perfectly organized local forces, could do the work at slight expense with high efficiency. There is nothing in this proposition which in its execution would require the creation of a new science or group of scientists, or which would require the publication of many books."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MISERS

Dr. Burr of University of Pennsylvania Gives Results of Interesting Study of Their Peculiarities

By Charles W. Burr, M. D.,
Professor of Mental Diseases, University of Pennsylvania.

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LET me relate to you briefly the lives of a few misers and then see whether we can draw any general conclusions. In any such study the Dancer family naturally come first, because they have become immortalized in serious literature and because in them miserliness extended over three generations, (a very rare instance of direct heredity of pathological psychological personality,) though Daniel was the most notorious, or famous, or infamous; you must choose for yourselves individually which is the most appropriate epithet.

The grandfather, father, and all the brothers and sisters of Daniel Dancer's generation were alike misers. Of the oldest generation little is known except that they were landholders and ought to have been people of such character as to have been held in esteem and to have had positions of responsibility and respect in their community. They were held in contempt.

Daniel was born near Harrow in England in 1716 and was the eldest child. His avarice, it is said, appeared only after the death of his father, from whom he inherited a comfortable fortune. He believed that the old gentleman had concealed more than £1,500 in the house and was afraid his brothers would find it and not give it to him, the heir, and consequently kept very quiet for some time about his suspicions, but two years later, on removing an old gate, about £200 in gold and banknotes was found between two pewter dishes buried under one of the gateposts. The remainder of the hidden money, if there was any, was never found. He lived with his sister, whose nature was like his own.

He is particularly interesting to physicians because of his poor opinion of us. Once, if not many times, when his sister was ill he said, "all the gentlemen of the Faculty are medical tinkers, who, in endeavoring to patch up one blemish in the human form, never fail to make ten."

Once he found in the field, or by the road, a dead sheep, which he took home, and he and his sister made it into meat pies, which he said tasted very good. When his sister died he hired another miser, a man much like himself, to be his man, and together they used to go out hunting for bones wherewith to make soup.

His rooms were never cleaned. He would walk two miles rather than not assist in manuring his own lands, and even picked up dung on the common. Curiously enough he had a pet dog, which was fed a pint of milk daily, but when the dog was found to be a sheep thief his master took him to the village blacksmith and had his teeth broken off. None of the writers give his reason for doing this; whether he acted in anger or to punish the animal. He never had a light in his house save a candle to see him to bed. Once burglars broke into his house, but got little. Afterward, however, he sent much of his gold to a safer storage place.

Once Lady Tempest, who was always kind to him, sent him a trout stewed in claret. It congealed from the cold, and in order to warm it, lest eaten cold it should make his decayed teeth ache, he took it to bed with him and so warmed it. His house was a miserable building, but after his death money was found scattered everywhere. Notwithstanding his extreme avarice he was never dishonest, but absolutely straight in all his financial transactions. He seemed to want gold for the mere pleasure of hiding it, fondling it, playing with it, and he would rob one pot to enrich another.

He lived all his life in his parental home, but allowed the lands about the house to grow into a veritable wilderness. He seems to have worn one coat for many years and wrapped his legs in straw bands. After his sister's death he had a lawsuit with his brothers about the inheritance, and recovered from her estate £1,040 as the price of board for thirty years and £100 extra for the last two years, during which, he declared, she did nothing but eat and lie in bed. He died at 78 years.

William Jennings was born in England in 1701. His father, a very wealthy man, died while having built a magnificent country seat and left the son in that he kept large sums of money unemployed. It was estimated that for twenty years before his death he lost £2,000 yearly by idle money. In one of his houses he always kept £20,000 in cash and in the other a still larger amount. He died in 1797 in the 97th year of his age.

James Taylor was born in Leicestershire, started life as a weaver and later became a stock broker, in which business he amassed £200,000. His raiment was ragged, his food indifferent and



£200,000. The son stopped all work on the house and dwelt in the basement, the floor of which was some ten feet below the surface of the court. It was divided into three rooms, the furnishing of which cost about £20. He showed some remnant of family pride in having his meals served in this dismal place on the family plate.

His peculiar attitude toward expense was shown by the fact that the food left after a meal was never permitted to be served again, nor was it given to the poor, but express orders were given that it should be fed to the dogs. He was a constant attendant at the fashionable gambling hells of London, not, however, in order to play, but to lend money to the unlucky gamblers, his interest charge being a shilling in the pound daily, and he purchased a house in London so that he could be nearer at hand to carry on his money-lending business. He was in no sense a social man, but attracted to him some few people by promising to remember them in his will.

He did write a will leaving the bequests, but he never executed it, and after his death his estate, a little less than a million, came near getting into the Chancery Court, as two noble families each made claim to it. The matter was compromised. It was said of him after his death that he was never known to do one single charitable act. He showed the real character of the miser in that he kept large sums of money unemployed. It was estimated that for twenty years before his death he lost £2,000 yearly by idle money. In one of his houses he always kept £20,000 in cash and in the other a still larger amount. He died in 1797 in the 97th year of his age.

James Taylor was born in Leicestershire, started life as a weaver and later became a stock broker, in which business he amassed £200,000. His raiment was ragged, his food indifferent and scanty, and his bed was rags and straw on the bare floor in a house which scarcely protected him from wind and storm.

Once he invited his friend Daniel Dancer to dine with him and two banker's clerks to take part in the feast. The acolytes of finance found him on their arrival boiling a single mutton chop in a sea of water to make soup for the feast. While he was out of the room they threw some candle ends in the pot. The mess was eaten by the two queer cronies, but meeting the clerks later Dancer had them arrested for stealing his candles. History relates, probably as accurately as history usually does, that the men cleared themselves by proving he had eaten the candles and as they had become a part of himself he had not been deprived of them, but had simply put them to an unusual use.

He always bought a twopenny steak, in the market, a sorry piece, an outside piece, grown black by the wind, fly blown and odorous. He used to say "meat was nothing unless it smelt as well as tasted." He even drove a hard bargain with the church for the salvation of his soul. He was ill, and fearing death sent for the proper church officials. He paid them £1,200 for prayers for the rest of his soul but made them return him a year's interest by way of discount for cash payment. His name therefore appears, or did as late as 1813, on the donation board of the Church of St. Saviour in London. He died in 1793.

Edward Nokes was a tinker till six weeks before his death, at the age of 56, at Hornchurch, in Essex. Almost the only human attribute he had was his fondness for spirits, of which he drank nearly a quart daily without, however, ever showing signs of alcoholic merriment. He fed himself, his wife, and children on offal. When any of his children died he had a deal box made and carried it on his shoulder to the place of burial and returned home careless and unconcerned.

Shortly before his death he gave orders that his own coffin should have no nails in it, and that no mourning should be worn at his funeral. On the contrary, the pallbearers and undertaker were garbed in striking fashion. He kept large sums of money in a bowl hid in a brick kitchen. Though his surroundings at death indicated abject poverty, he really left between £5,000 and £6,000, which his long-suffering wife, in the absence of a will, inherited.

One is tempted to believe that the next of my heroes is mythical, or at least the victim of imaginative and lying tongues, so strange and varied is the history recorded in the books. I have not been able, in the time at my disposal, to trace his history to its original source and give it to you for what it is worth, assuming no responsibility for its accuracy.

John Owen lived in London before there was any bridge over the Thames. He rented for many years the right to ferry people from Southwark to the city by boats. Though he became very rich he lived as though in poverty. He had a daughter, pious and beautiful, (a heroine cannot be ugly, though nowadays she may be far from pious,) and on her he spent money lavishly for education, but when she grew to womanhood would suffer no man near her. However, the inevitable happened—a young man appeared and made quick love to the heroine while the father was gathering fares on the ferry.

Meanwhile things went on, in the place the girl called home, as usual. The father warmed the family black pudding in his bosom while rowing and gave it to his family and servants therefrom. He searched the dung hills at night for bones to make soup. He ate food his dog refused, (dried bits of moldy bread.) Once, and the thing ended in a tragedy, he feigned sickness and death to save two days' food, thinking that while he lay dead his servants would not be so unnatural as to eat. He told his daughter of the trick and she, though unwillingly, consented to take part.

He was laid out for dead, wrapped in a sheet with one candle at his head, another at his feet, but his apprentices, so far from being saddened by his death, were overjoyed. They skipped and played and ran as they had never done before, ate all the food in the house, and sent out for beer and other luxuries. The old man, dumb with amazement and vexation at the conduct of his servants and at the money loss from such feasting, rose, wrapped in the death sheet, and, taking a candle in each hand, stalked into the adjoining room intending to rout the merry-makers out for their boldness, but one of them, thinking he was in very truth the devil come to the world to welcome his future guest, struck out his brains with the butt end of a broken oar.

The daughter's lover, hearing of the death, started for town in such haste that his horse threw him just as he was entering London and he broke his neck. The girl became bereft of her senses as a consequence of the double tragedy.

The father had been excommunicated on account of the manner of his life and was denied Christian burial, but the daughter bribed the monks of Bermondsey Abbey, in the absence of the Abbot, to get him buried. The Abbot, on his return home, discovered what had happened and had the body disinterred, put upon the back of an ass, and asked God

to take it where it deserved to be buried. The ass, evidently a very knowing beast, went unguided to an execution place, dumped the body under the gallows, and went on his way, quiet and undisturbed. A grave was instantly made and the body tumbled in and covered with earth. The daughter, being troubled by a multitude of suitors for her hand and fortune, retired to a nunnery and gave her wealth to the Church.

M. Ostervald, a French banker, though leaving £125,000, died of want in Paris in 1790. A few days before his death he refused to buy a little meat to make soup, saying: "I would like the soup, but I have no appetite for the meat, and what would become of it?" At the very moment he had thousands in banknotes hidden in a silken bag attached to his neck.

Samuel Stretch was an example of a man who deprives himself of things in order to obtain, by money, a posthumous fame or at least remembrance. He died at Madeley in 1804, but at what age I have not been able to discover. In early life he served as a private in the army and took part in some real fighting. His occupation in late life was to carry letters and parcels to the towns surrounding Madeley, and to do any little commissions his neighbors might give him.

For years he admitted no one to his hut and lived entirely alone. His clothing was in tatters and over his shoulders he carried a bag into which he put bones, bits of leather, paper, rags, and indeed all kinds of trash that he found in his wanderings. His linen consisted of two old shirts and a pair of sheets. He amassed quite a large sum of money, but the exact amount is not recorded.

He left money to purchase an additional bell for the village church, and set aside sums to pay for having it rung at 9 o'clock on Summer nights and 8 in Winter, a bell for the free school, an addition to the salary of the organist, to enlarge and repair the almshouse, and for clothing and educating two poor children, and to his relatives he left 2s. and 6d. each.

Thomas Cooke was born near Windsor in 1726 and died in London eighty-six years later. His father was a wandering fiddler who died when Thomas was a little child, leaving him to the care of a grandmother. As a youth he showed one good quality; he lived on bread, water and apples to save money to pay a village schoolmaster to instruct him in reading, writing and arithmetic. He was employed as a porter by a dry salter and did his work so faithfully that his employer helped him to get a place as exciseman.

After his appointment the Government sent him to oversee a paper mill as tax master and he studied the business so well that he soon found the proprietors were cheating the revenue. He said nothing till the master of the mill died; then he interviewed the widow, told her of the fraud and that he alone knew of it, but that if the Government learned of it all her property would be seized to make up the loss, whereas if she would marry him he would not reveal the secret. She married him. He continued the business, but not successfully, and then went into the sugar trade.

Though he was a successful man in a worldly sense, leaving at his death more than £127,000 in consols, his whole life was one of penury, petty saving, and petty trickery. He made it a habit in order to get meals for nothing to fall in a pretended fit in front of a house at dinner time, and on recovering he would naturally be invited to share the meal, which he always did after the proper amount of protestation.

Often he would pretend to these kind people that they had saved his life, would make a great fuss over them, and tell them he intended to remember them or their children in his will. Not a few of these people learned he was rich, did not object to being remembered in wills, and thought to increase their chances by making gifts to him. He received in this way geese, turkeys, roasting pigs, hares, pheasants, and sometimes a dozen of fine wines.

One man, a poor relation, occasionally sent him small presents of butter. This angered Cooke, who said to him, "Why send me such driblets, you who are to get thousands and thousands at my death? Send me a firkin." The firkin and several more were sent, but neither this legacy nor any of the others came to reality. He used ink to black his shoes, but never paid for it; instead he begged it, sometimes pilfered it, carrying a bottle with him for the purpose.

He had one healthy pleasure. He was fond of horses, but fed them largely at other people's expense. He was a good talker and an interesting man, and as he rode along the road he made it his business to meet a farmer driving a load of hay. He would get in conversation with him and meanwhile his horse would make a good meal of hay.

Like many men shrewd in petty ways, he was easily deceived in matters out of his own line. Thus once when his horse was sick he was too mean to pay a horse doctor and asked advice of a quack who told him he must take thirty onions, drill a hole through each, put them on a string, put the necklace around the horse's neck and let it stay there. The expense of thirty onions was too much; he bought fifteen and when after many days they had served their purpose, he took them to the servant and ordered her to make an onion porridge for the day's dinner. His cook was well trained, but that time she rebelled and the porridge was not made.

He had no feeling of mercifulness toward animals, and once purposely and horribly maimed a horse he intended to buy in order to reduce its price, pretending it had been injured by its own viciousness.

Doctors especially he tricked and cheated, among others the celebrated Dr. Lettsom. Even while on his deathbed he quarreled and wrangled about medical fees. He asked the physician in attendance to tell him how long he might hope to live. The reply was six days. He flew into a real or pretended rage and blackguarded the doctor for taking his money when that was all he could do.

One of the characteristics of misers is the lack of the social sense, the self-centredness, the absence of the need of companionship. It is true that not a few of them have been married, but in all instances the wife seems to have been taken simply because she was cheaper than a servant or because her money was desired. It is rather remarkable, therefore, that there is alleged to have existed in London at one time a misers' club called the Split Farthing Club.

Neither intellect nor education prevents the development of the miserly instinct. The tinker and the man of science alike fall victims. No veneering of acquired characteristics can prevent the real man showing through.

When we try to learn the true psychology of the miser, we find there is but little data; authors are so interested in the melodramatic and the eccentric, in the queer and the squalidly picturesque events of the lives, that they pay attention to nothing else.

Mental ability does not protect against miserliness, for there have been many men of mental power far above the average who have suddenly lost interest in intellectual pursuits, without any other evidence of insanity, and have lived the lives of misers. So scanty is our data, therefore, that to draw conclusions about these people we must often, and sometimes doubtless erroneously, draw inferences from trifling incidents because more serious and important things are not recorded.

In classifying the type it must be remembered that a miser is not merely a man extremely stingy; miserliness is not mere avarice. Again, a man may deprive himself of everything except the barest necessities, even live in filth, and yet not be a miser, because his motive is purely altruistic, purely a desire to do good during life or after death.

A genuine miser is a man who collects money for the mere enjoyment of its possession, not for what it buys either in pleasure or power, but just as a magpie collects things. Indeed, a fanciful psychologist might explain miserliness on the grounds of atavism and say that it was a reversion to ancestral type, a throw-back to our alleged bird ancestors, just as some weakly imaginative criminologists explain crime as a reversion to the primitive man. The one is no more unjust to the magpie than the other is to the savage.

Several things strike one in studying these people, especially the great age to which many of them live. Indeed, if any one wanted an argument to prove that we of today have become too dainty and nice and ladylike in claiming that clean food and plenty of it, clean houses with much light and ventilation, frequent bathing, in short, all the things the worshippers of the god hygiene demand, are necessary for the maintenance of health and even of life, and that rather rougher life would strengthen the race, he has at hand a plausible argument in the longevity of misers.

Of course the real explanation is that only the sturdy can be misers and survive. Their longevity does prove, however, that, given a man of strong constitution, he can survive under the hardest conditions of life. It does prove that congenital ability to resist stress has more to do with long life, not with the mere saving for a few years of useless lives, than any external circumstance. Surely few men leading the most hygienic and sheltered lives, and the terms have unfortunately become in the minds of many people synonymous, live as long as many misers who expose themselves to so many of the evils that we are taught always kill.

Social standing has no bearing on the causation of miserliness, since its victims are found in all ranks of society. Children of rich and poor, learned and unlearned, of good and bad, all alike may come to the same end, and disbelievers in heredity may use this as an argument, but they should remember that externals play little part in heredity. Need of money seems rarely, if ever, to be an exciting cause in starting from necessity what later becomes a fixed habit.

That the condition is pathological goes without saying, but it is not an insanity in the technical, restricted meaning of the word. Though it often leads to a blunting of the moral sense, and even to cruelty, it does not lead to intellectual stupidity nor to a delusional state of mind, though it narrows the circle of the intellectual life sometimes almost to a point, to one idea. It is not an obsession, because the obsessed are affected against their wills, fight the obsessions, and are made unhappy by them, while misers enjoy. It is in a certain sense and to a degree a perversion of the aesthetic sense, as is shown in the pleasure obtained in eating decayed food and the enjoyment from shivering in a freezing room, and is in so far somewhat analogous to sexual perversion. That is to say, misers get pleasure from sensations which give the normal man pain.

I have tried to learn—because I believe that all constitutional disease stamps the external anatomy with its individual hall mark, only our eyes are not sharp enough often to see it—whether there is a characteristic physiognomy in misers, but without success. Most of those pictured in literature lived before the days of photography, and the artists who drew the pictures to illustrate articles about them were more interested, I suspect, in creating striking illustrations and showing the melodramatic dirtiness of their clothes than in making physiognomonically correct likenesses. Of course in those who were so celebrated as to be known to the people the pictures had to be more or less lifelike.

The only conclusion that one can draw is that misers, like most abnormal people, do have casts of countenance which are unlike the ordinary types of faces. Many of them have the same look of furtive intensity that is common in the paranoiac, the religious maniac, and in many other dwellers in the borderland of insanity. They are almost all thin, but often wiry. They are long faced, and may have high or sloping foreheads. Their noses are frequently long, and seldom broad at the opening of the nostrils.

In one minor mental characteristic they often resemble a certain type of chronic maniac in possessing a cutting, sarcastic, and cruel sense of wit. Doubtless many of the witty sayings attributed to them are apocryphal, but many are true, and even the false ones show that unconsciously the public has learned to associate a certain form of wit with miserly characteristics.

WHAT BARNARD GRADUATES DO IN LIFE

THE Report and Register of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, which was recently issued, gives statistics and other information about the graduates of Barnard from 1893 to 1914, inclusive, the class of 1893 being the first to receive Barnard degrees.

The report shows, among other facts, that many graduates receive post-graduate training; that a majority of Barnard women are gainfully employed; that a large minority are married, and that the families of these are small; and that a great many Barnard graduates are volunteer social workers.

The statistics show that 1,377 women have received degrees from Barnard. Thirty-one of these have died, and the activities of the 1,346 living graduates are set forth in some detail.

It is to be noted that a large number of women continue their studies for either professional or higher degrees. By February, 1915, there were 533 or 38.6 per cent. of the graduates of Barnard who had received higher degrees and professional training. Of these twenty-one had received the degree of Ph. D., 203 the degree of A. M., seven the degree of M. D., and six the degree of LL. B. In addition, there are ninety-three graduates who are at present students.

The statistics of the occupations of the Barnard alumnae are of importance as evidence of the opportunities open to women college graduates. Among the women employed in the paid occupations there are, as might be expected, a large percentage who are teaching. Four hundred and fifty women, or 33.4 per cent. of the graduates, are teaching in schools, 34 are teaching in colleges, 23 are tutors, 5 are school Principals, 4 are Assistant or Associate Principals, 2 are college Deans—a total of 518, or 38 per cent., who are in the teaching profession.

The next largest number employed in any single field are 77 women secretaries and clerks. They are in schools and colleges, in social, religious, and educational organizations, and in business. There are, too, 30 women who are paid social, religious, and civic workers; 15 editorial assistants, 13 librarians, 8 lawyers, 8 bacteriologists, chemists, and laboratory assistants, and 4 physicians.

Finally, 41 graduates give these occupations, among others: Advertising expert, artist, farmer, actress, singer, sculptor, civil service examiner, suffrage organizer, research psychologist, compiler of cable code, illustrator, museum curator, music teacher, interior decorator, manager of riding school, and author's agent. The total number of Barnard graduates in paid occupations is 726, or 53.9 per cent.

Other statistics are these of the marriages and families of the graduates. Four hundred and fourteen of the women, or 30.17 per cent., were married by February, 1915. Of these, 216 are married to professional men, and 166 are married to business and commercial men. There are 455 children, or 1.1 per marriage. If the classes from 1893 to 1906, inclusive, are considered, the average is slightly higher—1.4 per marriage.

The average length of time between graduation and marriage in the classes 1893-1909, inclusive, omitting nine marriages which occurred before entrance or before graduation, was four years. The percentage distribution of these marriages in specific years shows 17 per cent. of the marriages occurring in the fourth year after graduation, 13 per cent. in the second, and 13 per cent. in the fifth year.

There remain the 620 women with Barnard degrees who have no paid occupations. Of these 359 are married women, 261 are unmarried. Two hundred and sixty-six women, however, are volunteer civic, social, or religious workers,



MAKING THE HOME EFFICIENT

Mrs. Frank A. Pattison Tells How to Do It Without Destroying the Domestic Atmosphere

TO eliminate from the home all drudgery and disorder, to apply to cooking, cleaning, serving, and all the details of housework the principles of efficiency which have during the past few years revolutionized business methods—such is the ambition of Mrs. Frank A. Pattison. And she is no mere maker of charming theories; all her unusual ideas have been tested and proved practical at her Domestic Experiment Station at Colonia, New Jersey.

Mrs. Pattison's pioneer work in the science of domestic engineering is well known to efficiency experts, and it has interested progressive housewives in all parts of the world. Her success in managing inexpensively and without servants a large and luxurious house, entertaining many guests, and yet keeping up her numerous outside interests, has made her the object of admiration and envy.

It has been known that her scheme included the use of much electrical and other mechanical apparatus. This has caused some of her critics to say that her efficiency system required the outlay of much money, and tended to make the house more like a factory than a home.

But in her "Principles of Domestic Engineering," (published by the author,) Mrs. Pattison deals with these objections, and explains the details of her revolutionary experiment. She demonstrates that mechanical perfection does not necessarily destroy the home atmosphere, and that it considerably reduces the expenditure of money as well as of energy.

One important item of what she calls "the auto-operative house" is the home-office, for all the business and clerical work of the establishment. This room should be on the ground floor, and should contain a desk, a typewriter, a dictaphone, and several files. She writes:

In the centre of the desk is a small card index which tells of the location and uses of the several rooms and closets throughout the house, and a general index of material. All the doors of the house are marked on the outside with small metal numbers, near the handle that they may not be over-conspicuous.

The contents of the room and its location are indicated by a card in a small metal rim on the inside of the door, from which one is led to the various lists of articles in their respective departments. For instance, a card in the small box on the desk would indicate "Library—Door 3, First Floor," or "Linen Room—Door 7, Second Floor." If one would look for books, periodicals, playing cards, towels, sheets, &c., they will be found Door 3, First Floor, card on inside of door, or Door 7, Second Floor, card on inside of door, from which cards one will be directed to the particular list of books, or periodicals, playing cards, towels, sheets, &c., desired, and any necessary description of each, such as sheets for Room 6, Sec. 2, Shelf 4, or towels for Bath Room A, Shelf 3, Sec. 3.

The cataloguing of the library follows the simplified plan of that used in the Public Library, and in fact was listed by one trained in that subject. That of the other rooms of the house, and in truth the entire system, was worked out by our local club with the idea of its proving a self-showing system to the stranger who would take charge at a moment's notice, and a simple radiating method needing the least possible time in the using and the care of it.

As an illustration, the incoming stranger might suddenly want a spool of white cotton, or a piece of court-plaster. "Spools of thread" would be indexed, Door 8, Second Floor, Inside Card, which card would show "white cotton, Drawer 6, Sec. 4." If court-plaster happened to be too insignificant to list in the main list, it would naturally be looked for in the "Medicine Closet," Door 7, Second Floor, Inside Card, from which point it would be listed Shelf 2, Box 3, and upon opening the box if more than court-plaster happened to be part of its contents, a further card on the cover would show its location, and the kind to be found.

Or take the whereabouts of molasses, or sugar. General Index says: "Kitchen, Door 9, First Floor." Inside card, "Molasses, Cupboard 6, Shelf 4, Sec. 1." Sugar, Door B. Inside card, from which one would see, "Sugar, Shelf 2, Sec. 1."

The models that were before Mrs. Pattison in her planning of the ideal kitchen were, she tells us, a little studio kitchenette and the kitchen of the Pullman car, in which, of course, space is carefully economized.

At her experiment station Mrs. Pattison has two kitchens, one of which is called the electric kitchen. She uses, for grinding the coffee, cleaning the silver, making bread and cake, washing, wringing and mangling the clothes, grating cheese, chocolate and cocoanut, sharpening knives, beating eggs, and making ice cream, an electric motor. This electric motor, a vacuum cleaner, and a fireless cooker seem to be the three mechanical devices which she considers most necessary in the modern home.



Mrs. Frank A. Pattison.

Here is Mrs. Pattison's description of her simple and convenient dining room:

How to serve the family in a convenient and aesthetic manner, without rising from the table, overcrowding the dishes, or making it necessary constantly to pass the foods, seemed to consume all my powers of thought for some time, and finally the answer came through adapting two old devices and reforming them for modern use.

One, a revolving tray in the centre of the table, which we named the "Table Butler," capable of holding each course, and moving near enough to each plate to establish a very comfortable and independent feeling.

The other proved to be the original dumb-waiter of more than a century ago, adjusted to five disks instead of three, and mounted upon the most sensitive and easily manipulated wheels, responding instantly to the slightest touch. This we called the "Dumb Butler," moving "him" from the pantry where "he" is at least partially filled, to a position at the hostess's left, in which "he" occupies a negligible place as far as the table space is concerned, and holds in square inch capacity and in orderly routine just twice as much as the largest double-shelved English tea cart.

This combination has solved the problem. We have eliminated the servant in the room; the need of considering "those who are to eat after"; and the uncertainty of knowing how and in what form the next course will appear; and it is truly but little more work for the hostess than all the things summed up that are liable to be a part of the more conventional method.

But Mrs. Pattison, like the business efficiency experts, does not rely exclusively on mechanical apparatus. She is an enthusiastic advocate of time-and-motion study, believing that all the details of housework, even the mere walking about the house in the performance of one's tasks, deserves the closest attention. She writes:

The first thing in the practice is to provide one's self with a stop watch and a pencil and pad, or chart. No records of real value can be taken until one can put the parts of a minute together; until the turn of the hand can be made to mean so much time and so much value.

Take for instance the simple operation of scraping a plate. Try and discover through experiment in time and motion the best practice for such a task. The result of our work was to find it took about twenty strokes with the ordinary dinner knife to scrape an ordinary dinner plate ready for the dish-water, and then it was not "standard" clean, besides the fatigue, the unnecessary noise, the possible injury to the enamel surface, the bad reflex effect upon the worker of the inefficient movement, and the time consumed which was estimated to be a quarter of a minute.

The better way being to have at hand a plate scraper, a piece of bread, or a small soft paper napkin, or doilies, which can be daintily crumpled between the fingers of the right hand, lift the plate with the first and second fingers and the thumb of the left, and drop what will into the garbage receptacle with the first move, then with the paper circle the plate with the right hand, from the top guiding the doily by the wrist around to the top again and down the centre and off. This method we found to be efficient, noiseless and safe, carrying with it an educational value in movement and consuming only 1-12th of a minute per plate, a gain of 662-3 per cent., besides having a distinct relation to the kind of dishwashing done and the other related standards that have to do with staff and line. This we found could be motioned in a rhythm of four-four time.

Again, the simple operation of cutting bread. The usual way being to gather the knife, the board, and the bread together, find perhaps that the knife needs sharpening, step somewhere for a stone or proper tool, return to the bread and saw many more times than is either good for the hand or the straightness of the slice.

A better way being to have a board, with two knives of different sizes encased therein, and a small stone inlaid on either side, hung just at the left of the bread box. In our case there was made a sliding shelf that pulled out to fit it. First motion with the right hand, open the bread box, take out bread. Left, pull out shelf, unhook bread board. Right, place loaf on board. Left, place hand on loaf. Right, take knife from scabbard in board, pass once or twice over stone if necessary, and cut. The sharper the knife, the easier and fewer motions in the cutting, the least crumbs wasted and scattered, and—with half an eye—the straighter the slice. This, like the plate example, gave back about the same ratio in assets.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of this extraordinary house is the laundry. Mrs. Pattison devotes several thoughtful pages to a consideration of the methods by which time, labor, and money may be saved in this branch of domestic activity. She writes:

In the first place, it is not in the basement where poor air, poor light and poor drainage are usual, but on the ground floor just off a pleasant porch, covered with vines and overlooking the garden. Large ample windows shaded with white scrim curtains stenciled with a border of water plants in pale blue, give plenty of light and air on all sides.

The woodwork is white dull enamel stenciled with tiny water jugs, and the walls are a wonderful tone of atmosphere, blue in three shades from surbase and side wall to ceiling, stenciled in the panels with graceful classic figures of women draped in blue and white and washing with long-handled bells in quaint and curious old kettles. On the floor is a pale-blue velvet rug, which is rolled back when the machine is running, although the tub has never been known to spatter, or spill, if not overloaded.

An old-fashioned combination laundry seat and table, finished in white and stenciled in blue, stands in the ironing end of the room, together with an adjustable skirt and shirt board that locks up against the wall out of the way, and, comes down at the touch of a button to the height desired for sitting comfortably at one's work.

An adjustable chair arranged to fit this board, and both finished in the same white with the little stenciled border of blue water jugs, makes a picturesque furnishing against a background of white and blue banisters. Just under the stairway is a cupboard big enough to store the sleeve board, clothes baskets, soap, &c. The electric irons, being pocketed in the skirt-board, come into place as it descends, ready for use with the turn of a button.

At the other end of the room are three stationary tubs placed at the right height and also finished in white with the border of pale-blue water jugs, and a little white cupboard on either side giving a sort of drain board at each end of the tubs. In one corner is to be found a sort of laboratory cupboard with glass front through which can be seen a variety of glass containers labeled: "Ammonia," "Bluing," "Borax," "Alcohol," "Muriatic Acid," "Oxalic Acid," "Common Salt," and all the other aids for the removal of staing, and ease in washing.

In front of the tubs stands the electric washing machine, and just between the washing and ironing sides of the room is a fascinating little table with small drop shelves, all decorated in the same blue and white, and holding a 24-inch gas mangle run by an electric motor.

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AMERICAN NOVEL IS FLAMBOYANT

And the New England Literary Tradition, Though Venerated, Is a Blight, Says Gertrude Atherton

By Joyce Kilmer.

AND what," I asked, "is the New England tradition?"

Gertrude Atherton looked out of the window at the little dust clouds whirling on Riverside Drive. We had been talking about contemporary American fiction and the author of "Perch of the Devil" had spoken of "the blight of the New England tradition."

"The New England tradition," she said, "is something which did not have its origin in New England, and flourishes now chiefly in the small towns of the Middle West. In literature it shows itself in a cold, polished, exquisite sort of writing that has almost no relation to life.

"It started not in New England, but in old England. It is really The Spectator tradition, the Addisonian tradition. In England they have forgotten it, but it still flourishes in the United States, like many another English idea long ago discarded in the land of its origin.

"When Cecil Chesterton was in New York he was greatly amused to find young poets with long hair and black silk stocks and other characteristics of the Aesthetic Movement which flourished in England in the eighteen-nineties. There is nothing of the sort in the modern English literary world. And so this Addisonian spirit, outgrown in England many years ago, still permeates our fiction and is actually venerated under the name of the New England tradition."

"What are the principal examples of this tradition in American literature?" I asked.

"Well," said Mrs. Atherton, "I suppose the Atlantic Monthly is its standard-bearer. But you find it in all the elderly magazine group. They are full of cold, precise, well-written stories, in which life is treated in an absolutely superficial manner.

"Not one of that group would take an O. Henry story. O. Henry didn't write in accordance with the New England tradition; his characters were human beings!

"And now those magazines are reaping their lean reward! They are being driven to the wall by the fifteen-cent magazines. The fifteen-cent magazines are getting the work of H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett and all the rest of the first-rate writers; the still tenacious elders seldom get anything that reads like professional work.

"This stiffness and preciseness which so many American writers attribute to the English actually belongs only to the English middle class. But these writers think it belongs to the aristocracy.

"Now, aristocracies aren't like that at all. Aristocracies are independent and democratic.

"That is one fault of the writers of the New England school of thought. They seem to have no sense of the existence of democracy. That lack is particularly noticeable in the work of the women and in a large group of minor men writers; also in the novels of Mr. Henry James. You know, Henry James was once a novelist."

"Was?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't think you can call him a novelist now, can you?" asked Mrs. Atherton. "He makes elaborate tapestries of ideas and phrases, which give, as all good tapestries do, a kind of an idea of life. But he hasn't written a real novel since 'The Portrait of a Lady,' and that was published in 1881.

"We Americans are strange people," said Mrs. Atherton, musingly. "We are provincial and colonial at the same time. In the Middle West there are people who don't want to read anything that isn't about themselves. And yet we have so ridiculously high an esteem for everything that is European.

"We certainly are lacking in self-confidence in literature, music, painting—in all the arts. Did you ever observe that the United States is the only nation in the world that accepts gratefully everything artistic and literary that the other nations choose to send her? We don't try to judge things for ourselves, we take Europe's judgment, or perhaps merely England's judgment, without a murmur.



Gertrude Atherton.

"Ordinarily, we seem to be afraid to discard anything on which a European nation has once set the stamp of its approval. In England, nobody thinks of reading Dickens and Thackeray any more. But we read them reverently, or if we don't we're afraid to acknowledge it.

"There was the Russian fad of some years ago, that was a good example of our colonialism in literature. We accepted those interminable novels without a protest and have never dared to admit that they bored us.

"I suppose Mr. Howells was responsible for a good deal of that particular craze. He used to praise the Russian novelists enthusiastically in his departments in the magazines. Whatever any one says in a widely read magazine carries a great deal of weight. I remember that I used to read whatever he suggested. I read some of the Spanish novelists whom he praised so highly. But I never have been able to read his own novels!"

"Do you think," I asked, "that the modern American novel is equal to the modern English novel?"

"It is almost impossible to speak of them relatively," said Mrs. Atherton. "They are so very different in theme, manner, and everything else.

"Our novelists do admirably with a material that is peculiar to this country. Their work is often carefully and delicately done, and yet it may give an impression of crudeness, because their material, from the *standard* viewpoint, is crude. You see, we Americans are flamboyant, and anything truthful written about us must give the impression of flamboyance, however gracefully and thoughtfully it may be written.

"Now, the modern English novel isn't flamboyant. Far from it! It would be a relief if it were! The modern English novel is polished, calm, dead. It is a perfect picture of stagnation.

"The outstanding characteristic of contemporary English fiction is its terrible lack of vitality. John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett and several other English novelists are men of extraordinary skill, true artists. But they write like the last writer of a dying race.

"Practically the only English novelist who has any real vitality in his work is H. G. Wells. And that is because Wells came up from the people. He is not a member of the great decadent middle class, to which most of the English novelists belong.

"In America we fail to understand the British system of caste and its effect on literature. In London fashionable society you may meet Hilaire Belloc and Anthony Hope, but very few other writers. There is an immense literary society, but you would hardly meet few of its members in the severe circles of Oxford or Cambridge.

"One of the most striking instances that I know of the effect of this caste system on men of letters is in connection with the visit of a distinguished English novelist to the United States a few years ago. He was in the first flush of his fame, a fame which first flourished, by the way, in the United States.

"Well, this novelist called on a friend of mine in New York one afternoon, and he seemed to be in a state of extraordinary agitation. He paced up and down the room and answered her questions vaguely.

"At length he said:

"'I say, would you mind letting me have a pony of brandy? My nerves are all upset.'

"'Certainly, you may have some brandy,' she replied. 'But why are you so nervous?'

"'I'll tell you,' he said. 'You see, I've got to go up to Columbia University this afternoon, and I don't mind saying I'm afraid to meet all those professors. You see, I'm not an educated man, I belong to a middle-class family that never could afford to send me to a university.'

"That's the English attitude," said Mrs. Atherton. "A middle-class man is a middle-class man, even if he happens also to be a genius. A clever young Englishman once said to a friend of mine who employed him as secretary while in London: 'Oh, one would better be dead than not be born a gentleman in England!'"

"But don't you think," I asked, "that the war is breaking up this caste system?"

"I hope so," said Mrs. Atherton. "And I believe that the war is breaking it up, must break it up if England is to be saved from dry rot. The very poor, the plebeians, have never fought for England unless coerced. It is not their England, but the England of the 'gentleman class.' They have said openly for years that they shouldn't mind being conquered by Germany; they couldn't be worse off. They have always felt and resented the arrogance of the upper classes.

"Just now the upper-class system is down on its knees to the lower classes, imploring them to enlist and save the country. And I don't see how, after the war is over, there can be a return to the old scheme of subordination. Personally I believe that ten years from now Lloyd George will be President of an England composed mainly of triumphant plebeians and women.

"I think that the war must change the point of view of the English people, and therefore of the English writers. I do not think that the novels written after the war can express that middle-class smugness that characterizes most contemporary British fiction."

I asked this enthusiastic Feminist why feminism had not disturbed the "middle-class smugness" of the English novelists.

"Feminism," she replied, "is too unsympathetic a subject for treatment in fiction. So is socialism. Feminism and socialism seem to stifle fiction. I believe in both feminism and in certain principles of socialism. But feministic and socialistic novels bore me to death.

"These are serious subjects about which people feel strongly. But they seem to have no affinity for fiction. When they are put into novels, they fail to call any of the elemental emotions to life in the hearts of the readers. They do not stir the pulse.

"This is not true of poetry. Socialism, feminism and other revolutionary ideas can be expressed in poetry, because poetry, unlike fiction, may be pitched in a far higher key than is possible in prose. Poetry can rise to the height of a prayer."

Mrs. Atherton does not believe that feminism has been swept away by the war.

"I know," she said, "that the special activity that we called the feminist agitation *per se* is practically moribund in England and on the Continent. And I know that there have been in bygone years women's movements that have been overwhelmed in international warfare.

"But I believe that the women of Europe are trying to keep in the front of things during this war, and that they are succeeding. All these activities of the women, as nurses in relief committees, as recruiting agents, as temporary heads of businesses, and the rest may arise from a genuine patriotism and zeal for social service. But I think that the women are animated even more by a desire to emphasize their usefulness, as a prelude to the great feminist movement which will follow the war.

"You see, the war is having at least this one good effect—it is making women think who were unaccustomed to that exercise. They are taking an interest in international politics! That is a tremendous thing for women whose ideas formerly were bounded by the limits of their own little social circles. They are

following the moves of the various armies, they are reading about the causes of the war, they are talking about the war. That leads them back to history.

"I don't say that their opinions on the war are valuable. But, at any rate, they are opinions. And to form and express opinions on great questions of the day is a new experience for many women."

"What do you think of the women peace delegates?" I asked.

"I do wish Jane Addams hadn't done it," said Mrs. Atherton. She's such a good woman! One thing of which I am absolutely certain, is that she was sincere in that expedition.

"Of course she must have known that the warring Governments wouldn't take such an appeal seriously. But it may be that she did it for the sake of the possible effect on the women of the world. She may have thought that the women of England, France, and Germany, when they heard of this pilgrimage of women protesting against war, would themselves take courage to protest against war.

"But I don't think for a moment that it has had that effect. I think that most of the thinking women in Europe and in the United States felt that the whole sex was made to look rather foolish, and that the result might be detrimental to the cause.

"There is no doubt that women will be more powerful than ever before after the war. You see, most of the men will be dead!

"So there will come a new and greater feminist movement. There was a type of woman that joined the old feminist movement merely out of idleness that will not be interested in it any longer. They will be so mad about the handful of men left that they will have no time or inclination for feminism.

"In Germany, where the women fairly worship the men, I suppose the war has killed feminism. The German women will be afraid to antagonize the few men whom the war has spared.

"But in the other countries of Europe nearly all the women will become feminists. The French women always have been independent. In England the women were, even before the war, more numerous than the men. That is the chief reason why the men wouldn't give them the ballot; they were afraid to do so.

"But now I think that the people of England will say: 'Well, at any rate, the women can't do worse than the men did.' And so they'll give them the ballot.

"The women of Europe must despise the men. The men let the fabric of civilization fall to pieces from lack of diplomatic wisdom and skill.

"Well!" said Mrs. Atherton, with a laugh, "I've wandered pretty far afield from 'the blight of the New England tradition!' But New England is a dull subject, anyway."

Mrs. Atherton is in no sense of the term conventional. I was thoroughly aware of this fact, and yet I was not at all prepared to her answer to my next question.

"Do you think," I asked, "that a man should do nothing but write for a living? Or should he have some other work, and make literature an avocation?"

"Why, writing is a man's job, anyway," said Mrs. Atherton. "Men ought to do things, not write about them!

"One day Robert Louis Stevenson was dictating to his stepdaughter. It was the daughter who acted as his amanuensis; she became M. Salisbury Fields. The story on which they were at work was 'Saint Ives.'

"Suddenly Stevenson turned to his daughter and said; 'By God! I wish I were strong enough to do these things instead of writing about them! Do you suppose I'd write about them if I could do them?'

"Once I was very much taken with an Englishman who was a writer of fiction. He had been educated for the army, but when I knew him he had resigned and was devoting himself to literature. I nearly fell in love with him, I say—but I thought: 'Good heavens! The man does nothing but sit on a three-legged stool, and write little stories all day long and peddle them about to the magazines! He might as well be crocheting!' So I promptly recovered.

"Of course, a man should write stories, if he can, but he ought not to devote his life to it—he ought to cultivate another side of his brain that brings him in direct touch with life. When a man does nothing but write, his hands get so soft, and his character, too!"

"Do you think there is any likelihood of the men giving up literature?" I asked.

"There certainly is, in England," said Mrs. Atherton. "And all over the world women writers will be in higher esteem than ever before; they will no longer be looked down upon because they are women. And a woman of genius will no longer be patted on the head, like a dog that can walk on his hind legs. She will be regarded in exactly the same light as a man of talent or genius. The world will discover that a peculiar group of brain cells has no sex.

"It may be, also, that women will take possession of the theatrical profession. You know, woman's first invasion of a masculine monopoly was her entrance on the stage.

"In Shakespeare's day the feminine rôles were taken by men. Then women were allowed to act, and soon they were well established in the profession.

"And now that all the men are going to war, it isn't at all impossible that women will act in masculine rôles. The men may be driven off the stage! What a splendid chance for actresses like Nance O'Neill and Hedwig Reicher, who are so tall that in spite of their art it is almost impossible to find feminine rôles suitable for them!"

FROM HERE AND THERE

Ostriches at 6 Cents Each.

TREMENDOUS changes in the values of ostriches and ostrich feathers have occurred since the war, so it is reported by Consul Wakefield from Port Elizabeth, South Africa. South Africa has exported as much as $25,000,000 of ostrich feathers a year, but interest in the ostrich as a revenue-producer is now declared by Mr. Wakefield to be at the lowest possible ebb. Birds are dying by thousands from lack of food and attention.

At Jansenville it is stated that ostriches are of so little value that the Poundmaster has written to the Council asking permission to refuse ostriches in the pound. A full-grown ostrich which had found its way to the Grahamstown pound was, on being put up at public auction, sold for 6 cents. Travelers along the Sunday River from Jansenville up through Blaauwkrantz and Uitkomst report that large numbers of dead birds are to be seen, while birds of good class roam about the roads and veldt uncared for and unplucked.

Japanese Chopsticks.

THE use of chopsticks is general in Japan, except among the richer classes, who have adopted European knives and forks, and, to some extent, the European cuisine. Small bowls of china or lacquered wood are the usual table equipment. After the various solid portions of the food have been lifted to the mouth with chopsticks the liquid remaining is sipped from the bowl.

In the case of rice, which would be tedious to pick up grain by grain, the bowl is often raised to the mouth and the rice shoveled or pushed in with the chopsticks. It is also customary to pour a little tea into the rice bowl after it has been nearly emptied, and in this way the few remaining grains of rice are washed down as the tea is drunk.

At public places the chopsticks at each meal must be new; this is indicated by the fact that the chopsticks are made from one piece of wood and are left joined together, as were matches at one time in the United States. These new chopsticks are incased in a thin paper envelope, sealed at the end, and bearing Japanese characters advertising either the hotel or some firm that has furnished them free to the proprietor for the sake of the publicity thus gained. Toothpicks, which are freely used by all Japanese at meals, are also inclosed in envelopes that frequently bear advertising matter.

A Museum on Wheels.

A TRAVELING museum that goes to the public schools, with illustrative material at the time it is needed, is successfully used by the St. Louis (Mo.) schools, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

The traveling museum has 7,000 individual and duplicate collections, 4,000 lantern slides, 8,000 stereoscopic views, and 2,000 colored charts and photographs. The school authorities make a point of the fact that there is nothing in the traveling museum which cannot be used in direct connection with the work of the schools. It contains no curiosities nor abnormalities—no freaks of nature.

The main purpose of the museum is to bring facts home to the pupils as realistically as possible. Thus by means of the cotton exhibit the children are taken to the cotton fields, where they study the plant, the method of preparing the soil, the harvesting; to the cotton gin, where the seed is separated from the lint; to the market, to see the baling and shipping; to the cotton factories, where the lint is spun and woven into fabrics; and to the refineries, to learn how cottonseed oil, oil cake, cottolene, and soap are made.

Municipal Movies.

THE Norwegian Diet recently passed a law providing that the licenses of all motion-picture theatres in the country shall expire in 1916. The municipalities will then be at liberty either to renew the licenses or to establish municipal theatres.

A number of smaller Norwegian cities, as, for example, Vardo, Tromsoe, Fredrikshald, and Notodden, have already determined to municipalize their motion-picture houses, and larger cities are now considering the question. It is not a partisan question, for while the proposal to municipalize these theatres in Christiania was made by the Socialists, in Trondhjem a like proposal originated with the Party of the Right.

Mr. Bauck, the Mayor of Trondhjem, lays great stress on the educational value of the cinematograph; he considers it the duty of the city in the interest of its youthful citizens to control the performances of these theatres.

New Vigor for Overworked Nerves—

WHEN, after weeks of overwork, intensified by the endless worries of business, the weakening nerves fly signals of distress, no help is more welcome than the restorative aid that Sanatogen gives.

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Grand Prize International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913



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PAINTINGS IN AMERICAN MUSEUMS

Art at Home and Abroad

There Are Many Fine Pictures to be Seen in the Large and Small Public Galleries of This Country.

THE consideration of America as a Mecca toward which the steps of European art students must turn preceded the war. English and German connoisseurs came here and returned to notify their countrymen of the richness of American collections. The present situation more especially concerns the American pilgrims who formerly went "abroad" for the fulfillment of their aesthetic needs, and who now must content themselves with what they can find at home. The Panama-Pacific exhibition has answered the purpose of a special fillip to that ingrained love of "sight-seeing" which has awakened the easy contempt of foreigners and has enriched the life of the nation by providing our citizens with the material for fruitful comparisons. But we shall have to adjust ourselves to a rather long period of homekeeping, and obviously our wisest course is to discover the extent of our domestic possibilities. If we cannot go to the Louvre for another glance at the gracious Melean maiden whose young contours are so coarsened in the familiar casts as to make the first sight of the original a revelation, we can go to the Art Institute of Chicago for Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Girl," to Cincinnati for the noble Titian portrait of Philip II., to Boston for El Greco's monk.

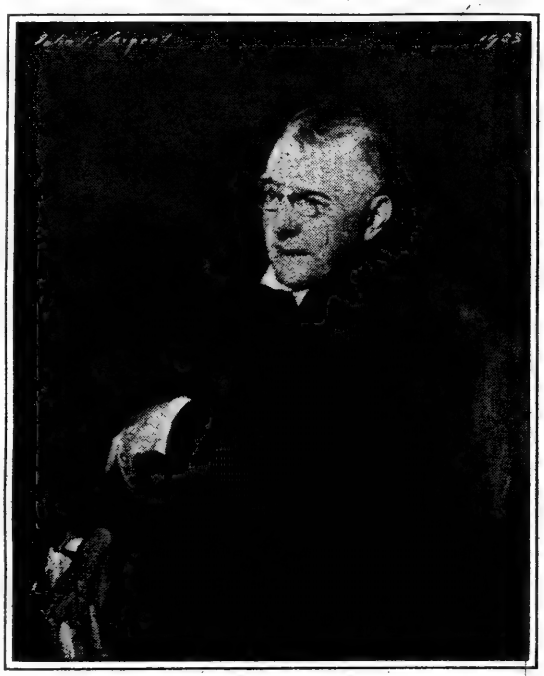
It is an opportune moment for the appearance of Lorinda Bryant's "What Pictures to See in America," (John Lane Company,) following her books on the European galleries. The author makes no pretensions to authority, disputes no ascriptions, indulges in no technical comment, and even permits herself a slovenly use of English, but she points the way to the American museums and informs the careless public of their whereabouts, and in a general way of their contents. In her introduction she says: "I have unwillingly omitted collections in several cities because repeated efforts have failed to gain the hoped-for co-operation of those in charge of the galleries." This, no doubt, explains the otherwise inexplicable silence concerning such important collections as those in the Fogg Museum at Cambridge, the New York Historical Society, and others not less rewarding.

On the other hand, the reader will be agreeably surprised by the number of included museums, many of which have been established within the last few years and already contain the nuclei of interesting and distinguished collections. At Fort Worth, Texas, for example, one finds Gilbert Stuart's "Portrait of Clementina Beach," a vigorous interpretation of a vigorous type. Miss Beach was Stuart's pupil and used this portrait as a model for her own work. In the Isaac Delgado Museum, New Orleans, is a good little group of American paintings; in Muskegon, Mich., are portraits by Goya, Raeburn, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Whistler; at Rochester is a fine Sorolla, a characteristic Lavery, and a tour de force in a negro's head by Robert MacCameron. The minor galleries are not indicated as places of special pilgrimage, but their value to the public is inestimable and is not to be measured alone by what they have to say to their permanent and local public, but also by the pleasure they give to the passing traveler. In Europe it is the natural thing to stop off a day, even at the price of some abatement of luxury, to hunt up the treasures of Marburg, the local arts and crafts of little Butzbach, the Mino of an Italian hill town, the Rembrandt of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich. Provincial museums are rich in material for the serious student, and it is safe to assume that wherever you go there is something of art worth looking for that will make the place a pleasant memory.

Hitherto this has been far from the case in traveling about America, and the absence of art interests in the cities remote from art centres has counted against them to an extent not often recognized by their publicity experts. Most of our smaller towns, in their eager development of this new field, are now showing the utmost wisdom by their acquisition of American pictures instead of "old masters," at once costlier and less certain. The student specializing in American art must travel many a mile to be sure that he has counted all the pearls on the string.

It will be, for example, a somewhat lively game in the not remote future to merge in one impression the various communications made to us by the art of J. Alden Weir. No one will be safe in missing the particular message of his portrait of his daughter in the Syracuse Museum, which forms a definite link between the mood in which the woman in a striped gown in the Metropolitan Museum was painted and that in which have been produced the shy evocations of girlhood distinctive of his latest period. The expert of the future will leap for joy when he finds this Syracusan treasure, with its multitudinous explanations of the artist's technical development.

At the John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis he again will experience sensation in the presence of Sargent's portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, a characterization both subtle and frank, and rich in those learned simplifications by which the unessential is swept out of the portrait painter's discussion of personality. To fathom the depths of Sargent's genius one needs to know not one or ten but the utmost possible number of his works. His intellectual alertness enables him to see in each subject the internal necessity of its character, and his treatment of it becomes the inevitable treatment for the expression of its special significance. To turn from the Riley portrait to that of the Boit children in the Boston Museum is to perceive the breadth of his span and the freshness of his invention. The Boit children, four of them, are small in the ample spacing of the room environing them. They stand at pause in their play, manifestly posing and not posed for the performance of portraiture, in which they are taking a lively interest. Their self-possession is undisturbed. They are wholly alive, individual in gesture and bearing, yet how much a part of the decorative scheme of the composition!



Portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, by John S. Sargent. (In John Herron Art Institute.)

Closing of Europe to Art Lovers Makes an Inventory of Our Own Canvases of Particular Interest.

The Whistlers of the Freer collection are, of course, sufficient to show the variety of Whistler's accomplishment as well as its idiosyncrasy, but no student of his work could be satisfied to remain ignorant of such achievements as the "Blacksmith of Lyme Regis" and the "Little Rose of Lyme Regis" in Boston, the "Sarasate" at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the "Lady with the Yellow Buskin" in the Wilstach collection at Philadelphia, the "Connie Gilchrist" at the Metropolitan, "In the Studio" at Chicago, and in the surprising little collection at Muskegon, Mich., the beautiful "Study in Rose and Brown," a version of childhood that in its dignity and the light precision of the execution recalls the famous "Infanta" of Velasquez. Without even the enchantment of such accessories as the geranium ribbons that flutter across the silver and gold of the Louvre picture, Whistler's child, with the long, aristocratic hands that will prove misleading to those who trouble about placing the subject in this or that social class, exercises a magic not less potent than that of the Spaniard.

Then there is Winslow Homer, upon whom we lean so heavily in our effort to show to foreigners our "American" quality in its expected muscularity. To Europeans a race that built log cabins in the wilderness should have produced something equally weatherproof and sturdy in the field of art. Our windswept coasts and wild forests ought to have contributed something of their tameless energy to our spirit of painting, they consider, and in self-defense we continually show them Winslow Homer.

Here again we have to make expeditions from place to place covering distances that would take us from Paris to



"The Unruly Calf," by Winslow Homer. (In Brooklyn Museum.)

Rome in the beleaguered Continent of Europe. In Boston we have not only the well-known "fog warning," but the marvelous water color study of fish that challenges the Japanese on their own ground. In New York the "Northeaster," "Cannon Rock," and other sea pictures, in Milwaukee the idyllic group of fisher girls listening to the lark, in Toledo "Sunlight on the Beach," at Pittsburgh "The Wreck," in Philadelphia "The Fox Hunt," and in Brooklyn not only the Bahama water colors, but the "Unruly Calf," a pure expression of native humor through a familiar rustic theme. It is amusing to think that the already weary student, following with leaps and bounds the landmarks of Homer's career as an artist, cannot stop with America but must make his way to Paris and the Luxembourg Gallery for a glimpse of the delightful women dancing on the beach, whose untrammeled vigor of movement and grace have an almost Hellenic suppleness. They are heroic figures, and the Summer sea under the night sky is luminous. France has not chosen him in his most characteristic mood, but in that which most suggests ancient civilizations and a deeply initiated vision.

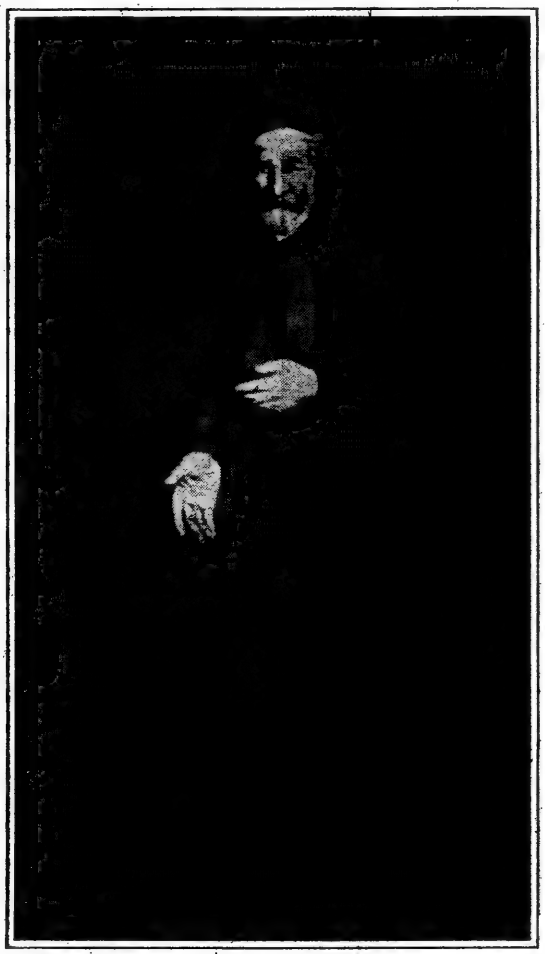
The late John W. Alexander has established a type by which he will be known throughout the history of American art, but the finest flowering of that type is the "Pot of Basil" in the Boston Museum, and any comprehensive notice of his work must take into account his masterpiece. Both Toledo and Buffalo must be visited if Thomas Dewing is adequately to be known, and Frank Duveneck, who has received the honors of the Panama Exposition in special measure, has just given over a hundred and fifty of his own paintings to the Cincinnati Art Museum. It would be absurd to form any opinion of the total work of Childe Hassam from such examples as "The New York Window" in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, "The Calker" in Cincinnati, or "Spring Morning" at Pittsburgh, but if you add to your impression of these what you get from the sun-dappled "Church at Old Lyme" in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, you are in a position to "taste the flavor of his quality."



"Charity," by Puvis de Chavannes. (In St. Louis Museum of Art.)

In the Brooklyn Museum is a room devoted to Albert Ryder, and unless you make your pilgrimage to this room you are ignorant of an American painter whose characteristic American mysticism finds expression in a singularly complete method, a fusion of color and depth of tone such as we associate with the work of the old masters on which time has been at work. One of the loveliest of George Fuller's portraits is in the St. Louis City Art Museum. The student who follows the museums as a pastime without specializing in one school or another will be rewarded by coming upon jewels of art where he could not expect them.

In the St. Louis gallery, besides the little group of interesting Americans, is Puvis de Chavannes's "Charity," characteristic in design and delightful to encounter. Manet's splendid "Beggar" is in Chicago, and one of the best of Bastien Lepage's peasant subjects, the "Woodgatherers," is in the Layton Art Gallery at Milwaukee. It is an admirable moment to make the "petit tour" of one's own country, and a well trained imagination will grasp the possibilities of a tour of comparison made ten years later.



"Beggar," by Manet. (In Chicago Art Institute.)

Exhibition at Mystic.

Preparations are nearing completion for a second exhibition of paintings at Mystic, Conn., this Summer, commencing Aug. 19. The success of the venture made last year was so marked as to justify the hope that the annual exhibition at Mystic may become an established institution. An additional feature this year will be a room devoted to sketches. The exhibition is under the general direction of Charles H. Davis, N. A.

England now is coming to the fore with "war toys," following France and Russia. An English water-color artist, E. Carter Preston, having found that the war had put an end to the market for his water colors, has turned to the making of toys, and his new work, according to his critics, possesses not only character but great beauty. It illustrates the modern tendency in all arts which have passed from the primitive and simple through the sophisticated and complicated and are trying now to achieve the sophisticated simplicity which is the last stage of all. The primitive toy, like the primitive picture, is abstract in character. A doll must have a head and body, but not necessarily arms or legs. There must be eyes that suggest seeing and a mouth that suggests speaking. These are the main things, and if you cannot manage both, one will do. Then, by gradual stages, are evolved the dolls, the dogs and horses, the carts, railway trains, bridges, high steel buildings, which mark the apogee of imitative art in toymaking. Next comes simplification, reaction toward the primitive with studied artifice in place of spontaneous instinct. Mr. Preston's toys belong to this latest class. He finds a happy vent for his wit with his portraits of statesmen done in angular, in his pigs that swing around with the unexpectedness of pig nature, with his leaping zula and gorgeous parrots. The critic of The Morning Post says:

"We have seldom seen mechanics and art so happily combined in the service of invention, and the result becomes the more surprising when we are told that Mr. Preston had neither practical training in mechanics nor study in portraiture before the war became the mother of his invention. He has created a 'new art,' and at the same time a new industry. These figures can be multiplied to any number, each statuette or toy a perfect replica of the parent mass of silhouettes. This simplicity of reproduction makes cheapness possible—the prices ranging from about 2 shillings to the £5 asked for the group of King George to which we have referred. A little enterprise should easily turn Mr. Preston's great ingenuity into a most prosperous concern, which need not in any degree lessen the high standard of his art. He has been advised to add to the illusion of reality by applying real jewels or enamels in the decoration of his more important statuettes. Such application would be a mistake. The overburdening of surfaces with foreign materials has usually marked decadent periods. Besides, Mr. Preston's individuality is best communicated in his efforts to master the brush point—that most refractory and magical means of expression, as the painters and draughtsmen of China and Japan have proved to artists of the Western World."

Ralph Earl.

The Boston Transcript prints an extremely interesting and valuable letter from Charles Henry Hart on the subject of the American painter, Ralph Earl. Mr. Hart gives extensive biographical data, which correct false impressions, and sends an autobiographical letter from Earl to his mother, in which he reviews his career during a dozen years of absence. The following passages are especially interesting:

"In the Autumn of 1814 I arrived in Paris, where I continued nearly twelve months. During that time I received more information in my art than I had done the whole time I remained in England, owing to Bonaparte's having collected all the fine paintings that he could remove on the Continent, and brought them to Paris for the benefit of the arts and his own aggrandizement—here I met with another excellent friend, Mr. Vanderlyn, the painter from New York—This was at the time Bonaparte returned from Elba. I was here previous to his return, and when he abdicated, and had the satisfaction of seeing all the allied Monarchs of Europe in the City of Paris.

"The last of December, 1815, I landed again in the United States at Savannah (Georgia) from France; here I remained until July, at which time had made up my mind to visit the Western Country and proceeded to (Nashville) in order to obtain the Portraits of Gen'l Jackson, Coffee and Carroll, that I might at some future period be enabled to paint the Battle of New Orleans. This subject I had thought of while in Paris—I reached this place the first of January, 1817, where I have resided ever since—In 1818 I became connected in Gen'l Jackson's family by marrying a niece of Mrs. Jackson's, whom I had the misfortune to loose upwards of two years ago: She died in child birth, about eighteen years of age, and one of the most amiable of women. On this subject I will write you more particular in my next letter.

"The General and Mrs. Jackson have been two of the most valuable friends I have ever met with. Mrs. Jackson is one of the best of women and he is the most amiable man in his family I ever saw, and a most perfect gentleman in his manners, he is a strong friend, and a formidable enemy and take him altogether as a natural man, he is the greatest I ever saw.—The particulars of my jaunt last winter to New Orleans you will see in the Nashville paper which I have sent to you—I shall descend the river again this winter to Natchez and Orleans—In June next I shall take Shipping from that place for N. York with a full length portrait of Genl. Jackson to be engraved in that City, during which time I shall do myself the pleasure of visiting you at Troy, and am in hopes then to have it in my power to be of some assistance to you should it be necessary."

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Perhaps the reason a woman changes her mind is because she doesn't like the looks of it after she has made it up.

This would be a pretty fine sort of world if we were all as good as we expect others to be.

Many a fellow gets the reputation of being fast when his creditors think he is mighty slow.

Even rubbing up against the world doesn't seem to make some men any brighter.

When we liken a man to a mule, it is just as well not to talk behind his back.

When a big man is mean he's the limit, because there's so much of him to be mean.



Willie runs an errand for his mother——



——and for a neighbor.

Even the fool is sometimes self-made.

A man should be known by his deeds; not by the deeds of his ancestors.

It's easier to talk a man up than to keep him there.

The one time when every man is inclined to the back-to-the-land idea is when he is seasick.

Few people in the world are so aggravating as those who have heard your pet story before.

Baseball umpires shouldn't be married. The married ones are more apt to stand for back talk.

Sometimes a very good way to help others is by keeping out of their way.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

THE CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUES.

"What are you reading, James?" asked Mrs. Blithers, on New Year's Eve, 1943.

"No. 3,054, Series J, of Germany's replies to the United States in the Lusitania matter," said James.

"How interesting," said Mrs. Blithers. "And what does the Ancient and Honorable Imperial Government have to say for itself this time?"

"It gives two alternative recipes for squash pie; devotes three pages to a consideration of the nutritive qualities of dill pickles after the dills have been removed, and assures the American people in the name of their traditional friendship that benzine is still unsurpassed for the removal of cod-liver oil stains from flannel trousers," said Blithers.

"Is it a satisfactory answer?" asked Mrs. Blithers.

"Well, some say no, and some say yes," said Blithers. "Mr. Bryan wires from Patagonia that it is the most satisfactory solution of the controversy yet submitted by either side."

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Colored Evidence

A well-known lawyer was trying to make clear to a legal student the significance of the term "colored evidence," meaning that evidence which has been tampered with.

"The best illustration I can think of came within my observation not long ago," said the lawyer. "A physician had said to a fair patient:

"'Madam, you are a little run down. You need frequent baths and plenty of fresh air, and I advise you to dress in the coolest, most comfortable clothes; nothing stiff or formal.'

"When the lady got home this is how she rendered to her husband the advice given to her by the doctor:

"'He says I must go to the seashore, do plenty of motoring, and get some new Summer gowns.'"

Tough on Aunt Mary.

There is a very stern Philadelphia woman who demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother—" began John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap!"

"Yes, but mother—"

"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so—but—"

"John!"

Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, and when the meal was half over Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, had not appeared. The mother started an investigation, but she did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one.

"Mother, she is on the roof."

Sad, Indeed.

Mrs. Hoyle—I am so sorry to hear that your poor husband was tarred and feathered.

Mrs. Doyle—Yes, and the worst thing about it is that they used the feathers on my new hat.

DESTINY.

(A Poem in the Manner of the Boobists.)

A LOAD of bricks; a bag of bran;
An astigmatic Chinaman;
A solitary taxicab
Upon a highway dull and drab—
O Destiny seen from afar,
O what a bag of tricks you are!

A cake of soap upon the stair,
And silver spirals everywhere;
A golden hair upon your brow;
A sailor on a stranded scow—
O list unto the raucous note
That echoes round the table d'hôte!

A sudden chill athwart the lee;
The rustle of the bumble-bee;
An apple dead before it's ripe;
A plumber sitting by a pipe—
O Mother, must this cup be quaft
That burbles so both fore and aft?

A lush tomato blushing red;
An ice-cold towel on my head;
A hammock swaying in the wind;
A gown that buttons up behind—
O Fate, I prithee spare me that
Harsh bar in life's magnificat!

A dust-mote playing round the moon;
The singing of the distant loon;
And over all the lissome lot
An overwhelming sense of WHAT—
Alas, whate'er the harvest be,
All Whatness is our Destiny!



An Opera Lover's Impression of an Italian Victory. —From the Bystander.

A SUGGESTION TO A RESPECTED CONTEMPORARY.

Mr. Henry James, surrounded by the turmoil of war, writes from London as follows:

"My difficulty comes from the sense that to turn from our distracted world of today to the world of the questions surrounding, even with their then so great bustle of responsibility, the cradle of the most promising scion of the newspaper stock as that stock had rooted itself in American soil, is to sink into a social lap of such soft, sweet material as to suggest comparatively a general beatific state."

We are not ourselves expert practitioners in the materia medica, but under similar suffering we have found a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in a glass of tepid water very helpful.

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PRAISE.

"Now this is a little thing I did in Italy," said the artist. "I am told by people who seem to know that the jackass off in the corner is especially well drawn."

"Yes," said the critic, eying the figure closely. "Yes—you seem to have put a great deal of yourself into it."

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Unavoidable Loss

When the spinster aunt began to ask questions she always kept at least one person engaged with little chance for any other word than direct answers.

"What's become of that kitten you had last time I was here?" she demanded of her small nephew. "I hope she wasn't poisoned like the other you had two years ago."

"No, she—"

"Don't tell me she was drowned."

"No, she—"

"Stolen?"

"No, she—"

"Well, I'd like to know what made you give away such a handsome kitten."

"We didn't—she's—"

"Well, what's happened to her—speak up!"

"She's growed into a cat!" gasped the boy.

Still Rock

Natural Alkaline Water

A Fine Table Water

Your Physician will recommend its use to relieve

Indigestion
Rheumatism
Uric Acid
Gout



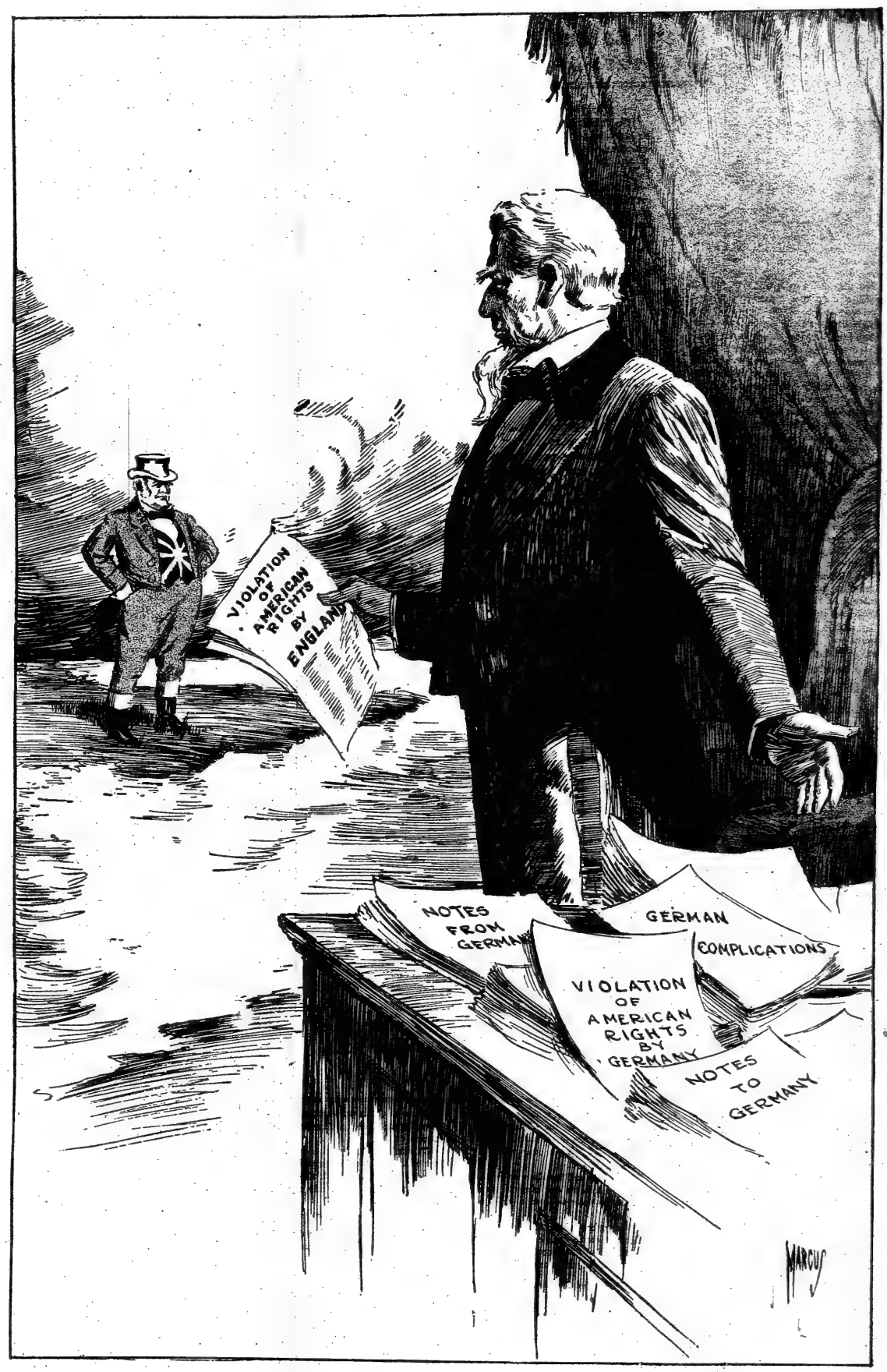
Used exclusively at the STILL ROCK SPA at Waukesha, Wis., U.S.A., in the cure of diabetes.

Write to Dept. W.

Still Rock at 100 Broadway New York City, for Booklet

HIS BUSY DAY

"John, don't you think I have enough troubles without your adding to them?"



SELF-PAID PINKER

They Relentlessly Shado for Years and Arrest Ther

By J. D. Pryor.

THE boss enters the factory office in the morning as usual. The office boy smiles—he is first with the news.

"The varnish room was on fire last night, Sir."

"What?"

"Yes, Sir. The sprinkler put it right out. About $5.00 damage. That's all."

The boss proceeds at once over to the varnish room, summons the night watchman and the foreman and holds an inquest over the little heap of soggy black ashes that lies in the midst of $10,000 worth of unharmed inflammable veneers. The facts are quickly collected. It is a simple story,—an oily rag too near a hot steam pipe. At two o'clock in the morning a lazy spiral of smoke, then a flame. No one saw it. No one even knew about it until the sprinkler alarm began ringing automatically. It brought the watchman on the run. He found the Grinnell Sprinkler-head which had been shadowing that fire risk, for the last ten years, on the job, sending down a drenching spray that had quickly extinguished the perilous blaze. The watchman had quickly turned off the water and screwed on a fresh sprinkler-head.

The boss decides that it is one of those thousands of little fires which occur under Grinnell Sprinkler Systems and which are *never reported* because the loss is too small. He goes back to the office and reflects—fire in that varnish room a few minutes longer would have made the place a roaring furnace. Even if it got no further than the varnish room, the plant would have been crippled for months.

He presses a button and summons a bookkeeper. "Look up and see what that Grinnell Sprinkler System cost us."

In a few minutes he has the figures.

Insurance Premiums before "Grinnells"	$14,000 annually
After Installation	3,000
Net Annual Saving	$11,000
Total for the ten years	110,000
Cost of the Installation	30,000
Net Saving to Date	$80,000

We call Grinnell Sprinklers "Pinkertons" because they are always on guard, alert and ready to find and arrest the fire that threatens a going business. And the above figures show that they are "Self-Paid".

Nothing novel about this story or these figures. Such unseen fires happen on the average of several times a night somewhere in the United States, and such figures are substantially duplicated in thousands of ledgers because Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers everywhere reduce insurance rates 40% to 90%. For instance, in Steinway & Sons' new factory at Long Island City, Grinnell Sprinklers, by saving in insurance rates, paid for themselves in two years.

Frederick Reidemeister, treasurer of Steinway & Sons, explained the method of saving $15,000 a year as follows:

"The insurance rate on the Steinway plant was $1.50 per $100, in spite of the fact that we had the regular New York Fire Department five minutes away; in addition, our own private fire department; two 50,000 gallon cisterns; tremendous, high-pressure steam-pump; stand-pipes; hose; a chemical engine; fire drills, etc.

Why Steinway's Rate was $1.50

"Common sense told us that we were not safe from fire as long as we paid this high rate, for as the insurance rate so the fire danger. Careful investigation proved to us that a fire department and a watchman system, however efficient, could not automatically discover a fire in our buildings at dead of night, drench it instantly with a quenching spray of water, and at the same instant send in a fire alarm.

"We found that the Grinnell Sprinkler System makes both building and its contents immune from fire. Therefore, three years ago we installed a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System.

Why the Rate Dropped

"The initial cost of the Grinnell installation was $30,000. As soon as the equipment was in, the insurance companies reduced the cost of our insurance $15,000 per year. Thus during the three years which the Grinnell System has been in our plant it has paid for itself and, besides, has earned a profit of $15,000. It will continue to earn a profit of $15,000 per year indefinitely—perhaps as long as we are in business.

"This reduction may seem incredible, but when it is known that our rate dropped from $1.50 to 10⅞ cents per hundred dollars as soon as the Grinnell System was installed, the fact that we effected a saving of $15,000 per year will not be astonishing.

"Purchasing and installing an automatic sprinkler system in our plant is the most profitable business we have engaged in or known of.

"When asked what first induced us to install automatic sprinklers, we replied, 'To get a low insurance rate,' but that was not the only inducement.

The Real Tragedy of Fire

"For example, we have 500 employees working in our plants. We wanted them absolutely free from the peril of fire. Also, we wanted our employees free from any danger of being thrown out of employment.

"Lastly, interruptio the real tra his propert panies, but which a fir he recover

"Disrupt ment to S sweet tone has a world- of a peculia the method one or two

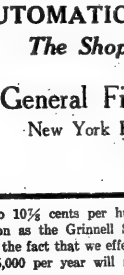
Fire Never Bo Grinnell Sprink

NO sooner does the wave of heat ascend reach 155° at the sprinkler-head than snap goes the fusible strut, and down ing downpour of water over the exact square, where the fire is. The flame sp The loss is always trivial.

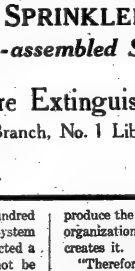
No wonder insurance companies wi next to nothing if you have Automatic tion.

The wise building owner gives his sprinkler system just as he gives them or elevator system.

And owners occupying their own bu sprinkler system that will most surely pr businesses—the Grinnell. They want the lowest maintenance cost—the Grinn



Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head



The Sleepless Fire (In Action

GRINNE

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLE

The Shop-assembled S

General Fire Extinguis

New York Branch, No. 1 Lib

produce the organizatio creates it.

"Therefor our plants disbanded would be a have no suc

Even a L

A small 20% of a giv the business loss of a si duction ma less.

Many a wished tha work. Or

ERTONS OF FIRE

Shadow Fire Hazards
t Them as They Start

"Lastly, we did not want the business interruption which a fire always entails—the real tragedy of a fire. One can recover his property loss from the insurance companies, but he cannot recover the orders which a fire prevents his filling, nor can he recover his disbanded organization.

"Disrupted organization is of vital moment to Steinway & Sons, because the sweet tone of the Steinway piano, which has a world-wide reputation, is the product of a peculiar organization that has handed the method down from father to son. No one or two of our artists and artisans can produce the Steinway tone, but the whole organization working in harmony, is what creates it.

"Therefore, if through a stoppage of our plants by fire, this organization were disbanded and scattered, the loss to us would be a calamity. And we propose to have no such calamity."

(End of Letter)

Even a Little Fire May Cripple a Whole Business

A small blaze destroying only 5% to 20% of a given property frequently cripples the business as much as a big fire. The loss of a single link in the chain of production may make the whole chain useless.

Many a business man has secretly wished that his fire had completed its work. Orders are lost to competitors, salesmen's efforts for months past become suddenly fruitless, your customers learn to deal with other people, and at the bottom of your annual profit and loss sheet you put the apologetic explanation: "This was the Year of the Fire." Such demoralization of your business is the real fire danger, and insurance does not cover it. The best business men in America are alive to this fact.

System Magazine in a recent investigation of 50 great firms found them all in agreement on the fact that the worst result to be feared from fire is interruption of business. "We consider the greatest benefit of Grinnell Sprinklers to be the protection of the lives of our employees," writes the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, who pay premiums on policies totalling $13,500,000.

The opinion of the American Radiator Company: "We believe the greatest benefit from a Grinnell System to be the increased assurance that our business will not be interrupted through loss by fire. The percentage of reduction in insurance premiums we would estimate at an average of 90%."

Numerous other great business concerns have written letters in regard to their experiences with the Grinnell System; among them Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.; John Deere Co.; Hudson Motor Car Co.; Buick Motor Car Co.; Remington Typewriter Co., etc. They permit the publication of these experiences in order to help spread the spirit of conservation against fire.

Think of any one of the foremost institutions of American business and you may say, almost with certainty, that that institution is protected by a Grinnell System. Some firms have put into their buildings Grinnell equipment costing $100,000 or more. They did not invest these sums merely in an Automatic Sprinkler installation, but in Grinnell Scientific Fire Protection. As big buyers of business equipment, they gained the knowledge—

1st—that sprinkler engineering is more than mere pipe-fitting. It is a difficult, highly technical art and the Grinnell System is the one with the trained, technical talent back of it.

2nd—that Grinnell Systems are shop-assembled and only the final connections are made in your building, insuring quick and botherless installation.

3d—that the Grinnell equipment is one that can be installed and then forgotten, thanks to the superior workmanship and materials. (Grinnell Sprinkler heads have leakless, corrosion-resisting, glass valves, seated on a self-tightening diaphragm.)

4th—that Grinnell is the standard system, the original sensitive system, with thirty-three years' experience built into it. It protects more wealth than all other systems put together.

No Investment Needed

If your working capital is profitably engaged, don't disturb it. Protect it by allowing a construction company to give you a Grinnell System. In a few years it will become yours and make money for you without investment.

Several construction companies make the deferred payments small enough so they are met and paid off by the insurance premiums savings. You can have a Grinnell System installed free and pay for it out of the insurance savings during the next few years!

Prices of Grinnell Systems are usually higher on a flat price comparison, but who does not want the satisfaction of knowing that he has the fullest protection in case a fire breaks out?

The Davis Sewing Machine Co., of Dayton, writing on this point, says:

"Fire destroys with terrific energy. It is always unexpected. To save your business from demoralization you want the System that is always in perfect fire-fighting trim.

"You would have this Grinnell System if Sprinklers could be installed on trial. But they can't. If you put in the wrong system you've got to keep it as long as the building stands. Nor is there any way for a layman to prove up the hundred and one scientific, mechanical and engineering points of each manufacturer's product, on which depend the expense for repairs, adjustments, etc."

If your building is occupied, a factory-assembled system can be installed without interfering with office or factory work. You do not have to give up valuable space for the manufacture of the equipment on your premises. In a factory-assembled system, crude field work is not permitted or necessary. The men have their fine tools and work from blue prints of your building. Every part comes to your place the right size, fittings made-on, marked, and ready to go into place, Grinnell erecting crews are trained to work rapidly, quietly and without attracting attention.

---

ver Beats Sprinklers!

of heat ascending from the fire
prinkler-head near the ceiling
rut, and down comes a drench-
er the exact place, ten-feet-
The flame sputters and dies.

companies will insure you for
Automatic Sprinkler protec-

er gives his tenants the best
gives them the best heating

their own buildings want the
ost surely protect their going
They want the system with
t—the Grinnell.



e Sleepless Fire Watchman
(In Action)

NELL

RINKLER SYSTEM
embled System

Extinguisher Co.
n, No. 1 Liberty St.

The New Yo
Review of
LITERARY SECTION OF THE N

SECTION FIVE NEW YORK, JULY 2

THE STORY OF BRONSON AL

For the First Time a Complete
Strange Experiment by Concord Tran

BRONSON ALCOTT'S FRUITLANDS. Compiled by Clara Endicott Sears. With Transcendental Wild Oats. By Louisa Alcott. Illustrated from photographs. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1:

IN the early forties of the last century there were several attempts, both in England and here, to establish communities based on some form of philosophical or religious asceticism. A number of people more or less known to fame became interested in the various experiments. Probably the best known of these attempts was the one called Brook Farm, about which a great deal has been printed. But another, far more extreme, has remained in practical obscurity, except for its name of the "New Eden" at Fruitlands. One reason for this lack of advertisement was the dismal and complete failure of the venture some seven months from its start. Bronson Alcott maintained a pretty complete silence about it, a really amazing fact, when one considers how immensely he was delivered to speech as his chief point of contact with the rest of humanity, and a proof of a lingering bitterness that never left him. With Alcott silent, there was no one to talk, for Alcott's friends pitied the gentle philosopher's sensitiveness too much to harp on a painful subject, and the other members of the scattered community had even less reason than their leader to be voluble.

There was, to be sure, Louisa Alcott's fragment, included in the present volume, which somewhat humorously sketched the main incidents of the Fruitlands life. But Louisa was only 10 at the time her father led his family into the transcendental camp, and was also too near the chief figure to be entirely impartial. The book now appearing is therefore the first real account of Fruitlands, Mrs. Sears having devoted herself with the utmost patience to digging up all the records available, either from personal diaries, letters, newspaper articles, or other such sources, where they were scattered. This labor was eminently worth the doing, for Fruitlands is really the epitome of all such communities. The very briefness of the experiment makes it the more sharp and clear, and we look on at the struggles between the futile angels of transcendentalism and the conquering demons of common sense and reality almost as we might watch a play. And if the play is excruciatingly amusing in most of its aspects, it does not lack a hint of pathos or heroism.

Alcott got his idea of the New Eden while visiting a group of English mystics headed by James Pierrepont Greaves, a pupil of Pestalozzi, who had established a school according to the Concord philosopher's teachings in Surrey, calling the place Alcott House. It was at this school that he met Charles Lane and H. C. Wright, and seems to have been fascinated by both men. Indeed, he writes home of the latter: "I am already knit to him with more than human ties, and must take him with me to America • • • or else abide here with him." Both returned with Alcott, and both joined him in establishing the New Eden.

Lane seems to have been the only one among the group who had any money, and it was he who paid down the sum needed for acquiring the old Wyman farm, fourteen miles from Concord and two miles from the village of Harvard, where the disciples of The Newness, as Alcott and others imbued with a contempt for the old ways of life then called themselves, decided their community should establish itself.

Out they all went on a cold June day with the rain pouring on them. And a queer group they were. Alcott and his wife, his four small daughters; Lane and Wright; Hecker, later known as Father Hecker, a remarkable man and founder of the Paulist Brotherhood; Joseph Palmer, known as "Old Jew Palmer," whose great adventure was his beard; a man called Abram Wood, who had turned his name hindside before as his claim to transcendentalism, being known as Wood Abram, with two or three more, among them an Anna Page, later dismissed in disgrace by the irate vegetarians because she had succumbed to the temptations of a fried fish-tail at a neighbor's house.

The scheme of life that underlay Fruitlands was simple. No "flesh," as the members called meat, was to be eaten. This prohibition included every animal product, such as milk, eggs, honey, butter, cheese. Moreover, they were to raise or to exchange for what in the neighborhood, all they used in a m sugar, tea or coffee, neither silk nor wo were allowed. Linen was to be their rai too, was tabooed. Tunics and trousers clothed them fitly.

Not one of their number except Palm had any notion of how to farm. Also, in a letter, "we are impressed with the by a faithful reliance on the Spirit wh



A Bronson Alcott

we are sure of attaining to clear revelatio tical duties as they are to be daily don fore no plan of work was laid out, and osophers would wander vaguely about the Spirit hinted, sowing and digging, in over the same plot which one had scat seed to sow it again with rye, oats or b berry trees planted by them were put house that they almost heaved it free in later years, though this misfortune community itself did not have to suffer.

The use of animal manures to fertil considered by Alcott to be "disgusting and was therefore prohibited. The idea the growing green crops to achieve th ness. The drawback to this being the vesting anything for themselves. But th trouble them. What did trouble them tomed toil with the spade, for they d using enslaved beasts to work for th backs and tore their hands. A compro and Old Palmer went off for a yoke o plowing. One of these proved to be a to the horror of the rest, was seen t creature's yield of milk. He had, as he be let down easy."

There seem to have been other m cessions to this demand for an easier r the community was unbolted flour. In more palatable, Mr. Alcott, with somethi humor, was accustomed to form the shapes of animals and other pleasing was the sole drink, but it was invaria their "beverage," probably with the sam it appear more desirable. As for the always spoken of as "chaste," the int the members at Fruitlands was "social sleep was a "resort to sweet repose. power in words, and true sustenance, Fr most of it.

Old Palmer's life was one long fight an appendage which Fruitlands alone, garded with equanimity. In spite of the people generally regarded beards in th

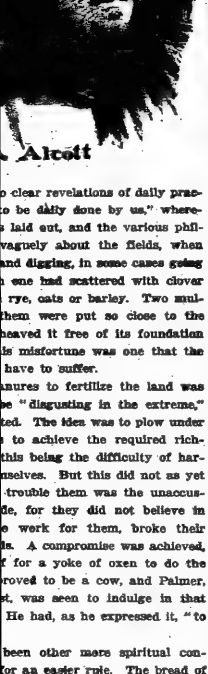
York Times
of Books
THE NEW YORK TIMES
JULY 25, 1915 EIGHT PAGES

N ALCOTT'S "NEW EDEN"

plete Account Is Given of the l Transcendentalists at Fruitlands

nge for what could be raised ey used in a material way. No er silk nor wool for garments, to be their raiment, for cotton, and trousers of brown linen

r except Palmer seems to have farm. Also, as Lane explains essed with the conviction that the Spirit which actuates us,



Alcott

o clear revelations of daily prac- o be daily done by us," where- s laid out, and the various phil- vaguely about the fields, when and digging, in some cases going one had scattered with clover rye, oats or barley. Two mul- them were put so close to the heaved it free of its foundation is misfortune was one that the have to suffer.

anures to fertilize the land was e "disgusting in the extreme," ted. The idea was to plow under to achieve the required rich- this being the difficulty of har- nselves. But this did not as yet trouble them was the unaccus- de, for they did not believe in e work for them, broke their ls. A compromise was achieved, f for a yoke of oxen to do the roved to be a cow, and Palmer, st, was seen to indulge in that He had, as he expressed it, "to

been other more spiritual con- for an easier rule. The bread of olted flour. In order to make it t, with something approximating to form the loaves "into the other pleasing figures." Water it was invariably spoken of as y with the same hope of making e. As for the meals, they are haste," the intercourse between ds was "social communion," and sweet repose." If there is a sustenance, Fruitlands made the

one long fight to keep his beard, itlands alone, at that epoch, re- In spite of the rage with which d beards in those days, Palmer believed in them, and his life was a splendid assertion of this belief. Through all sorts of vicissitudes he hung on to that beard. Going to Boston he would be followed by hooting crowds. Men would spring out on him in his native Fitchburg from doorways, and endeavor to tear the offending thing from his face, but he could defend it, and did. Then he would be haled to court for assault and battery, a fine imposed, on refusal to pay which Palmer would be sentenced to jail. There he remained at one time for over a year, part of it in solitary confinement. The jailers actually tried to shave him there, but the old man put up so fierce a fight that they desisted. Once a minister refused him Holy Communion, whereupon he strode to the altar and took the cup himself, asserting with flashing eyes that he "loved his Jesus as well or better than any one else present." When at last he died he had his bearded face carved on the tombstone, where it may still be seen. When Fruitlands failed it was Palmer who bought the place, and there he carried on a queer sort of community of his own for more than twenty years.

Emerson was interested in the experiment made by Alcott, but evidently doubtful of its success. He went to visit the community and after a number of sentences affirming his admiration for Alcott, saying that "these men ought to be maintained in their place by the country for its culture," he adds: "I think there is as much merit in beautiful manners as in hard work," which leads one to suspect that Emerson had not perceived any very strong signs of the latter virtue. He was himself of too sane a temper really to believe in Utopia on Earth. And his final comment: "I will not prejudge them successful. They look well in July; we will see them in December • • • one can easily see that they have yet to settle several things. Their saying that things are clear, and they sane, does not make them so," is a pretty fair proof that he himself did see clear. December came and found Fruitlands deserted by all save the Alcotts, who were starving and shivering on a diet of fallen hopes and scarce barley.

But one person worked at Fruitlands, and she was Mrs. Alcott. One would give much to know that lady's thoughts during those seven months. One hint there is: she confessed later that she had feared for her husband's sanity during that time. Not only did she and her two small daughters do all the housework, make the famous linen garments, bake the bread and cook what roots and herbs were provided for the cooking, but she also worked in the fields when the Spirit failed to urge the philosophers to that labor. When it was all over and Lane had gone to join the Shakers and the rest drifted variously away, she sat silent at the bedside of her husband, waiting what might befall. Alcott, deeply chagrined at the failure, determined to die of it. He took to his bed and refused food and drink. Three days he lay there, three days his wife sat waiting, food and water placed within reach of the philosophic hand. The fourth morning she returned from such sleep as had come to her to find that the food had been eaten. The word was life. So she picked up husband and children and fared forth again into the world, to continue working until that day when Louisa was able to take the burden on her own shoulders.

There is no doubt that Alcott and Lane both derived huge satisfaction out of their asceticism, parading joyfully in their linen tunics, and scorning those whose views differed from their own with no little pride. They alluded to such persons as no less than dead, Lane speaking of the "number of living persons in the 300,000 inhabitants of New York City" as being "very small," and in telling of a visit to a certain Mr. Hamond in New Ipswich, he states that Hamond "introduced us at two houses to four females who vitally considered constitute with himself the whole town."

This review might continue indefinitely, so full is the book of the unexpected and the arresting in human nature, so engaging in the artless art, the childish wisdom of the dwellers in the New Eden. But possibly the point of view expressed in this final quotation from Charles Lane will give our readers the final impetus toward a volume that should on no account be missed.

> We went out one evening to Roxbury, (Brook Farm,) where there were eighty or ninety persons playing away their youth and daytime in a miserably joyous, frivolous manner.

HOW TO MAKE GENIUSES OF CHILDREN

H. Addington Bruce Gives the Results of "Intensive Child Culture" as Shown in Such Cases as the Son of Dr. Boris Sidis—New Theories of Education

PSYCHOLOGY AND PARENTHOOD. By H. Addington Bruce. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

IF children do not turn out well it is the parents, not the offspring, who are most to blame, is the note which runs through Mr. Bruce's illuminating and very readable book. He particularly emphasizes the responsibility of parents in the matter of the intellectual capabilities of their children—a matter which heretofore has lain lightly upon the shoulders of even the most conscientious fathers and mothers. But it is Mr. Bruce's belief that the abilities of later life spring more from the mental training of very early years than from gifts transmitted by heredity—that, in fact, geniuses are made oftener than they are born.

"I venture to affirm," he says, "that genius is to an appreciable extent susceptible of cultivation, so as to become a far more frequent phenomenon than it is today." He thinks that in the man of genius there is no departure from normality, and that he differs from others merely in being able to utilize more freely and easily than others faculties common to all. The basis of his theory is, in brief, that the subconscious region of the mind serves as a great storehouse, preserving memory-images of whatever has impressed the sense organs, and also as a kind of workshop for the facile manipulation of ideas. If this storehouse is early enriched with vast quantities of images and ideas and the intellect from the beginning is trained in the workshop of mental effort, the individual will be able to accomplish far more than will one whose subconscious stores are meagre and whose mental machinery lacks the facility gained by earlier and longer training. In these things, he feels sure, "we have the clue to the true explanation of the brilliant achievements of the man of genius."

A lengthy chapter on "Intensive Child Culture" tells the stories of many successful instances of this early training of children. Among these he mentions, of course, the son of Dr. Boris Sidis, whose admittance to Harvard University and his brilliant work there while still a lad in knickerbockers attracted attention a few years ago. Two others are included in this reference. Of the three, one gained the Ph. D. degree at eighteen and continued his studies abroad as the holder of a Harvard traveling fellowship. Another was graduated at sixteen and at once took up post-graduate studies. The third completed his college course with distinction in three years and then began the study of law. Mr. Bruce draws attention to the fact that the fathers of these three youths all declared that their seeming precocity was the result, not of any unusual mental endowment, but solely of their early home training. The intellectual regimen to which James Stuart Mill was subjected by his father during his childhood is described at length to show that this intensive mental culture of the child increases his powers of achievement without in any way injuring his physical welfare or making him different, except in his greater intellectual ability, from the average man.

The early training of Lord Kelvin, England's famous scientist, and of his brother, James Thomson, also famous as an engineer and man of science, makes a very charming story because of the evident enjoyment of the two boys of their childhood years. They entered Glasgow University when one was twelve and the other ten years of age, and the course of each through the institution was brilliant with unusual achievements. Both lived to a hale old age, the elder dying at the age of seventy and the other at eighty-three.

The most remarkable of these white blackbirds trained out of the ordinary sober color of the kind is Karl Witte, born in Germany in 1800, the son of a country clergyman. At the outset the child was, apparently, of less than average mentality, but his father began in his infancy to train his mind and to store it with knowledge. The results were so wonderful that at nine and a half he entered the University of Leipsic, and there and at other universities had a brilliant career, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy before he had reached his fourteenth birthday. A few years later he became famous as a Dante scholar, making his study of the Italian poet an avocation, while his lifework was that of Professor of Jurisprudence. He lived until 1883.

Other chapters in Mr. Bruce's fascinating book deal with the importance of environment in the training of children, of the influence of physical defects upon mind and morals, and related subjects. The purpose of the book as a whole is to show parents how great are their responsibilities and to make them see how many unused opportunities are before them for influencing the lives and characters of their children.

THE MODERN IDEA OF PLAY

PLAY IN EDUCATION. By Joseph Lee. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

EDUCATION THROUGH PLAY. By Henry S. Curtis. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MR. LEE gives a severe jolt to that long-standing idea of play that sees in it for the adult only something to be tolerated once in a while, and for children merely something to keep them occupied during their useless years. As he sets it forth, play is a lifelong function of the human being, creating, exercising, developing, and fulfilling his finest and most important faculties from his cradle to his grave. The play of the child is its sole means of growth, development, expression. The play of the man is the wholesome, enjoyable exercise of those faculties by which he expresses his mind and soul. The author much deplores the fact that we have no adequate word to express this blossoming of the human instinct for activity. The word "play," he says, "has a significance almost diametrically opposed to the nature of the thing itself and helps continually to mislead us upon the subject." To the child, play "is the letting loose of what is in him, the active projection of the force he is, the becoming of what he is to be."

In furtherance of this view of what play means in the early years of life he explains how the action which it prescribes induces growth, how its instincts govern life, and how work becomes the fulfillment of the play instincts. The four ages of childhood and youth are taken up separately, and in each one is shown how play makes manifest the budding faculties, promotes their growth and development, and renders possible the evolution of the child into the mature being.

The book is deeply significant of the revolution that is going on in the attitude of the foremost educators toward childhood and the problems of education, a revolution that is likely, before long, greatly to modify if it does not thoroughly transform the entire system of accepted methods in all stages of education, from the kindergarten to the college. The entire volume is one that no one can afford to miss who has practical or theoretical interest in the training of the young, but it contains a number of chapters on the uses and values of the play instinct in man and its function in his evolution and in the progress of civilization, full of suggestive and fascinating theory and argument, in which any reader will find stimulus and interest. Every page invites quotation, but here is an excerpt from a chapter on "Play the Restorer" which is particularly worth thinking about:

> Society, like the individual, has an invisible body toward which it tends. When any person or places himself as to fill out that form he is received into it. . . . But this invisible body varies in its form. It exists in the minds of the people and changes with their thought. And it is only the places that the public conception calls for that exist, and in filling which a man partakes of the common life. There is a spiritual as well as a material demand, and the supply must correspond. Athens produced philosophers and artists because every citizen's conception of the body politic—the real Athens of which the Parthenon and the Long Walls were but the material reflection—included philosophy and art. So Sparta produced soldiers, Rome administrators, Yale football players. These were called up from the mass by the voice of the corporate ideal. A great tradition can raise up spiritual children out of the very stones. Individuals will arise to fill out the unseen body that the city has projected in its heart.

Whoever is interested in this subject, with its varied and widely spreading implications, will find Mr. Curtis's volume a very "meaty" book. It has simple and lucid statements of theory, accounts of practical experiments, suggestions of what might be done under given circumstances, instances of results—in short, comprehensive setting forth of the principles, practice and consequences of the system which is trying to make play a formative and inspiring agent in the education of children. He has studied the theory in this country and in Europe, done much investigation abroad, served as Secretary of the Playground Association of America, and as supervisor of the playgrounds of the District of Columbia, organised playground work in fifteen cities and lectured upon it at many universities and normal schools. One finds in his book a wonderful amount of knowledge concerning the details of playground work and of systems of experiments here, there and everywhere in this country and in Europe, but all in regular correlated order. Each instance that is cited, each fact that is set forth, comes in its proper place to illuminate a theory, show what results can be expected, how plans have worked out under different conditions.

Chapters on the nature of play and the part it can have in the development of the body, the training of the intellect and the formation of character are followed by accounts of methods in English and in German schools and by very practical sections on school playgrounds in American cities and in rural districts. The keen interest in the schools at Gary which is felt by educators everywhere in this country is recognized in the pages dealing with their play system, which he thinks, notwithstanding one or two criticisms he makes, has produced maximum efficiency at minimum cost. Comparing this system with Chicago, he finds that one of the Gary playgrounds has a daily attendance equal to four of the South Park Playgrounds of Chicago thrown together, while it furnishes equal recreation facilities at less than one-tenth the cost. Other chapters contain discussions, each with the same interesting mixture of the philosophy involved with illustrative anecdotes, concrete examples, and practical suggestions of the place play should have in the school curriculum, what purposes athletics can be made to subserve (secondary schools and colleges), what are the possibilities of recreation at Summer schools, and of the school as a social centre, how to get the best results out of a school camp and how to organize a Summer playground. Another chapter deals with the training of play teachers and a final one states the rules for a score or more of games. Each chapter has a bibliography of its particular subject. The book is copiously illustrated from photographs.

Mr. Curtis has made in this book a contribution of value and interest to a subject whose importance is only beginning to be appreciated. A companion work on "The Practical Conduct of Play" is to follow before long and the author expects later on to prepare a volume that will be devoted entirely to the subject of public recreation.

CHILD TRAINING

CHILD TRAINING. A System of Education for the Child Under School Age. By V. M. Hillyer. New York: The Century Company. $1.00.

MONTESSORI CHILDREN. By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Illustrated from specially posed photographs. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

DEALING with the complicated subject of child education and primarily that of home training, these two books by Mr. Hillyer and Miss Bailey should prove very suggestive not only to professional educators but to mothers looking for guidance in the matter of the early training of children. Both of these books argue toward a readjustment in present systems which will extend a fuller justice to the child. To quote from "Child Training," both methods aim "to produce children who will be more observant and attentive, with more originality, more initiative and sharper wits, who will think and act more quickly, be better informed and more accomplished, more skillful with their hands, more courteous and considerate of others, and, above all, healthier animals."

Mr. Hillyer, whose school in Baltimore has become an established success, asserts that upon these qualities depends the individual's success in life, and that their development should be the foundation purpose of elementary education. He states positively that the training in the desired habits and the instilling of sound moral characteristics may not be delayed until the age when the child is ready for school. It should begin systematically at three or four years and must be closely correlated with the routine of the child's day. Such a systematic training Mr. Hillyer outlines; in fact, his book is a didactic manual of exercises and plays, always emphasizing "drill and the formation of habits, the cultivation of qualities and development of powers by drill." His point of view is more or less the stereotyped one of the adult toward the plastic material, the child. From this angle of vision the author has admittedly plotted out an able and well graduated program, which should be of great help to many untrained mothers.

The companion book by Miss Bailey, disciple of Maria Montessori, while describing a case study of a system of child-training having for its aim exactly that which was expressed in the paragraph quoted from Mr. Hillyer's volume, sets forth a very diverse method. The divergence rests in the fact that the teacher whom Miss Bailey upholds regards the child as a small being who must grow by self-direction and free activity along the lines of its spontaneous interest:

> Not only do we hurt child bodies by the confinement of the school desk, but we wound their souls by over offering rewards or punishments, by insisting on such long periods of absolute silence as are demanded in our schools, and by imposing upon children a program of instruction that is built, often by law, to be followed by large groups of children. The normal child is he who finds it impossible to follow a program of school work or to obey unquestioningly the arbitrary commands of his parents. He must follow his own bent, providing he does not interfere with the freedom of others, if he is to dig out his own life path. The abnormal child is the one who never resists; he is the child who, without dissent, obeys all adult commands.

Miss Bailey has made a close and sympathetic study of Maria Montessori's system; she is not merely acquainted with the theory; she has observed carefully its actual working out in the school in Rome, and it is the picture itself and not the general theory which she presents in her "Montessori Children." She writes vividly and in a telling style, and by her description of some of the individual children who are being wakened into responsiveness and alertness by the Italian method she offers not only an interesting account but a program sufficiently definite to be followed by the mother who takes more than a conventional interest in the training of her child.

PARENT, CHILD, CHURCH

PARENT, CHILD, AND CHURCH. By Charles Clark Smith. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. 75 cents.

Earnest and practical, Mr. Smith's slender volume will bring enlightenment and guidance to many parents whom this transition age has left puzzled and doubtful as to the best means by which to give their children moral nurture and religious training. The aim of the book is to show parents what their responsibilities are in these matters and in what way they can best meet their obligations to their offspring. The author protests earnestly against that accustomed method of attempted religious training which endeavor "to get children to experience adult theology," and advises instead that the child be so trained from the dawning of its moral consciousness that its intelligent choice will be to continue in the paths of righteousness.

SELLING LATIN AMERICA

SELLING LATIN AMERICA. A Problem in International Salesmanship. What to Sell and How to Sell It. By Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh. Small, Maynard & Co. Boston: $2.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH'S book is one to be recommended to all North Americans seeking to run to earth that elusive being, the Latin American buyer of foreign goods. "Give the Latin Americans what they want, not what you think they ought to want," is the gist of it. That has been said many times before in many books, but rarely as forcefully and entertainingly as by Dr. Aughinbaugh.

He speaks from a wide experience, having traveled all over South America on business trips, and he has the knack of putting into words what he learned on those journeys. His book consists of a chapter apiece for each of the South and Central American republics and the West Indies, with useful statistics for those desiring to do business with the natives, and of a number of additional chapters taking up the question of trade with our southern neighbors in its general aspect. It is this second part of Dr. Aughinbaugh's book which is especially illuminating.

The author pays his respects to the remarkable organization which has enabled the Germans to win their commanding commercial position in Latin America. Unless we go at the export trade with the same unswerving system, or at least something similar to it, the author thinks our prospects of getting Latin American trade hopeless. Study of the native idiosyncrasies and of the requirements of each market, are absolutely essential, according to Dr. Aughinbaugh; and lest it be felt that he is over-severe in accusing our merchants of negligence in this respect, he tells readers that there is a story in South America about a salesman from the United States who persisted in trying to sell snowplows in Brazil, where nobody has ever seen a single snowflake. This, of course, is an extreme case, but he adduces it as typical of the American merchants and their representatives, who insist on trying to sell Latin Americans what they don't want and then wonder why Germans, who go to any length to provide what the natives do want, get the lion's share of the coveted orders.

Dr. Aughinbaugh's advice to American salesmen is varied, shows keen study, and should be read carefully by both merchants and salesmen desirous of venturing into the Latin American field. Here is an interesting sample:

> After an initial visit to a possible client it is advisable to develop his social side. Ascertain to what clubs he belongs and get put up at them, so that an opportunity may arise to see him after the cares that infest the day are gone. You will find the Latin American a gentleman, a past master of the art of etiquette, a Chesterfield in matters of decorum, and an agreeable companion.
>
> He, like ourselves, has his weaknesses. Find what they are and cater to them. He will be responsive after he gets to know you. The amount of flattery that he will stand for and assimilate is beyond belief. The Spanish language is specially equipped for the purpose and provides means for raising to its nth power the superlative degree.
>
> Do not for a moment get the idea that you are dealing with a child, for, though like the Chinaman, he presents a bland exterior, he is uncannily wise. He knows his line and prices and market conditions. Existing in a world of little excitement, few amusements and one foreign mail per week, his mind is not diverted and he unconsciously concentrates and becomes a specialist in his business. Having always lived thousands of miles from markets he has learned to prognosticate trade developments years ahead.

Dr. Aughinbaugh also advises salesmen to become proficient in the language of the natives of Latin America and is prodigal of good counsel regarding other matters—what to eat and drink in the tropics, how to deal with Latin American Custom House officials, what methods to pursue in giving credits, how to have goods packed for shipment, &c. All in all, his book is a careful and conscientious attempt to guide business men of this country along the best roads to the markets of Latin America.

Public Utilities

Financiers, investors, accountants, and consulting engineers will find a useful handbook and reference book in Hugh and V. Hayes's "Public Utilities: Their Fair Present Value and Return." This volume supplements a previous study by the same author of methods available in the valuation of the properties of public utilities. (D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.)

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SEEING OURSELVES AS BRITONS SEE US

Henry C. Shelley, Critic and Journalist, Gives the Results of a Prolonged Sojourn in This Country in an Entertaining Volume of Reminiscence

AMERICA OF THE AMERICANS. By Henry C. Shelley. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. SHELLEY'S volume, the latest in the Countries and Peoples Series, affords an opportunity to see ourselves as Britons see us. The author, an Englishman, for some years served as literary and dramatic critic on American newspapers. At the same time he must have been busily collecting data about our ways and institutions, and now he describes them in this English-made book, written primarily for British readers.

Whether Americans, with their innumerable laws, are as free as Englishmen, is a moot point; but Mr. Shelley has positive convictions about one thing—our passion for vacations and rocking chairs. He tells his fellow-countrymen that our vacation "folders" are almost as gorgeous as the vocabulary of a baseball reporter, and that everybody goes somewhere. If people are in the mountains they rush to the seashore; if they live in the West they rush East, and vice versa, while "the day excursionists, contemptuously termed 'boiled-eggers' by hotel managers, because they carry their own food with them, are beyond count."

But in all this rushing to and fro there is one feature of immutable stability—the rocking chair on the hotel piazza. When Mr. Shelley is writing about Presidential elections or graft he might pass for a native American, but his satirical paragraph on the "rocker" betrays him a hopeless alien.

> The "rocker" [he says] is the permanent element of all American holidays. From post breakfast time to the luncheon hour, from luncheon to dinner time, from after dinner to bedtime, the "rockers" never cease. To and fro, to and fro, to and fro, heedless of the eternal creaking and squeaking and chafing, the "rocker" defies the denial of perpetual motion. Those not to the manner born are likely to grow distracted by the everlasting fidgeting of the piazza "rocker," yet in its restlessness, its never-ceasing agitation, its dawn-to-sunset swaying back and forth, it is perhaps an apt symbol of the American temperament. Indeed, if the United States should ever wish to change its national emblem it might consider the appropriateness of a dollar Vert with a "rocker" Or.

Mr. Shelley notes that the American likes excitement in his relaxation, and that he enjoys "vicarious" athleticism. This explains the phenomenal popularity of baseball, he says. The game lasts only about two hours, and is full of thrills from the first pitch to the last base; therefore the American public is willing to part with its dollars, as it did when it paid $325,980 for the championship series of 1913.

Beginning with an account of our political system, not excepting the achievements of boss rule in our cities, the author goes on to describe our schools, newspapers, literature, drama, arts, inventions, and social problems. His treatment is descriptive rather than critical, and though necessarily sketchy, manages to include a rather surprising amount of typical detail.

Our faith in the "stark utility of education," Mr. Shelley thinks, is unequaled anywhere, unless it be in Germany. In our newspapers, he says, "news is presented in so forceful a manner that its influence for good or evil is more potent than the leading article." The newspapers of the larger cities are discussed individually, and the leading place in New York is assigned to THE TIMES in these words:

> As an all-round journal, however, combining fearlessness with an admirable news service of "all the news that's fit to print," plus a high standard in the presentation of that news, THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the direction of Adolph S. Ochs, has attained an enviable position among the greatest newspapers of America. Its rank in the Fourth Estate, indeed, is well symbolized by the landmark made by the Times Building on Times Square in a city of skyscrapers.
>
> In its earlier years it waged a fierce conflict with the Tweed Ring of Tammany, thereby exposing a deal which wasted $8,000,000 of public money, while since Mr. Ochs assumed control it has distinguished itself by declining a huge advertising contract which was offered on conditions which implied indirect influence over the policy of the paper. THE TIMES has always been an independent journal, and maintains that tradition intact.
>
> Its news service is exhaustive, its editorial comment authoritative, and its literary supplement is unique for the promptitude and space given to reviewing the latest books. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is in the first rank of such publications for the wealth and quality of its illustrations and the magazine standard of its articles.

In his survey of American literature, especially present-day fiction, Mr. Shelley notes that books by native authors are now most in demand, and that they are also invading England; so that if Sydney Smith were living today his famous gibe might take the different form of "Who does not read an American book?" The author generalizes thus:

> If, in a broad view, there is one tendency which more than another is characteristic of contemporary fiction in the United States, it will probably be found in a return to romanticism.

An excellent chapter on "Plays and Players" gives a highly complimentary view of our native drama, noting that ten years ago less than forty American authors had plays produced in a season, whereas last year the number was sixty-nine. Mr. Shelley believes this change marks the beginning of an epoch similar to that which has come to American fiction. Among the forces that are bringing about this triumph of native American drama he gives a foremost place to David Belasco.

The showing as to American music, with the slender exception of the late Edward A. MacDowell's works, is less satisfactory. The case is summed up in these words:

> If, indeed, there is such a thing as American music, in a limited sense of that term, it will probably be found in the vivacious marches of the popular John Philip Sousa.

The author renders an "open verdict" of the same sort as to American painting, but he is more positive about the merits of our sculpture. He is willing to concede also that many of our large buildings are "distinct additions to the world's wealth of architecture," and that some of our State Houses "take rank among the noblest parliaments of the nations."

Mr. Shelley introduces his chapter on "Invention and Science" with an anecdote about an American woman who visited Westminster Abbey and stood before the tomb of Addison. Adjusting her pince-nez and glancing downward, she ejaculated, "Addison! Oh, yes; the man who invented the electric light!"

Our passion for new things, says the author, is typified in the 700 inventions of Thomas A. Edison, and he credits our patent laws with a large part of the remarkable development of American genius in this direction. He recalls that Edison began work on the kinetoscope camera in 1889, and first revealed it to the public at the Chicago World's Fair.

> Seven years later the moving picture show, now known in America as "a movie," started on its phenomenal career, and at the moment of writing it is estimated that there are in the United States alone some 30,000 cinematograph theatres, representing an industry with an annual revenue of fully $200,000,000.

With all our hurry and time-saving, says the author, we indulge in some amusing inconsistencies, one of which is the absence of the functionary known in European hotels and boarding houses as "Boots." Instead of getting our shoes cleaned at night by placing them outside the bedroom door, the busy American wastes fifteen minutes every day going to a "shining parlor."

Mr. Shelley indulges in few adverse criticisms, and the severest of these few is that aimed at the "distressing national habit" of spitting. He finds that the protests of Sydney Smith and the satire of Dickens on this point have been in vain, yet, nothing daunted, he joins their ranks thus:

> This is not a pleasant subject to dwell upon, but Americans should learn that many who admire them, nay, have a genuine affection for them and their land, have a shuddering horror at every recollection of their disgusting expectoration habit. It is true that of recent years signs have been placed in the street cars and other public places announcing a fine of $500 for indiscriminate spitting, but, unfortunately, that penalty is disregarded and unenforced. America, notably New York, will never be an entirely pleasant place to visit until the national habit has been utterly broken.

The volume is not conspicuous for grace of style, but the solid British merits of thoroughness and substance are abundantly in evidence in its pages. It contains thirty full-page photographic illustrations and a map.

A BELGIAN NOVEL

L'ABBAYE DES DUNES. By Marguerite Baulu. Paris: Pion-Nourrit & Co.

Now and for some time to come the mention of Belgium will be enough to strike a sympathetic spark. Alsace-Lorraine made at least one now famous author. Likewise, the writer who turns to account his acquaintance with the little country which has been the axis on which the present war has turned may find himself made famous over night. Marguerite Baulu's new novel, "L'Abbaye des Dunes," is by no means a masterpiece. But its scene is Belgium, the rolling dunes of the coast, the winds and storms that sweep them; its people are the Belgian people, with their curiously mixed strains of the Latin and the Teutonic, and there is an extra thrill added to a story which had it appeared a year ago would have been merely good reading.

Mlle. Baulu has a nice sensitiveness to all that goes to make up Belgium, and she has personified the contrasts, the fierceness, the brutality, the health and the dreamy sentiments of which it is the combination, in a group of well drawn characters. "L'Abbaye des Dunes" is not only the story of the grave old château which harbored a most unfortunately discordant family and a disputed Velasquez; it is the story, too, of a relationship delicately sketched and sympathetically sustained; to claim the power of George Eliot for Mlle. Baulu would be straining comparison beyond the stretching point, but there is much in common between this Regis and Neele and Tom and Maggie Tolliver.

Homemaking

Mabel Hyde Kittredge, President of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centres, whose "Practical Homemaking" has been successfully used as a textbook for girls in their first year of domestic science studies, now offers "A Second Course in Homemaking" for more advanced pupils. The new book includes instruction in the care and food of young children, the preserving of fruits, household accounts and marketing, and laundry work. A valuable feature of the book is a collection of over two hundred receipts for wholesome and inexpensive dishes. (Century Company. 80 cents.)

THE FAITH OF PRINCES

THE FAITH OF PRINCES: With a Sheaf of Sonnets. By Harvey M. Watts. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.

DR. HARVEY M. WATTS, associate editor of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, has been deeply stirred by the cynical breaking of treaties and of moral laws in the Hohenzollern-Hapsburg raid for power. Taking a passage from Machiavelli's "The Prince" for his text, he has put his indignation into the symbolic form of a dramatic soliloquy by Cesare Borgia when about to order the execution of his friend and tool, Ramiro d'Orco. One does not have to read far to perceive that Borgia's mind works on the same lines as that of the German militarists.

Dr. Watts prefaces this scathing satire of modern promise-breakers with eight sonnets, most of them inscribed to the countries now at war. Germany is honored with two of them, but it is not likely that the Berlin papers will infringe the copyright by reproducing them unduly, nor is it probable that they will copy the one entitled "The Lusitania: Women and Children First," whose closing lines are these:

> Monster! who warn on helpless innocence,
> Blind and insensate is thy lust for power;
> Already have the Fates set out thy name!
> Add to thy laurels, shrink from no offense,
> Let all the flags proclaim thy hectic hour;
> Aye, share with Herod his appointed shame!

In the longer poem, "The Faith of Princes," Borgia is seen in his palace at Cesena, soliloquizing on the best way to hold his power with the people. He decides that his self-interest can be promoted by suddenly seizing and killing Ramiro, who has been faithfully executing Borgia's secret and cruel orders. He will thus be making a show of virtue that will fool the crowd. Sneering at the weaklings who keep their promises to their friends, he continues:

> But we who walk above the common plane
> Find plenary excuse for what we will.
> With me 'tis "in expósis," am I not
> Of Rome, executhesne be devised as may,
> Once Cardinal and son of him who stands
> Vicegerent of the Throne of Heaven, serene!
> Thus cousin german to our Lord on High,
> And in this cousinship, myself and God,
> Find all that justifies my ways with men.

Borgia ponders on the wars he has stirred up between Guelph and Ghibelline, and is convinced that his bloody method is the only infallible one for self-aggrandizement. The following lines recall the recent announcement that Germany intends to rebuild Louvain as a "modern" city:

> And I have made their fields and towns a waste,
> As tributes to a Borgia's dream of peace,
> Which finds sweet incense as the cities smoke!
> No half-way measures, leaving open sores;
> No, cauterized and calcinate they lie
> Open to new endeavors at my wish.
> Life at my bidding, creatures of my hand!
> If ruins crowd my steps, I'll build anew
> And raise e'en fairer structures in their place.

Grumbling over the difficulties of war in Italy, wishing he had a flat, rich country like Flanders to sack, Borgia recalls how he has flung faithful followers over battlements and left their bones to bleach upon the sunburnt ramps—

> For what are oaths when Fortune threatens death,
> And Mars defeat, upon a stricken field?
> And might makes right, since Michael with his hosts
> From out the gates of Hea'n drove Lucifer,
> And sent him hurtling to the nether deeps!

Having decided that Ramiro, despite all his loyalty, must die, Borgia calls in his hired assassins, and the next morning the severed head of his lieutenant is on the end of a pole in the market place. Dr. Watts's closing line brands Borgia as

> A blesing on the lips of history.

In a bitter epilogue he applies the allegory to the Kaiser, and declares it is time to abolish the "divine" rights of rulers who have made a byword of Princes' faith.

> Supplant the "Faith of Princes"—hellish joke!
> With "faith of peoples" freed from every yoke.

The subtle parallel between the cynical ideals of Machiavelli and Bernhardi is maintained throughout with a skill and an irony that are very effective. The poem is inspired by strong emotion and is richly embroidered with the author's classical and historical knowledge.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1915

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POETRY AND WAR

IN one of the recent Oxford Pamphlets a series of authoritative papers, started last Fall, on subjects connected with the war, Sir HERBERT WARREN, President of Magdalen College and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, discusses the question, "What does war do for poetry and poetry for war?" Like other questions of the same kind that have recently been up for debate, the answer to this one is not particularly enlightening. Thus, Sir HERBERT finds that "war produces much bad and little good poetry," a result that seems to suggest the interesting generalization that one would like to make on the subject. But Sir HERBERT robs us of this enjoyment by pointing out that "much bad and little good" is the same proportion observed in the production of poetry in times of peace. Hence, so far as quality goes, war has no influence one way or the other. As a critical anthology of war poetry, however, Sir HERBERT WARREN'S survey is fruitful in surprises. Thus, we are told that one of the best of all war poems—"a poem worthy to be compared, though very different," even with the "Charge of the Light Brigade"—is LONGFELLOW'S tribute to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, "Santa Filomena." Again, we learn that the "American civil war is perhaps the best example in modern history of a war producing poetry." In this case the product seems to be above the average:

> The American war brought forth a large crop, and some of the best that America has produced, poetry indeed so far transcending the somewhat dead ordinary American level that we are tempted to say that nothing but a great war will bring forth great poetry from America. All her best poets were roused —EMERSON, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, BRET HARTE, LOWELL, HOLMES, WALT WHITMAN.
>
> One of the best of the war songs was a Southern poem, RANDALL'S "Maryland, My Maryland." "John Brown's Body," a war song of the North, is, I believe, with some alteration, being sung among us today.
>
> The war is still the heroic epoch of the States. It made LINCOLN. It made WALT WHITMAN.

Of WHITMAN Sir HERBERT writes at considerable length, declaring of his muse, "I know no war poetry which moves me more, though some satisfies more my artistic sense." He regards TENNYSON, however, as "the complete war poet," and concludes:

> A few good poems war produces at the moment—TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Light Brigade," LONGFELLOW'S "Santa Filomena," NEWBOLT'S "The Only Son," KIPLING'S poem, written the other day, "For All We Have and Are." More it produces after the event, when, as WORDSWORTH said, "Passion is remembered in tranquillity"—the "Persae" of AESCHYLUS, or the fine passages of VIRGIL and HORACE on the Battle of Actium.

IN his day DARWIN was, of course, considered a radical of radicals in scientific discovery, and as a man he was viewed with the suspicion that is usually reserved for the innovator in philosophic or religious thought. Doubtless there were perfectly well-meaning people among his contemporaries who would have looked for an accompaniment of the traditional fire and brimstone with the physical approach of the author of the "monkey theory of creation." Today DARWIN'S ideas have lost their terrors, even for the orthodox, and we are quite prepared to esteem him—as he was—a sincere investigator of natural science who, like most of his kind, lived a life characterized by the so-called homely virtues. The two volumes of DARWIN'S "Family Letters," collected by his daughter and just published in England, corroborate this estimate, picturing the great naturalist as a model of domesticity, a man who held the most conservative views—many would call them "old-fashioned" today—regarding family life. In these delicious "notes on matrimony," for instance, there may be the precision of the scientist, but the result is the reverse of radical:

> Among the advantages are: "Children (if it please GOD)—constant companion (and friend in old age)—charms of music, and female chit-chat." Among the disadvantages: "Terrible loss of time; if many children, forced to gain one's bread; fighting about no society." But, he continues, "What is the use of working without sympathy from near and dear friends? Who are near and dear friends to the old, except relatives?" And his conclusion is: "My GOD, it is intolerable to think of spending one's whole life like a neuter bee—working, working, and nothing after all. No, no; won't do. Imagine living all one's days solitarily in a smoky, dirty London house. Only picture to yourself a nice soft wife on a sofa, with good fire and book, and music perhaps; compare this vision with the dirtey reality of St. Marlboro' Street. Marry, marry, marry. —Q. E. D."

This brief survey of the blessings of matrimony was made in DARWIN'S youth. His actual experiences in marriage, it is pleasant to learn, came fully up to his expectations. His wife was a remarkable woman, and his children appear to have been worthy of their parents. A grandson of DARWIN'S, Lieutenant ERASMUS DARWIN, died fighting for his country near Ypres in April this year.

THOSE who are familiar with Miss MACNAUGHTAN'S delightful novels must read with a renewed sense of the upsetting influence of the war that this able portrayer of home life has been serving at the front since September last, but is in England for a short time, and is lecturing on 'Pictures and Stories of the War.'" Miss MACNAUGHTAN'S fiction is of the peaceloving, leisurely type that has insured immortality to the novels of JANE AUSTEN. Skill in character portrayal, stories constructed from the normal, "uneventful" lives of humanity's average, furnish the distinctive charm of her art. The latter would be marred, distorted from its true purpose by the grim terrors of war. Her case is one of many that invites speculation as to the immediate effect on literature of the crisis through which the world is passing. That she has remained so far the type of novelist with which her name has become identified seems fairly certain from the title of her forthcoming novel, "Some Elderly People and Their Young Friends."

AN altogether novel reason for delay in the publication of a book is the one advanced by the HOLTS to explain the deferred appearance of G. H. PERRIS'S "The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium." The book, it seems, was to be published here from plates coming from England. But, "at the last moment the English Government refused to let the duplicate electrotypes of pictures and maps leave England because they could not spare the copper they contained." Hence, the "American publishers had to manufacture their own plates." Unfortunately, it is a reasonable enough cause for delay in a book, in this strange epoch through which mankind is passing. As it occurs during the first year of the war, one foresees, as the period of the great conflict is lengthened, similar instances of the physical effect of the latter on the production of literature that may eventually bring about a change in the methods of publishers, or else a curtailment of the art features in books.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 21 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL. By Ira E. Bennett. 8vo. Washington: Historical Publishing Company.

A complete history, starting with the discovery of Panama. Profusely illustrated. Contains contributions from Mr. Wallace, Mr. Shonts, Mr. Stevens, Colonel Roosevelt, Major General Wood, and others.

MEMORIALS OF ROBERT HUGH BENSON. By Blanche Warre Cornish, Shane Leslie, and other friends. 12mo. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.

An illustrated series of tributes, biographical in character.

THE RECOGNITION POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Julius Goebel. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

A historical study of leading events in our international relations.

WILLIAM WEBB, (1747-1832.) By Captain R. H. Green. 12mo. New York: Press of John C. Hassell.

Gives the ancestry and descendants of Webb, a soldier in the War of Independence, from Long Island and Connecticut.

HOLLAND. By H. A. van Coenen Torchiana. 12mo. San Francisco; Paul Elder & Co.

A historical essay by the Consul General of The Netherlands on the Pacific Coast.

SCOTLAND FOREVER. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

An illustrated gift book of the Scottish regiments, with a preface by the Earl of Rosebery. Contains records of gallantry of these regiments in prose and verse by Conan Doyle, Lord Roberts, Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, Ian Maclaren, C. G. D. Roberts, &c.

NAPOLEON IN EXILE AT ST. HELENA, (1815-1821.) By Norwood Young. 8vo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. Two volumes. $7.

An illustrated history of Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo. Follows the author's "Napoleon in Exile at Elba."

Poetry, Drama and Art

THE GATES OF UTTERANCE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Gladys Cromwell. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

A collection of short poems on various subjects.

THE ART AND ETHICS OF DRESS AS RELATED TO EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY. By Eva Olney Farnsworth. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

An illustrated essay on dress as related to efficiency and economy.

SOME LOVE SONGS OF PETRARCH. By William Dudley Foulke. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.15.

A new translation in rhyme and meter, with a biographical introduction.

THE DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF APARTMENTS. By B. Russell Herts. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

An illustrated analysis of the decorative and architectural problems of the modern apartment.

THE DRAMAS OF KANSAS. By Lincoln Phifer. 12mo. Girard, Kan.: Published by the author.

Historical studies of Kansas in verse.

Essays and Criticism

CHALLENGING A GOD. By Henry Rosch Vanderbyll. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

Essays on various subjects, such as "Man and the Universe," "The Origin of Crime," "Fate and the Great European War," &c.

European War Books

THE GERMAN TRAGEDY AND ITS MEANING FOR CANADA. By R. A. Falconer. 12mo. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 50 cents.

Contains four addresses given by the President of the University of Toronto before the students of that institution and before various Canadian clubs.

SECRETS OF GERMAN PROGRESS. By Frank Koester. 12mo. New York: The Fatherland Corporation. $1.25.

Epitomizes Germany's progress in various fields of science and states her relation to the United States.

EVOLUTION AND THE WAR. By P. Chalmers Mitchell. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Aims to show in what way the so-called laws of nature apply to and are illustrated by the war.

THE SOUL OF GERMANY. By Thomas F. A. Smith. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

Based on the author's experiences as an instructor for twelve years in a German university.

COLLECTED DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Official correspondence of the countries of Europe engaged in the war.

Fiction

JIMMY'S GENTILITY. By Henry Francis Dryden. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35.

An autobiographical novel of contemporary life.

THE PIRATES OF THE SKY. By Stephen Gallard. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.25.

Adventures of a newspaper man and an aviator.

FROM THE SHELF. By Paxton Holgar. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The story of the author's experiences on a Spanish island in the Mediterranean.

THE HOUSE OF MANY MIRRORS. By Violet Hunt. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

A story of English society life.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE. By W. Somerset Maugham. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The story of twenty-one years in a man's life.

LEGENDS OF OLD HONOLULU. By W. D. Westervelt. 12mo. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis Company, or M. L. Millard, 75 Newbury Street, Boston. $1.

An illustrated collection depicting the typical native life of Hawaii and Polynesia.

Science and Politics

THE COST OF LIVING. By Walter E. Clark. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents. (National Social Sciences Series.)

Condensed information regarding prices and suggested remedies.

TRUSTS AND COMPETITION. By John F. Crowell. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents. (National Society Science Series.)

Information in condensed form on the various phases of the subject.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT. By Horace Bookwalter Drury. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

A history and criticism of the movement.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS IN CHINA. By Mongton Chih Hsu. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

Gives the important economic and political aspects of the subject.

Philosophy and Religion

THE OLD FAITH IN THE NEW DAY. By Joseph M. M. Gray. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.

A reply to modern criticism of the church.

CARDINAL TRUTHS OF THE GOSPEL. By Samuel F. Halfyard. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. $1.

A discussion of such topics as "The Meaning of the Cross," "Sin: Its Origin and Nature," "The Birth from Above," &c.

STUDIES IN RECENT ADVENTISM. By Henry C. Sheldon. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 50 cents.

A review of the claims and teachings of Adventism.

PARENT, CHILD, AND CHURCH. By Charles Clark Smith. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern.

A study of the religious nature of the child.

POLITICS AND METAPHYSICS. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

Traces all important political phenomena to certain fundamental causes.

THE WILL IN ETHICS. By Theophilus B. Stork. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

Expounds a theory of the will in contrast with "the theory illustrated by Germany in the present European conflict."

Educational

THE BOOK OF THRIFT. By T. D. MacGregor. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

Practical information for young men, housewives, parents, householders, investors, and others.

Juvenile

THE LAST DITCH. By J. Raymond Elderice. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.

A story of adventure for boys, in which is given an account of the work on the Panama Canal.

THE WHITE CAPTIVE. By R. Clyde Ford. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.

An illustrated tale of the Ponjac war for boys.

SANDMAN TIME. By Helen Nathalie Gaylord. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

Stories in verse for children.

JACOB, A LAD OF NAZARETH. By Mabel Clifford Shine. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.

The story of Jesus, told for young people, from the standpoint of His playmates.

NEW YORK'S SEAL AND FLAG

SEAL AND FLAG OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1665-1915. Edited by John B. Pine, L. H. D. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THIS little volume, compiled and published under the authorization of the committee appointed by the Mayor to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the installation of the first Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York on June 24, 1665, and the adoption of the official flag on June 24, 1915, adds to its own inherent historical interest that which dwells in the fact that it is a part of the celebration of a notable anniversary. Seven chapters, by well-known authorities, give interesting accounts of the history of the seal and the new flag of the city. Victor Hugo Paltsits, formerly State Historian of New York, glances briefly in the opening section at the story of Manhattan Island and its settlement, down to the turning over of the little city by the Dutch to the English, and describes with some detail the installation of the new city government. E. Hagaman Hall recounts the history of the seal and the flag, going back to the arms of Old Amsterdam, tracing the full story of the seals of New Netherland and New Amsterdam, describing their devices and explaining their meaning, giving a comprehensive and detailed account of the changes which the seal underwent before its present form was settled upon and of the symbolic significance of its figures, and ending with an account of the city flag.

Another chapter presents the meaning of the seal and flag in their present form as the matter was set forth by John B. Pine, Chairman of a special committee appointed by the Art Commission Associates at a public hearing before a committee of the Board of Aldermen held on March 22 last. Mr. Pine recounts the reasons which led his committee to recommend the flag of blue, white and orange, which has been adopted as the city's official emblem, and calls attention to the sentiments involved in their recommendation.

Other sections contain the resolutions of the Art Commission Associates concerning the seal and the flag, the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen at the meeting, held on March 23d last, which adopted these recommendations and the code of city ordinances relating to the seal, the city flag and the Mayor's flag. A list of the members of the Anniversary Committee closes the volume. The illustrations, of which there are half a dozen, show the different forms of the seals of the city at various times, while a full-page plate in color presents the new official flag.

TAGORE, INDIA'S FAMOUS POET AND PROPHET

Two Interpretative Views of the Character and Work of a Great Educator Whose Influence Reaches from Asia to Europe and America

RABINDRANATH TAGORE: The Man and His Poetry. By Basanta Koomar Roy. With an introduction by Hamilton W. Mable. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE: A Biographical Study. By Ernest Rhys. The Macmillan Company. $1.

IT is difficult to consider these two books on Tagore separately, for they supplement each other to a degree. In the first, we get a much clearer idea of the poet's life than in the second, with interesting sidelights on the attitude of his own countrymen toward him. As criticism it is negligible. Mr. Rhys, on the other hand, brings a trained critical mind to his task, and gives us sympathetic interpretations of the poet's varied work, and the reaction of the European mind to a new voice from the East.

Mr. Roy's volume owes much of its vividness to the fact that he allows Tagore, to a great extent, to tell his own story. This is always wisdom on the part of a Boswell. We see the small boy rebelling against the system under which he was educated, until finally his family took him out of school in disgust, and his eldest sister remarked: "We all expected that Rabi would make a mark in the world, but all our hopes have been nipped in the bud by the waywardness of this boy—and now he will be the only unsuccessful man in the family."

It would seem strange that Rabi's own relatives should have so persistently misunderstood and tried to thwart the lad's instinct for freedom, since they all appear to have been more or less touched with the same spark of genius, were it not true that though we may govern ourselves according to a standard of emancipation, it is fatally easy to apply to others the standard of tradition. The elder Tagore, however, recognized the validity of his passion for freer air and a larger life than the schools could give, and when in later years Rabindranath determined to devote his life to teaching youths as he himself had not been taught, and to that end gave up public life and its rewards, and buried himself with a handful of boys in the depths of a remote Indian plain, the maharshi (sage) gave his whole-hearted approval.

Mr. Roy gives a good account of the Brahmo Somaj, "the religious Unitarians of Hindustan," to whose tenets Rabindranath in the main subscribes, and gives us a hint of the bitterness with which orthodox Bengal regards the Brahmo liberalism. Obviously, to the conventionally religious among his own people, Tagore's songs must be rank heresy and his disregard of their mythology little short of sacrilegious. Yet he draws his inspiration from the same ancient scriptures as do they—it is his interpretation that is different. Here, though it is true that other poets and philosophers have arisen from time to time in India who were equally heterodox, and to whom Tagore acknowledges his indebtedness, it is possible that we have not sufficiently recognized the fact that he also owes a great deal to our own civilization and habits of thought. For we are so like the Athenians of old in our desire for a new thing that we insist it shall be completely new, and refuse to recognize any part of ourselves in it, or it in ourselves. Neither Mr. Roy nor Mr. Rhys mentions the striking similarity between Tagore's philosophy and that of certain mid-nineteenth century German metaphysicians, yet while his inspiration—and he is probably as inspired, in the strict sense of the word, as any man living—derives, as we said before, wholly from India, the channel in which it flows might well owe its carving as much to Lotze and Fechner as to Kabir and Ramananda. Of course, an Indian might reply that pan-psychism is an old story to the sages of his own land, but the point of precedence is immaterial. The encouraging fact is that there should be philosophers both in Europe and Asia who can meet on common ground. And add to the union in theory between East and West the application of it to active social service which distinguishes Tagore above his fellow countrymen, and in which he most clearly shows the influence of the Occident upon him, and we have promise, indeed, of that wider nationalism whose dawning has been long deferred. For where one pioneer has once stood it seems a law of nature that others must follow.

Some of Mr. Roy's quotations from Tagore have sparkle as well as depth. For instance, he contrasts the position of woman in Europe and in India to the distinct disadvantage of the former:

> In Europe homes are disappearing and hotels are increasing in number. When we notice that men are happy with their horses, dogs, guns, and pipes and clubs for gambling, we feel quite safe to conclude that women's lives are being gradually broken up. * * *
>
> Our women make our homes smile with sweetness, tenderness, and love. * * * We are quite happy with our household goddesses, and they themselves have never told us of their "miserable condition." Why, then, should the meddlers from beyond the seas feel so bad about the imagined sorrows of our women? People make mistakes in imagining too much as to what would make others happy or unhappy. If perchance the fishes were to become philanthropists their tender hearts would find satisfaction only in drowning the entire human race in the depths of water.

And in an eloquent eulogy upon his "golden Bengal" he voices the fear that must haunt every Indian believer in rebirth:

> But I am afraid most of all that I may be born in Europe. For there I shall not be able to lie down this way with my whole body and soul looking upward. There I may have to drudge in a factory, in a bank, or in a Parliament.

In Mr. Rhys's thoughtful study he points out the numerous warnings running through Tagore's prose essays of the inevitable end to the European nations' long policy of competition and selfishnes—warnings which in the light of the present war seem little less than prophecy. In "Sadhana" he says they are employed

> * * * In extending man's power over his surroundings, and the peoples are straining every nerve upon the path of conquest; they are ever disciplining themselves to fight Nature and other races; their armaments are getting more and more stupendous every day; their machines, their appliances, their organizations are forever multiplying. * * * Whenever some ancient civilization fell into decay and died it was owing to causes which produced callousness of heart and led to the cheapening of man's worth; when either the State or some powerful group of men began to look upon the people as a mere instrument of their power; when, by compelling weaker races to slavery and trying to keep them down by every means, man struck at the foundation of his greatness. Civilization can never sustain itself upon cannibalism of any form.

Mr. Rhys gives the best account we have seen anywhere of the development of Tagore's educational theories, which have at last found expression in his school at Shanti Niketan. In his own childhood, as we have seen, he suffered greatly under the formal and unsympathetic system of Indian education, and all through his writings, as Mr. Rhys points out, "you find infinite sympathy with the babe in trouble and the small boy at odds with authority." More and more, as he grew older, he came to feel that India's salvation lay not in political agitation nor in the grafting of Western culture upon that of the East, but in developing the soul of the individual child in harmony with nature and with the highest national ideals. The ancient asram, or forest school, in which the student went to dwell with the guru, or sage, in his hermitage, appealed to him strongly, except that he would transmute aspiration into action, into living in the broadest sense, instead of into contemplation. Accordingly, he forsook public life, greatly to the disgust of the Indian Nationalist Party, and in 1901 "he began to keep a little school with two or three boys only. * * * There are now 200 boys at Shanti Niketan." The full account of this experiment is too long for quotation here, but it is interesting to note that the principle of self-government in the Indian school was adopted from the George Junior Republic of our own country.

Here it is interesting to return to Mr. Roy's volume for a moment and learn from him that in spite of the fact that according to all authorities Tagore's school combines the latest and most scientific theories of the West with the finest ideals of the East, and though in practice it has surpassed the Anglo-Indian Government schools in the health and scholarship of its pupils, it is officially blacklisted:

> About three years ago Sir Lancelot Hare, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, issued circular letters to the Government officers to take their children out of that school, and asking them not to send their children there. It was apparently done because Tagore employed in his school a young patriotic poet, Hiralal Sen, as a teacher. Sen was forced out of the school by the Government; but Tagore employed him in his own estate at a higher salary. The Government, to gain control of the school, offered a monthly allowance. But though the school was never in a sound financial condition, Tagore detecting the motive of such kindness, flatly refused any financial help from the British-Indian Government. Tagore has given the Nobel Prize money to the school, and the royalties on his books have been consecrated for the same purpose.

If these and other statements to the same purport are accurate—and there seems no reason to doubt them—it would seem that Mr. Rhys, as an English admirer of Tagore, has missed an opportunity when he fails to mention and comment upon the attitude of his Government as it apparently deserves.

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM. By John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

OF the four addresses and articles which President Hibben has gathered into this slender volume, the quickest to stir popular interest is the one on "Preparedness and Peace," delivered at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference last May. The head of Princeton University is not afraid of "a wise preparedness of our military forces," and in this address he contends that such preparedness involves no peril of militarism.

Since we are going to have an army and a navy of some kind, he says, what conceivable idea of moral obligation do we violate by insisting that they shall be efficient instead of inefficient, adequate instead of inadequate? In the army reports it is stated that it would be a year and a half after any foreign enemy landed on our shores before we could provide adequate field artillery, ammunition trains, and ammunition. Of our 90,000 soldiers, 60,000 are militia, and it would take a month to get these into action. Common sense would suggest that we be more reasonably prepared for an emergency.

Dr. Hibben cites Switzerland as a good example of what a peace-loving people may do without fear of militarism. He advocates our establishment of a citizen reserve force such as has kept the belligerent armies from trampling on Swiss liberties. He holds that militarism is not created by an army, but is a national madness, a theory of state that places the whole machinery of government in military hands.

> Preparedness for defense on our part [he adds] can never degenerate into military display and military insolence, so long as our people remain loyal to those ideas which throughout our history have fashioned and directed our national policy. America is naturally hostile to any suggestion of the autocratic military domination of our Government and of our institutions.

As a nation we are looking into a future that is dark and mysterious, says Dr. Hibben. International suspicion, in this time of tension, may cause the most insignificant accident to precipitate a catastrophe. If such an emergency should come, it will not be enough merely to cry Peace! Peace!

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Boston Globe:
"A powerfully written story, displaying wonderful scope and clarity of vision. Presents a wonderful study of American emotions and character analysis."

Chicago Herald:
"A great piece of art, comprising admirable humanization, plot and sympathy, diverse as intrinsic."

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"'A Far Country' is an American novel in all that that term implies."

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Once our flag waved in every great port of the world. Where is it now? Read the romantic story of American shipping and the ideals of the merchant skippers of the past in Mr. Ernest Poole's great new novel, "The Harbor."

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"By all odds the best American novel in many a long day. . . . . An absorbingly interesting and very significant novel."

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"One of the ablest novels added to American fiction in many a year. . . . . The first really notable novel produced by the new democracy."

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Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
64-66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MR. BELLOC'S MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WAR

First Installment of an Exhaustive Work That Is Planned to Fill Six Volumes—New Books on Various Phases of the Great Conflict

THE ELEMENTS OF THE GREAT WAR: The First Phase. By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Co. $1.50.

HILAIRE BELLOC has been known to Americans chiefly as an English writer of light essays and of brilliant studies of the French Revolution. To some, therefore, it may be a surprise to learn that he is writing a military history of the war in six volumes, of which this is the first. There is nothing strange about it, however, when it is remembered that in his youth he served with the French artillery in a minor capacity.

In this ambitious work Mr. Belloc undertakes to make clear "those great outlines of the business which too commonly escape the general reader." The first volume is in three parts, covering the causes of the war, the forces engaged, and the story of the fighting up to Sept. 4, 1914. The middle section is fullest of fresh interest, for it gives a luminous explanation of the tactics, forces, and handicaps on each side, all put into simple language for the lay reader. Scores of diagrams help to illustrate the various moves in the awful game.

Germany made war at her own chosen moment, says the author, after three years of secret preparation. He holds it to be "clearly demonstrable" that the Berlin Government "came to a decision in the month of July, 1911, to force war upon Russia and upon France immediately after the harvest of 1914." The vast stores of ammunition accumulated in those years are part of the evidence.

The tremendous nature of the task before the Allies is indicated partly by the fact that they are fighting a combination twice as big as Germany, but still more by the fact that even to the present moment they are outnumbered by the enemy in the field. To show the odds Mr. Belloc reduces the proportion to small figures, stating it in the simplest terms, thus:

> The enemy sets out with 32 men, of whom he bids 10 men against the Russians, and sends 22 against the French. The Russians meet the 10 men with about 12, and the French meet the 22 with about 10; but as they have not the whole 22 to meet in the first shock they are struck rather in the proportion of 10 to 16 or 17, while the presence of the British contingent makes them rather more than 10½.
>
> But these initial figures rapidly change with the growth of the armies, and before the first period is over the Germans have 22 in the west against 15 French and 1 British, making 16; while in the east the Russian has grown to, say, 24, but these Austro-Germans in the east, against these 24, have grown to be quite 32. And there is the numerical situation of the first period clearly, and I think accurately put, supposing the wastage to be equal in proportion throughout all the armies. The importance of appreciating these figures is that they permit us to understand why the enemy was morally certain of winning.

Fortunately for the Allies, the German losses were much the heavier, so that by March the proportion had changed to 75 Germans against 68 Allies. Mr. Belloc expects to see the numerical advantage swing to the side of the Allies by Autumn. If this happens before the Germans can win a decisive victory, he says, the tide will have turned.

Utterly different tactical methods are used by the two sides, and enough time has now elapsed to judge them. The German plan of attacking with long lines of massed troops, and trying to outflank and envelop the enemy, had some advantage for a short, swift campaign; but as things have turned out it has proved to be a costly failure. The author says the Germans have thrown away nearly three times as many men as were necessary, owing to this method of attack.

The French and British have used the Napoleonic strategy, designed for a smaller force fighting a larger, and known as the open strategic square. Mr. Belloc makes this easy to understand by means of diagrams. Instead of being massed in a long battle line, the troops are divided into three or four detached armies, each at a corner of a great imaginary square. When one of these armies becomes the "operative corner" by engaging the enemy, it gradually falls back, fighting all the time, until it brings the enemy within range of the other three, when the four together can deliver a blow hard enough to defeat superior numbers.

This is exactly what General Joffre managed to do in the first weeks of the war, when the Franco-British "operative corner" retreated, fighting desperately, from Mons to Paris, back of which lay the "detached reserves." Thus the invaders were manoeuvred into a position on the Marne where they were defeated in spite of their superior numbers.

The success of this scheme depended on whether the French "operative corner" could stand the terrible ordeal or not. German officers said the short-term French soldier of today could never stand the strain. General Joffre staked his whole campaign on the opposite belief. He turned out to be in the right, and won, though by a fearfully narrow margin, for the numbers against him were nearly three to one. Mr. Belloc remarks that the sorely pressed British contingent, forced back past Maubeuge, had every temptation to take refuge in the fortifications there. If it had done so, it would have been annihilated.

Another interesting phase discussed is that of the handicaps suffered by each nation. Thus Great Britain, with its scattered possessions, has to protect 15,000,000 people of European race overseas, from whom it can get only an insignificant fraction of the army such a population would furnish under German methods. After a whole year of war, the very maximum that the British can hope to furnish is less than three-sixteenths of the total allied forces.

But over against this is the fatal handicap of Germany in having to defend four vulnerable corners—Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, East Prussia, and Silesia—all separated, each fatal to German prestige if lost. The author believes the Kaiser has an impossible task in trying to keep the Allies out of all of them at once.

The value of Mr. Belloc's volume lies chiefly in his graphic way of stating large facts in simple form, thus piquing a fresh interest in them. If his series lives up to its present promise it will be noteworthy.

COUNTING THE WAR'S COST

TO ALL THE WORLD (EXCEPT GERMANY). By Arthur Edward Stilwell. London: George Allen & Unwin.

THOUGH his book comes to us with a British imprint, Mr. Stilwell is an American capitalist, known to many as a railroad builder, and to others as author of several books, including "Universal Peace—War Is Mesmerism." In the present volume he seeks to "expose the foolishness and horror of war, and to indicate the paths of peace where the nations may safely walk in future years."

Mr. Stilwell's book is not free from the kind of pacifist talk that most of us have lost faith in, but his scheme at least deserves to be stated. First, however, comes his striking exhibit of the waste and folly of war.

There are 27,000,000 men engaged in this war, he says, while all the men in all the other wars since the French Revolution were only 18,500,000. The mortality in past wars averaged 30 per cent. If that of the present war goes no higher than 15 per cent., it means 4,000,000 dead, and the author turns this estimate into the following gruesome forms:

> Suppose that the heads of all the killed were placed together in a line, each head covering a space of twelve inches. This would mean 4,000,000 feet of heads—say 800 miles—forming a human hedge from London to Berlin.
>
> If each body were lined up, occupying six feet of space, they would form a line 4,800 miles long, nearly one-fifth of the earth's circumference. A train going thirty miles an hour would require nearly six days running continuously, to pass this line.
>
> If these 4,000,000 dead were laid in rows of 500 and stacked body on body in tiers, the stack would be over a mile and a quarter high.
>
> At the same time we have a total of 7,200 miles of mourners—wives, parents, and children—left without protection by the action of a man monster.

If the war lasts eighteen months its total cost in money will have equaled that of all other wars since 1793. It has already cost $15,000,000,000, or $5,000,000,000 more than all the gold and silver coin in the world. It has swallowed up the product of all the gold mines of the world for the next thirty-two years, or the output of all the silver mines for a century.

This money would have built 30,000 miles of homes, on both sides of the road, each home costing $2,500, and having a frontage of fifty feet. The homes could have sheltered 24,000,000 people, a whole nation one-quarter the size of ours. In peaceful industry the money would have paid European wages to 1,000,000 workmen for thirty years.

From this exhibit of the war's awful cost the author turns with a pointed reminder to Americans that this price is paid also for us; for if Germany should win, she would take Canada, build great forts along our frontier, and compel us to do likewise and to maintain a standing army of a million men.

Mr. Stilwell's scheme of compulsory peace is this: He would establish at The Hague an International Tribunal composed of a Secretary of Peace from the Ministry of every nation, large or small. Five of these representatives should be chosen to form a senate, which, in turn, would appoint a President. If 70 per cent. of the representatives failed to agree on a case it would go to the senate, where the President would have the deciding vote. Each nation should place one-tenth of its army and navy at the call of The Hague Tribunal to enforce its decisions.

The author admits that it will be necessary first to educate the world up to this idea, but he is idealist enough to believe that the present war will help to do it. He especially urges the plan as practical for protecting international investments, such as stocks and bonds of "enemy countries," whose arbitrary seizure has ruined thousands of innocent men and women.

> When this war ends [he says] there is only one thing to be done to restore confidence in international business, and that is to devise some plan whereby international money shall not suffer by international differences. It is absolutely imperative that this be done. The work of reconstruction must start the moment the last gun is fired, so that the innocent may be saved from want and the industrial progress of the world proceed with as little suspension as possible.
>
> All investments of an international character must carry with them a guarantee that they do not now possess. Therefore all companies desiring an international market should be able to register themselves for a nominal fee at The Hague. * * * All bonds and shares marked "Registered at The Hague" shall carry a security free from the conditions of war or any other external disruptions. Such securities would carry a low rate of interest and would help, as nothing else could do, in re-establishing mutual confidence in the world of finance.

Mr. Stilwell dedicates his book to King Albert of Belgium and Henry Ford of Detroit. Its curious title is typical of the individuality of its author's ideas.

INDIA AND THE WAR

INDIA AND THE WAR. Introduction by Lord Sydenham of Combe. Formerly Governor of Bombay. Thirty-two illustrations. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

TO Germans one of the many surprises of the war has been the wave of loyalty that has swept over the 700 native States of British India. For the first time in history an army corps of Indian soldiers has gone to Europe to fight for the empire. From the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean native Princes and peoples, regardless of race or creed, have offered men and money. The Nizam of Hyderabad has offered sixty lakhs of rupees, or $2,000,000, toward the cost of the war; the Maharaja of Mysore gave $1,600,000, the Prime Minister of Nepal $100,000, and other native rulers smaller sums according to their means.

The book entitled "India and the War" is a British product, of course, and presumably puts the best foot forward; but its array of evidence, though fragmentary, is convincing. Lord Sydenham's introduction is a sketch of the rise of British power in India and of what it has accomplished. The part played by the different races and tribes in the make-up of the native army is outlined, and the many full-page illustrations in color depict the native officers in their picturesquely varied uniforms.

The most interesting part of the book, however, is the half devoted to quotations from native newspapers and utterances of native leaders. Such papers as the Calcutta Bengalee and the Bombay Gujarati agree in declaring:

> In the presence of a common enemy, be it Germany or any other power, we sink our differences, we forget our little quarrels and close our ranks, and offer all that we possess in defense of the great empire, to which we are all so proud to belong.

Most surprising, perhaps, is the unanimity with which the Mohammedans have espoused the cause of the Allies. The Moslem newspaper Hitaishi of Calcutta says:

> The British Government has pledged itself that, though it is at war with Turkey, it will not attack our holy places nor permit the Russians or French to attack them; there is no reason for us to be anxious about it. Whatever may be the fate in store for Turkey in this war, there is no reason why Indian Moslems should make themselves uneasy.
>
> The British Empire is known as a Moslem Empire. For under no other sovereign on earth is there such a large Moslem population as under the British sovereign. In particular, no other sovereign is such a friend of Islam as is a British sovereign. Such being the British Government, it is our bounden duty to show our sympathy for it in all ways during this time of danger.

The Aga Khan, the most influential spiritual leader of Moslem affairs in India, declares:

> The loyalty of the Indian Moslems to the King-Emperor is proof against any attempts of German diplomacy in the Near East or elsewhere to create a bastard pan-Islamic sentiment in favor of the "mailed fist" made in Germany.

There is enough more to the same effect to show that Hindu and Moslem, Aryan and Mongol, all are loyal to the empire. Even the Dalai Lama has offered Tibetan troops, and innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms.

LITERATURE AND THE WAR

In a recent interview Mr. J. Bertram Lippincott, President of the J. B. Lippincott Company, said, as to the effect of the war upon literature, that "It is causing a cataclysmal readjustment of values, but when the story is finally told the effect will have been to make Americans more serious and more inclined to turn to books for benefit and inspiration." He thinks, too, that the responsibility thrown upon American scholars and scientists of carrying on the highest cultural movements ought to result in many great American books. Two new and important lines of thought that are throwing open large possibilities in book publishing he finds to be the application of science to industry, and the back-to-the-land movement with its corollary of scientific agriculture.

The Lippincott house has had a continuous career of nearly a century and a quarter, its inception having been a small book shop opened in 1792. The business prospered, branched out, passed through several hands, and in 1850 was bought by Joshua B. Lippincott, who was the head of the firm until his death in 1886. His oldest son, Craige Lippincott, succeeded him in the Presidency, and at his death five years ago his younger brother, J. Bertram Lippincott, took up that office, with his son, Joseph Wharton Lippincott, as Vice President.

The New Day to the Old Church

Charles Stelzle makes an appeal in "The Call of the New Day to the Old Church" for a robust and active Christianity, able and eager to deal intelligently and effectively with the great religious and social problems of our day. He accompanies his appeal with suggestions for the strengthening and modernizing of the Church. (Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.)

THE JEWISH LIFE

THE JEWISH LIFE. By H. G. Enelow, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York. New York: Bloch Publishing Company.

THIS little volume contains six sermons delivered at Temple Emanu-El in the Fall and Winter just past, and dealing with the nature and origin of the Jewish life, its maintenance, beliefs, duties, satisfactions and the means by which it can be promoted in the future.

Tracing the evolution of the Jewish life from its beginning, the mission of Abraham to "walk before God" and imitate His perfection, the author finds the maintenance of the Jewish life, throughout the many vicissitudes of the grievous centuries, in the study of the Torah, Jewish traditions and learning, the totality of Jewish thought and idealism—Jewish Kultur?—in the synagogue as a common centre for a people without a common country or language; and in the Jewish home.

From the vast web of indissolubly interwoven Jewish beliefs, Dr. Enelow emphasizes as the cardinal three: the belief in a God who was not only One, but also Unique in Holiness; the belief in the moral order of the world, and the belief in the Messiah or the ideal future at the far end of Hope's rainbow. The duties of the Jewish life the author sums up as the duty of living a holy life, the duty of prayer that keeps the individual in touch with God and puts poetry into daily life, and the duties of personal and altruistic social life. In return, the satisfactions of the Jewish life throughout the centuries have consisted in consciousness of its everlasting base upon ideals and of the Jewish mission to make "the families of the earth blessed."

Exceedingly interesting, as coming from the rabbi of one of the foremost Reform Jewish temples in the country, is Dr. Enelow's final conclusion as to how the Jewish life can now, in view of the sweeping present-day changes, be promoted. This he finds in the revitalizing of the synagogue, pointing out that Reform Judaism should not be regarded as a static "Reformed Judaism," and confessing: "Since the early enthusiasm of reform, however, we have allowed the synagogue to stagnate, to rest on the laurels of the pioneers." Equally striking as an indication of the counter-Reformation on which Reform Judaism has of late been engaged, is the author's urgent insistence on the spiritualization of the Jewish home, if needs be, by readopting ceremonies and time-honored observances:

> It is not so hard to introduce the habit of prayer, of grace at meals, the hallowing of the Sabbath, observance of the holy days, and similar simple ceremonies. Don't be afraid of ceremony and symbol! We admire it elsewhere; why dread it among ourselves? "Ritual is poetry addressed to the eye!"

It was not so long ago that expressions such as these were regarded in Reform Jewish circles almost as heresy because of their suggestiveness of orthodoxy.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ARTHUR COPELAND.—Will you please tell me who is the author of the following line, and in what poem it appears or where it can be found? This is the line:

* * * High above the fight
The lonely bugle grieves.

The words quoted by our correspondent form the concluding line of "An Ode on the Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1825," written by Grenville Mellen, (1799-1841,) who is known as "The Singer of One Song." He was a lawyer born at Biddeford, Me., and died in this city, and though a writer of some note more than eighty years ago is chiefly remembered on account of the ode referred to above. The verses were printed in a pamphlet in Boston in 1825, which is now extremely rare. The last verse of the ode runs as follows:

The trump hath blown,
And now upon that reeking hill
Slaughter rides screaming on the vengeful gale;
While with terrific signal shrill
The vultures, from their bloody eyries flown,
Hang o'er them like a pall.
Now deeper roll the maddening drums,
And the mingling host like ocean heaves:
While from the midst a horrid wailing comes,
And high above the fight the lonely bugle grieves.

ANITA H. FAIR.—Will you kindly give me a short history of the life of Frank Du Mond, the artist?

Frank Vincent Du Mond was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1865. He studied under Boulanger, Lefebvre, and Benjamin Constant in Paris. He won the third-class medal in the Paris Salon, 1890, and won gold medals in Boston, 1892, and at the Atlanta Exposition, 1895, and received medals also at the Buffalo Exposition, 1901, at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and at the National Academy Exhibition in 1906. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, the Society of Mural Painters, the Architectural League, and the Artists' Fund. He is married and lives in this city.

LOUIS M. DILLMAN.—I should be very glad, indeed, if you could help me find the poem in printed form, together with the name of the author, the first sentence of which, as I have it, is as follows:

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell, if but
for a night though that farewell may
be,
Press thou his hand in thine.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Counsel," by Mary E. M. Davis. It is printed in Walter Learned's "Treasury of American Verse," published by F. A. Stokes Co., New York.

J. G. O'KEEFE.—Can you tell me name of author or publisher of a book called "Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Tales?" I read it about twenty years ago.

"Five Hundred Dollars," by H. W. Chaplin, was published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. There is also "The Five Hundred Dollar Check," by Horatio Alger, which was published by Street & Smith, Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, New York.

C. F. VAN HORNE.—Among my collection of old and rare books are three curious volumes written by Josiah Priest. "The Millennium," "Fallen Angels," and "American Antiquities," all bearing Albany, N. Y., imprint of 1828, 1837, and 1838. Will you kindly give me a short sketch of the author's life history?

Josiah Priest was born about 1790 and died about 1850. He was a harnessmaker by trade and uneducated, but published books, including "Wonders of Nature," Albany, 1826; "View of the Millennium," 1828; "Stories of the Revolution," 1836; "American Antiquities," 1838, and "Slavery in the Light of History and Scripture," 1843.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.—The poem "Kentucky Belle," for which Esther M. Ward inquires in your issue of June 27, was written by Constance Fenimore Woolson. It can be found in "My Recitations," collected by Cora Urquhart Potter, and published by J. B. Lippincott Company, 1887.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Berenice Rodman, New York; John C. Nash, Farnams, Mass.; Mary M. Davidson, Bayonne, N. J.; Jennie L. Cline, Utica, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Maude Waldron Belknap, Newburgh, N. Y., and W. J. Ballard, Waterford, N. Y.

T. R. HERRING.—The lines quoted by Mrs. A. C. Rose in her query in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 27, are in all probability from "A Vagrant's Epitaph," by Theodore Roberts:

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
Love could not keep him. Duty forged no chain.
The wide seas and the mountains called to him;
And gray dawns saw his campfires in the rain!

Sweet hands might tremble!—Ay, but he must go.
Never might hold him for a little space.
But turning, past the laughter and the lamps,
His eyes must ever catch the luring face.

Dear eyes might question!—Yes, and melt again.
Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore.
But ever he must turn his furtive head
And hear the other summons at the door.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
The dark firs knew his whistle up the trail.
Why tarries he today?—And yesternight
Adventure lit her stars without avail!

A copy of the poem, which was printed in Scribner's Magazine in 1904, was also received from G. L. Wright, New York, and has been mailed to Mrs. Ross.

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—Replying to "F. E. R.'s" query in THE TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 4 as to the words and music of a song beginning with "Hark, the Merry Christ Church Bells," I happen to have the former and append them, as follows:

Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells,
They sound so wondrous great, so wondrous sweet,
As they howl so merrily, merrily.
Oh! the first and second bell,
That every day at four and ten, cry
"Come, come, come to prayers!"
And the verger troops before the Dean.
Tinkle, tinkle, ting, goes the small bell at nine,
To call the beare s home.
But ne'er a man
Will leave his can
Till he hears the mighty Tom.

I have not the music. It is the work of Dean Aldrich, who became Dean of Christ Church in 1689, and remained as such for twenty-one years. He was a highly trained and gifted musician. Sir John Stainer spoke highly of his musical ability and he has this to say of this particular work of his: "Still the joy of school children and the admiration of musicians on account of the sweetness of its melody and the excellence of its construction. No better example of this class of composition has ever been produced."

FRANCES J. SHRIVER.—The quotation, "Perfect lives are the treasures of God; of great days He wears them on the ring finger of His heart hand," asked for by "H. F. L." in your issue of June 27, comes from the story of Ne-ne-hofra, which will be found in Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," in the third chapter of Book V. It is in prose form.

ALTHEA F. RANDOLPH BEDLE.—The poem quoted by James Donaldson in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 4 is printed in a leaflet called "Letter from the Departed," which is published by Thomas Whittaker, Bible House, New York City. It is printed anonymously.

Mrs. S. A. WETMORE.—The poem from which "Mrs J. W. C." quoted in your issue of June 27 is "The Two Voices," which is as follows:

Two friends who wander by the shore
Look not upon the self-same seas,
Hearing two voices in the roar
Because of different memories.

To him whose love the sea hath drowned
It moans the music of his wrong.
To him whose life with love is crowned
It breaks upon the beach in song.

GASTON D'HYVERS.—In answer to the query of "P. M." in your issue of July 11 concerning the legend of the youth who had been commanded by witches to bring them the heart of his mother, would say that the legend inspired the noted French writer, Jean Richepin, to write a ballad which may be found at the end of his novel, "La Glu." The following is a literal translation of the ballad:

There was once a poor boy—
Et lon lonlaire, et lonlonla—
There was once a poor boy
Who loved her who did not love him.

She told him: Bring me tomorrow
The heart of your mother for my dog.

He went to his mother and killed her,
Took her heart and ran away.

As he was running he fell,
And the heart rolled on the ground.

And while the heart rolled
He heard the heart, who spoke;

And the heart said, weeping,
"Hast thou hurt thyself, my child?"

APPEALS TO READERS

A. A. S.—Can some reader kindly quote the lines or tell me where I can find them, in which occur the words, "The God of the men who do things"? I may not quote correctly, but it is in part as follows, as I remember it:

He has one motto and only one,
He loves things doing and loves things done,
This God of the men who do things.

E. M.—Can some reader discover for me to what poem belong the following lines:

Only a few steps more and there might have dawned on me
Glorious—and bright—and beautiful—the sea!

LINDLEY M. STEVENS.—I should be much pleased if some reader would help me find a poem which I once had in print, but lost several years ago. The author's name, as I remember it, is Eugene Hall, and the title is "The Yankee Schoolmaster." The scene is near Brandon, Vt. It begins:

On Miller's Hill a farmhouse stood,
A lowly structure built of wood,
Whose clapboards, weather-worn and gray,
Were somewhat fallen to decay.

M. J. K. W.—Can some reader tell me the author of the following bit of verse and where I can get a copy of the entire poem?

I ask no heaven till earth is Thine,
No glory crown while work of mine
Remaineth here, when earth shall shine
Among the stars.
Her sins cast out, her captives free,
Her voice as music unto Thee,
For crown more work give to me.

H. F. FRASSE.—I have a poem which, I am told, is entitled "A Calendar for All Thy Life," one verse of which is as follows:

Not what we have—but what we use;
Not what we see—but what we choose:
These are the things that make or bless
The sum of human happiness.

Will some reader name the author and give the rest of the poem?

LOUISE DOTY.—Will some reader tell me the author of the following:

Spare us the hint of slightest desecration,
Spoil not, preserve us an untainted shrine;
Not for thy sake, O goddess of creation,
Not for thy sake, O woman, but for mine.

L. S. A.—Can any of your readers tell me the whereabouts of this line: "Sealess and shadowless that land is lying."

BOOKS WORTH READING

TWO great religious movements are discussed by the Rev. Dr. John Benjamin Rust in a volume entitled "Modernism and the Reformation." The author shows that, although both movements originated in dissatisfaction with Papal government and dogma, there is a wide dissimilarity between their principles and aims. His analyses are made from the point of view of a Protestant clergyman. (Fleming H. Revell Company. 1.50.)

A book by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., entitled "How to Sell," contains suggestions for the handling of customers which the author believes will be helpful to storeclerks and traveling salesmen. The suggestions are in the form of "true-to-life dialogues" between sellers and buyers and cover a variety of typical wholesale and retail transactions; they show how patience, alertness and tact promote efficiency behind the counter and on the road. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.)

Twenty-three pulpit addresses delivered by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, are published in a volume entitled "Prisoners of Hope and Other Sermons." These addresses, Bishop Brent says, set forth many of the ideals he cherishes with respect to Church, State, and individual. (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)

American geographers will read with pleasure an account of the life and achievements of Pedralvares Cabral, the Portuguese navigator, written by James Roxburgh McClymont; it is a fuller and more exact biography of the famous sailor than can be found in any previously published work. A major part of the biography is properly devoted to a narrative of Cabral's voyage to America and India, which took place in 1500 and 1501, and the narrative deals with a great many interesting incidents of the long and adventurous journey. Mr. McClymont thinks Cabral's voyage resulted in a great addition to the world's knowledge of the Atlantic Ocean. (London: Bernard Quaritch.)

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, wants the Churches to modify their denominationalism, so they may join in an effort to Christianize the world; he pleads for this with great earnestness in a book entitled "Unity and Missions." He does not think the world can be brought under the domination of Christianity by a divided Church; but, with all denominations working together, he believes it would be possible to establish Christianity as a controlling moral force in every land. He does not say he expects church unity will come about; but he writes of the prospect in a distinctly hopeful fashion. (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.)

Newly wed folk of moderate means who wish to settle down in homes of their own will find useful advice in a little book by Christine Terhune Herrick entitled "A B C of Housekeeping." The author tells how to choose the home, how to furnish it, and how to arrange it, so that it will be comfortable and inexpensive. (Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.)

A fourth edition has been published of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen's "Marvels of Our Bodily Dwelling," an allegorical work on physiology which seems to have made a hit. In the new edition matter appears which is not to be found in the earlier editions; the additions include a number of excellent illustrations. (Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Company. $1.20.)

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MAKERS OF BOOKS IN VACATION TIME

Important Publications Promised for the Early Autumn—What Authors and Publishers Are Doing This Summer

ALFRED A. KNOPF, who was for some time with Doubleday, Page & Co., and afterward filled an important position with Mitchell Kennerley, has recently started a publishing business of his own at 220 West Forty-second Street. According to his announcement of books for Fall publication Mr. Knopf's special aim at first will be the publishing of English versions of Russian classics and modern works, many of which have never been put before the English-reading public. He expresses the hope that he will ultimately publish every Russian work of real value not hitherto brought out in this country.

Mr. Knopf has in preparation for early issue the following works by the older Russian authors: "The Cathedral Staff of Priests," Leskov's huge classic of the clergy; Lermontov's "A Hero of Our Times," which has sometimes had the title "The Heart of a Russian;" Shchedrin's novel, "The Family Golovlev;" Goncharov's masterpiece, "Oblomov," and Gogol's Homeric tale of the Cossacks, "Taras Bulba."

Of the younger men a dozen or more authors are represented in the list of books Mr. Knopf purposes to publish in the early future. Among these are Kuprin's military novel, "The Duel," which has been published in English version under the title, "In Honor's Name," and a volume of his short stories; Ropschin's "As If It Had Never Happened," a story of the last attempted revolution in Russia, which rumbled and flared from 1905 to 1910; Sologub's first important novel, "The Little Demon," and a volume of his stories called "The Old House"; Veressayev's "Memoirs of a Physician," and a volume of stories by Garshin, including his "Four Days," a picture of what war means to the common soldier. Works by Ivan Bunin, Kamensky, Briussov, and Erastov will appear later on. The drama will be represented by plays by Turgenev, Ostrovsky, and Gogol. Mr. Knopf expects to publish also a new and cheaper edition of Prince Kropotkin's comprehensive book on "Russian Literature." He has in view, moreover, a Polish novel as well as some other books, not translations, which he plans to bring out during the Autumn.

"K," Mary Roberts Rinehart's new novel, will be published Aug. 7 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Its chief character is K. LeMoyne, a man who has been a famous surgeon but while still young, has dropped out of his world and gone to live in a little town where he drudges as a bookkeeper.

On Aug. 17 Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready Gene Stratton-Porter's "Michael O'Halloran," whose action takes place in and near the tamarack swamps of northern Indiana. The first edition of the book will consist of 300,000 copies and eight months will have been spent upon the planning, designing, and manufacturing of the books since the manuscript was received in December.

"Athalie," by Robert W. Chambers, is ready for publication by D. Appleton & Co.

On Aug. 12 the Harpers will bring out a new story by Zane Grey, "The Rainbow Trail," in which will be found the outcome of some of the incidents in his "Riders of the Purple Sage."

By the middle of this week Reilly & Britton will publish Leona Dalrymple's "The Lovable Meddler."

On Sept. 1 Rand, McNally & Co. will have ready "Pirates of the Sky," by Stephen Gaillard, and "The White Captive, a Tale of the Pontiac War," by R. C. Ford.

"The Mistress of the Little House," by Flora Klickman, will be an August publication of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Francis William Sullivan, whose "Children of Banishment" told a colorful story of Canada, will have a new novel published by McBride, Nast & Co. in the latter part of August. It will be called "Alloy of Gold" and will deal with varied phases of life in New York.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have ready for early publication "Germany's Point of View," by Professor Edmund von Mach of Harvard University. It is said to be a temperate discussion of the controversial points engendered by the war and to explain the attitude of American citizens of German birth or parentage.

Philip Gibbs, whose letters from the seat of war during the first months of the conflict will be remembered by readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has written a book called "The Soul of the War," which will be published the third week in August by McBride, Nast & Co. It will deal with war as it affects the human beings who take part in it or who come under its influence, and the author says in conclusion that it is his deepest conviction "that any man who has seen these things, if he has any gift of expression, and any human pity, should dedicate his head and art to the sacred duty of preventing another war like this."

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, are publishing "Holland," a historical essay giving especial attention to Dutch influence upon this country, by H. A. van Coenon Torchiana, Consul General for the Netherlands on the Pacific Coast and Resident Commissioner General to the San Francisco Exposition.

The Century Company will have ready at an early date "Habits That Handicap," by Charles B. Towns, whose experiments and conclusions in the treatment of drug habits have recently won much attention. The book will show the ease with which drug habits are formed, offer suggestions for the handling of the entire question as regards both its legislative and sociological aspects, and point a way for help in individual cases. The author is said to be especially stern with physicians who give opiates too freely and with sanatoriums that fatten on the relatives of drug fiends. The book will have an introduction by Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, and an appendix containing an essay on one phase of the subject by Alexander Lambert of New York.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company promises for August five new volumes in the Romance of Reality Series: "The Aeroplane," by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper; "Modern Inventions," by V. E. Johnson; "Engineering," by Gordon Knox; "The Man-of-War," by Commander E. H. Curry, and "Electricity" by W. H. McCormick.

"The Art and Ethics of Dress," by Eva Olney Farnsworth, ready for publication by Paul Elder & Co., offers a common-sense discussion of clothing, dealing with its fitness, beauty, and ethical importance.

An early Fall book announced by the Century Company will be "Marie Tarnowska," by Anne Vivanti Chartres, which will contain the biography, as recounted to the author, of the Russian Countess who seven years ago was tried and sentenced to prison by an Italian court for instigating the murder of her lover. An English critic describes the book as "a study of the feminine temperament in derangement."

The George H. Doran Company has published a neat pamphlet giving an outline of the life and varied activities of the English author, Horace Annesley Vachell, a number of whose books have had wide reading in this country. Mr. Vachell was for twenty years or more a ranchman on the Pacific Coast, and his first novels were written there and dealt with life in California. His last book, "Quinneys," published last Winter, has been dramatized and will be presented in New York soon after the opening of the Fall season. He will have a new novel out next Fall called "Spragge's Canyon," whose scene is laid in California.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, contrary to her usual practice, is this year spending the Summer at her home in Plandome, L. I.

Frank Harris has recently gone to Onteora, where he will stay for the rest of the Summer putting the finishing touches upon a two-volume life of Oscar Wilde, which is to be published during the coming Fall in a limited edition.

In his introduction to Clifford Lanier's "Sonnets to Sidney Lanier," a Spring book, Edward Howard Griggs tells the story of the genesis of the sonnets, which were sent to the poet, ill and in financial difficulties, by his more prosperous brother in business. "When the material help was sent," he says, "it was transfigured, not only by the spirit in which it was given, but by the accompanying sonnet, voicing, beyond the power of prose, the brother love."

J. D. Beresford, the final volume in whose Jacob Stahl trilogy, "The Invisible Event," was recently published, began his working life as an architect, then tried insurance, finally drifted into book reviewing and then took up the writing of fiction. He is still on the staff of several London periodicals, for which he does book reviews and miscellaneous writing. Upon these he does all the pot-boiling work his needs make necessary and keeps a free hand for his novels.

Charles A. Conant, author of "Principles of Money and Banking," who died recently in Havana, is said to be the only man of modern times to have a coin named for him. When, at the request of the Government, he worked out a financial plan for the Philippines the results were so successful that for a long time the new standard coins were called "Conants" to distinguish them from the old Spanish money.

While on a recent visit to Selma, Ala., Mrs. Helen Woodruff gave a showing of the film-play that has been made from her story, "The Lady of the Lighthouse," for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital in Birmingham, which made enough to build a contagious ward for the institution.

The author of the "Life of Nathan Hale," a Spring publication in the series, True Stories of Great Americans, Mrs. Jean Christie Root, is 81 years old, has been totally blind since she was 67 and is partially deaf. She uses the typewriter with ease and did much research work for the material of her life of Hale. She has a large circle of correspondents among cultured men and women and, notwithstanding her age and disabilities, keeps in close touch with the world's progress.

A confirmed Cape Codder has written to Sara Ware Bassett declaring that he is able to recognize all of the characters in her "The Taming of Zenas Henry." Miss Bassett thinks this is very clever of him, as the characters are all entirely fictitious.

St. John G. Ervine, whose "Alice and a Family" and "Mrs. Martin's Man" have been widely read in this country, comes of the Irish working class, his father having been a workman in the Belfast shipyards. He is not yet 30 years of age. His first opportunity was with the Abbey Theatre, for which he wrote some plays.

Dorothy Canfield, who will have a new novel, "The Bent Twig," published in the Fall, writes fiction over her maiden name, but her books about child training "A Montessori Mother" and "Mothers and Children," are brought out under her married name, Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

A. A. Milne of Punch, who will have a gay book of comment on human follies called "Happy Days" brought out in the United States next Fall, has enlisted in the English Army and is training to be sent soon to the front.

Eleanor Atkinson, whose last Spring's novel, "Johnny Appleseed," has had wide reading, will attend this week the dedication at Ashland, Ohio, of a monument to that frontier hero, "the patron saint of American orchards," which has been built of boulders collected by school children.

Clarence B. Kelland, who was recently in New York to read the proofs of his forthcoming new "Mark Tidd" book, has returned to his Summer home in Vermont, whence he will soon set forth on a protracted fishing trip.

VISIONS AND REVISIONS

VISIONS AND REVISIONS: A Book of Literary Devotions. By John Cowper Powys. New York: G. Arnold Shaw.

IF wide reading, an excellent memory, and a graceful style are the essential parts of a literary critic's equipment, then John Cowper Powys is most admirably fitted for the task he has attempted in "Visions and Revisions." He knows what he is writing about; whether his subject be Rabelais, Dostoievsky, Poe, Keats, or Charles Lamb, he expresses his thoughts with the eloquence that comes from knowledge and conviction.

But the strength of his convictions and the facility of his phrasing (not its felicity) have betrayed him into errors that seriously interfere with the reader's pleasure in his brilliant work. It is too brilliant, that is the trouble; there are too many epigrams, too many paradoxes, above all, there is too much emphasis.

Mr. Powys is an accomplished and popular lecturer. It is likely that the thoughts on literature which make up this volume would, if they were uttered in his well-trained voice and illustrated with his appropriate gestures, make, for half an hour or so, an agreeable entertainment. But Mr. Powys cannot project this attractive personality of his upon the printed page by means of his favorite devices of italics, capitals, and marks of exclamation. There is no more significance to Secret Cosmic Power than to secret cosmic power; it is a cheap, trite phrase, however you write it. Nor does *definite goal* mean more than definite goal.

This constant effort mechanically to startle the reader has, of course, the effect opposite from that which is intended. One blast from a foghorn makes people jump; a long succession of blasts simply makes them put their fingers in their ears.

Not that Mr. Powys's decorative prose is to be compared to a foghorn. It resembles more closely a lute, curiously carved and jeweled but a little out of tune, or some interesting exotic instrument—a balalaika, perhaps.

He has many sound and interesting comments to make, and if he would be content to make them and stop, all would be well. But he feels that at any cost he must be startling, unusual, bold. So he sprinkles his pages with phrases that have no reason for existence except their novelty, he opposes the popular opinion in matters of ethics and aesthetics so frequently and so defiantly that he lays himself open to the suspicion of trying, if not to shock the burgesses, at any rate to pique the curiosity of the "intellectuals."

Why, for instance, must he introduce his excellent but absolutely conventional appreciation of Dickens with a sneer at Robert Louis Stevenson and "Early Victorian Sentiment"? He may dislike Browning to his heart's content, but why tell his readers about it every few minutes? And why drag Beardsley into an essay on Dante?

These things would be excusable in some long-haired youth just discovering heterodoxy and announcing his discovery in The Sophomore Review. But a scholar (Staff Lecturer on Literature for Oxford University Extension Delegacy, Education Department Free City of Hamburg, Verein fuer Neuere Philologie, Dresden and Leipsic, he announces on his title page) who comes to spread culture in barbarous America really should not spell beauty with a capital and call the late Mr. Wilde "our brave Oscar."

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latest and best novel," and adds: "Rupert Hughes knows. He is what may be termed a very sensitive writer. He can convert himself into a perfect medium and transmit colors like a chameleon in a bowl of abalone. He is witty, tragic, gay, morose, alive with hope, pessimistic, sardonic, tender, complex, simple, cynical, trusting and always human, neighborly, inquisitive—a splendid gossip, who knows that news about a neighbor is the most interesting thing this side of immorality. He is no more of an idealist than the facts as he has seen them justify, but he is much more cordial than any idealist can ever be. Mr. Hughes's story is not to be given in brief. It is, however, a good plot and a puzzling one, and would hold the reader even if he were not having such a good time with the author's diverting interpretations of life."

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SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

The Warsaw Drive Is the Most Tremendous Military Effort Ever Made, and by It the Germans Seek to Annihilate Russia's Field Armies—French Take New Offensive in the Vosges—Italians Have Begun a Determined Advance on the Isonzo.

By a Military Expert.

AT the outset of the war, almost before the Allies realized that war was a fact, Germany threw all of her forces into a sudden and tremendous effort to overwhelm one of her adversaries so that, having nothing to fear from one, she could turn undivided attention to the other.

Then it was France that was to be crushed, and, as an incident, an episode, Belgium. Liége, Namur, Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, all fell, the impetus of the German attack carrying them on to Mons, Charleroi, and into the heart of France almost to the gates of Paris. Then came the battle of the Marne. Von Kluck was defeated, almost captured, the Germans were thrown back across the Aisne, and the German plan completely frustrated.

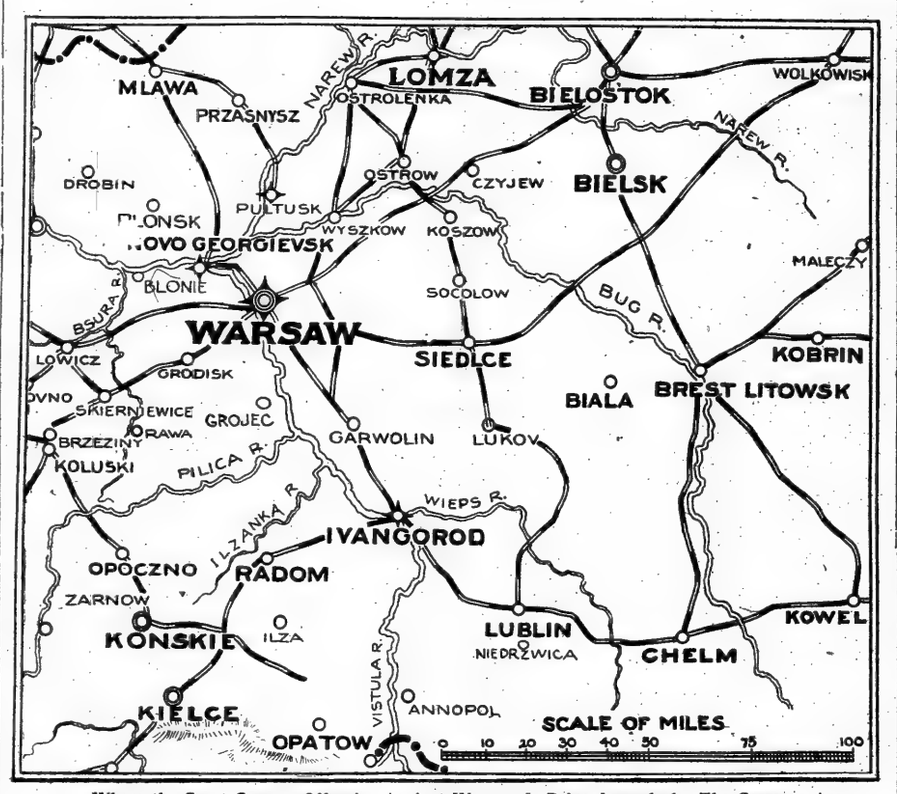
And yet that plan and its successful culmination is absolutely necessary to the ultimate success of German arms. No military force, no amount of preparation, no military system can win against such a coalition as confronts Germany as long as all the units have effective fighting armies. At least one of the armies opposing Germany must be destroyed, rendered completely hors de combat, before the star of German victory can appear on the horizon.

Territory captured or recovered brings advantages, increases supplies, heightens morale, but armies, not territory, must always remain the objective. This fact has been emphasized in these articles several times, and in view of the operations in the east during the past week merits repetition. Its realization by the German General Staff is evidenced by the present movement against Warsaw.

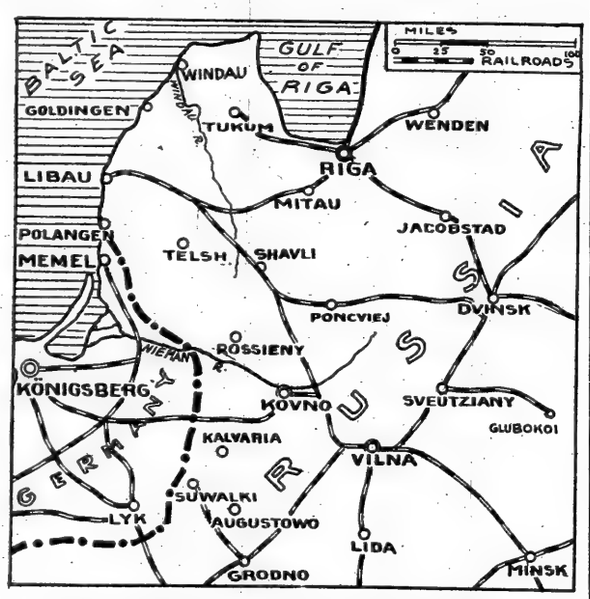
The German army in the west is deadlocked. It absolutely cannot go forward. At Ypres, in the Argonne, in the Vosges, it has been hurled against the intrenchments of the Allies practically without effect. It has made gains, it is true; has gone ahead a few hundred yards until the Allies' reserves have been thrown in, then has come the sudden and positive check.

Unable to advance in the west, the plan to eliminate France from the conflict completely overturned, Germany has turned to Russia, in an effort to do to Russia what she failed to do against France. This latest effort is on a much more extensive scale than that of a year ago against France; it is the most tremendous military effort the world has ever seen. But its success or failure will be measured, from a military viewpoint, not by whether Warsaw is or is not captured, but by whether the Russian Army does or does not escape the jaws of the German crusher.

In connection with the present campaign for Warsaw it might not be amiss to look at the reasons why the previous attempts to capture the Polish capital failed and what steps the Germans have taken to avoid a repetition of their former defeats.



Where the Great German Offensive Against Warsaw Is Being Launched. The Germans Are Attempting to Break Through the Russian Defense North, West, and East of the Polish Capital: from the Direction of the Narew, the Vistula, and the Ivangorod-Cholm Railroad.



The Region About Riga, Where Armies Constituting the Extreme Left of the Great German Offensive Against the Russians Are Showing Marked Activity.

Such a defense has been made impossible by the operations of the Germans between the Lower Niemen and Warsaw, and between the Niemen and the Gulf of Riga. From Windau to Bessarabia, a distance of about a thousand miles, the German line is a continuous chain. A flanking operation is therefore impossible, unless this chain is broken at some point on a front sufficiently wide to permit the pouring through of a considerable body of troops—a most unlikely occurrence.

But to recur to the present German movements and the German plan as reflected by the operations of the past week: It will be recalled that after the Galicia fighting and the Russian retirement to the line of the Zlota Lipa River, a distinct lull occurred in the fighting in the southeast between Radom and Bessarabia. This was apparently caused by two factors—one, von Hindenburg, who was due west of Warsaw and opposite the Russian centre, was not ready to go forward, and Mackensen was waiting to co-operate with him; and, second, the Russian resistance had stiffened to such an extent, their facility for reinforcing their line was so great, that but little headway could be registered until a general attack made the shifting of troops from one point on the line to the other impossible.

Moreover, the Russians were securely anchored along the Dniester, the Zlota Lipa, and the Upper Bug, and all efforts to dislodge them had proved unavailing.

Early in the week, however, von Hindenburg's preparations were evidently completed. With a remarkable co-ordination of movement attacks were launched on every sector of the enormous battle line. In the extreme north from Windau to the Lower Niemen the Germans have made decided progress, but their function in that region seems to be principally the protection of the German left flank, and is therefore more of a defensive force than a part of the attacking line.

The principal section of attack may be divided into three sectors: (a) The Narew sector, northwest of Warsaw, between the Wkra and the Narew through Ciechanow and Ostrolenka; (b) the Vistula sector, west of Warsaw, along the Grojec-Blonie-Ciechanow line, and (c) the Lublin sector, southeast of Warsaw, along the line of the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm.

It is along these sectors that the brunt of the German attack is being delivered, and success in any sector will probably mean the retirement of the Russians from Warsaw to the line of the Bug. The objective of the army attacking in the first sector (a) is, as it has been since the early days of the war, the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, one of the three great railroad systems centring in and supplying the city. The progress of the Teutons in this sector has not been particularly marked, and in itself, therefore, constitutes no great element of danger. Przasnyz, which was evacuated by the Russians last week, is the centre of this sector, but its fall does not seem to have opened to any extent the German way through.

Ostrolinka, a strongly fortified town on the right, has been reported captured, but the latest Russian reports state that it is still under a heavy bombardment, so that its fate may be regarded still as a matter of doubt. At no other points do the Germans seem to have made much headway.

Along the second sector, however, the sector of the Vistula, von Hindenburg has made notable progress, and it is his operations more than those of the armies supporting his flanks that constitute the greatest present menace to the Polish capital. His forces have reached Novo Georgievski, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Bug, and are, at the latest report, battling for the bridgehead which is guarded by the fortress of Novy Dvor in the eastern angle of the Vistula and the Bug, and by the Russian forces south of the Vistula.

The attack is, in its every element, a direct frontal attack against strongly intrenched lines, but it nevertheless is breaking down all resistance and moving slowly forward. The Vistula is the most difficult military obstacle and, ipso facto, the most effective defensive screen in Eastern Europe. It is broad, rapid, carries a great volume of water, and with its steep banks makes a readily defensible obstacle. But the German Army is astride it, and not until Warsaw is taken will this feature be of value to the Russians and then only to prevent a further German advance.

In the third sector, that of Lublin, entire military interest must centre in the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm. Along this line the pressure is as great as along the Vistula section, and while undoubted gains are recorded, and gains of importance, too, the railroad itself, as far as the official reports show, has not yet been reached or cut. If it is reached it is extremely doubtful if Warsaw can hold out.

Although the particular section of this road between Lublin and Cholm is the most difficult for both Austrians and Germans to attack, due to the character of the country across which their artillery must be transported and the absence of roads which would facilitate this transportation, the reasons why the attack is being made along this sector are simple.

In the first place, the object of the combined German drive from the three directions is not only to capture Warsaw, but to cut off and compel the surrender of the Russian troops occupying the huge salient which has Warsaw as a centre. Were the Teuton attack to be made against Kovel, further to the east, where the attacking troops would have behind them the excellent system of Galician railways radiating from Lemberg, he would be too far from Warsaw to close in upon it in time to reap the benefits of his success. Moreover, to attack at Kovel would mean that the supply columns would have to skirt around the Bug on an arc, as the banks of that river are lined with marsh belts which make its crossing a matter of grave difficulty. The Germans are, therefore, taking the shortest and most direct route, and the route which, if they succeed, will be most prolific of results.

Military critics of Europe are almost unanimously of the opinion that Warsaw must fall, and that within a very short time. If it does fall and the Russian Army makes good its retreat before it is overwhelmed by the victorious Teutons, what possibilities will the new situation present?

Before a suggestion can be attempted, it must be realized that the least the fall of Warsaw can mean, aside from the capture of an important railroad centre and manufacturing city, is the retirement of the whole Western front of the Russians behind the line of the Vistula and the Bug. The Russian line will then be straightened out and materially shortened by the flattening out of the Warsaw salient. A further German advance could probably therefore be checked, provided the Russians' ammunition supply be not too greatly impoverished.

But this presupposes a German intention to advance, and there seems to be no logical reason why she should wish to go beyond the line of these rivers. If the Russians make good their retreat it will be perfectly evident that the destruction of the Russian Army and its consequent elimination as a fighting force will be an impossibility. The best Germany can hope for will be to neutralize it at least for a while, and nowhere else on the eastern front can this be done so effectively as along the line of the Vistula.

The defensive possibilities of the Vistula have been already pointed out. In addition, it is crossed on a large scale by railways only in the vicinity of Warsaw. As modern armies can advance only along railway lines, it is obvious that if the Germans hold the railway bridges crossing the Vistula around Warsaw they hold also the crossing of that river. Therefore, Germany, having seized these bridges, could render a Russian offensive impossible for at least some time.

And not only that. Germany could and would dig herself in, and, just as she has done in the west, in order to make possible her gigantic movement against Russia, hold the Russians in check behind the Vistula with comparatively small forces, while the remainder of her forces could be withdrawn for use against France, against Italy, and against the forces in the Dardanelles. The Allies in these latter fields would then be subjected to a renewed German offense compared to which all former operations would sink into insignificance.

In the western theatre there has been nothing of importance on which to comment. The only operation of note has been a renewed French attack in the Vosges Mountains in the vicinity of Metzeral along the Fecht River. This movement has been continuous during almost the entire week and it is entirely possible that a large operation of some kind is under way.

The probability of this is heightened by the extreme activity of the French air scouts in this section. The only possible way of injecting into the situation on the western front the element of surprise is through control of the air—otherwise any shifting of large forces of troops or concentration of heavy artillery forces would be so readily discerned that the object of the movement could be easily frustrated.

The Allies in the west appear to have matters in the air very much their own way. A strong allied air fleet has been making numerous raids on Colmar, and at the same time the activity of the French on the Metzeral-Colmar line, which line is the valley of the Fecht River, has been very marked.

Elsewhere along the French line things have been quiet, except of course for the sporadic fighting of small units which is always going on. The initiative in all cases has been taken by the French, the Germans having probably withdrawn as many men as possible from the western front for their great operation in the east.

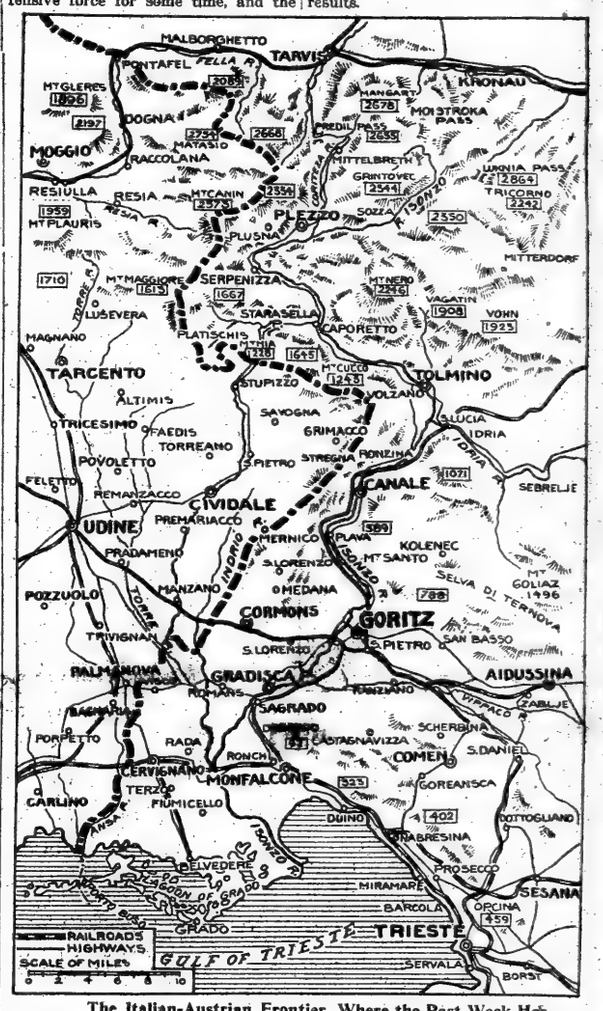
In this connection reports from Russia show that there is a feeling in Russia that the Allies in the west are not doing their share, but are permitting Russia to bear the brunt of the German attack. They state that Russia has relieved the pressure when her western allies were being pushed, as at the battle of the Marne, and that, now that the Russian situation is desperate, the western allies should do something to cause a diversion and withdrawal of part of the German forces now in front of Warsaw.

The criticism is not without reason. The Germans on the western front must be greatly outnumbered, and it would seem that, at this juncture, when German success in the east is certain to mean a great increase in the German line in the west, a tremendous effort really to break through the German line at some point would be justified almost regardless of the cost in men.

The attack in the Vosges Mountains does not indicate anything on so large a scale. It will be interesting to note during the coming week what the French and English will do toward diverting attention from Warsaw. For it is almost certain that if Germany can hedge Russia in behind the Vistula, Russia may be disregarded as an offensive force for some time, and the lines in the west will have to bear the brunt of attacks from a greatly reinforced enemy.

In the Italian theatre the week has seen the blazing out of the real Italian offense. Italy apparently is now satisfied that all the passages by means of which Austria could pour troops to attack her rear are effectively stopped and has therefore begun a determined advance along the Isonzo front from Tarvis to the Adriatic, with the object of breaking down completely Austria's first defensive screen. The battle is, as is natural, centring around Gorizia.

Once Gorizia falls, the Italian problem, in so far as Trieste is concerned, will be near solution. The Italians have made notable advances in Cadore and, along the Isonzo, on the plateau of Carso. But Gorizia must be taken before a decided local victory can be recorded. The fighting has not progressed as yet to the point where definite information is available, but it seems to have reached the culminating stage. The coming week should bring important results.



The Italian-Austrian Frontier, Where the Past Week Has Witnessed the Most Important Fighting by the Italians Since Their Entry Into the War. Having Secured the Passes Leading Into Italy Against Austrian Attacks, They Have Launched a Furious Offensive Against Gorizia and the Surrounding Positions.

HERE AND THERE IN THE NEWS OF THE WAR

IT was an Austrian submarine of American design and patent which torpedoed and sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi a few days ago in the Adriatic, off Ragusa. The Austrian submarine U-5, which some time ago sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister boat of the craft which sank the Garibaldi. Both vessels are practically in every detail duplicates of the submarine C-1 of the United States Navy, formerly the Octopus, which is one of the underwater boats stationed at the Panama Canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement.

The death rate among the wounded on the western front is nearly 24 per cent., as against 22 per cent. in the Crimean war, and this in spite of the insanitary conditions prevailing in the latter conflict. The London Lancet says the high rate today is due to the conditions of trench fighting, which result in a large number of injuries from shells and shrapnel, while in many cases it is impossible to bring prompt help to the wounded because they are lying in fire-swept zones between opposing trenches.

Since the beginning of the war the Iron Cross has been conferred on 344,794 persons, so it has been officially announced by the German authorities. The length of the ribbon attached to the crosses is estimated at 70 miles. Up to the end of March the cost of manufacturing crosses was $700,000. Three thousand five hundred Iron Crosses of the First Class have been bestowed. The wearers of these crosses have shown marked and repeated courage, for a soldier must have earned the Iron Cross of the Second Class before that of the First Class can be given him.

The German battleship which was sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine on July 2, according to British statements, was the Pommern. A semi-official German statement declares that no German warship has been sunk in the Baltic by a submarine.

Jamaicans are discussing a suggestion that the island raise, equip, and send to the European front 5,000 men. It is estimated that the cost would be $2,000,000.

The Italian Government has asked the United States Government to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

Deposits in the Vienna savings banks increased by $27,800,000, or a gain of 8 per cent., during the first half of 1915.

Largely through the work and influence of Lloyd George, the Welsh coal miners' strike has come to an end. The terms of settlement included a substantial increase in wages and other concessions to the strikers. The chief cause of the miners' dissatisfaction was what they considered the excessive profits of the mine owners in the sale of coal at war prices—profits in which the men were not sharing.

During the week which ended on Wednesday not a British merchant ship or fishing vessel was sunk by a German submarine, this being the first week since the German war zone decree went into effect, on Feb. 18, that the submarines have not caused some shipping loss. During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

The Italian Government has appointed Gabriele d'Annunzio official chronicler of the war.

A man with a large appetite can get all the nourishing food he wants for 2 cents in Berlin and Württemberg, provided he does not insist upon a varied menu. The authorities have introduced a new food mixture, consisting of maize, flour, dried vegetables, and dried meat, enough of which for a big meal can be bought for the modest sum mentioned.

The King of Italy has been under a heavy shell fire. He was watching the work of a young soldier who was cutting Austrian wire entanglements, also under heavy fire, and declined to retire when urged by his staff. The wire cutter finished his task in safety, returned to the Italian lines amid cheers, and was presented to the King.

A significant utterance has been made by Dr. Hammarskjold, Premier of Sweden. In replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg, he said: "The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as it is to believe that she favors peace at any price."

Eminent British scientists and inventors have been appointed members of the Invention Board, of which Admiral Lord Fisher is Chairman, and which will co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

A manifesto, dated at Rotterdam, purporting to be issued by the German Humanity League, denounces Emperor William, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and declares that "it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism."

The German Government has issued an exhaustive report on the conditions which prevailed in Belgium in the early days of the war, the report being a reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Commission. The German report, which contains a large number of depositions and other evidence, charges that the Belgian civilian population carried on a perfidious and, in many instances, a barbaric warfare against German soldiers, in violation of the rules of international law. Any repressive measures taken by the Germans, the report declares, were due to the unlawful acts of the Belgians in their guerrilla warfare. It is charged that women and girls mutilated wounded German soldiers.

Thirty thousand women, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, paraded in London a few days ago, marching through cheering throngs to the Ministry of Munitions, where they presented an appeal to Lloyd George asking that they be put to work to aid in making up the labor shortage.

The Cunarder Orduna, on her last trip to New York, escaped a German torpedo, fired from a submarine, by only ten feet, according to statements of the crew and passengers. She was attacked off Queenstown early in the morning. When the submarine commander saw that the torpedo had missed, he is declared to have opened fire with shrapnel, but good seamanship enabled the Orduna to escape without being hit. Twenty-one Americans were on board.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has returned to England after his second trip to the Near East with his yacht, the Erin, now a hospital ship, declared on arrival that "miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American nurses and doctors in Serbia." He said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what at one time threatened to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a modern nation.

Since the beginning of the war the total loss of British officers has been 12,642. Of these 3,685 have been killed and 7,662 wounded, the remainder being reported as missing. In one fortnight recently the British lost 264 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776. During these two weeks the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded.

Under an order of General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who seeks to leave the country to serve the Allies in any capacity whatever is liable to a fine of $2,500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Workmen at the Krupp gun works want higher pay and other concessions. Some of their demands have been met, but many men have left the plant. Some minor cases of sabotage have been reported.

The British Government since March 11 has paid $3,500,000 on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of cotton having been purchased, in accordance with the arrangement regarding American cotton shippers.

Arrangements have been made, largely through the work of Ambassador Gerard, for the exchange of crippled prisoners between Germany and Russia. The prisoners will be forwarded through Sweden. Exchange stations have been selected and the Swedish Government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time.

It has been officially announced in the British House of Commons that the Governments of Canada, Australia, and other colonies will be consulted both as to important questions during the war and as to the terms of peace.

British Board of Trade statistics show that food in general is about 35 per cent. higher than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in small towns and villages.

There are now 60,000 Italian ecclesiastics in the Italian Army, according to Vatican reports. They are serving as chaplains, officers, and Red Cross workers.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, who has been visiting Louvain, has stated in an interview that the German Government intends to spend $7,500,000 in reconstructing the Belgian city on modern lines.

More than fifty of the staff of the Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency of France, are with the colors. Six of the staff have thus far been killed, two of them having been cited in the orders of the day of the army for marked gallantry.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., of the Irish Guards has been having a fine time on furlough in the City of Cork and at his home village, Macroom, County Cork, in both of which places the population turned out en masse to do him honor. He is doubtless the most famous noncommissioned individual in the British Army. He is the man who in February captured a German trench practically single-handed, killing eight Germans and capturing two, for which he was given the Victoria Cross. Recently he was received by King George.

The military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland have made provision for an extensive patrol system in the ocean areas around the east coast, in an effort to prevent the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these areas, as it has been reported they intend to do.

Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities in the war zone, on arriving in Washington recently, declared that a German inventory of food supplies in the empire shows no shortage, present or prospective.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S PLAYS

BETWEEN SEASONS

"PETER IBBETSON," after a score and more of years upon the bookshelf, has reached the stage at last. This earlier novel by George Du Maurier never knew the enormous popularity that was accorded to "Trilby," but to many who read and liked both books it had the greater fascination. "Peter Ibbetson" was his first novel, and there is that twice-told tale of how he came to write it, of the time when Du Maurier and Henry James set forth from the club one night and of how, as the novelist and the artist sauntered along together, the latter idly sketched the outline of the plot for a novel that had taken shape in his mind. It concerned a tone-deaf grisette of the old *quartier latin* who should be converted by hypnotism into the greatest singer of her time. It was the modest Du Maurier's idea that James should take the idea and make a book of it, but James, all enthusiasm, insisted that the plot was too valuable a gift for him to accept. Why should not Du Maurier himself write it?

Why not, indeed? And Du Maurier told afterward how he went home that night and started to work so busily that before he had turned out his light, page after page of manuscript lay wet upon his desk. But the story he wrote was another that had been growing in his mind. It was not the one he had outlined to Henry James, but the story of "Peter Ibbetson."

Of the dramatic rights to "Trilby" Du Maurier thought so little that he parted with them for a nominal sum, and of the dramatic rights to "Peter Ibbetson," no one seems to have thought anything at all. Probably the playwrights were frightened away by the difficulties in a story where the strange romance is all in the realm of the spirit, but this very dream element, which is everything in "Peter Ibbetson," would have its peculiar appeal to the present-day dramatist. The stage version has been made by John N. Raphael, an English correspondent long stationed in Paris, and the first performance was given on Friday afternoon of the week just past as a special benefit for the Allied Forces' Base Hospital at Etaples.

It must have been something of an occasion. The place was His Majesty's in the Haymarket, the cast included such players as Henry Ainley, Owen Nares, Lilian Braithwaite, and Constance Collier. Indeed, Miss Collier was one of those who organized the matinée, and among those selling programs were Lady Tree and Lady Alexander and a host of notables. If the reports are favorable, it seems altogether likely that "Peter Ibbetson" will find its way to New York before the new season is over.

A New Sheldon Play.

EDWARD SHELDON, author of "The Nigger," "Salvation Nell," and "Romance," has just put the finishing touches on a play he has been writing for John Barrymore. It is called "The Lonely Heart," and is in more serious vein than most of the plays that have been written with one eye on the typewriter and the other on Mr. Barrymore.

Who Is Mr. Kinkead?

MR. KINKEAD of Louisville, who must be carefully distinguished from Bayonne's Sheriff, is the author of the play whose title in mammoth letters tries to obscure from view the architecture of the Republic Theatre, where it is to be presented for the first time in New York on Aug. 16. Concerning this piece, which won the Craig prize at Harvard and ran for more than twenty weeks in Boston last Spring, there is considerable curiosity, and since it is known that the play was written a year and a half ago when its author was a member of Professor Baker's class in the drama at Cambridge, there has been some disposition to think of Mr. Kinkead as a youth fresh from college with the Great American Play tucked under his arm.

But Cleves Kinkead has long been lively in Kentucky law and Kentucky politics. He is not altogether new to Broadway, for years ago he was in the dramatic department of one of the papers here. He has served a term in the Blue Grass Legislature and practiced law for ten years in Louisville. It was by chance on a trip East that he learned there was a vacancy in Professor Baker's class, and, hastening to Cambridge at such short notice that he did not bring the usual scenario as credentials, he argued long, eloquently, and with ultimate success to convince the professor that it would never do to pass him by as a pupil.

However, Mr. Kinkead was quite youthful when the theme of his play on the social inequalities of the world we live in first came to him. He had, as a matter of fact, reached the age of 5.

"I used to lie in my bed on cold Winter mornings," he explained the other day, "while the maid would come in to build the fire, and I used to wonder why she didn't seem to mind the cold, or, if she did, why it was that she had to build the fire while I could lie under the warm coverlets and pity her."

Mr. Barker, Playwright.

GRANVILLE BARKER, when he sailed from these shores last month, carried with him the beginnings of three new plays on which he had been at work in odd moments between Shaw, Shakespeare, and Euripides in this country. Mr. Barker has four plays to his credit on the shelf, and while precious few people have seen them, a large and increasing number have read them. There has been no great audience for such dramatic works as Mr. Barker has written, but much space is devoted to them in the volumes of contemporary dramatic criticism, which may or may not be a comfort to him. Certainly, there is genius in "The Madras House."

Actor, director, playwright, then, Mr. Barker has been these three, but those close to him have been told it is as a playwright he wishes at last to settle down. Indeed, when he came to this country last Winter, he spoke of his hope that three more years as a producer would leave him prosperous enough to devote the rest of his days in the theatre as a writer for the stage, and he had hoped for a while that those three years would be spent in America, but this expectation was pretty well dissipated when it came time for him to sail home in June. And there has been no announcement as to where his next work would be done, for he has given up his lease on the Kingsway Theatre in Great Queen Street.

All of which is more or less interesting in the light of such expressions of opinions as this extracted from Professor Lewisohn's new volume on "The Modern Drama":

"If Mr. Granville Barker's activity as a producing manager accounts for the fewness of his plays, it is an activity to be sincerely regretted."

Twice Nightly.

TWICE NIGHTLY. That is a phrase to conjure with these days in the English theatre, for the music hall fashion of giving two programs in one evening has been followed by some of the big provincial theatres and is being earnestly urged upon the conservative and suspicious West End as one way out in these hard times. The plan is simple. Give two performances a night, wherever the nature of the play permits, charging half-rates for each. The first is for the suburbanites who like to be abed before morning, and the second for those who like to linger over their dinners. So everybody is happy. Except, possibly, the actors.

Manager Davis of the Theatre Royal in Birmingham has been making this experiment in desperation, for the provinces in England have come to some such pass in which "the road" in America finds itself. And now he preaches "Twice Nightly" as a sort of theatrical gospel. When "Mr. Wu" played at the Theatre Royal under the once nightly order the receipts were a paltry £467. The same melodrama drew £809 under the new arrangement.

It is noted gravely that the twice nightly order in the halls has put an end to the bars. And there has been much discussion as to the origin of the idea. "Flaneur," writing in The London Globe, settles the matter in this wise:

"The credit really belongs to the late Mr. Barnard of Chatham, founder of the family which now controls a number of theatres and music halls in town and country. Barnard owned a large inn, affectionately known as The Tin Can, from which he extended a singing room. Most of the historic music halls grew in this fashion. Early in the evening a performance was given for Tommy; and, later in the evening, when he had been carefully bestowed in barracks, a second performance was given for the more particular delectation of the officers."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Harris—"Twin Beds."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—"Ziegfeld Follies."

Warde at Columbia.

Frederick Warde, the actor, has been engaged for a course of lectures on Shakespeare and the drama, by the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University. The lectures will be given in the Fall and Winter. Mr. Warde is the author of "The Fools of Shakespeare."

Thirteen Weeks of Burlesque.

There will be only slight changes in the Summer burlesque at the Columbia this week, which is the thirteenth of the prosperous engagement of the Behman Players.



Adele Rolland as Mary Grayson in "It Pays to Advertise."



George Parsons in "A Full House."



Justine Johnstone in the "Ziegfeld Follies."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "Seven Sisters."
VITAGRAPH.—"My Lost One."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—"The Second in Command" and "The Scarlet Sin."
BROADWAY.—Lenore Ulrich in "Kilmeny."
BRIGHTON BEACH—"The Birth of a Nation."
BRIGHTON BATHS—Rocking-chair Movies.

IT has been a quite general belief, frequently expressed by managers, producers, and those quite intimate with affairs of the legitimate theatre, that with the withdrawal of the support the established stage has given to the art of motion pictures and the so-called "photoplays," the "movie" industry will strike a fatal slump. When it is authoritatively stated by a motion picture expert that every week no less than 250,000 feet of picture film is manufactured in and around Los Angeles alone (comprising about 60 per cent. of the country's total weekly output) the seriousness of the question of supplying fuel for so great a production is readily apparent.

A few years ago "motion picture rights" as a clause in a contract between author and producer or publisher was practically unheard of. Even after the first flash of the picture craze its possibilities were recognized by a comparatively few persons.

The photoplay feature (a term applied to the subject that is treated in 4,000 feet or more—"The Birth of a Nation" is 13,800 feet long—usually 5,000 feet) has had its inspiration chiefly in some dramatic success, or novel, for the most part. Within the past year picture concerns have paid big prices for the scenario rights to plays, and it is the usual thing for authors to receive a stated sum when negotiations are concluded and to share in the profits.

Many of the older and larger motion picture producing firms have realized that the supply of available and purchasable material for the camera is steadily being depleted at a clip that alarms.

Of very recent origin in the photoplay industry are the literary staffs composed of expert and rather highly paid writers whose business it now is to supply at regular periods original stories prepared for the camera. Seeing in the near future the necessity of manufacturing ideas for the screen, these companies already have started preparations in this direction.

Among those active in this "movement toward freedom"—as future historians of pictures may call it—is the Lasky Company, in the studio of which at Hollywood are such writers as William C. De Mille, Marion Fairfax, Margaret Turnbull, and Hector Turnbull, who recently resigned as dramatic critic of The New York Tribune to join the Lasky staff.

These companies, looking ahead, are seeking to create the expert craftsman of the photoplay.

Lenore Ulrich, who followed Laurette Taylor in the leading rôle of "The Bird of Paradise," is presented by the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company this afternoon at the Broadway Theatre in a photoplay of gypsy love and adventure called "Kilmeny."

Francis X. Bushman and Marguerite Snow play the leading rôles in the film version of "The Second in Command," the play seen here originally with John Drew and more recently with Cyril Maude. It is shown the first half of the week at the Eighty-first Street Theatre and will be followed by "The Scarlet Sin," a "heart-interest drama of today," produced and played by Hobart Bosworth.

The week's program of Rocking Chair Movies at the Brighton Baths includes the following features, besides other shorter films: Sunday night, Bessie Barriscale in "The Cup of Life"; Monday and Tuesday nights, Mae Marsh, star of "The Birth of a Nation," in "The Victim," and a big Keystone comedy, "Guzzel Rivals Jonah"; Wednesday and Thursday nights, Marguerite Fisher in "The Lonesome Heart"; Friday and Saturday nights, Carlisle Blackwell in "The High Hand."

"My Lost One," a photoplay with Nicholas Dunaew, Dorothy Kelly, and William Dunn in the leading rôles, will be this week's feature at the Vitagraph. The title of the photoplay, written by Jesse Datus Smith, is taken from the title of the opera, of which it tells the history. This opera has been written by Juan Mora and is stolen the night it is finished. Mora, after a long illness, becomes a waiter and one night hears the restaurant orchestra playing the overture of his own opera. He learns where it is being sung, and, making his way to the theatre, finds the leading rôle played by his runaway wife, whose defection from his household had inspired both the melancholy of his opera and the title thereof.

"The Goddess" is now in its twelfth chapter and there are several comic films to fill out the program.

"Seven Sisters," the comedy from the Hungarian which served Charles Cherry as a starring vehicle some seasons back, has been made into a photo play by the Famous Players, and will be presented this week at the Strand Theatre, with Marguerite Clark in the leading rôle—the rôle created by Laurette Taylor before she became a star in this part of the country.

An example of the elaborateness and the scale of preparations and arrangements necessary to make a few scenes for a modern photo-drama production was the recent staging of a real Spanish bullfight before 20,000 persons in Los Angeles for a series of the scenes in the picturization of "Carmen," in which the Lasky company will present Geraldine Farrar as a screen star. Permits to construct an enormous amphitheatre with tier on tier of seats had been obtained from the municipal authorities of Los Angeles, and on the day the bullfight was held business in the entire section adjacent to Hollywood was suspended.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE—Grace La Rue, with new songs and new frocks; Nat M. Wills, the "happy tramp," who is to appear at the Hippodrome next season; "The Bank's Half Million," a new one-act comedy by Paul Armstrong, with his nephew, Robert Armstrong, in the leading role.

NEW BRIGHTON—The Fashion Revue of 1915; Belle Blanche, late of "Hello Broadway," in some of her clever imitations; Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane singing some of his new songs.

BUSHWICK—Belle Baker, singing songs written for her by Irving Berlin; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in their old sketch, "At the Newsstand"; Robert Gleckler and Caroline Locke, both known for work in Brooklyn stock companies, in a one-act play called "Captain Rance, Messenger."

PROSPECT—George MacFarlane in repertoire of songs; Leah Winslow, a favorite with Brooklyn audiences and recently leading lady of the stock company at the Crescent, making her first vaudeville appearance in "Fancy Dress," a one-act play by Dion Titheradge; Gene Hodgkins and Mlle. Destrees in "The Cafe Futurist."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Eve Shirley, assisted by Fred Mayer, heads the program with some new songs.

AMERICAN ROOF—Maude Tiffany in a tabloid revue arranged in London, and from Thursday on the Leo Frank motion pictures.

THE WANING SEASON OF LONDON'S STAGE

A Novel Prologue—War Plays and Bedroom Comedies Pall—Knoblauch's Latest—"Ready Money."

A NOVEL prologue to Keble Howard's "The Green Flag" at the Vaudeville in London was tried recently with the presentation of "The Dramatist at Home," a brief domestic comedy with Mr. Howard as the dramatist and Pearl Keats, who appears in "The Green Flag" and who happens to be Mrs. Keble Howard, playing the rôle of the dramatist's wife. The climax of this playlet is the telephone message from Arthur Bouchier accepting one of the dramatist's works for immediate production. And what work does he accept? Why, "The Green Flag," of course, which is thereupon presented. Mr. Howard, it is said, will shortly go to the front as military chauffeur.

The waning of the London dramatic season is attended by much dolorous comment, says "H. M. W." in The Pall Mall Gazette:

"Out of thirty-two West End theatres, only fifteen are now open, and next week the number will be still smaller. It has been a largely unprofitable season, and, as usual, the cause of the failure is the indifferent quality of many of the plays produced. Quite a long list of works could be named which ran no more than a fortnight; a good many ran less than a week. There is a rumor, too, that there is going to be no Autumn drama at Drury Lane this year, though I have not seen an official statement to that effect.

"Two things were certain when the war broke out. One was that, if the theatre was to prosper, the war must be left alone by dramatists. The other was that the day of what is called bedroom comedy was over. People were very unlikely to go to the theatre to have a simulacrum of the realities in France and Belgium set before them; neither were they in the mood for the 'risky' type of play of which a great deal too much had been seen in the time of peace. The majority of managers took the latter of these friendly hints, and naughty farce practically disappeared. Here and there a piece of the kind was revived, generally with more or less disastrous results. The other hint, however, was not taken, and theatre after theatre sought to attract the public with serious war dramas. The result of the policy will probably cause its abandonment. The success of 'The Man Who Stayed at Home' does not affect the argument, as this play is almost entirely farce, and is played as such."

Edward Knoblauch, author of "Marie-Odile," "Milestones," and "Kismet," seems to be going in for the one-act play. He recently completed one for the use of Mlle. Dorziat in the varieties, and now he has written "How to Get On," which is being presented with Norman McKinnel in the leading rôle. The trifle, says one account, is in the nature of a farcical comedy and tells how Bob Trotter, an all too zealous constable, obtains the chance of promotion and incidentally wins the parlormaid of his desire.

"Ready Money" is scheduled for revival in London with Kenneth Douglas, Allan Aynesworth, and Grace Lane in the cast.

Frank in the Movies.

Leo M. Frank will appear on the screen this week in all Marcus Loew's theatres in New York as an addition to the regular program on view in those houses. The pictures were taken by Hal Reid, and they show Frank in prison garb, show his life in jail, show the Warden at the Milledgeville institution, and show Governor Slaton at his own home directly after the commutation of sentence which woke the fury of the Georgia mob.



Grace La Rue—Palace.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Eve. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00
TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
334th to 348th Performances in N. Y.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD
GREATEST ART CONQUEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
18,000 People
3,000 HORSES
8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE
COST $500,000
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MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED
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A FULL HOUSE
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LONGEST RUN MOST FUN
2ND BIG YEAR in NEW YORK
SELWYN & CO'S LAUGH FESTIVAL
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Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY & 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00
LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE
FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY
BEGINS MONDAY MAT., JULY 26TH.
THE INTERNATIONAL STAR OF SONG.
GRACE LA RUE IN A NEW REPERTOIRE.
NAT. M. WILLS "THE HAPPY TRAMP."
BONNIE GLASS Assisted by MONS. RODOLPH.
DOYLE & DIXON Eccentric Singers and Dancers.
FORD DANCING REVUE Spectacular Dancing Novelty.
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PEKIN MYSTERIES HAN PING CHIEN & His Chinese Wizards.
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"THE BANK'S HALF MILLION"
A COMEDY IN ONE ACT BY PAUL ARMSTRONG.

B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10, 15, 25, 50c. Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
STRAND
To-day and all Week: MARGUERITE CLARK in "SEVEN SISTERS."
Next Week—Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

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EDEN WORLD IN WAX MUSEE
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
NEW BRIGHTON MATINEE Daily, 2:30
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TWO CONCERTS TODAY, 2:30 & 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING JULY 26TH.
THE MID-SUMMER FASHION SHOW of 1915
with Peggy Hopkins and the 20 Most Beautiful Models in the World—Advance Fall Styles.
LEO CARRILLO | RAYMOND & CAVERLY
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BELLE BLANCHE

VITAGRAPH 44th & B'way. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK.
10c 15c 25c 50c
My Lost One (My Perdida) A Story of Human Heart Interest.
Anita Stewart, Earle Williams in THE GODDESS Chap. XII. (Two Parts) and Four (4) Comedies.
Aug. 1—HEARTS ABLAZE.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
12—Act Vaudeville Show—12 Many Big Stars Cooling Breezes, Delightful Promenade.
EVERY EVE. AT 8:15
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.

STORY OF THE GREAT WAR. The first six numbers of The New York Times Current History, a monthly magazine, give the whole story of the war to date. The only work of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price $2. Delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WOOD SHOWS NEED OF TRAINED RESERVE

In Speeches Privately Made He Urges Adoption Here of the Swiss Army System.

35,000 OFFICERS REQUIRED

He Would Have Them Trained in Colleges, Citizen Camps, and in the Militia for Emergency.

On three occasions recently Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department of the army, has called attention to the need of a judicious military preparedness on the part of the United States. Each time he spoke with the understanding that what he had to say was not to be published. One of the speeches was delivered to a group of Harvard men in New York, another to a body of engineers at a meeting held in Massachusetts, and on the third occasion to the alumni of a New England college.

All of the speeches advocated the adoption in this country of the Swiss system, or one like it, of military training. General Wood pointed out that the country does not now, and never will, need a great standing army in time of peace. The gist of his argument was that we did need the proper nucleus of trained men from which to draw the 35,000 officers that would be needed to develop the volunteer strength of the country. Likewise he argued for an efficient regular army and militia, and an adequate navy. There is not a country in the world, he said, that does not know the exact situation in the United States to the "last dot."

Although the understanding on each occasion was that the remarks of General Wood were not to be published, stenographic reports of the speech were made at one of the gatherings, and as a result of a misunderstanding the speech was in part printed in one of the technical publications. General Wood was as much surprised as anybody when told that the speech had been printed. He said, however, that his remarks had been correctly quoted, except in one or two parts. Those parts have been eliminated from this article. It should also be stated that the copy of the speech did not come to THE TIMES from General Wood.

The People Don't Understand.

At the present time when half the world is at war what General Wood said on the occasions referred to is of particular interest, and what follows is, in part, what he said to the engineers in Massachusetts.

"I sometimes think," said General Wood, on the occasion referred to, "that people in this country do not quite understand the real function of the soldiers and sailors. You know that our business is not to make war. Our business is to conduct the wars that you people get us into. Your industry and your trade, in your struggle for commercial control—not your individual struggle, but the struggle for commerce throughout the world—is the cause, and has been the cause, of nine out of ten of the wars since history was written. Soldiers do not make war. War is made by commerce and trade. Governments declare it, and armies have to try to conduct and terminate it in the best possible way for their own governments.

"If any one proposed to President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to have a million untrained men take charge of the trains and to turn over to them all the railroads in the country I do not think that he would expect that they would be well run, or that they would be free from collision and all sorts of accidents. And yet in your entire forgetfulness of the military side of your obligation that condition of unpreparedness has gradually arisen which comes about in all countries following long periods of development, commercial and otherwise, which is often very dangerous.

Quotes Thomas Jefferson.

General Wood referred to the early history of the United States when the people were being constantly reminded of the need of preparedness and he quoted from one of the letters of Thomas Jefferson to James Madison in which Jefferson said that the country should train and classify all male citizens and should make military instruction obligatory in all the schools and colleges of the land.

"Until we have done this," wrote Jefferson, "we never shall be safe."

"In other words," continued General Wood, "Jefferson realized the necessity of preparation. Practically every message of Washington was full of the same words, and Adams very tersely said 'The only way to maintain peace is to be prepared for war.'

"And now you have a condition, without any reference to what exists abroad—I am speaking in general terms—under which transportation has divided distance by ten, and preparation has probably been multiplied many times. The weapons of war are intricate. It takes a long time to make them, and a long time to learn how to use them. So you have on the side of the prepared aggressor tremendous advantages, in rapidity of approach, completeness of organization, familiarity with weapons. You have on the side of the unprepared individual a short time to get ready, lack of organization, weapons to be made, and the use of them to be acquired.

"Everything is in favor of the prepared, and everything against the unprepared, and it is the part of common sense, and only small tribute to your intellectual efficiency to recognize that fact. You don't need to go into details, but those are the facts of today, and they should be recognized, and we should cultivate in this country in the heart of every boy and man, a sentiment of individual responsibility toward the State in time of war. There is a great deal of attention given to the development of the child and of the man. Very little is said to him about his soldier responsibility to the State, and without the proper sense of soldier responsibility no State can live, and that is the sentiment that we want to create in this country. It is not enough to be willing to do a thing; you have got to be prepared to do it efficiently.

Need of Efficiency.

"In this age, if there is any one word that is the foundation of success it is efficiency. Efficiency in military matters is infinitely more complex than efficiency in any civil profession, because it carries with it not only the handling of intricate machines, the moving of large numbers of people, their supplies, their care when they are sick, the use of all sorts of implements of destruction, and the use of means of defense against them, but also the study of mental characteristics of men, the methods of handling them.

"All the great questions of campaign are tremendously intricate, and if there is anything in the world that requires thought beforehand, it is the question of preparedness. It is preparedness against war, and insurance for peace, and it is the best of insurances. There is no insurance nowadays that is worth much unless people are prepared and know what they are going to do. There is no sentiment in this country for a large standing army. There is no sentiment for it in the army itself. There is, however, a strong sentiment for an intelligent preparedness and the organization of the resources of the country, so that we shall know what they are, and how they shall be used. All that is quite consistent with our ideas.

"Our army is maintained in time of peace at less than half its war strength. The mobile army of the United States is only a little more than twice the number of the police force of the city of New York. The militia is a little stronger, but it is maintained at half its strength without reserves. The reserves would a little more than double it, and these reserves should of course be provided.

"After the regular army and militia on hand come the volunteers. The volunteers have to be commanded, and a million volunteers—and we had a million volunteers at the end of the Civil War—would require about 35,000 officers who must be prepared in advance, and they cannot be developed overnight, in these days of intricate weapons.

Strengthen Navy Also.

"We also need a strong and adequate navy—a good one, as good as any in the world—and back of it the necessary resources of men and material, just as in the army. Those are the things that the army and the navy, I think, are both working for. I do not think that we have any more conservative element in our population than the officers of the army and navy. We know something of the responsibilities of the game. We do not want the American people brought into a condition of war, of which we see no evidence today, but I am speaking of possibilities, and we must judge the future by the past. We do not want to see them brought into war unprepared. It is a false—a 'fake,' if I may use the last word—humanity that fails to recognize facts and make necessary preparation. It means the loss of thousands of men, simply because they are not ready; and preparation, as I said before, is the best means of averting trouble. Do not think that the people of the world do not know of our exact condition, for they know it to the last dot.

"We want to develop a certain interest in military matters in the schools and colleges of this country, and if I were going to voice the sentiment of the policy to govern our military affairs I should say look to Switzerland as perhaps the best example. The policy would be to have the smallest number of men with the colors, and the largest possible number of men leading normal lives, but who have received enough training to be reasonably efficient soldiers when they come to the colors, because the days of a highly trained military army are past, absolutely.

"You must have highly trained officers, and many of them, and a good standing army. But the armies of today represent the people of a nation. And it is a singular thing, as we go back into the papers of the early Presidents, to find them dwelling constantly on one thing, the necessity of an efficient and well-trained militia. What did they mean by that? They meant men between 18 and 45 years of age, and they hoped to have them systematically and regularly trained, in other words, they were thinking of a situation not unlike that which exists in Switzerland today, where every man has had training and is leading the life of a quiet citizen, but is ready to be an efficient defender of his country—and it is better to be an efficient one than a ready one.

Good Training Essential.

"Can you men, particularly college men, look back to your athletic days and conceive of a football season coming on, and all of your men refusing to train for the team, but all of them saying 'we will play when the other team comes; we have a natural aptitude; we don't have to train.' You have experience enough in football to know that that would be idiotic. People sometimes say that we will be ready for war when it comes. I want to get that idea out of your head.

"We do not want militarism in this country, but we do want the American people to wake up, and realize that a logical, sound system of preparedness should be inaugurated—one which will be consistent with our ideas, one which does not mean a large standing army, but an adequate navy, an efficient army, and excellent militia, both supported by reserves, and a body of trained officers who can be assigned to volunteers. Whe nyou think you have to raise 35,000 officers you can realize how very essential it is. The officers of the regular service are about 3,000 only, and in the militia only about 7,800, and you cannot take many away without crippling those services. You have to prepare an enormous body of officers, and the question is, how are you going to do it?

"We have at schools in this country, to which officers of the United States Army are detailed, some 42,000 students receiving military instruction. I refer to those colleges and schools which have been passed by the War Department, and whose military instruction is considered to be reasonably satisfactory. We ought to take a thousand of the 9,000 who graduate every year and commission them for a year in the regular service. All of these schools are of the collegiate class. We should commission these men for a year, and give them the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, which is $2,200—$1,750 in money, and the rest in allowances. Then at the end of the first year's service, they are commissioned regularly as United States Reserves, and will serve until they are thirty-two years of age. We can also get many men from the college camps. The young men who go to these camps are of most excellent quality. They have volunteered to pay their own expenses and they have made records that have completely surprised our officers. It shows what you can do with intelligent young men."

Back Up the Militia.

General Wood also dwelt on the national guard situation. The militia, he added, is here to stay, and it is the duty of the people to back it up. He said he believed all employers should encourage their men of arm bearing age to join the militia.

"The general policy," concluded General Wood, "is to discriminate against the militiaman. He has all sorts of obstacles to overcome. The militia will be just as good as you want it to be. We are trying to put a regular officer with every regiment of militia and one with every squadron of mounted troops, and when we get a few more officers we shall be able to complete the assignments in the country.

"I think that if we could get established, eventually, in this country something on the line of the Swiss system we could maintain ourselves without undue stress of any sort. We should have a citizenry really skilled in the use of arms, ready to defend the country effectively, and we could do it without in any way departing from our ideals. And my personal opinion is that that is the line on which we must develop. In the meantime we must back up our army and navy and militia. We must start this military training in the schools. We must have this body of officers so that if we ever have the misfortune to become involved in war we shall at least have enough officers for the training of the volunteers."

BELUCHIS FINE FIGHTERS.

Serving with British in France—Can Go Many Hours Without Water.

LONDON, July 6.—The award of a Victoria Cross to Jemadar Mir Dast of Coke's Rifles, an Indian force, for great gallantry at Ypres, has drawn attention to the picturesque Indian frontier detachments now serving in France.

Among the oldest and most celebrated of these is Jacob's Rifles. It is named in honor of a fine but now little remembered soldier, John Jacob, who was a sort of prototype of Lord Roberts. Coke's Rifles are recruited from the warlike Beluchis, and there is special appropriateness in their serving in France, for a French traveler drew attention to their qualities as fighters long before the first Beluchi was recruited for the British army.

This traveler was Ferrier, the author of "Caravan Journeys," who was among the first Europeans to penetrate into the mysterious lands of Central Asia. In the course of his book he wrote, seventy-five years ago:

"The Beluchis call themselves Musulmans, but they do not observe the precepts of the Koran. They are ardent, impulsive, well built and energetic. Their complexion is olive, like that of the Arab, and these two nations have more than one analogous point between them. Their features express astuteness and ferocity, they are insensible to privations, and endure them and fatigue in the most admirable manner. No matter how painful and long the journey may be, they are always ready for the march. Their most extraordinary physical characteristic is the facility with which, camel-like, they can for so long a time go without drink in their burning country—a draught of water once in the twenty-four hours is sufficient for them even on a journey. They march with a rapidity which it is impossible to conceive, and will walk faster than the best horse.

"Of their courage they boast and swagger as much as the Afghans, but perhaps with more reason. The latter are good for a rush, but they do not meet the shock of an attack or stand well under the fire of artillery. The Beluchis, on the contrary, though as ignorant as the Afghans of the art of war, surpass them in tenacity and bravery. They remain firm under the fire of the enemy and are bold in their advance. On many occasions they hold firm and die on the ground like real heroes. There are no better soldiers in Asia than these Beluchis."

FRENCH WOUNDED FIND FRIENDS HERE

New Organization Formed to Outfit Convalescents Before Return to Front.

WEEK'S GIFTS TO WAR AID

Red Cross Sends Supplies to Serbia —Mercy and Polish Relief Funds Grow.

An American branch of the French relief organization, Le Vestiaire des Blesses, which is under the patronage of President Poincaré, and the honorary head of which is Pierre Loti of the French Academy, has been organized in this country, with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt as the Honorary President of the branch. The object of this society is to take care of wounded soldiers when they are about to leave the hospitals, and to assist them during convalescence. When the soldier is ready to return to the firing line the society provides him with a complete outfit of new clothing other than his uniform.

Among the members of the new American Committee are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. George J. Gould, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Charles M. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. William Preston Hamilton.

The Treasurer of the American branch is Mme. J. Catulle Mendes, and the address of the committee is the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Red Cross Activities.

During the past week the Red Cross shipped a consignment of seventy-nine bales and cases of hospital supplies to the Red Cross in Serbia.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York has been increased to $312,719.86. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

"Sweepstake" on S. S. New York	$280	D. N. Barney	$100
St. Luke's Hosp. Alumnae	184	J. L. Harriman	60
E. Becker	121	C. C.	20
Mrs. M. B. Fitzhugh	100	C. C. Bradley	15
Van Cortlandt R. Cross	100	G. B. Rosborough	10
		St. Michael's P. E. Church	23

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $236,560.40. New gifts of $10 or more received last week were:

F. G. Miller	$100	Mrs. S. T. Alexander	$20
C. E. Manierre	25	Fowler	10
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ughetta	10	J. C. Cheyney	10
Anonymous	20	S. S. Spaulding	50
A. C. Y. Cook	10	W. B. Carlock	15
T. J. Coolidge	100	Mrs. E. J. Parker	25
Sir W. Mulock	25	Hornell Committee	206
Mrs. E. S. Beck	30	Emil H. Lampe	10
W. B. Nodinan	10	W. T. Schell	10
Mrs. J. A. Swan	15	Mrs. F. N. Paris	25
H. H. Holmes	10	Right Rev. G. W. Peterkin	500
J. S. Cullinan	50	Mrs. J. W. Dixon	10
R. E. Brooke	25	L. M. Wood	10
Mrs. H. M. Houser	50	Gifts under $5	33

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is now $89,068.83. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Mrs. D. C. Eaton	$50	Mrs. R. W. Emmons	$10
Rev. E. Peabody	50	Mrs. C. E. Sherman	10
Mrs. A. G. Dufee	25	Mrs. S. W. Whitney	10
"A Friend"	25	Mrs. A. C. Hall	10
Mrs. Pierre Jay	39	Lecture, Mlle Dutrieu	80
Mrs. H. G. Hart	20	Marie S. Binney	20
Mrs. E. S. Buckley	12	Mrs. F. H. Allen	20
Mrs. M. V. Buckley	10	Mrs. O. Jackson	10
Elizabeth Shober	10	C. M. De Heredia	25
Mrs. R. Kauffmann	10	Miss La Verne	10
Mrs. H. M. Hoyt	10	Mrs. C. Hutchins	10
R. Lefferts	10	A. M. Young	15
Jeanne M. Lanz	10	Mrs. C. W. Yulee	10
Ida B. Lanz	10	Frances A. Lawrence	10
Mrs. D. F. Allen	50		

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, on the French Line Pier, and whose activities are confined to relief work in France, acknowledges these new gifts:

Mrs. R. Pruyer	$110	Miss E. P. Jencks	$10
Friends	10	Other gifts	52
Mrs. H. L. Corbett	10		

Vacation Committee.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now totals $115,802.86. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. P. Hamilton	$100	Mrs. F. Allen	$50
Secour Nationale	1,000	Mrs. I. L. Bamberger	185
Miss M. Moulton	26	Brit. Relief Assn.	27
Mrs. H. B. Joy	18	M. Grouitch	271
E. A. W. Tucker	27	Mrs. W. Sloane	500
Thomas A. Edison	10		
Emergency Con	120		

Serbian Agricultural Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee's fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, is now more than $115,000. New subscriptions of the past week were:

Fannie B. Lovell	$15	Anonymous	$10
Miscellaneous	13		

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now totals $39,372.28. New subscriptions of the past week follow:

Mrs. J. Colton	$25	Sallie J. Kerr	$10
Pres. Ch., Morristown	56	W. Lansdown	10
T. Cutler	25	Mrs. A. W. Parker	10
Mrs. T. O'Shanna	10	Smaller amounts	34

Polish Relief Committee.

The fund of the National Polish Committee, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, now totals $43,544.02. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

F. T. Pfaelzer	$50	Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	$20
Mrs. H. S. Grew	50	Mrs. C. K. Bates	10
Mrs. M. R. Kennedy	10	Mrs. E. C. Beattie	67
Dr. C. H. May	10	J. McKesson, Jr.	100
Mrs. J. D. Drum	10	Mrs. L. J. Ledoux	10
H. M. Bradley	210	Mrs. G. C. Heck	10
J. H. Child	25	Mrs. W. M. Laffan	100
O. W. Holmes	100	Morris Kinney	50
Mrs. F. D. Harmon	10	Mrs. E. D. Adams	25
E. L. Ballard	100	Mrs. C. B. Mitchell	10
Bery A. Kaiser	10	A. C. Hodenpyl	25
Mrs. C. N. Edge	100	Austin Cheney	10
F. W. S. Crosby	10	Mrs. F. N. Paris	25
Mrs. E. G. Foster	10	Mrs. E. W. Howard	10
Edward C. Gale	25	Mrs. D. King	25
James M. Beck	100	Misses M. A. and Alex Cochrane	25
Mrs. H. M. Houser	25	M. W. Johnstone	20
Mrs. I. T. Willets	15	Henry Ziegler	300
H. A. Du Pont	100	Marion B. Peterson	50
H. J. Burchell	10	Countess Glazycka	200
Lesinak Bros.	25	Rev. F. Wilapowski and J. Jomba	45
A. B. C.	100	George W. Clyde	20
R. H. Gould	25	Mrs. Walter Coom	10
G. H. Lyman	25	E. S. Covigin	10
James Moses	25	Mrs. J. T. Nichols	50
W. G. Low	50	Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	25
Anna G. Du Bois	10	Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt	10
Mrs. W. F. Henschen	10	Mrs. C. M. Pratt	50
Mrs. E. Le B. Gardner	10	Mrs. C. McCarter	25
Mrs. A. Mitchell	200	Mrs. F. B. and Mrs. F. H. Jennings	200
Henrietta E. Robinson	50	Mrs. A. R. B. Lindsay	20
R. W. de Forest	50	Mrs. F. S. Lee	50
Mrs. F. Leland	25	Henry Rawle	10
Mrs. L. D. Dahigren	50	Thomas Hunt	100
W. T. Hyde	20	Miss M. D. Schier	15
Mrs. C. Dunham	25	Miss N. Mitchell	12
Mrs. C. H. Joy	50	"Client"	10

The Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, the President of which is Mrs. William Alexander, received the past week these new donations of $10 or more:

John B. Lunger	$100	Mrs. J. M. Mitchell	$25
Mrs. A. Royle	50	Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard	100
Mrs. G. W. Douglas	20	Mrs. H. Godwin	30
Mrs. Gustav Kissel	15	Mrs. G. Lusk	10
Mrs. H. McBurney	10		
Mrs. James P. Lee	25		

Lafayette Fund Active.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides kits for the French soldiers, continues one of the busiest organizations in New York. The offices of the fund are in the Hotel Vanderbilt.

JAPAN WILL ENLARGE NAVY.

Will Push Expansion Plans, Not Awaiting War's End.

TOKIO, June 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Four superdreadnoughts, two scout boats, twenty-four destroyers, eight submarines, and one parent ship for seaplanes—that is the naval increase program, according to usually well-informed newspapers, which will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. No official statement is made by the Government, but the public accepts this estimate as approximately true. The necessary credits, estimated at 100,000,000 yen ($99,000,000) would be spread over a period of four years from 1916.

The original plan prepared by the National Defense Council last year was understood to provide for eight battleships, eight battle cruisers, six scout ships, sixty-four destroyers, and twenty-four submarines during a term of eight years. This, however, was greatly modified.

Military authorities are quoted as saying that it would be better to postpone naval expansion until after the present war, as the war will alter naval tactics and naval construction to no small degree. However, the army is not opposed to naval development.

The program is now in the hands of Admiral Yashiro, Minister of Marine, and changes are possible before the session of the Diet in December.

62 BIRD SPECIMENS HERE FROM BRAZIL

Collection for Zoological Park Includes Many with Amazing Plumage.

NONE DIED ON VOYAGE

C. W. Beebe Describes Beauties of Para Gardens, Where Birds Were Obtained.

C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, has just submitted to the New York Zoological Society his observations of what he saw during a seven weeks' expedition to Para, Brazil. With Innes Hartley and Keeper Atkin, he sailed on the Booth Line steamship Stephen on April 10. His chief object was the shipping and transportation of a collection of rare mammals, birds, and reptiles from the Para Zoological Gardens, which he accomplished.

Mr. Beebe was much impressed with the Para gardens, for, he said, while they were small, the collections were well housed. He declared that, very wisely, no attempt had been made to exhibit any but members of the Amazonian fauna, the exceptions being an Indian peacock and an adult chimpanzee.

"The Museu Goeldi, the principal edifice, is in the centre of the garden," said Mr. Beebe. "The installations are in the form of open cages, with a volière of moderate size for water birds. The creatures thrive in this hot, humid climate, and in some cases so many years that individuals become known to the visiting Paranese. These exhibits are scattered around the ground, wholly submerged in a magnificent setting of the most luxuriant tropical foliage; great clumps of bamboo, swaying palms, and less tropical looking rubber trees, while the ponds are lilies and floating Victoria Regia. All these dwarf the living exhibits, and form a botanical background which makes our northern vegitation sink into significance.

"The last census published in 1910 enumerates 700 specimens and 230 species. At present the numbers are far below this. A small flying cage is filled with water birds, and the freedom with which they breed is amazing. Snowy egrets, little blue, night and boat-billed herons, wood ibis and scarlet ibis have all nested in this inclosure. At the time of our visit yellow-crowned night herons were sitting on their eggs actually within arm's reach of visitors. Peccaries, agoutis, several opossums and monkeys have also reared young in the gardens.

"Through the courtesy of Walter Binns, we were able to traverse Bates's collecting grounds along the River Una, which he so vividly describes in the second chapter of the 'Naturalist on the River Amazon.' We found the tile factory still in operation, and as our canoe crept silently up the little stream the vegetation seemed as dense as I have ever seen it in the heart of Guiana or Venezuela.

"Besides the admirable collecting and taxonomic study of Dr. Snethlage, in charge of the gardens, one worker in Para is doing splendid original research work. This is the Rev. A. Miles Mosz, who, being one of the busiest of men, finds time to hunt caterpillars. Little by little he is elucidating the complete life histories of the butterflies and moths of Para, breeding and painting them and thus carrying on in this field the kind of work which must soon come to be the most important branch of zoological and evolutionary research."

Mr. Beebe brought north sixty-two specimens of sixty-three species of Brazilian birds. Fifteen species of these were new to the collection here. He said that there was not a common bird in the lot. It is particularly rich in birds of striking appearance and very desirable for exhibition. Among these were the harpy eagle, hyacinthine macaw, hawked beak parrot, spectacled owls, southern boat-billed heron, and pileated herons.

The rarest bird of this new acquisition was undoubtedly the two-banded giant cacique, a large, maroon-bodied, yellow tail oriole.

Mr. Beebe's bird is a young one, always clamoring for food, although quite capable of feeding itself. Equally new in activity is the tiny whispering ibises, looking like half-grown, glossy ibises with disproportionately short legs.

"The specimens I most value," he said, "are the three species of trumpeters. Two of them are new to us, the white winged, the green winged and the dusky, bringing our species of these little known birds up to four. These birds have for us a scientific interest. The excellent condition of the collection is shown by the fact that the birds all arrived in excellent health, and after several weeks of acclimation in the Zoological Park only one has succumbed, and that was through an accident."

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LENGTH EXTREMES IN FALL COATS

They Will Be Either Very Long or Very Short—Winter Dresses Will Require a Great Deal of Material.

FACTS and theories, philosophy and retrospection are current anent the trend of fashion at this moment.

Those who are interested in women's apparel from many viewpoints find the subject always enlivening, sometimes exhilarating, never really dull. The layman who regards clothes as something to keep one from getting arrested by reason of going without them, can never see the subject in its true proportions. It is when you see all around frocks that they become part of a huge wheel, gayly colored, which, constantly revolving, brings fame and fortune and failure to those engaged in the creating, the selling and the wearing of clothes. Today, as in February and in last August, one pays tribute to those Paris designers, those weavers and colorists who have gone on with the creating of ideas in the sound of the cannon. But the story of France in the first war she has faced as a united republic is repeated in every phase of her life, and the making of garments for American women is only one tiny segment of the whole.

She is now beginning to show the clothes she has created to the American buyers who went through the war zone to bring back what is authoritative to the American trade. Today we barely know what the new fashions are. Tomorrow we will see them. The day after we will wear them. Then the continent will copy them.

For ourselves, we have still two months of warm weather to face with the problem of making our clothes last or buying new ones that will not shriek too loudly with the incoming ones, if by chance or necessity we must wear them through October. The idea of saving garments until another season, let it be parenthetically said, is one of the practices with which modern efficiency has dealt severely.

Many Kinds of Fall Skirts.

Some of the facts about present and promised fashions are that the prevailing silhouette will remain with us through Autumn. There will be many kinds of full skirts, each designer drawing a large following, and the world being able to use whichever it pleases; jackets will be very long or unusually short, but the middle length will be avoided by those who strive for good lines. The waist promises to remain where it should be and give little trouble, and the sleeves will literally eat up material, which is as it should be from the manufacturer's and merchant's point of view.

Which brings up another poignant fact to the consumer; which is, that there will be strong demands made upon the purse in the purchasing of even one frock from now on. Nowhere is there shown any idea of saving the consumer money. The home dressmaker has to buy from ten to twelve yards of material where she once bought six yards.

It is easy to count up for yourself how the needed amount of fabric for one gown has doubled or tripled in the last few weeks since four-yard skirts are the minimum width, and sleeves billow out from shoulder to wrist; since linings are needed to give first aid to the swirling fabric at the ankles, and often transparent materials are used that require two and three layers superimposed.

Four layers of different colored tulles are used in one of the most popular evening frocks of the Summer, and its twisted and graceful loopings suggest crinolines. No sooner did the wise ones think this, or utter this fact than horsehair made its appearance, not at the hem, but at the hips, pannier-like.

Factories are already turning out a new kind of haircloth that will support the flimsy materials used for afternoon and evening gowns, and not give itself away. It is already common to see the ultra-smart women dancing in frocks that are balancing sidewise from the middle of the body. Upon investigation it would be found that wide bands of invisible crinoline were inserted at each hip to give the extension and that swaying motion.

Italy Enters the Field.

One of the pleasant theories or speculations of the moment is how far Italy will influence the fashions of the Winter.

Lewis, the well-known milliner in Paris, is sending everywhere an Italian hat taken from the one worn by the infantry troops in Italy. The hat goes by the name of Bersaglieri and is a jaunty affair worn far to one side, owing its brilliancy to the thick crown of green coque feathers that sweep over one side and brush the cheek. Quite a dashing hat, this, to introduce in a Victorian season, and not especially suited to the fichu, the sash, the tight basque, and the ruffled skirt. But the modern woman will assimilate it. She will incorporate it into her scheme of things and carry it off with an air.

A fashion writer who was in Paris the day the boulevards hailed with Gallic joy the swinging into the breeze of Italy's flag in token of her changing the Triple Entente to the quadruple entente, exclaimed at once that the vivid green in the flag would be instantly seized upon by fashion for its service. Quite true. Lewis put it into his hats at once and it will give rise, no doubt, to an epidemic of Italian fashions.

There are many of them to choose. Coral jewelry, Venetian laces, Naples ribbon, black velvet laced basques, striped skirts in woolen materials similar to the ones we now wear in cotton, bead embroidery, ecclesiastical styles in embroidery, gold on velvet, and a wealth of detail from early Italian art. Early in the season there were knowing buyers for important houses who went to Genoa and Milan for velvets, silks, ribbons, and all the other lovely fabrics that Italy has to offer. As her mills have not been stopped through the year, as have those of the other fabric-producing countries, there is a harvest to be reaped there for the importer.



TWO FROCKS THAT CARRY US BACKWARD.

On the left, a frock of pale green tulle with flowered silk girdle. The skirt is edged with narrow gold lace. On the right is a costume of white taffeta trimmed with pink rosebuds and double ruffles of the taffeta.

Sleeves Are Cutting Up Capers.

What next are we to expect from sleeves? They have gone off on a wild merry-go-round of changes. To look over the heterogeneous collection shown in the shops and carried on the arms of women, one would come to the conclusion that a prize had been offered for the best one and the result was on display.

The majority of them are large, and there is no doubt that they are going to be larger. If the Henry of Navarre sleeve succeeds it will throw all the rest of the costume into the shade. The Elizabethan sleeve is like unto it, with its many puffs held down by bracelets of bullion lace, a sleeve which is immensely fetching in tulle and chiffon in a dinner frock.

The common garden variety of sleeve that has been widely accepted this Summer with little protest is what we once called the bishop, extending from shoulder to wrist without break, gathered in at top and bottom. In keeping with a certain flavor of Victorianism which pervades our costumes, unobtrusively, the gathers at the wrists are tied in tightly with bracelets of black velvet ribbon.

It is probable that this type of sleeve will suggest itself as the easiest way out of the contending and various factions when one has to do the choosing. Its chiefest fault is that it is not generous to a thin arm, but shows it off in its worst light. A compromise between it and the more flamboyant style known as Elizabethan would not be amiss.

Although the bell-shaped ending to a sleeve was used so commonly last Autumn that fastidious ones avoided it, there is good reason to believe it will show itself on many of the new frocks. Modification will set in, it will be considerably shortened, its bell-like mouth dropping a few inches below the elbow, and beneath it a full puff of some transparent fabric; a more artistic trick in the minds of many is to cover the lower arm with a tight cuff of lace that extends well over the hand. This trick, you see, is Italian.

There are other sleeves that are copied from those worn by the king's jester, gone from the throne now except on the stage. These are in two parts, one tight, extending to the wrist, the other swinging loose from back of the elbow with its edges sewed together except for the few inches where the arm slips through. On Summer frocks of organdie and lace, or even thin silk, the effect is especially graceful.

The sleeve that is frankly old-fashioned and is sorely in need of rejuvenation can take on a new lease of life by being cut off at the elbow, then faced with a color and dropped over a full cuff of white batiste or organdie which ends at the wrist in a small frill and a bracelet of black velvet or satin ribbon.

At the present moment there is no contradiction to the styles in sleeves and it is probable that one is safe until the late Autumn at any rate. August may bring surprises from the French houses which will dominate the styles here toward Christmas, but it is more likely that the mass of people will buy their early, necessary Fall clothes from the American models which were begun by the manufacturers in June. They have never had a lasting success because the manufacturers themselves copy all the newer fashions in November, ousting one set with another.

A Successful Muslin Season.

All that was rumored about the popularity of muslin this season came true. It is an evidence of good sense on the part of the American people. Serge and silk are excellent materials to keep for the occasional day in the warm weather period, but for daily usage nothing is better than some variety of wash muslin.

Paris is usually backward about introducing any kind of wash frock except the elaborate and expensive one made of exquisite fabrics and covered with hand embroidery, but this year she has taken up with a variety of wash frocks that have been copied over here.

It is never necessary, however, to go across the water to get ideas in thin daytime frocks, for they are our especial property; the Southerners can give out dozens of attractive ideas in a day's work, for they depend on them for all occasions during six months in the year.

As early as June one was surprised to see so many one-piece wash frocks on Fifth Avenue. They were usually in fine striped fabrics, made with full skirts and loose blouses confined at a normal waistline by a deep sash of satin ribbon. This model prevails now at the smart seashore places and is a close rival to the American Summer uniform, which consists of a white linen skirt and blouse.

And now about stripes and checks. There is no way to avoid them, no matter how conservative you are, but do be careful. They are not for every one, yet every one has them. It is always thus with striking fashions. That these blazing designs have their place in the schemes of Summer dressing one admits, but that place is limited to certain activities. It may be that the Winter will allow women to wear woolen suits or skirts with stripes three inches wide and coats of solid colors, but one hopes not. At present the fashion has not gone that far, but some serious liberties are taken with it.

Stripes Always Look Appropriate.

For all sport uses, for the garden, in the house during the day, on the piazza of informal country clubs, the skirts with the enormous stripes of black and white or colors look well. The blouse is white, the sweater, or linen infantry jacket, is in a bright color, the hat of cretonne or white felt has a cretonne flower pasted in the front. The ensemble is admirable and makes up one of the most fetching Summer country costumes we have had for decades.

The striped colored silks have been run to ground, is the judgment of the experts in the business of making and selling clothes. They are worn, it is true, but far too many of them are exhibited to please the taste of women who like to look a bit different from their neighbors. As the shops are filled with a vast variety of models, all in striped silks combined with solid color, selling at a small price, one realizes that it is usually the end of a fashion.

Black and white has kept its prestige beyond all the other stripes, especially when the lines are small and not glaring. In truth, there is ever growing favoritism for the Vienna effects, or the Martine schemes, as we call them, because the Paris house made them popular. Despite the fact that the artists who arrange the new stage decorations draw heavily upon this black and white commingling, the dressmakers keep it up also.

One of the newest productions on the Summer stage, in which the Viennese artist, Joseph Urban, has worked miracles in decorations, produces a widely copied costume in a mixture of black and white striping. The stripes go around the figure in the frock, in the flat sailor hat they are differently arranged, the fine lined stockings in the same colors have horizontal striping, and the uppers to the pumps show their stripes going around. Sounds amazingly ugly, but it is amazingly pretty.

How Hems Are Managed.

The circular skirt brought its own troubles to the expert dressmaker and it came down on the average dressmaker like an avalanche of trouble. In no way could she guarantee that the hem would keep its even length after two weeks' wearing. She had heard that the crafty Frenchwomen deliberately cut the hems uneven, giving no cause for complaint, but she also knew that many American women did not like this ragged look around the ankles. Light at last broke in on the new trick, which consists in putting a circular flounce of coarse net beneath the hem of a skirt that is not of woolen cloth, and binding its edge with a thick cable of silk. The net hangs as deep as the deepest point. The effect is excellent.

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IMPORTANT—Furniture purchased in this Sale will be held for delivery until the time when you return to town.

Brass Beds—Best in the World

Not a bed with ornaments to conceal the parts where tubes are joined together, but made all in one piece, and solid as a rock. The straight post Beds have cement filled caps, and will not dent. Filling rods are locked with a patented attachment, and will not become loose or rattle. All the Brass Beds are finished with acid-proof lacquer, in bright or velvet finishes.

At $8.50. Bungalow style; 3 ft. width; bright or velvet finish.
At $11.50. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $12.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $13.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $17.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
And the prices are as low as those for ordinary Beds.

Mission Furniture

$7.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $4.95. Fumed oak; leather.
$8.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $6.40. Fumed oak; leather.
$9.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $7.20. Fumed oak; moleskin leather.
$10.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $8.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$12.50 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $10.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$16.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $12.80. Jacobean oak; leather.
$20.00 SETTEE, ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $16.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$30.00 DAVENPORT, $24.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$35.00 DAVENPORT, $28.00. Jacobean oak; leather.
$45.00 DAVENPORT, $36.00. Fumed oak; leather.

Library Tables

$12.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $7.50. Golden oak.
$13.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $10.40. Mahogany finish.
$20.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $15.00. Golden oak.
$30.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $22.50. Mahogany finish.
$38.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $32.50. Mahogany.
$38.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $34.00. Fumed oak.
$48.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $40.00. Mahogany.
$57.80 LIBRARY TABLES, $47.50. Mahogany.

Bureaus

$7.00 BUREAUS, $5.95. Golden oak.
$9.00 BUREAUS, $7.20. Golden oak.
$12.00 BUREAUS, $9.60. Golden oak.
$18.00 BUREAUS, $14.40. Golden oak.
$19.00 BUREAUS, $15.20. Mahogany finish and walnut.
$25.00 BUREAUS, $19.00. Maple and birch.
$35.00 BUREAUS, $27.50. Circassian walnut.
$37.50 BUREAUS, $33.75. Circassian walnut.
$44.00 BUREAUS, $39.60. Mahogany finish.
$75.00 BUREAUS, $45.00. Ivory enamel.

Parlor Suites
Three Pieces

AT $15.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
AT $29.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
AT $42.50. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
AT $35.00. Mahogany finish; velour covering.
$75.00 PARLOR SUITES, $57.50. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
AT $67.50. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
AT $75.00. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
$100.00 PARLOR SUITES, $80.00. Mahogany; tapestry covering.

Odd Parlor Pieces at Half Price

Mahogany finish frames, with various grades of coverings.
$6.00 ROCKERS AND ARM CHAIRS, $3.00.
$10.00 SOFAS AND ROCKERS, $5.00.
$12.00 ARM CHAIRS, ROCKERS, AND SOFAS, $6.00.
$15.00 SOFAS, $7.50.
$20.00 ROCKERS AND SOFAS, $10.00.
$25.00 SOFAS, $12.50.

Dressing Tables

$30.00 DRESSING TABLES, $15.00. Circassian walnut.
$22.00 DRESSING TABLES, $17.50. Mahogany finish and Circassian walnut.
$25.00 DRESSING TABLES, $19.00. Maple.
$35.00 DRESSING TABLES, $32.50. Circassian walnut.
$50.00 DRESSING TABLES, $35.00. Circassian walnut.
$40.00 DRESSING TABLES, $32.00. Mahogany.
$48.00 DRESSING TABLES, $35.00. Ivory enamel.

Extension Tables

$10.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $7.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$15.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $9.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
Fourth Floors, East and Central Bldg.

Library and Living Room
Three-Piece Suites

$33.00 SUITES, $20.40. Fumed oak; moleskin leather.
AT $35.00. Mahogany finish; leather.
$55.00 SUITES, $44.00. Fumed oak; leather.
AT $55.00. Mahogany finish; leather.
AT $59.00 Mahogany finish; leather.
$85.00 SUITES, $68.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$100.00 SUITES, $80.00. Mahogany; leather.

Extension Tables

$17.50 EXTENSION TABLES, $13.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$22.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $17.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$24.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $19.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$30.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $24.00. Golden oak; 54-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$35.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $28.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 8 ft.
$40.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $32.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 8 ft.
$45.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $36.00. Golden oak; 54-in. top; extends 8 ft.

China Closets

$13.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $9.75. Golden oak.
$18.50 CHINA CLOSETS, $10.80. Golden oak.
$20.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $16.00. Golden oak.
$25.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $20.00. Golden oak.
$30.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $24.00. Golden oak.
$35.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $30.00. Fumed oak.
$40.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $32.00. Golden oak.
$45.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $35.00. Golden oak.
$50.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $39.00. Mahogany.
$77.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $52.50. Mahogany.

Serving Tables

$20.00 SERVING TABLES, $13.50. Mahogany finish.
$25.00 SERVING TABLES, $15.00. Fumed oak and mahogany finish.
$29.00 SERVING TABLES, $17.50. Mahogany finish.
$27.50 SERVING TABLES, $20.00. Mahogany finish.
$42.00 SERVING TABLES, $33.50. Jacobean oak.
$36.00 SERVING TABLES, $25.20. Mahogany.
$48.00 SERVING TABLES, $30.00. Mahogany.

Carpets and Rugs

Despite the fact that the prices of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums have advanced in the wholesale market three times since the first of May, we offer these remarkable values.

$1.25 to $1.75 Axminster and Velvet Carpets, 85c. to $1.25 Yard

In room designs with borders to match. Carpets for the hall and stair in small allover designs as well as plain and moresque mixture. The hall and stair Carpets are $1.00 a yard.

The Rugs in the Sale

The Small and Medium Size Wilton Rugs

12x36 in., regularly $2.25, for $1.75.
22x36 in., regularly $3.50 and $4.00, for $3.00.
27x54 in., regularly $3.75, for $3.25.
27x54 in., regularly $4.75, for $3.75.
27x54 in., regularly $5.75 and $6.50, for $4.75.
36x63 in., regularly $7.50 and $8.50, for $6.50 and $6.75.
36x63 in., regularly $10.00, for $7.50.
4½x7½ ft., regularly $12.75, for $10.00.
4½x7½ ft., regularly $21.50, for $17.50.

The Extra Large Size Wilton Rugs

9x14 ft., regularly $52.00 and $55.00, for $45.00.
9x15 ft., regularly $56.50 and $65.00, for $49.50.
10½x12 ft., regularly $50.00 and $56.50, for $39.50.
10½x14 ft., regularly $67.00, for $49.50 and $55.00.
11¼x15 ft., regularly $63.50 to $75.00, for $49.50 and $65.00.

The Ardahan Rugs

In self colors and Oriental patterns. The American Oriental, a Rug that will give unusually good wear.
6¼x9¼ ft., regularly $22.50, for $15.74.
9x10½ ft., regularly $32.00, for $21.89.
Third Floor, East Building.

Curtain Nets, Scrims and Cretonnes In Our Annual Midsummer Sale 5c. yd.

FORGET the low price—come here with ideas of what you should be able to get if you paid four or five times the figure we ask—and you will not be disappointed—for the best lot of Curtain Materials we have ever been able to gather together are now ready for dispersal here at 5c. a yard.

While the number of yards is great, the values are so wonderful that you had better come early to share. Extra tables and additional salespeople will make it easy for you to purchase in this sale. In many instances the selling will be restricted to store orders only.

2,700 yards of White and Ecru Curtain Nets, in fancy designs, including blocks and fishnet designs; some are 42 and 36 inches wide, and have sold on previous occasions at 25c. to 30c. a yard, for this sale 5c. a yard

9,000 yards of Colored Bordered Curtain Scrims, in white, cream and Arab grounds, mostly plain centres, with dainty colored double borders in pinks, blues and gold; pieces average about 40 yards; all at 5c. a yard

3,100 yards of Cretonnes, in about every color, 32, 34 and 36 inches wide; the grade usually sold at 12c. and 15c.; now 5c. a yard

Third Floor, Central Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Residence in Texas

T. S. P.—Please give me the length of time required to become a resident of Texas?

The State of Texas requires one year's residence in order to vote within the State. Residence of six months is required in order to establish the "legal residance" needed for a divorce.

The Workmen's Compensation Law.

E. M. L.—Will you kindly tell me whether the Workmen's Compensation act applies to domestic service?

Domestic servants and farm laborers are not included in the Workmen's Compensation law of New York State.

The Cost of the War.

M. G.—Will you please tell me how much it is costing England, France, Germany, and Russia daily to carry on the war?

Various estimates have been made of the cost of the European war, one of which, that of Jules Richet, has already been published in the Query Column. An English statistician recently estimated that the war was costing England $150 per second, and an estimate differing but very slightly was later offered by Mr. Lloyd George. It has been said that the battle of Neuve Chapelle alone cost Great Britain as much as the entire Boer war. It is difficult to arrive at a definite basis of comparison between nations, as the "cost of war" means so much more than the actual cost of maintenance of armies. An eminent statistician has reckoned that the so-called "cost of war" must equal the net loss of production plus the net increase in waste and consumption, and that the former must be estimated on the average peace rate of production minus the average war rate of production multiplied by the duration of the war, while the net increase in waste and consumption includes the average cost of maintenance of armies and navies in war minus the average cost of maintenance in peace minus the decrease in expenditure for luxuries. While this theory is interesting and no doubt an accurate basis for computation, it shows how difficult it is to attain to any accurate comparison in actual time of war. The ordinary cost of armaments for the fiscal year 1913-14, for the nations concerning which you inquire, was as follows: Great Britain, army, $224,300,000; navy, $224,140,000. France, army, $191,431,580; navy, $119,571,480. Russia, army, $317,800,000; navy, $122,300,000. Germany, army, $183,090,000; navy, $111,800,000.

The Nations' Armed Strength

PITTSBURGH READER.—I should like to know the exact figures of the various armies at the commencement of the war. Were not the Germans superior to the Allies in France?

The Query Column can supply only the counts of the various armies made before the outbreak of hostilities, which are as follows: Austria-Hungary—Standing army, 445,000; trained reserve, 1,347,284; untrained reserve, 2,700,000. Germany — Standing army, 800,000; trained reserve, 3,200,000; untrained reserve, 3,000,000. England — Standing army, 156,130; trained reserve, 476,883. France—Standing army, 627,000; trained reserve, 3,151,000; untrained reserve, 1,622,000. Russia—Standing army, 1,284,000; trained reserve, 4,678,000. Italy—Standing army, 258,860; trained reserve, 901,488; untrained reserve, 2,252,802. Germany's standing army at the time of mobilization was distributed among twenty-five army corps of an average strength of about 30,000 men of all branches. France had twenty corps of approximately the same size. The small standing army of Great Britain was of barely sufficient strength to make up, when joined to the French forces, for the German advantage in numbers. The total war strength of Belgium's army was at the outbreak of the war 340,000.

The Capital of Holland.

E. B.—A reliable atlas for 1912 on the map of Holland gives Amsterdam starred as the capital. An authoritative article in a weekly magazine of high standing states that The Hague is the capital of Holland—as we have all been taught. A little new encyclopedia in its article on The Hague says "The Hague is the official capital and Amsterdam is still the commercial capital," and in the article on Holland, in the enumeration of the chief towns, we read: "Amsterdam, (the capital,) Rotterdam, The Hague," &c.; the article on Amsterdam merely speaks of it as the chief commercial city of the country. Now, will you please explain these discrepancies?

The Hague is the court capital and Amsterdam the commercial capital of Holland.

The Kaiser and War.

S.—Kindly advise me in your columns whether the German Kaiser had the power to declare war against Russia, or is the declaration of war controlled by the Bundesrat or Reichstag?

The German Emperor has absolute personal power to declare defensive war. He also defines the meaning of the word "defensive" in the particular instance involved. For war recognized as offensive, the Kaiser's declaration must be approved by the Bundesrat.

Marriage Laws.

READER.—Will you kindly let me know the States that demand a physical examination of prospective brides and bridegrooms before a marriage license will be issued?

California and New Mexico are the only States which require both parties to appear for personal affidavit or questioning before the granting of a marriage license. Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, feebleminded, or imbecile woman under forty-five years of age. The marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, and Nebraska. Persons who are the victims of certain contagious diseases are forbidden marriage in Michigan.

German Trade Vessels.

O. Z.—Are the German trade vessels which have been here since the beginning of the war interned? Is it a historical fact that the French began hostilities by throwing bombs on Nurnberg?

The German merchant vessels in American harbors are not held here by this Government, but are kept here because of the impossibility of returning to German ports. We have been unable to find foundation for a rumor that the French began hostilities by throwing bombs on Nurnberg.

New York R. R. Stations.

R. MULHALL.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: Which from a standpoint of architecture is considered the finer, the Grand Central Railway Station in New York City, or the Pennsylvania? Which is considered the more capable of handling the larger number of people the more easily without congestion? Which is the better for handling people, stairs or inclines as used in the Grand Central Station? Which as a whole, from a general point of view, is considered the better station? Which is the larger? Which covers the greater area?

The Query Column cannot enter upon any discussion of the architectural beauty of the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations; the two buildings are in entirely different styles, and their relative architectural excellence must be left either to the judgment of architects or to the writer's personal taste. The Grand Central Station is the larger of the two, and is thus naturally better able to handle large crowds of people. The comparative figures are as follows: Area, Grand Central Station, 19 acres; Pennsylvania Station, 28 acres; length of tracks, Grand Central Station, 88.8 miles; Pennsylvania Station, 16 miles; number of tracks, Grand Central Station, 67; Pennsylvania Station, 21; number of platforms, Grand Central Station, 36; Pennsylvania Station, 11. It is impossible to say which is the better station.

Legal Procedure in Europe.

ALICE ELLINGER.—Will you please tell me whether a man in France or Germany arrested for a crime is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty, or guilty until he has been proved innocent?

According to Western legal procedure and standard of justice, the burden of proof rests with the accuser; a man under arrest is, in the eyes of the law, innocent until he is proved guilty of the crime of which he is accused.

Przemysl.

READER.—Will you kindly tell me the pronunciation of Przemysl and of Permysl?

Przemysl is pronounced pzhem-is-l, the "e" as in met. Permysl is pronounced with the first syllable as it is spelled, and the last two as to Przemysl.

Dr. Dernburg.

J. W. S.—Will you please tell me when Dr. Dernburg came to the United States?

Dr. Dernburg came to the United States some years ago with the present German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. He was in this country as the agent of the German Red Cross Society, and was not officially recognized as holding any other position in behalf of the German Government.

The Blizzard of 1888.

C. E. D.—Will you kindly give me the facts in regard to the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, in order to settle the following dispute: A says he remembers it was raining the night before the blizzard when he opened his window and went to bed, and in the morning on waking he found his bed covered with snow. B says he remembers the blizzard was on Monday, and the snow commenced the day before; that walking home from church about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon there were flurries of snow, and the blizzard did not start with rain.

In what is known as the "Blizzard of 1888" light rain occurred on March 11, the day before the blizzard, as follows: From 12:50 P. M. to 2:50 P. M. and from 3:25 P. M. to 4:57 P. M. Rain began again lightly that same evening at 6:45, and continued until 12:10 A. M. of the 13th, when the rain changed to snow, which fell continuously from that time until 5:55 A. M. of the 13th. This was followed by very light flurries of snow at intervals up to 3:40 A. M. of the 14th. The entire snowfall of the blizzard was 20.9 inches.

Buying Postage Stamps.

In reference to a request from E. G., as to the purchase of postage stamps for the redemption of slaves in Africa and wherever slavery exists, Gerald L. Kirwin suggests that a body of Catholic clergy, the White Fathers of Quebec, Canada, dispose of conceled postage stamps for that purpose.

"Saluting the Deck."

M. L. C.—Will you kindly tell me why officers and men of the navy "salute the deck" and civilians remove their hats when coming aboard a naval vessel?

Though commonly called a "salute to the deck," the salute in question is really a salute to the flag. For instance, at night on reaching the quarter deck or upon leaving it, no salute is required, as the flag is of course not flying. The fact that this salute is rendered upon reaching the quarter deck from below or when coming on board, and upon leaving the quarter deck, as when leaving the ship, is probably responsible for its having been known as a salute to the deck, but, as has been stated, it is really a salute to the flag. Men should when rendering it stop, stand erect, and face the flag.

Jewish Girls in New York.

E. W. W.—I have had an argument with a Hebrew man in regard to the number of Hebrew girls employed in factories. He says that the number is small compared with the number of Italians and girls of other nationalities. Could you give me definite statistics or information on this subject?

It is not possible to give definite statistics as to the comparative number of Hebrew girls employed in factories in New York City. The census gives information regarding the country of birth, but not religion, and the most recent census information on nationality in relation to occupation is that of 1900. The figures for 1910 are not yet available, and all that can be stated at present from that census is that in New York City for that year there were 166,755 women and girls employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and of these 94,239, or 56.5 per cent., were of foreign birth.

As for the 1900 statistics, it would be useless to quote them for nationality figures, as the immigration in the past fifteen years has greatly changed the proportionate numbers represented from different countries. The reports of the Commissioner of Immigration tell the occupation before coming to this country, but, naturally, do not show the occupational distribution after arrival, since they are taken at the time of entry. Neither does the State Labor Department give us information on this point. We have, however, scattered data as follows: Men's ready-made clothing trade—Volume II. of the "Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States, 1907-8," page 45, shows that of 2,047 women 16 years of age and over investigated in New York 501 were Hebrews. Wage-earning girls in stores and factories—Volume V. of the same report, Page 153, shows that of the women workers without homes investigated in New York City 25.73 per cent. were Russian Hebrews.

The report of the New York State Factory Investigation Commission on Wages in the Millinery Trade, page 69 of pamphlet to be included later as appendix to the commission's report, shows that of 1,650 milliners investigated 58.6 per cent. were native born and 41.4 per cent. were foreign born. Of the 559 foreign born 238 were Russians. The next largest group was from Austria-Hungary, numbering 84. The others were scattered. The Russell Sage Foundation's publication, "Artificial Flower-makers," shows that of 173 women interviewed by the Foundation's investigators 124, or 72 per cent., were children of Italians.

The Russell Sage Foundation's publication, "Women in the Bookbinding Trade," shows that 90 per cent. of these investigated were born in the United States. Gauged by the birthplace of the fathers the predominant group was Irish, as 34 per cent. reported Ireland as the father's birthplace, while 28.7 per cent. were children of native-born fathers. With reference to the census of 1900, although, for the reason stated above, it is not safe to use the figures as indicative of present conditions, it may be of interest to note that of 366,927 wage-earning women the fathers of 71,149 were born in the United States, of 112,421 in Ireland, of 72,554 in Germany, and of 24,258 in Russia and Poland.

Five-Cent Fare to Staten Island.

MILTON SMALL.—Please inform me if a five-cent fare on New York surface cars is good for a continuous trip to Staten Island by boat.

The Lexington Avenue and Broadway surface cars issue a transfer which is good on the Staten Island boat.

Diphtheria.

F. J. CARTER.—Is the culture method used in New York hospitals to diagnose diphtheria? Are diphtheria carriers quarantined?

The culture method is used for diagnosing in the New York hospitals. Quarantine of patients lasts until two negatives are obtained. One of the problems before the Board of Health at present is the segregation or the establishment of sanitary isolation of such carriers of disease.

Statue of Audubon.

LAURA A. ROBINSON.—Will you kindly tell me where the statue is to be found of Audubon sitting with a gun across his knee, a dog lying beside him, and the inscription, "O ye birds of the air, praise ye the Lord"?

There is a painting of Audubon answering your description, without the inscription, in the American Museum, donated by Governeur Morris of New York. It was painted by his son about 1841, and is reproduced as an illustration in his journals, published 1897.

Unitarian Church.

E. F. E.—Will you please state the principal beliefs and articles of faith of the Unitarian Church?

A Unitarian maintains the impersonality of the Deity and denies the doctrine of the Trinity. The churches are independent and differ widely among themselves. The conservatives hold views in many respects resembling orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tri-personality of the Deity. They believe that Christ is the manifestation of God in a human life, and not equal in power and character with the Father. They do not regard the Holy Spirit as a distinct personality, but believe in His work.

They accept the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation. They hold the doctrine of inherited depravity, but do not believe in guilt except as a result of personal choice; they believe in future retribution, but not in its endlessness; in an atonement of Christ for the sins of mankind but not the expiatory theory of that atonement; in the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the co-operation of man. They repudiate the doctrines of election, reprobation, foreordination, &c.

The radical school reverence Christ only as a human man in whom the Spirit of God abode. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but not inspired in any other sense. They do not believe in miracles, nor do they accept the doctrine of atonement nor regeneration, and they attribute sin or defective education and depend upon right methods of education to redeem the world from its effects.

Aigrettes.

A READER.—Is there a national law prohibiting the sale of aigrettes, or is this a State law? What country is this bird raised in?

The aigret or egret is a variety of heron found in both Europe and America. The small white heron breeds from Florida to New York, and along the shores of the Mexican Gulf to Texas. The large white heron is found in Southern Europe, and the small in Southern Europe and North Africa.

Section 3477 of the Tariff Act of the Federal Statutes forbids the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or the so-called osprey plumes or the feathers of wild birds either raw or manufactured, which are not meant for educational or scientific purposes. Any such articles are liable to confiscation, whether found on the person or in the baggage.

The bird law of the American Ornithologists Union forbids the killing of nongame birds and their shipment out of the State in which they are killed, and has been adopted in the following States: New York, New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Wyoming. The Audubon societies have done much to bring this about, but they have still much to do to educate the public in the protection of birds, and to see that the laws are enforced.

English Constitution.

LUDWIG HIRSCH.—Will you explain the Constitution of England, stating the power of the two houses, and who is the Bethmann-Hollweg of England? Why does England have a King?

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy, in which the executive authority is vested in the King acting through his Ministers, and the legislative in Parliament, composed of two houses, the House of Lords, which is hereditary, and the House of Commons, which is elective. Mr. Asquith is the present Prime Minister. The two houses are theoretically equal in power; practically the Lords occupy a subordinate position because they cannot long refuse their assent to a measure sent to them by the Commons. Revenue and appropriation bills originate in the lower house.

Parliament is summoned, opened, and prorogued by the King upon the advice of the Prime Minister. It is dissolved by the expiration of the legal term of the Commons, which is seven years, or by order of the Crown. The Constitution places no legal limitation upon its power.

The executive authority is vested nominally in the Crown, but most of its real legislative and judicial powers have been withdrawn. At present the King's powers include the declaration of war, negotiation of treaties, appointment and reception of diplomatic officers, insurance of passports, command of army and navy, appointment of civil officers of the Government, appointment of high officers of Church, and granting of pardons. The right of veto has not been exercised since 1707.

The King acts through his Ministers selected from the members of Parliament belonging to the political party with a majority in the House of Commons. He asks the acknowledged leader of the party to accept the Premiership, who then selects his colleagues. The Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, and if the House votes against them in an important measure, they resign and another Ministry is formed from the new majority. If they think that they still have the will of the people they can ask the King to dissolve the House of Commons and order a new election. If this goes against them they must resign.

Woman's Exchanges.

E. G. BALDWIN.—Can you give me the addresses of Woman's Exchanges in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England? Are they registered anywhere?

The city directories of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which may be consulted in the Public Library of your town, will give addresses of the Woman's Exchanges in those cities. In Boston the Exchange goes under the name of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Bismarck and the Reichstag.

H. S. L.—Can you give me details of an incident during the régime of Bismarck, when the Emperor and he wished a grant of money for the increase of the army, and the Reichstag refused to grant this increase?

Have Socialists any power in the Government of Germany? Did Government insurance against sickness, unemployment, &c., originate in Germany?

William I. had asked the Reichstag for a grant to increase the army and had been refused. He wished to reorganize conditions and lengthen the service to three years, but his wishes were opposed in the House, in the country in general, and by a large party at Court. A Minister was needed who could carry out the King's ideas. He was then King of Prussia) against the Legislature, and Bismarck was appointed in 1857.

For four years he ruled without a budget, taking advantage of the omission in the Constitution of Prussia, which did not specify what was to happen in case the Crown and the houses could not agree on a budget. Bismarck's argument was that a Legislature which refused to vote necessary supplies had laid down its proper functions, and that the King must take over the responsibilities of government which it declined to exercise.

Before the outbreak of the present war the Social Democratic Party was the most numerous party in the Reichstag. Such a powerful body cannot be ignored by the Chancellor, but the Reichstag itself has no real power, as, although it has the right to refuse to pass a bill presented by the Government, it may, if it does so, be summarily dismissed, as has happened several times. It is to realize that the Social Democrats in Germany are not radical in their demands that the sources of production should be in the hands of the people. They merely work along lines of greater protection and more political liberty for the workingman. Many vote with them only as a means of expressing general discontent and not from either socialistic or democratic convictions. In Berlin, in 1910, although the city is overwhelmingly Social-Democratic, only thirty-eight Town Councilors out of 144 who were elected belonged to this party.

It would be interesting to hear from the readers of the column on the subject of insurance against sickness and unemployment, &c. Available records seem to show that this plan did not originate in Prussia.

Proportional Representation.

S. J. SMITH.—I understand that there is an amendment now before the Constitutional Convention to provide for the election of deliberate bodies by a method of proportional representation. Will you explain this political reform?

The method of election called proportional representation was discussed in the Queries Column published on June 27. This is a scheme to rectify the flaw in the representative method by which it may happen that a minority party in the country may obtain a majority in the Assembly, or that a substantial minority may obtain absurdly small representation. In the Constitutional Convention bill introductory number 586 was introduced June 10 to provide that the Assembly shall be elected by cumulative voting. Bill introductory number 138 introduced May 7 to give the right to the Legislature to permit any officer or member of the legislative body to be elected by any variety of proportional representation.

British and Russian Warships.

CARL W. THON.—Can you give me names and tonnage of the principal British and Russian battleships?

Great Britain's list of dreadnoughts for 1914 included five ships of 25,750 tons normal displacement: Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, (several of these were building in 1914;) five ships of 27,500 tons, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya; four ships of 25,000 tons, Iron Duke, Benbow, Emperor of India, Marlborough; four ships of 23,000 tons, King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Audacious; four ships of 22,500 tons, Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, Conqueror; two ships of 20,000 tons, Colossus, Hercules; one ship of 19,900 tons, Neptune; three ships of 19,250 tons, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard; three ships of 18,900 tons, Bellerophon, Téméraire, Superb; one ship of 17,900 tons, Dreadnought.

Russia's largest ships in 1914 were three ships of 23,000 tons building, Rowdina, Ismail, Kinburn, Navarin; four ships of 23,300 tons, Gangoot, Poltava, Petropavlovsk, Sevastopol; three ships of 17,400 tons, Imperator, Pawel, Andrei Pervosivanni; one ship of 13,516 tons, Slava; one ship of 13,380 tons, Tsessarevitch; one ship of 15,000 tons, Rurik.

Jules Verne's Mother.

E. EDOUARD ROCHE.—The maiden name of Jules Verne's mother does not appear in any biography of him in the Public Library, nor in the French "Qui Etre Vous?" If the matter is important you might apply to the Mayor of Nantes, France, the birthplace of Jules Verne.

Wallack's Theatre.

JOHN J. STEPHENS.—Can you tell me where Wallack's Theatre was located and the date of its closing for destruction?

Wallack's Theatre was situated at 1,220 Broadway. On the night of May 1, 1915, the last audience assembled in its auditorium to witness Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," performed by Granville Barker's English company.

The theatre was opened on Jan. 4, 1882, with a performance of "The School for Scandal." Rose Coghlan appeared as Lady Teazle, and on the last night she read the epilogue written by Oliver Herford, dressed in the same gown which she had worn in 1882.

Courbet and Gaulois.

R. BALIGANT.—Is it true that France has lost the two battleships Courbet and Gaulois?

The Gaulois was reported badly damaged in the Dardanelles on March 18. On Jan. 11 there was a report from Vienna of the sinking of the Courbet. The German statement issued July 3 of the naval losses of the Allies includes both ships, but the French have never admitted the loss of either officially. They have announced that only two ships have been lost, the Bouret and the Leon Gambetta.

Uncle Sam and John Bull.

A. D. B.—Can you tell me where, when and by whom the Uncle Sam type was originated? Also, where the John Bull type originated?

The Uncle Sam type was discussed recently in this column, and though explanations were given of the origin of the name, nothing was suggested as to the first appearance of the figure in a drawing.

The nickname John Bull is said to have appeared first in a satire by Dr. John Arbuthnot called "Law Is a Bottomless Pit; or, the History of John Bull," published in 1721. Washington Irving mentions the typical figure as a "sturdy, corpulent, old fellow with a red waistcoat, leather breeches and short, oaken cudgel. Many Napoleonic caricatures show John Bull represented in this way.

Queen Victoria's Descent.

H. J. B.—Asks for information regarding the statement of Queen Victoria's being descended from the house of King David.

Invasion of Belgium.

W. B. CLEARY.—What section of THE TIMES contains articles on the invasion of Belgium, and the violating of her neutrality by Germany?

An article by ex-Assistant Attorney General James W. Beck discussed this subject in THE TIMES on Oct. 25. This article was amplified into book form and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. A special chapter discusses "The Case of Belgium," which appeared in THE TIMES, Section VI., Dec. 6, 1914, Page 2. An editorial on this article appeared in Section IV., Page 2.

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At all Elevated and Subway News Stands
Ask for a copy at any A&P Premium Store and obtain the name of a distributor nearest your home
The newest and best message for the family
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Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when followed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin than these fragrant super-creamy emollients.

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In no other way can you try out and check up on your plans so effectively.

Chicago—the great central metropolis—is the best "sample" of the nation, and in The Chicago Tribune it has an advertising medium that is both representative and dominant.

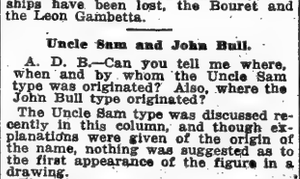
The merchandising service of The Tribune will place your experiment and its resultant conclusions on a plane of scientific accuracy.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Rummage Sale
This week only
Owen Daven-os
at 40c to 50c
on the Dollar

These Daven-os consist of rejects, shopworn, window display pieces and discontinued patterns, all overhauled and placed in first class condition.



AT THESE 3 STORES ONLY
34 East 23d St., Manhattan
2906 Third Ave., Bronx
58 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Go to the store nearest and there you can secure a Daven-o at such a low price that would be utterly impossible in the regular course of business. No second hand store can sell for so little, and besides, when you buy from us you have the maker's guarantee.

Here is a partial list of the Rummage Sale Pieces at 40c to 50c on the dollar:

$55.00 Daven-os now $22.00
$80.00 Daven-os now $32.00
$85.00 Daven-os now $42.00
$150.00 Daven-os now $75.00

SAVES THE RENT OF ONE ROOM

The Daven-o is a beautiful Davenport by day — a full size Bed by night.

D.T.OWEN CO.
(INCORPORATED)
34 East 23d Street
MANHATTAN.
2906 Third Avenue
Near 151st St., BRONX.
53 Flatbush Avenue
BROOKLYN.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
Golden Harvest Days



Days of economy!—days heaping with special offerings from every nook and corner of the great store!—days of bustle and action, in our enthusiastic efforts to rid stocks of all surplus merchandise, all odds and ends, remnants, and small quantities just before taking an inventory of our total stocks.

The safest plan, in order to secure the goods you see advertised, will be to come and shop in person, as we cannot guarantee to fill mail or phone orders. Look for the yellow tickets advertising the special merchandise.

Just a few of the many hundreds of items are listed below:

Women's Dresses
Women's 3.98 Blue Serge Dresses, special at 1.00.
Women's 5.00 to 7.98 Silk and Challis Frocks, at 2.98.
Women's 6.00 to 8.98 White Voile Dresses, at 3.98.
Women's 10.75 to 15.00 Silk Dresses, special at 8.98.
Women's 15.00 Evening Dresses, special at 10.75.
Women's 3.00 to 3.98 Tub Dresses, special at 1.98.
Women's 3.98 Tub Dresses, special at 3.00.

Women's Blouses, Etc.
1.00 Middy Blouses, special at 69c.
Women's 1.00 White Blouses, special at 69c.
Women's 1.50 to 2.00 Blouses, special at 1.00.
Women's 2.00 Jap Silk Blouses, special at 1.55.
Women's 3.00 and 3.98 Silk and Lace Blouses, at 2.35.
Women's 2.00 Silk Stripe Waists, special at 1.55.
Women's 3.98 and 4.50 Voile and Organdie Blouses, special 3.00.
Women's 5.00 Voile and Organdie Blouses, at 3.98.

Women's Suits & Coats
Women's 10.00 to 12.98 Palm Beach Suits, at 7.98.
Women's 15.00 to 17.98 Cloth Suits, at 7.98.
Women's 17.98 to 25.00 Cloth Suits, at 10.00.
Women's 5.00 to 6.00 Silk Bathing Suits, at 3.98.
Women's 2.98 to 5.00 Cloth and Mohair Coats, at 1.00.
Women's 12.98 to 15.00 Coats, special at 7.98.
Women's 15.00 to 20.00 Coats, special at 10.00.
Women's 5.00 Tub Skirts, special at 3.98.

Women's House Dresses
50c Bungalow House Dresses, special at 39c.
1.95 Baldwin Double Service Dresses, at 1.49.
2.50 and 3.50 System Made Dresses, at 1.89.
3.50 and 3.98 System Made Dresses, at 2.39.

Tots' Dresses, etc.
Little Tots' 50c to 85c Dresses, special at 29c.
Little Tots' 1.00 Colored Dresses, special at 69c.
Little Tots' 1.50 and 2.50 Colored Dresses, at 89c.
Little Tots' 2.00 to 5.00 Straw Hats, special at 1.00.
Babies' Soft Soled Shoes, odds and ends. Regularly 50c, at 39c

Summer Petticoats
1.50 Sateen Klosfit Petticoats, very good quality, black only, plaited flounces, at 1.00.
79c Sateen Petticoats, good quality, desired colors, neat plaited flounces, at 59c.
50c Gingham Petticoats, blue and white stripe, sectional circular flounces, special 29c.

Towels, Linens, etc.
Bath Mats, slightly imperfect, reg. 1.25, special 59c.
Bath Mats, slightly imperfect, with Grecian border, reg. 50c, at 25c.
Odd lot of Turkish Bath Towels, colored borders, slightly imperfect, reg. 59c and 79c each, special at 39c; reg. 59c, special 29c.
Reg. 10c Pure Linen Crash Toweling, at 7½c a yard.
Odd lot of Union Linen Huck Towels, slightly imperfect, to be disposed of at half price.
Reg. 25c Large Size Kitchen Towels, special 15c each.
Reg. 1.00 Lace Dressing Table Scarfs, at 50c.
Reg. 1.25 Lace Shams, size 30x30, of linen, special 63c.
Reg. 75c Lace Centre Pieces, 24x24 in., special at 38c.
Odd lot of Madeira Hand Embroidered Doilies, 6-in., 9-in. and 12-in. sizes. To be sold at one-half former prices.

Women's Neckwear
Odds and ends of Neckwear, such as Lace Collars, Sleeves, Yokes, etc., reg. 12½c to 50c, special at 5c.
Venice Lace Yokes and Collars, in round and square effects, reg. 25c to 50c, special at 12½c.
Odd lot of Neckwear, consisting of Ties, Collars, Vestees, Fichus, Stocks, etc., worth 50c and 75c each, special at 25c.
Reg. 1.50 Girdles, in black, old rose, orange, navy, Alice, coral and other colors, special at 75c.
1.00 and 1.50 Guimpes, Vests, Lace Collars, etc., special at 35c.
2.50 White Brussels Lace Fichus, now in vogue for the little Summer gowns, special at 1.00.

Corsets & Brassieres
5.00 to 8.00 l'Elbeco Corsets, at 2.98.
3.00 and 2.50 L. B. Corsets, special at 1.15.
Brassieres, odd lots, originally 39c and 50c, special at 29c.
Brassieres, odd lots, originally 25c, special 15c.

Misses' Suits & Dresses
Misses' 15.00 to 20.00 Cloth Suits, special at 5.00.
Misses' 25.00 to 30.00 Cloth Suits, special at 10.98.
Misses' 7.98 to 12.98 Coats, special at 5.00.
Misses' 5.00 to 7.98 Serge Dresses, special at 2.85.
Junior Girls' 1.00 Tub Dresses, special at 39c.
Misses' 2.00 and 2.50 Tub Dresses, special at 1.59.
Girls' 3.00 Raincoats, special at 1.59.
Girls' 6.00 to 10.98 Silk Coats, special at 2.98.
Girls' 5.00 to 10.98 Cloth Coats, special at 2.98.
Girls' 3.98 to 6.98 White Dresses (soiled), at 1.89.
Girls' 1.00 Tub Dresses, special at 50c.
Girls' 3.98 and 5.00 Challis Dresses, special at 2.98.

Women's Muslinwear
Women's 2.00 White Crepe Pajamas, slightly soiled, silk frogs and pearl buttons, at 1.25.
1.00 Petticoats for thin dresses, of heavy muslin with double panel, pique or sateen, 58c.
50c and 59c Muslin or Nainsook Drawers, hemstitched ruffle or wide hems, slightly soiled, 39c.
1.00 Corset Covers, made entirely of insertions of lace and embroidery, cap sleeves, special, 58c.
3.00 Philippine Hand-embroidered Gowns, lace edged, Empire front, very pretty, special at 2.25.
1.79 Gowns, nainsook, Empire front and back, with embroidered insertions and edge to match, special 1.25.
Princess Aprons of prettily figured percales, cap to match, some with colored trimmings, 27c.

Laces and Trimmings
Figured Accordion-Plaited Chiffon, 38-inch, for street and evening wear, regularly 1.00, at 65c.
50c to 1.00 Carrickmacross Laces, Edgings and Bandings, very lovely, special 25c to 45c.
39c to 50c Oriental Edges, 5 to 8 inches wide, for fine trimming purposes, special 30c yard.
25c to 40c Net Top Edges and Bandings, various widths, for neckwear, frilling, etc., 19c yd.
5c Linen Torchon Laces, narrow widths, for trimming underwear, curtains, etc., special 2½c yard.
Lace Remnants, flouncings, edgings, bandings and allovers, at greatly reduced prices.

Women's Glove Specials
50c to 1.00 Gloves, assorted lot of long and short styles, some soiled or repaired, at 29c.
59c to 75c Pure Silk Gloves, black only, double-tipped fingers, all sizes, special 39c.
1.00 Milanese Gloves, 16-button, extra quality, double tips, black and white only, at 79c.

Millinery
About 50 Trimmed Hats, originally priced at 5.00, assorted colors, special 1.50.
25c Soft Crush Hats in assorted colors, no white, special 15c.
White Hemp Sailors, originally priced at 1.50 to 1.98, now 50c.
Colored Hair Hats, assorted shapes, were 3.98, special 50c.
$3.50 Rose Motor Hats, imported English felt, special 98c.
25c to 50c Flowers, assorted kinds and colors, special 5c.
Auto Hats, silks, straws and felts, were 1.50 to 3.50, at 98c.

Blankets, Spreads, etc.
Reg. 1.75 to 2.50 small lot slightly imperfect Hemmed Crochet and Satin Spreads, at 1.00 each.
Reg. 1.00 slightly imperfect, Hemmed Crochet Spreads, full size, special at 75c each.
Reg. 2.00 small lot of sample Spreads, some scalloped with cut corners, special at 2.00 each.
Reg. 1.50 Full Size Cotton Blankets, mill seconds, special 85c a pair.
Reg. 2.00 to 10.00 sample line of White and Gray Blankets, special from 1.50 to 7.00 a pair.
Full Size Medium Weight Comfortables, reg. 2.50 quality, at 1.75; reg 3.25 quality, special 2.45.
Reg. 5.00 Satin Covered Wool Filled Comfortables, special at 3.85.
Reg. 7.50 small lot of Silk Covered Wool Filled Comfortables, special at 5.98.

Muslin & Sheetings
Reg. 17c to 21c Muslin and Tubing, 42 and 45-inch, special 12c a yard.
Reg. 6½c Unbleached Muslin, 38-inch wide, special 4½c a yard.
Reg. 8c Unbleached Muslin, 36-inch wide, special 6c a yard.
Reg. 11c Unbleached Muslin, 36-inch, special at 8½c a yard.
Embroidered, Scalloped and Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, reduced from 59c, 69c and 79c a pair to 19c each.
50c to 1.00 Fruit of the Loom Cambric, 36-inch, special 8½c a yd.
Reg. 34c Bleached Sheeting, 9-4, special 24c a yard.

Sateen & Linings
Reg. 15c High Lustrous Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, at 12½c a yard.
Reg. 25c Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, special 19c a yard.
Reg. 25c Semi-Silk Linings, 36 inches wide, special 19c a yard.
Reg. 98c Black Surf Cloth, 54 inches wide, special 79c a yard.

The Story of a Dress That Was Kept Out 5 Weeks

In our last "return goods evil" article we told you that we would outline a few HYPOTHETICAL cases in which the delayed return of merchandise worked harm.

On the 23d of May a customer purchased a dress for which she paid us $37.50. On the third of June the designer from whom we bought this line came to us and offered the balance of his stock at exactly half price. We accepted and marked the dresses $13.75. All of them were sold by June 8th.

On July 1st, three weeks after the last of the dresses had been sold, and five weeks after she had made her original purchase, the customer returned her dress to us for credit. Although this garment had been OUT OF OUR STORE WELL OVER A MONTH, it had never been out of its original box. From the customer's point of view it was as new as the day she bought it.

Here was a dress—the duplicate of which, three weeks previously, had been sold at half price, or $13.75. The customer paid $27.50 for the dress. Was she or was she not entitled to a credit? Would you, as a storekeeper, have allowed her full price for it?

If this customer had returned the dress to us within a REASONABLE length of time, say two or three days, or even a week, no harm would have been done. Is it right to suppose that the customer could have made up her mind in that time?

As we said in our first article, these things are done through thoughtlessness. People have never been told how distressing and EXPENSIVE it is to a merchant to have goods kept out of his store for weeks at a time. They naturally do not think.

To the best of our knowledge, Bamberger's is the first and only store that has, INDIVIDUALLY, been frank enough to take the public into its confidence in the matter of returned merchandise. Merchants have grumbled for years, but no store that we know of has ever before had the candor to say anything in its own advertising columns that would tend to IMPROVE the situation.

We have taken the matter up because we believe that we have the confidence and respect of the public and because we believe the public is ready, even ANXIOUS, to lend its aid to anything that makes for progress and efficiency.

Do you not think our claims are just?

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

SALT BREEZES SWEEP CAPE COD'S FINE ROADS

Full Circuit of the Historic Cape Can Be Made on the Run of 276 Miles from Providence, Returning to Boston.

Unexcelled roads, attractive scenery, the old memories that still permeate the interesting towns along the route, and the satisfactory hotel accommodations combine to render a trip over Cape Cod one of the most enjoyable that could be taken. The route suggested here by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America covers less than 300 miles from Providence, the suggested starting point, to the finish of the trip at Boston.

Having made the pleasant city of Providence, R. I., the logical night's stopping place, an early start is suggested in order to reach Fairhaven for luncheon. A crossing is made to East Providence, the route passing through Sekonk, Barneyville and Swansea Center and crossing the long bridge over the Taunton River to Fall River.

The exit from Fall River leads along the causeway across Watuppa Pond to Westport Factory and New Bedford, and over the bridge to Fairhaven, a handsome town 35 miles from Providence, the birthplace of the late H. H. Rogers. During his lifetime, Mr. Rogers presented several beautiful buildings to his home town, including the Unitarian Church.

For the next twenty miles, the route follows the famous Buzzards Bay coast and affords many engaging glimpses of the water and some splendid views across the bay. Marion is only one of the many charming and alluring Summer resorts in the circle of the bay to the town of Buzzards Bay, from which the new Cape Cod Canal cuts across the isthmus to Sagamore.

Crossing the canal by a fine, new bridge, the route passes near Gray Gables, the seaside home of the late President Cleveland, and runs south along the coast through Monument Beach and North Falmouth to Falmouth. This spot, thirty-nine miles from Fairhaven and seventy-four from Providence, is a good stopping place and the centre for several delightful short trips and excursions.

Eastward from Falmouth, the route follows closely the southern coast of the Cape and passes in turn the queerly named villages, Waquoit, Quashnet and Santuit, whence a pretty run may be made to Cotuit and back by Bay View Road to Marston's Mills. Osterville, Centerville, a pleasant resort, and Craigville are passed to Hyannis and the road traverses a succession of interesting seaside villages and open breezy country to Chatham, the most easterly point on the route.

The road then runs north by Pleasant Bay to Orleans, whence the narrow, last strip of the Cape is traversed over a perfect road through Eastham and Brook Village to Wellfleet, near which is one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world. A mileage of sixty-one from Falmouth suggests this spot as the night's stop, leaving for the next day a run of twenty-nine miles to the most northerly point on the Cape, through the rural villages of Truro and North Truro, arriving in time for luncheon at historic Provincetown.

The afternoon may be pleasantly spent wandering over this quaint old town, which was the first landing place of the Pilgrim fathers on this continent. A wonderful view of the Cape is to be had from the top of the Pilgrim Tower, which was erected a few years ago to commemorate the signing of the compact on board the Mayflower, which provided the form of government for the new colony. The gray-haired guardian of the tower, with a reverence one might expect of the attendants at one of the great cathedrals in Europe, points out the places of interests as the landscape is spread like a map before one's eyes.

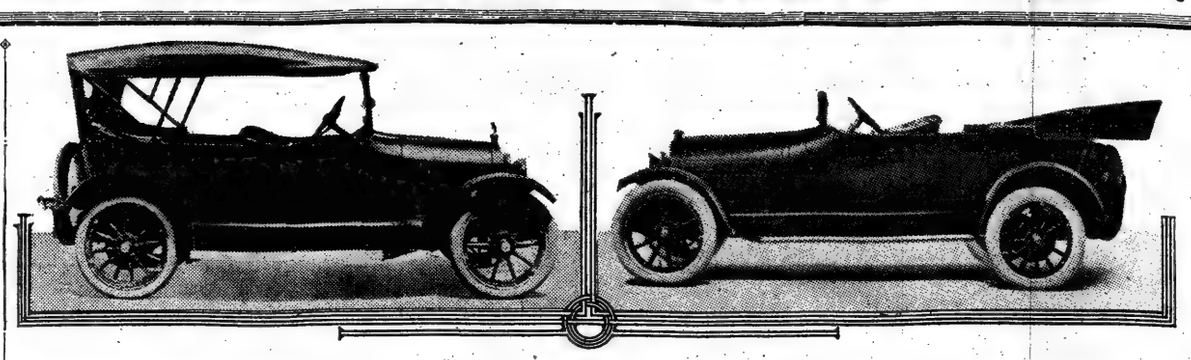
Leaving Provincetown, return to Wellfleet and thence to Orleans, where a right turn leads along the north coast of the Cape. The road, circling the southern shore of the splendid bay, runs through East Brewster, Brewster, and Dennis, finely located on the bluffs overlooking the broad waters of Cape Cod Bay, to Yarmouth, Cummaquid, and Barnstable. After passing Sandwich the canal is crossed in a northerly direction at Sagamore and the road continues through Manomet to that city of historic memories, Plymouth, 65 miles from Wellfleet.

After the run over Cape Cod, Plymouth would provide a pleasant resting place for several days with much of interest to see, including Plymouth Rock, should the motorist have sufficient time at his command.

After leaving Plymouth the route traverses Kingston, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate Center. At Cohasset, a pleasant side run may be made to Nantasket and along the narrow isthmus to Hull, returning to the main route at Hingham. From Hingham the picturesque south shore of Boston Bay is followed and the city entered through its suburbs, Quincy, East Milton, Lower Mills, and by Blue Hill Avenue, making a mileage of 48 from Plymouth and completing 276 for the whole trip to Boston.

MAP OF RUN ON CAPE COD.





A LIGHT FOUR AND A SIX OF THE VINTAGE OF 1916.

On the left is the new Stearns-Knight four-cylinder touring car, which is much like last year's model save for improved body design. It is to sell, however, for $1,395. On the right is the Westcott six-cylinder seven-passenger touring model for 1916, which is to sell at $1,285.

ADIRONDACK TRAIL GOOD.

Trip Over Mountains and Along Lakes One of the Finest in the East.

For variety of scenery and uniformly good roads the automobile trip through the Adirondacks is unexcelled in the eastern part of the United States. The route is known as the Adirondack Trail for the greater part of the way, and is a part of the system mapped by the Empire Tours Association. Those desiring to visit the St. Lawrence River country from Brooklyn and Manhattan should take the regular route as far as Albany. From this city the trail is by way of Troy and Saratoga.

From Saratoga the road leads through Glens Falls to Lake George, believed by many to be the most beautiful body of water in this country. From Caldwell, at the head of the lake, the trail strikes inland by way of Warrensburg to Chestertown, passing Attateka Lake. From Chestertown the road goes by way of Pottersville, Schroon Lake, Schroon River, Ruba Mills, Elizabethtown, Keene, and on to Lake Placid, which is 162 miles from Albany.

Malone is the next objective point, 57.7 miles away, and is reached by way of Saranac Lake, Gabriels, McColloms, and Duane Centre. From Malone to Ogdensburg the route is by way of North Bangor, Brushton, Moira, Lawrenceville, Potsdam, and Canton. The tourist has now reached the St. Lawrence River and is within easy distance of most of its famous resorts, such as Alexandria Bay, Clayton, and Morristown.

The route outlined above is the most direct one available for those who intend visiting the well-known Rideau Lake region, as there is a ferry from Morristown to Brockville, Canada. Gananoque and Kingston, Ontario, may also be reached from Clayton. A book, with complete running directions and maps, may be had from the Secretary of the association, F. N. Bain, Newburg, N. Y.

TOURING DATA USED IN BUSINESS NOW

Three A's Has Regular Requests from Traveling Men—Long Tours Increase 600%.

The value of centralizing touring information and automobile routes has recently been demonstrated in the many new requests that have come to the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association at its national headquarters, Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Many of the largest business institutions now have several of their district traveling men covering the different States in automobiles, and it has become a frequent situation that either the salesmen call at the office for road maps and routings or that the sales managers of these business houses write for this same sort of information.

By virtue of its large membership scattered throughout the United States and the affiliation of clubs, new road information is being constantly received at the Three A's Bureau, and in these days of vast road improvements in most of the States the importance of this "up-to-the-minute" information is great for automobilists who are contemplating either short or long trips.

From carefully kept records of the Touring Bureau it appears that thus far this year long-distance automobile tours have increased nearly 600 per cent. Some of this is due to foreign touring being cut off, but the greatest increase is believed to come from an awakening to the magnificence of scenery to be found in America, plus the enormous increase of attention being given to road conditions.

URGES CLUB CO-OPERATION.

Hugo Says Motorists Should Encourage Reciprocal Touring.

Speaking before the members of the New York State Automobile Association, gathered at Niagara Falls last week for their mid-year convention, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, urged a closer affiliation of all motor clubs, pointing out that in this way only can motorists achieve the greatest results in advancing the good roads movement.

Mr. Hugo referred to a number of subjects affecting the administration of the motor vehicle law, which is under his direction, particularly to the provisions affecting reciprocal touring relations which now exist under the statutes of nearly all of the States. He explained that the policy in New York State has been to encourage the travel of non-residents, and not to rigidly restrict their coming and going on the theory that the State could well afford to permit non-residents to travel about and if need be to wear out the roads without paying any additional fee.

He urged motorists to aid in removing the restrictions which tend to make them rush through States, pointing out that the expenditure of a party of tourists in the course of a week or so means far more to the State than any damage to the road that possibly could be done. Turning to the tremendous increase in the number of automobiles to be noted on the highways, which now exceed the 200,000 mark, Secretary Hugo declared that the early pioneers in the manufacture of the motor car had planted a grain of seed about fifteen years ago which now had grown altogether out of recognition.

Wants to Sell Tires in Uruguay.

An American Consular officer in Uruguay reports that a taxi company in Uruguay desires to represent American manufacturers of automobile tires and electrical accessories for motor cars. References are given. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French.

VARYING LAWS BIG MOTORING PROBLEM

Driver on Lincoln Highway, for Instance, Meets Ten Different State Statutes.

Hardship imposed upon the motorist touring in another State from the one in which he lives by dissimilar ordinances, police regulations, and statutes has become an important problem for adjustment. The Lincoln Highway, traversing, as it does, ten States, is under as many different systems of law.

Not only is this true as to State laws, but each of the 400 towns, cities, and hamlets through which it passes has either a dissimilar traffic ordinance from the others or no ordinances on the subject at all. Any driver crossing the Lincoln Highway from coast to coast cannot drive twenty-five miles in any one direction under the same legal requirements.

The work of rectifying this condition has been undertaken in New Jersey. Through a commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the inconsistencies and contradictions found in local ordinances, a traffic act, abolishing local traffic ordinances and providing rules covering country and city, has been adopted and approved.

It is now hoped that each State along the Lincoln Highway, and every other State in the Union also, for that matter, will take similar action.

If each State would appoint a commission on this subject and draft a complete law of the road in such form as to fit each of the several legal systems, and then by conference with the authorities of other States seek the desired uniformity of rules, there would be no doubt in the minds of drivers concerning the requirements to be obeyed.

MONTANA LIKES CONVICTS ON ROADS

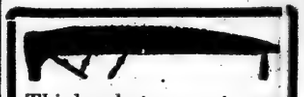
Two-thirds of Prison Population Working on Highways—Honor System Used.

The "honor system" is said to be working successfully in the prison road camps of Montana, over one-third of the prison population being employed in that way. There are neither cells nor manacles in the camps, the only punishment for an unruly prisoner being return to the prison walls.

Trusties at the road camps are allowed ten days' good time off their sentence in addition to that allowed all prisoners for good conduct. This extra commutation, according to a letter written by Warden Conley to the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, "is a great incentive toward good behavior and for this reason escapes are few and a general feeling of contentment pervades the prison atmosphere."

A hundred and nineteen miles of road were completed during 1914 by the Montana prisoners, many miles of which were through rough and hilly country where the work was very difficult. Mr. Conley says that the prison labor is worth $3 a day to the State, as it equals free labor, which receives that wage. No wage is paid the prisoner, however, and his total cost to the State is only 60 cents per day. For this reason the Warden urges that the State allow him a wage from its profits which could in many cases be used to support a prisoner's dependent family.

The Montana success is largely due to Warden Conley and his subordinates, who afford every reasonable liberty to the prisoners and seldom find their confidence misplaced. To develop men to handle convict road work in this way the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor has been working in co-operation with the Graduate Highway Department of Columbia University. The Committee is now seeking to broaden this co-operation through the establishment of a chair of penology at the University, which would make it possible to train workers for the convict road camps and the many other fields of prison work, and to create a public sentiment which would demand that these workers be freed from political interference and given opportunity to develop the prison and the prisoner.



Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine **Pantasote**

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Willard STORAGE BATTERY



Take Your Choice

A "dead" battery ten miles from home, or a trip to our Service Station before you leave town.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street
Free inspection of any battery at any time.

Auto. Surplus Stock Syndicate
1657 Broadway, near 52d St.
OUR LATEST PURCHASE.
Monarch Auto Supply Co.,
Continues to amaze the accessory buying public with its wonderful assortment of
CLEAN, FRESH GOODS
At Unheard-of Prices
Read the following and be the judge!

"Coxajusto" Shock Absorbers, for Ford Cars, set of four	$5.98		
Gas Tanks, "B" Size, charged	$5.98		
8 day "B. & N." New Haven Clocks	$2.98		
Genuine One Ton Barrett Jacks	$1.98		
Ford Foot Board Moulding	$1.95		
"Husk" Exhaust Chime Horns	$2.15		
"Brown" Ford Shock Absorbers, set of four	$5.98		
"G. & D." Tail Lamps	$2.49		
Side Oil Lamps, pair	$2.75		
24 pieces, Tool Kits	$3.15		
Spitfire Sparkplugs	35c	Golf Caps	39c
Phinney Walker Clocks	$1.25	Sponges	39c
Vibrator Horns	$2.98	Electric Vulcanizers	$2.98
Motor Horns	$2.98	Front License Brackets	9c
Robe Rails	35c	Rear Axle Trusses	89c
Piston Rings	14c	Dust Coats	98c
$25 Windshields	$6.98	Combination Pliers	19c
Tube Bags	95c	Tire Gauges	35c
$2? 50 Force Pumps	$3 95	Stewart Speedometers	$6.95

BALANCE OF ENORMOUS STOCK OF RAIN COATS & RALMACAANS
All Sizes $1.25, $2.75, $3.00 & $4.50
RETAIL VALUES UP TO $20.00.
NEW HAVEN CLOCKS, ORMOLU GOLD FINISH (while they last) $1.25
Don't pass this sale up, but come in and look goods over, and let us prove that these values are genuine!
1000 Other Articles; All Bargains.
Auto. Surplus Stock Syndicate,
1657 BROADWAY, N'R 52D ST.
Annex Store, 1659 Broadway.
TELEPHONE, CIRCLE 646-647.

We wish to call attention to the success of the Knight motor as embodied in the Stearns construction and design.

Stearns KNIGHT CARS
Rebuilt and Guaranteed
The only used car sold with a new car guarantee. Low prices on following:

1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl. newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.

1913 7-Pass. Touring
4-cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; dynamo, electric lights.

Special Speedster
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow; dynamo and electric lights.

Special Speedster
Same as above, painted white, green upholstering. Very snappy.

F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

PIERCE ARROW
$1250
Seven passenger 48 Six. Motor REBUILT, demountable rims, fore doors, nicely painted, and perhaps the best value we have ever offered for the money.
Other Pierce Arrows, five and seven passenger, ready now, ranging in price from $750 to $2750.
Only 20 minutes from New York to Newark via Hudson Tubes and our car will meet you if telephoned in advance.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6871.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

FORD

Easy Terms
DIRECT FORD AGENTS
25 Styles of Bodies to select from. Suburban and Jitney Bus Bodies.
Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 W. 62d St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILISTS GAIN
through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $55; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

TIRE-FILLER
"NEW MASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets and guarantee. 9 years at
151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way. New York City.

LOZIER
"The Choice of Men Who Know"

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY of Detroit
Announces a Conservative Policy for 1916.

LOZIER engineers are content—for the present—to rest on the achievements that have made LOZIER Cars "The Choice of Men Who Know."

Two models—LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four"—will be continued with the addition of such refinements from time to time as will enhance the beauty, distinction, comfort and convenience of these famous cars.

No changes will be made—no novelties introduced—no attempt to create circus publicity. LOZIER POLICY is based on permanency—the essential built—in quality that endures. It is opposed to the exploitation of passing fads and fancies that appeal to the unthinking votaries of novelty.

A *real* LOZIER, built to the true LOZIER standards, needs no spectacular selling argument. This sterling car stands today—as in the past—"four square to all the passing winds" that blow through Automobiledom. Its record of results is the best guarantee for the future.

Prestige

Prestige never results from mere pretension. It comes only from achievement. LOZIER prestige is permanent. LOZIER Cars are immutably fixed in the public mind as quality products. Think of "LOZIER" and you *must* think "class" and "quality." The association is intimate and inevitable. "LOZIER" is one of three great American Cars. The others will readily occur to most newspaper readers.

Power

The mountain climbing type LOZIER Motor is famous wherever automobiles are known; a power plant of marvelous perfection. The smooth-running, silent and flexible long-stroke LOZIER Motor meets every possible demand for power with true economy of fuel consumption. Both LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" are equipped with the genuine, original LOZIER Motor, designed by LOZIER engineers and built only in the LOZIER factories.

Performance

Results count! The test of time is the test that tells. LOZIER Quality for many years has fulfilled every claim—met every demand—satisfied every expectation of LOZIER owners. Point for point the powerful, silent, thoroughbred LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" challenge comparison with cars of the very highest class only. In construction, performance, comfort and refinement, they leave nothing essential to be desired.

Permanence

The LOZIER is not a temporary car—here today, gone tomorrow! It is the car of permanence, untouched by the fickle currents of popular whim and senseless craving for "new models" each season. LOZIER engineering principles embody every essential factor of strength, safety and reliability. Hence LOZIER Cars are fundamentally sound in construction; cars of real "class" that yield increasing satisfaction with each succeeding year.

Plant

The LOZIER plant is better than ever equipped to maintain the high ideals of true LOZIER production. In men, materials and machinery, LOZIER methods now set a new pace in modern factory efficiency. Every invention, process and device that tends to improve quality and increase intrinsic value of LOZIER cars finds its place in the scheme of the great LOZIER plant.

Price

LOZIER prices will remain unchanged. To continue the production of a car of the sterling LOZIER quality, logically demands a continuance of LOZIER price policy. LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four" will be fully LOZIER equipped with added refinements for 1916. These models are real LOZIERS. They have all the power, speed, beauty, comfort and distinction that made LOZIER *"The Choice of Men Who Know."*

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Lozier Motor Company

Salesroom, 1,850 Broadway, Cor. 61st Street. Tel. Columbus 5480.
Service Station, 47th St. and 11th Av., New York. Tel., 2947 Bryant.

INTEREST *in the*

Packard

"TWIN-SIX"

has been so great that this new TWELVE-CYLINDER CAR has become the recognized standard by which to gauge all motor car performance and values.

If you have not already inspected the Packard "Twin-Six," you should take the first opportunity to see it and arrange for a ride in it.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK *Broadway at 61st Street*

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

REGULATIONS HEDGE IN MOTORISTS IN YELLOWSTONE

There Is Much That the Driver May Not Do in Taking a Trip Through the Park Where Horses Still Reign.

Regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the Yellowstone National Park from Aug. 1 on have been issued and may be summarized as follows:

Automobiles may enter or leave the park only by any one of the authorized routes of entrance. While in the park, if a stop is made at points other than at the hotels and permanent camps, travel may be resumed only at such time as permits a car to fall in with the regular subsequent schedule past the stop-over point. Parking at these stops must be out of sight of or at least 100 yards from the main route. This applies not only to a definite stop, but to those which may be due to breakdowns or accidents of any nature.

Automobiles will not be permitted to be used on local trips around hot spring formations or other points of interest off the main route, except in the special cases of the morning schedule from the Lake Hotel to the Canyon Hotel and at Artist Point. Speeds must be limited to 12 miles per hour ascending and 10 miles per hour descending steep grades, and to 8 miles per hour when approaching sharp curves. On good roads with straight stretches and when no team is nearer than 200 yards the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

An automobile shall not pass another while in motion going in the same direction. The horn will be sounded on approaching curves, stretches of road which cannot be seen for about 200 yards, and on approaching driving or riding animals, also on meeting other machines. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take the outer edge of the road, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary, to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case must animals be passed on the road at a speed greater than eight miles per hour.

The schedules from place to place provide that automobiles must keep well in advance of any horse-drawn vehicle which may be following them. Upon overtaking any horse-drawn vehicle running upon regular schedules, automobiles must not attempt to pass or to approach closer than 150 yards of the same. Ticket of passage must be secured and paid for at the checking station where the automobile enters the park. The fees are payable in cash only and are as follows: For runabouts, $5; for five-passenger cars, $7.50; for seven-passenger cars, $10. Copies of these regulations, which also show the running times from place to place, may be had from the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association at either its Washington or New York headquarters, or by sending to the Department of the Interior at Washington.

PLAN "DIXIE" HIGHWAY.

Officers of Association to Promote Long Road Elected.

The Dixie Highway Association, with headquarters in Chattanooga, has launched its campaign. Offices of the association have been opened and the work is being carried on under the immediate direction of the Executive Committee composed of M. M. Allison, President; W. R. Long, Secretary and Treasurer; Richard Hardy of Chattanooga, Clark Howell of Atlanta, and Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis. C. H. Huston is First Vice President. W. S. Gilbreath, Field Secretary, was formerly the Secretary of the Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis. Acting in co-operation with Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gilbreath was the first to make the suggestion of the Dixie Highway, a roadway to connect the North and South and serve the same purpose as the Lincoln highway from coast to coast.

As part of the campaign of the Dixie Highway Association a semi-monthly bulletin, known as "The Dixie Highway," the official organ of the association, will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. An effort will be made to provide primarily the newspapers with a chronicle of the happenings all along the highway. The headquarters of the association will be kept in close touch with the work of the highway through the organization of county councils. The Vice President in each State will name temporary Chairmen in each county, who will proceed with the organization of the council.

CANNOT MOVE LIGHTS.

British Motorists May Not Use Colored Glass, Either, at Present.

Apparently motorists in Great Britain may not use a movable searchlight or any colored lamps, save the tail light, by reason of the new Order in Council, laying down war conditions. According to the order:

"No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any colored light except such colored lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached as not to be capable of movement independent of the movement of the vehicle; and as not to throw light in any direction other than that in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed, except in the case of lamps required by any law or regulation for the time being in force to throw its light in some other direction.

"Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations. Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted."



ONE OF THE MILITARY CARS IN LAST WEEK'S "WAR."

This is the military searchlight truck on an Autocar chassis, which was in use by the First Brigade of the National Guard during its encampment on Fishkill Plains last week.

MOTOR TRAFFIC PREDOMINATES

In Milwaukee County It Is Far Ahead of That Drawn by Horses—The Figures.

Motor vehicle traffic now predominates on the country roads of Milwaukee, according to the census taken in 1914, on main roads leading out of Milwaukee, compared with the census taken in 1911, as given in the last report of County Highway Commissioner H. J. Kuelling of Milwaukee County, Wis. On Aug. 30 last, between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., 1,373 motor vehicles passed the counting station at the same point where only 39 passed on two successive days in October, 1911, between 5 A. M. and 12 P. M. Twenty-nine motor trucks were counted at this station on Sept. 3, as against only three on the two days in 1911.

Last year's census shows the immense change that has occurred in road traffic. On the Blue Mound Road Sunday, Aug. 30, 2,961 motor vehicles and 114 horse-drawn vehicles passed the counting point. Thursday, Sept. 3, 550 motor vehicles and 514 horse-drawn vehicles passed on the Janesville Plank Road in twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight. The following day, on the Green Bay Road, 620 motor vehicles and 383 horse-drawn vehicles passed in twenty-four hours.

Such figures furnish justification for the policy of the Milwaukee County Commissioner in adopting concrete as a paving material, regarding which Commissioner Kuelling says in his report:

"While concrete in its present form has some disadvantages, we believe that it now meets the modern traffic conditions as economically as any form of pavement known."

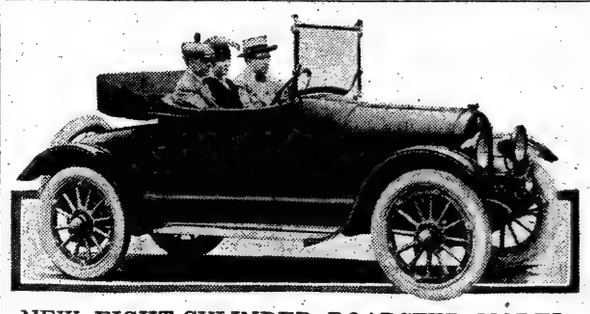
About 50 miles of concrete roads had been built in the county up to the end of last year. Cost of construction, including material, hauling, mixing, and placing, depreciation on machinery, liability insurance, &c., varied from $1.24 to $1.72 per square yard of paved surface. Maintenance cost ranged from $15 to $30 per mile.

Touring Is Heavy in California.

Records for auto touring have been smashed in Southern California. The first day of July 587 motor parties were routed from Los Angeles to the two California expositions. Since Jan. 1 there have been 82,470 routings made by the Automobile Club of Southern California. This organization in the same time has distributed 110,000 road maps, a record believed unequaled by any similar club in the world. The roads have been placed in the best condition possible for the heavy travel expected during the late Summer and Fall.

Tells Importance of Auto Industry.

British users of American cars have but a remote idea of the extent and resources of the American automobile industry, says The Glasgow Herald, which, however, notes that only three makes are on the British market. It adds that an agency for another American car has been opened in Glasgow.



NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER ROADSTER MODEL.

This roadster model, with seating capacity for three persons abreast, has just been added to the King eight-cylinder line. There is generous space for luggage in the rear deck. The car sells for $1,350.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Apperson Brothers Automobile Company has brought out a real four-passenger roadster, which is designated the "chummy car," as all four passengers are seated in a single compartment. The driver's seat is divided by an aisle-way, while immediately back of these seats are two cornering seats with ample foot room in the aisle. There are only two doors. Both eight and six cylinder chassis have been provided for the new roadster, with a wheel base of 125 inches.

The Mutual Motors Company of Jackson, Mich., has acquired the exclusive sales right, good-will, trade name, &c., of both the Marion and Imperial cars, and will hereafter market both through separate departments of its own company, instead of separate selling corporations. The Imperial line consists of the four, which sells at $855, and the six, which sells at $1,185. The Marion light six will continue at a new list price of $1,185.

Conditions in the leather market, whether due to a scarcity of hides or manipulation, did not deter Studebaker from specifying the retention of leather upholstery for the new models recently announced. The leather for the new models is all hand-buffed, bright finish, with straight grain.

A clubhouse for the benefit of the employes of the executive building of the Hupp Motor Car Company has been opened on Milwaukee Avenue, adjacent to the factory. The plan for the clubhouse is along the lines recently decided upon by J. Walter Drake, President of the company, to better the conditions of the employes and the neighborhood.

Kissel Kar Trucks will hereafter appear in seven sizes, adding one model to the line. The capacities will be 1,000 pounds, ½ to 1 ton, 1 to 1½ tons, 1½ to 2 tons, 2½ to 3 tons, 3½ to 4 tons, and 6 tons. The 1,000-pound delivery is the new member of the group. The stripped chassis weighs 2,200 pounds and the length over all is a little more than 14 feet. It carries a block motor of thirty-two horse power. The wheel base is 115 inches. Worm drive is to be used in the medium capacity models.

George M. Dickson, General Manager of the National Motor Vehicle Company, says that all engineers agree that the perfected twelve-cylinder car eliminates the vibration that has heretofore been the largest factor in causing cars to become less enjoyable. He says that he can conservatively estimate that a twelve-cylinder car will be as good at the end of five years' service as most cars heretofore have been at the end of three years.

With the arrival in New York of the new Stearns-Knight light four at a reduced price is announced the appointment of F. W. Post, Jr., as sales manager and Thomas H. Jacobs as secretary of the F. B. Stearns Company of New York, due to the recent death of W. A. Lesser, and the appointment of Charles E. Riess & Co., 1,040 Broadway, as wholesale distributers for the metropolitan district.

The Society of Automobile Engineers held its Summer meeting on board the steamer Noronic, making a trip from Detroit to Georgian Bay and return. One of the features of the convention was the daily paper published on board the steamer. News of the world was furnished by the Detroit wireless station of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

On July 6 was placed what is said to be the largest single motor car order ever placed for delivery in the States when the Carl H. Page Motors Company of New York City ordered $1,200,000 worth of Mitchell cars to be delivered within ten weeks.

The Willys-Knight division of the Willys-Overland Company has been further strengthened by the addition of John F. Toole, who will look after the interests throughout the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, and A. W. Barber, who now represents the Willys-Knight in the East, with headquarters in New York City.

A great many Ford owners in this vicinity will receive a rebate of $50 from the Ford Motor Company on Aug. 1. In a number of instances these owners have declared their intention of adding $25 to the rebate check, for the purpose of purchasing the Gray & Davis starting and lighting system.

The annual salesmen's convention of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., was held at Detroit on July 15, 16, and 17. Zone Supervisors and district salesmen gathered to study the 1916 Maxwell. C. W. Newby acted as Chairman. Those who spoke included Orlando F. Weber, Assistant General Manager; J. A. Vail, Chairman of the Executive Board; C. E. Stebbins, Assistant Sales Manager; Ezra B. Eddy, Publicity Manager; Charles Gould, Service Manager, and Robert T. Walsh, Advertising Manager.

J. G. Vincent, Vice President of Engineering for the Packard Motor Car Company, announced the appointment of O. E. Hunt, his assistant for several years, as Chief Engineer.

The Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit is obtaining exact operating costs on its trucks in various lines of business. The combined daily results for each month are analyzed by the traffic analysis department, and thus exact information on motor truck costs extending over a long period of time is obtained. Sealed instruments which record all movements of the trucks are at work in the leading lines of business.

The Wolverine Automobile Club of Detroit has appointed Frank M. Eldredge, advertising manager of the Puritan Machine Company, successor to the Briggs-Detroit Company, a member of the Publicity Committee.

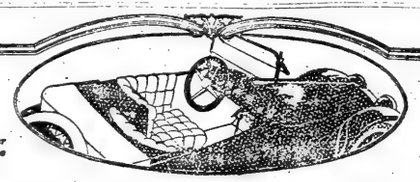
New additions will add 362,000 square feet of floor space to its present factory, and will enable the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to nearly double its output.

Michelin prices have just been reduced 10 per cent., due largely to the greatly augmented output of the American factory at Milltown, N. J., on account of the heavy demand in foreign countries.

Louis Jandorf, who has built up a business in used automobiles from nothing to big proportions, chiefly on his word, said last week:

"The most gratifying thing today is that the desire for something for nothing in motor cars is gradually passing away. I now come in contact more with the type of buyer who realizes the advantages of the used-car market and who is willing to pay a fair price for a good car. The opportunities in the market of good cars which have been used are really remarkable."

The Sparton Safety Signal has been adopted on the official Lincoln Highway car on its long trek over the Lincoln Highway to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.



Roadster for three $775

Experience

IT is notable that the majority of Scripps-Booth buyers are experienced motorists, with need for a large car, and taste at all times for the comfort it affords.

The smoothness, ease and dignity to which these owners are accustomed, are combined with light weight, for the first time in

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816

"PRIDE," —that is not Vainglorious

PRIDE in *perfecting* the Product.

Pride in *Achievement* won, step by step, through frank and fair means only.

Pride in the maintenance of a high standard of Quality—in a reputation for Reliability—DEPENDABILITY—and "the Square Deal" at all times.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has been making history in the Rubber Industry, for *more than 45 years.*

It has *always* been the Leader!

It has almost *never* had a "Boom," or the reaction that follows Boom.

It has been *Conservative* in all its moves—never Experimenting at its Customers' Expense, yet never lagging behind *first* place in the Procession.

It has been the Pioneer in nearly *all* great Improvements made in the Working of Rubber.

And, it has grown *steadily,* surely, as well as stupendously, until the *largest* Rubber Factory in the World today, is that of The B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, O.

The Operations of this Factory require, and utilize, more than 75 Acres of Floor Space, and The B. F. Goodrich Co. frequently employs more than 15,000 people.

• •

NO other Rubber Factory in the World buys so *much* Crude Rubber, manufacturing as it does more than 90,000,000 lbs. of Rubber Goods yearly.

It pays *one-sixth of all the Taxes in the City of Akron,* which City has *15 other* Rubber Concerns, and more than 100,000 Population.

Some of its "White Anchor" Fire Hose, made 'way back in 1884 (30 years ago), is still doing good service, *because* of the *Precision* Principle and *Quality* Ambition that lie behind *all* Goodrich Co. products.

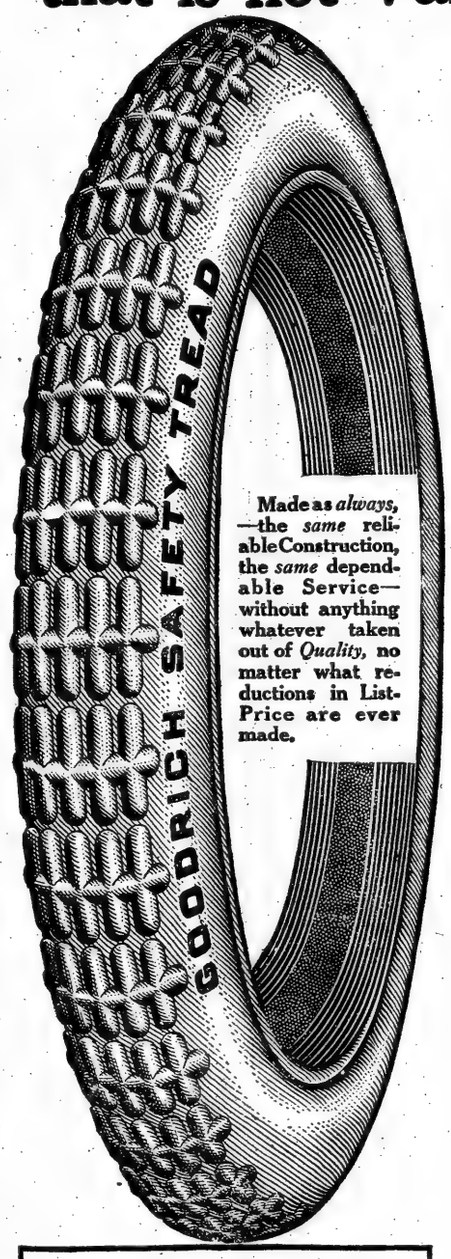
Every day in the year, on average, the operations of The B. F. Goodrich Co. result in its receiving more than 30,000 pieces of Mail, and more than 350 Telegrams.

It manufactures 284 Classes of Rubber Goods.

Some of these Classes subdivide into large businesses.

Thus it makes 100 kinds of Rubber Hose, 11 kinds of Rubber Tubing, 8 kinds of Insulated and other wire, etc.

Every day, on average, The B. F. Goodrich Company Factory manufactures:—
— 20 Miles of Insulated Wire.
— Miles of Rubber Hose.
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Made as *always,* —the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality,* no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

—12,000 Battery Jars for Electric Cars, etc.

—Conveyor Belts that measure as much as five feet wide and weigh more than 3674 pounds each.

—A Hard Rubber Dept. that alone employs more than 500 men.

All this in addition to its other Departments and the 21 kinds of Rubber Tires it makes *exclusive* of the *"Goodrich Safety"* Tread Auto Tire.

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THIS *Volume* of Rubber Buying, Manufacturing and Selling, with the corresponding reduction of Overhead Expense when divided over so many classes, is what gives to the *Goodrich* Factory the *lowest Cost* for Tire Manufacturing of the highest Grade.

The Responsibility to so many lines of Dealers and Consumers, in so many lines of Trade, is what makes it so *zealous* in guarding the Quality and Value of each Product that bears the *Goodrich* name—so slow to launch new things *until* thoroughly tested—so keen to make Success *sure* and continuous, rather than dramatic and transient.

And of all these Goodrich Products, that which best expresses the *measure* of our capacity, our Experience and Good-faith is the *Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire.*

It does this through giving the *greatest Mileage* and Resilience in the field, at the *fairest* Cost, per *Mile,* to Users.

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WHEN you Test these *Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires,* and compare with others of considerably higher price, you will then understand our *Pride* in Goodrich Standards and Ideals.

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The Goodrich *Safety*-Tread Tire today gives *more Mileage* than our own (or any other) *plain-Tread* Tire, with only about 5% more Cost to us and about 5% more price to *you* than that of our Plain Tread.

This, in line with Goodrich Co. Policy—which is to base its charges only on its low Manufacturing Cost, no matter how much *more* price *could be* obtained for the *greater efficiency* it develops from same materials.

Pride which results in this, concerns YOUR Pocketbook.

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RETRACING U. S. HISTORY BY TROLLEY

Following the "Fighting Parson" to the Battle of Springfield—A Day's Outing Through Quaint Parts of New Jersey.

By Sarah Comstock.

Stay one moment; you've heard of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the Word down at Springfield What, no? Come—that's bad; why he had all the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge, for he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!

THUS Bret Harte. You can read it all for yourself—it's the poem called "Caldwell of Springfield," and it is included in Harte's complete poems. There it blazes forth from the printed page, in the midst of all the Western writings by which we know Harte better. And yet, though we so seldom recall this poem, it is one of his most important works; for it immortalizes a striking figure in our Revolutionary history, that of the "Fighting Parson" of New Jersey.

Take a day off, and retrace that Parson's story for yourself. There's a little trolley journey through some of New Jersey's greenest meadows, into the heart of some of her loveliest hills, to some of her quaintest villages—and before you unrolls the map of the battle of Springfield. One of the most delightful of trolley loops will carry you over the famous sites—so choose a bright day, and loop the loop of history in Union County.

From Newark the trolley journey begins. It carries you to Union by way of Elizabeth, with a change of cars there. There is no railroad at the old-fashioned village of Union nor at its neighbor, Springfield. If you prefer the quicker form of travel, you can take the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to Milburn, thence trolley over a short distance into Springfield. But it's worth while to provide yourself with plenty of time, for the trolleying is a breezy way to pass a July day.

Suppose you set out from Broad Street, Newark, on a Main Line car. It carries you to Elizabeth; here you take the car for Union. Leave it at Union Centre and begin your foot journey.

It was in June, 1780, that this little town, together with Springfield, became the centre of the stage of Revolutionary action. Washington had had his suspicions aroused by the movements of some British troops up the Hudson River, and he became keenly on the alert for trouble. Knyphausen was in temporary command of the British troops, and he sent 5,000 or more of them from Staten Island over to Elizabethtown. Knyphausen had heard of the tendency to mutiny which had existed around the Morristown camp, and he felt that the opportunity was ripe to advance there. No doubt, he calculated, many of the inhabitants of New Jersey were ready to ally themselves to the British cause. With this idea firmly fixed, he ordered that the troops be marched straight through Jersey to the American headquarters.

But he was promptly undeceived. Little groups of inhabitants gathered in hidden spots, behind rocks, in bushes and the like, and peppered the British with their bullets. Mathews was in charge of the advance, and by the time he reached the village of Connecticut Farms (now Union,) he was so much harassed that he determined on drastic measures and decided to burn the whole town.

Walk from the point where you leave the car, on Johnson Avenue, and you will come to the little stone church whose tablet commemorates this event. On the way you will pass the "public square" of the village, and there stands a Revolutionary cannon. The carriage is not supposed to be historic, but the gun itself is said to be a genuine relic.

And just beyond, surrounded by many an old gravestone, stands the building which is a lineal descendent of the historic one. "Connecticut Farms," runs its inscription. "Here stood the Presbyterian Church and here was fought the battle, June 7, 1780, between American forces under General Maxwell and Colonel Dayton, and the British Army on its advance to Springfield. The church and village were burned by the British during their retreat. June 23, 1780, the British second advance here formed into two columns and moved to Springfield, where they were repulsed."

This, then, is the site of the first battle. We'll visit the other battle site later on. But just now let's have a look at the story of Parson Caldwell, whose history is so closely linked with this vicinity.

James Caldwell was a pastor in the Presbyterian Church, a man well known throughout Jersey, having studied for the ministry at Princeton College, which was then in Newark, Aaron Burr being its President. Caldwell distinguished himself considerably as a preacher, and was given charge of the Old First Church at Elizabeth.

He was innately a patriot, with an inherited instinct of revolt against tyranny. His ancestors had been French Huguenots who had fled to Scotland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; again they had fled from persecution, this time that of Claverhouse, seeking a home in Ireland. Caldwell's parents came to this country from Ireland, and the son James was born in Virginia in 1784.

At the outbreak of the Revolution James Caldwell showed ardent patriotism, and came to be known as an active patriot. "There are times when it is righteous to fight as well as pray," was part of his creed. His church followers sustained him in his Revolutionary spirit and were in sympathy with him when he became, in June, 1776, Chaplain of the Jersey Brigade under Colonel Dayton. From this time on his efforts in behalf of patriotism increased. When the army camped at Morristown he used to work at getting provisions for the half-starved troops, and his great popularity made it possible for him to collect large supplies of stores from all over the region, which stores he distributed himself.

There is a most interesting biographical sketch of the man, as well as of the battle which he made famous, in the "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," compiled by W. H. Shaw. The author relates an incident when, being Deputy Quartermaster General, as well as priest, Caldwell's office door was inscribed with the letters, "D. Q. M. G."

His friend Abraham Clark arriving one day at the office, stood puzzling over the cryptic inscription.

"Well," he said at last, seeing Caldwell. "I don't know what the letters mean, but I think they must indicate that you're a Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel."

His "queerness" was of the sort that made him beloved, even though it took such forms as preaching with a pair of pistols on his desk beside the Bible—for there was often danger of a raid, and the "Fighting Parson" did not mean to be surprised. The soldiers were devoted to him—one day he would be distributing stores among them, the next preaching the kind of sermon that put courage into their very weary souls.

Now to come down to 1780, where we began. Caldwell had left his church at Elizabeth to take up his duties as Chaplain, though he was still nominally in charge of that parish. In June of the battle year he happened to be living in a house at this very village of Union, a house which was called the "Connecticut Farms Parsonage." He preached sometimes in this church, the original of the one you are looking at; sometimes in the Springfield church, which you are to visit before the day is over.

We will go on to the site of the parsonage. Before leaving this spot, however, you must give a glance at the old brown headstones, their inscriptions dating back to the seventeen hundreds and the days of the long, f-like "s". One stone of historic significance marks the grave of a boy "who fell a victim to the fever that prevail'd in the Fall of 1819 in the City of New York, after an illness of 4 days."

Turn to your left from the little triangular "public square" where the Revolutionary cannon stands, walk three blocks to Caldwell Place, and there turn again to your left. You will come, within a block, to a large white house; the monument standing before it tells in brief a tragic story:

"Near this spot stood the parsonage in which Hannah Ogden, wife of the Rev. James Caldwell, was killed by a British soldier, June 7, 1780."

Here, then, occurred the dreadful incident which sent Parson Caldwell to battle about a fortnight later, to fight such a fight as stands out in all the records of American history.

In the house, which stood practically where the present big white house stands, Mrs. Caldwell was living, being at the time alone with her baby, her older children, and a servant. Her husband was in the Short Hills when the British Army arrived at Connecticut Farms, and unable to reach his parsonage home. In every direction the townspeople were fleeing, but Mrs. Caldwell, a strong and a pious woman, refused to give way to panic and tried to soothe those with her, praying devoutly and trusting that they might be spared. She was holding her baby and praying when the servant saw a redcoat enter the yard and reported the fact to her mistress.

Mrs. Caldwell rose and went to the window, still preserving her calm. As she appeared there the soldier fired directly at her, and she fell dead among her clustering children.

The story runs that her body was dragged out into the street where you stand, the house being fired immediately by the onrushing soldiers. It lay exposed for several hours in the hot sun, according to Lossing, "when some of her friends procured liberty to take it to the house of Captain Wade on the opposite side of the road." And that very house, once the humble dwelling of Wade, stands today across the village street where you may see it for yourself.

It is a tiny dwelling, of but one room below, one above, and a kitchen, which has been added since the eighteenth century. But for all its modest appearance it is a far more weather-worthy abode than many a "palatial residence" of the present day. It is clapboarded over, but built of stanch bricks beneath, cozily warm in the bitterest of Winters. For all these years it has withstood every assault of storm. It is freshly white and trim, with rows of crimson and pink hollyhocks standing before its door, and a thriving potato patch basking where a devastating army once trampled the ground.

Think of the situation to which Parson Caldwell returned! Harte says:

He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
At the "farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay,
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!

Versions of the tale differ slightly, as you see, but the gist is the same. She was shot down in her husband's absence, the house, with the rest of the town, was burned, and Caldwell returned to face these facts, and to join the American forces in wreaking vengeance.

Now the British, although compelled to retreat after destroying Connecticut Farms, had no intention of giving up their advance to Morristown, so the second attempt was made, culminating in the Battle of Springfield. Walk on Caldwell Place to the trolley line, the same which brought you from Elizabeth, and go on to the next village, for which the battle was named. Leave the trolley at the little bridge which crosses the Rahway River; here you are, on the very spot where the battle took place.

The British purpose was to cross this stream; the American, to prevent the crossing. With the patriots on the west side of it, the enemy on the east, the sharp conflict took place. Just beyond the stream rises a height of land which is known as "Battle Hill," it having been the height upon which the Americans made their stand.

On June 22 Washington had moved his camp, and had given the post at Short Hills into the charge of Major Gen. Greene. The following day, early in the morning, two divisions under Knyphausen arrived at Springfield, once more advancing from Elizabethtown. They amounted to about five or six thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The right column of the British aimed to drive Major Lee's dragoons from what was called the Vauxhall Bridge, some distance below, and the Americans were repulsed. Simultaneously the enemy at this Springfield crossing, the site of the bridge where you stand, made an attack upon Colonel Angell, who held the orchard at this point. It is to his memory that a tablet on the bridge was erected, and, wrought in bronze, you may read a quotation from one of Washington's letters, in which the great Chief wrote:

The gallant behaviour of Colonel Angell's Regiment on the 23d inst. at Springfield reflects the highest honour upon the officers and men. They disputed an important pass with so obstinate a bravery that they lost upwards of forty killed, wounded, and missing, before they gave up their ground to a vast superiority of force.

Nevertheless, the Americans were forced back. But the retreat was not to last long. Greene ordered that the main body of the patriot army should take post further back on the hills beyond, and at the same time he sent two regiments, with a piece of artillery, to check the British advance up the Vauxhall Road. This movement succeeded, and the upshot was that the British found themselves wholly at a disadvantage.

And, while all this heat of battle was going on, what of the "Fighting Parson"?

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him as you stand
By the old church today—think of him and his band
Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance, of that straggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view—
And what could you, what should you, what would you do?

And Bret Harte answers his own question:

Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church.
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books and threw down his load
At their feet! Then above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice: "Put Watts into 'em' Boys, give 'em Watts!"

And there stands the church for you to see. Walk on up the street a few blocks, in the same direction as the trolley, and you will come upon the old white building, with a statue of a Continental soldier standing in its little front yard. It was built soon after the Revolution, on the same site as the original building which the British burned on this battle day, and it is practically a copy of the original. In that first building Caldwell often had preached, but so hot was his hate as well as his patriotism that he was ready enough to turn the pious old Watts's hymnals into wadding for a cause more imperative than the singing of hymns. So ardent was his fighting that June 23 that it played an important part in forcing the British to retreat.

They did not retreat without burning the village, however. It was their last act of rage and defeat. They did not again try to reach Morristown; Springfield to this day treasures the memory that "the British never got past us."

Of the forty-six houses which comprised the village forty-two were burned. Two of those left standing are now demolished, but the other two stand to this day, according to Miss Elmer, a very delightful little lady, who is one of the local historians. She points out one of these, covered with old brown shingles, three doors from the church; this, it is said, was used by the commissary department.

The other is a block or so further east on the same street, and is known to all the village as "the Revolutionary house." It is now the residence of Mr. Hurd; Dr. Dayton lived in it during the time of the War for Independence. There is a story that Dr. Dayton was away when the British attacked Springfield, and, as the redcoats advanced toward the house in their process of burning Mrs. Dayton's slave girl ran out to meet them and informed their officers that the stork hovered above the dwelling and begged that they be merciful.

Whereupon, runs the pretty tradition, a British officer gave orders that the torch be stayed and a guard was set to protect the home and its mistress.

In the side of the house a hole was made by a cannon shot, and that mark is now covered over by a bit of zinc, but its location is pointed out and the round outline may be seen.

Near it you must see the delightful old milestone of the village street, in excellent preservation, its legend, "5½ Miles to Elizabeth Town," still plainly traceable. Nor should you miss the old churchyard, with quaint inscriptions on the crumbling stones. Some of these, marking the graves of children, are especially quaint and pathetic, as, for instance, these lines on a child in her fourth year:

Here lies a blooming pretty youth
Who never did refuse the truth,
Her body mold'ring in the ground
Till the last trumpet's solemn sound.

The Rev. Mr. Hoppaugh, a local historian, who was pastor of this famous old church for twenty-six years, recommends a fine tramp back to the heights, where on Hobart Avenue, about two miles from the centre of town, is a boulder marking the spot where the tar barrel and the signal gun were posted.

If you should return by way of Elizabeth (or on the way out you may stop off at Elizabeth) you will be interested in visiting the Old First Church, or its lineal descendant, where Caldwell preached and where he was buried. Boxwood Hall, now the Old Ladies' Home, in East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, is the house where Elias Boudinot once lived; here the funeral of Caldwell was held in 1781, about a year after the battle, the parson having been shot down as cruelly as was his wife, but by an American sentinel, who paid the penalty of hanging. On the steps of Boudinot's house the slain body of the gallant "Fighting Parson" was placed on view, and public indignation waxed high. A monument was erected to the memory of Caldwell and his wife in the Presbyterian churchyard.

But if you do not return to Elizabeth, the trolley loop carries you home by way of Maplewood to Newark.



"Revolutionary House" at Springfield, New Jersey

Bridge over the Rahway, on spot where battle of Springfield was fought

Old Milestone at Springfield

Springfield Church where the "Fighting Parson" seized the hymn books for wadding

ITINERARY.

Tube to Newark.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 17 cents.

Trolley to Elizabeth, Main Line car.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 10 cents.

See Old First Church and Old Ladies' Home on East Jersey Street.

Trolley to Union Centre.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 5 cents.

See church, cannon, site of parsonage, house where Mrs. Caldwell was carried.

Trolley to Springfield.
Time, about fifteen minutes.
Fare, 5 cents.

See bridge and tablet, two old houses, church and yard, monument, old milestone.

Trolley to Maplewood, thence to Newark.
Time, about one hour.
Fare, 10 cents.

Transfer to Broad Street car and return by tube.

The New York Times Leads All Other New York Morning Newspapers in Volume of

Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shop Advertising

THE RECORD FOR 1915

1915	Times Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Jan. ..	246,542	253,779	224,259	205,580	91,036	53,279	35,505
Feb. ..	161,687	182,536	149,424	134,849	59,797	40,357	21,209
March .	217,680	190,459	178,713	153,672	64,413	47,762	34,141
April ..	209,882	201,986	187,768	154,456	59,037	62,549	33,508
May ..	232,584	241,212	219,295	176,222	76,553	70,027	31,886
June ..	176,835	161,672	158,391	129,294	64,288	50,645	33,936
Six Mos..	1,245,210	1,231,614	1,117,850	954,073	415,124	324,619	190,185

The net paid circulation of The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, exceeds 300,000 copies. The net paid daily metropolitan district sale of The New York Times exceeds the COMBINED net paid daily sale of at least FOUR of the seven New York morning newspapers.

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American Plan, $4.00 Per Day.
Attractive Rates for August.
The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean
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French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
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Rates $4 per day and up.
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Directly on the ocean.
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Now open. Baths. Garage. Superior table. Address T. H. Moore, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
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An ideal spot for week-ends. $2 per day. One hr. D., L. & W. Hundred acres of virgin forest. A. N. Jacot, Hardware Store, 621 6th Ave. City phone, Greeley 6636.
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A superior corner house, fronting on ocean; new management; capacity 125. King & Whipple.
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ACTIVITIES AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

NEWPORT IS GAY.

Dances and Dinners Being Held In Considerable Number.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Mrs. George D. Widener has sent out cards for a ball at Miramar, her new residence on the Cliffs and Bellevue Avenue, for Aug. 30. The same night Mrs. Widiner will be the guest of honor at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give for a large company of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will give a dinner and dance on the night of July 30 at their new residence, Bonnie Crest, which will bring together the Summer colony and many guests from New York.

On the following afternoon members of the Congressional Union will assemble at Marble House, which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has tendered for a thé dansant, the proceeds going toward the fund for children left destitute by the war.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will judge the dancing for the ladies of the colony who will enter a competition for which cups have been given by Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, and Mrs. Mardsden J. Perry.

Interested with Mrs. Belmont are Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles de Looey Oelrichs, Miss Maria de Barrill, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas.

It seemed like good old Newport days last week when William Woodward tooled his coach along Bellevue Avenue with Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly occupying the box seat.

There are still a number of whips and coaches here, including the Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, James J. Van Alen, Paul A. Andrews, August Belmont, Senator George Peabody Westmore, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and before the season closes there will be an effort to have a coaching parade.

Governor Whitman of New York arrived last Friday night and departed Tuesday for Albany. He attended a small dinner with Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Judges for the Newport Dog Show at the Griswold estate on Bellevue Avenue for Aug. 14 include Miss A. H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass.; Chetwood Smith of Worcester, James Spring of Boston, James Carroll of Buffalo, William Ziegler, Jr., of New York, Arnold Lawson of Boston, W. R. Lowe of New York, George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., and James Mortimer of Hempstead.

Hamilton Rice of London has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames during the week.

Cyril Hatch of New York was here for the first time this Summer on Saturday.

Harold A. Sands of New York was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are settled at Beechmound for the Summer, where they will give a number of dinners and probably a small dance.

Mrs. Augusta Rosalie Stevenson is spending the season with her father, Colonel Howard A. Stevenson, at Hawthorne Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, who have been entertaining Miss Kate Cary, gave a large dinner Sunday night.

Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. H. E. Howland, and Miss Helen Rives are at the La Farge cottage for the Summer.

Edward J. Berwind has returned from Florence, where he took Mrs. Berwind because of the serious illness of her mother.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, is now visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, William H. Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of New York are among the week's arrivals.

Mrs. Frederick Jennings Parsons of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stuart Duncan at Bonnie Crest, where Mrs. Duncan gave an informal luncheon Sunday.

Miss Aubrey Hoffman of New York is visiting Mrs. Harold Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens of New Jersey will give a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club later in the Summer.

The schooner yacht Sea Call, owned by Alexander S. Cochran, made a run from City Island to Newport last Sunday.

Dr. Roderick Terry, with his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., and Harold Godwin have started on a six weeks' yachting trip on the Christobal.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong is giving a ladies' luncheon at Greystone next Thursday.

All the boxes for the grand stand at the invitation tennis tournament at the Newport Casino, beginning Aug. 16, have been rented and there is a waiting list besides.

Mrs. Richard Stevens and her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens, who is to be one of the bridesmaids for Miss Margaret F. Andrews at her marriage to Morgan Belmont on Aug. 14, arrived last night to visit Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel gave a dinner for her guests last night. Mrs. Stevens will give a dinner for forty guests on Aug. 4.

One of the prettiest dinners of the week was that of Tuesday, when Mrs. Frederic Sands entertained ten ladies, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

ARCHERY AT LENOX.

This and Several Other Outdoor Sports Are Unusually Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Out-of-door life in the Berkshires is being followed by more devotees this season than in years past, and every line of sport and recreation has a following.

Archery, played last twenty-five years ago when Lenox had an archery club, has blossomed out again. Canoeing at Mahkeenac Lake, despite several sensational overturnings, has proved a regular morning exercise, in which both men and women participate. At the Mahkeenac Lake Boating Club a professional swimmer gives instructions, and whole automobile caravans go down to the lake daily for a plunge and for dancing in the boat clubhouse.

The cool mornings of July has lent interest to riding. Mme. Constantin T. Dumba, the wife of the Austrian Ambassador, rides frequently.

At the Lenox Club the junior tennis championships have been played before galleries of prominent people. Golf, including a match between the Stockbridge and Great Barrington teams, has has its usual large following.

A new feature in picnics is the night outing to water front or some sequestered spot where automobile headlights are used to light the picnic ground. The places most favored for picnics this week have been Hartsville, Trout Pond, in Monterey; Bash Bish Falls, in Mount Washington; Stevens Glen, in Richmond, and October Mountain, in Washington.

Next week will be one of much interest to those who follow the cultivation of flowers in the region from Pittsfield to the Connecticut State line, for on Tuesday the annual show of annuals and perennials will open in the Lenox Town Hall. It will be held by the Lenox Horticultural Society, an organization whose members are rated as the leading growers of flowers in New England. These exhibitions always bring to Lenox a number of people interested in the improvement in garden flowers, for nowhere else is more progress made in this department of floral culture. Giraud Foster at Bellefontaine has won the principal awards in the Boston flower show, and twenty-four first awards at the Newport flower show.

The principal displays at the flower show will be made by the farms of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, and by Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. Foster, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia of Lenox, Warren E. Salisbury and John A. Spoor of Pittsfield, Joseph H. Choate of Stockbridge, and William Hall Walker of Great Barrington.

In Stockbridge they are exhibiting their flowers in monthly shows, each one specializing on some sort of flower. The second show opens Monday at the Casino in Stockbridge with hollyhocks and sweet peas displayed for award. The exhibitors will be Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Miss Marie Kobbe, Miss Edith Konisaat, Miss Hague, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. B. Hoffman.

This is a season of change in the Berkshires, a time when many hie away to other mountains or to the seashore. Nevertheless there has been a full round of entertaining, including dinners to which thirty or more were asked, bridge parties on porches, dances, and sewing bees in aid of French emergency hospitals.

Dr. Henry P. Jaques has begun to build a comfortable country house at Main Street and Yokun Avenue on property he lately bought of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. The new home is near the Lenox Club and will be the sixth house that Dr. Jaques has built. Dr. and Mrs. Jaques will have for next neighbors Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss O. E. T. Stokes, and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

William D. Curtis has the most valuable property in Lenox. He is assessed this year on property which is taxed $6,484. The rate of taxation is $17.50 on a $1,000 on valuation. Mrs. Robert W. Paterson pays $5,635; Granville L. Winthrop, $5,327; Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, $4,776; Mrs. Giraud Foster, $4,989.

The Ben Greet players will present "The Taming of the Shrew" here Saturday, Aug. 14, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield is raising a fund to aid the families of Italian soldiers at Taormina, Sicily, where Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield have a Winter residence.

Mrs. Edward R. Wharton has asked her Lenox friends to raise $1,000 for the purchase of a light automobile ambulance, to be called The Berkshires, for the French Red Cross.

Well-known persons are to give a benefit in August for Miss Ethel F. Folsom's Mountain View Farm, where Miss Folsom cares for convalescing women and girls discharged from New York hospitals as cured, but too weak to work. This institution serves tea to visitors every afternoon, and many go there for first-hand knowledge of this worthy philanthropy.

Almost every one in the Berkshire colonies goes to the studio teas given by wives of artists. Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, at Konkapot Cottage in Stockbridge, is a charming hostess, and her entertainments attract large companies weekly. Mrs. Daniel Chester French, at Glendale, is another popular hostess. In the Lenox colony, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke's afternoons "at home" are always well attended. Hers is one of the finest gardens in the hills. The August meeting of the Lenox Garden Club, of which Mr. Clarke is President, will be held there. Many are attracted to Mrs. Robert W. Paterson's "at homes," where there is the same artistic environment, the Paterson art collection being the most renowned in this region.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Lawrence Wood arrived this week, and are visiting with his relative, Giraud Foster and Mrs. Foster, at Bellefontaine, to which place a number of the cottagers have been asked to dinner to meet the Rev. and Mrs. Wood. The new rector, who will preach in Trinity Church for the first time Sunday, is 29 years of age, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood of New York. In April he married Miss Laura Cass Canfield, the daughter of Mrs. Frank Griswold, since when they have been living in London.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke of Washington, who is in Pittsfield for the Summer, gave a dinner on Wednesday to celebrate his seventy-seventh birthday. On the morning of the day the General played a round of golf at the Country Club at Pittsfield with Walter C. Humstone. General Brooke has played golf all over the world. A few years ago he played a match with Prince Henry of Prussia on the royal links of Berlin.

Charles Astor Bristed, Samuel Frothingham, Frank Stanton Blake of Lenox, Brainard Meers, and E. J. Shepard of Williamstown have enrolled as members of the Plattsburg, N. Y., training camp for business men.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, who led a crusade for improvement in the water service in Lenox has now turned his attention to improving the mail service between Lenox and Lenox station. Mr. Bishop asks that the Government grant improved service by the use of automobiles. Mr. Bishop is also being urged to organize a taxpayer's association, the purpose of which will be to bring about a revision of the assessment of taxes.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold have issued invitations for a dinner for forty guests at Wyndhurst tonight, the largest dinner of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave several handsome dinner parties this week for the entertainment of Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton and Henry Coleman Drayton, who have been their guests at Brookhurst.

Mrs. E. J. Cowell entertained at dinner for the Marquis and Marquise de Pinar de Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were hosts at luncheon this week for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew's sister, the Baroness von Andre.

Mrs. Oscar Jasigi has planned a bazaar for the benefit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Stockbridge. Assisting her will be Mrs. Henry McBurney, Mrs. George G. Merrill, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, the Misses Eleanor and Marion Hague, the Misses Amy M. and Edith M. Konisaat, and Miss Mary Weyman.

AT BAR HARBOR.

Work for Soldiers Is Dividing Attention with Gayety.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—A week divided between philanthropic work, dancing and dining, has passed most busily for Bar Harbor's Summer folk. At the High School Building, where certain sections of the society leaders congregate daily, there has been the buzz and bustle of sewing, with very successful results in work accomplished. More than $2,000 in contributions has been secured, while hundreds of garments, dressings, stockings, bandages, and other war necessities, are being made.

But it has not all been philanthropic work, for society seems to find plenty of time to amuse itself. The various clubs are as usual the centres of gaiety, and entertaining at private houses is also a large feature. The brief visit of the U. S. S. Dolphin, which came in Tuesday afternoon, also served to give a military flavor to the week.

A distinguished visitor here was Charles Dana Gibson, who came Tuesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and to see his sister, Miss Josephine Gibson, who is passing the Summer here as their guest. Mr. Gibson was the guest of the Greens at luncheon Tuesday.

Monday and Tuesday were busy days for the entertainers, the hosts including the R. Hall McCormicks, Harold I. Sewall, Mrs. Walter Bryant, Augustine Derby, Mrs. Albert Flake, Miss Helen Draper, and C. Ledyard Blair. Mr. Blair gave a dinner aboard his yacht Diana. There was also a number of informal parties at various tea houses.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whom many have picked now for the arbiter of Bar Harbor society, is just about the busiest woman at Bar Harbor this Summer. The young widow is taking probably about the most prominent place in Bar Harbor social life of anybody here this season. She has developed a great enthusiasm for dancing and attends nearly all the Swimming Club dances during the week. She has given a number of luncheons and dinners lately and has been a guest at several others. Almost every day she may be seen on the Swimming Club tennis courts, for she is devoted to this game, (indeed, her romance with Colonel Astor had its foundation on the tennis courts there,) and with her sister, Miss Katherine Force, she spends a number of days a week at the Kebo golf links. She also rides horseback around some of the less frequented drives, and is an ardent motorist. Add to this a morning a week as a member of the War Relief Committee, sewing bandages and shirts for soldiers and refugees, and her week is pretty well taken up. Her younger sister, Miss Katherine Force, is almost as much in the limelight and fully as active.

Another busy woman is Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, who is engaged in looking after the Swimming Club's dances and similar functions. She is assisted this Summer by Miss Josephine Gibson, a sister of Charles Dana Gibson, and her house guest, and the two have a host of novel ideas which they are putting into effect. Never before in the history of the club has dancing played so important a part.

A noteworthy gathering attended the Saturday evening dance of the Swimming Club, including Miss John Jacob Astor and her mother and sister, Mrs. W. H. Force and Miss Katherine Force. Among the others noticed there were Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne; Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Allen Wellman, Miss Alexandra Emery, A. E. Gallatin, Count Claes Bonde, Mr. and Mrs. Carrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles, and various others.

The golf links are also attracting many this season. Miss Anne Morgan took part in last Saturday's tournament. Henry J. Topping of Greenwich won the tournament, with Louis A. Biddle of Philadelphia second. Judge George L. Ingraham, Judge Francis Scott, Miss Alexandra Emery, William F. Cochran, Martin Van Buren, Mrs. Allen Wellman, and Francis L. Wellman were among the others noticed on the links.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr., entertained at dinner on Saturday night, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, C. Ledyard Blair and Miss Blair, Dr. Horace Stokes, George K. Davis, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, and Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson.

Other entertainers of Saturday evening were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who had a party of sixteen at dinner; Mrs. George H. Draper, and Mrs. Mason Campbell.

When Bar Harbor takes hold of anything it is done with a will, and such is the case with the huge war relief committee recently organized by the Summer residents to assist the conditions in Europe. Almost every woman of note of the Summer colony is busy and works at least one day a week for the purposes of the committee. More than $1,500 has already been subscribed for material, and thus far 1,500 yards of flannel, 4,000 yards of gauze, 600 yards of cotton, and some 180 skeins of yarn are in the hands of the workers. Three sewing machines are kept busy daily, and substantial results are looked for from the work. About every local organization has agreed to contribute time, money, or material, and the work will last all Summer.

Each day has a sub-committee under the direction of a competent Chairman, and there is close rivalry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are expected to arrive the 27th of the month, and will have one of Philip Livingston's cottages, Fair View. The Schiffs came last year just before the outbreak of the European war, and Mr. Schiff was called home after he had been here only three days. This season it is hoped that they will be able to spend the entire Summer here.

Andrew Carnegie does not seem to be ill just at present. Fog and wet weather have kept him at home somewhat, but every fair day he has been out, on one day making a visit to Eagle Lake, which he saw for the first time. The latest desire that is possessing him is to try the fishing. He has made it a point to visit the various spots of interest on the island, and his yacht and automobile have been kept busy. Mrs. Carnegie and his daughter, Miss Margaret, go with him on most of his excursions.

Miss Jane Addams, who has been spending some months abroad as a delegate to the Woman's Peace Conference, was at Hull's Cove a short time, going Sunday to New York to attend a conference. On Sunday morning she spoke at the Methodist Church in the presence of a gathering that filled the church, on "The Present Prospects of Peace in Europe."

General Horace Porter entertained Wednesday evening at dinner at his Summer home, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Miss Alice Carpenter and M. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister.

Howard O. Sturges was among the entertainers at dinner Wednesday night, in his party being Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. W. H. Force.

Mrs. William H. Bliss entertained a party at luncheon Thursday at Devilstone cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri entertained eighteen guests at dinner at Buonriposo Saturday evening, and also a party of sixteen on the Thursday evening previous.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles and their son of Philadelphia, who have taken the Primrose cottage for the Summer, have arrived to pass the rest of the season here.

Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia entertained at dinner Tuesday night at Chiltern, with covers laid for fourteen. Among those present were General Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, and Miss Rita Sturgis.

Miss Marian D. Grant of Philadelphia has joined her father, William S. Grant, Jr., at his cottage at Northeast Harbor.



SCALING PEAKS IS A FAVORITE WHITE MOUNTAIN PASTIME.

Camp in Great Gulf

Hermit Lake Camp Tuckerman Ravine

Appalachian Mt. Club Huts on Mt. Madison.

TO many vacationers a visit to the White Mountains means the great opportunity for scaling the most formidable mountain peaks in the East. Despite their comparative safety, enough mountain tragedies in which climbers have lost their lives are recorded to bring in that fascinating element of danger which stimulates the real mountaineer to action and brings him the keenest enjoyment, both mental and physical.

The climber who puts himself under the protection of that august body, the Appalachian Mountain Club, will show his wisdom. To begin with, this is the oldest American club devoted exclusively to mountain climbing. It is made up of expert mountain climbers who have scaled some of the world's most important peaks in Switzerland, Tyrol, the Canadian Rockies, Mexico, and South America, and of amateurs who have many surprising feats to recount.

Since the club began many years ago to make maps, build paths and shelters, and systematize some of the most wonderful climbs in America it has grown steadily, and now has several hundred members from all over the United States.

A great feat of the club was the building of the famous stone huts, the "hotel" of the A. M. C., on Mount Madison, nearly a mile above sea level. All the building material and equipment had to be brought on men's backs from Randolph or the summit of Mount Washington.

Two college men can spend the Summer here, care for the Hut, look after the airing of the blankets and the cooking of simple breakfasts which regale the tramper before he starts down the trail or over by the Great Gulf to Washington and over the Crawford Bridle Path.

Hermit Lake Camp, in Tuckerman's Ravine, is one of the oldest and best known shelters of the A. M. C. A cold spring bubbles up directly in front of the camp, so that jars of butter and other perishable supplies may be kept.

A charming little camp has lately been built on the shore of the lake in Carter Notch, one of the wildest places accessible from Gorham and Glen. A substantial log shelter has also been built in the Great Gulf, which shelters many trampers during the season.

Some of the mountain trails are veritable boulevards, especially that over Mount Pleasant, known as the Edmands Trail, built by Professor J. Rayner Edmands of Harvard University. Professor Edmands spent several Summers and a great deal of money in perfecting this lovely mountain boulevard, which is a lasting monument to his memory.

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WRIGHT DESCRIBES IDEAL AEROPLANE

Day Near When Machine Will Be Balanced Almost Automatically, He Predicts.

THREE EQUILIBRIUM LINES

Lack of Knowledge of Fore and Aft Imaginary Axis Leads to a Majority of Accidents.

The day is near when the flier will be almost entirely relieved of the work of maintaining the equilibrium of his machine, and his attention will be required only to keep it on its proper course and to bring it safely in contact with the ground when landing. This is the prediction of Orville Wright in an article entitled "Stability of Aeroplanes," just written for the Smithsonian Institution. He discusses some phases of fore-and-aft equilibrium in flying, and points out the danger of "stalling" to the average flier. By "stalling" he means coming to rest in the air.

Mr. Wright says that a flying machine is balanced in three directions. One is about an imaginary axis fore-and-aft in its line of motion, referred to as lateral equilibrium; the other about an axis extending in a lateral direction from tip to tip of the wings, known as fore-and-aft or longitudinal equilibrium, and a third about a vertical axis, which is genorally referred to as steering, although its most important function is that of lateral equilibrium. Mr. Wright says that although a beginner finds most difficulty in mastering the lateral control, it is his lack of knowledge of certain features of the fore-and-aft equilibrium which leads to the most serious accidents.

"In an ideal flying machine," Mr. Wright writes, "the centre of gravity should lie in the line of the centre of resistance to forward movement, and also in the line of thrust, but in practice this is not always feasible, since the machine must be built to land safely as well as to fly. In flying a low centre of gravity, that is, one below the centre of support, causes an oscillating movement about the lateral axis like that of a pendulum, which tends to form a disturbing turning movement. On the other hand, a high centre of gravity tends to cause the machine to roll over in landing, and, consequently, a compromise is adopted.

Two Methods Used.

"The two principal methods used in preserving fore-and-aft equilibrium have been the shifting weights so as to keep the centre of gravity in line with the changing centre of lift, and the utilization of auxiliary surfaces, known as elevators, to keep the centre pressure in line with a fixed centre of gravity. The first method has been found impracticable on account of the impossibility of shifting large weights quickly enough, but the second is used on most of the modern flying machines."

Flying machines of the latter type, Mr. Wright says, should have their auxiliary surfaces in the front or rear, and as far as possible from the main bearing planes, because the greater the distance the greater the leverage, and consequently the smaller amount of surface required. No part of either the main surface or auxiliary surface should be exposed on the upper sides in a way to create a downward pressure for maintaining equilibrium. To overcome such a pressure it requires twice the propeller thrust that an equal carried weight would require.

The downward pressure of air is used to some extent, however, on account of its adaptability in producing more or less inherent stable aeroplanes. Mr. Wright describes an inherent stable aeroplane as one in which the equilibrium is maintained by an arrangement of surfaces so placed that when a current of air strikes one part of the machine, creating pressure that tends to disturb the equilibrium, the same current striking another part creates a balancing pressure in the opposite direction. This compensating or correcting pressure is obtained without the mechanical movement of any part of the machine.

While this system will control the machine to some extent, Mr. Wright says, it depends so much on variation in course and speed as to render it inadequate to meet the demands of a practical flying machine. In order to obtain greater dynamic efficiency and greater manoeuvring ability, auxiliary surfaces mechanically operable are used in present flying machines instead of the practically fixed surfaces of the inherently stable type, but they depend to a greater extent upon the skill of the operator in keeping equilibrium.

"Feeling" the Angle.

Mr. Wright says that if the operator were able to "feel" exactly the angle at which his aeroplane meets the air at least 90 per cent. of all aeroplane accidents would be eliminated. Instruments for this purpose have been produced, but they are not in general use. The average flier does not realize how dangerous it is to be ignorant of this angle, nor does he know when he is "stalling" or coming to rest in the air or nearly so.

Mr. Wright says the danger from "stalling" comes when the operator attempts to check the machine's downward plunge by turning the main bearing surfaces to still greater angles of incidence, instead of pointing the machine downward at a smaller angle of incidence, so that the speed can be recovered more quickly. Most of the serious accidents in flying occur after long glides from considerable heights with the power reduced, when an attempt is made to bring the machine to a more level course several hundred feet in the air. The machine quickly loses its speed and becomes "stalled." Those who have seen the novice make a "pancake" landing, Mr. Wright said, have seen the beginning of a case of "stalling," which might have been fatal had it taken place at a height of 100 or 200 feet in the air.

The inventor of the aeroplanes adds that the greatest danger of flying comes from misjudging the angle of incidence. If a uniform angle were maintained there would be no difficulty in getting fore-and-aft equilibrium. Experiments made the last year have brought about a considerable advance in the development of automatic stability. A device described by Mr. Wright comprises a small horizontal wind vane mounted on the machine so as to ride sidewise to the wind when the machine is flying at the desired angle of incidence. In case the machine varies from the desired angle the air will strike the vane on either its upper or lower side.

Action of Wind Vane.

The slightest movement of the vane in either direction brings into action a powerful mechanism for operating the controlling surfaces. If the wind strikes the vane on the under side the elevator is turned to cause the machine to point downward in front until the normal angle is restored, and if the air strikes the vane from above an opposite action of the elevator is produced.

The author maintains that a machine controlled by regulating its angle with reference to the impinging air is not liable to one of the dangers of "stalling." He describes another method for maintaining fore-and-aft equilibrium. This utilizes the force of gravity acting on a pendulum or tube of mercury. Another method employs the gyroscopic force of a rapidly revolving wheel. In both of these systems, however, the angle of the machine is regulated with reference to the horizontal, or some other determined plane, instead of the angle of the impinging air. He finds that other faults render the pendulum and mercury tube useless in regulating fore-and-aft equilibrium, although, he adds, the pendulum is found to be useful in regulating the lateral stability.

JAPAN REJECTS TRADE BAN.

Refuses Britain's Request to Stop Dealing with Germans.

TOKIO, July 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Japan has informed Great Britain that she is unable to accede to Great Britain's request to announce a prohibition of trading in the Far East with citizens of hostile nations. The British Government recently gazetted a regulation prohibiting trading with nationals of Germany and Austria in China, Siam and Persia.

Great Britain had been waiting for assurance that Japan would adopt similar measures. However, the Japanese Government, after consulting leading business men, decided it could not join the movement, chiefly for the reason that the laws of Japan do not permit the enforcement of such a measure. The Government is understood to have pointed out that in effect there was no trading between Japanese and representatives of hostile countries in the Far East. Japanese merchants are believed to have opposed the British project on the ground that it would harm the business interests of the Empire.

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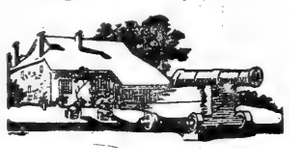
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MUSEUM TREASURES UNKNOWN TO PUBLIC

Entire Rooms Acquired by Metropolitan for Display of the Old Furnishings.

RICH VARIETY IN PEWTER

Bolles Collection, Presented by Mrs. Russell Sage, Has Colonial Household Articles.

Two pewter trencher salts are small exhibits of the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this month, and are interesting, not only for their own charm, but for the suggestion they give of the other collections belonging to the Museum in sight or in storage. With all the richness and variety which New York's great museum exhibits, it has still many treasures which have never yet been seen by the public. Reasons for this are lack of space and money. Much of the pewter belonging to the Museum is among these stowed-away hoards, which include rooms and furnishings for rooms for which the pewter will be an accessory. There are rooms from early American houses, which have been transported in their entirety to the Museum.

In its place in old-time rooms is the way in which all the pewter of the Museum will eventually be seen. There is one case of pewter now on exhibition that is shown by itself as a collection, but other pieces are already in place in early English and American rooms.

The two little salts are particularly attractive pieces of the metal of old-time utility. They have that soft lustre that is dear to the heart of the pewter lover and have that fineness of surface that tells of a velvet smoothness which is a quality of old pewter. One has the effect of a small three-cornered pewter block, scarcely an inch in thickness, the centre hollowed for the salt. The second has the hollowed centre for salt, but is round, with something of a flat rim for a foundation. They were purchased from the collection of Antonio de Navarro of England, the husband of Mary Anderson, (America's one-time famous actress.) He is a collector of pewter and has written a book on the subject.

The largest collection of pewter, the only collection bought as such, belonging to the museum was purchased from Lady Selma Hervey of England. This was in the time of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke in America. Sir Caspar, knowing of this collection, as Director of the Metropolitan Museum, was instrumental in obtaining it. There are eighty-eight pieces, interesting old plates, ewers, measures, tankards, food bottles, candlesticks, time lamps, ink wells, porringers, and quaint salts and peppers. It also includes a number of fine old spoons, which are always rare to find in good condition and design, and there are two interesting old spoon holders. There is a holy water bucket and several beneters.

In the fine old Bolles collection of furniture and house furnishings of early American days, presented to the Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, there are a number of pieces of pewter which will eventually be shown when the whole of that collection is brought out. Other pieces of pewter the Museum has bought individually or in smaller groups. A number of pieces of Swiss pewter were purchased for the little Swiss room that is one of the features of the Department of Decorative Arts.

The Swiss room, an entire seventeenth-century example, with wonderful Swiss carving, wall panels, doors, and ceiling, was transported, with its fine old porcelain tiled stove, from the little Swiss village of Flims. It came by way of the Kunstgewerbe Museum of Berlin, which had acquired it, but, having another, it let the Metropolitan have one. The Swiss pewter tankards help to complete its furnishing.

Eventually the Museum will have the decorative arts of the world shown in rooms in their natural settings. The French rooms it already has, with the old paneling and wood carving and direct association with Marie Antoinette and others of the French Court. There is no pewter here, however. It does not harmonize with the elaborate decorations of the days of the Louis.

There are pewter tankards, a round covered dish, a food jar, and pewter plates in the big room on the other side of the same wing of decorative arts of the Museum, in which are to be found the Jacobean and William and Mary furnishings, including the heavier designs of furniture with which the pewter harmonizes. There are a couple of pewter time lamps on an early eighteenth century marquetry writing table in a later English room, whose old oak paneling and carved mantelpiece were first used in an old home in Staffordshire.

The English Chippendale room is too delicate in outlines for the heavier style of much of the pewter, but there is a little of it in the smaller room, where are shown a few pieces from the Bolles collection. This is already a delightful room and gives promise of what the Museum will do when it can bring out the entire collection. It is filled with quaint furniture, and on the walls hang a number of the typical old America hand-woven bedspreads in blue and other colors, and in different designs. The pretty vases of pewter of graceful shape stand upon an old laquered dressing table.

In this series of rooms is the charming Cadwalader Room, opened only last month to the public. This, a Chippendale room complete in itself, gives an idea of what the Museum can do with other material it has on hand. In the Cadwalader Room there is a carved mantel and on the walls a hand-painted paper taken from the walls of an old English house.

In its closed treasure house the Museum has several old rooms taken from old American houses. Some of these show the crudest old woodwork, simple paneling with quaint old corner closets, while others have decorative wood carving, charming Colonial mantels and panels in keeping. The Museum has also some of the old-time Colonial wall-papers. Into all of these rooms and with all of these decorations the furniture of the Bolles collection will fit. It ranges from the crude simple furniture early in the history of America to the days when the Chippendale or Sheraton furniture was brought across the waves. And with these things in the collection are pottery, glass, pewter, and porcelain, the household articles of daily use of our grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and even great-great-grandfathers.

ART EXHIBIT FOR CHILDREN.

Alliance of America Plans One to Stimulate the Young.

The members of the Art Alliance of America intend to hold during December an exhibition which will have for its aim art as applied to the child. This idea is not launched as a novelty, but it is certainly an undeniable fact that very little has been attempted on this side of the water on these lines. In Paris something of the kind has been successfully carried out, but here in America, where all the conditions are so eminently favorable to such an experiment, nothing of any importance has materialized. Children are confronted with problems involving artistic principles, and schools of all classes inculcate a certain love for and practice of the arts, but there is little either at school or in the home to stimulate the child by folding it, as it were, in an artistic envelope. If life and art phrases all would be well, but such a condition must be viewed at present as apocalyptic. The march of commercialism and philistinism is too rampant to admit all too suddenly of any very pronounced change of outlook.

In planning this exhibition the members of the Art Alliance of America felt that the ground covered by art as applied to the child would make a strong appeal to a very large number of men and women who think things and do things. Artists of all kinds can find a scope for their particular filed of activity. Painters, sculptors, and miniaturists can all regulate their talents to suit the object in view. There is great opportunity for the architect to display his ability to plan playrooms and nurseries or other rooms in a manner that would bring art to the daily life of young people who at present, be they poor or rich, are mostly brought up in a very drab and commonplace surroundings.

The interior decatator, too, will find plenty of opportunity in this forthcoming exhibition. In the matter of furniture, utensils, toys, dolls, and the many objects which surround all children there is great room for improvement from an artistic point of view in the ordinary product. The costumer and designer can find plenty of encouragement in thinking out uncommercial clothing and fancy dress. Publishers will find a fresh interest in getting out still more artistic books for children, an interest shared equally by illustrators and bookbinders.

TO STUDY INDIANS.

Dr. Lowie Will Get Data on Plutes and Hopi.

The American Museum of Natural History has sent an expedition, under Dr. Robert H. Lowie of the department of anthropology, to begin investigations among the Moapa Plutes of Southern Nevada and the Hopi of Arizona. There is very little intermixture among the Hopi, but, according to the latest statistics, there are no data upon which to determine the extent of the intermixture of other bloods among the Plute Indians. Both are of the Shoshonean stock, and both are inclined to peaceful pursuits. There are about 6,500 to 7,000 Plutes in Nevada, 600 in Utah, and 350 in Arizona. There are about 2,000 Hopi in Arizona.

Dr. Lowie has already spent several months among the Hopi. His work among them this time will be to study mostly their tribal organizations. In Nevada he will make a general study of the Plutes. The Hopi are still regarded as pagan, but they are expert agriculturists and typical of the highest native culture north of Mexico. Their ceremonials, especially the famous sun dance, have been repeatedly described, but little is known of their kinship terminology, and it is along this line that Dr. Lowie will direct his efforts.

The theory has been advanced that a clan system produces a definite mode of designating relatives. Since the Hopi are doubtless organized into clans, they furnish a good test of this view, for which there is much evidence in other parts of North America. In this connection it is interesting to note the Hopi speak a different language from that of the other Pueblo Indians, and it is clearly related to that of the Shoshones, Utes, and Piutes of the plateau region. All these Shoshonean tribes lack a clan organization and have a distinctive mode of referring to relatives. One task ahead of Dr. Lowie is to determine whether the Hopi preserve any trace of the old Shoshonean system.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, an authority on Pueblo culture, especially its ceremonial aspects, has expressed the opinion that "It is not improbable that both Mexican and Pueblo cultures originated in Northern Mexico, developing as environment permitted in its northern and southern homes."

Dr. Fewkes sees strong evidences of Pueblo-Mexican relationship in the great serpent cult and other Pueblo ceremonials, also in mosaic objects from ruins in Arizona, some of the workmanship of which equals that of similar character in Old Mexico. The arid region of the southwestern part of the United States and part of Northern Mexico may well have been a centre for the dispersion of such primitive institutions and ideals as reached their acme in the country of the Aztecs. But of the Pueblo language, the Hopi of Arizona is the only one showing undoubted, though not intimate, relationship with the Nahuatl of ancient Mexico.

During his visit to the northern Plutes last Summer Dr. Lowie discovered that they had definite cultural connections not only with other Shoshonean tribes, but also with those of California. The grinding of seeds into flour on stone slabs, rabbit skin blankets, tule sandals, rafts made of rushes, and the high development of basketry were among the distinctive features noted and represented in the collection which Dr. Lowie made for the museum. The doctor seeks to trace how the Hopi people, who speak a different though related language, compare with the northern Plutes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Maj. E. S. Benton, retired, is relieved from duty at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 1, then to his home.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is relieved from duty at Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va., Aug. 1, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Aug. 2.

2d Lt. J. A. Marritt, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Tennessee Military Institute, Aug. 1, and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 2.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Aug. 31, and will proceed to his home.

On the return to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., of Capt. F. W. Palmer, Medical Corps, from leave of absence, 1st Lt. H. W. Stuckey, M. R. C., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty.

1st Lt. C. M. Dowell, 11th Inf., is detached and detailed for duty in Judge Advocate General's Dept., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. R. S. Granger, 2d Field Artillery, is detained for service and to fill vacancy in the Q. M. Corps, Aug. 1.

Navy.

Commander T. T. Craven, the Texas, to Naval War College.

Junior Grade Lts. F. M. Harris, from Fore River Shipbuilding Company's works, Quincy, Mass., to the Delaware, and W. F. Lafrenz, Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa, to temporary duty the St. Louis.

Ensign W. C. Burgy, the North Dakota, to the Minnesota.

Medical Inspector L. L. Von Wedekind, Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., to Fleet Surgeon, Asiatic Fleet.

P. A. Surgeon A. J. Toulon, the Severn, to the Missouri.

A. Surgeon W. A. Brams, the Missouri, to the Severn.

A. A. Surgeon F. C. Littell, resigned.

Chief Pay Clerks T. M. Schnotala, to the Arkansas, and H. H. Koppang, to the Kentucky.

Pay Clerks H. W. Johnson, the Arkansas, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned; E. W. Payuter, the Montana, to connection fitting out the Melville, and on board when commissioned; E. L. Cary, Navy Yard, Charleston, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned; H. E. Brown, to the Virginia; G. C. Tasker, to the North Dakota; H. H. Lowry, the Virginia, to Charleston Yard, and M. C. Haff, the Kentucky, to the Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dale, Barry, Chauncey, and the Pompey at Zamboanga, P. I.; Whipple at Bremerton, Cleveland at Mazatlan, Cassin, Cummings, McDougall, Balch, Benham, Downes, Texas, Wyoming, and the Birmingham at Newport, Vixen at Portland, Me.; Annapolis at Balboa, Caesar at Alexandria, Des Moines at Rhode, Reid at Charleston, and the New Hampshire at Gloucester.

Sailed—Bainbridge, Manila, for Makassar, Celebes, P. I.; Standish, Boston, for Norfolk, and the Dupont, Nantucket, for Fall River.

The entry in the movements of naval vessels' list of July 23 reporting the sailing of the Hannibal from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H., should have read New York instead of Portsmouth, N. H.

The Kanawha will stop at Norfolk en route from Cristobal to Melville.

The Wadsworth was placed in commission at the Boston Yard July 23.

FIFTY BATTLE FLAGS DECORATE A CHURCH

Collection in Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island.

RELICS OF MEXICAN WAR

Other Banners from China and the Philippines—Some Specimens Are Now Very Rare.

More than fifty battle flags of the Republic hang in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, which is a parish of Trinity Church. There are flags borne by the long-dead soldiers of the United States Army, in defense of which many gave their lives, and there are flags captured in hard-fought engagements—battles fought against great odds and won under most adverse circumstances.

These flags are in the "new chapel," which was finished in 1906, and are suspended from the roof beams and placed in steel tubes built into the masonry of the choir. The larger flags are in the nave and in the choir are the cavalry guidons, while the Mexican War flags of 1847-48 are in the south transept.

There are so-called departmental flags, such as those of the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery and the District Commander's. Of these perhaps the most distinctive is the obsolete flag of the Battalion of Engineers, which was presented by General Marshall. This is of scarlet silk with a castle in the centre, and Gherardi Davis, an authority on the flags of the United States, speaks of this in his book as "believed to be the first of these colors."

There is the "Cadet's Color," which dates from between 1818 and 1834, and which was presented by the Military Academy. Its stars are eight-pointed and the shield has thirteen stripes. The eagle, backed by a mass of clouds and the golden rays of the sun, is the army feature of this flag, which Mr. Davis says is similar to an European color of the eighteenth century.

R. C. Ballard Thurston of Louisville, Ky., an authority on the flags used by the United States Army, believes that this flag is the one used by the army from 1787 until 1791, and was probably used under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He says, "If I am correct in my view as to the identity of your flag, then you have indeed a priceless relic."

Relic of Boxer Revolt.

One of the most modern battle flags has been placed near this old one. It is the large national standard carried by the United States troops during the Boxer rebellion. The flag was carried by Major Reilly's Battery from Tientsin to Peking and he was killed in action. His flag was presented to the Chapel by a non-commissioned officer who was with him when he suffered his fatal wound.

A Spanish battle flag of checkered history, was taken by the Thirteenth United States Infantry at the battle of San Francisco de Malabian, from the Insurgents, who previously had captured it from the Spanish. Captain A. C. Read, who captured it, presented it to the Chapel himself. Near this hangs another Spanish flag that was taken when San Juan, Porto Rico, fell. This flag is torn by the shells from the American fleet, and the coat of arms in the centre was torn off before it was given up. General Grant presented this flag.

There are cavalry guidons and several blue standards whose history is in doubt. They are very old and rare and correspondingly precious. Several Filipino battle flags also form part of the collection. There is one that was captured in Barco San Clara by native scouts, who were led at that engagement by Lieutenant W. F. H. Godson of the cavalry in 1900. This was the color of the Bulacan Regiment commanded by Colonel Pablo Tecson. Then there is the United States flag that Lieutenant Godson lowered at the formal evacuation of Cuba in May, 1902.

The Mexican war flags are perhaps the most valuable. These were presented to the chapel by the City of New York after they had been tied up in bundles in the Governor's Room at the City Hall and forgotten for years. When these colors were presented a brief history accompanied them which is of interest, since it concerns a New York regiment.

Carried in Mexico.

The First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican War got a stand of colors on Jan. 8, 1847, as a gift from the City. The Colonel of the regiment, Ward B. Burnett, received the colors personally, part of the regiment having sailed for Mexico before the date of presentation. The flags were received by the regiment when the first parade took place after the presentation, on the Mexican Island of Lobos, about sixty miles north of Vera Cruz, where the fleet containing the army assembled. The officers of the regiment were called to the front and centre, where they formed a circle about the colors. Each officer placed his left hand on the staffs, raised his right hand and took a solemn oath under the direction of Colonel Burnett to protect the flags with his life blood.

The colors consisted of two flags and two guide colors. One the national flag and the other a red flag with the coat of arms of the City of New York on one side and the coat of arms of the State on the other. The red flag was the first over the inner wall of the Castle of Chapultepec, on the morning of Sept. 13, 1847. Color Sergeant Hipolite Danderville carried the red flag. Orderly Sergeant Robert M. Harper of Company D supported him on one side and First Lieut. Francis E. Pinto supported him on the other. All went over the wall together.

The regiment took an active part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, the storming of Cerro Gordo Pass, the taking of the City of Pueblo, the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, where Color Sergeant Romein was killed, the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, where Color Guide Zimmerman was killed inside of the inner wall of the castle, and the capture of the City of Mexico. The regiment belonged to the first division that entered the city at daybreak of the morning of Sept. 14, 1847.

Other flags, for the capture of which American soldiers gave their lives, the Spanish colors captured in the Philippines by Colonel William G. Haan with his Carabao battery, and another from Zamboango. Mindanao, which is a scarlet with a circle, the centre of which is a white star, surmounted by a bolo crossed with a war club.

There is an English Union Jack which was captured by an American sloop-of-war after a brilliant engagement in the War of 1812, which, like most of the others, was in a bad state of preservation when it reached the chapel. Many of these flags are torn and battle-rent, and only skillful restoration has made it possible to hang them. This is done by the "new system," which consists of laying the flag between layers of black Brussels net and sewing it so that every part of the original fabric is preserved, while the spots torn out by shot and shell or in the struggle that resulted in its capture also are covered.

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NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
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FOR CHEMISTRY ENGINEERS.

Columbia Will Start New Department in the Fall.

A new department of chemistry engineering will be formed next Fall in the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Trustees. Courses leading to a degree in chemical engineering, formerly given in the general chemistry department, will be combined into this new department and many added facilities and opportunities offered.

Professor Milton C. Whitaker, who for the last five years has served as the Professor of Engineering Chemistry in the Graduate Engineering School, has been selected to head the department.

The university for the last ten years has offered courses leading to a degree in chemical engineering, but the changed conditions now confronting the industrial world demands recognition, according to the views expressed at the university yesterday. The rapidly increasing importance of those industries based upon the applications of chemistry and the consequent demand for men especially trained in fundamental engineering problems has led the university to supplement these courses with the more elaborate facilities and opportunities offered in a separate chemical engineering department.

The European war, which has cut off this country's chemical supply from abroad, plays its part in this step. The large industrial plants of the United States have sent out urgent demands for graduates trained in chemical engineering to fill important places, and the classes in chemistry in Columbia during the last year have grown materially. In the year eighty-one students registered in the chemical engineering courses at the university.

The new chemical engineering laboratories recently installed at the university will be provided with additional equipment at the coming Summer and research may be conducted in them on such a scale as to establish dependable engineering data to serve as a basis for intelligent and accurate process design.

Many of the fields in chemical industries have been seriously affected by the war, the supply of European products in many instances being entirely cut off. According to the statement given out yesterday, the fields most seriously affected are those which manufacture coal-tar dyes, synthetic drugs from which pharmaceutical products are made, synthetic tanning materials, Barium compounds, magnesium compounds, and a large line of similar high grade chemicals, chemical and decorated glass ware, ferromanganese used extensively in the metallurgical industries, and potash and air nitrate for use in fertilizers.

BARS ALL LATIN CHARACTERS

Government Order Transforms the Appearance of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The municipal decree went forth a few days ago that printing in Latin characters on shop windows and signs should disappear. The order has forthwith been obeyed. Constantinople, which used to display in its cosmopolitan character as many foreign signs as native, is now innocent of anything which the foreigner can read. Whatever inconvenience it involves to a large and important element, the result is a great improvement in the looks of the streets of the Ottoman capital. From many a building have been erased, painted over, or removed the blatant Latin letters crying the names of wares of the occupants. The streets present a most unwonted appearance of neatness and respectability.

No Turkish lettering had ever been so conspicuous to the view as the Latin lettering, and Turkish, even when written large, has a picturesque aspect which no Western language can claim.

Besides its foreign element, Constantinople has a large population of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, few of whom read Turkish, though they speak it. Hence signs and notices are therefore given in at least two of these other necessary languages as well as in Turkish and some Western language. Signs in Armenian, Greek, and Hebrew are allowed to stay provided they are not so displayed as to dominate the Turkish letters.

To modify practically all the signs in a capital of over 1,000,000 inhabitants means a vast amount of scraping, painting out, and repainting. It means a whole city at work with ladders, ropes, and hooks, letting down great oblong boards embellished with the forbidden characters. Some canny persons have simply tacked a cloth sign over the old, but such boldness is generally backed up with a German or Austrian passport. Allies must count for something—even the ministerial signs in Gothic characters are permissible. But this was an afterthought. The signs of some Germans and Austrians are passing muster in Latin characters, especially if the French words for "Brothers," "Company," or "Society" have been eliminated.

Many shopkeepers have entirely altered their signs, but the majority have contented themselves, or, rather, the powers that be, with removing the offensive Latin lettering. This often results in an amusingly unbalanced appearance to the shop front or to some highly elaborate design in which the Latin letters were an essential part. In other cases it has simply created a swath of blank background, which by edict must be black or red.

Pera, the so-called European section of the Turkish capital, and Galata, the commercial and financial quarter, have been hardest hit, or most transformed, by the new order. Besides the large signs over the entrances of banks, shops, and hotels, and on the plate-glass windows, all the small but expensive shingles of the lawyers, doctors, architects, and other professional men have disappeared. These were often printed only in Latin characters as a medium known to practically every one who could read and write at all. As yet nothing has taken their place.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion eligible lists are announced:

To messenger, grade 1, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Water Register, Richmond—John Conger, 85.80; William Tracy, 79.62. Bureau of Water Register, Queens—Matthew E. Brown, 83.92; John M. Struthers, 78.60.

To attendant, male, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, the Bronx—Matthew Gongales, 82; Christopher Muller, 81.40; Cornelius MacGrath, 80.82.

To attendant, female, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, the Bronx—Rose A. Marr, 84.82; Della McKenna, 82.72; Mary Arnold, 81.40; Ernstina Bornholdt, 81.25; Julia M. O'Connor, 76.82; Jane C. Carmody, 74.55.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for Aug. 18-19 for assistant, male, in the Philippines. Age limits are from twenty to forty years. Nearly all appointments from this register will be made at an entrance salary of $1,200. Candidates will be examined on thesis, correction of rough draft manuscript, mathematics, history and civil government of the United States, general history and geography, colonial government and administration, political economy, education and experience.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Contracts for $9,007 have been awarded for sanitary alterations at P. S. 23, 43, 88, 108, and the Truant School, Brooklyn.

The semi-annual report of the Superintendent of School Buildings has been received by the Board of Education as required by the by-laws.

The report of the Committee on Care of Buildings and the minority report submitted by Mr. Cunniion in reference to the charges preferred against Paul A. Ajas, janitor of the Bushwick High School, will be acted upon at next Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education.

Students of Teachers College will be permitted to observe and to practice in the Washington Irving High School.

The Board of Estimate has approved the issue of $2,000 corporate stock for the payment of expenses in connection with the acquisition of school sites.

Contracts for $2,272 have been awarded for the removal to and re-erection at East Elmhurst of the portable school building now at Corona, and for its plumbing and drainage.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL NEEDS

College Presidents Give Opinions to The Times on the Strength and Weaknesses of These Institutions.

In order to present a discussion of preparatory school conditions, which at this season of the year are uppermost in the minds of many parents and pupils in connection with the selection of schools for the coming academic term, THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked leading university and college Presidents to give their opinions on the subject. It was suggested that the educators write what they thought about methods of teaching, courses of study, topics that had been too much or too little emphasized in the past, and whether they considered military training advisable.

The answers, which represent all sections of the United States, coming from learned institutions under both public and private control, will appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES each week until about the middle of September. The first installment which follows includes letters from the Presidents of Columbia University, Miami University, Berea College, the University of Maine, and the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

From Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IT is best not to use the words preparatory school at all or to get into the habit of thinking which the use of that term implies. The secondary school should not be merely a preparatory school, but should stand upon its own feet and do the work appropriate to the age of its students and to the environment in which they live.

In many ways and from many points of view, secondary school training has mightily improved in the last generation. This is particularly true of the high schools, which are public secondary schools. This improvement, however, has been accompanied by certain weaknesses which are perhaps due to the rapid development of secondary education and to the period of educational transition through which we have been passing. One cannot help noticing the waste of time and the waste of energy in secondary education that are due to attempting to cover too many subjects and to gain a little knowledge about many things, instead of centring attention upon a few important subjects and gaining the discipline and knowledge which come from something approaching mastery of them.

Our secondary schools are particularly weak in general history and in English history and in practical instruction in French, Spanish, and German. One result of the war will be to quicken an interest in general history and in English history. This is highly desirable, for without some knowledge of these two great subjects American history is wholly unintelligible.

College admission examinations show that secondary school teaching in the modern European languages is painfully inefficient. There should be no trouble in teaching a pupil of high school age to read, to write, and to speak fairly well at least one of these languages. Too often, unfortunately, nothing of this kind is accomplished, although the time devoted to French and German is not inconsiderable. Spanish has been heretofore almost wholly overlooked. The new interest in the South American republics and the new and closer relations between them and the United States will soon alter this, however.

A boy or girl of high school age ought to be taught four things: to observe, to record, to compare, and to express. The secondary school graduate who comes to college having learned to do these four things fairly well, will find no difficulty in meeting the most rigorous demands of a college course.

In regard to the present insistent interest in vocational training, it may be said that the earlier a pupil is turned toward a specific vocation, the more likely he is to remain in it all his life, and to remain a mediocrity in it as well. The chances of success are far greater for the pupil who can postpone somewhat his preparation for a particular vocation and can acquire adequate knowledge and adequate discipline with which to pursue it.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President Columbia University.
New York, N. Y.

The High School Quandary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high schools of our country are in a quandary just now as to what subjects they ought to teach.

Evidently if the high school graduate is going directly into life's duties he should be equipped with some knowledge of sociology and economics, and with well-defined tastes, which will make him an intelligent member of the community. Besides this, he should have some equipment for serving the community through a definite vocation. To meet these most reasonable demands the high schools are all introducing more vocational courses, and listing many subjects which were formerly reserved wholly for college.

On the other hand, if the high school graduate expects to take a college course, his high school work should be more of the nature of a preparatory course, giving him a command of languages and mathematics, which he will use in college, and reserving, perhaps, his studies in sociology and economics for the period of greater maturity.

A large number of high schools are now able to furnish at least two courses of study; one for the young people who are graduating into life and the other for the young people who are graduating with a view to further study in college.

The smaller high schools, which contain a very precious element of rural talent, are embarrassed by their inability to do this. Sometimes they sacrifice the majority of their students, who will never go to college, to the interests of the smaller number who will go on in study; but increasingly these smaller high schools are giving things which prepare their pupils immediately for the work of life.

In this condition of affairs the colleges are called upon to make concessions. They wish to clear the way for entrance for the boy who has graduated from a small high school, and has not had a full list of studies ordinarily required for preparation for college, but who has had elementary sociology, economics and agriculture, let us say. Probably a college might as well accept elementary agriculture as a proper preparatory subject as to accept botany; but just how far such concessions ought to go is a burning question today. It stands to reason, as debaters say, that the course which best fits a man for college may not be the course which best fits for immediate activity in the world, if he is to go directly from the high school to his life work.

There is a pretty general agreement, however, that the high school studies should all be such as to command the pupil's real interest, and what we call vocational subjects awaken interest in many cases where disciplinary subjects, like mathematics, fail to find much response.

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST,
President Berea College.
Berea, Ky.

Ability to Study Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite easy to point out changes that might be made in secondary school work. It is not so easy, however, to justify them and show they are necessary and possible.

Outside of New England and to an increasing degree in New England, college preparation occurs in publicly supported high schools. These high schools must minister to the needs of the community that supports them. The course of study must be of value to the student even though he does not continue his education in a higher institution. Any particular emphasis laid upon a special course because it prepares for college is unfair to the great mass of students who do not expect to enter a higher institution of learning.

The greatest change needed is one that will better adjust college requirements to high school needs. College education is, after all, only more education. The high school should, in all its courses, give enough academic knowledge to make it possible for a student who completes the high school course to profit by more education in some college or university. Institutions of higher learning need to go further than they have in adjusting their work to the preparation that the high school gives. It should be as easy to pass from the high school to college as it is to pass from the grammar school to the high school.

What is needed most in college work is the ability to study and the alertness of mind that comes from proper high school training. It is probable that most secondary schools could improve their product by requiring harder work from their pupils and particularly by giving them more definite instructions in methods of study.

ROBERT JUDSON ALEY,
President, University of Maine.
Orono, Maine.

A Plea for Thoroughness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the great problem which confronts preparatory schools as well as the colleges today to make the work seem real and worth while to the student, and after making the work seem worth while, to see that it is done in a way that gives the student thorough training. American students today do not approach the classroom in the right spirit, and far too many of them endeavor to select easy courses and to slide through. I doubt whether we can return to the old drill method of twenty or thirty years ago. I believe our present problem is to select subjects which are worth while and real, and which will function somewhere in the life of the student and then to give it to them in a way which will demand thorough preparation and first-class drill on their part.

R. M. HUGHES,
President Miami University.
Oxford, Ohio.

Practical Work Advocated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The secondary school is the most important educational institution in the United States today. It is there that the student is prepared either to quit school or continue it—it is there that he gets his viewpoint, or should get it. The modern preparatory school is a wonderfully fine institution so far as organization is concerned. It offers a wide range of subject matter, and employs, in theory, efficient instructors. The institution responds readily to the demand of the people, more so than does the college, or even the primary school.

The high school has its handicaps just as the college does. To set up new ideas and put them into operation, requires a change in teachers in order to secure efficiency. The high school too often introduces a subject or a method without having a teacher who understands the idea. The great trouble about the Gary system, if we should specify, lies in the securing of teachers who understand the aims and purposes of the organizer. In the effort to make public education more practical, we are handicapped with teachers who attempt to teach as they were taught. The public school, both elementary and high, is striving to become practical, to meet the real needs of the people.

A sort of industrial work has been put into the schools; science has been made prominent; business education is being emphasized, and less and less emphasis is laid upon classical studies. There is too much scholasticism in the public schools, and too much in the colleges, but it cannot be suddenly reduced. There is too much education through talk and book, and too little in doing. These are criticisms that have been offered time after time for two or three decades, and the schools are doing about as much as they can to really adjust themselves to meet the demands made by the advanced thinkers.

As for military training, I cannot see any serious objection to it in the secondary schools. I do not believe that it would inspire the war spirit, but the training which the pupils would get would be something of an asset. If we should ever be called upon to defend our country, it would be an advantage.

J. W. CANTRELL, President,
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
Stillwater, Okla.

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NEWTON ACADE

LIQUOR INTEREST METHODS AID THE PROHIBITION CAUSE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN the June number of The Atlantic Monthly appears a study of the movement for nation wide prohibition in this country. It is singular that so careful and thorough an article should make no mention of what has been, perhaps, the most powerful factor in the recrudescence of the prohibition movement. It is by no accident of inexplicable psychological conversion that so many individuals and communities which seemed to have declared definitely against prohibition and in favor of a high-license system twenty years ago have today reversed their policy, and are either ranging themselves deliberately on its side or moving definitely toward it. Since most of them have been obliged to do violence to ideas of personal liberty and convictions about methods of social reform which they still hold as tenaciously as ever, some adequate explanation of a willing sacrifice so real and so general must exist.

The truth is that a majority of those ready to vote today for prohibition do not believe the system which they have determined to support to be either sound in principle or more than partially vindicated in practice. In its social and moral aspect it remains to them what it has always been; crude, violent, an unjustified invasion of the individual life by the State, and a remedy at best only moderately efficacious, and at worst productive of disorders as serious as those it proposes to cure. Nevertheless they have decided to accept and even welcome it as less unbearable than what the liquor traffic insolently forces them to endure. The old prohibition uprising was a crusade against the use of intoxicants; the new is directed against the abuses of their distribution and sale. Whatever platforms and leaders may say, the bull's-eye of the target aimed at by those who are now willing to vote for prohibition is the destruction of those political abuses which the liquor interest has erected into a consolidated, organized and shameful system.

The reason why literally millions of people like myself and hundreds of others personally known to me, after having written and worked ,and voted against prohibition for a quarter of a century, declare that they will not only never oppose it again but will give it their silent or open support, is the system of peonage that the trade in stimulants has introduced among its agents and dependents and, through them, into the political life of many of our cities and some of our States. In its worst form, as it is now established in not a few communities, it constitutes a huge and smoothly working machine for the debasement of individuals and the control of public life.

Take a large city as the unit for examination. The breweries are closely organized and follow an iron-clad policy. They pay practically all the saloon license fees. Each license is held nominally by an individual saloonkeeper. The money is paid by the brewer. In most cases, perhaps, he owns either the building where the saloon does business or the lease of the saloon premises. The saloonkeeper is merely a tenant at will from day to day. On the other hand, he must, before engaging in the business, invest a considerable sum of money or credit in fixtures and stock. His license may be taken away and he may be ordered to vacate the premises at any time by his patron. This is likely to cost him not only his living but all his possessions, if he offends. He becomes essentially a serf.

This is far from the worst of his estate. The saloonkeeper must agree to sell no keg beer except that supplied by the brewer to whom his license is assigned, and who probably owns his lease. He is generally permitted to carry a limited quantity of case goods. But, and here is the crowning iniquity, he is bound by an explicit or understood condition to purchase and pay for a stated number of kegs of beer from his master each week or month. If he fails to do this he is presently supplanted by some one who can and will. Indeed, this is the central fact of his agreement, on which everything else depends. He may keep a disorderly place, may get into all kinds of trouble with public and police, but his license is safe while his sales record is good. Let that fall below standard, and nothing can save him.

It is obvious that this arrangement changes the whole character of the saloon business. It makes it revolting to the public and to the self-respecting saloonkeeper himself. He is no longer merely a caterer to a public demand. Up to a certain point he must create it. If the normal thirst of his constituency does not consume his allotted quota he must increase that appetite or go out and drum up new trade. He will be protected if he sells to a drunkard or a minor. He will be punished if he does not sell enough to somebody. From these compulsory sales by thousands of agents who have no recourse except to get out of the business springs a new crop of evils. How can sales be stimulated most surely? By selling to drunkards and minors, by keeping open at times forbidden by law, by permitting gambling on the premises, and by providing the so-called "wine rooms" where women are admitted.

There is one more link in the logical chain. The system just described cannot function satisfactorily without the complicity or the complaisance of the public authorities. The law-breaking necessary to a desired profit, the restoration of a license forfeited fo. misconduct, but sacred because it represents an investment by the liquor interest which made misconduct certain, requires a political pull. There must be friends always alert and influential enough to maintain the system substantially intact. And, since States have contracted a habit of legislating against the liquor interest, it is no longer sufficient, though more than ever indispensable, that municipal places should be filled by officials not too squeamish about doing what they are told. State officers also must be men who will look upon the business with a tolerant and friendly eye; who will not inadvertently favor or sign a local option bill. The system, indeed, cannot be safe until Governor and Attorney General and a majority of the members of the Legislature are men in whose optic nerve there is a "blind spot" exactly at the focus where all rays from possible misuse of the public sale of intoxicants converge.

This is not a theoretical argument, but the statement of a fact. There are States having local option today, and looking forward cheerfully to prohibition within the next two or three years, in which a corporal's guard could scarcely have been mustered behind that cause twenty years ag. They have seen the brewery and liquor interest not only brazenly dictating to Legislatures, but attempting to seize complete control of all party machinery in the State. They have passed through campaign after campaign in which the paramount issue, in the newspapers and on the platform, not only in the election, but in the primaries and the selection of candidates for Governor, was the question, "Who is the brewers' candidate?"

The people of the small towns and of the country districts are not as hardened to the spectacle, not as inured by casuistry or cynicism to its disgrace, as the city voter. They are scandalized, outraged, indignant. They made up their minds some time ago to put an end to it. And they are succeeding because they are now joined by an army of former anti-Prohibitionists in the cities themselves, who are convinced that the destruction of this insidious, unprincipled and incessantly encroaching influence in politics has become a first lien upon the conscience of the individual and the patriotism of the citizen.

An odd paradox ought to interest the leaders of causes and the representatives of interests. One of the greatest obstacles to the advance of prohibition in the last ten or fifteen years has been the Anti-Saloon League. By its intolerance, its vast expenditure of money, and most of all, by its vindictive boycott of every man desiring to enter or remain in public life, no matter how lofty his intelligence, how unsullied his character, how pure his motive, if he did not subscribe to political prohibition of the liquor traffic, it would, if left unaided, by alienating sympathies not directed by fanaticism, have remained forever incompetent to achieve the aim on which its will was set.

But the other side, by the fatuity of its publications and arguments, by its insensibility to the dangers and abuses of the traffic which it represents, most of all by its mad thought that it could make all Government in this country its tool, or at least its willing partner in policies that are, next after the white slave traffic, the most degrading form of commercialism in our time, has accomplished the apparently impossible. It has made prohibition—disbelieved in, distrusted and rejected—a popular and winning cause throughout most of the United States. The wrath of prohibition's enemies has served it well.

JOSEPH GILPIN FYLE.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1915.

DECLARES IT IS THE LORD'S WAR, FOR THE WORLD IS A BABYLON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been many attempts to make a diagnosis of the war plague now raging in Europe. Many things have been strongly spoken; but we have seen nothing that, to our mind, goes to the root of the matter. They are also unsatisfactory in their prognosis. No one seems to know whither we are going, and the various roads by which they would lead us run into a squirrel track and finally vanish up a tree.

Of all the startling facts we have observed since the outbreak of this war, the most remarkable and ominous one is that it seems never to occur to people that the scriptures furnish the only true explanation of this titanic convulsion of the nations, and that it throws the only ray of light into the stormy night of the future. To most people the Bible is a "back number"; even to multitudes of so-called Christians, it is, practically, an unimportant or forgotten book. They have substituted for it ideas of their own, or other manmade systems of thought. Chief among these philosophic systems, and modifying all the others, is the philosophy of evolution, which attempts to explain all things by natural causes. It affirms that every organic thing is in a process of development to higher and ever higher forms and conditions of life. In this it is in direct opposition to the Bible, which teaches that the history of the race is a history of departures from God; that natural development, as regards man, is not from low to high, but from high to low. It takes account, indeed, of man's progress in the arts and sciences, and of all his efforts by inventions and discoveries to improve the world; but it shows that man is neither saved nor satisfied by these things, and that they are, at best, more likely to prove means of further alienation from God.

We give the name of civilization to these efforts of men to fix up this sincursed world, and by culture, by arts and inventions to make it so attractive and bewitching that men shall forget God and be satisfied with the world as it is, in its enmity to God, and desire nothing better.

This war may be said to be an exposé of civilization. For, with all our boasted progress, what are we but a race of idolators? We rejoice in and worship the works of our own hands—not idols of wood and stone and metal, to be sure, but our acquisitions, inventions, discoveries, and our creations of art. We boast of our splendid civilization, as Nebuchadnezzar, swollen with pride, did in his day: "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" What fools! Has any one ever been able to read his paper at night by the light of the Statue of Liberty as he sat on the deck of a Staten Island ferryboat?

Again, it may be remarked, incidentally, this war is also an exposé of evolution, a practical demonstraton of its essential badness, as a philosophical system. Evolution, as taught by Darwin, has been accepted by Germany with all her heart, and for two generations she has been working overtime teaching it to all the world in her universities and in ordering her own life thereby. Now, if this philosophy be true, then in all her preparations for this war and in all her conduct of it from the beginning, Germany has been altogether orthodox and strictly correct. For if evolution were true, then meekness, forbearance, gentleness, mercy, and love, which are commanded in the Scriptures, would be weaknesses and impediments to the true development of a nation, and evidences that the nation entertaining such sentiments is unfit to survive. Is not this the teaching of Treitschke and Bernhardi? Prussian militarism is the only practical application of Darwinian evolution to national policy that has ever been attempted. The same poisonous error has taken root everywhere in the commercial and industrial world, and is bearing fruit in commercial monopoly and industrial oppression and brigandage. In the religious world it is seen in the stupefying opiate of modern optimism, in the denial of man's responsibility and accountability to God, and in higher criticism, which is evolution applied to the inspired Scriptures.

These are a few specimens of the flower and fruit of this choice plant; its beauty and fragrance are those of the skunk-cabbage; its fruit combines the sweetness of aloes and the refreshment of the deadly night shade, and if only our eyes are opened by means of this war, and we learn to appreciate, at its true value, this great philosophic achievement of the nineteenth century, all this appalling loss and agony will have been fully justified. Nay, it will be justified whether we realize it or not.

Now while we have settled in our own minds how this war started, and upon what man or upon what nation must rest the chief responsibility for having been the aggressor, it will not be amiss in us to realize that we were the cause of it—the so-called "Christian nations"—all of us, but that God brought it on. "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations, he will enter into judgment with all flesh." (Jer. 25:31.) All this bloodshed and anguish have been occasioned by the sins of these nations which mount up to Heaven. And it behooves us all (for we Americans are guilty like the others) to humble ourselves and confess our iniquities and cry mightily unto God for His pardon and favor. This war is a great tocsin call to repentance and to a return to Him and to His Word. And in the midst of the noise of battle and above the thunders of the storm we may hear Him saying: "Be still, and know that I am God! I will be exalted among the nations; I will be exalted in the earth."

Oh yes, "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations"; and when, in His plan, it was necessary to chastise them for their unbelief and wickedness, why was it not eminently fitting that the scourge or battleaxe in His hand should be that nation to whom the other nations of Christendom had been turning, as the fountain-head of all wisdom and culture, sending thither the flower of their universities, colleges, and seminaries, to drink at her poisoned wells of materialism, rationalism, and destructive criticism, and then go home, as teachers and preachers, to undermine the faith of tens of millions in the infallible word of God and the vital truths of genuine Christianity? Something needed to be done, and God, partly in judgment and partly in mercy and love, sent this war to shock the nations into consciousness and bring them to themselves, "for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world learn righteousness."

One of the curious by-products of this war is seen in the charge, so frequently heard of late, that "Christianity is a failure," because it did not prevent it. But such an expression merely betrays a profound ignorance as to what the Scriptures really teach. We have no desire to defend the Christianity of the Christian nations; for, in the first place, it should be said, there are no "Christian nations," and, in the second place, the Christianity of the so-called "Christian nations" is not Christianity at all, but a gross corruption, or counterfeit, of it. But why should Christianity be held responsible for this unprecedented outbreak of fury? The Christian Church was never commissioned to put an end to war. The Disciples of Christ were separated from the world and sent back into it, as citizens of a foreign country, to present the claims of Christ, their King, urging faith in obedience to Him as the only way of salvation from sin, and His personal return to the earth as the only hope of the race. Their business was not to convert the world, but "to take out from the nations a people for His name." All the evils of our own day were full fledged and rampant in their day. Yet the early Christians were nowhere told to clean up the world by various reforms in order to make it a more desirable place in which to live. On the contrary, they were plainly given to understand that wars and evils of every kind would continue throughout the entire age, until the personal and visible return of Christ to the earth. The proofs of this are too numerous to specify. But with regard to the entire period between the first and second comings of the Messiah, Daniel says of it: "Unto the end shall be war; desolations are determined," (Daniel ix., 24-27;) and everything else in Old and New Testaments is in perfect harmony with this declaration. The divine program gives no hint of a gradual uplift of humanity until the millennium shall be ushered in by human agencies.

WILLIS W. MEAD

Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 20, 1915.

Wanted

Good Stenographers

No matter which machine you use. There are hundreds of good positions seeking competent operators at salaries from

$10.00 to $25.00 per week

Our Free Employment Dept.

is the largest in the world. No charge is made for securing positions. The service is free to both employer and employee.



'Phone UNDERWOOD
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30 Vesey St., New York.

Women's $2 and $2.50 White Canvas Shoes at $1

Annual July Clearaway.
Nearly 2,000 pairs of these fashionable and most desirable shoes.
Pumps and Button Style Shoes.
Splendidly made of good quality Sea Island canvas. Every pair Goodyear welted.
Sizes up to 5; B and C widths only.
Sale begins Monday.



GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

Charge Customers

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered September 1.

TRUSTEES' SALES

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Because of the Crowds in Attendance We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items.

19th Annual Sale of $2 to $10 $1

Nemo TRIPLE STRIP CORSETS (Seconds), at - - $1

Most Sensational Sale of These World Famous Corsets Ever Planned Begins at Greenhut's at Store-Opening Time Tomorrow

AS a matter of fact, not another word really need be said, for the headlines alone are sufficient to attract thousands to Greenhut's long before store-opening time tomorrow.

This is the event in which our patrons get from two to ten times their money's worth. And no other sale of Corsets held in any other store in the world can be compared to this one.

"Nemo" Corsets Are Known Throughout the Civilized World, and They Fully Deserve the Wonderful Reputation They Have Achieved.

Nearly all the popular 1915 "Nemo" styles are in this sale, including the famous "Self-Reducing" and favorite "Slender" "Nemo" models. While classified as "seconds," no hurt is greater than a dropped stitch, an oil-spot or two, or finger marks. For all practical purposes these corsets are as good as any you can buy at full prices.

All sizes will be in this sale when it begins tomorrow, and as the attendance will undoubtedly be of record size, we urgently advise you to come as early as possible.

Finally and Absolutely: The greatest sale of Corsets the retail trade has ever known. Think of it: "Seconds" of $2 to $10 "Nemos," at $1.

(These Corsets will be for sale on special tables on the Main Floor, special tables on the Second Floor, and in our regular Corset Department.)

Great Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

Begins Tomorrow with a Remarkable List of Bargains

Compared with regular prices, your economies in this sale range from 10 to 50 per cent.

In the Annex Building—two entire floors brimming with the very best kinds of furniture for every part of the house—every piece 'way under price, beginning tomorrow.

Particularly attractive bargains in furniture for Dining Room, Living Room, Bedroom, Library and Den.

The limited number of items printed here is merely suggestive.

OTHER BARGAINS For Tomorrow's Selling

Women's Fine Silk Gloves

50c Two-Clasp Tricot Silk Gloves—black or white; at 35c

65c Two-Clasp Milanese Silk Gloves—Paris point embroidery; black, white and tan; at 48c

68c (16-Button-Length) Silk Mousquetaire Gloves—black and white; at 49c

$1 (20-Button-Length) Silk Gloves—Paris point embroidery; white only; at 68c

Silk Girdles and Leather Purses

25c Back-Strap Purses—assorted leathers; black and colors; at .. 19c

$1 Silk Girdles—black and colors; shirred on a 6-inch bone; at 74c

Writing Paper

25c "Dolores" Initial Writing Paper—each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes to match; at 19c

Suit Cases and Trunks

$4.75 Genuine Cane Suit Cases—neat, brown color; lined with sateen; sizes 24 and 26 inches; at $3.65

$10 "Frisco" Special Travelling Trunks—duck covered; linen lined; 2 trays; sizes 32, 34 and 36; at $7.95

Dress Goods

29c Black and White Shepherd Checks—50 inches wide; yard 19c

75c Black Diagonal—40 inches wide; yard 49c

79c All-Wool Storm Serge—50 in. wide; black and navy blue; yard 55c

Embroideries

25c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 in. wide; at, yard 12½c

35c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 in. wide; at, yard 19c

45c and 75c Embroidered Flouncings—36 to 42 in. wide; all white and colors on white; at, yard ..... 29c and 39c

Wash Goods

20c Shepherd Check Suitings—36 in. wide; yard 14c

39c Tussah Silks—36 in. wide; plain and brocaded, black and colors; yard 24c

49c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—36 in. wide; black and best colors; yard 29c

40c Pure Irish Ramie Dress Linen—36 in. wide; black and the wanted colors; yard ... 29c

$5.50 Chiffoniers—at $3.45
Five drawers; finished in golden oak; good handles and locks.

$2 Dining Room Chairs—at $1.15
Box seats; your choice of cane chased leather seat or saddle wood seat; golden oak and fumed oak finishes.

$3 Dining Room Chairs—at $1.95
Quartered golden oak; genuine leather box slip seats.

$8.75 Dressers at $4.65
Golden oak; well finished and constructed; all wood trimmings; good size mirror.

$12 Extension Dining Room Tables—at $7.45
Golden oak; 10-inch square pedestal; size of table, 42 inches in diameter.

$18 China Closets—at .. $12.50
Golden Quartered oak; round ends; swell front; three grooved shelves.

$27.50 Rockers—at $19.75
Genuine Spanish leather Harrington spring rockers; large and comfortable; specially adapted for library or living rooms.

$55 Three-Piece Library Suites—at $34.50
Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; inside seat back and sides; frames made of selected birch; finished in a rich mahogany color. Suite consists of settee, armchair and rocker.

$32 Brass Bed Outfits—complete $18.75
Outfit consists of a two-inch continuous post brass bed, with five 1-inch filling rods, bright or satin finish, all regular sizes; a box spring covered in fancy art ticking, a 45-lb. cotton mattress (to the full size) in ticking to match the box spring.

$4.75 Manhattan Telescope Couch Beds—at $2.65
Complete with two mattresses; ten-year guaranteed Rome-link spring with helical end; can be taken apart and used as two separate couches.

$9 Roll-Edge Felt Mattresses—at $4.95
50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy cretonne ticking; can be had in all regular sizes.

$6 Roll-Edge White Cotton Mattresses—at $3.45
50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; can be had in all regular sizes.

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at $1.85
All regular sizes.

Bed Springs—

$3.15 Bed Springs—at $2.80
$3.85 Bed Springs—at $3.00
$5.00 Bed Springs—at $3.50
$5.50 Bed Springs—at $4.25
$6.00 Bed Springs—at $4.50
$8.50 Bed Springs—at $6.50
$10.00 Bed Springs—at $7.50

OTHER BARGAINS for Tomorrow's Selling

Floor Coverings

9x12 ft. Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—
Formerly $10.50; sale $15.75
Formerly $17.50; sale $13.75

Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12 ft.
Formerly $14.50; sale $12.25
Formerly $9.75; sale $7.95

Axminster Rugs—seamless; 9x12; formerly $26.50; sale $19.75

Axminster Rugs—seamed; 9x12 ft.; formerly $22.50; sale $16.75

Curtains and Portieres

$5.50 Figured Mercerized Armure Portieres—sale $4.25

$3.95 pr. Irish Point Lace Curtains—sale $2.95

$2.95 Tapestry Couch Covers—sale $2.25

Framed Pictures

Clearaway at half former prices and even less; many subjects.
10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1

Dinner Sets

$12.75 Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of two handsome border decorations; treated with gold on edges; sale $7.95

$7.95 Dinner Services 100 pieces; large rose spray design; good quality porcelain; complete for 12 persons; sale $4.95

Refrigerators

$8.50 Lift Cover Style Refrigerator—38¾ inches high; ice capacity about 40 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $6.25

$20.50 Side Icer Refrigerator—44¾ in. high; ice capacity about 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $14.25

Window Screens and Screen Doors—None exchanged. Please bring correct measurements with you. None sent C. O. D.

29c Wooden Window Screens—24x37; sale. 20c

55c Wooden Window Screens—36x45; sale 42c

52c All-Metal Window Screens—30x43; sale. 41c

$2.10 Screen Doors—various sizes; natural finish; sale $1.75

$2.85 5-ply Garden Hose—25 ft.; sale $2.05

$5.75 5-ply Garden Hose—50 ft.; sale $3.89

Women's Dainty Summer Blouses 79c

In a Very Special Sale Tomorrow, at .....

Really it will pay you to pick for yourself at least ½ dozen of these blouses to last you during the remainder of the summer. These blouses represent the very uttermost that it is possible to obtain for your money. You will find in them happily combined both style and comfort. They are shown in many beautiful styles—all made of sheer fabrics, giving the maximum of coolness on the hottest day.

You'll find such excellent "summery" materials as:—WHITE VOILE WITH FANCY COLORED STRIPES, CATERPILLAR CREPE, FANCY SWISS WITH COLORED DIAMOND, SELF-STRIPED AND WHITE VOILE, —and, finally, BLACK CHINA SILK.

All the newest collars are exhibited; some edged with lace; others beautifully embroidered.

Best Groceries---Money Savings

Our free wagon delivery service reaches 900 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles. Mail orders filled. Telephone, Chelsea—4000.

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.75; bushel, 60 lbs., 75c; peck, 15 lbs., 20c; one-half peck 12c

Flour
Fountain Quality, Premium Patent Flour—bbl., $7.75; ½ bbl., $4.05; ¼ bbl. bag 98c

FREEZING SALT—bathing salt, pickling salt; No. 56 bag 49c

PURE SPICES—mustard, ginger, cinnamon, pepper; freshly ground; lb 24c

SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—box 100 bars, $3.45; 10 reg. 4c bars 35c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c

POISON FLY PAPER—dozen, 39c; 3 reg. 5c envelopes 10c

Mother's Oatmeal
Freshly rolled oatmeal; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs 10c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 3½-lb. cartons, 23c; 7 lbs., 44c; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.59
Sold at these special prices only with grocery orders.

Kitchen Candles
Granite Snowflake Candles, package containing 6 or 12 candles, usually 15c; special, at 10c

TOMATO SOUP—Snider's or Van Camp's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can 8c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 20c
SWIFT'S CELEBRATED BACON—lb. 22c
SUGAR CURED HAMS—lb 18c
CANVASED HAMS—Premium, Supreme, Star or Dold's; lb 21c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 15½c

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb 22c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb 19c

FRESH FRUIT SALAD—regular $1 quart jar 59c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—6 cans, 58c; tall can 10c

WHITE PICKLING VINEGAR—gallon jug, 32c; large bottle 10c

PAROWAX—for sealing fruit jars, etc.; 1-lb. package 9c

POWDERED AMMONIA—"Pride of the Kitchen brand; 6 boxes, 29c; reg. 10c box 5c

Tetley's Teas
INDIA CEYLON—Formosa Oolong or mixed tea; usually 80c and 65c a lb.; special ¼ or ½-lb. package, lb 49c

Fresh Cereals
10 lbs. 5 lbs.
Pearl Barley 56c 29c
Pinhead Oatmeal 58c 29c
Rolled Oatmeal 45c 24c
Best Quality Farina 58c 30c
Whole Head Rice 68c 35c

ENGLISH JAM—Hartley's Raspberry or Strawberry; regular $1.45 7-lb. can $1.10

EDDY'S QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY—6 glasses, 70c; reg. 15c glass 12c

YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Troubadour brand; doz., $2.25; regular 25c can 19c

MOTHER'S CORN FLAKES — doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c pkgs 25c

Advertised Cereals
QUAKER PEARL HOMINEED PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 pkgs., 57c; reg. 14c pkg 10c
GOLD MEDAL FRESHLY TOASTED CORN FLAKES—reg. 10c pkg 5c

Fresh Fruits
CANTALOUPES—large, ripe, delicious melons; 4 for 25c
PEACHES—large, ripe Georgia fruit; 9 for 25c

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochies, imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can 10c

WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb 25c

Fresh Meats
LAMB—legs of fancy city dressed spring; lb 19c

Fresh Vegetables
NEW WHITE ONIONS—yellow onions, red onions; 5-quart basket, 24c; Peck 28c
NEW YOUNG BEETS—5-quart basket 23c
NEW WHITE TURNIPS—or yellow turnips; 5-quart basket 20c
NEW GREEN PEAS—peck, 37c; 4 quarts 19c
LETTUCE—large hard, crisp heads; white centre; each 5c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Edward W. Browning Leases His Three Thirteen-story West Side Apartment Hotels.

COST $200,000 TO BUILD

Country Estates Purchased for Occupancy—A $10,000 Deal at Morristown, N. J.

The three thirteen-story apartment hotels built by Edward W. Browning on Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets west of Central Park West have been leased to three different lessees.

To Harry Proctor Mr. Browning has leased the Royalton at 42 West Seventy-second Street. The Earlton, at 118 West Seventy-second Street, has been leased for five years to Walter R. Senior. Mr. Browning has leased the Nobleton at 126 West Seventy-third Street to C. Morton Bellak, who conducts the St. Louis and Oxford hotels in East Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh Streets, respectively. He will rename it the Belldore.

Mr. Browning bought the properties a couple of years ago and the plans for the houses were filed last year.

The estimated cost for the Seventy-second Street houses being $60,000 each, and for that on Seventy-third Street $80,000.

Buys Bronx Theatre Site.

G. A. Pfortner has sold for the Havemeyer estate the plot of lots on the south side of East 167th Street running through from Webster to Brook Avenue, to the Wardwin Company. The new owners will improve the property with stores and a moving-picture house with a capacity of 2,000 seats.

Activity at Bensonhurst.

Sales at Bensonhurst recently made by O. L. and W. G. Perfect include a dwelling at Seventy-sixth Street near Eighteenth Avenue for the Johnston Gould Realty Company, which was immediately resold for occupancy; a block front on Twentieth Avenue between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets to a builder; a new residence at 2,373 Eighty-third Street, and other neighboring plots to a builder for immediate improvement.

$10,000 Deal at Morristown, N. J.

H. C. Reynolds has sold for the Plainfield Land and Building Company its twenty-six-acre tract on Sussex Avenue, Morristown, N. J., to M. M. Schaenen. The property consists of a seven-room cottage, stables, poultry houses, &c., and will be improved by the buyer for residential purposes. The property was held at $10,000.

Sale at Greenacres.

Maxwell Smith has sold for the Allied Improvement Company to a client the dwelling recently completed on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, near the Hartsdale station. It was held at $15,000.

Staten Island.

F. Fanderlik of New Brighton purchased from Cornelius C. Kolff of the Narrows Improvement Company a plot, 55 by 165, facing the plaza at Harbor View, Clifton, and overlooking the Narrows. The new owner will erect a private residence.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Major Britton Davis of Congers, N. Y., to John Devonport Clarke the old residence adjoining the Government reservation, which Mr. Clarke will occupy as his permanent home.

Builder Buys L. I. City Corner.

The Clark estate of Brooklyn has sold a lot on Camelia Street, southwest corner of Sherman Street, Long Island City, to John F. Rigney, who will erect an apartment house on the site. The realty firm of Clay closed the deal.

Long Island.

The two and one-half story dwelling at 43 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company, for the Hector Realty Company, to a client for occupancy.

Frank Crowell has sold at the estates of Great Neck the residence of James E. Baker, with nearly an acre of land, to H. H. Frazee.

New Jersey.

James J. Connors has sold for Joseph W. Flynn the Norwood Hotel and five acres at Branchport, Long Branch, N. J., including 1,000 feet of shore front on the Shrewsbury River. The purchaser is E. V. Culberson of Atlanta, Ga., who paid all cash.

Feist & Feist have sold to the Arcand Realty Company, the new dwelling at 309 South Twenty-first Street, Newark, on plot 125 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for Henry Alsopp, the vacant plot on Stanley Road at the corner of Hamilton Road, South Orange, 100 by 171. The purchaser is William E. Lehman, who is preparing plans for a residence.

Residence Leases.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs the residence at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, now occupied by Colonel Carson of the United States Army. The new tenant is Douglas I. McKay, former Police Commissioner of New York City.

The Houghton Company has leased for Sarah Haas the four-story dwelling at 461 West 140th Street to James W. Haig.

OCEAN FRONT LOT VALUES.

What Will Belle Harbor Lots Bring? An Interesting Question.

There is much speculation and guessing in realty circles at present as to just what the four thousand feet of ocean front property at Belle Harbor, L. I., will bring under the hammer when offered at public auction by Joseph P. Day on Saturday next.

Except for the ocean frontage at Coney Island, Brighton and Manhattan Beach, Long Beach, and in the Rockaway district, there is no other source of supply within the easy communicative zone, except within the one to five hour radius along the New Jersey seaboard, from the Atlantic Highlands to the distant Atlantic City and Cape May.

The wonder then is that the entire visible supply of New York City ocean frontage has not long ago been absorbed and most highly developed on an economic basis by the 7,500,000 population within the metropolitan area, for this sea-washed expanse has advantages of location and accessibility not possessed by the more distant resorts.

Partial failure of the real estate, building, home buying, amusement and speculative interest first to have taken advantage of the opportunities so very close at hand instead of searching for and capitalizing those that are at a far greater distance is one of the mysteries of the realty world.

While shore-front lots at Coney Island and near by have been allowed to linger behind at $10,000 to $20,000 a lot, at Long Beach a comparatively new territory, and mecca of the city's Summer population, shore-front lots are in the infancy of their more intrusive development and even today can be had at $5,000 to $10,000 each. Asbury Park is a miniature Atlantic City, and Boardwalk values there have risen to levels only second to those recorded at the more southerly resort.

But there is an area much closer to New York, with almost continuous electric train service and an overflowing population cared for and catered to by the City Government, which in comparison with the exorbitant values quoted elsewhere is absurdly cheap, especially when it is considered that the section referred to has all the possibilities of all-year occupation and is the scene of a double-renting season, one in the Summer and another in the Winter.

This neglected and overlooked section of the Borough of Queens and the city proper is that part of the long and narrow Rockaway peninsula, where Belle Harbor is located.

The primitive, 4,000 feet of beach and ocean frontage comprising 234 lots, 20 by 100 feet each, to the west of Rockaway Park, represents the southerly portion of the Belle Harbor domain, and is the only extensive frontage on the Rockaway coast that has never been offered to individual home site buyers and builders. Here there is no Boardwalk, only mile after mile of sandy beach approached by way of seventeen highly developed and improved avenues, and having a background of some 250 or more Summer and all-year houses, costing each all the way from $4,000 to $25,000 to erect.

What these lots with riparian rights will bring remains to be decided by the bidders at next Saturday's sale.

In addition, the same sale will dispose of 445 other lots, scattered about between the ocean and the bay in several of the Belle Harbor residential avenues, in blocks of two to eleven lots, and of the several blocks of lots in the immediate vicinage of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club and Dock, and in the more westerly section, between Jamaica Bay and Cranston Avenue.

In speaking yesterday of the approaching sale, Joseph P. Day, agent and auctioneer, said: "Belle Harbor needs only an extension of the Rockaway Coast Boardwalk to make the place into a miniature Atlantic City, which is really and precisely what the peninsula as a whole is growing into on an enlarged scale. However, as each buyer of a lot at the approaching sale will also buy all the riparian rights that go with each and every one of the lots to be sold, this matter will adjust itself.

"It is obvious, however, that the time to buy is in advance of the advent of the Boardwalk, as did some of the more fortunate owners at Atlantic City, not after it has been laid and values have rocketed skyward and away beyond the means of the ordinary investor.

"The man or woman who buys these lots today at any prices they care to pay for them will be the four-sided investors who will reap a profit when these Boardwalk values come into their own.

"Every resident and non-resident who travels to the beaches around New York has seen the miraculous changes that have taken place in the last decade. But this is a story of Summer travel and Summer population.

"In the next few years, with increased transit facilities, higher rentals for city apartments, and influx of a huge population, once peace in Europe has been declared, with unbounded prosperity at home, demoralization and huge taxes abroad, the Rockaway Peninsula, New York's most accessible ocean and bay frontage, will be one of the most sought-after locations for all-year houses.

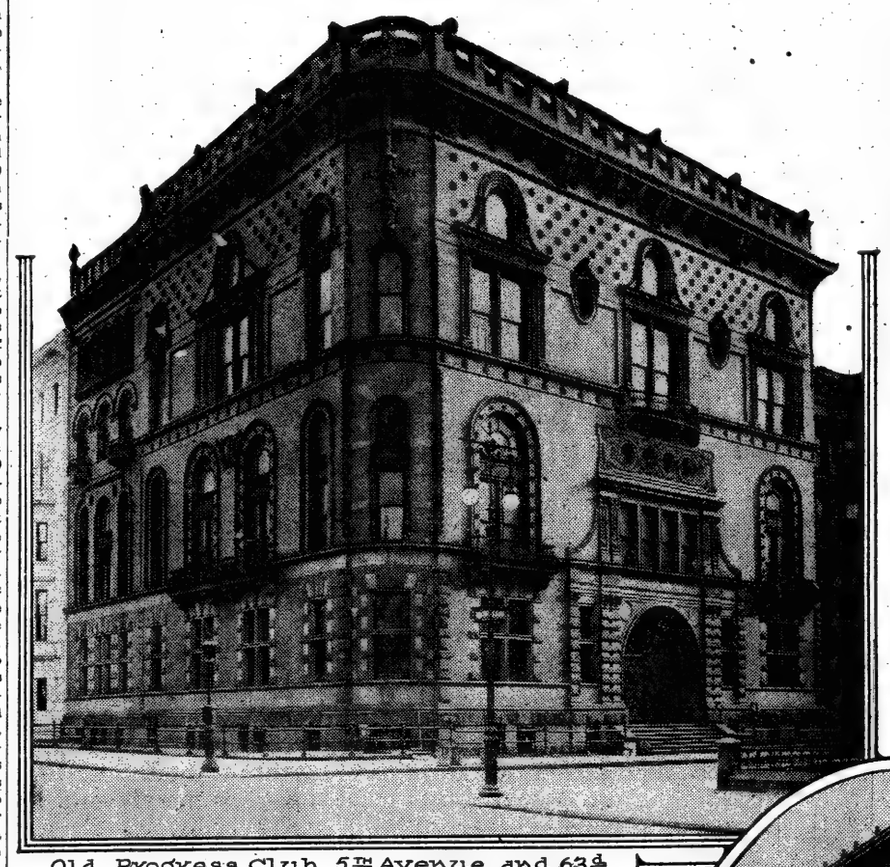
"Nothing can stop the movement in this direction that is already under way and which rapidly is diminishing the scant supply of ocean-front lots available for improvement. The bidders at the sale next Saturday will make the prices; the sale is in their hands."

Finishing Hell Gate Bridge.

The engineers in charge of erecting the cantilever bridge of the New York Connecting Railway over the East River at Hell Gate state that it is about half completed and the big arch over the river will be finished by Nov. 1. The work on the arch is being rushed in order that tracks can be laid upon it and then the ironwork for other bridges to be erected on the line between Mott Haven and South Brooklyn can be transported over the bridge.

THIRD LARGE APARTMENT ON FIFTH AVENUE TO BE ERECTED ON OLD PROGRESS CLUB SITE

Long Vacant Sixty-third Street Corner to be Improved by $1,000,000 Building of Best Type—Brooks Brothers Will Move Into New Madison Avenue Home Next Week.



Old Progress Club 5th Avenue and 63d Street Sold for Apartment House Site last week

FIFTH AVENUE'S latest apartment venture on the site of the old Progress Club at Sixty-third Street proved the big feature in the realty world last week. While the acquirement of the long vacant corner for an apartment is no surprise to realty men, as opinion has generally inclined to the belief that the plot was not likely to be taken for anything else, the fact that another big operation of the kind could be financed on Fifth Avenue at this time created both surprise and in rest

Occupying half the avenue block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, 100.5 on the avenue by 100 on Sixty-third Street, it is practically the only available plot for a big operation south of Eighty-second Street. On the north corner of that thoroughfare is a vacant plot, having an equal avenue frontage, and Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets both have corner plots awaiting improvement, but each of these is less in area. As Seventy-second Street is about to witness the erection of a twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner and as the similar corner of Eighty-first Street was improved with the first high-class Fifth Avenue apartment a few years ago, it seems hardly probable that another operation of like nature will be under way in that part of the avenue for some time to come.

It costs money to build an apartment on Fifth Avenue, and big rentals averaging at least $20,000 a suite must be obtained to insure a paying investment. There is, therefore, a limit on the number of such operations involving a total outlay of $2,000,000 or over.

The Eighty-first Street building quickly proved a success. The financing of the Seventy-second Street building was satisfactorily closed last week, it was stated, and work will begin there in a short time. The syndicate which has bought the old Progress Club is said to represent men of substantial financial backing, and the company will soon be incorporated in the name of the 820 Fifth Avenue Company. The buyers feel that they have a peculiarly choice site, in view of its accessibility to Fifty-ninth Street and the neighboring hotels and clubs.

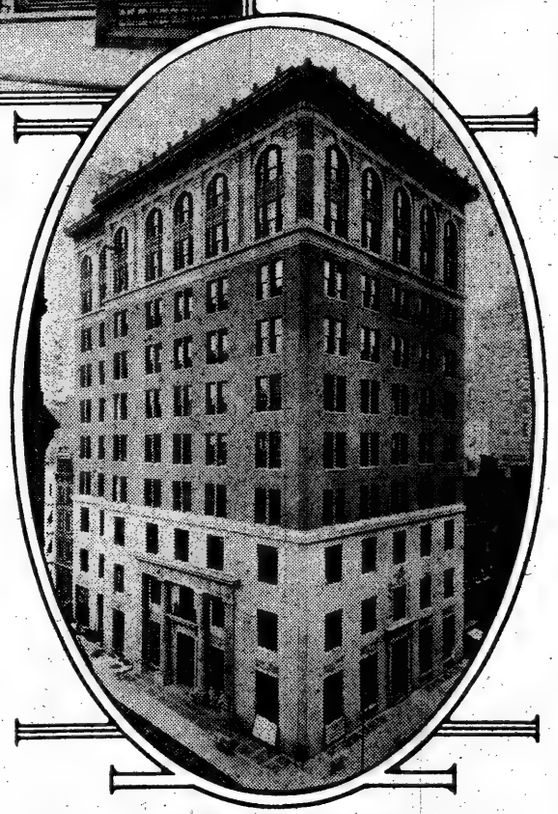
The corner has been unremunerative since 1902, when the late J. B. Haggin bought it after the removal of the Progress Club to its new west side home. The land is assessed at $800,000 with $40,000 additional for the building, but in the deal that evidently figured as a neglible quantity. While it was reported that the property was held by the Haggin estate at $1,500,000, the prevalent belief is that it was purchased at much nearer the assessed value of $800,000, and the Haggin heirs are doubtless glad that it is disposed of.

Herbert Lucas, who has designed several fine apartments in the city, represented the syndicate in the deal, and he is preparing plans for what will be one of the finest structures in the city. It is expected that work will begin in the Fall in order to have the building ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916.

Another interesting announcement was made during the week that the clothing firm of Brooks Brothers will move into its new uptown home on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street on Monday, Aug. 2. The removal of this old firm from Broadway and Twenty-second Street, where it has been for thirty-one years, is in keeping with the radical movement of the retail trade which has now deserted the old Twenty-third Street centre, and with the removal in the Fall of Arnold, Constable & Co. to Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street the last of the big houses which made the old centre famous for years will be in the immediate neighborhood of the other shopping stores, which have recently moved to the new Fifth Avenue section.

The new home of Brooks Brothers will be the sixth in its ninety-seven years of business on Manhattan Island. Organized in 1818 at Catharine and Cherry Streets, the firm kept its old quarters until 1874, although a new retail store was opened in 1857 at Broadway and Grand Street, and in 1870 it moved to Union Square South. In 1874 the Catharine Street store was abandoned and new quarters were taken at Broadway and Bond Street, and in 1884 the next move was to Broadway and Twenty-second Street, now about to be vacated.

In their new home Brooks Brothers will have a ten-story building of artistic design, combining the Doric and Italian Renaissance styles, from plans by the architects La Farge & Morris. The property has been leased from the owners, Barnum & Everdell, for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges. Opposite St. Bartholomew's Church, just below the Ritz-Carlton, diagonally opposite the Biltmore, and readily accessible to the Grand Central Station and the Forty-second Street transit lines, the new store, while enjoying a choice location, is also an important addition to the commercial development of Madison Avenue in the Forty-second Street centre.



Brooks Brothers New Building Madison Ave 44th St

NEW ELECTRICAL CODE.

Advisory Council Says Certain Features Are Objectionable.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Industrial Code Committee, Julius Franke, Chairman, has specified to the Mayor certain features of the new electrical code which, in its opinion, are not satisfactory to real estate interests.

The code has been drafted by Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, who has given considerable time and thought to its provisions and has held public hearings and conferences with those interested in it. Notwithstanding the fact that the council feels that the Commissioner is actuated by a desire to improve the efficiency of his department and defective wiring throughout the city, it believes that real estate interests should register their objection to the adoption of this code in order to be thoroughly consistent in their attempt to secure a simplification and unification of building inspections.

The code originally made it obligatory on the part of all property owners in the erection of buildings to pay the city for inspection of electrical wires and issuing of certificates. Such a provision would add to the number of inspections of buildings and would increase the cost of administering the inspection laws. In view of the fact that Fire Commissioner Adamson and Walter Lindner are now endeavoring to effect a plan whereby building inspection will be simplified, it seemed inadvisable to the Advisory Council to complicate the situation by adding any new burdens to property owners.

The Commissioner, under this section, was authorized to charge for the inspection, surveys, permits, and certificates made or issued pursuant to the code and the amount of fees was left entirely to his judgment. The Commissioner was then required to render to the Controller an account, under oath, of all fees collected by him, containing the names of persons from whom fees were collected and the purpose for which such fees were charged.

On objection being raised to this expense to property owners by the Advisory Council the Commissioner agreed that one fee be charged for inspection of electrical wiring or issuing of certificates.

In this connection the code primarily contemplated an increase in the number of inspections and Inspectors, so that the city should derive fees which the Board of Fire Underwriters now obtain. This section of the code was likewise opposed by the council, and the commission, in lieu thereof, arranged for the licensing of electrical contractors instead of increasing the force of Inspectors.

It was the opinion of the Commissioner that the code would then not add to the number of inspections of buildings or to the cost of administering the laws governing electrical inspection. However, later the city might gradually see fit to do all of the inspection work imposed upon the department by statute, instead of permitting a portion thereof to be done by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Probably the most serious objection to the proposed code is that the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity contemplates, later on, the assumption of all inspection work, with a view of obtaining for the city fees which now go to the Board of Fire Underwriters. Today the inspection work done by the Board of Fire Underwriters is merely incidental to its real work of determining insurance rates, and is accomplished effectively at small cost to property owners. It is doubtful whether a city department could perform similar work at twice the cost now asked by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

With regard to the license fee for electrical contractors, the Advisory Council makes this objection: In many of the apartment houses, hotels, and larger buildings, as well as in many residences, janitors or caretakers attend to slight defects in electric wiring. Oftentimes they can install electrical facilities. However, if the code should be enacted, property owners would be required to employ licensed contractors. Although this may entail small expense while the license fee itself is very small, nevertheless they are additional annoyances to property owners. Likewise a license fee might discriminate in favor of the large contractors to the prejudice of the individual small repair man, who is particularly valuable to the small property owner.

New Transit Line.

Announcement was made last week that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expected to be ready to begin operation of trains on the Liberty Avenue extension into Queens Borough within a few weeks.

This extension is from the Brooklyn Borough line to Lefferts Avenue in Morris Park. The work of laying the rails on the last section is nearing completion.

The effect of this extension of transit facilities has already been felt by real estate owners along the line of the railway. With the completion of the third tracking of the Kings County elevated line through Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which has already progressed as far as Nostrand Avenue in that borough, express trains will be run from the Lefferts Avenue terminus to Park Row, Manhattan, in fifteen minutes.

The residents of Ozone Park, Chester Park, Morris Park, and Richmond Hill are preparing to celebrate the commencement of operations of this new line.

UNIFORM LAW FOR LAND REGISTRATION

Need for Interstate Harmony, Says Professor Terry, President of Conference.

TORRENS SYSTEM GROWING

Eleven States Have Adopted Land Registry Acts—Attacked by Many Interests.

In view of the interest being taken in this State in the Torrens system of land registration and the proposal made to the Constitutional Convention in session at Albany that an amendment in favor of the Torrens system in New York State be incorporated in the proposed new Constitution, it is interesting to note the degree of popularity being attained by this method of registering land titles throughout the country.

The subject will be one of the important topics for discussion by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at their twenty-fifth annual meeting in Salt Lake City from Aug. 10 to 16, and the final draft of an act for State uniformity in the registration of land titles will be presented.

Under the name of the Torrens act eleven States have enacted legislation simplifying in many essential features the system of land registration. They are California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, Ohio, and Washington.

Seven of these are Western States, showing that the West has been more appreciative of the necessity of making land registration as simple as possible, consistent with the legal safeguards to insure a perfect title.

"These various State enactments," said Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York City, President of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, "show unmistakably the widespread demand for simplicity and harmony in land title registration. Although based upon the same fundamental system, all of these State laws differ widely one from the other. The report of the committee expressed the situation concisely by saying that, in a broad sense, our land laws are antiquated, too much infused with the relics of feudalism, and ill-suited to the requirements of business in our day and generation."

Eugene C. Massie, one of the three Commissioners from Virginia, with Commissioners Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis and Austin V. Cannon of Cleveland, Ohio, submitted the commission's tentative act for a uniform State Torrens law to the conference last year in Washington, D. C.

Like its other acts, including those providing for uniformity in negotiable instruments, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, partnership, marriage evasion, divorce, stock transfer, and family desertion, which have been adopted by the Legislatures of many States, this tentative act will, after final action in the conference, be presented by the Commissioners to their respective State Legislatures.

Every State in the Union is now represented by three or more delegates to the uniform laws conference, and through this national representation the Commissioners will be enabled to render valuable service by molding new legislation, even if it should not be able to induce States which have already passed land registration acts to enact the uniform law.

In brief, the so-called Torrens act was originally prepared by Sir Robert Torrens in Australia in 1858. He aimed at a simple and businesslike act which would eliminate much of the useless legal technicalities which have made the transfer of real estate so expensive. His act provided that any owner might go to the Registrar's office, show reasonable proofs of his ownership, and after an examination of the title under the supervision of the Registrar with due notice to all shown to be interested, the Registrar might issue a certificate of title which the holder could legally and safely rely upon.

After the title is once registered, all future dealings are made directly upon the certificate and in case of sale the old certificate is canceled and a new one is issued to the new owner. One of the valuable features is that at the time of the first registration the title is examined by a lawyer under the supervision of the Registrar, in the same manner as though for a purchaser, but this one examination suffices for all time.

Commissioner Massie's report presented with his tentative draft of a uniform law before the conference last year gave a very complete résumé of the numerous court decisions in the various States upholding the constitutionality of a State to enact land registration laws. The system was attacked early in its inception when Illinois, the pioneer State, enacted its first Torrens law in 1895, followed in 1896 by Ohio. Both were declared unconstitutional, but in 1907 Illinois modified its original act and re-enacted it and it was confirmed by popular vote. Some idea of its popular success is seen from the fact that in Chicago, (Cook County,) the value of land registered now amounts to over $90,000,000, and more than 7,000 applications have been filed.

"In its perfected draft for a uniform Torrens registration act," explained President Terry, "the committee studied the legislation of every State in addition to the Canadian and Australian Torrens laws with the purpose of embodying all of the best features into a final act to give our country, if possible, national uniformity in the important domain of insuring land titles, through the action of the individual States. It has been a work of several years and the committee now believes that it has in readiness for adoption at the Salt Lake City conference the draft of a uniform act which will not only stand the test, but will appeal to the Legislatures of many States where measures are being taken for enacting a workable land registration system."

WHITE PLAINS MEMORIAL.

Old Court House Stone to be Used for Fort on Battle Site.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has voted to give to the White Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the stone from the old White Plains Court House, now being demolished to make room for the new building to cost $600,000.

The stone will be used for a fort and base for a memorial cannon to be constructed on Chatterton Hill, where the battle of White Plains was fought during the Revolution. The cannon will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Battle Day, Oct. 28.

War on Mosquitos in Queens.

Borough President Connolly of Queens has directed the preparation of specifications for draining about 3,500 acres of salt marshes on the shores of Jamaica Bay. He received an order from the Board of Health directing him to do the work as soon as possible to eliminate the mosquito nuisance in Queens.

The lands to be drained are along the north shore of Jamaica Bay from Spring Creek to the Nassau County line and the south shore of the bay from the Nassau line along the Rockaway peninsula.

NEW EAST RIVER TUNNEL APPROVED

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, through its Transit Committee, will take up at once with the Public Service Commission the preparation of the plans for the new tunnels under the East River, in accordance with the proposition submitted by the Degnon Contracting Company, for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway trains from Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City.

The Board of Estimate last week pledged itself to finance the plan, but the question of laying out the route and the preparation of engineering details must be acted upon by the Public Service Commission.

Mayor Mitchel stated at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Thursday that the responsibility for any delay would be squarely up to the Public Service Commission. The members of the Queens Chamber of Commerce believe, however, that there is every reason for the commission to expedite the plans for the new tunnel in order that the entire B. R. T. system may be placed in operation as soon as possible.

The business men of Queens feel that they have won a great victory and that real rapid transit service is now about to begin between Manhattan and the north side of Queens Borough.

The decision of the Board of Estimate will also enable the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to go ahead at once with the extension of the Second Avenue elevated tracks across the centre of the upper level of the bridge. It is estimated that this work can be completed within nine months' time, so that within a year trains from both the Second Avenue elevated and the new Queens Borough Subway from Forty-second Street will undoubtedly be operating through the big transfer station at the bridge plaza and over the extensions to Astoria and Corona.

Later, when the Fifty-ninth Street Subway is completed, the B. R. T. trains also will operate through this station.

President McAneny, in his report for the Transit Committee, stated that they had arrived at their determination to build tunnels for the following reasons:

The great freedom that would be given to the vehicular traffic on the bridge to insure the continued residential and industrial development of Queens.

It would mean quicker and better operation of trains through the tunnels, for operation of trains across the bridge would be hindered by a block system which would limit the number of trains.

The safety of the bridge is thus assured beyond any question. Although the bridge is perfectly safe, it was designed to carry elevated and trolley cars, but not the addition of subway trains.

The cost of the maintenance of the tunnels would be $100,000 less per year.

NATIONAL REALTY BROKERS.

New Association to Hold Convention Here Next Month.

The National Association of Realty Brokers, incorporated about two months ago, has completed plans for a convention in this city at the Hotel McAlpin next month. Besides discussing various topicss of general realty interest, the first dinner of the new organization will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Aug. 16.

The President of the association is William H. Brown, who is Treasurer of the William Craven & Son Company and Frank J. Mathews Company, both of Jersey City; the First Vice President is William E. Morrell, President of the brokerage firm of William E. Morrell Company of White Plains. The Second Vice President, David V. Proskey, is proprietor of the East Side Real Estate and Insurance Agency of Paterson; the Third Vice President is Walter Scott of Hackensack, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Oliver B. Ferris, is Secretary of the National Properties Company of New York.

The association was incorporated under the laws of New York State last April, and it is the intention to have within its membership one real estate broker or brokerage firm in every county throughout the United States and Canada. The object of the meeting next month is to more fully consider what might be termed interstate business in real estate lines.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

125th St., 105 East. $420.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 39-43 East. $120.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
38th St., 137 East. $480.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av. cor. 812. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
42d St., 15 East. $1,000-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $480.
Owner on premises.
53d St., 1 East. $800-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Madison Av., 901. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 310. $1,080-$1,260.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $500-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 924. $480.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

125th St., 105 East. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
32d St., Madison Av., 136. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $820-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
50th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,080.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Madison Av., 967. $1,850.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., 20 East. $1,000-$1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., Madison Av., 812. $780-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 924. $600-$660.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.

FOUR ROOMS.

27th St., 33 East. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

16th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,050.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Bway.
18th St., 105 East. $660-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
19th St., 224 East. $900.
A. E. Beddicker, 284 East 19th St.
27th St., 43 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 1 East. $1,400-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

SIX ROOMS.

16th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,300.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Bway.
27th St., 39 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 East. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515. $1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,600-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 310. $1,080-$1,260.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $500-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 924. $480.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.
85th St., 55 East. Sussex. $1,450.
Superintendent on premises.
68th St., 11 East. $1,700-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,000-$1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 157 East. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
120th St. & Madison Av., 2,032. $360-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $960-$1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 585. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. Sussex. $1,200.
Superintendent, on premises.
75th St., Park Av., 629. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
78th St., 163. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 55 East. La Casa Blanca. $1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
77th St., 29 East. $1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 850. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
85th St., 120-122 East. Alcazar. $720-$816.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. cor. 86th St.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
124th St., 29 East. Cambridge. $780.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,800.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., Lexington Av., 695. $660.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 116 East. $2,300-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
624 St., Park Av., 585. $2,900-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. Sussex. $1,600.
Superintendent, on premises.
78th St., Park Av., 829. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Madison Av., 966. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 998. $2,700-$2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 120-122 East. Alcazar. $720-$816.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

NINE ROOMS.

31st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Fifth Av., 763. $3,500-$7,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 525. $3,700-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 585. $4,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 780. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900-$3,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $3,400-$3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TEN ROOMS.

66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., Park Av., 755. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

60th St., Park Av., 525. $5,300-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Madison Av., 667. $5,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

64th St., 32 East, (cor. Mad.) $6,500-$8,500.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
87th St., 12 East. $6,500-$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

28th St., 11 West. $300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
87th St., 130 West. $840.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
87th St., 140 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

TWO ROOMS.

38th St., 9 West. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
30th St., 21 West. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
39th St., 60 West. $360-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 112 West. $720-$900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
48th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $410.
Owner on premises.
57th St., 130 West. $900-$1,100.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
59th St., 24 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 167 West. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 257 West. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $360-$420.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.

THREE ROOMS.

37th St., 11 West. $1,500-$2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 West. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
57th St., 130 West. $1,400.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
57th St., 140 West. $900-$1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
59th St., 24 West. $1,500-$1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,800-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 1 West. $1,000-$1,600.
Resident Manager on premises.
72d St., 105 West. $800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
108d St., 205 West. $480.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
118th St., 416 West. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Superintendent, on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
138th St., 517 West. $324-$408.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

11th St., 56 West. $720-$900
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 401 West. Angela, 1 bath. $36.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
55th St., 560 West. $1,500-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 140 West. $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 45th St.
59th St., 24 West. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 1 West. $1,600.
Resident manager, on premises.
72d St., 305 West. The Luxonia, 1 bath. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
79th St., Amsterdam Av., 410. $275.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
81st St., Broadway, 2,272. $888.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
84th St., 255 West. $1,100-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., West End Av., 523. $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West. $1,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th.
96th St., 206 West. $800-$720.
Wm. Graham, 1 Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
99th St., 317 West. Emabrel. $660-$840.
Superintendent, on premises.
103d St., 205 West. $510.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West. Louisiana. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, B'way, S. W. cor. 107th.
113th St., 507 West. Louisiana. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. Illinois. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. Michigan. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 21. $660-$750.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
117th St., 368 West. $360.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $480-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 369 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $480-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 388 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Apply on premises.
120th St., St. Nicholas Av., 206. $240.
Louis Canneau, Agent, 796 6th Av.
122d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $265-$320.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
124th, Broadway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $480-$540.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
143d St., 615 West. Florette. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway.-S. W. cor. 107th.
150th, Edgecombe Av., 365. Fairwood. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 57. $420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th, R'aide Dr., 884. Romaine. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, Riverside Dr., 854. Loyal. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, 46 F. W'gton Av. C'eau d'Armes. $540.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
162d St., 520 West. $312.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th, 540 West. Abercrombie. $336-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., 515 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Audubon Av., 101. $348-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 555 West. $348-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 530 West. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford-A. H. $360-$860.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 563 West. $360-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 565 West. $288-$312.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $360-$812.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 575 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., 590 W. Stratford Av. 206. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $264-$300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Dartmoor. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., Audubon Av., 206. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $324-$380.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 539 West. De Jacquise. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., Northern Av., 42. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 550 West. Julian Court. $300-$360.
Superintendent, on premises.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 70. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 76. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 854 West. $300-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 605 West. $312-$360.
Thos. Young, 1,451 Broadway.
182d St., 612 West. $288.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
185th St., 623 West. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 590 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
200th St., Academy St., 670. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
217th St. and Broadway. $276-$300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

88th St., 70 West. $480-$780.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
46th St., 6th Av., 606. $860.
Louis Canneau, 796 6th Av.
50th St., 368 West. $36.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
53d St., 10th Av., 783. $1,700.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
55th St., 3 West. $2,100-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 356 West. $80.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
72d St., 305 West. The Luxonia. $1,500.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
78th St., Amsterdam Av., 366. $812.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
82d St., 200 West. $36.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
83d St., 177 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
92d, Cent. Pk. W., s.w. cor. 92d. Ardsley Hall. $1,000
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 214 W. St. James Court. $660-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
98d St., 317 West. Eleanor Court. $400.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
95th St., 20 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
99th St., 317 West. Emabrel. $900.
Superintendent on premises.
103d St., 205 West. $660.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
103d St., 324 West. Clearfield. $1,000-$1,300.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West. Putnam Ct. $900-$1,200.
Lewis M. Thiery, s. w. cor. Bway. & 107th.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,000 up.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 220. $1,000 up.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
111th St., 610 West. $720-$840.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
113th St., 511 West. Illinois. $780-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. Michigan. $750-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 617 West. Huntingfield. $600-$720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
114th St., Bway., 3,505. The Tennessee. $840.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
114th St., 520 West. San Marla. $750-$780.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
114th St., St. Nicholas Av., Carvel Court. $540.
Superintendent on premises.
115th St., 601 West. The Kegnor. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., W. F. Wash. Av., 47. $450.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
118th St., 369 West. $600-$720.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 415 West. Invermere. $600.
L. M. Berkeley, 220 Broadway.
118th St., Morningside Av. 40. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $600-$720.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
122d St., Morningside Drive, 110. $660-$660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
122d St., Claremont Av., 126. $600-$780.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
124th St., Bway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420-$540.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., Bway., 3,117. Fairview Court. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
124th St., 548 West. Bellfort Hall. $540-$600.
Superintendent on premises.
130th St., 172 West. $27 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
130th St., 7th Av., 2,204. $19-$22 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
132d St., 2,246. $24 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,282 7th Av.
132d St., 200 West. $22-$25 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
136th St., 574 W. Wadsworth Av. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
142d St., Hamilton Pl., 115. $480-$540.
H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
143d St., Broadway, 3,505. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
143d St., 615 West. Florette. $540-$660.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway. and 107th St.
150th St., Edgecomb Av., 365. $580-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
153d St., Broadway, 3,594. $420.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 57. $456-$480.
Mcdowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th St., Riverside Drive, 884. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 46. $696.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Riverside Drive, 854. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th St., 540 West. Abercrombie. $456-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
167th St., West Farms Road, 1,170. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Fort Washington Av., 245. $660.
Superintendent on premises.
170th St., 515 West. $444-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 555 West. $348-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., Ft. Washington Av., 255. $600-$780.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., 601 West. White House. $420-$504.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 124. $408-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 530 West. $360-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford Avon Hall. $540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Dartmoor. $420-480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $384-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $492-$552.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 539 West. De Jacquise. $504-$528.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 706 West. $432-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. Kenilworth. $600.
Superintendent on premises.
179th St., Wadsworth Av., 82. $396-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
180th St., 550 West. Julian Court. $420-$504.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 561 West. $552.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. $552.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 601 West. St. Benedict. $480-$540.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 851 West. Northern. $600.
Superintendent on premises.
181st St., Belmont Av., 2,130. $252-$276.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 70. $444-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 76. $444-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $660.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Wadsworth Av., 145. $624-$960.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Wadsworth Av., 177. $420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
182d St., 612 West. $312.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 620 West. $312-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
184th St., 517 West. $444-$456.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 569 West. $432.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 601 West. $540-$660.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 598 West. $480-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West. $540.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $540.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

SIX ROOMS.

88th St., 70 West. $480-$600.
Doug. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
56th St., 135 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
58th St., 50 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Columbus Av., 27. $25-$28 month.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
78d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Moorewood Rlty. Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
74th, 202 West. $408.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
79th St., 230 West. The Rexford. $2,100.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
80th St., 150 West. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 251 West. Forres. $1,100.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
83d St., 214 West. $396-$432.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
88d. 320 West. Rexton. $800-$975.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
83d St., 324 West. Cayuga. $780-$975.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
84th St., 255 West. $1,650-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,600-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., Riverside Drive, 181. $1,200-$1,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 605 West. $1,500.
Morewood Rlty. & H'd'g Co., 251 W. 89th.
92d St., 251 West. (N. W. cor. B'way.) $1,600.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
98th St., 345-39 West. Lucezine. $720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

97th St., 311 West. $840-$900.
Wm. R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 61 West. (Columbus Av.) $228.
Louis Carreau, 796 6th Av.
101st St., West End Av., 839. Creston. $840.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
103d St., 205 West. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West. Putnam Ct. $840-$900.
Lewis M. Thiery, Broadway, (cor. 107th.)
104th St., West End Av., 895. $1,000-$1,800.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
105th St., West End Av., 924. $1,600-$1,800.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.
110th, (N. W. cor. Cath. Pkwy. & 7th.) $1,000.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
110th St., Cathedral Pkwy, 210. $1,200-$1,500.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 220. $1,150 up.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
110th St., 537 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
118th St., 513 West. Michigan. $780-$900.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
118th St., Morningside Av., 50. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
122d St., Morningside Drive, 110. $660-$660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
122d St., Claremont Av., 126. $600-$780.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
124th St., Bway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420-$540.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., Bway., 3,117. Fairview Court. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
124th St., 548 West. Bellfort Hall. $540-$600.
Superintendent on premises.
130th St., 172 West. $27 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
130th St., 7th Av., 2,204. $19-$22 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
132d St., 2,246. $24 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,282 7th Av.
132d St., 200 West. $22-$25 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
136th St., 574 W. Wadsworth Av. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
142d St., Hamilton Pl., 115. $480-$540.
H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
143d St., Broadway, 3,505. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
143d St., 615 West. Florette. $540-$660.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway. and 107th St.
150th St., Edgecomb Av., 365. $580-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
153d St., Broadway, 3,594. $420.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 57. $456-$480.
Mcdowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th St., Riverside Drive, 884. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 46. $696.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Riverside Drive, 854. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th St., 540 West. Abercrombie. $456-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
167th St., West Farms Road, 1,170. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Fort Washington Av., 245. $660.
Superintendent on premises.
170th St., 515 West. $444-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 555 West. $348-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., Ft. Washington Av., 255. $600-$780.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., 601 West. White House. $420-$504.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 124. $408-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 530 West. $360-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford Avon Hall. $540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Dartmoor. $420-480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $384-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $492-$552.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 539 West. De Jacquise. $504-$528.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 706 West. $432-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. Kenilworth. $600.
Superintendent on premises.
179th St., Wadsworth Av., 82. $396-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
180th St., 550 West. Julian Court. $420-$504.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 561 West. $552.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. $552.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 601 West. St. Benedict. $480-$540.
McDowell & McMahon,

STATE TAXES.

Co-operation Expected to Bring About Good Results

The following letter from Controller Prendergast on the question of equalization of tax assessments was received by Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, last week:

Mr. M. Morgenthau, Jr.,

President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Dear Sir—In the issue of Sunday, July 11, 1915, of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the caption of "Equalization of Tax Assessments," you are quoted as follows:

"If Controller Prendergast is sincere in his desire for equalization, which I have not the least doubt that he is, then I would respectfully suggest that he assist the new State Tax Board in the collection of the necessary material for a proper equalization, which can now be had without any further constitutional provisions."

As you are doubtless aware, the securing of reliable data to be used as a basis for determining ratios of assessment in the several counties is not only time occupying, but also costly.

Nevertheless, the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of this department has, in accordance with my instructions, been engaged, working directly in co-operation with the State Tax Department, for the past three months on the work of securing data relative to the actual rates of assessment in at least six of the large counties outside the City of New York.

I have been advised by Mr. Robert B. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner, who has immediate supervision of this work, that a plan of co-operation has been agreed upon between this department and the State Tax Department which will result in placing before the State Tax Commissioners within a week or two data relative to the rates of assessment in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Rome, and in a number of the smaller towns in the counties in which these cities are located, as well as those in Westchester County.

Very truly yours,
WM. A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

Active Growth at Fanwood.

Considerable building activity is reported at Fanwood, N. J., a well developed residential community on the Jersey Central Railroad between Westfield and Plainfield. The large tract of land near the station purchased from the railroad officials about five years ago by the H. C. Lockwood Company has been extensively improved. Over fifty houses have been erected and others are in course of construction. Several miles of streets have been macadamized; sidewalks, water pipes, and gas pipes laid, and many building sites selected by those who intend to build in the future.

Westbury Lots at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Saturday, Aug. 7, on the premises, thirty-two lots at Westbury, L. I. They are on Post Avenue, Old Country Road, Taylor, Myrtle, Park, Bedford, Fifth, Lexington, and Madison Avenues and Grand and Fulton Streets. The lots are 25 by 100 and within a few blocks of the Long Island Railroad station.

New Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract to build a two-story factory, 40 by 75, for William Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmars Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT CITY ISLAND, Borough of Bronx, 27 minutes from New York.

Right at the water front where values are continually increasing.

81 Ditmars Street

House of five rooms on a plot 50x100, on the water. Price, $3,000. Easy terms. Come and look at it or write for booklet.

CITY ISLAND HOMES, INC.

Property Office
500 City Island Ave.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent,

City Office
31 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

Louis Israelson
Tel. Aud. 3540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.
Conservative management of Apartment House property.
HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
Now is the time to make a change.

Exceptional Opportunity.

We offer for sale or to lease modern factory in lower Manhattan, containing 49,000 net sq. ft. Equipped with high-power plant, dynamo, automatic sprinklers, elevator, etc. Convenient to all shipping points. Ready for immediate occupancy. Full particulars from

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Ave.
Tel. Cort. 1182. Tel. Plaza 4053.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
West Side

WEST 12TH ST. Between 5th & 6th Aves.
Plot 109.9 x 103 and 58.6 x 103.
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY FOR investment property or free and clear loan.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
38 WEST 21ST ST.
Full commission to brokers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REMODELLED HOMESTEAD
COLONIAL DESIGN.
28 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. C.
26 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., B'klyn.

On pretty plot of ground four minutes' walk from station; splendid train service; restricted, refined neighborhood; golf course, tennis courts.

$650 BUYS IT. Balance $5,850 on first and second mortgage. TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, parquet floors, cement cellar; flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It in or Near the City. Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 347 5th Av., New York City, for pictures and plans. Tel., 1250—Murray Hill.

AT ELMHURST

NEW DETACHED 1-FAMILY HOUSES.

I have just finished 4 detached houses of different designs, in the best restricted streets of Elmhurst, where there are sewers and all city improvements; houses have 7 and 8 rooms and tiled baths, steam heat, electric and gas; some have beamed ceilings in dining room; all the kitchens are large; interior is finished in the natural hardwood, parquet floors, all modern improvements; beautiful locations, close to trolley, elevated line, and railroad station, all running to Manhattan. Prices $6,800, $6,000, $8,500; take $1,000 cash, easy terms. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

$1,000 REDUCTION

$800 cash above mortgage of $2,500 buys $4,300 home. Best bargain ever offered around Jamaica; has 6 rooms, tile bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors, electricity, gas, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, etc. Perfect condition; near station, trolley, elevated and school. Owner must sacrifice. Phone Owner, 497-R Jamaica, any evening about 7 o'clock, or 79 Jamaica during the day.

Business Men, Attention!!

Beautiful home overlooking Long Island Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk of station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

675-ACRE FARM

30 cows, 4 horses, chickens, wagons, machinery, crops, 800,000 feet timber, trout brook, 200 apple trees, 225 acres tillable, rich hay flats, 2 good houses; barns; near town; fare $2.58; lifetime bargain.

Complete, $8,000—½ Cash.
SUSSKIND CO., 874 Broadway, (18th.)

BARGAIN

Seven rooms, bath, all improvements; must have $150 cash at once; balance $18 per month; 22 minutes out. A BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
Altered Brick Church Building on Corner Plot 74.9 x 130.
Jefferson Av. & Ormond Pl.
(NEAR FULTON ST.) BROOKLYN, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Suitable for
Moving Picture Business
Can furnish responsible THEATRE or GARAGE TENANT on 21 years' lease WILLING TO PAY 7% NET.
Reffon Realty Corporation,
38 West 21st St., N. Y.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Private Residence for Own Use.

By the sea, trade for seven one-family brick houses, 70th-72th St., bet. 13th-14th Av., Brooklyn. Write at once. N., Apartment 33, 567 West 149th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity
Unusual **BARGAIN** Opportunities
HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited
Exchanges for farms & N.Y.C. property
★O'CONNOR Real AGENCY★
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 394—New Rochelle, N. Y.

BEECHMONT—New Rochelle

Completely equipped, elaborately and tastefully planned home; 11 rooms, 3 baths; large modern garage; grounds over 1 acre; hill top location, near lake, tennis and country clubs. Abundance of forest trees.

Sacrifice at several thousand less than cost. **PRICE $23,000**

JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Esplanade—Pelham Manor

MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 2 BATHS. PLOT 75 x 150.

This very attractive home may be purchased for $9,000 or leased at $900 a year. Electric Lights, Parquet Floors, &c.

John T. Brook Co., 120 W. 42d, N. Y.
Tel., 4755—Pelham. Bryant—2456.

PELHAM MANOR

Sale or Rent—New stucco house; nine rooms, three baths, heated by Kelsey generator; electricity; large piazzas; open fireplaces; ground 75 x 100. Rent only $1,080 per year; sale price under $10,000.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE
192 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.

"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

PELHAM MANOR
FOR SALE NEW STUCCO HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS, OPEN FIREPLACES; PLOT 75x100. RENT $1,080 PER YEAR.
CONNOLLY-PENNY 113 Wolf's Lane, Tel. 1658W. Pelham, N. Y.

TO CLOSE ESTATE AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Country home, 12 rooms, two baths; all improvements; plot 75x250; fine neighborhood. Cheap at $10,000—Price $8,000.

JAMES F. DUFF, Administrator,
70 Indian Harbor Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

ALONG THE HUDSON,
ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. 6037 Murray Hill.

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Mapleton Park
on the NEW **Sea Beach Subway**

Ideal country surroundings—artistic homes—only 29 Minutes from City Hall. Take local trains leaving from Municipal Building (City Hall), N. Y., and get off at 20th Avenue Station.

Beautiful semi-detached 7-room brick houses—all ready to move into.
Prices $4,500 to $9,000
Payments just like rent—little cash.
ALCO BUILDING CO., Booklet No. 1 explains plan.
60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cort. 20TH AVENUE STATION, Property Office. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

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LARCHMONT N.Y.
35 Minutes from Grand Central
High Class Improvements
5 Minutes' Walk to Station



$4,000 HOME

SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on airy plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

The property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots. Some Sound views.

Our architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.

Hundreds of plans and photos at our office.

Send for illustrated booklet, giving details.

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30 East 42d St., N. Y.
'PHONE, 7327—MURRAY HILL

LOOK HER AT YONKERS
REAL ESTATE
Building Sites
Near Van Cortlandt Park.
$100 up.
LEFFERTS PARK
at Lincoln Sta., on Main Line Putnam R. R. 7 Minutes to New Jerome Ave. Subway.
OTHER CHOICE SITES:
PARK HILL DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS
VAN CORTLANDT CREST
All Sizes—All Prices—Easy Terms.
COME OUT TODAY.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
VALLEY FARMS CO.,
Real Estate Developers.
528 McLEAN AVE.
J. WENNER BERT, General Sales Manager.
Tel. Yonkers 1895.

SULLIVAN
20 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE. Tel. 2790.
FOR RENT
Gentleman's Beautiful Residence,
12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; nearly acre, shade trees, shrubs, etc.; garage; seven minutes to station; unexcelled location; $1,500 per year. Furnished and unfurnished houses season or year. OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

SCARSDALE.
The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x200) ½ acre or more.

Five plots sold for immediate improvement.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.

Also other residential properties for rent or sale.

JOSEPH ELSENER,
Tele. 267. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Gentleman's Estate Bargain

20 acres, commuting distance, on lake, 600 ft. elevation; house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric light; hot water heat; large garage; stable; cow barn; chicken houses; gardens; fruits; price $50,000. Photographs.

SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

W. F. Donnelly,
99 Nassau St. Phone 4535 Cortlandt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Secure This Bargain.

I shall sell this charming house to somebody regardless of price. A practically fireproof house, with Spanish tile roof. Entrance hall, living and dining rooms, pantries and kitchen, six bedrooms, two baths, extra lavatories and toilets. Enclosed porch. On beautiful shaded parkway overlooking Little Neck Bay. Near station, only 23 minutes to Herald Square.

J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

GREAT NECK

One acre, water front. 12-room house, 2 baths. Price $23,000.

Plot 200x200, Kensington, Great Neck, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths; 3-machine garage. Price $40,000.

Fifty-two acres, large house. Price $110,000.

Your ideal home ranging from $7,500 to $300,000 can be found by addressing

FRANK CROWELL,
Tel. Great Neck 174. Great Neck Station, L. I.

Must Sacrifice
Waterfront Bungalow with Garage

and all improvements; within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

A PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES BARGAIN.

Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges, 16c. per sq. ft.
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

AT LAWRENCE

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET



Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot overlooking the water; 3 blocks from station at

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND

26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33d St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. BOOKLET NO. 2 SENT UPON REQUEST.

Write for photos and floor plans.

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION.
Associated with Realty Trust
60 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

GARDEN CITY

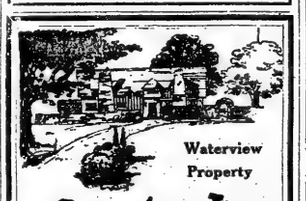
Beautiful Homes for Sale
$8,500 to $45,000.
Also for Rent,
furnished and unfurnished,
$50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.



Waterview Property

Grenwolde
Great Neck, Long Island

An all-year residence, 27 minutes from Manhattan, on 5-acre plot, attractively landscaped, with right of way to private beach. House of unusually pleasing design; nine rooms, three baths; open fireplaces, ample servants' accommodations; every improvement, including direct connection with sewer approved by State Health Board. Price $25,500. Will sell on convenient terms or will rent. Take advantage of the holiday to see it yourself.

Great Neck Shores Corporation
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone, 4123 John.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to batning suit. Frequent train service. Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A BARGIN ON PECONIC BAY

Gentleman's estate, comprising about 90 acres; one mile water front; ten-room house with improvements; also four-room cottage; bath house, garage, other outbuildings; 15-acre grove; beautiful old trees; 500 chickens; horses, carriages; asparagus beds, fruits, and berries; mile from Mattituck station; price $60,000; terms to suit. Benjamin H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Shorefront Property Sacrifice

Out-of-town owner will sell at low price Summer home, 9 rooms and bath, best section Shelter Island; 300 feet on Peconic Bay; finest bathing, boating, and fishing; lawns, large shade trees, and shrubbery to water's edge; fully furnished for immediate occupancy; call or write; particulars and photographs.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way. (33d,) N.Y.

COLONIAL HOUSE

BARGAIN AT MANHASSET, NORTH SHORE.

New Colonial house; 4 minutes to station; plot 200x140; big trees; fine surroundings; price $10,800.

L. G. SHIELDS,
18 E. 34th St., New York.
Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

POULTRY FARM

$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm, 6-room house, full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. B. Jones, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful Water Front Farm.

98 acres, magnificent frontage Long Island Sound, sandy beach, wooded bluff, convenient station, mostly cultivated, fertile soil, good farm buildings, excellent neighborhood, $210 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

H. G. KNOWLES, 28 Park Av., New York City

A BRENTWOOD BUNGALOW

For rent, $50 per month; just completed, seven rooms and bath, two sleeping porches, electricity, water, hot water heat, cement cellar; two blocks from station; plot 100x174; pine trees; excellent all year home. E. H. McWhorter, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Bungalow, Needs Repairs

$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. B. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Indicator Is Moving Toward Big Business



Big business is surely coming. All lines of business report a steady increase.

Our land sales have doubled over last year. The wonderful **values** we are offering in land and fine houses are responsible. The public is becoming more appreciative of quality at low prices—at any rate **our business indicator is rapidly moving upward.**

Don't wait until it has reached the top—it may be too late then. BUY NOW. Follow the example of far-sighted, wise buyers and take advantage of war prices.

Opportunity is staring you right in the face NOW. Don't let it escape. Wake up and grasp it. Buy all the property you can afford while at the present low prices. Buy it at beautiful

Brightwaters

BAYSHORE, L. I.

that wonderful community where woodland, lakes and sea combine to make an ideal spot to live.

Your dollar will never again buy as much as it will now. Invest it at Brightwaters, the place that is always active. BUY NOW.

Ask for Pictorial Booklet No. 3.

T. B. Ackerson Co.,
1 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
2 Three-story Brick Factories.
Size 100x250 and 40x100 ft.
with three acres of ground.
Can ship by rail or water.
Eight miles from Jersey City.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO OWNER.
GEO. J. LUXTON,
204 JANE ST.,
Weehawken, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORT WASHINGTON

Two acres; house of 18 rooms and 4 baths; 7-machine garage, ice house, gardener's house, large vegetable garden; billiard room, Buildings that cost $60,000 are offered with two acres of ground at $40,000. $5,000 cash. $35,000 first mortgage, interest 6%.

FRANK CROWELL,
Great Neck Station, L. I.
Tel., Great Neck—174.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET

Attractive Place of 20 Acres

sale at Central Valley, N. Y., which is on Erie Road, 10 miles beyond Tuxedo. House is on a commanding Hill, with excellent views on all sides; absolutely modern, with every improvement, seven bedrooms and three baths, stable, hen house, cow barn, &c.; property is surrounded by country estates of the highest class. Grounds, some woods, pasture, fine trees, shrubs and fruits. Address

EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 352.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.

Show place on Lake Ontario. Night's ride from New York. Country and yacht clubs, fishing, boating, society. Ideal Winter and Summer. City conveniences. House alone cost $300,000. House in perfect repair. 18 large rooms, 3 baths, besides billiard room, store rooms, &c. Beautiful grounds. Could sell off several lots. Ideal for retired man. Sell at sacrifice at $225,000. Fine investment.

IRWIN WHEELER,
2 RECTOR ST., N. Y. CITY.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME

by insuring the title. We are specialists in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A and new Auto Map.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

SPECIAL FARM BARGAINS.

155 acres, 50 cultivated; new 7-room house, barn, hennery, granary; $1,500 timber; sacrifice immediately; $2,600.

70 acres, 10-room house, barns, horses, cows, pigs, 300 chickens, wagons, new machinery, tools; complete equipment; $4,500.

4 acres fruit, perfect 10-room house, on bank Hudson River; fine view; ideal Summer home; $4,000; satisfaction guaranteed.

Write John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME, 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, gas and electric lights, large verandas; excellent views; good macadam roads; 10 minutes from railroad station; high elevation; garage and stable; all buildings nearly new. CHARLES H. BANKS, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

SAUGERTIES FARM.

11-acre village farm; population 5,000; 7-room house; large barns, stocked; machinery, tools; rare opportunity; sacrifice $4,500. Write John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

LAKE VIEW APPLE FARM.

This 200-acre orchard has 4,000 standard apple trees planted. It borders a large lake. Small house and barns. Glorious scenery. The farm earned over $1,500 net profit last year, and will in time earn $4,000 profit annually. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,800.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

THE ORANGES and MAPLEWOOD FALL LIST HOUSES and STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS.
Now Ready. Kindly State Wants.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

Morristown, New Jersey.

To lease, unfurnished, my residence. Present-day conveniences. M. C. MARSH, 117 West 58th St.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location; $90 month; might sell. J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.

MONTCLAIR
"The Mountain Park Town."
Fall Rentals

	Month
Modern House, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$65
Attractive Residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood finish	$75
	Annum.
New House, fine location; electricity; 3 baths	$1,000
Mountain Ave. Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; large plot	$1,200
Large Residence in fine neighborhood; 3 baths; tennis courts	$1,500
Elizabethan type residence, brick and stucco construction; 3 baths; steam, electricity	$2,500
Hillside Residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; garage; large grounds	$3,600

THE TRUTH
About Montclair
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent* for a year *before* Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

House Bargain
Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY



This attractive craftsman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.

F. C. BECKER Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 8748.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service; convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River; four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land; ten-room cottage, with all improvements; city water; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. Smock, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

INVESTIGATE THIS.

$100 cash, $25 monthly, covering principal and interest, pays for a splendidly built 7-room cottage or bungalow; all improvements; in beautiful restricted section of Cranford, N. J. Apply Room 634, 119 Nassau St.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.
HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome Colonial Brick House—Georgian Period
Price, $30,000



Four family and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, billiard room; unusually spacious, well designed and appointed halls, living room, library, dining room, veranda and balcony; also a large brick garage.

Other Beautiful Homes from $11,000 up

PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson
Yonkers, N.Y.

If you prefer we will build a house to cover your requirements and finance its purchase on terms equivalent to your present rent. A number of attractive plots are now offered.

To Reach Park Hill

Take Subway to 242d Street then trolley direct to Park Hill. Elevated to 155th Street and Putnam division to Park Hill. Continuous service.

Go out today or write for booklet and photographs, office on property open daily.

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, New York
Room 532



TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

This Modern Loft Building
6 STORY AND BASEMENT TO LET
180 MOTT ST. (Bet. Broome & Kenmare Sts.)

The building is semi-fireproof, 42 feet by 100 feet; steam heated; two large electric elevators, large storage vaults in basement, and light glazed brick front. It is most desirable, being centrally located, and easily accessible by subway, elevated and surface cars. Few blocks from Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges.

Possession given immediately.

Apply S. & H. REALTIES, INC.,
368-370 Broome St., New York City. Phone, Spring—7810.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$9,000 Sacrifice; beautiful artistic 9-room residence, 3 baths, every appointment, good size plot, excellent location; only appreciated by careful inspection.

$14,000 Colonial residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tile kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; beautiful solarium, open fireplace; sleeping porch, large lot, shade, shrubbery.

$14,000 Beautiful south side residence, center hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, solarium, sleeping porch, large plot; said to be one of the most artistic houses in Montclair.

$25,000 South side, large attractive residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, dining porch; 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 sleeping porches, solarium. One of the best constructed houses ever built in Montclair; exterior beautiful tapestry brick, copper leaders, gutters, tile roof; every appointment known to modern artistic houses.

I have all the properties to rent.

MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair. Phone 675.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE & FARM.
Modern Dwelling—High Elevation—Beautiful View—Shade—Orchards.

SEND FOR PHOTO and FULL DETAILS of this HANDSOME PROPERTY. High elevation, commanding view, State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawn, winding drives. New, modern dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; hardwood oak floors, open fireplace, handsome lighting fixtures, every city convenience; large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry buildings; 5 acres garden land fruited with nearly five hundred full bearing peach and pear trees, now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern. Anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. One of the most Beautiful Estates in Roseland, N. J. PRICE, $9,500, part cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or ROSELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details, also our illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

GREAT BARGAIN

Long Branch.—Handsome 9-room house, all modern improvements; about 6 city lots; cost $8,500; must sell; now offered at $4,000. Also plot 50x150; five minutes' walk to depot, on Johnson Ave.; price $500; accept $100 cash, balance easy payments. Hume, 150 Broadway, New York, or Long Branch.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

MAINE LOTS FOR SALE

on property known as Sherman's Point, Camden, Me., one of the most beautiful points along the Penobscot coast; all lots laid out in plots varying in size from two to five acres each; all commanding a beautiful view of both mountains and sea; heavily wooded with oak, Norway pine, and spruce; good water supply already piped to property, and good roadbed. For further information apply to Estate of George B. Wilson, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or to S. G. Ritterbush, Camden, Me.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
Fine Sora and Duck Marsh in Virginia

500 sora per season guaranteed; 350 acres.
PRICE $12,500.
POLLARD & BAGBY,
Richmond, Va.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Croisic Building
220 Fifth Ave., Corner 26th Street.
Unusually Attractive
OFFICES TO LET

Modern fireproof structure of the highest type. Perfect service. Six High-Speed Elevators.

Reasonable Rentals.

Apply to owners on premises.

Only One Floor Left
11,100 Square Feet
Heaviest Loft Building on Manhattan
Monahan Express Company Building
216-222 West 18th Street

FINE SUITE OFFICES
TO SUBLET
ONE YEAR FROM OCTOBER FIRST.
NEAR 34TH ST., on FIFTH AVE.; FOUR LARGE ROOMS, ALL STREET AND AVENUE FRONT BUT ONE. RENT SINGLY OR EN SUITE. RENT $3,600. ONE OF FINEST SUITES IN WHOLE CITY. BOX T 158 TIMES.

LOFTS LOW RENTS
534-550 W. 58.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME

Right in Stamford; few blocks from town hall, station, &c., park-like grounds, grand old and young shade trees; rare shrubbery, fruits, grapes, &c.; charming lawns, large flower and vegetable gardens; modernized house; newly decorated, all conveniences; garage, poultry house, tennis court, green house; price reduced to $18,500, part cash. For photos, &c., apply

JONES REALTY CO.,
Hotel Davenport. Stamford, Conn.

FULLY EQUIPPED FARM.

Without question best farm bargain in State; 53 head of stock, crops, tools included; owner got rich here; poor health reason selling; 250 acres, most all tillable; borders large river for miles; modern farm and residence; all improvements; electric lights; 5 minutes' walk trolley; milking 40 cows; location Lower Berkshires section; never offered before; price $15,000, including everything; terms. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figue on property in

GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY.

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS.

Call, phone, or write for my special list.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 102d St.

New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; vacuum cleaning plant; tiled kitchen floors; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$1,000 to $3,200.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY,
Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.

Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.

Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.

Nine-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

One of the Finest on the West Side.

THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $800 to $2,000

CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT
In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.

Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.

Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300

For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 747!

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

BY actual measurement these apartments contain more floor space than any apartment of their class in this neighborhood—not more rooms but *larger* rooms.

6-room apartments	$1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments	2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments	2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

The dream of a HOME will come true if you decide to live in the Belnord. Fact and fancy will agree. Rooms in

THE BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

are large enough and airy enough to be adapted to any use. If you have dreamed large library or reception room, come to the Belnord and see the vision realized.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths,
$2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
80TH ST. AT B'WAY. TEL. SCHUYLER 3800.

THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St., Near B'way.
7-8 Extra Large Rooms, 2 Baths, **$1,400-$1,600**

Greyloch Dwellings
3505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, **$600-$950**

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St., Near B'way.
8 Extra Large Rooms & Bath, **$1,100-$1,300**

THE SUMMIT
414-416 West 118th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath, **$600-$720**

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St.
6 to 8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, **$720-$900**

EL CASCO COURT
205 West 103d St., Near B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, **$480-$720**

All Have Modern Improvements and Elevator Service.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street
TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,900 TO $2,500	**Cliff Haven** 417 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTH COR. 114TH ST.	8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 TO $1,500	**304 West 92d St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,500 TO $2,400	**498 West End Av.** SOUTHEAST CORNER 84TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. CORNER BUILDING. ALL ROOMS LIGHT.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
$840 TO $1,100	**Lyndon Arms** 524-525 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEAR 127TH ST.	6 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. Overlooking Grant's Tomb RIVERSIDE PARK AND CLAREMONT
$660 TO $1,500	**Bradford** & BRADFORD ANNEX. 841-843-845 WEST END AVE. NORTHWEST COR. 101ST ST.	7-8-10 ROOMS & BATH 10 ROOM APT. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
$540 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$900 AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$660 TO $840	**West Park** 421 WEST 57TH ST. NEAR 9TH AVE.	7 ROOMS & BATH. EXTRA LARGE, ELEVATOR, &c.
$480 TO $900	**165 West 83 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVES.	2-4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. NEW. FIREPROOF.
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 105TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$600 AND $660	**208&212 W. 85 St** NEAR BROADWAY.	7 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION at 86th

$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 420 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**Manchester** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 108TH ST.	6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**Della Robbia** 740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.	4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF, READY AUG. 1.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$630 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	4-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $1,320	**Wesley** 158 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.
$900 AND $1,000	**The Idlewild** 1854 SEVENTH AVE. NEAR 112TH ST.	8 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION.
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST.	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH Corner Apartment House Rooms Large and Light.
$600	**182 West 88 St.** SOUTHEAST CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.	7 ROOMS AND BATH. COR. APARTMENT.

List of West Side Apartment Houses in which apartments are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

Our Annual Booklet containing further descriptions of these apartments will be forwarded upon request; and in most instances we can furnish floor plans.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

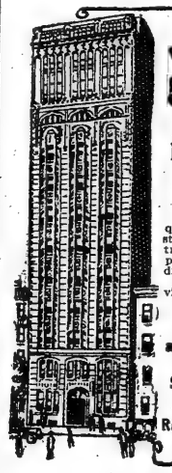
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.



33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
New York's Newest Hotel

Located on a quiet, exclusive street right in centre of hotel, shopping and theatre district.
Splendid light & view all sides.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.
Special Summer Rates.
Write or 'phone **Raymond W. Jones Manager.**
Plaza—8264.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"The BELLGUARD"
(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 83rd St. and West End Ave.



Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1.700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.
SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

---

203 W. 81st St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-5-6

extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, **$700 to $1,500.** Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rental, $1200 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD, OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR N.WEST END AVE.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

THE SUTHERLAND
Riverside Drive
N. E. cor. 158th Street.

One—5 Rooms and Bath.
One—7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
One—9 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Low Rents, Sunlight, and Quiet.
A Wonderful Outlook on the River.
Look at These Attractive Apartments.
Van Norden & Wilson,
1 W. 34TH STREET.

THE HUDSON,
227 Riverside Drive,
South corner of 95th St.
Under new management. Strictly High-Class Apartments of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Building to be entirely renovated throughout, and apartments to be remodeled. New fixtures, parquet floors, etc.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

---

562 WEST END AVENUE
AT 87TH STREET.

Choice apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, with extra maid's room; very attractive rentals.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 West 57th Street

Near Broadway, corner apartment; 9 rooms and bath; $1,300. 8 rooms and bath, $1,200. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

---

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

261
Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

---

1 to 7 West 101st St.
7 Rooms and Bath
Rental $40 to $60
Apply on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Company,
Madison Ave. and 41st St.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

---

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th Street.
STUDIO TO LEASE.
SPECIAL RATES TO OCT. 1.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 20 E. 128th St.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms. **$45-50** | 6 sunny Rooms. **$55-65**

---

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments. In high class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths. $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath. $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

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127 West 82nd St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
Nine-Story Fireproof Apt.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms and Bath, $75 to $95.

---

2 WEST 83RD STREET
Corner High-Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Duplex Apartment, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300. Also 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 43d St.

WINFIELD
207 W. 56th St.
Between Broadway & Seventh Av.
Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Extra Servants' Rooms.
$1,260 to $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Avenue,
Corner 45th St. Phone 1268 Bryant.

294-295 Central Park West.
Eight rooms, bath; rents $1,200 to $1,300; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated. Apply superintendent on premises.

The WINDSOR
57th St., 322-328 West
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Elegant, large, light rooms; every modern improvement; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**
Naughtin & Co., 2,850 B'way River 1148

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park. Large Rooms and Closets.

Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

The Following Houses Under the Management of

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 850 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$50.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms, Unfurnished. $60 to $90.	18x19 13x14 Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, Chambers, Rental, $900 to $1,300.	19x20 13x16
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $37.50-$72.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	Furnished. $47.50-$87.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
$131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 130th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 607 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class Apartments
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5	ROOMS	260 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	ROOMS	569 W. 110 ST., near Broadway	1,000
	ROOMS	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway	900
	BATH	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	840
	BATH	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	750
6	ROOMS	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	1,100
	ROOMS	515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sup.	1,150
	BATH	606 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	1,200
	BATH	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	1,100
7	ROOMS	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Drive	1,200
	ROOMS	569 W. 110 ST., near Broadway	1,500
	ROOMS	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway	1,300
	BATH	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway	1,200
	BATH	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	1,350
	BATH	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,500
8	ROOMS	174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av.	1,500
	ROOMS	569 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway	1,600
	ROOMS	515 WEST 110 ST.	1,800
	BATH	491 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St.	1,400
	BATH	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,700

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

Apply to superintendents or

EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

9-10 Rooms
3 Baths

1 West 92d St.,
N. W. Corner Central Park West
COR. APARTMENT, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, $2,000.
WEST APT., BEAUTIFUL PARK VIEW, $1,600.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

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76 WEST 86TH STREET
AND
77 WEST 85TH STREET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF
6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.
One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Suitable for Physician or Dentist.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Corner 98th Street. **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 Riverside Drive.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. $1,500 to $2,400 Yearly.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof 10-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.

109th, 204 West, Near Broadway
4-5 Rooms and Bath. Beautiful apartments; electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. $30 $40
Owner's management.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
9 ROOMS $3,500
TO
3 BATHS $4,000
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2-3-4-6-7-9-10 Rooms
RENTALS $720 TO $4,000.
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Cor. 99th St.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
Near Subway and "L."

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,700 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-story Fireproof. Four Exposures.
All Outside Rooms.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $85 per Month.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Two Elevators. 12 Story.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 2 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

LUCILE
125 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
Elevator.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St.
North corner Central Park West.
One block from "L" Station. Near Subway.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures.
Parquet Floors Throughout.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
8th Av. Bus Lines and Elevator, "L" at 72d, also Subway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
7-Story. Cor. Apartments. Southern Exposure, Vacuum Cleaning.
Corner 84th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
260 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

POWELLTON
280 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
673 West End Av.
Southeast corner 93d St.
Modern Apartments.
Ground Floor for Doctor.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near "L" and Subway.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Corner Apartments. All Southern Exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED UPON REQUEST.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses

Gymnasium for Grown-Ups with Needle Showers—
Roofgarden Playground for the Children:—
are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.



Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding views of Hudson River. Subway express station.

Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings 'Phone, 4302 Morningside

American Real Estate Company
Owners

APARTMENTS DE LUXE

490 Riverside Drive

At 122d Street,
FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON DRIVE.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER.
Every new idea in modern construction.

Apartments of
5 to 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,600.

Including filtered water, electric laundry, electric portable vacuum cleaners and equipped with sanitary Bohn enamelled steel refrigerators. Roof garden for tenants and their friends.

Under Ownership Management.
Mr. H. C. O'BRIEN, Manager.

AUDREY HALL
575 WEST 172d ST.,
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT, SHORT WALK TO 168TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
VERY MODERATE RENTS

THE TROSSACHS
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

MANHATTAN—West Side.

No. 530 West End Ave.

Southeast Corner 86th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood. Subway Station Street.
Can Be Arranged in Suites of
7 to 11 Rooms
Foyer, Pantry, 3 to 5 Baths
Exceptionally Large Rooms. Splendid Arrangement.

Absolutely unexcelled, perfect service. Highest class Apartment house on West side.

Apply on premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72d St.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5116.

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 120th St.
New 10 story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
All Outside.
Rents Reasonable
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city. Absolutely fireproof. Modern in Every Detail.

DUPLEX
Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
Small Apartments.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping; 2, 3, 4, or more rooms and bath; rental, $720 to $2,400. Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., 589 5th Av.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—2444.

THE COSMOS
167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians
EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices, 2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room.
Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service.
Suites, $1,200 per annum.
One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
F. R. Wood—W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS.
Broadway, Cor. 89th St.
Tel. Schuyler—3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS

3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 5301
Friedman Construction Co. Phone, Cortlandt 189 **189 Broadway**

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Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinary large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 5060 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS $1,700 TO $2,000
3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Av.
4-5-7 ROOMS $900 TO $1,500
1-2 BATHS
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park, Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L."
2 Rooms—$30 to $35
3 Rooms—$35
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
5 Rooms—$65
6 Rooms—$75

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 453, Just North of 137th St.
THE MADRID
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested call this out for future references.

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265 WEST 81ST STREET,
NEAR WEST END AVE.
Apartments of 7 and 9 Rooms, at very reasonable rentals.

TO REMOVE SHOAL IN GOWANUS BAY

Army Engineers Agree on the Plan in Detail and the Work Will Be Begun Shortly.

TO BE GREAT DOCK CENTRE

Main Channel Is to be Widened and Parts of It Are to be Dredged to a Depth of Forty Feet.

After several years' agitation the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has received assurances that work will be begun shortly looking to the removal of a part of Gowanus Bay shoal, which, when completed, will give a depth uniform with Bay Ridge Channel. This channel is 1,200 feet wide with a depth of forty feet, but in the last few years, owing to the development of South Brooklyn as a shipping centre, it is becoming dangerously congested, while many vessels annually ground on the shoal.

At the instance of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the River and Harbor act, passed by Congress March 4, contained an item directing the Secretary of War to cause a preliminary examination and survey to be made with a view to removing the shoal in Gowanus Bay to a depth uniform with Bay Ridge Channel. The local Board of United States Army Engineers has reported in favor of removing so much of the westerly bank of the shoal as will provide a main channel 2,000 feet wide east of the anchorage grounds to give safe passage to ocean craft.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has strongly urged the removal of the whole shoal, but at a recent meeting of the Army Engineer Board a compromise plan was approved and recommended, which is as follows:

"First, that the corner of the shoal at the junction of the Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels should be removed to a depth of forty feet to improve navigation; second, that so much of the westerly side of the shoal should be removed as may be necessary to give the desired width of 2,000 feet to the main channel; third, that the point of the shoal southerly from a line opposite Sixty-fifth Street, lying between the main channel and the Bay Ridge Channel, should be removed; fourth, that the balance of the shoal remaining be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet over an area embraced within the main channel and a line drawn parallel to the main channel and 2,500 feet easterly from the easterly edge of the main channel when such channel shall have been widened to 2,000 feet."

The imperative need of getting rid of the Gowanus Bay shoal and the present and future benefit to the shipping facilities of the port are outlined in a report filed by S. V. V. Huntington with the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Engineer Board. Mr. Huntington, who is Chairman of the Committee on Waterfront Improvements of the Trade Board, traces the development of the South Brooklyn waterfront and outlines the reasons why this final improvement should be made for the benefit of New York's trade.

"Prior to 1880," says the report, "the shores of Bay Ridge were accessible to none but vessels of very light draught. Westerly from the Bay Ridge shore, extending out into New York Bay about 4,500 to 4,700 feet, or to the main channel of New York Bay, the water was very shoal, being over a large area only about thirteen feet, and this shoal extended from Red Hook, opposite Governors Island, southerly a mile and a half or more. In 1881 Congress made a first small appropriation looking to the creation of a channel along the Bay Ridge waterfront. Since 1881 further appropriations have been made and improvements there authorized by Congress, until at the present time the Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels running along the shore easterly of the shoal have been excavated to a depth of forty feet, giving access to that entire waterfront to the largest vessels.

The report calls the attention of the Army Board to the fact that during 1914 the number of ships docking in the entire Port of New York, including the New Jersey waterfront, was 4,974. Of that number, 970 ships docked in the Gowanus Bay section, being about 42 per cent. of the total number docking in Brooklyn and 21 per cent. of the total number docking in the entire port. The report states that there can be no doubt that the improvement of Gowanus Bay has been of very great value to the port in the increase of its commerce and manufactures, and to the city by contributing to the enormously increased realty values in that section of the city.

Chairman Huntington cites as an illustration of what the waterfront improvements have meant to the territory at present, including approximately what was once the old Eight Ward of Brooklyn, that it now has an assessed property valuation of $70,960,932, against only $8,252,020 in 1880. After referring to the expected effect on the Gowanus Bay section from the opening of the State's Barge Canal, which, the report says, will bring vessels here from the great lakes, the report concludes as follows:

"The future shipping industry of the Brooklyn waterfront will include a large contribution from vessels coming through the Panama Canal from the Pacific Coast of North and South America, from Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and the Far East. That this commerce will have vast proportions can be now confidently predicted, and within a few years it will doubtless far exceed the best estimates which can be now made. The city authorities are therefore wisely planning for a comprehensive development of this waterfront to meet the demands which will be made upon it and to secure from such commerce for the commercial and manufacturing interests of this port all the benfits which it will bring.

"The warehouse and factory properties along the entire Brooklyn waterfront, when served by the projected Brooklyn marginal railway in connection with the canal terminal and the Barge Canal, will then become very valuable, because there will then be created by the combination of these great local improvements, and the State Barge Canal and the Panama Canal, ideal commercial and manufacturing conditions unexcelled anywhere in the world. A great increase in the values of all such properties contiguous to the waterfront will result, and the taxable values will be proportionately greater and the revenues of the city also much enhanced."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $32,000,) June 8, 1914; address, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 82d St, 27.2x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, June 8, 1914, (mtg $45,000;) address 1,400 5th Av.....$1

DIVISION ST, 261 and 263, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42; George W. Simpson, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 1 3d Av, July 22; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$16,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, runs s 42.11x e 36.4x n 7.4 w 12.1x n 31.8 to street x w 41.1 to beginning; Bella B. Bates to Effie R. Osborn, at Osborn Manor, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., (mtg $52,000,) July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALKER ST, 35, s s, 55.1 ft e of Church St, 20x85, with right to 4-foot alley on west; Louis H. Jackson to Mack Construction Co., Inc., 957 Hoe Av, all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, 422 West, 25x69.11; Joseph S. Emerman and another to Emerman & Baumochl Co., 422 West Broadway, June 9, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Leopold Moschcowitz, 299 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, n e corner 115th St, 20.10x80; Vincenzo Colasanto to William Passarelli, 1,378 Lyman Place, (mtg $17,800,) July 21.....$1

5TH AV, s e corner 117th St, (2 East,) 25.2x110; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $45,000,) June 8, 1914; address 1,400 5th Av.....$1

59TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Jetty Dall, Ex'r and trustee, to Fillmore Holding Co., 111 Broadway, July 16, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400

62D ST, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Isidore D. Morrison, referee, to Louis T. Leibmeyer, 305 East 55th St, July 23; attorney, M. S. Marden, 37 Liberty St.....$11,500

76TH ST, 332 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Louis Gewirtz to L. Gewirtz Co., 111 Division St, (mtg $10,000,) July 22..$100

81ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x102.2; David Lydig to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, May 29, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, same.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Katherine B. Childs to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, June 26, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 West 28th St.....$100

106TH ST, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David G. McConnell, referee, to Rachele Podesta, 70 University Place, July 21; attorney, W. Ryerson, 93 Nassau St.....$9,000

113TH ST 232-34 East, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, (foreclosure July 9;) George E. Weller, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 23; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$23,000

122D ST, 327 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, July 23; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$10,000

122D ST, n s, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret Brennan to Teresa M. Brennan, West Orange, N. J., July 24, (mtg $13,350;) attorney, F. B. Elgas, 40 Exchange Place.$1

125D ST, 114 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure July 22;) Bernard M. L. Ernst, referee, to Eleanor Le Roy, 405 Park Av, July 23; attorneys, Bowers & S., 48 Cedar St.....$11,500

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenheim et al., ex'r and trustee, to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) March 2; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$25

148TH ST, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, (foreclosure July 16;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Robert G. Maobeath, 18 Rollins Place, Yonkers; Joseph B. Macbeth, 521 West 148th St, and Ann M. Germann, 1,245 Lind Av, Bronx, July 22; attorneys Pressinger & N, 60 Wall St...$500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 120 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; Maurice Stack to Domenico Taurone, 357 East 113th St, (mtg $7,500,) July 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHISHOLM ST, s w corner of Jennings St, 25x76.6; Almira C. Wund to Sallacia Realty Corp., 156 Broadway, (mtg $13,000,) June 2; attorney, W. F. Wund, 156 Broadway..$100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,831, w s, 50x206; Benenson Realty Co. to Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., 1,714 Crotona Park East, (mtg $5,000,) July 23; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 110 Nassau St.....$100

EAST ½ of Lot 190, map of Unionport, 50x100; John Davis, executor, to George Duncan, 1,431 Glover St, July 20; attorney, George Duncan, 1,431 Glover St.....$2,950

LOT 178, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Amelia Mussbach et al. to Mary Sellner, 2,411 St. Raymond Av, July 21; attorney, Mary Sellner, 2,411 St. Raymond Av..$1

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul estate; Benno Cohen to Samuel Cohen, Mamaroneck, N. Y, June 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Rosenberg to same, July 17; attorney, same.....$1

MONROE AV, n w corner of Belmont Av 100x45; Hannah S. Dewey to H. S. Dewey, Inc., 87 Hamilton Place, July 21, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 258 Broadway.....$1

WALES AV, e s, 110.7 ft n of 150th St, 50.4x105.1; Mary Finn to John Hoey, 799 East 150th St, July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

238TH ST, n s, between Oneida Av and Kepler Av, being Lot 30, Block 3,373, tax map; Thomas C. Larkin, referee, to Louis Wirsching, 129 East 238th St, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 243; Nathan Bass to Henry Walker, 17 Livingston Place, Aug. 22, 1914, installments; attorneys, Seley & Levine, 225 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$4,250

PARK AV, s w corner of 51st St, 102.2x20; Northcote Realty Co. to David Lydig, Lenox, Mass., July 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

SOUTH ST, w s, 78.11 ft n of Fletcher St, 17.9x74.8; James Douglass to Southold Savings Bank, Southold, L. I., July 21, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,250

WALKER ST, s s, 55.1 ft e of Church St, 20x85; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Lincoln Trust Co. and another, trustees, 204 5th Av, July 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

41ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Loewer Realty Co. to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Glen Cove, L. I., July 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; 41st St, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Y. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Co. to Henry W. Putnam, 68 West 59th St, due as per bond, July 23; attorneys, Cravath & H., 52 William St.....$150,000

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Northcote Realty Co. to Katharine B. Childs, 58 East 81st St, 1 year, July 13; attorneys, Hull & Horton, 66 Broadway.....$30,000

148TH St, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Robert C. Macbeth et al. to Katharine B. Hicks, Morristown, N. J., July 22, 1 year; attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe, 60 Wall St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,499, w s, 20x100; Domenico Taurone to Maurice Stack, 1,499 Bryant Av, July 22, due Oct. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $8,500, July 22, due Oct. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$500

FRANKLIN AV, 1,331, w s, 50x206; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $5,000, July 23, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul Estate; Samuel Cohen to Louise Kausen, 1 Layton Av, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,500

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.3x111.1; Johanna Hampp to Morris E. Webber, 542 West 112th St, Equal lien, with $22,000, July 23, 5 years, 5½ p. c., instalment, Sept. 1, 1915, and 5 p. c. thereafter; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

SOUTH FULTON AV, s s, at w s of Hutchinson River Government Channel, being Lots 11 and 12, Map of properties deeded to Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. et al., Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. to Alexander V. Fraser, 306 West 72d St et al., executors, March 25, due April 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

TIEBOUT AV, 2,255, w s, 18.7x76.5; Edna A. Patton to Ellie Kavanagh, July 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$3,500

WALES AV, e s, 100.7 ft n of 150th St, 50.4x105.4; John Hoey to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 251, 2 stores and rear rooms; Bernard J. MacCorry to Antonino Marsala, 251 Elizabeth St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$1,200

117TH AV, 196, all; Hugh Getty to J. O. Bizier, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John B. Knox, 96 Broadway.....$1,200

76TH ST, 61 East, all; Irving C. Stern to John E. Dorotka, 61 East 76th St, 2 9-12 years from Jan. 18, 1915.....$1,200

93D ST, 107-111 West, all; Dorothea H. Simmons to Park Sanitarium, 107 West 93d St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Julius J. Michael, 111 Broadway.....$5,100

117TH ST, 61 East; 102d St, 151 West; 102d St, 72 West; 101st St, 120 West, all; Murray Estates Corporation to Simon A. Uhlfelder, 740 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, H. H. Uhlfelder, 132 Nassau St.....$7,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,294, ball extension; Harry Held to Bnai Israel Anshe of Fordham, 2,294 Arthur Av, 2 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, William Schonfield, 35 Nassau St.....$300

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471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $75 Per Month.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
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Apartments of Highest Character
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.
The Colosseum
435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.
With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

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305 West 72d St
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4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

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601 West 115th St.
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4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

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460-464 Riverside Drive,
Just North of 116th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,150 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

SANFORD & REXFORD
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-11-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.
6,7,8 & 9 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
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780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.
Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350
ONE SPLENDID DOCTOR'S SUITE. 8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157 St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

3,565 Broadway
Northwest Corner 146th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
10-story, fireproof and soundproof. One block from Subway and surface cars.
A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION.
Apartments all facing front, beautifully arranged, with spacious closets. Excellent river view from each room.
Suites of 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $550 to $1,150
Apply on premises or to owners.
Broadway & 146th St. Corporation,
628 W. 151st St. Phone 8919—Audubon

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $900.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1000.
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
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RIVERVIEW COURT
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway station 137th St. and Broadway; refined, select tenants; efficient service; references required. Superintendent on premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

High Class, Refined, Modern
8-9 large outside rooms, $80 up; New York's most refined, restricted avenue; every convenience; resident owner's management; references; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFWOOD COURTS, West 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605 W. 113TH ST. B'WAY & RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS; elevator; all rooms large and light and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

MODERN NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; high class, every improvement; telephone operator; refined neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; owner's management; subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

THE PHAETON,
539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway.
High Class Apartment
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable.
Choice Apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive.
Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent on premises.
PARTHENON & HESPERUS
118TH to 119TH ST. AND MANHATTAN AV.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 6 rooms; rents $30 to $65; restaurant.
61-69 East 86th St.
Choice Apartments, 6-7 rooms; elevator service; a few desirable Apartments moderate terms. Superintendent on premises or
E. Willman, 400 Manhattan Av.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus. Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1638.

THE RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st St.
3 and 4 Rooms.
To Sublet, Very Moderate Rentals. Building Just Completed. Adjoining Riverside Drive. Apply on Premises or to Owners. Kempe & Co., 87th and Broadway. Phone 5610 Schuyler.

Bermuda Apartment—Elevator
608 and 610 West 150th St.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Under Management of New Owner. Entirely Renovated. 4-5-6-7 Rooms.
$36 to $65.
APPLY ON PREMISES

Morrison and Dawson
West 172d St. and Audubon Av.
3 to 6 rooms, high-class elevator, $27 up; all improvements; first class in every respect. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.— "HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street. Two to Seven Rooms.
$900 to $1,600.
Spacious Rooms; Excellent Service; accessible; near Park
Attractive large Studio, bedroom and bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Brockton
661 W. 180th Street.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, Top Floor, All Front.....$50
5 Rooms.....$50

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
ELEVATOR.
The most elegant apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms....$35
4 Rooms....$45
5 Rooms....$50 to $65
6 Rooms....$70 to $75
7 Rooms....$70 to $111
9 Rooms....$91.75 to $125

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Cor. 170th St.
Elevator. Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms, $43 to $55
5 Rooms, $60 to $75
6 Rooms, $70 to $75

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $45 to $50
6 Rooms, $52 to $60
7 Rooms, $60 to $70

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Ave.,
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms....$42 to $45
6 Rooms....$65
7 Rooms....$70 to $75
8 Rooms....$91.67

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms, $38
6 Rooms, $60 to $65
7 Rooms, $70
8 Rooms, $100

542 West 179th Street
NON-ELEVATOR.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Front Rooms....$35

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th Street.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
ELEVATOR.
4 Rooms....$35 to $40
5 Rooms....$40 to $45
6 Rooms....$50 to $55
7 Rooms....$60 to $65

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
3759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 870—Audubon.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7, 8, 9, 10 large outside rooms.
Southern exposure.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY STATION AND BUS LINE.
NOW AVAILABLE
Rents Reasonable
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Kempe & Co., Agents
Broadway and 87th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator and Hall Boy Service.

THE HETHERINGTON
571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,800

THE VAN CORTLANDT
71 E. 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Ave.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,000-$1,400

Overlooking Central Park
218-220 West 59th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,000

THE MELBA
424 Central Park West
1 West 102d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath...$840-$1,000

THE VONDEL
171 East 83d St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.....$540-$570

THE RUTHERFURD
175 2d Ave., N. W. Cor. 11th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1,200

3 Washington Square North
3 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

27 EAST 62ND STREET
Housekeeping Apartments
4 rooms, 1 bath, $1100 to $1200
6 rooms, 2 baths, $1500 to $1800
Elevator. Modern building.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 Fifth Avenue.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

435 East 138th St.
NEAR 3D AVE. "L"
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Electric light, steam heat; $18 to $29 month. Superintendent on premises.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $1,050 TO $1,320.

THE ALCAZAR
120 East 86th Street.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $720 TO $840.

THE BRENDA
120 East 85th St., Near Park Ave.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, RENT $600.

131 EAST 86th ST.
CORNER APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $600 TO $840.

1,246 Madison Av. Bet. 89th & 90th Sts.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, SINGLE FLATS, RENTS $600 TO $720.

Superintendents on premises will show Apartments.
DUFF & GONGER, Madison Av. Cor. 86th St.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 28th Street.
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX APARTMENT
HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
1133 Broadway
TEL. FARR. 9494.
GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT
2705 Broadway
At 103d St.
TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,000 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)
Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway.
At Subway Station.
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

HUDSON GRANT-VIEW
126 Claremont Ave.
5-6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $1,100

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$800 to $1,200.

THE HOWELL
510-516 W. 124th St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Elevator Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$420 to $600.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103rd St.
Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,000.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$660 to $1,100.

410 West End Av.,
Near 79th St. Subway.
7-8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96TH ST.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,000.

THE HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AV., Cor. 97th St.
7-9 Rooms and Bath
$1,000 to $1,300.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

**ANNAMERE

LESS SCARE AS TO SCARCITY OF DYES

What Domestic Manufacturers Are Doing with Natural and Artificial Colors.

It is apparent as the days pass that an increasing tone of hopefulness, if not downright optimism, exists among the American manufacturers of both coal tar and natural dyestuffs. Everywhere in the domestic industry the belief is growing that the expansion so notable of late in the home production of the required colors of both kinds is daily getting on firmer ground owing to the initiative of the makers here and the generous support given them in the dyestuff crisis by the textile manufacturing and other interests.

The fact that several establishments turning out aniline colors have booked contracts almost to capacity for a year or more at the prevailing high prices is giving a feeling of encouragement and stability to the American industry as a whole that augurs well for the future, according to domestic manufacturers. Confidence is also expressed that under the Clayton law the Federal Trade Commission will be able to prevent the "dumping" of German dyestuffs in this country at the close of the present war.

One of the most encouraging developments of late came to light yesterday in the statement of one of the largest manufacturers of natural dyestuffs that his concern is experimenting with benzol, toluol, and their derivatives with a view to turning over a part of his plant to the production of aniline colors. This man said he did not care at this time to make any formal announcement of the company's plans as to the future development contemplated, as the experiments have not progressed to a final stage.

"All I care to say at this time," said the natural color manufacturer, "is that the large output of benzol and aniline oils essential for the making of coal-tar colors has reached such proportions in this country that we feel justified in experimenting with aniline colors as an adjunct to our production of the natural or vegetable colors. It seems pretty well assured that this country can produce all of the benzol required, and, with a constantly increasing number of makers, large and small, turning out aniline oils, there should be no trouble in our concern going ahead with the manufacture of some of the principal aniline colors, at least."

That the general progress being made in building up an American dyestuff industry is being taken seriously, and actually with alarm, by the German manufacturers is evidenced, domestic manufacturers said yesterday, by the appearance of what is taken to be a strongly organized propaganda by German interests to discourage American manufacturers from either embarking in the dyestuff business or enlarging their existing plants at this time.

It seems that the centre of this movement is Boston, where an American chemist is industriously sending out literature demonstrating the overwhelming superiority of German-produced colors, and intimating that when the war is over the Germans will be in a position to sell dyestuffs at advantageous prices to the American textile trade. A domestic manufacturer who recently received one of these pamphlets made this comment yesterday:

"Many of the pamphlets now being circulated among American color makers and textile manufacturers are not only extravagant in the claims they make in behalf of the superiority of German colors, but misleading and decidedly biased and unjust. For instance, in one of these pamphlets it is stated that coal tar colors are superior to vegetable colors for brightness, fastness, &c. If this is so, why the lasting and beautiful colors to be found in old tapestries and rugs, for which enormous prices are paid?

"Again, apparently with the intention of discouraging development of the American color industry, the pamphlets describe the enormous factories with unlimited money that have been established in Germany, and that the large bulk of the coal-tar production is in the hands of four great companies, but that the industry as a whole is bound together by trade agreements, all of which is set forth as a strong reason for the continued support by the American textile manufacturers of this German monopoly or trust.

"Other articles in these pamphlets show the enormous output of the German manufacturers amounting to four-fifths of that of the whole world and the advantage they have in the low rate of wages, viz., $1.15 for ordinary labor and $1.40 for skilled labor, all considered good reasons for continued and loyal support to German interests. Reliable information at my disposal is that immense stocks of dyestuffs are held in Germany, which the manufacturers hope to 'dump' here after the war. As an American I cannot see how any stronger arguments could be given to show the necessity of our Government taking immediate action to encourage and aid the manufacturers of dyes of all kinds in this country."

W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, said yesterday that demands from textile manufacturers for vegetable colors is causing a big rush in these establishments. He said:

"The dyewood extract manufacturers have almost doubled their output in comparison to the amounts furnished prior to the war, and the taking of this increase is sufficient proof that the textile manufacturers are alive to conditions and are rapidly convincing themselves of the many ways they can use such dyes successfully. The Department of Commerce has done much to aid in this work of education as well as the removing of unnecessary fear by the publication of articles from time to time in its daily reports.

Some of these articles by the Commercial Agent of that Department, T. H. Norton, have been most valuable, and I think some of the earlier sensational articles published showing the necessity of immediate and special arrangements with Germany for the securing of its dyes, the immediate closing up of all the textile factories, have ceased to cause alarm or even create nervousness.

"I believe that the American dyestuff industry will continue to grow and show increased output. Our Government can, and should, give a certain support and encouragement to the color and chemical industries of every kind and nature. This does not mean that I am a high tariff advocate, nor am I a free trader, but I have always believed that in making a tariff it should be so adjusted that the industries of the country should receive sufficient protection to encourage the investing of capital, the building up of factories, and the increasing of labor.

"Other laws, such as the patent laws and the shipping laws, could all be made aids to the rapid growth in this country of all business on land and water. I believe that the American dyestuff industry should be put on such a basis as would make the United States independent of other countries, and thus free us from panic or injury."

An interesting feature of the increased consumption of natural color ingredients is the prediction that this year's imports will fall only a little short of the average entries in the years preceding the general use of the aniline colors. It appears, for instance, that in the five years, 1885 to 1889, there was imported into the United States, logwood in stick, (the raw material for manufacture,) an average of 85,000 tons annually, these dates being prior to the use of coal-tar colors as extensively as has been the case since 1900.

In the five years 1905-1909 the average of logwood imported was only 30,000 tons, and the five years 1910 to 1914 an average of 37,000 tons, showing that even prior to the European war there was an increased demand for dyewood colors. For the year ended 1914 about 40,000 tons were imported, while this year the indications as shown by the Government reports are that not less than 60,000 tons of logwood in the stick will be imported. It will thus be seen that if the importations reach the figure last mentioned, they will be only about 3,000 tons below the yearly average in the early eighties.

Statistics of color imports at this port show that, owing to the British embargo on the shipment of German merchandise, dyestuff entries are practically at a standstill. The Custom House report of general imports given out on Friday shows aniline color imports for the week covered to be valued at only $878, and alizarine assistant at a mere $58. No alizarine colors have been reported by the Custom House Statistical Bureau for many weeks. Indigo imports, mostly natural, are now averaging here about $50,000 weekly, although in the week ended July 17 they took a spurt and totaled $92,215.

TOOLS FOR CARPENTERS.

Improvements in Them Which Have Been Recently Made.

It is a rather significant fact that in essential workable qualities many carpenters' tools have nothing in the way of actual efficiency on the implements that were used by the carpenters of very early times. Some years ago there was dug up at the Old Roman Camp of Salzburg, in Austria, some carpenters' tools, about 2,000 years old, axes, chisels, adzes, and hatchets, which essentially were as practicable for every day use as the same tools of this time. So the efforts today of the manufacturers are largely devoted to changes and improvements in style, finish, and appearance, though efficiency in some respects has undoubtedly made progress in the last score of years.

The handles of hatchets and hammers are better filled than ever with patent wedges that hold firmly under all conditions. The hatchets of the last generation consisted of three pieces; a body of soft steel to which was welded a hardened head of steel and likewise an "inserted bit" or cutting edge of crucible steel properly tempered. Today the whole body is one piece, forged in a die of open-hearth steel, made to "a crucible steel analysis" as exact as a druggist's prescription. The head is hardened and never comes loose as often did the old welded head. Also the cutting edge is tempered further up the blade and thus affords longer service than did the former inserted bit.

Especial attention is likewise being paid to the ideas of the mechanic who uses the tool so that practicality rather than theory shall prevail. This is especially noticeable in the making of broad axes. They are used principally in getting out railroad ties and find large employment in the Ozark regions of Missouri and Arkansas. The tie cutter is often a small farmer who works at getting out ties at odd times. He is likewise a very elemental nature, who has fixed ideas as to what he wants. The most successful manufacturer, therefore, of broad axes has proved to be the one who sent special representatives to consult these tie cutters and find out just what they wanted in the way of shape and grinding, and just how concave or convex the blade should be, and then made the tool accordingly.

Another rather well-known manufacturer, who gave the tie cutters what he thought they ought to have in the way of a broad axe, rather than what they knew they needed, found his business drying up, and was at a loss to know why.

RAW SILK PRICES FIRM.

Demand Quite Active for Spots, with Stocks Below Normal.

The Yokohama raw silk market, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., upon a larger demand is firmer and advancing. Cable connections via Pacific are interrupted, and all cabling has to be done via Europe. The visible stock is about 5,000 bales. In Canton all business is suspended owing to the floods, which are now reported to be subsiding. The fourth crop is almost entirely ruined, and all shipments are temporarily stopped. Shanghai is quiet, but prices are holding firm.

Italy, owing to the shortage of the crop, has advanced again and a further rise in prices is anticipated. There is a large and steady demand for these silks in extra. Classical fine sizes, and Best Classical coarse sizes, and it is difficult to obtain silks for August shipments, most reelers being willing to contract only for September delivery at full market prices.

In this city business is quite active for spot silks and manufacturers are showing more interest again in contract for delivery ahead. Stocks of raw silk in New York are small and below the normal held at other times.

English Valuations Steadier.

Recent reappraisements made by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the market prices of wool cloth and woolen dress goods from England indicate that the question of correct value for dutiable purposes is apparently less complicated than was the case some time ago. While the customs officials at this and other ports made heavy advances over invoiced rates earlier in the year, and were sustained to a considerable extent by the board on appeal, the tendency of late appears to be in favor the values placed on both classes of goods by the English manufacturer. It is assumed here that fluctuations are less pronounced than was the case earlier with the result that in many cases importers are sustained in the entered values. Where advances made by officials are affirmed by the board they are lower than formerly.

American Cutlery for Canada.

The time seems opportune for American manufacturers of cutlery to secure a foothold in Canada, writes Consul Felix S. S. Johnson from Ontario, as jobbers find it difficult to obtain lines of European cutlery, especially the heavier types of pocket knives. Prices of many lines have advanced considerably, and European manufacturers are accepting orders for future delivery at the prices in effect at the time of delivery; an arrangement that is not satisfactory to Canadian importers. Costs are going up, particularly in lower-priced cutlery. The supply of cheaper grades of celluloid for hafting has been severely curtailed since the French makers ceased to export any. Japan has been sending cheap celluloid of satisfactory quality, but the continuance of this supply is uncertain. Large orders from Canada for spring knives, scissors, and razors are being refused by English firms or held over indefinitely.

Asbestos Found in West China.

Valuable asbestos deposits are reported by Consul E. Carleton Baker, stationed at Chungking, China, to have been found in Szechwan Province near the city of Pachow. As the asbestos appears to be of good quality and the price is very low the possibilities of direct exportation to the United States may be of interest to certain American dealers at this time. A sample may be seen at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. The mining expense and cost of carriage to Chungking amount to about 75 cents United States currency per 100 pounds. The production and exportation of this article is a part of native industrial work for boys carried on under the direction of Rev. W. B. Williston of the China Inland Mission at Pachow, Szechwan Province, China, to whom communications in this regard may be addressed.

Jute Imports at Dundee.

The raw jute importation season, states a Dundee dispatch to The Glasgow Herald, has now almost reached completion. The arrivals total 1,302,000 bales, compared with 1,108,000 bales during the same period last season. With the exception of the season of 1912-13, when 1,413,000 bales were imported, the present receipts are the largest since the season of 1906-7, when 1,380,000 bales were imported. The importation of Calcutta gunnies is quite a record. For the first six months of the year 10,500 bales were landed at Dundee, compared with 8,400 bales during the first half of last year.

SOME SHIFTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Changes in Imports and Exports from This Port Shown by the June Figures.

The Custom House report of exports and imports at this port during June, issued yesterday by Collector Malone, covering countries and grand divisions, shows steadily increasing outward shipments over preceding months since the war began. While imports last month fell off about $6,500,000, compared with June, 1914, the drop in entries was not as pronounced as in other months of this year when compared with similar periods of 1914. Total exports of domestic merchandise from New York in June surpassed all preceding monthly records since the war started, their value being placed at $142,502,635, against only $80,208,921 in the same month last year. The gain was thus $62,293,734.

This heavy excess trade balance in favor of domestic producers differs in one respect at least from the records of earlier months of the war period in that manufactured products in the shape of war munitions are supplanting to an increasing extent purely foodstuff exports. June exports from here exceeded those of May by $10,000,000, April by $7,000,000, and March by $15,598,121. Last month's record of imports aggregated $81,395,277, compared with $87,890,071 in June, 1914 when normal trade conditions existed.

The principal imports and exports for June as compared with the corresponding month last year are subjoined:

Exports.

	1914.	1915.
ALL EUROPE	$85,699,112	$110,886,008
England	10,402,848	46,967,778
Scotland	1,264,923	2,654,035
Ireland	46,244	465,213
Germany	6,420,517	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,133,174	.....
France	1,341,076	81,992,415
Russia in Europe	1,342,793	18,781,865
Denmark	586,586	2,059,092
Italy	2,287,422	9,145,459
Netherlands	3,867,736	4,747,297
Belgium	1,661,479	1,585,746
Greece	180,756	774,145
SOUTH AMERICA	6,012,901	10,254,716
Argentina	1,704,049	4,495,265
Brazil	1,662,358	2,714,106
Chile	933,248	1,867,189
Colombia	441,084	781,992
Peru	314,668	461,704
Venezuela	374,867	988,886
ASIA	4,125,846	4,136,905
China	1,462,132	904,315
Aden	26,311	252,265
Japan	420,068	435,555
British India	970,980	1,061,785
Dutch East India	389,819	481,271
NORTH AMERICA	6,941,347	9,068,684
Canada	293,282	470,426
Panama	1,182,979	1,187,841
Mexico	516,861	987,449
Newfoundland and Labrador	295,682	846,320
British W. Indies	780,679	801,379
Cuba	2,650,842	3,611,251
Haiti	288,011	241,076
Santo Domingo	190,313	560,664
OCEANIA	5,471,814	5,569,611
Australia and Tasmania	3,029,689	3,488,070
New Zealand	917,145	744,015
Philippines	1,508,317	1,322,327
AFRICA	1,955,701	2,568,781
British Africa	1,465,882	1,976,636
Canary Islands	28,640	201,511
French Africa	51,958	134,967
Portuguese Africa	202,423	164,830
Turkey in Africa		
Egypt	183,953	39,970

Imports.

EUROPE	$44,181,222	$38,158,978
Austria-Hungary	1,031,125	153,376
Belgium	2,026,787	42,838
France	7,501,054	4,767,780
Germany	9,148,822	1,202,915
Greece	179,577	406,883
Italy	3,703,383	4,093,212
Netherlands	1,852,298	2,159,707
Norway	231,175	216,401
Portugal	379,466	471,026
Russia	377,120	184,676
Servia and Montenegro	261,187	.....
Spain	501,297	351,233
Sweden	323,715	357,022
Switzerland	1,429,167	1,235,045
Turkey	427,219	79,497
England	12,196,094	14,261,513
Scotland	1,129,822	1,283,470
Ireland	1,131,284	1,168,791
NORTH AMERICA	14,514,043	19,372,229
Canada	1,001,650	483,881
Mexico	1,679,427	1,874,075
British West Indies	1,011,582	924,162
Cuba	9,685,210	13,956,347
Santo Domingo	336,634	1,032,764
SOUTH AMERICA	18,049,289	19,867,266
Argentina	2,795,021	6,808,128
Brazil	4,875,389	7,115,584
Chile	767,213	767,213
Colombia	1,374,848	1,423,804
Peru	915,929	2,126,268
Uruguay	1,125,018	858,940
Venezuela	1,190,819	972,024
ASIA	7,585,429	12,538,006
China	1,562,040	1,841,646
British India	3,424,772	3,424,772
Straits Settlements	1,827,466	1,705,880
Other British East Indies	718,896	1,582,594
Dutch East Indies	224,559	2,080,769
Japan	1,067,337	1,458,345
Turkey in Asia	590,977	205,940
OCEANIA	1,798,901	1,671,969
Australia and Tasmania	764,732	482,025
New Zealand	342,057	207,790
Philippines	687,051	982,154
AFRICA	821,888	1,282,222
British Africa	141,111	1,066,378
Turkey in Africa: Egypt	110,961	144,511

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Twenty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,459,700, were chartered today. They include:

Elmira Commercial Motor Car Company, Elmira, motor vehicles, furnish power for vehicles, engines, hardware, realty, $500,000; Henry Bush, Albert Von Beaulieb, George Gebbie, Elmira.

The Dee Allen Company, farm implements, railroad supplies, merchandise, $300,000; H. V. Bradshaw, J. A. Harvey, F. M. Lambin, 208 Broadway.

The T. A. C. Corporation, motors, engines, machines, supplies, $150,000; Emil Frankel, Winchester S. Clark, Joseph M. Stoughton, Yonkers.

National Movie Stamp Corporation, Jamestown, tickets, premium stamps, coupons, contracts with moving picture theatres, street railways, $100,000; Frank E. Felt, James C. Peterson, Oscar Strauberg, Jamestown.

J. L. Shults & Co., Skaneateles, farm implements, farm products, contracting, construction, $100,000; Henry T. Tucker, Warren B. Dewitt, John L. Shults, Skaneateles.

Nathan Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn, meat, provisions, poultry, dairy products, $100,000; Rose Dorlen, Louis R. Bick, Nathan Strauss, 401 Park Place, Brooklyn.

The Carbonene Company, carbonene, $100,000; George Shortmeier, Harry A. Steager, Adolph F. Zibell, Tenafly, N. J.

Kent-Costikyan Trading Company, rugs, tapestries, embroideries, cleaning renovating, $14,200; S. Kent and Mary K. Costikyan, Samuel T. Siegel, 1,351 Seventh Av.

Joseph Grumet, Inc., ladies' and misses' wearing apparel, $10,000; Edwin R. Tompkinson, Lewis H. Saper, J. Grumet, 11 Avenue D.

Prompt Realty Company, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Elias Bleier, Samuel Resnick, Harry S. Molensky, 827 Union Av., Bronx.

Halcyon Garage, $5,000; Maurice E. Croppi, Emilieo and Henry Desfosses, 354 East 66th St.

Greenberg Manufacturing Jewelry Company, $5,000; Nathaniel Cohen, Rebecca and Nathan Greenberg, 60 Northern Av.

Electric Rod Mill, Rome, wire rods, insulator wire, castings, mining, smelting, $5,000; Clarence R. Keeney, Frank M. Hotter, Jr., Herbert T. Dyett, Rome.

Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, realty, construction, $5,000; Herman and Henry Wendt, Edward L. Godfrey; 14 Gramercy Park.

Voluntary Dissolution: Schumacker Import Company, Manhattan.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among the houses that will name their prices for Spring 1916, piece goods this week will be Metcalf Brothers & Co., Morton, Meinhard & Co., the United States Worsted Co., and the Gilbert Manufacturing Company.

The first annual convention, style show, and efficiency exhibit of the Clothing Designers' Association of America will be held at the Hotel Martinique, July 28, 29, and 30.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Rise in Provisions Most Noticeable Feature of the Week.

As shown by Dun's list, the fluctuations which occurred in wholesale commodities prices last week indicated a generally steady and slightly firmer tone to the various markets. There were seventy-six changes in all, against seventy-eight in the preceding week, and forty-four of them were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 23, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.60	$7.60	$4.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07½	.07⅝	.06⅞
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09⅝	.09⅝	.09⅝
Std. Brown Sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.05
Printcloths, 38½ inches, 64x60	.05⅝	.05⅞	.04⅞
Butter, creamery, extra, lb.	.28½	.27	.25
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec, lb.	.16⅜	.15	.14⅝
Eggs, Western, 1sts, doz.	.20	.19½	.21
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07⅞	.10
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.05
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07½	.07⅜
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	*5.75	*5.75	4.45
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.70	5.70	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.39⅝	1.43⅜	.92
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.87⅜	.87⅜	.82
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.60	.61½	.45½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.09.2	.09	.13.2
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.40	1.40	1.15
Hides, Chi., pk. No. 1, lb.	.26½	.23	.20
Hides, Chi., cows, n., lb.	.26	.26	.19
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.43
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	20.50	21.00	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22	.22	.13⅝
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.13	.13⅛	.13⅝
Lead, New York, lb.	.06.5	.06.6	.06.3
Tin, New York, lb.	.36⅝	.37⅝	.31.6
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.40	6.70	7.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.50	5.75
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.60	5.60	5.15
Lard, pr., st., Chi., 100 lbs.	8.00	7.97½	10.12½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.37½	12.15
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	22.70
Rice, fancy, head, lb.	.05½	.05¼	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb.	.61	.62	.71
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19	.19½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.23	.24	2.25
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	1.00	.90	2.25
Wool, av., 100, Phila. lb.	.33.5	.32.5	.37.6

*New crop.

The rise in provisions, both in this city and Chicago, was the most noticeable feature of the week's changes in foodstuffs. Both hams and bacon were held higher here, while in Chicago the only decline in the list was shown in live beef. Live hogs, short ribs, and prime lard all advanced. Live sheep and mess pork were unchanged. The steadiness in wheat was reflected to a considerable extent in the flour market, the only change being a drop of 25 cents a barrel in the price of new Winter patents.

The situation in the fruit and vegetable markets was about the same as in the previous week, few changes being shown. Continued heavy receipts and an only moderate demand took the edge off prices asked for the better grades of butter and cheese, but both fancy near-by and Western eggs were higher as a result of some falling off in the supply here.

The coffee market showed an advance on No. 7 Rio, while the only change in teas was a decline in fair Formosa. There were no changes in the sugar market for the first time in some weeks, but a slightly easier tone developed in spices.

Prices were firm to higher on crude and finished iron and steel materials, reflecting the continued improvement in sentiment in this industry. Barbed wire, galvanized, went off in price in Pittsburgh, but it was the only decline shown on finished materials. The minor metals did not fare so well, there being declines on primary electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

The nide market again imitated a skyrocket, nine of the ten grades listed showing advances and the tenth one, heavy native cows, remaining unchanged. All the way through the list prices are higher than they were last year at this time. Leather prices were firmly held, but showed no advances. In the grain markets wheat was unchanged. There were advances on corn and malt, but oats, rye, and malting barley fell off in price. Drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils together showed nineteen changes, of which eleven were upward.

There were seven markets which showed only one change either way, the advances being contributed by domestic Portland cement, heavy burlaps, turpentine, and English vermilion paint. The declines were shown on spot jute, the best Brazilian crude rubber, and China silk.

WHEAT.

The reappearance of unsettled weather over the wheat belt, with predictions of unsettled conditions over Sunday started an active covering movement in the wheat market on Saturday, which lasted throughout the day and resulted in a net advance of 1⅛ to 3⅜c.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18½ and No. 2 Winter at $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	115⅜	113⅝	94⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	114¼	111⅝	114¼	110⅝	86
September	109⅛	107⅛	108⅝	106⅝	82⅞
December	111⅜	109⅛	110⅝	109⅛	85⅝

CORN.

July shorts bought moderately early, but toward the close of the day values showed a sagging tendency despite the strength in wheat and oats, but closed steady at ¼c. net decline to ¼c. advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c. prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	80¾	..
September	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	75¼	..
December	65	64⅛	64⅝	64⅞	..

OATS.

Shorts in July oats were active buyers, and that position closed with net gains of 1⅛c, while the later months were ⅛ to ¼c net higher.

The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 64 to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 63 to 65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	54	52	54	51¼	..
September	38¼	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	..
December	40	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products opened fairly steady, owing to moderate receipts of hogs and firm prices at the yards, but during the day selling became heavy, and toward the close the market broke badly, and final prices were at about the low of the day.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.20	8.02	8.10	8.17	9.87
October	8.30	8.22	8.22	8.27	9.95
Ribs—					
September	9.97	9.90	9.90	10.00	11.77
October	9.95	9.82	9.82	9.95	11.80
Pork—					
September	14.55	14.10	14.10	14.47	....
October	14.67	14.25	14.25	14.62	20.80

COFFEE.

At the opening prices were unchanged to 2 points lower and throughout the day the market moved within a very narrow range, closing net unchanged to 1 point lower.

The local cash market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	6.94@6.96	6.94
August	....	....	6.84@6.86	6.84
September	6.77	6.77	6.77@6.78	6.77
October	....	....	6.80@6.81	6.80
November	....	....	6.84@6.85	6.84
December	....	....	6.87@6.88	6.87
January	....	....	6.91@6.92	6.91
February	....	....	6.95@6.96	6.95
March	7.00	7.00	6.99@7.00	6.99
April	....	....	7.04@7.06	7.04
May	7.09	7.09	7.09@7.11	7.10
June	....	....	7.14@7.15	7.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market on Saturday was steadier closing at 3 points net decline to 5 points advance. The weakness in cotton had little or no influence on the market and the severe break in lard occurred after the oil market had closed for the day.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Closes.
Spot	....	....	6.00@6.30	6.03
July	....	....	6.06@6.25	6.03
August	6.12	6.11	6.11@6.14	6.13
September	6.13	6.10	6.11@6.13	6.10
October	6.11	6.11	6.10@6.13	6.09
November	....	....	6.06@6.09	6.04
December	6.10	6.10	6.11@6.13	6.10
January	6.17	6.16	6.17@6.20	6.16
February	....	....	6.23@6.28	6.20

SUGAR.

First prices were 1 point higher to 2 points lower, with sales on the call 150. The market closed 1 to 3 points net higher, with total sales 150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.53@3.60	3.57
August	..	..	3.53@3.60	3.57
September	3.66	3.65	3.65@3.66	3.64
October	..	..	3.70@3.71	3.69
November	..	..	3.55@3.57	3.56
December	..	..	3.45@3.46	3.41
January	..	..	3.10@3.13	3.10
February	..	..	3.10@3.13	3.10
March	..	..	3.13@3.16	3.12
April	..	..	3.15@3.18	3.14
May	..	..	3.18@3.20	3.17
June	3.27	3.27	3.23@3.28	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,252 packages. Brokers had a few orders in hand and there was a little demand for out of town, but general trade was light as usual at this season of year. Prices held steady on the fine and fancy grades of table butter, but unsettled and weak for all other grades. Creamery extras, 92 score, 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27¼c; firsts, 23@24c; thirds, 23@22½; State dairy finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 22@23½c; renovated extras, 24c; firsts, 23½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,360 cases. The week closed with a very quiet market as usual on a Summer's Saturday. Some receivers are pretty well cleared of stock, others are carrying over considerable quantities, chiefly of average prime goods and undergrades. The tone of the market is fairly settled, and there is nothing in the situation to warrant any change in quotations. Very few of the Western candled and graded eggs show quality to exceed a range of 19@20c, although there are buyers at higher prices for better goods. Much of the ungraded stock is selling at 17½@18½c. Nearby eggs, unchanged; fancy new laid qualities, steady; undergrades, quiet and in some accumulation. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17; dirties, No. 1, 18@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
37	Cons. Power	107	107	107	107
10	U. S. Fidelity	191½	191½	191½	191¾

BONDS.

$1,000	C. B.&.'61, S.L.	95½	95½	95½	95⅝
1,000	C. Pow. notes	100½	100½	100½	100¾
2,000	U.R. & E. Inc. 4s	55½	55½	55½	55⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
900	Alaska	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅜
50	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Alloues	52	52	52	52
2,446	Am. Zinc	56	56	55	55⅛
200	Arnold	80c	80c	80c	80c
100	Butte & Ballas	3	3	3	3
87	Butte & Sup.	70⅛	70⅛	70	70⅛
197	Calumet & A.	64	64	64	64
12	Calumet & H.	560	560	560	560
100	Chino	44	44	44	44
90	Copper Range	63	63	62⅝	62⅝
240	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
140	East Butte	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
204	Franklin	9	9	9	9
25	Granby	83	83½	83	83
35	Greene-Can	40½	40½	40⅜	40⅜
250	Hancock	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
4	Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
470	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	Lake	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
65	Mass. Con	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
230	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
35	Mohawk	72	72	71	71
250	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
154	North Butte	30⅜	30⅜	30	30⅛
25	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
110	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Osceola	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
110	Pond Creek	17	17	16⅞	17
150	Shannon	8	8	7⅞	7

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

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AUGUST in the Stock Market
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Week-End Trading—Banks Gain Cash and Add to Surplus Reserve.

The publication of the text of our note to Germany hardly exerted any effect upon market sentiment yesterday. Although the note was probably firmer in tone than most people in Wall Street had expected, it did not differ in any important respect from the opinion which the Street had already formed about the note on the basis of the semi-official forecast of its contents. Yesterday, as on other days, the dominant thought about the matter was that Germany was not likely to make another attack on American lives and that, barring that, no break between the two countries will occur. Resting comfortably in that thought, traders were disposed to shape their course much as though no question between Germany and the United States was engaging the attention of the two Governments. They gave themselves over to further upbidding of some of the war stocks, but while this was under way there was further liquidation in other parts of the list which continued the irregularity which the trading of recent days had displayed. The dealings were on a somewhat larger scale than on Friday, but were less active than the business of the earlier days of the week.

The bank statement emphasized the comfortable position of the money market despite an increase of over $13,000,000 in loans. A gain of $5,700,000 in cash more than covered the increase in reserve requirements flowing from an expansion of $18,000,000 in deposits and $3,400,000 was added to the surplus reserve. As matters stand the banks are in a position to handle conveniently a much larger volume of loans without resorting to the facilities of the Reserve Bank. With those facilities in reserve there need be no concern in any quarter over lack of credit facilities. This is one reason why so much of the concern over the cotton situation as has to do with the financing of the crop is entirely unnecessary. Last year not only was the market for cotton for a time shut off entirely, but the machinery for financing it was seriously interfered with by the untoward events following the outbreak of the war. This year not only has the market for the staple been largely restored, but the country's facilities for financing the crop were never as great as they are now. It is worse than useless under such conditions to talk about the South being threatened with bankruptcy because of the loss of the German market for cotton.

Such part of the Canadian loan as was available for sale to the public after withdrawals by members of the group which floated the issue was subscribed three times over. That adds further specification to the general statement previously made that the success of this loan stands in striking fashion the current large demand for short-time investments. Investors very naturally are uncertain about the effect which the financing of the war will have upon the capital market, and they prefer to have their money return to their possession a year or two or three years from now rather than to put it out at long term and run the risk of holding an investment yielding less than the same class of investment may yield after the war has made further demands upon the capital market. This is a situation which necessitates the offering of attractive rates to obtain long-time capital, but at a price it can be had. The question is one that calls for answer not alone by the lender, but by the borrower as well.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	285,472
Same day last year	203,956
Year to date	71,278,551
Same period last year	42,410,409
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.83 + .11
Same day last year	65.06 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	64.91	July 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33¾	...
24	24½	9,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	64	64⅝	63½	64⅝	+ 1⅜
71⅝	72½	900	Amalgamated Cop.	71¾	72¼	71½	72	— ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	5,100	Am. Beet Sugar	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅜	+ 1⅛
85	89	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	85	...
59½	59¾	44,700	Am. Can	57¾	59½	57¼	59½	+ 2⅛
104½	106	500	Am. Can pf.	105	105	103	105	— ½
56⅜	57	800	Am. Car & Fdry.	56¼	57	56¼	56¾	— ⅛
142	144	800	Am. Coal Products	144½	145	142	142	— 6
33½	33¾	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
33½	33¾	25	do., odd lot	34	34	34	34	...
10	10⅞	300	Am. Linseed	9⅝	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	9,500	Am. Locomotive	52⅝	53⅛	52	52½	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅛	78⅝	77½	77⅝	— ½
39½	40	1,150	Am. Steel Fdries.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39½	— ½
106	106¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106⅜	106½	...
5⅝	5½	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
68	68½	200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	68⅛	68⅜	68	68	— ¼
100½	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅝	150	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
99	100¼	900	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
78½	78⅝	16,400	Baldwin Loco.	77½	78½	77¼	78⅝	+1⅜
103	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	+1
78¾	79	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
...	...	4	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
203	203½	3,600	Bethlehem Steel	202	203½	202	203	+7
124	126	900	Bethlehem Steel pf.	125	125	125	125	+1
85½	86	100	Bklyn. Rapid Tran.	86	86	86	86	...
70	70⅜	400	Butte & Superior	70	70½	70	70½	...
9¼	9⅞	500	California Petrol.	10	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
130½	130⅝	1,700	Canadian Pacific	140¼	140¾	139½	139⅝	— 1⅜
42	42⅜	1,400	Central Leather Co.	42½	42⅞	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
39	39¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
27¾	28¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70½	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅝
11½	11⅞	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	12	12	11¾	11¾	...
44½	45	300	Chino Copper	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
34	34⅜	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½	— ⅜
14⅝	14¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
43½	45¾	14,000	Crucible Steel	45½	47½	45½	45½	+ 2⅜
90½	91	600	Crucible Steel pf.	97⅛	97⅞	96¾	96¾	— 1
118	118	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118½	119	118	118	— 1
104	105	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	104½	105	104½	105	+ ½
26½	26¾	4,200	Distillers' Secur.	27	27¼	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
22¾	23¼	700	Dome Mines	23	23½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅝
25¼	25⅝	2,500	Erie	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	...
38⅞	39	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	39¼	39¾	38⅝	39	— ¼
31⅞	32	200	Federal Min. & S.	26½	26½	26	26	— 2
265	275	50	General Chemical	266½	269¼	266½	269¼	...
170	171	2,525	General Electric	170¼	171⅜	170	170	— ⅝
180	181	400	General Motors	182½	182½	180	180⅛	— 1⅝
105	106⅜	100	General Motors pf.	106	106	106	106	...
50⅜	51	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
116	116½	100	Great Northern pf.	116	116	116	116	— ¼
36½	36⅝	1,300	Great Nor. ore prop.	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	...
60½	61	300	Guggenheim Explor.	60½	60⅝	60½	60½	— ⅜
100½	101¼	100	Illinois Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
30	30⅜	1,200	Inspiration Copper	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	...
19	19¼	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	19	19⅛	19	19	...
73	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
19	19¼	600	Interboro Consol.	19	19	19	19	...
99¼	99	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	96	96	96	96	— 1
60	64⅜	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	62	62	62	62	+2
9½	10	200	Int. Paper	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
37	38	200	Int. Paper pf.	36½	37	36½	37	— 1
22⅞	23⅜	100	Kansas City South.	23	23	23	23	...
130	131	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	136½	136⅞	136½	136⅝	+2½
141	141½	1,700	Lehigh Valley	141⅜	141⅝	141	141	— ⅛
17	17⅜	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	— 1
71½	72	400	Mexican Petroleum	73	73½	71½	71½	— 1½
75	80	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	77	77	77	77	— 7
26¾	27	200	Miami Copper	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	...
5¼	5½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
15	15⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15	15	15	15	...
2½	2⅝	3,000	Missouri Pacific	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅜
70½	72⅝	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅞
23½	24	17,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	20⅝	24⅞	20⅝	23⅝	+3½
89½	90	400	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	87	89½	87	89½	+2⅝
62¼	62⅜	200	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	62½	62½	— 1
14	14⅛	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
102½	104	800	N. Y. Air Brake	102	103⅞	102	102	— 1
86	86⅜	600	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¼	86	86	...
26	26½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
104	104½	200	Norfolk & West	104	104	104	104	...
72	75	100	North American	73	73	73	73	— ¾
34½	35	600	Pacific Mail	35⅞	36¼	34¾	34⅝	+ ¼
106½	106⅝	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	...
65	65	100	Pet., Mulliken & Co.	65	65	65	65	+9
77	77	700	Philadelphia Co.	77	77	76½	76½	— ½
22½	23¼	600	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	23	22¼	22¾	+ ½
49¼	50	400	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	...
49½	50	50	Do., odd lot	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
85	85⅞	200	Ry. Steel Spring	86	86	85½	85½	+ ⅝
22½	22⅝	800	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
146¾	147	3,400	Reading	146½	147½	146½	146¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36½	35⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
92½	93¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	93	93	92⅜	92⅞	— ⅛
111	111½	400	Seaboard A. L.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
29½	29½	585	Seaboard A. L. pf.	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
146	147	100	Sears, Roe. & Co.	146½	146½	146½	146½	— ⅝
84½	84⅝	1,900	So. Pacific	84⅝	85¼	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13	1,000	So. Railway	13¼	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
43⅜	47	400	So. Railway pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43½	— ¼
56	57	200	Standard Milling	56½	56½	56	56	...
72½	73⅝	70	St. Mill. pf. s 30	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
82	82⅜	700	Studebaker Co.	82	82⅜	82	82½	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	300	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
131	134	200	Texas Co.	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
8¾	9	400	Texas & Pacific	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
50⅝	50⅝	400	Third Avenue	50½	50½	50½	50¼	— ¼
126½	126⅝	4,000	Union Pacific	126⅝	127⅜	126½	126⅝	...
18½	19	200	United Rys. Inv.	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
35½	36	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
56	58	300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	58	58	58	...
44	44¼	2,200	U. S. Rubber	44⅜	45	44	44¼	...
64¼	64⅝	54,700	U. S. Steel	64	64⅞	63⅞	64¼	+ ⅛
110⅜	111⅛	1,343	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111½	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
65½	65⅝	1,100	Utah Copper	66	66	65⅜	65½	— ⅛
31½	33	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
96	99	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	96	96	96	96	—4
68½	69	300	West. Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	...
107⅝	107¾	30,100	Westing. E. & M.	107	109	107	107⅝	+ ⅛
133½	135	500	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	135	135	132⅝	132⅝	—2⅝

cumulation by persons of large means and much knowledge of financial and business matters. The advance of well over 200 points from Monday morning to Saturday noon brought back very little of this stock, it was said.

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Note Without Effect.

Traders spent little time discussing the note to Germany. The text showed that forecasts had been remarkably accurate, and the Street's theory was that whatever discounting it called for in the stock market had been done earlier in the week. As a matter of fact, the buoyancy of industrial specialties when the forecasts were appearing day after day indicated that not much discounting had been done.

Roberts Walker Quits.

Announcement was made yesterday by the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway that Roberts Walker, of this city had resigned as counsel to the receivers. Mr. Walker confirmed the announcement yesterday over the telephone from his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Walker has for many years been associated with the various Rock Island companies. He drew up the receivership papers for the Rock Island. At the recent hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission he testified that he was the "workhorse" for Daniel G. Reid, Judge William H. Moore, and Francis L. Hine, and that he was "driven as desired." The fact that the attorney who had been instrumental in finding a receivership for the Rock Island should also serve as counsel to the receivers was criticised by the opponents of the Reid-Moore interests.

"My resignation has no significance," said Mr. Walker yesterday. "I simply resigned as counsel for the receivers and not as counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. Nearly all of the work of the receivers is in Chicago, and I found that I could not give it proper attention. The criticism directed at me had nothing to do with my action. I had planned on resigning before the critics got busy, and my action was the result of a mutual understanding between the receivers and myself. There is no change in my relations to the railway company."

Mr. Walker was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the railway company. He resigned as a Director last April.

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The Denver vs. Western Pacific.

The New York Trust Company, as trustee under the $20,000,000 adjustment mortgage of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad of 1912, has filed two suits against the Western Pacific Railroad, now in receivers' hands, to recover about $18,500,000 alleged to be due on 92 different notes made by the Western Pacific. It would have come as a lesser surprise if the Western Pacific, through its first mortgage bondholders, had sued the Denver & Rio Grande, for it was the latter road's failure to guarantee the semi-annual interest on the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds on March 1 which caused the Western Pacific to go into receivership. It was said yesterday that the Denver's suits against its Western neighbor were brought in anticipation of new troubles. The indenture of the first mortgage of the Western Pacific prevents any legal action until six months after a default has been made. The six months will be up on Sept. 1. The Western Pacific bondholders will probably bid in the property on foreclosure. The New York Trust Company, in the interest of the Denver's adjustment mortgage, it was said, wanted to be the first to announce its claims.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Appeal of Canadian Loan.

The heavy demand for the $45,000,000 Canadian Government 5 per cent. notes yesterday supplied another illustration of the appeal sound short-term investments are making to idle funds. The syndicate members were not reluctant to express satisfaction over the way subscriptions came in, but it could not be said that they were surprised. It was the first borrowing that the Dominion has ever done here, and, in addition to the ample security afforded to investors, there was the additional opportunity offered of converting the notes into a twenty-year Government bond bearing 5 per cent. interest. Holders of the one-year notes may decide within the next nine months whether the conditions of world finance warrant the acceptance of 5 per cent. on their money for two decades, or whether they would do better by having their notes paid off and the proceeds invested in something other than Canadian bonds. Investors who buy the two-year notes will have twenty-one months from Aug. 1 in which to make up their minds.

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Can's Progress.

American Can failed to reach 60 yesterday, and the failure disappointed some of its most ardent supporters. But there was very little to lament. At 59½, the best price and a new high record, the shares were within reaching distance of the goal, and the pace of the last hour indicated that 60 might easily have been touched had the afternoon been available for trading. Profit taking naturally was a factor in late trading, after the rapid rise of the week; but the market's absorptive power was great enough until the gong sounded to prevent much of a recession from the best figure. A factor in the day's net gain of 2¼ points was the statement published in the Street that the war contract for something like $38,000,000 of supplies had been signed.

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Electric Boat 100 Points Up.

The story told on the Curb about Electric Boat's opening was typical of all the sales made later. It was said that a broker with an order to sell 10 shares somewhere around 275 met another shortly before the bell rang with an order to buy 10 shares at a "fair price." They talked it over and agreed that 300 would be about right, and this was the first price recorded. The sale showed an overnight gain of 35 points. Thereafter the quotation rose by leaps and bounds until toward the close an odd lot changed hands at 365—a gross gain for the day of 100 points. Here, truly, was something of a demonstration for a stock that a year ago was considered rather dear at $20 a share. In Stock Exchange houses which filled orders for Electric Boat during the week it was said that buying chiefly represented ac-

CANADIAN NOTES ALL SOLD.

Amount Offered to the Public Oversubscribed Three Times.

Subscription lists for the $45,000,000 Canadian Government 5 per cent. notes were opened yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., in behalf of a syndicate of banks, and were closed a few minutes later. A part of the issue was withdrawn by syndicate members before the sale, and the remainder was oversubscribed about three times.

It was said afterward that applications of subscribers for relatively small amounts were granted in full, while others received about one-fourth of the notes asked for. The $25,000,000 one-year notes were sold at par and the $20,000,000 two-year issue at 99½.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	July 31	Books do not reopen	
American Malt Corporation	Sept. 1	.....	Sept. 22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.	Sept. 23	After meeting	Oct. 28
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.	Aug. 12	Sept. 27	Sept. 25
Iowa Central Railway Co.	Aug. 4	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	Aug. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 21
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	July 12	.....	Oct. 12

INFORMATION ON RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Dome Mines Co., Ltd.	June 25	.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	July 17	.....	Aug. 3	Aug. 13

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 99,245 shares of stock and $251,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 39,725; oils, 20, and mining, 59,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
1,500	*Can. C. & F.	97	108	95	97
1,120	Can. N. C. C.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
15,000	*C., L. & Pow.	6	10¼	8⅞	10⅛
1,200	*Cent. Fdy.	13½	14	13	14
1,000	*Cramp. Shipb.	87⅞	97⅞	96	96
2,200	*Electric Boat	306	365	290	352
1,200	*Elec. Boat pf.	280	325	280	317
50	*Int. Mer. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	*I. M. Ma. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
120	*Inter. Motors	18½	18½	18	18
10	*Int. Mot. pf.	42	42	42	42
400	*Inter. Pet.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
25	Kelly S. Tire	165½	167	165½	167
100	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	N. Y. Transp.	16½	16½	16½	16½
500	Corp. R. & H.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
10,000	*Stand. Motors	14⅜	15	14⅛	14⅜
100	St. Joseph L.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,000	Un Cig. Stores, new	...	10	10¼	10
1,700	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	*Vent Con Oil	12½	12½	12¼	12½
800	*World's Film	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	...
10	Pierce Oil	9½	9½	9½	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	†Arizona Duq.	27	30	27	28
600	*Alaska Juneau	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅛
6,000	*Alta-Consol.	82	82	81	82
2,500	†Atlanta	31	31	30	31
1,000	†Big C'wood	6	6	6	6
1,500	†Booth	51	51	50	51
200	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Caledonia	88	90	88	89
200	Cons. Ariz. S.	13	13	13	13
250	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Diamond B. B.	3	3	3	3
8,000	†Fairview Cop.	38	38	34½	36
25	Greene-Can.	40	40	40	40
100	Iron Blossom	75	75	75	75
2,500	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Kennec't Cop.	32⅝	32½	32	32½
500	Magma Copper	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
8,000	†McKinley-D.	22	22	20	21
100	*Montana Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	†*Mother Lode	26½	27	26	26½
700	†Nevada Hills	18	18	16	16
400	N. Utah Hing.	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	††Oro	8	8	8	8
300	†Stella	25	25	25	25
600	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	†Super. M. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
500	†Tonn. Merger.	37	37	36	36
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅜	⅜
500	Tuol. Copper	½	½	½	½
1,200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
625	†W. End Cons.	68	70	68	69
200	*Wh. Kn. Cp. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117	117	117	117
250,000	*Westg. Elec. conv. 5s	109⅝	110½	109⅝	109⅞

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 24. Bid.	Asked.	July 23. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. T. Co.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15
Br.-Am. T. Co., o. b.	15	15¼	15	15⅛
Central Foundry, pf.	21	25	20	25
Emerson Phon.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15
Hendee Mfg.	40	50	39	40
Inter. Nickel	158	162	158	162
Inter. Nickel, pf.	103	105	103	105
Inter. St. Pump, pf.	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly S. T., n., 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly S. T., n., 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manh. Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12	12¼	12	12¼
Savoy Oil	5½	6½	5½	6½
Sterling Gum	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

RAILROADS.

Miss. Pac., w. i.	17	18½	17	18½
Miss. Pac., w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash, pf., (a)	42	44	42	44
Wabash, pf., (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Dev. Co.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Butte & N. Y.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Cashboy	...	6	5	6
Florence	46	49	48	50
Goldfield Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Goldfield Merger	21½	22½	22	23
Howe Sound	3	3½	3	3½
Kerr Lake	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
La Rose Cons.	14	15	14	14
La Rose Cons. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Majestic Mines	70	80	73	80
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅛

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

STEEL PRICES JUMP AS ORDERS INCREASE

Purchasers Now Fear an Inordinate Rise—Eastern Plants Sending Business West.

A STREAM OF WAR ORDERS

Rumor, Even, That Germany is Turning to This Market, Despite Obvious Handicaps—Pig Iron Reviving.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Fear is expressed that prices of steel and iron will be advanced immoderately. Several increases were noted this week and much higher prices are talked of. The Pittsburgh mills have been forced to place many of their orders with Western plants with which they are affiliated. This has stopped the price cutting in the West. Quotations would have been much higher than they are had the Western industries received as many war orders as did the Eastern manufacturers.

Those who filled their plants with war orders earlier in the year now mourn. Much better prices are being received by those who waited or who failed to bid on the early contracts. The higher cost of materials has also caused an advance in quotations on munitions. Export trade orders bring from one to two dollars a ton greater returns than domestic orders. This situation obtains for the first time in the history of the steel trade. It used to be that the foreign market was the dumping ground for products that could not be consumed at home.

Inquiries from abroad are numerous, not only for shells and shrapnel, but also for crude steel and railroad material and cars. The Italian and Russian Governments are anxious to place large orders here for railroad equipment. It is rumored that the German Government has forwarded an inquiry for 2,000,000 rifles. The Carbon Steel Company and the Crucible Steel Company have been approached to furnish the steel. It is reported that the German Government offers to take the finished rifles at $30 each. This is $2.50 higher than the price at which the Westinghouse Company took the order for the Russian rifles which are being made at the Stevens Arms Company's plant in Massachusetts.

The question of delivery was broached and the response was that the German Government would take care of the delivery. It is not known where such rifles could be made in this country in that quantity, as it would require a well-equipped arms factory to handle the order. It would take a year or more to build and place the machinery at work in such a plant if it were to be built new.

Increasing Domestic Demand.

Steel pipe has advanced $2 a ton. The demand, which is largely domestic, is increasing. The National Tube Company has filled its cold drawn pipe plants so well with war orders that the Shelby Tube Company, an auxiliary company, will erect an addition at Ellwood City, which is to cover three acres of ground. This is to be further increased later.

Steel bars cannot be had in this district below 1.30c. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills have their steel bar plants filled, and the mills rolling rounds are working to 95 per cent. of capacity. An inquiry is out for 400,000 tons of steel bars. Several minor tonnages already have been contracted for. The steel is all for the making of projectiles.

Railroads are coming into the market and steel car companies are being flooded with inquiries. Prospects of a boom in car building are promising. As a result plates are firm at 1.25c. and 1.30c. It is probable that the latter quotation will prevail entirely after Aug. 1. Shipbuilders are taking all the plates they ordered earlier in the year, ahead of the time for placing specifications.

While rail buying is slow the rail mills are occupied in rolling other material. Export orders are more plentiful and promising greater profit. Spikes, nuts, bolts, tie plates, and other rail accessories are in good demand, and large stocks have been recently ordered by the larger railroads. Supply had evidently run very low.

Structural demand is improving along with other lines of finished steel, and some large contracts will soon be placed. Shapes can be had at from 1.20c. to 1.25c. As soon as the Western mills fill up their order books 1.25c. and 1.30c. it is expected, will be declared the ruling quotations.

Export orders for tin plate are being entered in great volume. Japan, China, and South American countries are buying from the United States. Welsh tin plate makers cannot fill orders owing to the coal strike and the scarcity of labor. Tin plates are being sold abroad on the basis of $3.20 to $3.30 per box, while domestic consumers are getting their orders filled at from $3.10 to $3.20. Tin plate mills are working to capacity.

Sheet mills are making better time, but there has been no change in prices. Galvanized sheets continue to command a premium and few of the makers care to stock up with spelter, fearing a slump after having purchased.

Avalanche of Wire Orders.

Wire mills are operating double turn and cannot fill demands made upon them. This is due largely to the war in Europe. Wire makers will soon be taking Fall orders and a big demand is anticipated, owing to favorable reports on crop conditions.

Billets and bars have taken a jump and all lines of steel from which these are rolled will follow. Basic and Bessemer billets, which sixty to thirty days ago were quoted at $19.50, are now selling at $22 a ton. The Carnegie Steel Company, besides operating billet mills to capacity, is buying large quantities from competitors.

Pig iron makers are decidedly optimistic. Basic iron in the Valleys is quoted at $13 and Bessemer $14. Large tonnages of basic have been sold during the week. The supply of Bessemer is controlled by a few makers and the supply is becoming limited. Reports from all sections of the country are that foundries are buying more plentifully, and specifications against orders placed earlier in the year are being sent in ahead of time. Preparations are going on to place many idle blast furnaces in blast. The steelmaking companies have either put all their furnaces at work or are preparing to do so. Reports from the South and the East indicate similar conditions.

There is a scarcity of ferro manganese, which is selling at $105 a ton. Several carloads were placed at this price during the week. It is uncertain whether these orders can be filled, as shipments from England are uncertain.

Heavy melting scrap is in great demand and advances of 50 cents a ton are reported. Buying has been in large volume and a further increase is probable. Other lines of scrap have not shared in the boom, but are expected to. Railroads have been holding their scrap for higher prices.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 24, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,989,000	$2,197,000	$723,000	$388,000	$4,000	$2,177,000	$29,752,000	$1,626,000	$890,000
Merchants' National	27,224,000	1,400,000	310,000	1,367,000	45,000	1,944,000	26,423,000	.....	1,917,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	97,110,000	12,829,000	13,034,000	6,665,000	182,000	8,482,000	112,961,000	5,439,000	4,944,000
National City	252,906,000	82,319,000	4,128,000	4,733,000	429,000	28,739,000	304,289,000	947,000	3,228,000
Chemical National	30,790,000	6,011,000	488,000	1,198,000	52,000	2,915,000	29,955,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,567,000	1,121,000	160,000	431,000	10,000	899,000	11,053,000	27,000	419,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,011,000	47,000	26,000	109,000	10,000	124,000	1,659,000	53,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	81,200,000	5,197,000	1,622,000	2,293,000	281,000	6,023,000	80,295,000	2,802,000	4,676,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	179,571,000	13,444,000	7,084,000	5,717,000	243,000	13,922,000	173,800,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	37,325,000	1,893,000	534,000	759,000	179,000	1,997,000	27,919,000	562,000	1,187,000
Hanover National	102,659,000	10,313,000	2,258,000	2,904,000	108,000	8,499,000	117,171,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,889,000	1,360,000	105,000	1,330,000	126,000	2,155,000	23,995,000	371,000	1,639,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,068,000	855,000	702,000	676,000	116,000	926,000	9,453,000	.....	95,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	32,986,000	1,790,000	969,000	624,000	27,000	2,238,000	29,009,000	.....	50,000
National Park	119,135,000	6,820,000	993,000	7,353,000	458,000	9,028,000	119,518,000	434,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,826,000	112,000	45,000	172,000	6,000	182,000	1,989,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,142,000	1,060,000	273,000	540,000	62,000	1,932,000	12,489,000	.....	695,000
First National	139,268,000	14,288,000	4,801,000	2,156,000	164,000	10,041,000	133,533,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,142,000	6,344,000	2,839,000	4,228,000	35,000	4,577,000	61,647,000	175,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,627,000	488,000	138,000	433,000	171,000	883,000	9,437,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	140,340,000	13,520,000	5,840,000	3,665,000	147,000	11,522,000	159,613,000	680,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,826,000	1,465,000	706,000	670,000	136,000	1,751,000	16,804,000	33,000	890,000
Garfield National	8,481,000	940,000	450,000	853,000	40,000	762,000	9,082,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,372,000	142,000	98,000	273,000	14,000	329,000	4,522,000	53,000	245,000
Seaboard National	29,824,000	2,787,000	994,000	1,688,000	46,000	3,021,000	34,512,000	100,000	495,000
Liberty National	37,358,000	2,464,000	625,000	836,000	35,000	2,012,000	37,059,000	2,929,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,729,000	580,000	294,000	286,000	31,000	546,000	7,824,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,561,000	218,000	268,000	660,000	10,000	774,000	10,106,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,798,000	358,000	100,000	449,000	30,000	590,000	8,075,000	22,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	39,207,000	10,675,000	1,688,000	1,232,000	207,000	.....	46,628,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,568,000	5,690,000	1,680,000	880,000	81,000	.....	30,124,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,734,000	1,197,000	180,000	419,000	310,000	508,000	11,592,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,931,000	345,000	768,000	117,000	210,000	.....	4,868,000	.....	.....
People's	2,076,000	167,000	39,000	125,000	29,000	139,000	2,313,000	2,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,000,000	895,000	428,000	540,000	51,000	.....	9,553,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	77,925,000	6,971,000	2,968,000	4,162,000	1,521,000	4,000,000	87,685,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,549,000	299,000	23,000	51,000	47,000	190,000	3,159,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,615,000	239,000	125,000	200,000	13,000	260,000	4,547,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,516,000	1,606,000	980,000	859,000	24,000	.....	15,874,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,650,000	466,000	104,000	127,000	66,000	213,000	3,545,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,998,000	572,000	72,000	123,000	100,000	369,000	5,938,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	15,391,000	1,321,000	499,000	1,036,000	104,000	.....	13,442,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,742,000	355,000	227,000	111,000	30,000	202,000	4,234,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,721,000	2,448,000	889,000	607,000	109,000	.....	13,901,000	.....	.....
State	19,338,000	1,344,000	270,000	537,000	537,000	1,181,000	21,046,000	27,000	.....
Security	10,046,000	637,000	81,000	310,000	133,000	538,000	8,970,000	3,192,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,745,000	1,838,000	174,000	221,000	123,000	1,139,000	22,781,000	7,536,000	.....
Bankers Trust	171,432,000	14,478,000	840,000	94,000	23,000	7,428,000	148,567,000	27,731,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,573,000	3,043,000	65,000	618,000	176,000	1,918,000	38,338,000	12,577,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,196,000	1,473,000	10,000	123,000	114,000	806,000	18,990,000	5,265,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	75,557,000	1,951,000	121,000	133,000	180,000	1,172,000	27,448,000	673,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	219,593,000	19,136,000	2,301,000	2,026,000	579,000	4,414,000	189,541,000	27,069,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,999,000	607,000	49,000	101,000	29,000	386,000	7,738,000	124,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,174,000	1,123,000	151,000	81,000	31,000	688,000	13,753,000	387,000	.....
Columbia Trust	63,596,000	4,068,000	515,000	519,000	284,000	2,498,000	49,858,000	14,000,000	.....
People's Trust	17,132,000	1,121,000	68,000	262,000	170,000	802,000	16,049,000	1,040,000	.....
New York Trust	47,256,000	3,178,000	1,632,000	1,904,000	18,000	1,709,000	34,062,000	7,623,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,470,000	790,000	115,000	110,000	97,000	538,000	10,760,000	5,185,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,487,000	588,000	33,000	285,000	52,000	448,000	9,358,000	1,035,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	42,266,000	3,268,000	1,654,000	161,000	288,000	1,818,000	36,360,000	4,981,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,258,000	1,610,000	156,000	527,000	342,000	811,000	16,217,000	22,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,512,716,000	$201,760,000	$57,922,000	$54,767,000	†$3,198,000	$128,390,000	$1,603,404,000	$16,672,000	$37,885,000
State banks	269,887,000	33,368,000	11,041,000	11,458,000	8,662,000	7,480,000	286,942,000	3,261,000	.....
Trust companies	778,728,000	58,272,000	6,984,000	7,165,000	2,506,000	26,587,000	633,745,000	115,269,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,561,331,000	$293,400,000	$68,947,000	$72,790,000	$9,366,000	$162,457,000	$2,524,091,000	$135,202,000	$37,885,000
Change	+11,277,000	+5,742,000	+806,000	+1,670,000	—40,000	—357,000	+13,637,000	+1,615,000	—72,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,514,917,000	$203,633,000	$51,602,000	$58,983,000	†$3,212,000	$133,516,000	$1,617,194,000	$16,953,000	$37,931,000
State banks	269,234,000	32,986,000	10,003,000	10,951,000	3,421,000	7,406,000	285,103,000	3,253,000	.....
Trust companies	781,948,000	58,991,000	6,319,000	6,160,000	2,536,000	25,191,000	632,740,000	116,917,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,566,099,000	$295,610,000	$67,924,000	$76,094,000	$9,169,000	$166,113,000	$2,535,037,000	$137,123,000	$37,931,000
Change	+13,104,000	+5,728,000	—580,000	+839,000	—83,000	+497,000	+14,789,000	+3,293,000	+16,000

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$288,612,720		
			Net time deposits	833,600		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$306,349,000	$128,390,000	Net demand and time dep.	$289,446,320	$145,792,680	+$9,437,160
State banks	89,529,000	7,480,000	Net demand deposits	15,359,440	— 2,641,300	
Trust companies	74,927,000	26,587,000	Net demand deposits	95,061,750	6,452,250	— 1,431,100
Total	$441,305,000	$162,457,000	Total net deposits	$436,157,630	$167,604,370	+$5,364,760

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$291,094,920		
			Net time deposits	847,650		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$313,618,000	$133,516,000	Net demand and time dep.	$291,942,570	$155,191,430	+$7,749,700
State banks	57,361,000	7,406,000	Net demand deposits	51,318,540	13,448,460	— 1,567,640
Trust companies	74,006,000	25,191,000	Net demand deposits	94,911,000	4,286,000	— 2,711,900
Total	$444,985,000	$166,113,000	Total net deposits	$438,172,110	$172,925,890	+$3,470,160

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 24, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$1,996,300	$135,600	$59,600	$877,100	$273,100	$3,671,000
Century	8,107,300	404,600	539,200	1,221,900	541,800	10,326,900
Colonial	7,324,100	465,000	605,100	694,500	379,900	8,627,900
Columbia	6,573,000	741,000	152,000	748,000	10,000	7,562,000
Fidelity	1,158,000	98,000	47,300	225,900	.....	1,357,000
Mutual	3,902,000	786,000	82,000	1,868,000	25,000	6,607,000
New Neth.	3,205,000	293,000	97,000	420,000	369,000	4,082,000
23d Ward	1,952,400	164,200	46,200	151,700	15,600	2,297,300
Wash. Hgts.	1,699,000	154,000	43,000	166,000	.....	1,625,000
Yorkville	6,251,000	579,800	163,800	403,000	285,100	5,902,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,521,000	240,000	48,000	797,000	236,000	4,799,000
Mechanics'	14,607,200	1,485,200	552,000	833,600	2,360,700	21,230,000
North Side	2,857,125	180,036	269,121	468,404	80,795	3,742,001
Nat. City	4,533,000	307,000	59,000	603,000	769,000	6,169,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,469,000	201,300	315,000	1,977,000	1,326,000	7,881,000
Hudson Co.	3,832,414	157,341	.....	955,842	134,221	3,846,116
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,130,000	201,300	37,500	513,700	508,500	5,519,000
Second Nat.	3,950,340	143,740	56,072	561,174	70,128	4,493,641

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,399,500	$489,000	$2,262,000	$1,279,600	$7,702,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,911,088	231,570	717,687	2,161,927	2,449,666

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,667,600	$133,600	$61,200	$162,400	$24,800	$2,174,400
B'way Cent.	717,200	45,200	50,400	98,450	29,800	822,300
Bronx Boro.	1,661,178	30,169	103,604	98,336	41,791	1,897,685
Bryant Park	1,300,400	85,900	78,900	156,000	.....	1,298,100
Chel. Exch.	2,503,000	130,000	139,000	76,000	294,000	2,892,000
Gotham Nat.	2,367,000	363,200	83,000	.....	573,700	3,461,200
Harriman N.	13,369,100	1,274,600	286,700	.....	1,292,200	18,397,000
Inter. Bank.	2,002,700	175,500	32,300	814,000	180,600	2,533,100
Public	8,218,600	595,600	331,800	942,800	548,900	9,590,300
W'chester Av	867,400	44,100	32,400	26,600	31,100	864,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. L.	675,100	60,000	63,000	81,300	.....	760,800
Bk. Fl'bush.	863,000	45,000	55,000	84,500	.....	961,000
Homestead	657,300	40,200	37,500	80,400	.....	639,300
Montauk	596,900	37,700	28,200	28,500	.....	636,000
Peoples Nat.	1,153,965	18,400	102,489	224,581	66,909	1,780,043

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,861,800	$1,650,500	$7,594,500	$2,510,600	$26,821,000
Central	105,522,800	10,915,058	26,192,126	28,017,964	125,295,473
Equitable	70,308,000	8,420,800	26,805,000	10,888,000	99,461,000
Farm. Loan.	96,611,100	8,038,900	48,564,100	27,042,700	143,642,300
Fulton	7,172,000	691,800	3,482,600	1,069,000	9,005,400
Hudson	3,380,800	284,400	1,443,900	225,800	4,111,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	86,347,200	2,907,000	1,645,400	2,701,700	35,436,400
Transatlantic.	3,008,000	63,700	618,800	1,739,000	3,459,700
Union	61,231,177	6,228,231	14,859,949	5,706,627	77,395,881
United States	68,488,100	4,500,000	9,220,400	15,970,400	66,964,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,757,327	1,324,124	5,123,971	1,570,424	20,414,375
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,196,200	938,400	1,408,700	577,200	11,202,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,184,800	170,000	190,000	188,000	2,150,500

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$25,687,527	Lincoln	$12,034,400
Bankers	186,875,000	Metropolitan	45,497,900
Broadway	19,852,600	New York	25,717,700
Brooklyn	32,929,000	Peoples	17,050,100
Columbia	70,222,108	Title Guarantee	32,197,500
Fidelity	7,738,000	United States Mortgage	65,322,000
Franklin	18,972,000		
Guaranty	277,003,000	Total	$879,580,035
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,681,200	Change	—2,551,320

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

		Change.
Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$10,151,000.00	
Held in vault	113,633,352.50	
Total gold reserve	$123,206,952.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	16,301,145.35	
Total reserve	$139,508,097.85	
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$585,013.63	
Bank acceptances	5,103,350.95	
	$5,688,366.48	
Investments:		
Municipal warrants	5,160,072.55	
Federal reserve notes, (net)	4,584,035.00	
All other resources	101,040.80	
Total resources	$155,101,612.68	

LIABILITIES

		Change.
Capital	$10,812,150.00	
Reserve deposits, net	141,400,447.28	
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks, net	1,639,948.31	
All other liabilities	1,220,067.09	
Total liabilities	$155,101,612.68	
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$45,320,000.00	
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:		
Commercial paper	200,000.00	
Gold and lawful money	45,120,000.00	

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,561,331,000	+$11,277,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	441,305,000	+ 8,103,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	128,390,000	+ 977,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	84,067,000	— 1,334,000
Net demand dep.	2,524,091,000	+ 13,657,000
Net time deposits	132,202,000	+ 1,615,000
Circulation	37,885,000	— 72,000

(a) Of which $366,190,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $603,762,000; excess reserve, $167,894,370; increase, $5,361,760.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,566,099,000	+$13,104,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	444,985,000	+ 5,770,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	133,516,000	+ 6,066,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	82,597,000	— 5,569,000
Net demand dep.	2,535,037,000	+ 14,780,000
Net time deposits	137,123,000	+ 3,293,000
Circulation	37,931,000	+ 16,000

(b) Of which $371,104,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $611,098,000; excess reserve, $172,925,890; increase, $3,470,160.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts.	$595,176,400	— $163,900
Gold	48,705,200	+ 8,800
Currency and bank-notes	9,348,700	— 392,500
Total deposits	746,878,000	+ 6,181,000
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges	614,494,500	+ 811,700
Reserve on deposits	185,821,300	+ 4,668,500
Percentage of reserve, 31.9.		

RESERVE—STATE BANKS. P.C.

Cash in vault	$11,201,800	11.45
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,816,500	16.17
Total	$27,018,300	27.62

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$46,852,100	09.66
Deposits in banks and trust companies	111,950,900	23.10
Total	$158,803,000	32.76

Average reserve on deposits, $185,821,300; increase, $4,663,500; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.90.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK. Change.

Loans and invest'ts.	$349,976,900	+$4,134,900
Gold	46,076,000	— 2,140,400
Currency and bank-notes	24,697,800	— 561,900
Deposits	448,918,900	— 3,368,500
Reserve on deposits	103,131,500	— 3,682,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.6.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invest'ts.	$1,265,586,800	+$6,145,800
Gold	103,321,500	+ 670,500
Cur. and bk. bills	18,516,000	— 701,700
Deposits	1,530,346,600	+ 9,043,400
Reserve on deposits	335,585,900	+ 4,348,400
Percentage of reserve, 28.5.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915	Total U. S. 1915
July 24	$1,797,219,220	$3,138,121,551
July 17	1,902,564,263	3,372,642,979
July 10	*1,646,412,138	2,901,140,903
July 3	2,312,209,213	3,848,891,862
	1914.	1914.
July 25	$2,910,392,531	$3,953,490,977
July 18	1,725,294,166	3,179,232,553
July 11	1,842,250,909	3,309,519,301
July 4	1,966,893,650	3,390,398,624

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1½	1½	1909	3	1½	1¾
1914	2½	1¾	2¼	1908	1¾	1	1¼
1913	2½	2	2½	1907	3	2	2½
1912	3	2¼	2¾	1906	2½	2	2¼
1911	2½	2	2¾	1905	2¾	2	2¼
1910	2¾	1½	2½	1904	1½	½	1

COTTON PRICES FALL WITH LOCAL SELLING

Weather Throughout Practically the Entire Belt Is Reported Clear.

FOREIGN BUYING INCREASES

400,000 Bales More Used Abroad in Last Month Than in Same Period Last Year.

Cotton was dull yesterday with some local selling giving the market an easier tone. The close showed a net loss of 6 to 8 points. There was little feature to the trading as the floating short interest appears to be pretty well covered, and there was practically no new buying for long account.

The weather map was clear throughout practically the entire belt and no rain was reported. Crop news also was of a favorable character.

In spite of the blockade around Germany and Austria the consumption of cotton is now proceeding on a considerably larger scale than last year at this time. In the last month spinners throughout the world have taken 400,000 bales of American cotton more than in the same period last season. Total takings, however, are still about 1,000,000 bales behind last season.

There was further discussion yesterday of the suggestion that Great Britain purchase the proportion of the American cotton crop which usually goes to Germany and Austria and to store the supply until the end of the war. The proposal has been indorsed by Sir C. W. Macara, Chairman of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who expressed the opinion that the amount of money required for this operation would be $300,000,000, but that arrangements could easily be made between the American and British Governments for the consummation of the undertaking.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 5c. decline; 9.25 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.19	9.16	9.17@ 9.18	9.23@ 9.24
Dec.	9.48	9.43	9.44@ 9.45	9.51@ 9.52
Jan.	9.57	9.53	9.54@ 9.55	9.62@ 9.63
March	9.81	9.78	9.79@ 9.80	9.85@ 9.87
May	10.01	9.99	10.00@10.01	10.05@10.06

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,483	2,083	1,307
New Orleans	535	314	194
Mobile	4	8	8
Savannah	774	963	137
Charleston	208	9	...
Wilmington	44	23	13
Norfolk	378	363	330

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	178	146	53
Memphis	199	147	172
St. Louis	48	1,795	40
Houston	1,011	1,614	268

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 2,500	1,151	73
New Orleans	1,400 to 1,700	1,400	38

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling. 1915.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
225	New Orleans	8.63	157,179	58,827

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Buyers in many of the mercantile lines have come to the city within the past week or ten days, and many of them will stay here for a while yet in order to gauge conditions and make purchases. They represent communities in all parts of the country, and are respectively conversant with the situation as regards their particular trades and different localities. In what they have had to say there has not been a single note of pessimism or of apprehension for the future. Perhaps the most enthusiastic have been those from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, where the indications of good times are most apparent, but those from the South are cheerful and have been buying in a way to emphasize their belief that they will be able to sell to advantage what they purchase. Reports from other sources as to trade conditions continue to be of a tenor similar to what the buyers report. An increasing demand for labor, an enlarged output of the products of workshops and mines, and the continuance of promising conditions of the country's great crops furnish the basis of the reports. And the raising of the wages of men in many industries is not regarded as a drawback.

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The New Cotton Crop.

As the time approaches for picking the cotton crop there is a little confusion of mind among some as to the market that is to be found for it, and consequently the price which the staple will bring. The general impression is growing, however, that before the Fall of 1916 use will be found for every pound of cotton available. This belief it is which is tending to steady prices and to confine fluctuations within bounds, despite the fact that several million bales of last season's crop will have to be counted in with this year's output in reckoning the supply. Some relief, so far as exports are concerned, is expected as the result of representations that are to be made to Great Britain as soon as the controversy with Germany is disposed of. Further uses for strictly war purposes are sure, likewise, to consume quite large quantities. But the demands for the staple for fabrics of different kinds are still to be the great reliance. Both home and foreign requirements of cotton goods promise to be larger than ever. The needs of millions of persons in Asia, Africa, South America, and elsewhere will have to be met, and there is every indication that in those countries stocks are at a low ebb and must be replenished. Very cheap cotton is not a permanent or normal condition. With proper financing at the beginning of the season for selling, and this now seems to be assured, little of the "distress" cotton need come on the market to depress prices at the outset. The subsequent demand may be trusted to hold up the prices to a point sufficient to pay the grower. To be remembered also is the fact that the expenses in growing cotton this year are less than they were in 1914, partly due to the more sparing use of fertilizers. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that German interests are preparing to buy considerable amounts of cotton at as low prices as possible, in order to safeguard themselves against a large rise which is expected to follow a declaration of peace whenever this may come. This would seem to be the part of prudence of those engaged in the cotton manufacturing industry if Germans would compete on even terms with their British or other trade opponents. There is a suggestion in this which domestic mills may, and probably will, take into consideration.

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Demand for Cotton Goods.

The recent slackening up of the demand for printcloths and other staples does not indicate a lack of interest so much as it does a divergence of opinion between sellers and buyers as to what are fair and reasonable prices. Immediate requirements have been met, and there is an indisposition on the part of mills to commit themselves for deliveries far in the future without having a clear understanding as to what the cost of the raw material is to be. The difference of a cent a pound for cotton means a great deal when it is considered how small a margin of profit there is to the mills in a yard of cotton cloth. In the fine and fancy weaves the past week has witnessed a series of openings or displays of the best examples ever shown in this country. These fabrics are fully equal to the finest that have been hitherto imported, and they were a revelation to many who were not aware of the possibilities of domestic mills. In the past stores heralded as their best offerings the products of European makers, and charged extravagant prices for them. In some instances they palmed off American goods as imported. The latest of the products of this country's mills are bound to set a new standard of quality, and there is no reason for hereafter claiming a superiority for any fabrics of the kind simply on the ground that they are of foreign manufacture. Perhaps the time is not far distant when fine imported cottons will be advertised as fully equal to the domestic, the latter being regarded as the standard of comparison.

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Volume of Raw Wool.

There are some optimistic persons who cherish the belief, which is not wholly disinterested, that wool prices will recede from their present high level. Reasons for such a belief, however, are hard to obtain. On the face of things, everything points the other way along the whole line, from the finest of merinos to the coarsest of carpet wool. A great and continuing demand for the crossbred variety comes from the armies in the field, and this is apt to increase as the war goes on. A second Winter campaign, which now seems almost inevitable, will use up vast quantities of the article. The supply, if anything, will be less than heretofore, especially that portion which comes from Australia. In this country the wool growers, who have been getting exceptionally large prices for their product, are trying to increase their flocks of sheep and are saving the ewes for breeding and for their wool. The auction sales of wool at London showed a little easing off, except for the best grades, but this was to be expected, in view of the fact that the inferior ones had been boosted in price to a figure that could not be hoped to be kept up. There has been no decrease in the demand for the domestic article nor change in the price from the high levels which have obtained this season. Arrivals of foreign wool have been very large, and there is much more in transit bound for this country. It is evident that there will be no lack of the material and that, under ordinary conditions, prices could not be maintained. But the present conditions are so far from normal that usual rules do not work.

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Increased Price of Woolens.

Some surprise was shown at the prices set by the principal factor in woolens and worsteds for the Spring of 1916. The trade, however, had been warned that the high cost of wool and of dyestuffs would make such action imperative. The wiser buyers came in with their orders ahead of the openings and secured what they wanted at the old rates. The effect of the new schedule will be to prevent cancellations and let it be understood that the mills are in a strong position and are not offering concessions. It is asserted, also, that these mills are not at all apprehensive of not having enough work to do. Foreign business will take up any slack in the domestic trade. Orders are coming in from Great Britain and elsewhere for tops and yarns, especially the latter, and a fair export business is also being done in dress goods of the lower-priced kind. The high cost of wool is also bringing about the use of a large volume of cotton-warp cloths, which look well and wear possibly even better than all-wool ones. The clothiers and cloak and suit makers are in a fair way of settling their difficulties with their working people, and are preparing for more active business than hitherto. A good season for dress goods is looked for, with a practical elimination of the foreign stuffs.

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Trade Commission Jurisdiction.

A decision by the Federal Trade Commission the other day brings up the question of how far its jurisdiction is to extend, and also whether that is to supplement or to supplant the remedies at law previously existing. The case is that where a man who had sold out his interest in a firm sought to have the commission restrain the use of his name by that firm. Meanwhile, he had started another firm in the same line of business, and his declaration was that the use of his name by the firm which he had left was "unfair competition." The commission, if it had seen fit, might have dismissed the matter with the statement that the complainant, if injured, had a proper and adequate remedy by appeal to the courts. This, however, it did not do. Instead, it took the matter into consideration and rendered a decision on the merits of the case. The principal ground for dismissing the complaint was that the old firm name had a value as goodwill and that such good-will had been paid for to the complainant when he withdrew. This does not deprive the latter of his right to sue in a regular court on his original complaint. It will simply cost him more than if he had been able to induce the Trade Commission to bear the brunt of the proceeding.

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Price Maintenance Again.

Another case which came before a Federal court for decision during the past week raised the question of price maintenance in a new way. The United States Supreme Court has already decided that it is illegal for manufacturers to force retailers to sell goods at prices fixed by those who make such goods. In the case just decided a suit was brought against the makers of a breakfast food, the purpose being to enjoin them from refusing to sell the same in quantity to a concern which runs a chain of retail stores. It seems that the complainant, which is a company, bought in such quantities that it got the stuff at jobbers' prices. It sold at less than the usual and fixed retail price. This course interfered with the sales of the same goods by retailers who stuck to the advertised retail price of the material. The makers of the food contended that they had the right to select their customers and to refuse to sell to any one with whom they did not desire to do business. They did not so desire as to any person who would not resell at the fixed price. Their contention was upheld, the Judge stating that the particular food was not a necessity, and that the makers could do as they wished with the sales. On the other hand, neither are books of the kind known as the "best sellers" a necessity, and yet the highest court in the land refused to enjoin retailers from selling them for less than the advertised prices. There is a fine distinction here on which lawyers may thrive.

PROTECTION FOR PRECIOUS STONES

Legislation Needed to Guard Customers Against Deception by Imitations.

There is considerable need, according to Julius Wodiska, a well-known manufacturing jeweler of this city, of legislation specifying that all manufactured gems, such as those now known to the jewelry trade as reconstructed, scientific, or synthetic, shall be termed and sold only as artificial. This legislation should further specify that white stones, unnatural pearls, or any other so-called precious stones, intended to be duplicates of genuine precious or semi-precious stones, whose composition is of glass or other low ingredients, must be termed and sold only as imitation.

Explaining his reasons for suggesting such legislation yesterday to a TIMES reporter, Mr. Wodiska said there is great need of some action that will compel dishonestly inclined dealers to stop misrepresenting merchandise sold by them, preventing them from using such words as "diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, or pearls," with various descriptive adjectives, in connection with anything but genuine and natural gems. He continued:

"Counterfeiting precious stones of the more expensive sorts has the same motives back of it as counterfeiting coin or paper money. It is easier than counterfeiting money, for gems have no official characteristics. However, the counterfeiter of precious stones and the dealer who knowingly and deliberately sells counterfeited gems in order to make a profit to which he is not entitled, are swindlers, and they are amenable to the criminal and civil laws if evidence can be secured on which to base successful prosecution and suits. This, unfortunately, is generally a difficult matter, especially to prove guilty knowledge and intent to defraud.

"There is a very large quantity of imitation gems being manufactured all the time. They are sold under numerous qualifying terms, which preclude the possibility of the purchaser's establishing a claim that deception was intended and practiced, and in most cases the prices paid differ from those which genuine stones of equal weight would bring in any market. The imitation stones frequently disappoint their purchasers in one respect, and that is because their brilliancy soon deteriorates or disappears almost entirely.

"Sometimes 'diamonds,' which are qualified by such descriptive geographical adjectives as 'Alaska,' 'Sumatra,' 'Borneo,' or similar terms dictated by the imagination of the dealer, and which, it is hoped, will sound well to the prospective customer as a locality in which a diamond might be apt to occ found, are nothing but quartz or some other simple mineral. But in general they are glass that has long borne the more or less honored name of 'paste.' Merchandise of this kind is so favorably exhibited in the show windows and show cases of the stores of unscrupulous dealers under strong electric light and other advantages that the inexperienced purchaser is easily deceived.

"Because of this it is greatly desired that efforts be made to bar the use of the word 'reconstructed' in connection with rubies, as there are no longer any reconstructed rubies sold. This prohibition should extend to the use of the terms 'scientific' and 'synthetic,' which are now used in the trade to sell artificial gems, even if the gems be materially composed of corundum. The only counter plan would be to enact legislation of a 'pure food' nature, which would require the manufacturer and the dealer to state specifically that the goods are made by man and not by nature. In my opinion, however, the total abolition of the terms spoken of is the safer and better idea of the two. It is because of this that I am suggesting legislation to prevent their use in a commercial way.

"There is no question but that the differences in values between artificial and natural gems is so great that the dishonest retailer is tempted to substitute the former for the latter. Because of this some sort of a campaign should be instituted to advise intending purchasers to buy only from reputable concerns. This would be more for their protection than for the protection of the trade, though the trade would also benefit thereby in a more or less indirect way.

"There is no question that the greatest reformation agency of the present day is publicity, both as an aid in securing the suggested legislation and in arousing public opinion in its favor. Publicity will also make the public respect such a measure and aid in its enforcement when it is obtained. The business journals will take care of the trade and keep it posted as to what is going on along this line, but the public must be appealed to through the columns of papers like THE TIMES."

Regarding the way the imitation stones are made, Mr. Wodiska said:

"Every stone or gem for which there is any sort of a demand has been imitated, and this imitation probably will be continued indefinitely. Take the so-called 'paste' gems, for instance, which make considerable use of brilliant, heavily lead-impregnated glass. There are several formulas and processes for making this glass, but a fair sample formula shows the use of 38.2 per cent. of pure powdered quartz, 53.3 per cent. of red lead, and 7.8 per cent. of potassium carbonate.

"These ingredients are pulverized, mixed, and heated in a crucible, with the temperature raised gradually and with great care until the compound fuses. At that point it is maintained for about thirty hours, after which it is slowly decreased. The factors in securing a result that will fulfill all requirements are the thoroughness of the previous mixing, the regularity of the temperature, the duration of the fusion, and the slowness of the cooling. For imitation diamonds the clear paste is cut, while for the colored gems the hue desired is given by the solution of metallic oxides and other substances. Manganese oxide is generally used for the ruby and cobalt oxide for the sapphire and amethyst. Copper oxide is also used for the amethyst and emerald, with traces of chrome oxide also, for both of these stones. Glass of antimony is made use of in coloring the imitation ruby, topaz, garnet, amethyst, and aquamarine.

"The simplest way to tell that imitation gems are glass is to use a file on them. It would have no effect on a diamond or on any other precious stone harder than quartz, unless by careless and rough handling a fracture is caused. Such a fracture is particularly liable to occur at the girdle, the thinnest part, where the test usually is applied because the result would not be visible in a set stone.

"Besides their comparative softness, these counterfeits differ in specific gravity from genuine gems. They are not pleochroic, as are the majority of gems, and the microscope reveals the lines, streaks and bubbles usually present in melted glass. Another test arises from the fact that true gems are colder to the touch than glass, and that they abstract the warmth from the hand more rapidly. Because they are colder, real gems acquire a thicker coating of moisture than the imitation ones when breathed upon and lose it more quickly.

"In addition to the complete imitation of gems there are partial imitations which require considerable ingenuity and constructive ability, such as in the creation of 'doublets' and 'triplets.' The doublet is constructed with the 'table' and crown of a genuine stone, usually off-colored, cemented to a 'pavilion,' or base, made of a paste having the desired color. This gives the valueless crown the appearance of a really fine stone. The softness of its pavilion generally betrays the doublet.

"As a guard against this discovery the triplet was invented. This is a real gem, usually pale or off-colored, with a thin layer of colored glass at the girdle. The detection of this combination usually requires the magnifying glass and specific gravity tests. The glass usually makes known the deception, and if the 'gem' is soaked in alcohol, carbon bisulphide or ether, it generally separates. Pearls are imitated by coating the inner surface of glass beads with a preparation made from fish scales."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on Paper, Steel, and Leather.

The American Linseed Company and F. S. Elder, Buffalo, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to importations of linseed which were assessed by the Collector at rates unsatisfactory to the protestants. The importers were unable to substantiate their claims by testimony.

White, Son & Co., Boston, were sustained in claims dealing with the classification of merchandise described on the invoices as "glazed cocoa marble paper, green." Duty was levied at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "papers with coated surface or surfaces suitable for covering boxes, not specially provided for, whether or not embossed or printed except by lithographic process." The board decided that the goods were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "hand-dipped marbleized paper."

The Universal Shipping Company, Chicago, imported steel "T" rails upon which duty was levied at the rate of seven-fortieths of 1 cent per pound under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. The contention was that the merchandise should be admitted at $1 per ton under the provision for "scrap steel fit only to be remanufactured by melting." It was shown at the hearing that 65,540 pounds consisted of scrap steel suitable for remanufacturing solely by the melting process, while the remainder, 61,900 pounds, consisted of steel fit to be remanufactured by rerolling. In view of this the board upheld the importers' contention.

The A. Bader Company won in claims relating to steel shaped or formed from sheet metal with the use of dies by the process of stamping. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1897 as manufactures of metal, while the protestants asserted that the goods should be admitted at the appropriate rate per pound as "pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes" of steel. The evidence submitted to the board was wholly favorable to the importers, the Collector being reversed.

Theodor Kundtz, Cleveland, imported under the Tariff act of 1909 strips of leather approximating 160 feet in length, made up of pieces each about four feet in length, beveled, grooved together ready to be made into machinery belting for the transmission of power. The Custom House authorities took duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of leather, whereas the importer asked for a rate of 15 per cent. as belting leather. While the language of the protest was of doubtful meaning and some difficulty was experienced in learning the intent of the protestant, the board concluded that the protest must be sustained following a decision made some time ago by the Customs Court of Appeals.

AMOSKEAG TO SHUT DOWN.

Not for Lack of Orders, However, but for Other Reasons.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will close down its mills for a period of three weeks, starting Aug. 14. Two weeks of this time make up the usual holidays preceding Labor Day which are afforded the operatives annually. The third week of idleness has been made necessary by the dyestuffs situation, and not through unsatisfactory business conditions. The mills of this organization, in fact, are supplied with enough orders to keep them running full time right along.

In confirming the above, it was said that the company is severely hampered through a lack of dyestuffs, and it was intimated that unless some relief comes in the meantime the period of idleness may be stretched out longer than at first intended. An effort will be made to secure additional dyes, and the company is said to be willing to pay very high prices for coloring stuffs suitable for manufacturing purposes.

CLOTHES CATERING TO THE YOUNG MAN

Where and How Ideas Are Obtained by a Designer of This Class of Garment.

One of the best-known creators of men's fashions is a young man. He hopes to stay young. "My usefulness will cease," says A. G. Peine of Alfred Decker & Cohn of Chicago, "when I am no longer able to feel young, act young, and think as a young man does. For when a man has reached a certain age limit he cannot see things through the eyes of youth."

As a designer of clothing for young men Mr. Peine has upset some of the cherished traditions of the profession. His workshop in its truest sense sees very little of him. He roams around the country at large, mingling with the men whose tastes he must satisfy, whose desires he must anticipate. These men he associates with in their clubs, their sports, their pleasures, and their business life. His trips from coast to coast take in the big universities and the small colleges, every and any place where young men congregate. Mr. Peine has an engaging personality, and it is easy to imagine that wherever he goes he is taken as "one of the crowd" and not as a prying outsider.

The sources of style are many and complex. Mr. Peine has little use for styles produced through common agreement.

"It is not the idea itself," he says, "but the suggestion which that idea makes on the receptive mind that leads to originality in style creation. Today, for instance, I may be walking along Fifth Avenue and see there two men. What they wear is of little consequence except to wake in my mind certain discrepancies in their appearance that might be remedied by the substitution of a different line, another treatment of their style of dress. With the mental picture of what would really suit these men I work out the whole effect. The faultiness of their attire lends itself readily to the suggestion of improvement, and something new is created. Besides this critical process there are the differences which all good dressers affect and which may easily be incorporated into a design. The tailors to the select have ideas that may be of value. I keep in close touch with these groups, both here and on the other side. There may be details of dress to be adapted from the fashions in women's wear.

"When I have picked up an idea and drafted my design, the work has not been completed until I have secured the finished garment that just the style I had in mind. It is not sufficient for a designer to 'come close,' in the actual garment, to the mental picture he had formed of that article. He must get a perfect result. To do this we have at times made a dozen or more garments just to get the one effect we desired. The rest are thrown away.

"In different parts of the country different styles are required. Special models are produced for different parts of the country. Particular attention is paid to special requirements in given sections. For instance, the narrow shoulder styles that are eagerly taken in New York are not so popular on the Coast, where a big coat is desired, with full shoulders, well built up. This sort of specialization requires a careful combing for ideas in the various sections of the country. It wouldn't do for me to stay in Chicago and plan what the men of the whole country are to wear. My ideas in that case would be limited to what I saw in Chicago.

"It is this specialization that has led to the amazing growth of the young men's clothing business. Ten years ago clothes designed especially for young men were unheard of. We had youth sizes which were made about a half an inch smaller all around than the 32 to 36 sizes worn by older men, but, as far as style was concerned, the young men were wearing the same designs as their elders. Today the larger retailers have separate departments and separate buying organizations for handling young men's clothing. Style is featured. We have odd sizes, shorts and stouts, so that every young man, regardless of his physical make-up, may be attired in up-to-the-minute dress. It is getting to be more and more the habit of buyers to let the price go hang, as long as the style is something new and attractive. A suit made of the same fabric we may use in a number could be sold for 25 per cent. less than our model, and yet ours be preferred simply because our style and tailoring were better. In manufacturing our product we try to get as far away from the machine idea as possible. Where it is possible to substitute hand work for machine work we do so. There is no machine cutting in our factory. The work is done by hand, one suit at a time, because the results attained are more accurate. Put six layers of cloth on the cutting table, run your machine over them, and the bottom layer may vary half an inch from the pattern.

"The outlook for the young men's branch of the clothing business is just as promising as its wonderful growth in the past would lead one to suppose it would be. We are doing the right thing in using the best tailoring procurable, even if the fabrics put into suits nowadays are not as durable as those favored in the past. It is not uncommon for young men to buy two suits a season, and consequently the wear that was demanded of a suit a number of years ago is not required."

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Merinos and Crossbreds Higher and Inferior Ones Lower.

LONDON, July 24.—The fifth series of wool auction sales ended today with offerings of 7,500 bales. The selection was moderate and it sold steadily at recent rates.

The series opened a fraction higher for good wools and unchanged for others. A fair advance followed, especially in fine combings, on vigorous Russian and home trade support. Later the improvement was lost and inferior grades finished weak.

Compared with the May sales, good merinos and crossbreds closed 5 per cent. and occasionally 10 per cent. dearer, medium grades unchanged, and inferior and shabby wools 10 per cent. lower. During the sales the home trade bought 172,000 bales, France and Russia 15,000, and America 5,000, while 72,000 were held over.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn, goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.

BOSTON—Elite Mfg. Co.; M. Levine, mfrs. children's dresses; Grand.

CLEVELAND—J. Ainsfield Co.; J. Braff, clothes, findings; 1,183 B'way.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—P. W. Mellick Co.; C. W. Mellick, fancy goods, books, stationery, carpets, furniture, china, housefurn. goods; Navarre.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss J. Coventry, millinery; 25 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. H. Lee, upholstery goods; 148 W. 23d; Strand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Bernard, draperies, carpets, furniture; 105 Grand.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Mrs. G. E. Mount, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—H. W. Troth & Co.; H. D. Troth, carpets, upholstery goods; Empire.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Williams, carpets, bedding; 230 5th Av.; Navarre.

PHILADELPHIA—Elfman's Clothing Store; L. Goldberg, clothing; St. Denis.

PHILADELPHIA—Patterson & Baxter; W. Patterson, men's furn. goods; Latham.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 624 B'way.

SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 821 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Kempff, hats; R. E. Rotekamp, millinery; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—"Ackerman's"; L. Ackerman, millinery, women's ready to wear; 364 5th Av.

TRINIDAD, Col.—R. Hammerslough Merc. Co.; W. Freirich, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; L. J. Jackson, carpets, furniture; Wallick.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Marler, Dalton & Glimer Co.; J. L. Glimer, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WAIST BUYER.

Philadelphia department store needs services of a fairly experienced waist woman—one who has necessary executive ability to successfully manage department, arrange sales, &c.; only those having the necessary qualifications requested to apply; all communications treated in strict confidence. Address X 276 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at Fall Dresses, Silks, and Serges from 10-2. Oppenheim-Collins Building, 38-39 West 34th St., Room 1,004.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., will look at Fall lines silk and serge dresses.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, with New York office and selling ability, wants to hear from wholesalers and manufacturers of high-class merchandise; highest references. Selling, T 108 Times.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR



FILTROLA

U. S. Patent December 15, 1914. "FILTROLA"—made of Fire-proof Crystal Glass—INSURES SANITATION + ECONOMY AND SPEED. Indorsed by experts everywhere. Illustrated circular, containing testimonials and directions for use, furnished on request.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS — DEPT. STORES, CROCKERY SHOPS, &c.—are finding "FILTROLA" a MONEY-MAKER, SELLING ITSELF. Write for TRADE DETAILS and EXCLUSIVE AGENCY PLAN to Crystal Percolator Co., Inc., 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

A. L. LEVIN, Pres. Mad. Sq. 1767.
EXCEPTIONAL SHOWING IN
Newest Neckwear Novelties Embroideries Varieties Vals. Venices
BY
ROSECLIFFE CO.,
1161-1175 Broadway, at 27th St.

WOODENWARE IS GOING.

Substitutes in Use Because Timber Is Getting Scarce.

It may be said of the woodenware business, as of the French nobility during the French Revolution, that "its future lies behind it," for there are only the remains of a fine business in woodenware. The steadily decreasing supply of timber compared with the steadily increasing prices of all articles of wood has stirred the inventive genius of the makers of metal household things.

Tubs and pails and buckets are cases much in point. The old oaken bucket and the familiar washtub have been almost displaced by the galvanized steel articles that are much cheaper though not nearly so servicable or lasting.

Glass rolling pins and glass lemon squeezers are crowding out those made of wood. The clothespin still holds its own. Wood bushel baskets are fast giving way to the galvanized steel basket, and constant experiments are being made to find a satisfactory metal "container" in place of the wood nail keg, or the wood flour barrel, but so far without success.

The old wood coal oil barrel, painted green, has entirely given way to the corrugated galvanized steel article. The painted metal fence post makes slow headway against the old-fashioned cedar post, but, in this country at least, neither concrete nor metal railroad ties have proved as cheap or as economical as the oak or yellow pine or cypress tie, especially if the wood tie be treated by the preservative process.

Importers to Meet.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of importers, announced yesterday that there will be a general meeting of merchants interested in the German trade at the hotel on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. The members of the Executive Committee are dissatisfied at the failure of the Department of State to take some action to put an end to the British embargo on the export of German merchandise. It is expected that the meeting will adopt a new set of resolutions to present to President Wilson calling on him and the State Department to take vigorous action in order that there may be uninterrupted commercial intercourse in non-contraband goods.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Factors Do Not Care to Buy While the Market Is Quiet.

FALL RIVER, July 24.—The cotton goods markets were rather quiet during the week. At periods there were slight spurts, but these died down and conditions again settled into quietness. Reports which come to this market are to the effect that on some lines buyers have a fair accumulation, while along others the supply is very low. But factors do not care to purchase while the market is quiet, even though it is admitted that prices are very low, and were buyers inclined to be speculative present prices would be most conducive for such a course.

One of the largest manufacturers of medium fancy goods stated this week that he quoted a large New York converter a price on a certain style and was surprised to learn that the converter named a price which was identical with the price it cost to make the goods. This merely shows that some buyers believe that the market will go lower, especially on some lines of fancies. Some fancy goods concerns have been doing a good business and in some instances fair-sized profits have been made. As has been the case for a long time, the demand continues for wide and medium wide goods.

During the week there was a moderate amount of business put through on twills, sateens, and special constructions. The cotton yarn markets are moderately quiet. The total sales for the week will reach about 135,000 pieces, of which about 45,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather quiet.

FOR A HIGH CLASS MODISTE MILLINER FURRIER DECORATOR HOUSEFURNISHER MUSICAL AGENCY
102 WEST 57TH ST.
A Four-Story Dwelling. The best spot in the Smart Shop Colony
Can be rented at the present time upon the most advantageous terms.
For particulars address
M. T. COPE, Owner,
Water Gap House,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Brokers Protected.

Headquarters on WAX
of all kinds
Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish
We solicit your inquiries.
E. A. BROMUND CO.,
356 West Broadway,
New York City.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses
At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

Burroughs Adding Machine
COST $375 $150 NET CASH.
Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New. First Telephone Call Takes It!
JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer,
137 Greenwich St., Cor. Dey. Phone Cort. 3465.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES,
Factories & Factory Sites.
Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

WASH GOODS THAT SELL.
SPRING LINE 1915 READY.
Tilton & Keeler, 61-63 Worth St.

LOUIS ROSENHEIM & CO.,
Formerly E. Rosenheim's Son, extend to visiting buyers a cordial invitation to call. 114-116-118 West 17th St.

BEADING BRAIDING CORDING
THE FASHION THIS FALL ON COSTUMES & DRESSES
CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, N. Y.

500 doz. Wash Skirts and Dresses
TO CLOSE OUT.
Queen Costume Co., 25 West 27th St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

WE HAVE THE
Best $10.00 Suit on the Market.
Come in and convince yourself.
FENSTERSTOCK & CO., 39 West 29th St.

For Immediate Delivery,
Gabardine Skirts, $7.50 Doz.
OTHER WASH SKIRTS, $4.00 UP.
E. HONIG, 23 West 32nd Street.

MEN'S WOOL CRASH
Suits, Palm Beach Suits, Knitted Sport Coats, and Summer Clothing Specialties.
The HOUSE of HUCHBERGER, 93 5th Av.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.
SPECIAL OFFER
5,000 doz. ladies' embroidery trimmed muslin drawers, to sell, $1.50 to $2.15 doz. A. B. C. UNDERWEAR CO., Mfrs. of Muslin Drawers, exclusively, 9 Walker St.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer VERY special value in Ladies' ALL WOOL SERGE DRESS at $2.75.

ADVERTISING. Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c. to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 34 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC. PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS. Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENIE DUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES. WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS. Pelties of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros. 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35. Greeley 877-876.

HATS. VELVET HATS } Milton S. Sommerich,
SATIN HATS } 40 W. 32d St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS. Baer's Maternity Skirt, best in the market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (near 31st St.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$37.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT Buyers: Watch for our Important Announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th.

SHOW CARDS. Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SWEATERS AND KNIT NOVELTIES. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1858.

TAFFETAS Phone 2665 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric Alfred Sokland, 19 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 19-13 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times;

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 320-322 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 3209.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1232.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2264.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'a 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 338.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r, to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1785.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 93 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 206 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser. Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2877 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

—to Financial Managers, Treasurers & Credit Men
of Manufacturers, Jobbers & Commission Merchants:
We are the LARGEST CORPORATION of its kind in America, having in THREE years established an annual business of over $15,000,000. We are successful because there is a REAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,002. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BERLIN PRESS ASSAILS OUR NOTE AS UNNEUTRAL AND THREATENING; INSISTS GERMANY WILL NOT YIELD

DISPLEASED BY ITS FINALITY

Most Newspapers Resent Phrase "Deliberately Unfriendly."

ITS FIRMNESS A SURPRISE

Naval Critics Renew Charge That the President Seeks to Favor Great Britain.

BUT AVOID ANY OUTBURSTS

Keenest Feeling Evoked by the Impression That It Closes Debate.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The full text of the American note is finally published in this morning's papers, the delay being attributed to the trouble the official linguistic experts had in translating it into German words which would faithfully reproduce President Wilson's shades of thought. The Kaiser's stylists are said to have faced a hard task in arriving at a satisfactory official translation.

The phrase "belligerent act of retaliation' apparently caused the particular difficulty. It was finally solved by putting the American original in parenthesis beside a slightly inaccurate German translation of the phrase.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that while finding the contents of the note disappointing, many German statesmen and editors, who had the opportunity of reading the original text, expressed keen appreciation and admiration of the President's literary style, some labeling it a literary masterpiece. But the cultivated German does not extend his approval of the note beyond its style, while the man in the street is frankly surprised and puzzled by it, and does not know whether to feel insulted or not.

The Berlin press prints columns of comment, which is regarded here as surprisingly restrained and dignified, considering the circumstances. The restraint probably is due in part to the fact that Berlin is flagbedecked in celebration of the Eastern victories. Everybody is feeling happy over the prospect of Warsaw's fal' Even Count von Reventlow does not indulge in strong talk.

Expresses Pained Surprise.

The press is unanimous in considering the note disappointing, and expresses pained surprise at President Wilson's stand. The view is that he has just brushed the German proposals aside without even being willing to argue about them or make counter proposals. Both the press and the people are inclined to take umbrage at the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," characterizing this as giving a decidedly unfriendly tone to the whole note.

The popular belief undoubtedly has been strongly confirmed by the note that President Wilson is "pro-English" and unneutral, and that he is trying to wrest the submarine weapon from Germany's hand. There is, however, a renewed expression of confidence that the submarine war will be continued, and that Germany cannot be dictated to by President Wilson or any one else. It is worth noting, however, that publication of the note has not increased the tension of the German-American situation at this end at least. There has been no outburst of anti-American feeling.

Blames American Press.

Captain Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The note expresses a determination to rob us of the weapon to which we pin the greatest hopes in the war on England. It indicates that the pro-British troublemakers have finally won over the President. The Anglophile press attempts to incite the American people against Germany, but we have not given up hope that the commonsense of the American people will conquer in the United States and that the sensible citizens will prevent others from letting themselves be employed as a cover for English property, particularly arms and ammunition, and thereby possibly dragging their country into a situation which, to say the least, would have to be called a costly adventure."

Calls It Threatening.

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung, says:

"The tone of the note is not such as to appeal to the vast majority of the Germans, for it directs its appeal in a far too threatening and peremptory tone.

"The note will make a bad impres-

Continued on Page 5.

Flood of Messages, Approving Note, Reaches Wilson; President Is Gratified but Makes No Comment

CORNISH, N. H., July 25.—Telegrams from people in all parts of the United States, approving the latest note sent to Germany on submarine warfare, came to President Wilson today. He also read editorials on the note in many newspapers.

The President was gratified by the general tone of the messages and editorials, but will continue to make no comment regarding the situation until an answer or some official indication of the way Germany has received the note has come to him.

It was said at Harlakenden House today that the President would await definite action in the direction of national defense until he had received the reports of the heads of the Navy and War Departments after his return to Washington. He has been quietly studying the question of national defense for several months.

Up to the present there has been no indication that the President plans to call an extra session of Congress to consider national defense or any other subject, but it is known that some Democratic leaders believe that Congress should meet in the Fall, and the President may decide to follow their advice.

LONDON COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Most of the Newspapers Find in It, However, a Practical Ultimatum.

PUZZLED BY ONE PHRASE

They Cannot See Any Evidence That Germany Has Mitigated Her Submarine Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 25.—The morning newspapers devote great attention to President Wilson's latest note to Germany, which is applauded for its firm tone, dignity, and force.

The Daily News remarks at the outset that in spite of the scrupulously diplomatic language employed, there is no doubt that the note is an ultimatum. Continuing, The Daily News says:

"The action of the German Government has forced Washington to descend from the general to the particular. The demand for reparation for American lives lost in the Lusitania and for the disavowal by Germany of the submarine commander's act might conceivably be the subject of prolonged negotiations, but the last clause of the message puts an end to negotiations."

Discussing the possible result of the note, The Daily News says:

"The natural attitude of the Wilhelmstrasse in the face of the American ultimatum would be to delay. But there are two considerations which make the success of a merely dilatory policy doubtful. The very nature of the submarine campaign makes it extremely difficult to avoid the offense which Wilson has indicated will be regarded as final.

"In the second place, there exist doubts which seem at least to be well founded, whether Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's control is at all perfect, so far as the German Admiralty is concerned. A single intractable submarine commander may now destroy in a few seconds the flimsy fabric which is all that remains of official German-American friendship.

"We still hesitate to believe that this will really happen, but the history of German conduct of this war gives no security at all that it will not."

The Choice for Germany.

The Daily Chronicle comments:

"As the Lokal Anzeiger observes and as is obvious upon its text, it does not exclude further negotiation. In the face of Wilson's closing declaration the German Government, into what other negotiations it may enter, has only two practical alternatives, either to abandon the campaign of submarine piracy or else to continue it with the knowledge that the next Lusitania, Gulflight, Cushing, or Falaba case will cause the United States to break off diplomatic relations, and possibly to declare war. The choice between these alternatives will show whether the party represented by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz or that represented by the Imperial Chancellor has obtained the last word in the Kaiser's counsels. We forbear to speculate on the outcome.

"Our last Admiralty return of submarine sinkings was for the twenty-second week of the blockade. Down to that point the pirates had destroyed ninety-eight British merchantmen and no less than ninety-five neutrals. As there are far more British than neutral merchantmen ving the seas, it will be seen that the toll taken of neutrals by this blind wickedness is relatively heavier than that taken of Germany's enemies.

"As a military measure the submarine atrocity is a failure. It has neither starved us nor frightened us, and at present seems unlikely to do either.

"An outside observer might wonder why it continues, but no doubt there are many personal factors, from the Grand Admiral von Tirpitz down, that will carry almost as much weight in the decision as concrete results may.

"We confess that we are unable to see what events of the last two months have, as President Wilson puts it, clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German

Continued on Page 5.

GERMAN ALLIANCE CONDEMNS NOTE

New York State Organization Says President's Stand May Lead to War.

CALLS FOR PEACE MEETINGS

Resolution, Sent to Wilson, Asserts Berlin Pointed Out Way to Settlement.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—The German-American Alliance of New York State, in convention here, announced today the adoption of a resolution, a copy of which was sent to President Wilson, which urges "peace loving people," and "especially Americans of German origin," to protest against any attempt to draw this country into the European war. It says, in part:

"Whereas, President Wilson in his last note has expressed the threat against Germany that any new case of an attack on unarmed ships, causing the death of American citizens, will be considered as a deliberately unfriendly act, thereby assuming toward the German Government, which insists that it cannot cease its submarine blockade against England in self-defense, an attitude which is equivalent to an ultimatum.

"Whereas, this standpoint of our Government makes impossible any compromise or a settlement of differences by arbitration and is not in accordance with the humanitarian, peace-promoting policy of our republic, thus creating a situation out of which Congress when eventually called can hardly find a solution other than a declaration of war against our old fatherland.

"Whereas, Germany in this controversy has made concessions to our Government which will guarantee the safety of American passengers as long as we do not export war material to belligerents on passenger ships, thereby pointing out between two friendly nations the way for an amicable settlement of existing as well as future differences in line with our past arbitration policy; be it

"Resolved, That we, the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, in convention assembled at Utica, July 23-25, condemn this autocratic action of the President, taken without previous consent of Congress, as a dangerous usurpation of power and a peril to our peace."

The resolution concludes as follows:

"We support with the greatest energy the standpoint of the 'friends of peace,' as expressed in the recent gigantic mass meeting attended by 100,000 citizens at Madison Square Garden in New York City, and we appeal to the peace-loving people of our country, and especially to the Americans of German origin, who are affected most by a conflict with their mother country, to take part by mass demonstrations and by overwhelming attendance at the National Peace Congress to be held at Chicago on Sept. 5 and 6, 1915, so as to demonstrate to the President that, excepting in the case of a hostile attack or an invasion of our country, the American people are determined not to let themselves become involved in war with any nation."

The signers of the resolution include Theodore Sutro of New York, Henry W. Brendel of Buffalo, Alexander E. Oberlander of Syracuse, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of Brooklyn.

SUBMARINES DESTROY 7 VESSELS; 15 MEN LOST

British Trawlers Believed to Have Sunk One German Raider With Bombs and Gun Fire.

LONDON, July 25.—German submarines today resumed their activity in English waters, sinking a British steamer, a French steamer, and five British trawlers. One of the U boats is reported to have been destroyed by bombs and gunfire. Fifteen British seamen lost their lives either as a result of torpedo fire or mines.

The French steamship Danae, bound from Liverpool for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off Cape Wrath, which forms the northwestern extremity of Scotland. The trawlers Henry Charles, Kathleen, Activity, and Frosper were sent to the bottom in the North Sea. The crews of all the vessels were saved.

The Danae was attacked by two submarines. The crews of the trawlers state that one of the underwater craft was sunk by means of bombs and shells fired from the trawlers.

The British steamer Firth (406 tons) of Aberdeen, bound from France for Firth of Forth, was torpedoed today in the North Sea. Four of the crew were killed by the explosion.

The Grimsby trawler Perseus was destroyed today by a mine. Her crew of ten were killed.

The Admiralty announces the loss of the Aberdeen trawler Briton, but does not state whether by a torpedo or a mine. The skipper of the trawler was killed and five of the crew are missing, and are believed to have been drowned.

Continued on Page 4.

Blind S O S Call Received at Fire Island; Distressed Ship's Appeal for Aid Broken Off

The United States naval wireless station on Fire Island caught an S O S signal at 9:50 o'clock last night. Before the ship which was calling for help could give even her name or position the message was broken off. Apparently the ship which was sending the wireless was unable to finish the message.

For forty minutes the Fire Island station kept calling back, in the hope that the break was only temporary and that in time the station could get further information. As nothing else followed the first S O S, the Fire Island operator began passing the news to all wireless stations up and down the coast, and also to ships at sea, telling them to keep a sharp watch for sign of any trouble.

The message was caught at the Brooklyn Navy Yard station, and by the coast guard ship Mohawk, cruising outside. The Mohawk got ready to set out to the rescue of a ship in distress near by. The Seneca at Quarantine was also ordered to be ready to steam out at a moment's notice.

Naturally, the theory was promptly expressed that the ship calling for help might be some vessel sailing with munitions from this port which had been damaged by bombs placed in the cargo.

Attempts were made to reach the great station at Sayville and find out if the message had been caught there, but the Sayville plant's telephone was out of order. So was that at the Fire Island plant. The Sea Gate station, with which telephone communication from Manhattan was possible for a few minutes about 11 o'clock, could not be reached later.

The operator at Fire Island reported later by wireless that the distress signal he caught was sent out by an auxiliary set, which is carried on the upper decks of ships and is operated by storage batteries.

This fact would indicate that the ship was at most no further than 200 miles off the coast, and might be much nearer, as the radius of these auxiliary sets ranges from 100 to 200 miles. The law requires that auxiliary sets shall have a sending radius of at least 100 miles.

The short distance from which the message was sent, therefore, eliminated the probability that it was from the Orduna, which should then have been 1,200 miles at sea. The Cymric should have been 750 miles out at the same time, the Tuscania 450 miles, the Touraine 400 miles, and the Anconia about 300 miles. These were the principal vessels which left New York late last week.

The use of the auxiliary set also indicated that the ship was in serious trouble, as the wireless ordinarily is operated on current from the ship's dynamo, which usually is situated deep in the hold. The flooding of the hold, naturally, would put the dynamo out of commission.

The operator at Fire Island was able definitely to fix the instrument as the auxiliary set because of the character of the sparks and the strength—or lack of strength—of the signals.

Commander Upham, aide to Rear Admiral Usher, in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was notified that a ship was in trouble and that apparently her wireless apparatus had been damaged. He set to work at once to try to get, through the Navy Yard wireless, any information obtainable.

A letter from New Orleans, signed "Pearce," was received by The Brooklyn Eagle on July 19, threatening disaster to vessels carrying war munitions from New York. The letter bore considerable similarity to letters with the same signature received by New Orleans newspapers about the time British ships carrying munitions sailed from that port. A letter to the same purport was sent on July 19 to The Philadelphia Public Ledger. The letter sent to Brooklyn said:

"The purpose of this communication is to warn American citizens living in your vicinity to keep clear of British vessels sailing from Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Newport News, and Montreal. Our men are now operating from each of these ports, and Americans will do well to heed the warning ere it is too late. Vessels flying the American flag will be perfectly immune from either submarine or explosive operation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—No report has been made to the Navy Department concerning the distress signal caught by the Naval Wireless Station at Fire Island and the Naval Wireless Station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Naval Wireless Station at Arlington, Va., did not catch the signal and has not received a report from any of the naval wireless stations along the coast.

RUSSIANS MENACE MACKENSEN'S FLANK

Great Austro-German Offensive South of Warsaw Making Scant Progress.

DRIVE AT PETROGRAD ROAD

Army That Broke Across the Narew and Forces in North Seek to Cut Communications.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—Only the northern point of the pincers which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient has made any progress during the last few days. This point, according to the German official report, has forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Ostrolenka and Pultusk, and is advancing toward the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna Railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing at the Chelm-Lublin Railway, has hardly gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Rieovetz, just south of the railway.

In offering stubborn resistance to the German advance, the Russians are making a continual threat at von Mackensen's flank along the Bug River from the east of Chelm to east of Lemberg. Between Krylow and Sokal their attacks have been particularly severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements, probably intended to support von Mackensen, to meet them.

Along the Vistula to the south and west of Warsaw there has been little change except for the occupation by the Germans of some positions evacuated by the Russians when they drew in their line.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure, the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them if they are to bring their operations to a successful ending by its capture. After crossing the Narew they still have a broader river, the Bug, lined with fortresses, to face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Chelm Railway which might prove the undoing of the army which attacked them.

Many are of the opinion that the most dangerous attacks at the moment are those which are being made in the provinces of Courland, Kovno, and Grodno, at the lines of communications between Warsaw and the northern interior of Russia. These attacks are being delivered for the most part by cavalry, and will doubtless be met in due time by the concentration of Cossacks in these regions.

Dash Toward Riga Merely a Feint.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans are developing a new movement or plan.

It appears that the attack in the Baltic provinces, directed seemingly upon Riga, was merely a preliminary movement to aid an advance in quite a different direction. Before reaching Mitau—that is, one long march from Riga—the enemy suddenly turned southwestward. Simultaneously other movements were developed.

Junishky, on the highroad twenty-six miles northeast of Shavli, was seized, and from Rossieny, forty miles south of Shavli, another quite distinct force has begun a march due east. The column which seized Junishky, like the columns recently engaged before Mitau, is marching southeast. These combined movements are being made in such force as to prove their importance to the German general strategic plan.

Experts here no longer speak of German operations north of the Niemen as demonstrations or diversions, but regard them as indicating that the enemy's

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AUSTRIAN STAFF EVACUATES GORIZIA

Fall of Isonzo Fortress Under Italian Attacks Believed to be Imminent.

PLAVA FORT DESTROYED

Invaders Force Foe Back Two Miles at Ternova—18,000 Austrians Captured in Two Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Gorizia has been evacuated by the Austrian General Staff in view of the imminence of its fall.

General Conrad has appealed to Vienna for indispensable reinforcements.

GENEVA, July 25.—Dispatches to the Tribune from Chiasso and Laibach say that the fall of Gorizia is imminent, as the city has received the heaviest bombardment thus far in the Austro-Italian war. The Italians, the dispatches say, have taken many prisoners, including eighty Bavarians.

The battle continues on Carso Plateau, where both sides are declared to be losing heavily. The Italians bombarded Plava Friday and Saturday and destroyed the strongest fort there, No. 3, and also one 12-inch gun.

The correspondents say that the Austrians made a counter-attack on Monte Nero and succeeded in recapturing some trenches. The Italians at Ternova are reported to have forced back the Austrians two miles.

It is asserted that the Italians are virtually masters of the northern shore of Lake Garda, where many torpedo boats are aiding in the attack on Riva.

ROME, via Paris, July 25.—The following official communication was issued on Saturday by the War Office:

In Cadore we have completed the occupation of Tofana and repelled slight enemy attacks. Against our position at Monte Piano, north of the basin of Misurina, the enemy also tried an attack which was promptly repulsed.

In the Monte Nero zone our forward advance continues along the crest of Luzinica. On the Isonzo front the enemy sought by habitual night attacks, all of which were fruitless, to trouble our works and positions we had conquered. Yesterday morning the enemy also attempted an advance in force against our right wing occupying Carso, but were obliged to fall back, suffering heavy losses and leaving in our hands some dozens of prisoners, including an officer.

According to orders found on the Austrian officer, who was taken prisoner, the attack we repulsed on July 22 and already recounted in yesterday's communique was of a general character, intended to throw back our left wing occupying the region this side of the Isonzo. The attack was directed by several Generals, including Generals Boms, Schreitter, and Schwarzenberg, and in part made by troops previously engaged against us and especially by troops freshly arrived on the field of action.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the region of Gorizia the hostile action was limited all day to artillery firing. Night attacks on our positions on the border of the Doberdo Plateau again failed, with heavy losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, in a dispatch from Rome, says that in the two months since the outbreak of hostilities against Austria the Italians have taken more than 18,000 prisoners. On the other hand, it is computed that not more than 1,000 Italians have been captured by the Austrians on the Carso Plateau.

FEDERAL INSPECTION SERVICE BLAMED FOR CHICAGO HORROR; INQUIRY ORDERED BY PRESIDENT; DEAD AND MISSING 1478

President Orders a Thorough Inquiry To Fix Responsibility for the Disaster

CORNISH, N. H., July 25.—President Wilson today ordered that a thorough investigation be made by the Department of Commerce into the sinking of the excursion steamer Eastland in the Chicago River. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department sent him word that the causes of the disaster would be looked into, and the President directed that nothing be left undone to fix the responsibility.

The President also sent a telegram to Mayor Thompson of Chicago expressing profound sympathy and sorrow over the loss of life. In conversation with friends the President expressed horror over the tragedy, and, although he is keeping his mind open as to whether any one was responsible for it, he is convinced that everything possible should be done to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

STRICKEN CHICAGO IDENTIFYING DEAD

Twenty Thousand Persons Besiege Armory Wherein Lie Victims of Eastland Disaster.

WORK GOES ON SLOWLY

Hundreds Search All Night for Lost Loved Ones Until the Strain Snaps Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The sorrowful work of identification in the Eastland tragedy goes slowly on. One by one the bodies in the rows of "unidentified" on the floor of the Second Regiment Armory at Washington and Curtis Streets are given names and taken away by undertakers. Every moment some searcher falls down by a body, the long quest ended, and weeps hysterically.

There were some 200 persons in the armory today at one time looking at the bodies. Undertakers and embalmers are at work everywhere.

Face after face is uncovered; strange eyes, glazed and fixed, look up at one; this one is bruised, that one distorted, and after the searcher has looked at many victims he comes at last on the one sought, or else continues walking among the rows of blanketed figures.

Some there are who have searched all day and all of last night—without food or drink or sleep or rest.

Outside the armory there are lines of men and women extending for blocks in all directions. Chicago has seldom seen crowds like these—crowds without any gayety, without boisterousness, without much talk—crowds with solemn, wistful, staring, tear-stained faces. Chicago is used to happy crowds. These people are desolated. The police keep them back until there is room for them inside the building where rest the dead.

Police Deaf to Special Appeals.

The police have worked all day, and they are tired and harried and a bit calloused with all the sorrow—they have seen so much of it. The arpeals of the emotional, the sobs of women, the grief of relatives, do not affect them. All must wait their turns. The lines must be kept in order.

"Take your time. You'll get in when there's room," is the only answer to demands, entreaties, wails, and threats.

First Deputy of Police Schuettler is in charge of the policemen. He looks after the crowd with critical, practiced eyes.

"Probably one-fourth of these persons are relatives of the dead," he says to Captain Meagher. Then he consults with Coroner Hoffman.

The Coroner raises the police official's megaphone to his lips and turns it on the crowds inside the armory.

"Our work is being hindered by many curiosity seekers," he says slowly. "All persons not relatives or friends of the dead will have to leave. The aisles are blockaded now, and there are still people outside who must come in."

There follows a general crowding in the direction of the exits. Only a few remain. Some of these are on their knees, speaking words to dear ones who cannot answer, giving directions to undertakers, or trembilingly lifting the blankets from the faces of the dead.

All Must Await Their Turns.

Dr. Louis Faulkner and his wife, who live at 5,740 West Lake Street, beckon to an attendant.

"This girl," says the doctor, "is Miss Nellie Meyers. She was 17 years old and came from Berlin, Wis. She was employed in my office. I will notify her brother, Chester Meyers. He is on the way here now. Is there any means by which he may be admitted as soon as he comes?"

"He will have to await his turn," is the answer.

There are no regular lunch hours. Four policewomen act as waitresses. They distribute coffee and sandwiches and pieces of pie wherever they are needed. Attendants eat without knowing they are eating, judging from their preoccupied manners, and the fact that they do not interrupt their work.

Miss Emily Napieralski of the Polish Social Workers' Club, one of the delegates to the Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, is there with many of

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WORK OF HEROES SAVED HUNDREDS

Man Who Had Gone to the River to Commit Suicide Plunged In and Rescued Nine.

BOY DIED AIDING WOMEN

Four Children Owe Lives to a Frail Girl—Only Two of 17 in the Bar Got Out Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Greater by hundreds would have been the number of dead from the Eastland disaster but for the work of heroes who ranged from slips of girls to ragged dock rats and hoboes.

A frail mite of a girl crawled over the slimy side of the ship at the imminent risk of her own life, and with her thin little arms dragged four children to safety.

A gloomy man who was out of work, and contemplating suicide in the river, found plenty of distraction when the ship capsized. He plunged in and rescued nine persons before he was dragged out almost dead by other rescuers.

A policeman made a motorman stop between stations, ran back along the tracks, plunged into the river, and saved eight from drowning.

There were many boy heroes. In two cases the little fellows themselves perished after helping many women and children to safety. One boy, whose identity is still unknown, jumped from the dock into the river to help two women hanging to some object in the middle of the stream. He was swimming to the dock with one of the women when the other flung her arms around his neck and all three drowned.

William Raphael, manager of a commission house, leaped into the river and was swimming to the dock with two women when a fat man, his face a livid green from fear, clutched the dress of one woman. Raphael kicked him in the face, but in the struggle the man and one woman drowned.

Had Bathing Suit on Ready.

A. W. Perkins, an express driver, who had just been excused from duty, had put on his bathing suit under his street clothes, preparatory to a day at the beach. He saw the Eastland topple over. Shedding his outer garments, he plunged and grasped two women, but was forced to release one. He saved the other. He immediately plunged back into the river and brought out two girls.

Immediately following the disaster the American Express Company put its entire wagon and motor service at the disposal of the rescue workers. S. S. Mattocks of the American Company, with another man whose name was not learned, did valiant rescue work in an unusual way. They threw a boatload of planks to the struggling victims and afterward picked up many who had thus kept afloat.

Edward Atkin, foreman of the R. R. Anderson Company, also proved himself a hero in a modest way. He found a small boat under the Clark Street bridge and rescued twenty persons. Three insensible women he brought out were restored by pulmotors.

Courage and presence of mind saved the life of Mrs. Walter Hubbard. "I had presence of mind to hold my breath when I was thrown into the river," she said. "My head felt as if it would burst, but I realized that my life depended upon retaining my senses. I fought until I got from under a sofa that had fallen on me. Then I prayed—oh, I prayed, but kept my eyes open and my senses alert. Presently some one threw me a life preserver, and a man leaning from somewhere hooked me with his umbrella and I was saved." Mrs. Hubbard's daughter, Ruth, aged 22, is missing.

Women Showed Better Nerve.

All witnesses agree that in the crisis women showed the stronger nerve and were more sensible. While the men fought madly for their lives, the women and girls, after the first panic, quickly recovered. They clung patiently to bits of wreckage and obeyed commands of rescuers. Those trapped in the hull waited calmly for death or rescue. The men, however, chiefly young foreigners, dragged women from places of safety, and, even after their own safety was

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EASTLAND DECLARED UNFIT

Amazement Expressed That She Was Ever Licensed for Passengers.

CHARGE CRIMINAL NEGLECT

State's Attorney Accuses Government Authorities After Seizing Papers.

SEARCH FOR DEAD GOES ON

Raising of Vessel May Begin Today—Chicago Stunned by the Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Up to midnight tonight 915 bodies of men, women, and children had been recovered from the Eastland and the Chicago River.

Many are known to remain in the hold, but in positions difficult of access. It is thought, too, that many bodies must be in the mud of the river bottom under the capsized steamer.

With 915 bodies recovered and more than 1,000 persons known to be saved, there still are missing 563 persons. Assuming that all the missing have perished, the dead will total 1,478.

Coroner Hoffman, however, hopes that when the roll is called at the Western Electric Works tomorrow some of those listed as missing will be found. The Coroner hopes that when the final computation is made assuming the count of 2,480 persons on the Eastland to be correct, the number of dead will not exceed 1,200 to 1,300.

Captain Harry Pedersen and the crew of the boat are held by the police awaiting instructions of the Coroner. So are two officials of the steamship company.

May Raise Hull Today.

The hull of the Eastland may be raised tomorrow. Coroner Hoffman holds that his first duty is to recover all the dead before opening the inquest hearings. Tomorrow morning he will call in competent marine engineers, and plans to start raising the hull at noon, if possible.

Special dry docks are on the way from Cleveland. After being righted, a careful examination of the boat will be made, particularly to discover the condition of the valves to the water compartments.

Word was received from Cornish tonight that President Wilson had ordered a sweeping investigation by the Federal authorities.

Mayor Thompson, who was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to take part in the celebration of Illinois Day, is speeding toward Chicago on a special train to take his place in the investigation and relief work.

In churches and homes throughout the city today prayers were offered for the thousands whose hearts have been pierced by grief.

The day was one of gloom. The sky was cloudy and a mist hung in the air. There was more than the usual Sabbath quiet everywhere and the crowds of outdoor pleasure seekers were thin. As on yesterday, baseball games and public amusements were postponed.

To Punish the Guilty.

While divers are still groping on the river bed and in the hold of the Eastland for the bodies of victims, while the morgues are filled with the lamentations of the bereaved and the cemeteries are receiving the harvest of death, all the authorities having jurisdiction are putting their investigations under way.

The Federal Government, the State, the county, and the city will search for the causes of the disaster. They will seek to determine who was guilty of negligence and to punish those responsible.

"Who is to blame?" is the question to which the combined authorities will seek the answer. The chief points to be settled are:

Was the Eastland overcrowded? If so, who is to blame?

Was its water ballast out of adjustment? If so, who is to blame?

Was the carrying capacity of the Eastland overrated by Inspectors of the Federal Government? If so, who is to blame?

Was the hull of the death ship modeled on lines that gave it stability? If not, who is to blame for granting it a permit to sail in the excursion trade?

The last of these inquiries is considered by many to be the most important.

Not Fit for Passengers.

Wonder grows that a ship with the checkered record of the Eastland, known from one end of the Great Lakes to the other as a hoodoo craft, with a propensity for leaning on her side, should have been allowed to retain a license for carrying passengers, to say nothing of being permitted to endanger the lives of thousands in the excursion trade. All authorities agree that holiday and merrymaking crowds are the most trying upon a steamboat, and that there should be greater factors of safety in vessels that carry them than in any other class of boats.

In Cleveland, when the Eastland was inspected some years ago, it had such

a reputation as a tipsy craft, built for speed, that it was permitted to carry regularly only thirteen passengers. It could carry 653 passengers in the excursion trade as long as it did not venture more than five miles from shore, and was permitted to take 2,000 aboard only as long as it remained in waters not deep enough to submerge it. When the Eastland, after some changes in its superstructure, entered the excursion trade the local Inspectors gave it a license in 1906 to carry 3,000 passengers.

Limit Raised to 2,500.

In 1913, according to the documents taken from Captain Pedersen by First Deputy Schuettler, the temporary certificate of inspection allowed it a passenger limit of 2,000 and specified that it should not travel more than five miles from shore.

In the face of this record the latest certificate of inspection put its capacity at 2,500.

Why this was done and who sanctioned it will be one of the matters most carefully inquired into. W. K. Greenbaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which leased the Eastland for the outing that turned into a tragedy, has made a remark considered to be of significance. "The Captain," he said, "had a set of papers allowing him to carry only 2,000 passengers, yet somehow the capacity was increased to 2,500, although letters were on file in Washington predicting a direful calamity, a prophecy of Saturday's disaster. The number of passengers on every lake steamer rests solely with Government checkers, and not with the boat management."

Improper ballast adjustment also looms up as an important question. Maritime experts have called attention to the custom of the Eastland commanders in years past of reducing the water ballast when riding into shallow harbors and filling up the tanks when getting out into deep water in the lakes again.

Blames United States Inspectors.

"We insist that a considerable part of the blame for the Eastland disaster rests upon the United States Inspection Bureau," said State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne tonight when asked concerning the results of his investigation.

"If the inspectors of the bureau had done their duty the accident could not have occurred. We know the ship was considered unsafe by them, because there are letters on file in Washington which predicted Saturday's occurrence. I have copies of these letters and may introduce them at the Coroner's inquest when it is held.

"We do not intend to drag the affair along unduly, and after the inquest we will know if we have a case for the Grand Jury."

Mr. Hoyne had a full force of men out today locating witnesses to go before the county Grand Jury, which will be empaneled tomorrow, and the entire Police Department was active. That evidence of criminal negligence in connection with the wreck had been obtained by them was hinted by C. C. Healey, Chief of Police. He said valuable information was found in the inspection papers seized yesterday in Captain Harry Pedersen's cabin.

Two documents were taken when the Captain and twenty-eight officers and members of the crew were arrested. These papers, according to the meagre information that could be obtained about them, showed that following inspection, the boat was to be permitted to carry 2,000 passengers and a crew of 70. Chief Healey refused to discuss the papers, other than to admit he had them, and that he would turn them over to State's Attorney Hoyne.

No Doubt of Criminal Neglect.

"Has there been criminal negligence?" the Chief was asked.

"There is no doubt of that," he answered.

Coroner Hoffman issued the following statement today:

"I intend to use every effort within my power to punish every person directly or indirectly responsible for this disaster. None shall escape.

"I am ready to co-operate with any official, city, State, or national, in fixing the responsibility for this disaster."

A copy of a letter from a naval architect condemning the construction of the Eastland will be used by State's Attorney Hoyne in his investigation, it was learned today. The letter was written by John Devereaux York of Chicago to the United States Harbor Inspectors here Aug. 3, 1913.

"I said in that letter," said Mr. York, "that the Eastland was not a safe boat. Every naval architect who knew the construction will tell you she was extremely dangerous. She had a 58-foot beam, for which all laws of steamboat construction require at least a 40-inch keel. The Eastland had no keel at all.

Coal Passers Knew Danger.

"There was no coal passer in the hold who was not aware of the danger. The fact that none of them was found in the 'glory hold' after she turned over showed that. There was a narrow scaling ladder leading up from that hold and twenty men worked there. It would take twenty men at least twenty minutes to get out, climbing this narrow ladder. But they all got out after the ship had listed enough to give them warning."

Federal investigation into the catastrophe began in earnest today, following the arrival of Dickerson N. Hoover, Acting Supervisor General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, from Washington, and Captain Charles H. Westcott of Detroit, Supervising Inspector of all lake vessels west of Lake Erie.

They made a cursory examination of the hull of the Eastland, in company with Captain Ira B. Mansfield and William Nicholas, local Steamboat Inspectors. The two higher officials denied that they were making an investigation, but said they were in Chicago to impress upon the local Inspectors the grave importance of a thorough investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the capsizing of the Eastland.

Washington Seeks the Truth.

"It is one of the most horrible accidents in the history of steamboat navigation," said Mr. Hoover, "and the department at Washington feels a deep interest in getting the truth concerning its cause and fixing the responsibility."

Inspector Nicholas seems to put little credence in the story of some of the Eastland's officers that there was a sudden rush to the port side of the boat as the lines were being cast off.

"I am not satisfied that there was any sudden shift of weight on the vessel as the line was cast off," he said.

Inspectors Mansfield and Nicholas will sit as inquisitors in conducting the inquiry of the Government. Their jurisdiction extends, however, only to licensed ships' officers. Their plan is to put upon the stand every witness taken into custody by the State and county. If criminal negligence is found, the matter will be turned over to District Attorney Clyne.

Inspector Nicholas says he is satisfied that no fault lies with Deputy Inspector of Customs R. H. McCreary for the loading of the boat and that no more passengers were aboard the Eastland than her license permitted. He says there was a double check on the loading.

VOLUNTEER BOY DIVER TAKES OUT 40 BODIES

Half a Million Visit Scene—Pitiful Toys of Pleasure Bestrew Murky River.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The star hero of all the searchers for bodies in the Eastland is Charles R. E. Bowles, a 17-year-old volunteer diver, who explored the hull where professional divers refused to go, and between morning and dark brought to the surface the bodies of forty victims.

"The human frog," as he was called by veterans who marveled at his exploits, worked from daylight to dusk, and even then would not quit his self-imposed task until, worn and exhausted, he was forcibly placed in Major Funkhouser's automobile and taken from the scene of the tragedy.

Young Bowles is the son of the Western Union wire chief and lives at 3,812 North Springfield Avenue. He is an expert swimmer and possesses remarkable courage. When only 11 years old he rescued two companions from drowning and a year ago saved the life of a baby that was helpless in a burning building at Sixty-third and Halsted Streets, where Bowles happened to be passing. A friend who was among the witnesses of the Eastland tragedy telephoned to Bowles at his automobile repair shop at 3,958 Springfield Avenue. Bowles and his brother, Berwin, hurried to the Clark Street bridge on a motor cycle.

The gas torch men already had begun to cut into the hull when Bowles arrived. He lost no time in putting on bathing trunks and was among the first to enter the murky water in the hull of the death ship.

Although warned repeatedly, Bowles dived into remote parts of the ship, seldom coming to the surface without the body of a victim. Throughout Saturday he labored, and was on hand this morning as soon as it was light enough for him to enter the ship again.

When taken away he pleaded: "Just let me rest a little and I will be back. I can stand it when the professional divers cannot, because they keep stimulating themselves with whisky, and the effect wears off, but I don't touch it.

"I want to go on with the work because I know where there are several bodies. There are three or four under a steel plate that fell in while the men were cutting out sections, and there is another—the body of a woman wedged under the ice box. I will be back tomorrow."

Most of the bodies Bowles recovered were those of women and children. On one trip he brought back two bodies—a mother with her baby, clasped tightly to her breast.

Half a Million Visit Scene.

Half a million persons spent Sunday trying to see the toppled Eastland as she lay on her side in the river. But few were permitted within a hundred yards of the scene. All day pedestrians and automobiles streamed from every avenue as far as the police barriers, and hundreds of thousands craned their necks, and climbed poles and other places of altitudinous vantage, with telescopes, cameras, and opera glasses.

Had they been permitted access to the boat they would have witnessed a pitiably tragic scene.

Prostrate in water, which covers less than half its breadth, the entire keel line exposed toward shore, the upturned side covered with canvas and sawdust to give foothold on the slimy plates, the wreck was alive with evidence at once of joy and tragedy, pleasure and death.

Here, in a soaked pile, heaped high, were the remains of hundreds of picnic luncheons, carefully prepared by motherly hands, from pantries culled of their choicest preserves and dainties. A suitcase full of food, bursting through the water-soaked sides, gave evidence of what the picnic might have been.

Beneath the heap of the scraps and relics of that merry luncheon which fate foredoomed lay two cheap, wet, baby blue parasols. They must have belonged to sisters. They are twin toys.

Six deep-sea divers labored incessantly in relays in the deep hold and in mid-river about the wreck. From a fire tug in the deeper water they plunged to what has now become the main hunting point for bodies.

A single diver worked from the piling beneath the Clark Street bridge, where an under-water net had been spread to catch bodies floating toward the lake with the reversed and retarded current.

Pitiful Tools of Pleasure.

On all sides in the dirty waters churned by a dozen tugs, dragged by scores of grappling hooks, floated above the bodies the pitiful instruments which were to have made their day joyous. Cases of beer and soda, gay clothes, a baseball bat, oranges, baskets crammed with goodies, washed against the pilot house and the keel, kept moving by the sluggish current and the activities of body-searching craft.

Firemen, divers, and policemen were everywhere. From below, in the herculean task of cutting through the bulkhead, beneath which, under water, lie many bodies, came angry sounds of ripping and chopping. Divers in a continuous stream went down into the holds and came up staggering under weight of bodies recovered from the depths.

"Hey," shouted a diver, holding in one hand his glass and metal helmet. "Gimme a ax. There's a woman wedged in there where she went through a glass door and I can't pull her out."

In mid-river half a dozen men, hauling at a rope which carried a long succession of sharp barbed hooks, were nearly dragged into the water. They had made a catch of extraordinary weight in their grim game of fishing. A diver was sent to investigate. When he again got his feet upon the deck of the tug and had unhooded he looked at the crew of draggers and smiled. "You boobs," he said. "You had the Eastland's piano on your line."

To the shoreward lay two of the Eastland's lifeboats, one of them half filled with water. The boat itself was strewn with futile life preservers, not one of which had done the duty for which it was intended.

Good Work of Boy Divers.

Every few moments there came a "plunk" in the water as one of the volunteer divers, naked lads who live around the river, and, most of the Summer time in the river, dived from the rail. They remained beneath the water only a few seconds, sighting. As one of them found a black foreign object he seized it and rose with it. In the water things have little weight. As the lad reached the surface he and half a dozen keen-eyed watchers shouted and a boat took the body on as the boy went to the bottom again for another.

In the hold of the wreck other little fellows dived, feeling their way along the ribs. Here, in spots, the bodies lay so thick that they could be caught with ordinary fish hooks and drawn up on slender lines.

And the movie man was everywhere. The police gave the ubiquitous operator short rope, but the screen was not to be cheated entirely. A dozen camera men were driven from roofs and fire escapes looking on the river.

One daring fellow was sighted on a second-story abutment. A policeman shouted to him to quit. He kept on turning his handle. The bluecoat started up after him, scaling the iron ladder. The crank worked until the moment the bluecoat reached to snatch it, when the operator tossed the camera down to an assistant on the dock, who caught it and ran to safety before the police could confiscate the contraband film.

A hundred of the elect who saw the incident would have laughed had it not chanced that just then a diver was pulled up and staggered on deck holding a body under each arm—two women.

That the day might not be without its relief, bundles of sandwiches were hauled aboard, given by the Hotel Sherman. A fireman with a huge megaphone mounted the machine which had been installed to operate a mechanical windlass for lifting bodies. Every one waited the momentous announcement.

"Sandwiches and coffee at the stern end!" he shouted.

Yet no one laughed.

WILSON EXPRESSES SORROW.

President's Message of Condolence —Slocum Survivors Sympathize.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse today received this telegram from President Wilson, dated Windsor, Vt.:

"I am sure I speak the universal feeling of the people of the country in expressing my profound sympathy and sorrow in the presence of the great disaster which saddened so many homes."

A message of sympathy was received from the Organization of General Slocum Survivors of New York. This association, composed of those who escaped when the steamer General Slocum burned in the East River on June 15, 1904, with a loss of 939 lives, wired the Mayor of Chicago, through its President, Charles Dersch, as follows:

"Kindly convey message of condolence from the Organization of the General Slocum Survivors of New York to the afflicted people and survivors of the steamer Eastland disaster. We share their sorrows with ours and extend our heartfelt sympathies to them in their great bereavement and to the people of Chicago for the great calamity that has befallen them."

WORK OF HEROES SAVED HUNDREDS

Continued from Page 1.

assured, stood around without offering to assist.

Fred Swigert, a city fireman, worked three hours lifting bodies from the hold. Then a diver passed up the body of a little girl, her flimsy dress a pitiful clinging shroud. Swigert placed the little body on a stretcher, and then, looking closely at the drawn features, gasped and fell unconscious across the body. It was his own daughter.

Every person living in the two-family house at 2,801 South Kolin Avenue perished in the Eastland disaster. Jule Strogi and his wife, married five months, and Alfred Anderson, his wife, and seven-year-old son were the victims.

G. S. Pritchard saved his wife and son by supporting them on deck chairs while he swam. "I could feel dozens of living persons churning the water under me," he said. "One woman grasped my legs, but the bodies of others pushed her away, else I should have perished."

J. N. Johnson of 2,738 North Albany Avenue, after three attempts to save his wife and daughter, was finally forced to land without either of his family. Johnson on three different occasions succeeded in getting hold of his wife, but she was pulled from his grasp. His baby was clinging to his neck, but when near shore was pulled from him. Upon arriving at home he was told that his baby had been saved, but that his wife had drowned. Her body was identified later at the Second Regiment Armory.

Body Lost in Transit.

The body of Miss Katharine Krebel, 2,415 South Fiftieth Avenue, Cicero, was identified and ordered sent to her residence. Somewhere a mistake was made and the body of another woman was delivered there. Mr. and Mrs. Krebel tonight were again seeking the body of their daughter.

A. Carlson, an unemployed watchman, saved nine women and children from drowning. He was crossing Clark Street bridge on his way to hunt a job when he saw the passengers in the water. He removed some of his outer garments, dived into the water nine times and saved nine persons before he was helped out of the water, exhausted.

Miss Annette Jarolin, of 1,421 South Komensky Avenue, jumped into the water when the Eastland listed. She sank deep, and when she came up found herself in the Captain's cabin, from which she escaped through a window.

Fifteen Lost in the Bar.

William Reidy and a party of friends were in the saloon on the lower deck when the boat listed. All but Reidy were seated at a table, and he was standing near by. At the first inrush of water Reidy climbed the side of the bar and was rescued through a port hole. Of seventeen that were in the saloon at the time all but two were drowned—Reidy and the bartender, who also escaped through a port hole.

Charles Smith, a teamster for the William Rooted Company, tells this story of the disaster:

"When the Eastland started to turn over I was with my team on the north side of the river, near La Salle Street. I grabbed the rope that I always carry on the wagon and yelled to three other teamsters who followed me with their ropes. We ran across the Wells Street bridge and started pulling people out of the water between the bottom of the boat and the dock, working east toward the prow of the boat. We got seven or eight of them out, but they kept on yelling for us to come to the tug, which had come up the front end.

"The cries of the people in the boat were pitiful to hear, and we could have saved a lot more of them, but the policemen would not let us on. We begged them to let us on the boat, and showed them our ropes, but they must have been afraid the boilers would blow up, because they kept us standing there for more than five minutes while the people in the cabin were yelling for help. We asked them six or seven times and were refused.

"None of the policemen were on the boat then, but there were some firemen, who were doing good work. I pulled up three women myself after they finally let us on and commenced to work on them, but it was too late. If I had not been delayed by the police I could have saved them. If the police had gone on the sunken boat right away instead of stalling they could have saved twenty-five or fifty more people.

"I didn't see any policemen working on the boat for fully half an hour after the accident. I was on the front end. There might have been some policemen on the stern end. There were eight or ten policemen standing around on the tug when I went on the boat."

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD

A

Austin, Mrs. Kate.
Anderson, Maurice.
Anderson, A. E.
Anderson, Anna S.
Albrecht, Lena.
Alberts, Lena.
Alberts, Marie.
Anderson, Robert.
Athaler, Hattie.

B

Bigolski, Anna.
Bradley, Frank.
Bucholz, Mrs. Mabel.
Benson, D. G.
Brosyhe, Henry.
Bentelspacher, Tillie.
Benes, Annie.
Brenner, Alma.
Blaich, J. M., Jr.
Biehl, Fred.
Brinkhart, Frank.
Bergman, D. A.
Ban, Sam.
Bulion, Herbert.
Banhas, Emmtie.
Budner, Hattie.
Bedlock, Joe.
Bergiund, Myrtie.
Behrendt, Agnes.
Basse, Louis.
Braitsch, John.
Brady, John.
Brady, Patrick.
Bender, Charles.
Beyker, Margaret.

C

Cullen, Role.
Caro, Jack.
Comerford, Alice.
Carney, Nellie.
Cooney, Mrs. Mat.
Ceronek, Mary.
Cox, Mildred.
Clark, Robert.
Clark, Baby.
Casper, Kate.
Cumcha, Rose.
Cythamik, Josephine.
Cerney, Frank.
Cifrik, Josephine.
Carroll, Thomas.

D

Dolejs, Rose.
Dester, H. J.
Danda, Theresa.
Dolejsi, Anna.
Dulean, Victoria.
Dubek, Kate.
Dolezal, Regina.
Dunne, Mrs. Rose.
Dankins, F. J.
Doneska, Eleanor.
Dubek, Joe.
Dolgnar, Paul.
Daly, Marie.
Dobyal, Willie.
Dudek, John.
Dvorak, Bessie.

E

Elendt, George.
Elendt, Walter.
Evenhause, Annie.
Ehrhardt, Mrs. Clara.
Egan, Helen M.

F

Friendman, Carl.
Fort, Emily.
Fleming, Henry.
Frisina, Anna.
Frisina, Philipi.
Fink, H.
Franzen, Arthur.
Frackowicik, Mary.
Fitzgerald, William.
Fitzgerald, James.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Nellie.
Fitzgerald, Dorothy.
Farrill, Amelia.

G

Grzechowiak, Helen.
Gebenhauer, Edwin.
Goyette, C. A.
Grossman, Emma.
Gurnberg, Philip.
Gorney, Clara.
Grodest, Ellen M.
Genik, William.

Heiden, Edward.
Herbert, Vincent.
Homola, Valasta.
Homola, Sophia.
Holstedt, Oscar.
Heizfeldt, Fred.
Hoffman, Marie.
Hoffman, Joseph M.
Harries, James.
Hefferman, Mary.
Hansen, Harold.
Hojubb, Viola.
Hanson, Pearl.
Hawkins, J. F.
Hoffmann, Mrs. M.
Hunt, Lillie.
Hansen, G. Mary.
Hanzlik, Rose.
Henclewski, W.
Hunt, Joel B.
Hallas, Theodore.
Hamilton, Catherine B.
Hipple, Clifford.

Ivaneckey, C.
Ingenzo, Mrs. A.
Illig, William.

Judge, Martin, Sr.
Jost, 3. W.
Judge, Martin, Jr.
Johnson, Harry.
Joschke, Emma.
Jilek, Joe.
Johnson, Ella.
Jungwaith, Lillian.
Johnson, Ed.
Johnson, P. N.
Johnson, Thomas.
Jannischke, Anne.

Kamburg, Fredin.
Kozel, Carrie.
Kennedy, A. J.
Kuse, Louis.
Krivance, James C.
Korn, Hattie.
Kropff, Carl.
Kolar, Mrs. Anna.
Krause, Emma.
Kroun, Ed.
Kleniska, Jerry.
Kupski, Mary.
Kolar, Julia.
Kublicki, Walter.
Krajnek, Walter.
Konkl, Anna.
Kennedy, Albert.
Kotorsky, Jeane.
Krich, G. M.
Kitte, Allen.
Keck, Kate.
Kalal, Blandz.
Kaspinski, Agnes.
Krueger, Erick.
Kalal, Mary.
Koch, Emmna.
Kowla, Steve.

Lynch, John.
Len, Ed.
Lepine, Joe.
Lewandowski, Bibia.
Lane, Ada.
Loftgren, Esther.
Loyke, A.
Latowski, Walter.
Leroy, Edgar.
Lyons, John.

Adamkiewicz, Mary.
Adamkiewicz, Martha.
Andeerson, (man.)
Anderson, (man.)
Anderson, Otto E.
Androwitch, C.
Androwitch, Susan.
Anderson, Allen.

B

Begitske, Florence.
Brussch, Sophie.
Boyle, Peter.
Berg, Mrs. Gertrude.
Berg, Irene.
Boult, Harry.
Bohak, Blanche.
Bennett, George D.
Badalewski, Francis.
Belsky, Emma.
Boychem, Auburn S.
Boychra, Joseph A.
Bonja, J. M.
Bergquist, Harry.
Behrendt, Gertrude.
Berlin, Mrs. Ida M.
Bulwachs, Louis.
Basch, Elizabeth.
Buth, Anna.
Bateusa.
Braitsch, Marie.
Braitsch, Hattie.
Braitsch, Gertrude.
Braitsch, Fred.
Beel, Jethro, Jr.

C

Cepek, Bessie.
Chamberlain, M. G.
Clausen, Anna.
Clausen, Ella.
Curtain, Ruth.
Chak, James.
Cooper, Mary.
Cox, Ethel.
Clark, William S.
Christensen, Frieda.
Cooney, Thomas.
Chittussi.
Caro, Felicia.
Carpenter, Mary.

D

Duggins, J.
Dolage, Rose.
Dabbraio, Joseph.
Danda, Edward.
Dziondziak, Minnie.
Dabek, George.
Dolezan, Mary.
Debnan, John.
Dawson, Earl.
Drury, Florence.
Dobyal, Josephine.
Dubek, Mary.
Dalejs, Joe.
Doll, Robert.
Doll, Charles.
Domkowaki, Stanley.

E

Erlandson, Carrie.
Ericks, Jennie.
Evanhause, Jennie.
Ehrhardt, F. J.

F

Franzen, Lillian.
Franzen, Mrs. Anna.
Feehan, William.
Fredemann, Arthur.
Fornara, Robert.
Fisher, William.
Fenik, Mary.
Fisher, Otto.
Frejlick, Hattie.
Fredericks, Alice.
Frick, Margaret.
Fuks, Frank.
Fleischer, Mrs. C.

G

Gayton, Ed.
Gabriel, Marie.
Grajek, Frank.
Guenther, William.
Graki, Leonard.
Grimms, Ed.
Graf, Raymond.
Genda, Emily.

H

Hipple, Hazel.
Homolka, Carrie.
Hrivnak, Emma.
Hengels, Barbara.
Hanke, Elizabeth.
Hubbard, Ruth.
Hackener, Joseph.
Helfenbaim, Jonn.
Holke, George.
Hcffer, William.
Hill, Mary.
Hill, Henry.
Hillman, Anna.
Henning, Edward.
Hajduk, Frank.
Hipple, Cora.
Hammerstad, Inga.
Horsman, Emily.
Hertel, Bennie.
Heileman, Frank.
Humpel, John.
Halke, George.

I

Immel, A. J.
Ilich, Nicholas.

J

Jarsembowski, Antoinette.
Johnson, Elizabeth.
Jakobowski, Ignatz.
Jelen, Lottie.
Johnsin, Charles.
Juguda, Stanley.
Jelincke, Blanche.
Johnson, Esther R.
Jaworski, Martha.
Jaworski, Julia.
Johnson, Eva.
Jones, Joe.

K

Knopf, Anna.
Kirjakowski, Ted.
Kirkwood, Anna.
Kortorsky, Rose.
Kupkowski, Frank.
Klenkowski, Helen.
Kusuba, May.
Krause, Emma.
Kowalski, Julia.
Kuran, P.
Klucinski, Lucy.
Krejca, J. G.
Kodilek, Joe.
Kam, Fred.
Komorons, Emma.
Kowalki, Anna.
Kooler, Rose.
Kommer, Margaret.
Ketchke, Josephine.
Ketchke, Rose.
Kirch, Fred.
Kleifgers, B. G.
Kugma, Lillian.
Kzewinska, Helen.
Kain, Fred.
Kramberg, Frieda.
Klefbohn, Ernst.

L

Lavelle, Margarite.
Larson, John.
Larkowski, Anna.
Lagorge, Ive.
Lipski, Irwin.
Locorkarsk, Josephine.
Lungehausen, Lillian.
Lange, Walter.
Lemtage, Emily.
Lohr, Francis.
Liederman, Arthur.
Lyons, John.
Lyons, Thomas.
Landeiedel, Naomi.
Lewitzka, Leo.

M

Morrizmeier, Edward.
Moran, Calt.
Moran, Nellie.
Mann, Margaret.
Marron, Thomas.
Mulay, Julia.
Moon, Otto.
Mosna, Bahumil.
Mendricki, Stanley.
Munar, Harry.
Mittecka, Anna.
Morgan, Nellie.
Malik, Stella.
Meyer, Emma.
Mathiesen, Isabelle.
Mayer, George.
Mayer, Maurice.
Marcovsky, Josephine.
Malik, Mary.
McCrary, Edna.
McCrary, Mildred.
Mendriske, Stanley.

Nelson, Emil.
Nadenik, Irwin.
Novotny, Mamie.
Nowak, Florie.
Neumann, Lillie.
Nosek, Velata.
Nyka, Angelina.

Olsen, John.
O'Neill, Margaret.
O'Donnell, Catherine.
Olson, Margaret.
Osen, Pearl.
Ostrowske, Martha.

Pierce, Charles F.
Payme, James H.
Pesch, Anna.
Peitz, Mary.
Porter, Bessie.
Plocharegezke, Jas.
Pfeiffer, Martha.
Paderta, James.
Patnoe, R. H.
Pitchford, Helen.
Pickas, Amelia.
Periyh, Thomas.
Palita, F. J.
Parminter, T. W.
Paruyka, Caroline.
Pansegram, Ewald.
Patrinsky, Martha.
Parleitch, James.
Parleitch, Marion.
Plahatka, William.
Patrunka, Anna.

Quinn, Anna.
Quiane, Anna.

Rosychi, Monicka.
Reinhart, Christ.
Rokel, Morris.
Rehor, Frank.
Rusch, Elsie.
Rohn, Lydia.
Rusch, William.
Rechtein, George.
Riker, Robert.
Rossow, Ralph.
Rebout, Anna S.
Roser, Mrs. Minnie.
Rudcki, Blanche.
Riedl, Mary.
Reiss, Sophia.
Rossow, Ruth.
Rossow, William J.
Reitinger, Anna.

Shannon, Harry.
Smola, F., Cicero, Ill.
Smola, F., Austin, Ill.
Swerth, Nicholas.
Strich, Ella.
Sallivassan, John.
Struzya, Victor.
Schmidt, George E.
Stender, Martha.
Seigman, William.
Slowinski, Roman.
Streit, Emma.
Sacenbrecht, Frank.
Syhniror, Mrs. Nellie.
Sullivan, Mary.
Schroeder, Carl.
Stanye, Kate.
Swedin, John.
Shinlock, Nellie.
Syhoenke, Alma.
Samack, Mary.
Syhmels, Edward J.
Szalacinski, Mathew.
Sliha, Lillian.
Seidl, Rose.
Seiyhwalka, Jacob.
Swanson, Arthur.
Schiff, Louis.
Schultz, Lillian.
Schreiber, Joseph.
Schmidt, Louise.
Squilaccia, Ernest.
Schneider, George.
Schneider, Leslie.
Smith, Myrtie.
Straen, Gus.
Syhank, Gus.
Sierazek, Joe.
Slayhoheka, William.
Sramek, Bessie.
Strauss, Sophia.

Theyer, Harry.
Theyer, Helen.
Thomas, Ella.
Thomas, Eva.
Thompson, Louise.
Trogs, Kate.
Taube, Herbert.
Tonnesen, George L.
Turck, Al.
Tiechmiller, Clara.
Toman, Bessie.
Tsenko, Michael.
Toellet, C. H.

Uldryet, John.
Uren, Phillip.

Vlasak, Joseph.
Vavra, Frank.
Vlasak, Mary.
Vogel, Christ.

Wilkinson, John.
Winskie, Leo.
Wahl, Emily.
Welse, Mrs. Augusta.
Wrobleska, Mary.
Wrobel, Thomas.
Wilkens, John.
Wohler, Harry C.
Wiltgas, Thomas.
Wieljos, Thomas.
Wood, Kitty.
Weinschenk, Edward.

Youngwirth, Lilly.

Zastera, Julia.
Zezerski, Mary.
Zlutak, Helen.
Zuss, Harry.
Zubowski, C.
Zajreck, Henrietta.
Zurvogel, Emil.
Edrojuski, Francis.

L

Lornat, Hattie.
Leff, Frank.
Lewitzka, Tillie.
Landsiedel, Mrs. G.

M

Meyers, Nellie.
Magnuson, Irene.
Magnuson, Robert C.
Mosna, Bohmel.
Michaelson, Stella.
Menth, Catherine.
Menth, Joe.
Michaels, Edna.
Murphy, Mary.
Morton, Paul.
Mrasik, Anna.
McGonneley, R. G.
Mahr, Josephine.
Maleka, Julia.
Mielcarski, Edith.
Montgomery, Elizabeth
Mosna, Cathine.
Marthey, Mary.
Marian, Emma.
Molm, Inga.
Meiche, Anna

N

Nepras, Mildred
Navotny, James
Novotny, Agnes.
Nelson, August.
Navinik, Irwin.
Nagel, E.

O

Osen, Ethel.
Orbes, Ella.
Olsen, Agnes.
Orter, Rose.
O'Shaughnessey,

P

Pozesky, Martha.
Pruegert, Robert.
Pierson, Albert.
Palacz, Frank.
Pilinerl, Thomas.
Petrek, Charles.
Pisano, Martin.
Pelnar, Mary.
Pesek, Marie.
Pecha, Albert.
Pinkel, Edna.
Poleta, Frank.
Ponicka, Marie.
Piamondon, Mrs. Susie
Pinko, Michael.
Peterson, Mels.
Pock, May.
Polaco, Frank.
Peterson, Charles.
Petrike, Charles.
Peterson, Roy.

Q

Qurvass, Martha.

R

Rudolph, Anna.
Ristow, H. A.
Rihak, Blanche.
Ruff, William.
Rogli, Mary.
Rackow, Elizabeth.
Rath, Ella.
Reiny, Florence.
Reiny, Ella.
Robinson, Thomas.
Roche, William S.
Rylander, Mrs. J. R.
Robel, Morriss.
Rashinski, Josephine.
Rohse, Lillian.
Rohse, Ella.
Rinnar, Lang.

S

Strut, James.
Soderstrom, Stanley.
Stevens, G. B.
Smith, Sophia M.
Switala, Bessie.
Salmann, Ella.
Schlintz, Helen.
Stevenson, Willis
Schoenhols, Adolphus.
Sykes, William.
Sheldon, Mrs.
Stayk, Maria.
Schroon, Mrs. Nellie.
Saliney, Jasper, Jr.
Sykes, Margaret.
Summitt, Nellie.
Strann, Grace.
Schrooi, Mrs. Emma.
Stacker, Anna.
Syhrool, Julia.
Stacker, Pauline.
Schuette, Henry.
Soukup, William.
Sherry, William.
Smarck, Mary.
Sladek, Bessie.
Sindelar, Sylvia.
Sindelar, William, Jr.
Stump, Mary.
Skultz, Ed
Siedlicki, Frances.
Smith, Margaret.
Stork, Gertrude.
Schnell, Carrie.
Siep, Lena.
Schiff, Ludwig.
Skala, Edwin.
Schroeder, Nettie.
Sindelar, Adele.
Slade, Mamie.

T

Tranckitella, Frank.
Tiedemann, Amelia.
Thies, Agnes.
Thomas, Rose.
Thommen, Lena.
Thommen, Emma.
Tismer, Minnie R.
Tismen, Elizabeth.
Turek, John E.
Turek, Edna.
Turek, Alma.
Tek, Bertha.
Thiel, R. C.

U

Ubel, John.
Urban, Sigmund.

V

Valsonski, Frank.
Varela, Sylvia.
Velan, Ella.
Valentine, Estella.

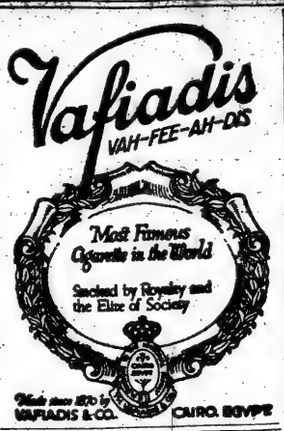
W

Warren, Mrs. Edna.
Warren, Viola.
Wood, George.
Widrow, S. E.
Wastka, John.
Wolff, Lulu.
Widman, Sam.
Wittfirth, Eva.
Wrdka, Eva.
Wichstendahl, Walter.
Welchbrodt, Albert.
Will, Clara.

Y

Z

Zajicek, George.
Zopke, Martha.
Zopke, Hattie.
Zastera, Antoinetta.
Zastera, Mary.
Zsitt, Charles.
Zaheo, Edward.



STRICKEN CHICAGO IDENTIFYING DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

her fellow-clubwomen. They are aiding the searchers.

"There must be more than 400 Polish people who perished," she confides. "We have found a number of them."

Twenty telephones are being used constantly. Attendants are answering the questions of those who have been unable to enter, reading the names from lists of dead, missing, and rescued.

All the time new bodies are coming and identified bodies are being carted away and the crowds are growing.

New Bodies Keep Morgue Filled.

When bodies were identified they were taken away by relatives and almost immediately the places vacated were filled by other bodies brought from the river by the police ambulances.

Hundreds kept vigil at the Armory all of Saturday night, and at the break of day their numbers were augmented by the arrival of others who resumed search for missing ones which was broken a few hours before by exhaustion.

By the middle of the forenoon 20,000 persons were at the West Side Armory. They were impatient in their demand for admittance, and unable to understand that all could not be permitted to enter at one time.

In nine long lines the people walked up and down the narrow aisles between the rows of bodies, showing hardly a sign of emotion.

The night scene was terrible in its calm. The searchers spoke seldom, they were oblivious to the shouted orders of policemen, undertakers, and other workers. They were dazed. They could not comprehend the awfulness of the catastrophe. They came to the armory because it had been made the centre of identification, and all bodies were assembled in the one place.

Then, in the early hours before dawn the nerves of scores broke almost simultaneously.

Women screamed and cried in the agony of their souls.

Men collapsed completely.

Fathers sobbed over the bodies of their children.

Husbands who had waited and searched among the still forms for hours went to pieces.

Grief Drives Husband Insane.

A man fell across the body of his wife, calling to her to speak to him. He was carried away by policemen, but he broke from their grasp and rushed back to the place where the body lay. He was mad, crazed by the climax to the awful strain.

Another could not weep. He could not speak. He allowed himself to be led away, apparently hearing and seeing nothing.

Policemen who had worked all day among the dead broke down as they carried women and men to the open air.

It was no place for spoken words of comfort. Men looked and fell, but until they broke down they did not speak.

An aged woman came alone. She was feeble and bent with years. She walked down aisle after aisle, peering into each face. Finally she pulled away the sheet from the face of a man. It was her son. Slowly she sank down on her knees, uttering not a sound. Then, lifting her hands upward, she prayed silently.

Deliberately she rose to her feet, gave the name to one of the workers standing by, and stumbled her way through the rows of dead and stood quietly while the body was taken away.

Those were the scenes of the early morning after the strain had become too much to bear.

The sight of the babies lying in rows away from others brought tears to the eyes of most of the women as they passed, but they wept quietly.

Outside the armory the hundreds waiting in line stood silently for the greater part. Frequently, however, some one's nerves would go—usually it was a man. Policemen had trouble calming these cases.

"You will let me in," cried one youth when a policeman attempted to push him back in line. "My sister is in there. You can't keep me out."

It took three policemen, gentle in their firmness, to restrain him.

Lost Husband and Five Children.

Otto Brandt is a big, strong man, but this afternoon he was a pathetic figure. He stood guard over five silent forms lying on the floor of the armory.

"I've got to go home and tell her," moaned Brandt, the tears streaming down his face. "She sent me down this morning with these words, 'I know that at least one of my babies must be alive. God would not take everything from me. You must come back and tell me that at least one has been spared. He does not need all. He would leave me one I know. You must bring one of them back alive with you tonight.'"

The woman who sent Otto Brandt down to bring back at least one of her babies was Mrs. Mary Braitch of Congress Park. Brandt is her brother. But on the floor at Brandt's feet lay John Braitch, his sister's husband, and beside John Braitch lay 9-year-old Frederic, 12-year-old Gertrude, little Annie, 7 years old, and Marie, only 6 months old. The body of Rose, 4 years old, has not yet been found.

Mrs. Braitch and her family were together when the Eastland turned over. She had baby Marie in her arms when she was thrown into the water. In trying to catch at something the baby slipped from her hands.

One woman found her little boy in the long line of the dead. She had made half a dozen vain trips Saturday night and today throughout the improvised morgue, but as she was again passing through in the afternoon and was about to leave, four policemen entered carrying on a stretcher the body of a child of 9, with long, flaxen curls.

"Gangway, there!" shouted one of the policemen.

The woman never moved, but when the policeman in a monotonous, tired tone repeated the call "Gangway!" she merely said: "My boy."

Another policeman stepped up and took her name and address, and she went quietly away.

The mother walked out of the armory and down the street, but suddenly turned into a stairway and burst into sobs.

FEW EXCURSIONISTS ON SUNDAY BOATS

Only Sober Visaged Groups Instead of Usual Joyous Crowds Venture on the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Pleasure seekers today shunned lake travel on the various excursion steamers plying out of Chicago to Michigan and Wisconsin points to a greater extent than they have on any Sunday this season or in recent years. There was less than 20 per cent. of the usual number of Sunday passengers, according to officials of the companies.

Within sight of her sister ship, the sunken Eastland, the Theodore Roosevelt, of the Indiana Transportation Company's line, steamed slowly from its dock, just west of the Clark Street Bridge, this morning. Instead of the usual happy crowd of 2,500 aboard, there were fewer than 500 sober visaged passengers, who, as they passed the

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EASTLAND NOT RUN UNDER NEW LAW

Has Until June Next to Comply with Seamen's Act, Secretary Redfield Explains.

DOUBTED SAFETY ON VESSEL

Answered Owner's Protest by Expressing View That Life-Saving Equipment Was Inadequate.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYRACUSE, July 25.—Your editorial this morning respecting the sad accident to the steamer Eastland contains serious and misleading errors of fact. No change had been made in the equipment of the steamer because of the Seamen's act, since the act does not go into effect until Nov. 4 next, and as respects this special vessel until June next year, since she operates only in Summer. Full correspondence between the owners of the vessel and myself will be given to the press as soon as copies can be prepared. It will speak for itself.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, who is in Syracuse, made public tonight correspondence between the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the Eastland, and the Department of Commerce relating to the new Seamen's act.

Secretary Redfield believes that under the Seamen's act, the passenger-carrying capacity of the Eastland would have been reduced from 2,570 to 1,542. The steamship company opposed the Seamen's bill.

W. H. Hull, General Manager of the steamship company, on June 30 sent a second letter to Secretary Redfield, as follows:

"Replying to that portion of your letter of June 28, in which you ask: 'What is it specifically in the law to which you object?' I can answer this in no better way than to state the effect it would have in the operation of our S. S. Eastland.

"This boat is operating this season from June 12 to Sept. 8, inclusive, is licensed to carry 2,570 people, is equipped with life preservers for that number of people, and has life rafts and lifeboats capacity under the last inspection for 771 people.

"In order to keep her maximum carrying capacity at the present figure we would have to increase her equipment in life rafts and lifeboats 66 2-3 per cent. This is a physical impossibility. If it were possible to put this amount equipment on the Eastland the weight that would be added to her upper deck would make the boat difficult to handle.

"If our life-saving equipment is allowed to remain as it is at present our carrying capacity would be decreased 40 per cent., or 1,028. You can see that a daily reduction of 40 per cent. in carrying capacity would amount to considerable during the season in operating revenue.

"The requirements of the Seamen's bill relating to certificated lifeboatmen and able seamen would increase the number of our crew and would afford an opportunity to able seamen to fix an arbitrary wage and tie up the boat without provocation. Even if our traffic would stand an increase in the passenger rate, and it certainly will not, the increased operating expenses and the fact that we would be at the mercy of the so-called able seamen would render it impracticable for us to operate. In addition to that, there is no reason for an increase in the life-saving equipment on this run.

Assistance Readily Available.

"The boat in question is constructed of steel throughout. Her run between Chicago and St. Joseph is approximately sixty miles, which she will make on an average of three hours and ten minutes. She is at no time in excess of one hour and thirty-three minutes from shore, and at all times on her run is within ten to sixty minutes of all steamers. Assistance in case of trouble could readily be secured from other steamers and the ports of Chicago, Michigan City, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, and South Haven.

"I sincerely believe it will be impossible to operate this boat under the Seamen's law and make expenses. This will naturally affect the stock and the bonds and in the case of a great many companies will render their bond issues practically worthless."

To this Secretary Redfield replied July 14:

"I note that this is a steel Summer service boat, running from June 12 to Sept. 8, during which period it is under present rules permitted to have lifeboats and rafts for 30 per cent. of all on board (of which 75 per cent. may be rafts) and life preservers for every one carried.

"This has been permitted from May to October on the Great Lakes because of the fine weather. Under these conditions you are licensed to carry 2,570 people (2,500 passengers, 70 crew) and have lifeboats and rafts for but 771, with life preservers for all. You mention that your vessel is at times in excess of an hour from shore (at midlake one hour and thirty-five minutes) and that she is at times within half an hour or more away from other steamers. You say 'at all times is within ten to sixty minutes of all steamers.'

"Your position is, therefore, one in which in case of serious accident you might be at least a half hour from help and over twenty miles from shore, while possibly having on board as many as 1,700 persons for whom there are neither lifeboats nor life rafts. I do not criticise this. It is at present the permitted thing.

"Speaking candidly, it seems to the writer personally and without criticism of your present course, which is permitted by the lawful authorities, that the existing conditions permit greater risk of serious loss of life and less protection against same, either for you or for the public, and that requirements of the seamen's law, however temporarily difficult, are in the interests of public policy and of public safety.

"I am interested to know how many trips during the season you carried in excess of 1,542 persons, including passengers and crew. And as to whether you think it practicable to increase the earning capacity by operating during a longer season."

ATTRIBUTES DISASTER TO FEDERAL OFFICIALS

La Follette's Secretary, an Expert, Says Inspectors' Laxity Was Cause of Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a statement today, Colonel John Hannan, secretary to Senator La Follette, and regarded as an expert in matters pertaining to safety at sea through his experience in framing laws and gathering data on that subject, charged that the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels was responsible for the Eastland disaster.

"The Chicago tragedy," said Colonel Hannan, "is directly attributable to the looseness of our inspection laws and to the lax regulations provided by the Steamboat Inspection Service for the control of passenger steamers, especially those in the excursion business. Enough facts are known with respect to the Eastland to warrant a condemnation of the Board of Supervising Inspectors and the direction of a thorough inquiry of that body.

"The Eastland was recently rebuilt. Under its new inspection certificate it was entitled to carry 2,500 passengers from May 15 to Oct. 15, provided the boat did not go more than five miles from shore. In the 1913 lists of steamers, the Eastland was certificated to carry 147 passengers. That is the number which the inspectors certified it was fit to carry at all seasons of the year. At the same time they issued a certificate to this boat permitting it to carry from May 15 to Oct. 15, 658 passengers, and increasing this number to 2,000 within that limit of time and conditioned upon the boat not going more than five miles from shore.

"In the rule which permits so much elasticity in the certificate of a vessel lies the cause of the Chicago tragedy. The Eastland was overloaded. The tragedy was the result of this overloading. It was the direct result of the policy of gambling with human lives to make dollars. It was not an accident.

Charges Pressure Upon Inspectors.

"The steamboat managers want a license to carry an excessive number of passengers so that they may pile up profits. The law clothes the Board of Supervising Inspectors with power to make the rules and to limit the number of passengers. The steamboat owners bring pressure to bear upon the Inspectors to the end that the door is opened wide and these steamers are permitted to crowd their decks with passengers and to equip their boats with a minimum of life-saving devices. That there have not been numbers of similar disasters must be attributed to good luck and the protection of Providence rather than to any protection furnished by the United States Inspection Service or by any regard of their obligation to the public on the part of the vessel owners.

"The Inspection Service cannot claim that it has not been warned. Victor Olander has frequently been before the Supervising Inspector General and the committees of Congress, representing the Lake Seamen's Union, and drawn attention to the danger of overloading. He especially directed attention to the danger of crowds placed on boats of the Eastland type. He pointed out that they were liable to capsize and in such an event that hundreds of lives would be lost. He has not only pleaded with the department to have the rules changed with respect to lake steamers, but he has pointed out in many ways the laxity of the Inspection Service upon the Great Lakes. Presumably because he has represented the interest of the men employed upon the vessels, his pleas were discounted and his warnings unheeded.

"The Eastland tragedy vindicates Olander, but where does it leave the Inspection Service?

Nine Square Feet to a Passenger.

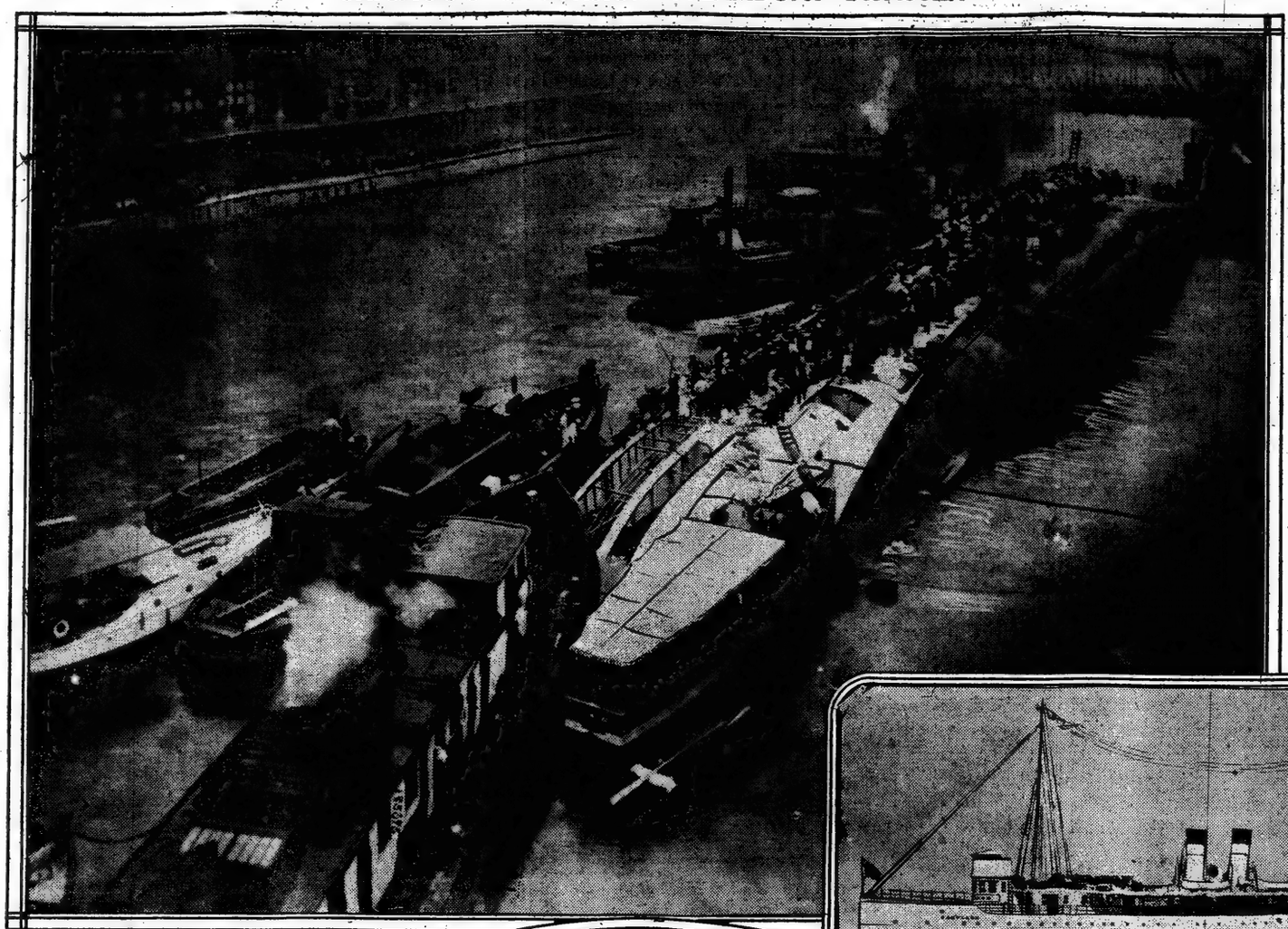
"To obtain an understanding of the rule under which the department permits these excursion steamers to load, all that is necessary is to measure a space three feet square on your floor. That space, representing nine square feet, is a little in excess of the space allowed each passenger on the deck of the Eastland or any other of these excursion steamers loaded to the limit of their inspection certificate during the excursion season. It must be remembered that this nine quare feet includes the space upon the decks used as promenade and also all the floor space in the staterooms, dining and other saloons; the cabins—in fact, all the floor space which the passengers occupy or may occupy. Besides the passengers there is the furniture, the chairs, and lounging benches and tables, all of the operating paraphernalia which is on the deck.

"An Inspection Service that will issue and defend certificates such as was held by the Eastland has no conception of its duty to the public. In issuing those certificates the service has bowed to the wishes of the ship owners.

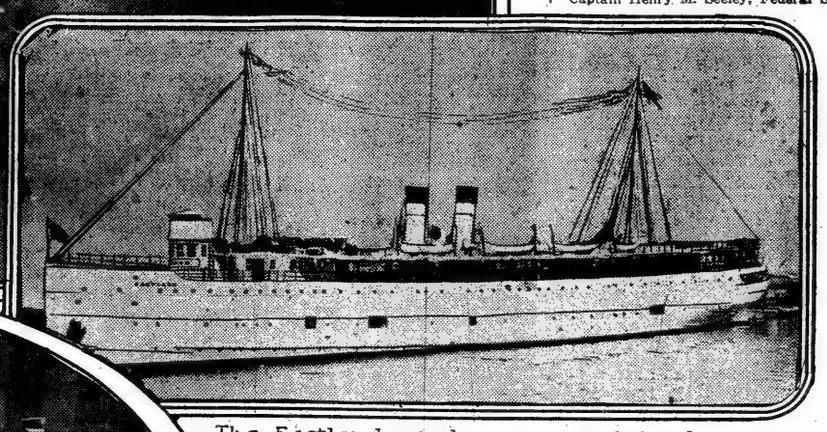
"The service has permitted the doing of the things which were primarily responsible for the Chicago tragedy. The service never has been and never will be able to convince the public that a ship which on May 14, going not more than five miles from shore, would be permitted to carry only 147 passengers should be permitted to carry on the same route upon the day following 2,000 passengers, and that it can do so and have regard for the public interest.

"The disaster of 1913 on the Great Lakes, when fifteen ships broke in two and 254 men were drowned in one storm, directed attention to faulty construction of freight boats plying those waters. A few minor changes were made in the regulations to safeguard the freight steamers, but, notwithstanding that the danger has constantly been pointed out in Congress and there has been evidence of the awakening of the public and a demand for greater protection of travelers upon vessels, the Inspection Service has done nothing to further protect the lives of passengers. It has permitted the owners to send out their boats inadequately equipped and shamefully overloaded. It required some such catastrophe to rivet the attention of the country on this service. There may be cause to punish the officers of the Eastland, but surely the Inspection Service is not blameless. The men who issued the certificates should now investigate the service of their own act."

CHICAGO'S EXCURSION STEAMBOAT DISASTER



The Capsized Eastland in the River below the Clark Street Bridge. (PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)



The Eastland as she was on Saturday Morning



Removing dead Victims, taken out through holes cut in the hull to a tug alongside. © INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)

USUAL EXCURSIONS HERE.

Steamboats Feel No Slump Because of Chicago Disaster.

The steamboat disaster in Chicago on Saturday did not appear to affect the business of local excursion boats yesterday, though some passengers asked officials at the piers questions regarding safety before going aboard. Officials of several excursion concerns said their receipts for the day compared favorably with other Sundays of the season, and all said they considered such an accident in this city highly improbable under the present system of inspection.

A number of boat-line officials declined to discuss the Chicago accident until they had fuller details of just what caused it. Frederick A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company, which has seven iron boats and one wooden boat, the Grand Republic, which carry excursionists from Manhattan to Rockaway and Coney Island, said he had "no comment to make," but other persons connected with the company said all of their boats were carefully inspected and that the possibility of accident was reduced to the minimum.

Captain Henry M. Seeley, Federal Supervising Inspector, who is in charge of the Inspectors who check the number of passengers on New York excursion boats to see that the capacity is not exceeded, said excursion boats in this vicinity were inspected rigidly and that he considered the chances of any great accident here to be small. The boats in use here were generally in very good condition, he said. Asked about the former municipal ferryboat Castleton, purchased from the city and put into service recently between South Ferry and Atlantic Highlands at the low fare of 10 cents each way, Captain Seeley said that, although of the ferryboat type, the boat is inspected as an excursion steamer and must meet excursion steamer requirements, such as carrying lifeboats, rafts and preservers, and said that the boat is never allowed to leave its slip overloaded. When the service was started, a short time ago, there was a crush at its slip to take advantage of the long ride for a dime, and the boat is still so popular that the company, which operates only the one boat, does not guarantee that passengers will be able to get aboard for the return trip.

NEWS FOR RELATIVES HERE.

Western Electric Opens Bureau of Information Regarding Victims.

The Western Electric Company has opened an information bureau at its general offices at 463 West Street, in this city, where relatives and friends of those concerned in the Chicago disaster may get any information obtainable. All day long yesterday the offices were kept busy by the calls of those who thought that their dear ones might have been on the Eastland. There are persons here who have lost brothers, and even sons and daughters, and who, notwithstanding the exertions of the company and the police, have received as yet no notification of their loss.

According to E. B. Craft, development engineer, who is in charge of the bureau, arrangements were made to have a telegraph operator in the building all last night with a corps of stenographers to make a list of the identified dead as it came from Chicago, and to aid any person who might desire information during the night. There are private telephone and telegraph wires direct from the offices to the Second Regiment Armory in Chicago, which is being used as a morgue.

Mr. Craft said that right after the war started the company was forced to reorganize owing to the decrease in business, and consequently many of the newest men were dropped from the company's roster. Because of this fact, he said, it was likely that practically all who lost their lives on the Eastland were covered by the insurance which the company maintains for its employes free of charge, and which means six months' wages to the relatives of those of more than five years' service, and a year's wages in the case of ten years' service.

George Schneider, his wife and their son, who moved from 211 Bowers Street, Jersey City, to Chicago six months ago, were lost in the Eastland disaster. The Jersey City police received a telegram yesterday from the Chicago police reporting the fact and asking for relatives of the Schneiders. Mrs. Schneider was a sister of George Zeigler of 1,006 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, who says the Schneiders were living permanently in Chicago.

DOUBLE-HEADER CALLED OFF.

Sunday League Ball Games Postponed Because of Eastland Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—For the first time in the history of major league baseball in Chicago two double-headers were called off today with the sun shining on dry fields. Because of the Eastland disaster, President Comisky of the White Sox called off the twin bill with the New York Yankees, and President Weegham of the Whales postponed until tomorrow the two games scheduled with the Baltimore Federals.

The postponements were announced early in the day to the newspaper offices and ticket companies, but, despite this, thousands of fans went to the parks about noon only to be confronted with the announcement that there would be no games.

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Entire Stock of
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Reduced as Follows:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits,	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits,	$19.50
$40, $35.00 and $30 Suits,	$24.50

No Charge for Alterations

This includes everything, with the exception of evening dress clothes and washable suits. Nothing added to the regular stock—nothing taken away.

Plain blues, blacks, grays and a choice selection of the season's fancy custom fabrics.

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$1.10 for $1.65 and $1.50 Shirts.

Made to fit and wear as well as much higher-priced Shirts. Fabrics are Madras Crepes and Cotton Pongee Stripes.

Pleated Bosoms with Starched Cuffs. Plain Bosoms have Soft Cuffs.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

IMPORTERS' MEETING

All importers interested in receiving goods of German and Austrian origin, are urged to attend the adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, 2:30 P. M., at the Biltmore Hotel.

Beginning This Morning at 8:30 Sharp

The Half-yearly Sale of

Saks-made Suits for Men

Reduced from $30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to

$17

¶ Substantial as the reductions are in this sale, that is by no means the sole attraction. This event excels in just that particular wherein most sales are deficient—assortments. Kept up to normal requirements until a few weeks ago, the selections are both extensive in variety, and rich in just those models and materials which dominate current Metropolitan styles. Thus you are afforded the twofold advantage of a liberal saving and a range of choice in which you can readily find what you want.

¶ And the making is ours! Every garment is Saks-tailored clean through. Every line and curve attests the consummate skill of Saks workmanship. Every stitch and seam reveals the Saks scrupulosity of detail. And whether you consider the outward appearance of the garment, or investigate its perfectly finished skeleton interior, you will find in both all those creative earmarks of fine making which distinguish Saks clothes from all others.

A small charge for alterations.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

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CHICAGO WILL RAISE $200,000 FOR RELIEF

Fund to Aid Families of Eastland Victims Guaranteed by Citizens' Committee.

LIPTON OFFERS $1,000 GIFT

Employes' Benefit Association to Contribute $100,000 Additional —Benefits Planned.

CHICAGO, July 25.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Advisory Committee called today by William R. Moorhouse, Acting Mayor, arrangements were made to raise immediately $200,000 by public subscription for the relief of families of the Eastland victims. In addition officials of the Western Electric Company, who attended a conference in the Mayor's office, announced that the Employes' Benefit Association of that company had $100,000 available for such work.

Acting Mayor Moorhouse said the $200,000 relief fund had been guaranteed by a sub-committee and would be available within twenty-four hours.

This cablegram was received by Acting Mayor Moorhouse today from Sir Thomas Lipton, dated London:

"I am greatly shocked to see by the day's newspapers the catastrophe that has fallen on your city. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to those who have lost their dear ones. If you start a relief fund put me down for $1,000."

Managers of Chicago theatres announced they would give a percentage of their receipts to the relief fund.

The relief work will be in charge of the National Red Cross, the Associated Charities of Chicago, and the City Health Department. Ernest P. Bicknell, director of the Red Cross, arrived tonight to assist in the relief work. The entire force of the City Government will be at the disposal of the Red Cross, Acting Mayor Moorhouse announced.

"Chicago is responding generously to the call for relief and we will not need assistance from outside," said the Acting Mayor. "We have an efficient organization and all the money needed, and the suffering will be relieved promptly."

Mr. Moorhouse received hundreds of telegrams from cities all over the United States and Canada expressing sorrow at Chicago's grief and offering aid.

The Western Electric officials said that not more than one-third of the victims were employes of their company, the others being members of employes' families or friends.

An emergency call to the clergymen of Chicago and visiting ministers to offer their services at the funerals of the Eastland dead was issued by the Interdenominational Committee of Churchmen, headed by Bishop Samuel Fallows.

Hundreds of physicians responded to the appeal of the Health Department, and offered their services without charge to survivors.

At noon the Acting Mayor telegraphed a report of the relief work to Mayor Thompson at San Francisco. Mayor Thompson indorsed everything that had been done, and said he would leave the Coast late today on a special train and expected to arrive in Chicago Wednesday.

While no families were made wholly dependent by the disaster, as might be the case in a flood or great fire, it was said that many victims had been working only half time or less in recent months. Several men who made this report, in asking for aid, were asked why they started on the excursion while in poor financial circumstances. They replied that an organization of employes gave the picnic, and that experience had taught them it was best to buy tickets if they were interested in the work. They said the company had nothing to do with this condition or the management of the excursion, but that members of the employers' organizations found the purchase of tickets for the annual lake trip almost compulsory.

PLAN TO FLOAT THE EASTLAND

Underwriters May Let the Contract to Wreckers by Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The underwriters have asked the lake wreckers for bids for floating the steamer Eastland, which capsized at Chicago Saturday. The bids will be opened Monday or Tuesday and work will be started as soon as possible.

The wrecking steamer Favorite of the Great Lakes Towing Company was ordered to the wrecked steamer by the underwriters Saturday. She left her station at Saint Ignace, Mich., about 11 A. M., and Captain Alexander Cunning, wrecking master, will make an examination of the Eastland today. Work will be started at once if the Great Lakes Towing Company gets the contract. Some of the other wrecking firms will probably send in bids.

HERE TO DODGE KITCHENER.

One Hundred Young Irishmen Cheer at First Sight of America.

Out of 200 steerage passengers arriving last night on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool fully 100 were young Irishmen from Galway and Connaught. They made no secret on board of the fact that they had left Ireland to avoid the expected conscription. Purser Irving said that when the American coast was sighted the Irishmen stood on deck and cheered and said "Kitchener can't get us here. America is a free country."

The fare from Liverpool to New York on the American Line is $40, which is a lot of money for poor people in the West of Ireland to have, the Purser said. Each of the young Irishmen was well supplied with English sovereigns, which they brought to him to exchange into American money.

The officers said the Philadelphia was a few hours late on account of having to burn Yorkshire coal, as the Welsh steam coal had all been reserved for the use of the British Navy. No submarines or war vessels were sighted on the voyage.

Captain Arthur R. Mills said the English people did not realize the possibility of a German invasion, and took the war in a very matter-of-fact way.

PASTOR CRITICISES WILSON.

Lutheran Says President's Note Threatened Germany.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, in his sermon yesterday morning criticised President Wilson for employing what he termed threatening language in the last note to Germany.

"The note just sent by our President to the German Imperial Government will have the hearty approval of German-Americans in all respects save one," he said. "That is in the threatening language employed. Everybody recognizes that it is impossible for Germany to give up submarine warfare. Germany has said it is. President Wilson seems to have come to the conclusion that it is. Every German and German-American sees that it is. Such being the case, President Wilson hurts America's cause by using the language he does. It will irritate Germany, and do no good. It is unnecessary, and unfair. More could have been accomplished without it than with it. I believe I correctly interpret the position taken by all Germans in America."

H. A. TOMKINSON NOW MAJOR

Was Member of British Polo Team That Won the Cup Last Year.

LONDON, July 25.—A world-renowned polo player, Captain H. A. Tomkinson of the Royal Dragoons, has just been promoted to the rank of Major.

He played No. 1 on the team which brought back the international honors to England from the United States last year.

SAYS STEEL TRUST IS TO HAVE RIVAL

New Combination Planned, Says Cleveland, With Schwab at the Head.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 25. — The Leader tomorrow will say:

"There's a new steel trust in the hatchery. Charles M. Schwab is slated for the Presidency and Henry Clay Frick is reported to be pulling the wires that will give the country a second great steel combine. This second steel trust will not be as large as the United States Steel Corporation, but it will approximate it closely in the magnitude of its operations.

"The companies named as definitely lined up for the new merger include the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which Charles M. Schwab is President and directing genius; the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, owned by the Rockefellers; the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, known as the greatest of all the independents; the Crucible Steel Company of America, once owned in Pittsburgh, but whose control in the last few months has drifted to Wall Street; the Lackawanna Steel Company of Buffalo, controlled by the Vanderbilts, Horace E. Andrews, and interests identified with Pickands, Mather & Co. of this city; the Pennsylvania and the Cambria Steel Companies, control of which rests with the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose holdings have been optioned to William H. Donner, President of the company and close personal friend of Henry Clay Frick, capitalist, banker, promoter, coke king, and Nestor of the new idea of a second steel trust.

"Beyond these companies actually named as scheduled for entry into the new steel trust, conjecture runs riot. It is reported that the Republic Iron and Steel Company may be included; that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, a corporation closely affiliated with the Pickands, Mather & Co. interests, may also join the merger.

"Should it go as far as this, it can be taken for granted that it will also take in upward of $100,000,000 worth of lake steamship and Lake Superior iron ore enterprises controlled by the leading capitalistic interests of this city. And it may even reach down the line and take in such smaller concerns as the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, the Brier Hill Steel Company of Youngstown, the La Belle Iron Works of Wheeling, and a number of others in the same class operating throughout the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys.

"The independents named go a little further in the matter of diversity than does the Steel Trust. The naval, armament and ordnance features already mentioned do not cover all the ground, hence if this great proposed merger gets past without accident, it will be directly competitive with the Steel Trust.

"The writer has no knowledge as to how many of the independents have signified their willingness to enter the new steel merger, but below is given a list of the possibilities, including those who can come in if they will, together with the capital investment of each, as represented in the combined par value of their stocks and bonds outstanding:

Bethlehem Steel Corporation.....	$73,600,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company....	81,400,000
Lackawanna Steel Company.....	81,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel Company...	70,500,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company..	52,500,000
Crucible Steel Company of America	60,000,000
Pennsylvania Steel Company.....	50,000,000
Cambria Steel Company.....	45,000,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	26,500,000
Total.....	$540,500,000

"If the iron ore and steamship lines affiliated with or owned by interests represented in these companies is included in the list, it would be an easy matter to swell the total to around $750,000,000."

George W. Perkins, a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, whose home is at Riverdale, New York, said last night that the report that a gigantic combine of the independent steel companies was to be formed was news to him.

"I had not heard anything of it," Mr. Perkins said. "I hardly think there can be a truth in it, though. Of course, however, it might be true without my knowing anything about it."

Others here interested in and familiar with the steel industry were inclined to discredit the report last night, and it was thought probable that it was the outgrowth of a recent announcement that some of the independents were planning a joint enterprise through which they could market their goods abroad and thereby place themselves on an equal footing with the Steel Trust in the foreign trade.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA REACH AN AGREEMENT

Convention Ceding the Dedeagatch Railroad Signed in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Sofia, dated Friday, says:

"A convention, ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedagatch Railway, was signed in Constantinople yesterday."

The correspondent in a later dispatch says:

"I understand the agreement implies no engagement of a political character on the part of either country. Bulgaria neither binds herself to remain neutral nor to permit the passage of contraband to Turkey.

"Under the new arrangement Bulgaria obtains the whole extent of the line traversing Turkish territory, together with the stations of Karagacn, Demotika, and Kuleli Burgas. The Bulgarian frontier will coincide with the course of the Maritza River, all the territory west of it becoming Bulgarian. Round Karagach, the station of Adrianople, Bulgaria claims a zone of one mile and 1,522 yards. If this is conceded a new line will be constructed, affording Turkey independent access to Adrianople."

The Times, in commenting on this dispatch, says its significance is unmistakable, and that it clearly indicates the existence of a tacit understanding between the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments.

"Despite the assurance that the cession of territory implies no political engagement," says The Times, "it is improbable that Turkey would make concessions so large without some certainty of a political quid pro quo."

Conflicting accounts as to the nature and scope of the negotiations which for many months have been in progress between Bulgaria and Turkey have been published from various sources.

Announcement of the arrangement of a modus vivendi between the two countries in the dispute over Bulgaria's protest against interference with traffic on the Dedeagach Railway reached the Bulgarian Legation in Washington on July 17 in mail reports.

The Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Panaretoff, asserted at that time that the negotiations had nothing to do with any proposals from either the Quadruple Entente or the Germanic allies concerning Bulgaria's entrance into the war. The arrangement reached between Turkey and Bulgaria, he said, permitted direct railway service between Sofia and the Bulgarian port of Dedeagach on trains that did not stop at any point in the Turkish territory.

Frequent interferences with passengers and freight over the road by Turkish authorities, the Minister explained, brought a sharp protest from Bulgaria, which included a demand that the strip of Turkish territory which the railway was forced to cross be ceded to Bulgaria. Turkey refused to do that, but agreed to yield the right of way, including the railway station in Adrianople. Bulgaria answered that she could not accept a proposition that left strongly fortified points within her own border.

On the following day, July 16, however, the subjoined dispatch came from Berlin by way of London:

"The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies."

FRENCH CAPTURE STRONG DEFENSES

Two Battalions Carry Positions in Ban-de-Sapt Region and Take 825 Prisoners.

OCCUPY PART OF LAUNOIS

British Gain Some Ground by Mine Operations—Repulse Heavy Bomb Attacks.

LONDON, July 25.—The French War Office announces today the capture last night of "some very powerful German defensive organizations" in the Ban-de-Sapt region of the Vosges Mountains. More than 800 prisoners were taken, and six machine guns have been recovered from the captured trenches. Two battalions of one regiment of the regular French infantry were engaged, but the prisoners taken are said to belong to four different battalions. Berlin admits the loss of some advanced trenches in the official report on this operation.

Dunkirk has been bombarded again by the Germans and elsewhere along the long western line there have been artillery duels.

The report given out this afternoon in Paris follows:

The night was without incident, except some artillery actions in Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, between the Aisne and the Oise on the plateau of Quennevières and in the Forest of Le Prêtre, where the cannonade was accompanied by a lively fusillade of rifle fire.

In the Vosges at Ban-de-Sapt we attained a new success. We seized last night some very powerful German defensive organizations which extended between the heights of La Fontelle (on the side of Hill 627) and the village of Launois, and we occupied a group of houses which formed the southern part of the village. We made more than 700 unwounded prisoners belonging to four different battalions and a machine gun company. The amount of war material captured has not yet been determined.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois and between the Oise and the Aisne there have been continual artillery actions.

On the north banks of the Aisne, in the region of Troyon, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausé-jour front, the mining operations have continued to our advantage.

In southern Woevre the cannonading has been intermittent.

In the Vosges our troops, notwithstanding the bombardment, have organized the positions conquered yesterday at Ban-de-Sapt. The number of German prisoners has increased to eleven officers and 825 men, of whom only seventy were wounded. A number of bodies were found in the trenches.

On our side only two battalions of one regiment of the regular infantry were engaged. Six machine guns have already been recovered from the conquered trenches.

The text of the German statement follows:

On the eastern border of the Argonne we blew up an enemy blockhouse.

Near Launois, south of the Ban-de-Sapt, the French established themselves in a small portion of our advanced trenches.

The fortress of Dunkirk was bombarded by us with several shells.

An official report from Field Marshal French was issued tonight by the Press Bureau, reading as follows:

On July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, which was reported in my communication of July 20. Our heavy artillery succeeded in silencing a heavy trench mortar which was assisting in the attack.

On the evening of the 23d we successfully exploded a mine under a salient in the German line southeast of Zillebeke and destroyed the enemy's trenches there. Shortly afterward the enemy exploded a mine a little further to the south, which, however, did little damage.

Since then we have made some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and linking it to our trenches. Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on our trenches around the crater near Hooge.

BORDEN GREETED IN FRANCE.

Premier of Canada Visits Hospital and Dines with President.

PARIS, July 25.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived here yesterday for a stay of forty-eight hours. He was warmly received. Accompanied by Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner General to France, the Premier visited the Canadian hospital.

Last evening he dined with President and Mme. Poincaré. Among the guests were Minister of War Millerand, Foreign Minister Delcassé, and Gabriel Hanotaux.

LESSON AMERICA LEARNED.

It Is That Our Citizenship Is Sacred, Says the Rev. Dr. Broughton.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, who preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, was pastor of Christ Church, London, during the first six months of the war. Mr. Broughton had a warm argument in Asheville, N. C., recently with ex-Secretary Bryan over a sermon he had preached. Yesterday he repeated the sermon before a large congregation, some of them German-American.

Dr. Broughton said in part:

"Might no longer makes right. When this great war ends we are going to come nearer living under the Golden Rule than ever since the Master gave it. Many lines of industry are growing rich out of this war and they should see to it that as far as is right, they divide their fortunes with those who help to make them for them—the working men. This is nothing but right. It costs them more to live than before the war and they are entitled to some of the spoils.

"The greatest lesson America has learned is the discovery of the sacredness of American citizenship. With the slaughter of our people on the high seas, while enjoying their privileges under international law, there went up from the capital of the nation a shriek of the American Eagle that shook the world.

"No longer will any nation look upon us as merely a nation of 'dollar chasers' while our rights are being disregarded and our people are being put to death. The final word of protest that went, from our able, just, and judicious President last Thursday with regard to such disregard for our rights has done more for us than any one word that the nation has ever spoken. It has stamped American citizenship in letters of unfailing glory. It has shown the world that around every American citizen, great and small, there is the Stars and Stripes to guard and protect him. It has made it mean more to us, and to the world, to be an American citizen, than any word of any other man since the birth of the nation."

Sails with 1,000 Horses for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Leyland Line steamship Canadian sailed for Liverpool at noon today carrying, beside a large cargo of grain, steel, provisions, &c., 1,000 horses for the British Army.

AMERICAN AVIATOR WINS BRITISH HONOR

Oliver D. Filley of St. Louis Decorated for Daring Exploit in the Air.

LONDON, July 25.—Lieutenant Oliver Dwight Filley of the Royal Flying Corps, has been awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry on July 6 while taking observations for the British artillery. The Lieutenant is a member of the well-known American family of that name of St. Louis, and was stroke of a boat crew ten years ago at Harvard University, where he was graduated.

According to the official report, Lieutenant Filley and an observer, although not in a special fighting machine, attacked and drove off German aeroplanes on two occasions and continued the work of observation until two enemy machines came up. Lieutenant Filley attacked both aeroplanes with his remaining five rounds of ammunition and only retired after his observer had been killed and the engine had been damaged. He landed safely within the British lines.

Lieutenant Filley, who was a mining engineer in Rhodesia at the outbreak of the war, came to England and received his commission. His exploit is featured in the "Roll of Fame List" in the English newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Oliver D. Filley is a son of the late Oliver B. Filley, an iron manufacturer. His relatives in St. Louis were much pleased to learn tonight of the honor that had been bestowed upon him. He is a grandson of Oliver D. Filley, a former Mayor of St. Louis, and a nephew of John D. Filley, director of the St. Louis Union Bank. He is also related to Frank B. Filley, President of the Mound City Oil and Supply Company; Chauncey Ives Filley of 4109 Westminster Place, civil war Mayor of St. Louis and one time Republican leader of Missouri, and former Park Commissioner Dwight Davis.

Lieutenant Filley is 35 years old. He spent his boyhood in England, where he went to Rugby School. He came to the United States and was graduated from Harvard University. He aided greatly the cause of rowing at Harvard University, and was captain of a crew there. Harvard's success on the water dates from the time of Filley's coaching.

Lieutenant Filley once resided in St. Louis, but left here fifteen years ago. He worked in Mexico as a mining engineer before going to South Africa. He is unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Mary Filley, now resides in England, and Filley has a sister there who married a British surgeon.

RUSSIANS MENACE MACKENSEN'S FLANK

Continued from Page 1.

strategic scheme is much more vast in conception than hitherto supposed.

The only puzzling point in this interpretation is the impossibility of conjecturing whence the Germans are drawing the astounding numbers which now undoubtedly are in action on the Russian fronts

Germans Nearing the Bug River.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The Germans have crossed the Narew River on a front from a point south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk. Southeast of the Pultusk fortress the Teutonic forces are approaching the Bug River.

These two advances of the German troops in Russian Poland are announced in today's official statement issued by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The movement indicates that the Germans are making for the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway, which runs parallel with the Bug River, twelve miles to the southeast.

The army of General Bülow is engaged in rear guard actions during his forward movements on the Jesia River, south of Kovno, and in the region of Dembowe, six miles northeast of Suwalki, several Russian trenches were captured. The official bulletin says:

The Narew River has been crossed on the whole front from the south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk.

Southeast of Pultusk our troops are approaching the Bug River.

Southwest of the stronghold of Pultusk, despite the enemy's firm resistance, the line of Nasielsk-Gzowo has been reached.

Southwest of Blonie several enemy positions have been captured, while south of Warsaw the villages of Stanowghiska and Jazgarzew have been taken by storm. (Jazgarzew is on the Jezionna River, ten and a half miles directly south of Warsaw.)

The situation of the German troops on the southeastern front is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Russian war theatre yesterday was relatively calm. Near Ivangorod our troops repulsed some feeble attacks of the enemy.

South of Krylow an attempt of the enemy to cross the Bug River failed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Petrograd Admits Narew Crossing.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters today:

In the region of Mitau there has been no important change on the Shavli-Rossieny roads. The enemy continues to advance in the direction of Poneviej, in which region, as well as on the River Lavenna, there were engagements on the 24th.

On the Narew front the enemy in the course of the night and the morning of the 24th made a series of fierce attacks along the east bank of the Pissa, in the region of Seroatka, but realized no success, while sustaining great losses.

In the sector between Ostrolenka and Rozan we repulsed determined attempts of the enemy to cross the Narew at certain points. In the sector of Rozan-Pultusk the enemy on the 23d succeeded in throwing a portion of his forces on to the left bank of the Narew, and is trying to consolidate his positions.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on July 24 made fruitless attacks in the direction of Piassetchno.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy's advance was arrested by our counter-attacks. He has undertaken no further offensive except in the Grubechow region, where on the night of the 24th and the following day we repulsed attacks on the Voislavitze-Gorodlo front.

On the Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester no fighting has occurred except on the line of the Village of Dobrodwor, where there was a sanguinary local action. The attempt of the enemy to consolidate himself on the right bank of the Bug failed.

POWER FOR DUMA RADICALS.

Labor and Socialists to be Represented on Military Committees.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian Government has decided to give Socialist and Labor members of the Duma representation on the Military and Naval Committees in proportion to their numbers.

Heretofore Socialist and Labor Deputies have not been admitted, and in consequence the Constitutional Democrats have refused to participate in the work of these committees. This important concession to the Radicals is granted by the Government to show that all political parties are harmonious in this time of war.

Surgeon Makes 8,000 Operations.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Swiss doctor Rustca of Locarno, who was attached to the Russian military hospital at Jaegerdorf, near Cracow, reports that he operated on over 8,000 serious cases between November and June.

CORONEL SEA FIGHT AS VON SPEE SAW IT

Admiral's Report of Victory in the Pacific Reaches Berlin After Eight Months.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN STORM

Sea Rolled So Heavily That Gunners Lost Aim and British Warships Tried to Use Torpedoes.

BERLIN, July 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Full eight months' late, as an echo of the days when portions of the German fleet were still abroad on the high seas and naval battles were not the rare occurrence they are today, the report of Vice Admiral Count von Spee, commander of the cruiser squadron of which the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were a part, concerning the battle between the Germans and the English off the Bay of Arauco, Chile, near Coronel, has reached the Admiralty.

The naval engagement, in which three English cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser and two German cruisers and three smaller vessels took part, occurred on Nov. 1, 1914. Vice Admiral von Spee's account was written on Nov. 3. How it has taken eight months for it to reach Germany and where it has been in the long intervening months may never be made known.

One by one the German ships, the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Nürnberg, the Leipzig, and the Dresden, have met their fate. The report follows:

"The squadrons under my command, consisting of the large cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruisers Dresden, Nürnberg, and Leipzig, steamed on the 1st of November about twenty miles from the Chile coast, at a twelve-mile rate, toward the south in order to catch an English cruiser which, according to reliable information, had anchored off Coronel the night before. On the way several smaller cruisers were detached from the squadron to look for approaching steamers and sailing vessels.

"At 4:15 in the afternoon, bent on such a mission, the Nürnberg was out of sight to the northeast, and the Dresden was approximately twelve miles to the rear. With the rest of the squadron I stood about forty miles to the northeast of the Bay of Arauco.

Sight British Squadron.

"At 4:17 there were sighted in the west and to the south, two vessels, and at 4:25 a third, about fifteen miles distant from us. Two were finally recognized as warships, probably the Monmouth and the Glasgow, while the third probably was the auxiliary cruiser Otranto. They seemed to be taking a southerly course. My squadron pursued them with all possible speed, keeping them about four points to starboard. The wind was blowing a full gale from the south. A correspondingly high sea was running so that I strongly preferred to guard against being forced into the lee position.

"The course chosen served also to cut off the enemy from the neutral coast. At 4:35 it was noticed that the British ships were bearing more westward, and I followed eventually in a west-southwest course, the Scharnhorst gradually overtaking them at a speed of twenty-two miles, while the Gneisenau and the Leipzig lagged behind. The lively wireless exchange of the enemy was disturbed as much as possible.

"At 5:20 the arrival of another warship was made known. This vessel took the lead at 5:30, and was recognized as the Good Hope, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock. The enemy's line at once straightened out, ran up its flags, and attempted slowly to close on a southerly course. From 5:35 on I held to a southwesterly course, later to a southerly course, under diminished speed to allow my other ships to catch up.

"At 6:07 the two lines stood nearly parallel to one another on a southerly course, a little over 14,600 yards apart. The Dresden was about one mile behind, and the Nürnberg was far to the rear. At 6:20, at a distance of 13,400 yards, I turned one point toward the enemy, and at 6:34, at a range of 11,260 yards, I opened fire.

The Good Hope Hit.

"Wind and swell were head on, and the vessels had heavy going, especially the small cruisers on both sides. Observation and distance estimation were under a heavy handicap, because of the seas which washed over the bridges. The swell was so great that it obscured the aim of the gunners at the 10.5-centimeter guns on the middle deck, who could not see the sterns of the enemy's ships at all, and the bows but seldom.

"The guns of both our armored cruisers, on the other hand, were effective, and by 6:39 already we could note the first hit on the Good Hope. I at once resumed a parallel course, instead of bearing, as before, slightly toward the enemy. The English opened their fire at this time. I assume that the heavy sea made more trouble for them than it did for us. While we ran parallel, and later, as it grew dark, when we increased the distance between us, their two armored cruisers remained covered by our fire, while they, so far as could be determined, hit the Schainhorst only twice and the Gneisenau only four times.

"At 6:53, when only 6,500 yards apart, I ordered a course one point away from the opponent. They were firing more slowly at this time, while we were able to count numerous hits. We could see, among other things, that the top of the forward turret of the Monmouth had been shot away and that a violent fire was burning in the turret. The Scharnhorst, it is thought, hit the Good Hope about thirty-five times.

Sought Torpedo Attack.

"In spite of our altered course, the English changed theirs sufficiently so that the distance between us shrunk to 5,300 yards. There was reason to suspect that the enemy despaired of using his artillery effectively, and was manoeuvring for a torpedo attack. The position of the moon, which had risen at 6 o'clock, was favorable to this move. Accordingly I gradually opened up further distances between the squadrons by another deflection of the leading ship at 7:45.

"In the meantime it had grown dark. The range finders on the Scharnhorst used the fire on the Monmouth as a guide for a time, though eventually all range finding, aiming, and observations became so inexact that firing was stopped at 7:26. At 7:23 a column of fire from an explosion was noticed between the stacks of the Good Hope. From that time, as it seemed to me, that vessel fired no more. The Monmouth apparently stopped firing at 7:20.

"The small cruisers, including the Nürnberg, received by wireless at 7:30 the order to follow the enemy and to attack their ships with torpedoes. Vision was somewhat influenced at this hour by a rain squall. The light cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nürnberg encountered the Monmouth, which steamed at first ahead and then parallel with her. At 8:58 the Nürnberg was able, by shots at closest range, to capsize the Monmouth, without a shot being fired in return. Rescue work in the heavy sea was not to be thought of, especially as the Nürnberg immediately afterward believed she had sighted the smoke of another enemy ship and had to prepare for a new attack.

"The Otranto turned about as soon as the first shot struck her and later apparently ran away at full speed. The Glasgow was able to keep up longest its fire, even though it was ineffective, and succeeded in escaping in the darkness. Both the Leipzig and the Dresden thought they saw several salvos of hits strike her.

"The small cruisers had neither losses nor damages in the battle. On the Gneisenau there were two men slightly wounded. The crews of the ships went into the fight with enthusiasm; every one did his duty and played his part in the victory."

NAMES THE KAISER A FIELD MARSHAL

Appointment Accepted From Bavarian King Causes a Great Stir in Germany.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The King of Bavaria has appointed the German Emperor a Field Marshal of the Bavarian Army, and the Emperor has accepted the appointment, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The incident, the dispatch adds, has caused a tremendous stir in Germany, as it has frequently been asserted that the Emperor alone had the power to appoint Field Marshals.

The rights of the Bavarian King have never before been asserted, but there has been a strong feeling recently in Bavaria in favor of the King asserting his position in the face of the powerful Prussian army, because of the prominent part the Bavarian troops have taken in the war.

MISS EDITH DEACON HOME.

Boston Society Woman Has Been Nursing Wounded in France.

Miss Edith Deacon of Boston, well known in society, who had been in France nursing the wounded in the American hospital at Neuilly since the war began, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia for a three months' rest. Then she will go back to her post, she said. Miss Deacon is going to Boston today.

"Dr. Drake has inaugurated a new treatment for wounds," Miss Deacon said, "which appears to be very successful. Instead of bandaging the wounded limbs in the hospital, they are first treated with antiseptic dressing and then left uncovered and placed under powerful electric rays, which cause the wounds to heal more quickly than the old method of surgical dressings."

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Mrs. Michael Foster of Harrowgate, England, whose husband, Captain Foster, is in charge of the base hospital in Cambridge. She said that the wounded and the Belgian relief kept every woman busy in England and left no time for play or social functions.

HANGING FOR PUBLISHERS.

Quiller-Couch Says Some Are More Dangerous Than Spies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26. — The Daily Chronicle, under the heading, "The Poison Press," prints the following report of a speech by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who has a commission in the Cornwall Pioneers:

Speaking at a recruiting meeting at St. Austell on Saturday, he said he had not read the newspapers for six weeks. He was a believer in the liberty of the press, but if some proprietors of English newspapers had had what they deserved during the month of May and the early days of June they would have been hanged.

They did much worse work, he said, in heartening the enemy and disheartening England, and it did deliberately, than any man who had yet been shot as a spy.

1,500,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

Berlin Says Austria and Germany Have Made That Number Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The total number of Russian prisoners of war in the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war, including the figures reported by the General Staff yesterday, exceeds 1,500,000 officers and men.

Three Bluechers Killed in Action.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—German newspapers mention in the latest lists of casualties the deaths of three direct descendants of General Blücher, who commanded the Prussians in the battle of Waterloo. They are Lieut. Col. Heinrich von Blücher, First Lieutenant Max von Blücher, and Lieut. Col. Lebrecht von Blücher.

RED CROSS UNITS TO BE RECALLED

American Fund of $1,560,000 for This Work Will Be Exhausted on Oct. 1.

BELGIUM MAY BE EXCEPTED

Serbian Sanitary Commission and Other Efforts Supported by Special Funds Can Go On.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the European battlefield on Oct. 1, because of lack of funds to maintain them longer at their stations.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will return to the United States. The Serbian Sanitary Commission and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as those contributions are available, but the general fund collected in the United States, amounting to $1,560,000, will be exhausted on Oct. 1.

"The American Red Cross by Oct. 1 will have maintained its personnel in each country a year with the exception of the Belgian units and the Sanitary Commission," says the statement made public today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Commission.

"The tour of duty required of each surgeon and nurse does not exceed six months, so that a number have already returned and substitutes been sent. By October a large number of those now in Europe will return, the cost of the transportation of these surgeons and nurses, going and coming, makes a constant and considerable financial demand upon the Red Cross treasury.

"The monthly pay roll is also a large item of expense. In view of these facts, and because its funds are rapidly becoming exhausted, the American Red Cross has decided by Oct. 1 of the present year to withdraw the personnel now in Europe, possibly with the exception of the units in Belgium. Much as it regrets this necessity, it realizes that no Red Cross of a neutral country ever before rendered so long and extensive service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war.

"The work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission under Dr. Richard P. Strong, for which the Rockefeller Foundation has made generous contributions, has been most successful. Dr. Strong was appointed Director of the International Health Board composed of Serbian Health officers and the heads of the English, French and Russian missions. The American Minister at Bucharest reports to the State Department that the epidemic of typhus has been suppressed.

"A large number of persons also have been vaccinated against cholera, and so far no epidemic of this disease, which was very serious during the Balkan wars, has been reported.

"The American Red Cross is now arranging for physicians, nurses, and equipment for a baby hospital in Serbia, for which special contributions have been received through Mme. Grouitch."

The Red Cross, the report shows, sent to the warring countries 367 persons engaged in humanitarian enterprises. Of that number 71 were surgeons and 253 were nurses, while 43 were members of the Serbian Sanitary Commission, England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Belgium each received one or more units, which means one or more complete hospitals, with doctors, nurses, and other attendants and with all necessary supplies and equipment.

Thousands of wounded and sick have been cared for. Financial aid was sent also to hospitals and other institutions in many countries, and supplies of bandages and drugs have been rushed to the war zones by every steamer. The administrative expenses of the huge undertaking have already amounted to $11,291, and this has been paid by the Red Cross itself, and not taken from the fund contributed for relief.

Following is a summary of services rendered each belligerent Government:

Austria, 11 shipments, value $97,683; Belgium, 12 shipments, $96,708; England, 13 shipments, $37,845; France, 24 shipments, $216,155; Germany, 8 shipments, $182,785; Italy, 2 shipments, $14,451; Montenegro, 3 shipments, $15,526; Poland, 1 shipment, $7,200; Russia, 9 shipments, $89,613; Serbia, 8 shipments, $130,867, and Turkey, 2 shipments, $12,536.

In the work of cleaning up Serbia the Red Cross has used 356,783 pounds of sulphur, 700,000 bichloride tablets, 7,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyde, 12,200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash brushes, 70 bathtubs, 50 stepladders, and 11 automobile trucks.

The financial statement shows expenditures of $1,450,306, leaving a balance of $174,818 on hand, for which the demands already are heavy.

RUSSIA RULES BLACK SEA.

New Dreadnought Establishes Her Superiority Over Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Now that Russia's first dreadnought in the Black Sea is in commission, the command of that sea, which has been practically hers many months past, is so now absolutely, even if Turkey had the undamaged Goeben available.

This consideration is of importance at the present moment, when the expectation of the reopening of the Dardanelles is believed to be approaching realization.

OBVIOUSLY

The milk which the cow kicks over may be the best milk in the world, but that is no remedy for the disaster.

The building which delay and extravagance have ruined may have been the best proposition ever set afoot, but that does not help matters now.

The wise course is to avoid extravagance and delay by hiring an organization which features economy and speed.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



Plaza 5900

GET Madge to telephone in for the new Booklet of our "*August Sale of Furniture and Home Furnishings.*" It's mighty interesting!

¶ For example, on page 8: An Adam Dining Room Suite in mahogany; Buffet; China Closet *with paneled fretwork;* Dining Table with top of solid mahogany and *six legs;* 5 Chairs in any color leather desired; and Armchair. $127.50

¶ Telephone Plaza 5900.

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59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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(*Regularly $25 and upward*)

These puppies guaranteed, tracing from the late J. Pierpont Morgan's famous $5,000 Champion Wishaw Clinker and other celebrated sires, in perfect health; sable and white, very handsome; raised with children. Will ship immediately on receipt of check; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory; certified pedigree given; rare opportunity. Send check immediately, thereby securing best selection; each puppy guaranteed to please.

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We sold thousands of dollars' worth of collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

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Dine with you? With pleasure—providing you take me to the
SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

LONDON COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practice of regulated warfare."

The Standard says editorially:

"President Wilson apparently finds evidence during the last two months that Germany has found it practicable to conduct submarine activities in substantial accord with the accepted principles of regulated warfare. This is news to English observers, and it would be interesting to know a little more about these indications.

"Further, it piques British curiosity to hear that there is a conviction in America that what is called 'freedom of the seas' can be attained with German co-operation during the present war. Does this point to a renewal of bargaining on terms with Germany to stop the torpedoing of ships at sight, and England to allow neutral ships to reach German ports without let or hindrance? If so, it must again be said that this country cannot be blackmailed by any acts of frightfulness into signing away any of the legitimate advantages of sea power.

"There is a good deal in this part of the note which has not been adequately pondered by those who are merely anxious to read into the document resentment and defiance of Germany. In point of fact, the President has managed, in reproving Germany for her violations of international law, to include a short lecture on the supposed sins of other belligerents.

"He is determined to contend for the freedom of the seas, as Germany and Norman Angell are doing, 'from whatever quarter it is violated, without compromise and at any cost.' Is this thrown in in order to emphasize to Germany the impartiality of the United States, or is it meant to satisfy that large section of American opinion which is calling for severe measures against Great Britain? Only President Wilson himself knows, but the note does suggest that if Berlin will only treat Washington decently and cease to worry the Government by sinking American ships and drowning American citizens, Washington will not be found wanting in applying pressure to Germany's enemies.

"It remains to be seen how the German Government will view the matter, now that it has apparently reached the point of taking or leaving. Even at this stage it is quite clear that nothing short of incredible folly, sheer blundering and bullhead stupidity will have the result of adding the great republic to the already imposing list of Germany's foes, for the United States Government ostentatiously puts on record that it is willing to forgive and forget past injuries and accept apologies and money for the dead of the Lusitania, if Germany will not insist on flouting the national dignity and compelling the President to eat his own words.

"It is not for us to complain of this magnanimous and lenient policy or even to comment on it.

"The dignity of the United States is safe in the keeping of the United States, and it is no foreigner's business to suggest how it shall be vindicated. President Wilson occupies a most difficult position, and his country is with him in his ardor to secure two highly desirable objects; avoidance of war and vindication of the rights and prestige of the American people. Possibly the two objects may in the long run prove incompatible."

The Express comments:

"The American Government has been extraordinarily patient in its protests against a cold-blooded crime. The criminal attempted to justify himself with the plea that he must murder to win. Now President Wilson categorically declares that the criminal must mend his ways or count the American Republic among his enemies."

Its Meaning "Unmistakable."

The Morning Post says:

"The language employed by Lansing is unmistakable. Any repetition of German invasions of neutral rights will be regarded by the United States Government as deliberately unfriendly.' What the United States Government proposes to do should Germany again disregard the plain warning it is not the business of this country to inquire. Behind that question lies the much wider question of the conduct of Germany in wantonly provoking the greatest war known to history in the pursuance of ideals which are as profoundly detested by the great majority of Americans as they are by the Allies."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The stage of discussion has been cut short. Washington has drawn the line and if an act, such as the attempt to torpedo the Orduna, were to occur this week there must, we take it, be an immediate end of friendly relations between the United States and the German Empire."

The Times comments:

"The President, while expressing once more his readiness to mediate between the belligerents with a view to changing the present character of war at sea, sharply warns Germany that any repetition of her crime will be regarded by the United States as 'deliberately unfriendly.' That is not an ultimatum, but it is an exceedingly strong and definite warning.

"President Wilson cannot regret a single one of his missionary endeavors. If he has now behind him a virtually united people it is because his fellow-countrymen recognize that he has done and said nothing to bring on and everything to avert a crisis, and that no word or act of his can be pointed to as tainted with provocation or lacking in essentials of a humane, charitable, and pacific spirit.

"The responsibilities of an American President in such an emergency as this are very great. We do not know when they have been discharged with more skill or dignity or self-restraint than by Mr. Wilson. Americans will await the upshot with a clear conscience and a united front."

There have been several instances in the submarine war of late where the German commanders have shown that they could take time to visit and search suspected vessels. It is to these that the President referred in his latest note to Germany, and the fact that the London press do not understand his remarks suggest, at least, that all the details of these cases may not have been published in England.

One of these cases was that of the Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, which was sunk early this month off the Scilly Isles. Mail correspondence received in this city nearly three weeks ago stated that the Captain of the bark asked and obtain a receipt from the German submarine Captain as he left his craft before its destruction. In another case, the German submarine overhauling a neutral steamer carrying butter and eggs to England, compelled her to throw her cargo overboard and then permitted her to proceed.

A later case was that of the American bark Normandy, which was halted by a submarine off the Irish Coast on July 9. The Normandy's papers were looked over and the vessel was allowed to proceed, although she carried lumber, which is on the German contraband list.

MUST FIND REVENUE FOR DEFENSE PLANS

Next Congress Will Face at Once the Problem of Raising More Money.

NEW TAXES SUGGESTED

Growing Deficit and Loss of Sugar Duty to be Met—Size of Appropriations Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Wilson Administration, it was learned tonight, at the cutset of its consideration of plans for increasing the national defense through development of the Army and Navy, will have to face the serious problem of raising revenue for the purpose. From a high source tonight it was ascertained that, regardless of plans for the development of national defense, the problem of national revenue would rapidly come to the front in the next session of Congress.

The deficit in the fiscal operations of the Government during the fiscal year which ended July 1 was about $35,000,000. The deficit in the operations of the Treasury thus far during the new fiscal year is about $16,000,000. With the prospect of a larger deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1916 than last year, and an even larger deficit during the fiscal year 1917, the outlook is not bright for heavy increases in expenditures for national defense unless other Federal expenditures are curtailed, or unless new means for raising revenue are devised or a bond issue provided.

One large source of loss of revenue during the current fiscal year will be in the sugar schedule unless the coming session of Congress repeals the provision in the Underwood Tariff law to place sugar on the free list on May 1, 1916. During the fiscal year, 1914, the revenue collected from the sugar schedule was about $61,000,000. During the fiscal years which has just ended the collections, under the Underwood law, from the sugar schedule were about $49,000,000, though final figures have not yet been revised. With the provision in the Underwood law that sugar shall go on the free list on May 1, 1916, the revenue from sugar will be reduced to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000. This would mean a loss of about $13,000,000, as compared with last year in the sugar schedule alone, and a loss of about $36,000,000 as compared with the sugar revenue in 1914.

War Revenue Expires.

But the loss of revenue from the transfer of sugar to the free list is not the only problem in revenue that would have to be faced by the Administration, and it will have to be confronted regardless of plans for national defense. The war revenue law expires by limitation on Dec. 31, 1915, and this will mean another heavy loss in Government receipts unless Congress by joint resolution extends the war revenue taxes another year. It is plain that even with no plan for heavier appropriations for national defense there must be important revenue legislation enacted during the coming long session of Congress.

Already there are suggestions that the Democratic leaders may consider new sources of raising revenue. One suggestion is that a tax of 3 cents a pound be levied on coffee, that a tax of 5 cents a pound be levied on tea, that a tax of 10 per cent. be levied on bananas, and that taxes be placed on certain other articles now admitted free of duty. It is estimated that a tax of 3 cents a pound on coffee would bring an annual revenue of about $27,000,000, that a tax of 5 cents a pound on tea would bring $5,000,000, and that several million dollars may be obtained from a tax on bananas. Experts who have been looking into the Underwood tariff estimate that there are about fifteen articles which can be taxed so as to yield an additional $100,000,000 of revenue.

The plans of the Administration for development of national defense to be submitted to the coming session of Congress will call for expenditures that would have to be met out of the revenues to be collected during the fiscal year, 1917—the first year that sugar goes on the free list. There will be a strong movement in the Congress to prevent the consummation of the plans laid in the Underwood tariff law for placing sugar on the free list. The Louisiana delegation will, of course, lead in this fight, supported by the Republicans and, perhaps, by some Democrats from the beet sugar States. In the House the Democratic majority will be greatly reduced.

The appropriations for the navy for the current fiscal year aggregated $149,675,864. The appropriations for the army proper during the current fiscal year call for an expenditure of $101,974,195, besides $6,060,216 separately appropriated for fortifications and $1,069,813 for the Military Academy.

The Next Navy Bill.

The total amount appropriated for national defense for the current fiscal year was $259,000,000. It is being suggested that in the coming consideration of plans for national defense the navy appropriations might be increased to $250,000,000 and the army to $200,000,000 for the fiscal year 1917. The Administration has not worked out its plans for a better army and navy, and there is nothing tangible upon which to base the increase that would be asked in national defense appropriations, but it is very evident that the status of the treasury during the next fiscal year is such that the appropriations for the military and naval establishments cannot be greatly increased without radical changes in plans for raising revenue.

From a source close to the Administration it was learned tonight that the recommendations for national defense, when submitted to Congress, will not call for anything like an increase of $200,000,000, or almost double the present expenditure. There are men closely identified with the naval administration in Washington who, while they would like to see not less than $200,000,000 appropriated for the navy next year, do not believe the Naval bill will carry more than $175,000,000. This amount, if granted, would represent an increase of about $25,000,000 over the amount granted for the present year. A bill providing for two dreadnoughts, eighteen submarines, and the usual number of destroyers would aggregate $150,000,000. Each additional dreadnought would add $15,000,000 to the total.

The navy is now going in for the larger fleet-keeping, sea-going submarines similar in general characteristics to the projected submarine Schley, which the navy is building, and these submarines cannot be produced for less than $1,000,000 each. The recommendation for submarines to be submitted by Secretary Daniels this Winter will be strong. It is probable that the Navy Department may recommend not less than thirty submarines, and if the coast defense type of submarine is abandoned and large submarines of the Schley type are authorized the cost of thirty such vessels would be $30,000,000 in the aggregate.

Secretary Daniels will, it is believed, make an appeal for an increase in the appropriations for aviation. Congress, at its last session, gave $1,000,000 for that purpose. It is probable that Mr. Daniels will this year ask for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for aircraft.

The program outlined with the usual two first-line battleships, whether they be two dreadnoughts or two battle cruisers, or a dreadnought and a battle cruiser, would bring the total appropriations for the navy to the neighborhood of $175,000,000.

The navy is in need of more officers and men. Additional men were needed last year, but provision for them was not urged by the Administration. It is probable that this year Secretary Daniels will ask for an appropriation for not less than 5,000 additional enlisted men. This would add about $2,500,000 to the present appropriation for navy pay.

For an Army of 500,000.

Army plans look to the building up an army of 500,000 men, regulars and militia, within territorial United States. This has long been the figure at which army officers placed the needs of the country for defense. This force is designed to be quickly available and to bear the brunt of the fighting while a great volunteer army is being trained.

To make the plan efficient it is believed some scheme to federalize the militia will be advanced, and also that methods of building up reserves for both the regulars and militia will be proposed. The strength of this first line army must be maintained while the volunteers are being trained, and the reserves would be trained men ready to fill gaps caused by losses and keep the units at full strength.

Another feature to receive attention probably will be plans for training officers for the volunteer forces. Enlargement of West Point may be proposed.

This general plan contemplates, it is understood, only the mobile forces. The Coast Artillery, garrisons for the canal zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska, and Porto Rico will be considered separately. From figures arrived at in these studies and from the ratio of regulars to militia in the first line army will be derived the recommendations to be urged for any increase in the standing army.

Great attention will be given to fully presenting to the President the material problem. Army officers hold that ample equipment of field guns, rifles, machine guns, and heavy field ordnance must be prepared in advance. It takes time to make these, and also to manufacture ammunition for large guns like those of the harbor defenses. Field gun ammunition and small arms cartridges can be turned out in a hurry.

It is said private plants to make these have increased many fold under the stimulus of European contracts. A year ago the Government owned 50 per cent. of the total American capacity for this work. It is now estimated that private plants could make in a month as much as Government shops could turn out in four months.

VARDAMAN BACKS WILSON

But the Senator Strongly Condemns Great Britain's Embargo on Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WOODBINE, Iowa, July 25.—Every patriotic white man in Mississippi will defend the American flag and uphold the hands of the President in a war with Germany or any other country, as I did in the war with Spain.

If my services shall be needed I shall offer them to the President in event of war, but if the United States is to maintain an attitude of perfect neutrality to the belligerent countries of Europe I think the facts in the case do not altogether justify the President's note to Germany. Certainly not until Great Britain shall be forced to respect in the slightest degree the business rights of the American people.

It is a well-known fact that Great Britain has, in contemptuous violation of international law and the business customs among nations, well nigh destroyed the business interests of the Southern States of America. By her present unwarranted interference with commerce between neutral countries the European cotton market has about been destroyed and in consequence disaster confronts the cotton growers of the South, and the worst feature about it is she continues to do it, treating the protest which the Administration has made with an indifference which almost amounts to contempt.

To my mind the conduct of Germany is not half so reprehensive and offensive to the American people as that of Great Britain. If the United States is to be neutral, no favoritism should be shown. After the sinking of the Lusitania I gave an interview in which I said that I did not think it was a just cause for war, and I have not changed my opinion.

There will be no division in the ranks of the white people of Mississippi in standing by the flag in the event of hostilities with any foreign country. I do not want war, and I do not think the American people want it, but I can hardly see how Germany can afford to accede to the President's demands. As to that, however, I probably should have no opinion, but whatever may happen, if it comes to the worst Mississippians to a man will stand by the flag. JAMES K. VARDAMAN.

Senator from Mississippi.

KITCHIN SEES NO WAR CLOUD.

But Asks if Mr. Bryan Hasn't Done Enough Talking.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24. — "I have no idea we shall have trouble with Germany," said Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, floor leader of the House of Representatives, tonight. "I have every reason to feel that President Wilson will adjust the situation, and that, even if matters become even more strained, it will not be necessary to call Congress together. Our navy is plenty large enough at present to cope with Germany as far as battleships are concerned, but we need more submarines immediately. We do not need any great increase in our standing army.

"As for the attitude of W. J. Bryan I predict that he is too good a Democrat to make any trouble, no matter what happens during the next Presidential campaign. But," added Mr. Kitchin, "hasn't Mr. Bryan done about enough talking?"

"How about the national revenues?" he was asked.

"We have about $90,000,000 surplus and the internal revenue, especially from beer and whisky is rapidly increasing. On every hand I see in Connecticut evidences of returning prosperity."

Mr. Kitchin denied that he came North to investigate the Bridgeport arms strike for the Government. He was the guest of the Governor's Foot Guards and Thomas H. Sullivan, a local Democratic leader, today. He has been touring New England with Congressman Reilly of Meriden.

LANSING RETURNS TO CAPITAL.

Ends Visit with Colonel House to Keep Engagements.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 25.—Secretary of State Lansing, who was the week-end guest of Colonel E. M. House, left for Washington late today to keep official engagements tomorrow.

Before the Secretary's departure the Marquis Cusani Confalleri, the Italian Ambassador, who is spending the Summer here, paid him a social call.

COASTS OF AMERICA AT MERCY OF ENEMY

Plenty of Landing Places for Raid, Says Army Committee of Security League.

TROOPS LACK TEAM WORK

Invaders' Opportunity in Time They Require to Gather Illustrated in Dardanelles.

The report of the Army Committee of the National Security League, of which ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is the Chairman, was made public yesterday. It went deeply into the problem of the land defense of the United States, and its conclusion was that at present an alien enemy would not have much difficulty in finding plenty of safe landing places along the undefended coast of the United States.

The United States, the committee reported, could not place entire reliance for national security on a navy alone. The navy was held to be not an adequate first line, and the land forces not an adequate support for the navy.

"Twenty-five thousand regulars and 60,000 militia," the report stated, "constitute our total defensive mobile force for the protection of many thousands of miles of coast and land frontier. This force in small detachments is so scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land that it would be next to impossible to concentrate it on one coast in less than a month. We have but to recall the events of the opening period of the present conflict in Europe to form a very accurate judgment of the decisive steps an invader might take during the month required to assemble our small army.

"Quite aside from its weakness in numbers, this force would be poorly trained, hastily and ineffectually organized, ill-balanced, incompletely equipped, and lacking in such essentials as light and heavy artillery and the ammunition to serve it. Brigades and divisions would be brought together for the first time, the majority of them under commanders who had never commanded complete units of that size even in peace manoeuvres, and with newly appointed staff officers more or less unfamiliar with their duties.

Team Work Lacking.

"From commander to the lowest private, the unhomogeneous command would be lacking in that ability for team work which is acquired only with training and is essential to military success. This is the force with which we have to meet an invading army that would be vastly superior in numbers and training, perfectly organized, completely equipped, and led by skilled commanders. With ordinary fortunes of war, the probable outcome is so apparent that it need not be stated.

"The great armed nations of the world have sufficient merchant shipping to transport to our shores, in a single expedition, a much larger force than we can possibly concentrate against it. This statement is well within the truth and takes account of only such shipping as could be collected in home ports in the brief period of high diplomatic tension just preceding the first warlike act. Once the high seas are open to such a nation, the number of men who can be landed on our shores in successive expeditions, unless we are strong enough on land to prevent it, is so vast as to be almost unbelievable.

"The sea is no longer a barrier against invasion. It may have been in the days of slow-going sailing craft, few in numbers and of small tonnage, when a voyage across the seas required weeks instead of days, and a single ship could carry but hundreds instead of thousands of men. But in this day of vast merchant marines made up of large and swift steamships, the ocean furnishes the best of all highways for the transportation of armies.

"The landing of an invading force on our open coasts is not a trying or dangerous operation, as difficulties and hazards are measured in war. From the recent landing of the Allies in the face of powerful opposition on the restricted area of the Gallipoli Peninsula, an idea may be formed of the ease with which an invader could land at some point on our long stretches of undefended coast. Our coast defenses are powerless to prevent this, and to do so forms no part of their task. They are for the protection of our great sea-coast cities against attack from the sea, but are powerless beyond the range of their guns.

Vulnerable to Hostile Ships.

"A hostile ship that would not dare come within range of the defenses of New York City could land troops with perfect safety a few miles away on the coast of Long Island or New Jersey. The guns of these defenses would be no more powerless to oppose a landing beyond their range if they were located on the most remote island of Alaska. These guns can be fired only toward the sea. They cannot fire an effective shot in their own defense against a force attacking them from the land. Without a mobile land force to protect the defenses of our coast cities against attack by land, they are completely at the mercy of a raiding force that might land on the nearby coast. In other words, the front doors would be barred and guarded, but the back doors would be wide open and undefended, today."

The bulwark of the national defense, said the committee, should be the millions of American men who are capable of bearing arms, but who were in their untrained state "as powerless to stop an invasion as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska would be to stop a panic in Wall Street."

The report indorsed the Swiss system of military training, which has been alluded to repeatedly in recent months in the newspapers of the country. The committee expressed the belief that the American people were not aware of the fact that the defensive arrangements of the country were so much out of proportion to the vast sums expended upon them and that "they need but know the facts to be aroused to the importance of introducing the reforms in our military system repeatedly recommended by the War Department, to secure the maximum return for the money expended."

The great need of a reserve of efficient officers was emphasized, and the committee also indorsed the repeated recommendations made to Congress for an adequate reserve of arms, ammunition, armament, and all other war materials.

"If an order were placed," said the committee, "for field guns at the outbreak of a war, four to six months would elapse before the delivery of the first battery could be made. In that time the war might easily be fought to its conclusion, and the lack of field guns alone would be sufficient cause for disaster to our forces."

Militia Short of Guns.

The militia was 316 field guns short in its equipment, the committee asserted, and the number of such guns needed to equip the total available forces was 650. At the rate of last year's appropriations it would take nine or ten years to complete these guns. The shortage in howitzers and heavy field mortars was even more alarming, the militia being entirely without guns of those types. As for ammunition, we had not enough to last through a single prolonged battle. In conclusion, the report reads:

"So long as the Secretary of War—the man primarily responsible for the efficiency and economical administration of the service—has no hand in the preparation of a budget and no voice to defend such a budget on the floor of the Houses of Congress, while the men who find advantage in spending the appropriations in extravagant ways have such a voice as well as a vote, just so long will our national defensive arrangements be woefully out of proportion to the money expended. As a first step toward making our military system highly and permanently efficient a budget system should be adopted in our national administration similar to that which exists in substantially all other civilized countries."

ITALIAN PRESS PLEASED.

Think German-American Relations Have Reached Decisive Stage.

ROME, July 25.—President Wilson's note to Germany is highly commended by the Italian press. The Tribuna says:

"The situation has reached a decisive stage, and all further discussion seems impossible, or, at least, useless. It only remains to be seen what attitude Germany will adopt in the face of this courteous but firm statement of the American position."

PRESS OF BERLIN ASSAILS OUR NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

sion on the German people, for it contains none of the friendly, openheartedness of the German note, and breathes an almost hateful disregard of the standpoint of the German Government. This Germany does not need to swallow and does not intend to. The opinion is held here that not only neutrals have rights, but so also has a great people engaged in a fight for existence. Every understanding which will permit an effective conduct of the submarine war we shall of course embrace with pleasure, and we shall continue to value our friendly relations with the United States in the future as in the past—but not at any price."

The Morgen Post concludes its editorial thus:

"There is a boundary to the concessions we can make. This boundary is Germany's self-respect and self-preservation."

The Kruez Zeitung concludes:

"We are trying hard to resist the thought that the United States, with its standpoint as expressed in the note, aims at supporting England. But we confess the contents of the note are hardly understandable from any other viewpoint."

Won't Sacrifice Dignity.

Georg Bernhard winds up his comment in the Vossische Zeitung by saying that to yield to the argument of President Wilson means "the weakening of Germany to the enemy's advantage.

"Any one who has this in mind," he goes on, "is not neutral, but takes sides against Germany and for her enemies. We have confidence in the Government and friendship for the American people. The dictates of humanity, which it always has been ready to respect, will not induce the Government to sacrifice Germany's dignity. We have offered the utmost concessions possible. One iota more would be felt as a humiliation by the German people, which stands victorious on all the battle fields, both on the East and West fronts."

Says German View Is Misunderstood.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—The American note was published in the Sunday morning newspapers, and has been received most unfavorably by the press.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint. The principle that belligerent States must protect neutrals is untenable if applied in the fullest sense, as it would mean abdication to neutral States. It is true that belligerents must respect neutral rights, but only provided neutrals do everything to prevent their citizens getting into situations where protection is impossible.

"Victory over the enemy is the supreme law for every belligerent. Those who render more difficult this task than does international law support the enemy. The war on land has shown clearly that restrictions are necessary. A person who remains within a beleaguered fortress or walks into a gunfire zone risks his life without the right of protection from his home Government.

"The same also is true of naval warfare, in spite of the mistaken phrase 'freedom of the seas.' It is granted that the ocean is free for peaceful travel, but naval battles also take place on it. Neutral ships sailing between fighting battleships run the risk of being hit by shells, and also of being struck by mines. The submarine's only instruments are the firing of torpedoes.

Partisanship, Not Neutrality.

"Those who demand that Germany should conduct the war according to rules laid down by some academic professor expect Germany either to endanger her submarines or to give up this warfare, which means the weakening of Germany in the interest of her enemy. This is not neutrality, but partisanship against Germany.

"We know today that the passengers [of the Lusitania] could have been saved, but that they were neglected. Germany regrets their death, but she has a clean conscience and has no reason to disapprove of the conduct of her submarine commanders.

"President Wilson considers that the further torpedoing of British warships carrying American passengers will be a deliberately unfriendly act. While Germany always is glad to respect American friendship, she has conceded everything that can be conceded. One bit more would be considered humiliating by the German nation, whose armies have been victorious upon all the battlefields in the east and in the west."

The newspaper defends the sinking of the Lusitania, which it terms a warship, and says that a different course cannot be followed toward a warship simply because Americans are on board.

The Vossische Zeitung adds that the note further shows "that not only is President Wilson's policy in the matter of the German submarine policy influenced by an especial relation to England, but also the internal political situation in the United States."

"The only answer to the concluding paragraph of the note," says the newspaper, "is that American citizens have it in their own power to avoid danger."

The Boersen Zeitung says it regrets that it is compelled to say the note is a very unsatisfactory one and that "one cannot escape feeling that the shadow of England stands behind it." The truly friendly feelings of Germany for the United States are put to a hard test by the note, especially by the last paragraph, the newspaper adds.

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"America stands on the letter of the law, but will not apply it to England, which is violating its spirit. Germany gave Americans good advice when she warned them against coming into the danger zone. America's rejection of the proposals concerning passenger ships breathed any spirit except that of thankfulness. While there may be further negotiations, the Germans have decided on their course."

PARLEY ENDED, PARIS THINKS.

French Press Thinks Germany Must Now Answer Yes or No.

PARIS, July 25.—Comment in the Paris Sunday morning newspapers expresses undisguised satisfaction with the American note to Germany. The Petit Parisien says:

"The blow has fallen. Hereafter it is by deeds that the Washington Cabinet will judge the German naval policy." This paper, praising President Wilson's judicial turn of mind, compares the time it took Germany to reply to the second American note with the time required by President Wilson in preparing his latest communication.

"The Berlin Chancellery," this paper continues, "tried to complicate the problem. It misled discussion into side paths and raised every opportunity for a complementary question. President Wilson restates the naked proposition: Does the German Admiralty, responsible for the Lusitania crime, intend to renounce the destruction of neutral vessels with human being aboard? Yes or no. If yes, it should say so; if no, any future transgression will precipitate a rupture of German-American relations."

"The monotony of a long dialogue which has lasted for months between Germany and the United States," says the Gaulois, "has been lighted up for the first time by a grave and firm note, in which is affirmed without bluster, but with a conscious power, the determination of a great nation no longer to let itself be scoffed at by diplomacy based on expedients."

The Echo de Paris comments ironically on the continuation of an exchange of polite phrases between Germany and the United States, saying that by this means America admits the principle of submarine warfare, and adds:

"Not only will German submarines continue to operate despite the American note, but the latest note makes its possible that under certain conditions their activity may become legal in the eyes of the United States."

The Matin says: "Undoubtedly the new American note again opens to the Germans a way out, which they assuredly will try to make larger."

Several morning newspapers see in the directness and simplicity of the latest note a difference between the policies of Secretary Lansing and his predecessor, W. J. Bryan.

INSIST NORMANDY WAS USED AS SHIELD

American Sailors Here from the Torpedoed Russian Steamer Leo.

SUBMARINE SANK 5 SHIPS

American Bark Compelled to Shelter German All Day Under Threat to Captain to Sink Her.

Three American survivors of the crew of the Russian steamer Leo, which was torpedoed without warning on July 9 off the south coast of Ireland, arrived last night on the American liner Philadelphia. They made the positive statement that the American bark Normandy had been used as a shield all day by the German submarine, while five vessels, including the Leo, were sunk. The survivors are Henry Whitney of Camden, N. J., steward; Harry N. Clark of Seattle, fireman, and Walter Emery of Swan Quarter, N. C., able seaman. All were born in the United States.

Whitney, who acted as spokesman for the trio, said:

"The Leo was a Russian steamer which sailed from Philadelphia on June 25 for Leith, with 4,000 tons of war munitions, under the command of Captain J. G. Jenatrom, a Swede. She carried a crew of twenty-five all told. At 5:30 P. M. on July 9 we were twenty miles southwest of the Tuskar Light and two miles east of the American bark Normandy, which looked as if she was hove to, although there was a ten-knot westerly breeze blowing at the time. This did not arouse the suspicion of our Captain because she might have been waiting for a tug to tow her into Queenstown.

Were Three Days on Normandy.

"Suddenly there was a terrific explosion on the starboard side, abaft the engine room, and the Leo broke in two and sank immediately. There was no time to get boats, lifebelts, or even our shoes, before we were in the water struggling for our lives. Eleven of the crew of twenty-five, including the stewardess, were drowned, and the remainder managed to right a lifeboat, which had broken from its lastings on the after deck as the stern went down, and got into it. Two hours later we were picked up by the Normandy, and remained on her until she arrived in Liverpool on July 12.

"Captain de Buhr of the Normandy told us all that his ship had been boarded at 7 o'clock that morning by the commander of the German submarine, who remained on board half an hour, and ordered the Captain to heave the bark to and remain in that position until he was given permission to sail away. Captain de Buhr was warned that if he made any signals to vessels belonging to the Allies he would be torpedoed immediately. The submarine was sheltered alongside the bark all day until she sank the Leo.

"According to Captain de Buhr the submarine was awash until a vessel was sighted, and then she would submerge and go out to get the range through the periscope, fire a torpedo and return alongside the Normandy. Four vessels were sunk that day before the Leo. One was the steamer Ellesmere, two others were British steamers whose names we did not learn, and the fourth was a Russian bark which was afterward towed into Queenstown."

Positive Consul Was Wrong.

When a TIMES reporter told Whitney that the United States Consul at Liverpool stated that he had investigated the cabled report of the Normandy being used as a shield by the submarine, and that there was nothing in it. Whitney replied that he was positive the officers and crew of the bark had told him the facts as he had just related them to the reporters.

Walter Emery, the sailor, added his confirmation and said:

"Not only the Captain but all hands on the bark told us the same story, and we had plenty of time to listen to the yarn, as we were on board her three days until she got to Liverpool. They could not see the number of the submarine, but described her as being 300 feet long and carrying a three-inch quick-firing gun in the bow, mounted on a disappearing platform."

Clark added his testimony to that of his two shipmates.

The men, who are about 30 years old, had lost all their kit in the Leo, and had nothing but what they landed in at the pier last night. They were sent to one of the seamen's mission societies until they can make arrangements to go to their homes.

SCORES GERMAN PRESS HERE.

St. Louis Republic Calls Attacks Upon Government Traitorous.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The St. Louis Republic will say tomorrow editorially, under the caption of "Misrepresenting German-Americans."

"How long will loyal and patriotic American citizens of German-American birth and lineage sit silent under the misrepresentation of a certain portion of the German-American press?

"The traitorous and slanderous attacks upon the Government of the United States contained in two German-American papers of importance should be severely rebuked, and rebuked by Germans in the communities of their origin. One is The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the other is The Westliche Post.

"The Staats-Zeitung's utterance is traitorous. It not only charges bad faith and double dealing against the Government at a time when that Government is nutting forth all its strength in peaceful negotiations to secure reparation for the killing by a German naval commander of more than 100 American citizens who were peaceably exercising their covenanted rights, it counsels Germany to resist the American demand: 'Germany can never submit to be the tone of it, and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer than the breaking off of diplomatic relations.' We beg to remind all interested parties that this smacks of treason.

"The Westliche Post is merely slanderous. It charges that the Administration at Washington has been hypocritical, hiding enmity to Germany under a specious mask of impartiality.

"We must not allow our natural indignation to blind us to the real importance of these utterances.

"As expressions of disloyal feeling calculated to fan into flame disloyalty latent in Americans of German stock, they have no importance whatever, for the reason that they are wholly misrepresentative of German-American feeling. But they have a grave importance, nevertheless. Translated and scattered broadcast, they do the American of German lineage a weighty injustice. They lend encouragement to the American of Anglo-Saxon blood look with suspicion and misgiving at him, as an outlander, and distrust the fundamental Americanism of a section of our citizenship whose blood has wet our battlefields for more than 100 years, whose contributions to our national life, industrial, commercial, intellectual, spiritual, have been most precious.

"The Republic, in a city which owes perhaps to German-American vision, courage, and character more than any other American municipality, calls on the leaders among Americans of German stock to correct the false impressions made by sheets which are not representative of their attitude toward their country."

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England and the War

Read the article by Frederick W. Whitridge on the English attitude toward the war—in the August Scribner

Fiction Number

The Best Short Stories of the year are in this number: A pretty Love Story, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.—A Story of the Sea and Shore, by J. B. Connolly.—A Story of Pirate Gold, by Jennette Lee.—A Story of the Woods, by George T. Marsh.—A Prose Play about a great artist, by Stephen Phillips.—A funny Darky Story, by Una Hunt.—A Story of Comedy and Pathos, by Gordon A. Smith.

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SHERIFF ARRESTS 30 STRIKE GUARDS

Seizes Superintendent and a Labor Adjuster Also at Bayonne Oil Plant.

SNIPING WARNING IGNORED

Kinkead Asserts Men Fire and, by Appearing with Arms, Provoke Strikers.

SALOON MEN ARRESTED, TOO

Jersey City Refuses to Give Police to Bayonne—Fielder and Oil Men at Loggerheads.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, New Jersey, yesterday made thirty-two arrests in the plant of the Tidewater Oil Company at Bayonne, which has been closed on account of disorders in the strike at the neighboring plant of the Standard Oil Company. The men arrested on the charge of inciting to riot were Samuel H. Edwards, Superintendent; P. L. Bergoff, the labor adjuster who provided the armed guards for the Standard and Tidewater Oil Companies, and thirty of the guards.

The arrests were due to the constant sniping from the walls of the oil plants, in violation of the Sheriff's orders. By his action, together with the arrest of seven saloon keepers who had kept their places open in defiance of his orders, and the prevention of disorder at the funerals of two of the three men killed in last week's rioting, the Sheriff made yesterday the most peaceful day since the strike began.

Sheriff Kinkead announced on Saturday that he would allow guards to fire in defense of life only, not of property, and previously he forbade armed men to parade along the walls of the plants, on account of the incendiary effort of their conduct on the strikers. Despite this order, there was desultory sniping from the walls most of last night, the guards apparently firing, as they had fired earlier in the week, with no particular object.

House Hit by Bullets.

The plant of the Tidewater Company, which is nearer than that of the Standard to the dead line established by the police beyond which no crowds are allowed, was the centre of most of this shooting. Yesterday morning the Sheriff, accompanied by two deputies, went to the home of John Sudinak, at 211 East Twenty-second Street, just across the street from the Tidewater plant. The house had been hit by several bullets in a fusillade shortly before 3 o'clock. While he was making his inspection he saw several guards displaying themselves and their rifles on the wall, so he crossed the street and entered the plant with the two deputies.

As the Sheriff went into the gate and started across the courtyard, a guard, standing on the rampart, raised his rifle and leveled it at him.

"Fire if he doesn't drop that gun," said Sheriff Kinkead to the deputies. He strode forward and told the guard to drop it. The rifle was dropped. This guard and seven others who were parading along the wall were arrested on the charge of inciting to riot.

Thereupon the Sheriff went back to Sudinak's house and completed his examination, which confirmed the story that the bullets had been fired from the Tidewater plant. While he was doing so he saw three more men strolling along the wall with rifles displayed, so he went back and arrested them also and took into custody the Superintendent of the plant, Samuel H. Edwards of 76 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne.

Held in $500 Bail Each.

Fearing that if he appeared on the streets the strikers would mob him, despite the protection of the deputies, Edwards asked the Sheriff not to take him up East Twenty-second Street in an automobile. So he and the guards embarked on a tug and were taken to a pier at Broadway, outside the strike zone, and thence in automobiles to the offices of Recorder William J. Caln, where they were all held in $500 bail each on a charge of inciting to riot.

Edwards gave bail and went back to the plant as he had come, but the guards were unable to give security and were locked up in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City. The eleven arrested at this time were John Stone, 107 East Nineteenth Street; L. C. Lundon, 95 Fourth Avenue; James McQuade, 301 West Forty-seventh Street; Arthur Brown, 5 East Eighth Street; George Green of a Mills Hotel; Tony Savage of 19 Bowery, all of Manhattan; Oscar Lowe, 506 Marcy Avenue; Harry Kert, 392 South Fourth Street; Charles Rutter, 494 Chauncey Street, and John A. Johnson, 907 Clinton Street, all of Brooklyn, and George Snider, 141 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City.

The Sheriff later decided to arrest all the men in the Tidewater plant who might have been concerned in the shooting, and went back with his deputies to find all those who were on duty at the time the firing occurred. The first man arrested was P. Leo Bergoff of 138 Boulevard, Bayonne, head of Bergoff Brothers, Inc., labor adjusters of 120 Liberty Street, Manhattan, the firm which has furnished all the guards to both the Standard and Tidewater companies.

Sheriff Kinkead also arrested nineteen of the guards—Frank Ryan, Paul Selzer, Charles Johnson, Lejo Hagerty, Ostern Conicka, Walter Wild, Joseph R. Fellis, John Hanes, John Brown, William Gordon, Harry Ellison, Albert Johnson, Fred Murray, Charles Howard, Theodore Kerner, James Doring, Charles Reindat, Charles McKenner, and Harry Heymas. They were taken to the fire house of Engine Company 4, in the strike zone, surrounded by a heavy guard of deputies to protect them, and later were conveyed to the Hudson County Jail in a patrol wagon. They were all held on the charge of inciting to riot. Bergoff was released in $1,000 bail.

Six Saloon Men Arrested.

In the intervals between these arrests the Sheriff had been busy. Six saloon keepers who were running a side-door business in violation of his order issued last week, which closed the saloons until the danger was over, were arrested by Sheriff Kinkead himself and their places were closed.

Large and possibly belligerent funerals were talked of for the two men who were killed on Thursday, but in these cases, as in that of the funeral of the boy killed on Wednesday and buried on Saturday, the Sheriff took personal charge, and there was no disorder. At 1 P. M. services over the body of Nicola Iwaszkiu, 19 years old, of 415 Broadway, were held at his home by the Polish Young Men's Club, and the body was conveyed quietly to the Hudson County Cemetery in Jersey City. Basil Nezsko of 32 East Twenty-fourth Street belonged to the Russian Church at Twenty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, which is outside of the strike zone, so his funeral was held in the church at 2 o'clock, after which the body was taken to the Hudson County Cemetery.

The Sheriff's first activity of the day was in connection with an attack on the Rev. Father Sigismund Swider of the Mount Carmel Polish Roman Catholic Church, at Avenue E and Twenty-second Street. Father Swider was one of the priests who had tried to dissuade the strikers from further violence last week, and some of his phrases were understood by some of them as advice to go back to work. This aroused much hostility, and early yesterday a rifle was fired at the rectory, the bullet lodging in the wall a foot or so beneath his study window. He was not in the study and there was no further disorder, but it was reported that there would be a demonstration at his church at early mass.

The Sheriff went to mass himself, with two deputies, and there was no demonstration. After that he asked the priests in charge of the parishes in the strike zone to limit their advice to the strikers to recommendations to keep order and go home directly after the services.

Defends Governor Fielder.

"In some strikes hatred and malice has been engendered by hired thugs on the side of money, and considerable trouble has resulted," the Sheriff said later. "When I came here my first care was the preservation of life, and next that of property. I have not criticised any State, county, or city official. In justice to Governor Fielder, of whom there has been considerable editorial criticism, I must say that he has been at all times ready to give me assistance when the situation has required it.

"I think conditions here are gradually getting better; in the last three days there has been no bloodshed resulting from strike conditions and no damage of the property of the affected companies. I am convinced from the orderly manner in which the strikers called for, received, and departed with their pay at the Standard Oil plant on Saturday evening that there is no reason to fear further outbreaks. Hudson County owes a debt of gratitude to the police officers who responded to its call for their assistance, and the Hudson County Board of police are deserving of especial praise."

There is, however, feeling against the Standard Oil Company for its refusal to consider arbitration after the strikers modified their original demands. The fact that from time to time yesterday shots were fired somewhere in the strike zone—exactly where it was impossible for the police to find out—indicated a situation which might lead to further trouble. The Valley Gang, a group of thugs in the Constable Hook district, where the plants of the affected companies are situated, has been making trouble, covering its activities by professing sympathy with the strikers. No more police have arrived from other cities, and it became apparent yesterday that no more were likely to be sent.

The City Commissioners of Jersey City met in the morning and definitely decided that they would send none of their police to Bayonne. Hoboken already had refused to send men, and the Sheriff will have to get along with the Bayonne force of seventy-five, his deputies, and about fifty policemen from the minor municipalities of the neighborhood.

Mayor Mark H. Fagan of Jersey City did not attend yesterday's meeting, and Commissioner George Brensinger, in the chair, was strongly in favor of sending assistance to Bayonne.

"It would be an everlasting disgrace to Jersey City," he declared, "if we did not send men to help a sister city in distress. We have perhaps the only real police force in Hudson County, and since the Governor has asked neighboring cities to help Bayonne I think we should do so."

No Aid from Jersey City.

Director of Public Safety Frank Hague opposed the proposal, saying that the Commissioners were responsible primarily for Jersey City and that the Standard Oil Company had warned him it would expect him to protect its Eagle Oil Works, at Caven Point, Jersey City, which employes 2,500 men, who, the Standard feared, might go out in sympathetic strike or might be attacked in retaliation if Jersey City sent men to Bayonne. The other Commissioners sided with Mr. Hague.

Thereupon the officers of the Fourth Regiment, in Jersey City, again were ordered to hold their men in readiness to mobilize if they should be needed. Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, with Colonel Edward Steele and Lieut. Col. Vickers of the Fourth Regiment and Captain Appleton of Company A went to Bayonne and looked over the ground to get their bearings in case of action. Company I of the Fourth Regiment, which is in Bayonne, will not be called out if the regiment is ordered into the field, but it is being kept ready in case a sudden emergency should arise requiring the presence of troops on too short notice to get the men in from Jersey City.

General Sadler pointed out that there had been no bloodshed and no property loss since the Sheriff's deputies had arrived, and said that Sheriff Kinkead, Mayor Garven, and the Federal Commissioners of Conciliation had agreed with the Governor that there was no need of militia yet. The Governor praised the work of the Federal Commissioners, who, he said, had done excellent work.

There were persistent rumors that the 400 employes of the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Company, at First Street and Shore Front, Bayonne, would strike this morning. The plant manufactures considerable wire for field telephones in France and Flanders, and also has large orders from the United States Government. The men, who are practically all Poles, say that the increased pressure of work resulting from the war orders has caused a speeding up by the foremen similar to that of which the Standard's employes complained.

The assertion was made yesterday both by Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller, and by Alfred C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, that neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his son, John D., Jr., had anything to do with the trouble in Bayonne.

"Neither of the Rockefellers is connected with the Standard Oil Company except as a stockholder," Mr. Murphy declared. "Neither of them has anything to do with the dealings between the Standard Oil Company and the strikers at Bayonne. The officials of the company have absolute control of this matter."

Standard's Men Unyielding.

Although Governor Fielder, angered at the refusal of the Standard Oil people to agree to arbitration of the strike, had notified officers of the company they need not look to him for assistance in the way of armed troops, the attitude of the Standard Oil officials remained unchanged.

"We take the same stand that we did the other day, when we said that if violence would cease and the strikers would return to work we would take up their differences with them," said Alfred C. Bedford, Vice President of the company. "This does not mean that we will mediate with the strikers. Our stand has not altered."

Mr. Bedford said that the company probably would have a statement to make public today. Asked about the statement issued to the strikers on Saturday by the Superintendent of the Bayonne refinery, George B. Henessy, to the effect that if the strikers would return to work he, Mr. Henessy, would "personally recommend that something be done," Mr. Bedford said "that was just the Superintendent's statement."

FIELDER EXPLAINS ATTITUDE.

Says Sheriff and Others Opposed Ordering the Militia Out.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—Governor James F. Fielder will not be influenced by the editorial criticisms and other attacks in the Bayonne oil strike. This was made known today by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who declared that the published criticisms were written by men who certainly had no intimate knowledge of the strike.

In an authorized statement the General announced that the Governor's failure to send militia to Bayonne was strictly in accordance with the wishes of Sheriff Kinkead, Mayor Garven, and the Federal arbitrators.

Governor Fielder was today in touch with Sheriff Kinkead in Jersey City and learned that the situation was quiet. He was informed of the arrest of the Superintendent of the Tidewater Company and thirty strike guards. The Executive spoke in admiration of the work of the United States arbitrators sent to Bayonne to effect a settlement of the strike.

Sheriff Kinkead made a statement in which he recounted his activities and declared that in strikes "life is first and property second."

"I received word that a large quantity of rifles were stored in a building at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue C," the Sheriff said. "On arriving at the scene a man was standing in front of the place, and when he saw me he ran inside and locked the door. We had to break down the door. But on making a search through the building we were unable to find any trace of the firearms. I placed the four men in the place under arrest on the charge of violating the excise law."

After a brief conference between Mayor Garven and the militia officers, the Mayor denied he was talking with them about preparations for the militia to take charge of the strike situation.

KAISER'S THREAT UNHEEDED

The 600 Germans Making Munitions at Bridgeport Remain at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25. — Although it is asserted that there have been more than a score of German spies in Bridgeport since the beginning of the strike, labor leaders said today they had not tried to interfere in the plans of the unions. The recent threat by the Kaiser that all German subjects who worked in American munition plants would be subject to a charge of treason has not driven out of Bridgeport a single one of the more than 600 German-born workers who are making ammunition for the Allies six days a week.

Heads of locals of the Machinists' Union from New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania held a lengthy conference today at the Atlantic Hotel with A. J. Keppler, Vice President and International Organizer of Machinists, who will direct the nation-wide fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. After the conference Mr. Keppler denied the report published this morning in several New York newspapers that tomorrow 600,000 machinists would present formal demands to munition manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

"Representatives of the 600,000 machinists will unquestionably make demands," said Mr. Keppler, "but not tomorrow. It is idle to suppose all men in scattered parts of the country would strike at once. We shall take section by section, where our organizers and officials can centre their activities."

Labor and strife here pointed out that, while there were but few firms making munitions in New York City, their demands would be made just the same. It will be insisted that the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedo boats, which has promised an eight-hour day, give assurance that the schedule will be permanent.

Mr. Keppler said tonight that the fight for eight hours, which is to be made first on munition plants, with the idea of others swinging into line, would hit many places which would surprise the public. He said the public had little idea of the great variety of things being made for the warring powers of Europe, or where they were being made. Thousands of American mechanics are working in secret on jobs for the Allies, among the jobs being the development of several new tools of war. The workmen have been pledged to secrecy, and will keep their secrets, Keppler says, if the machinists' demands are granted. But, he adds, he will insist on the eight-hour day in these plants as well as in others.

The thousand or more workers who are out of the Bridgeport plants have been ordered by the union leaders to be back at work tomorrow morning. This will include not only the striking millwrights, iron workers, and machinists, but several hundred bricklayers and hod carriers who were laid off when there was no more work for them to do on the construction of the new Remington arms plant because of the strike of the iron workers.

ALIENS IN NIXON PLANT

Kept Under a Close Watch—Austrian Reservist Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 25.—Joseph Cahootak, a general utility man at the gun cotton manufacturing plant of Lewis Nixon, was dismissed yesterday when it was learned that he was an Austrian reservist, and had been trying ever since the war began to get back to the old country to join the colors. He was released recently from the Middlesex County Jail after having been charged with setting two fires in Metuchen and one in Bridgeport, Conn.

The Nixon plant is in a dense wood. It is not fenced and can be approached so easily at night that extra guards are on duty night and day. A large number of Austrians and Hungarians and a few Germans have been employed there, but several of them have been discharged recently and the rest are under constant surveillance.

GOV. HARRIS FEARS FRANK CANNOT LIVE

Thinks the Prisoner's Days Are Numbered After Visit to Georgia Prison Farm.

WILL SET CONVICTS FREE

Weeps as He Tells of Shocking Conditions He Saw and Promises Many Pardons.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Leo M. Frank's days are numbered, according to the opinion expressed today by Governor Harris, who, with members of the Prison Commission, on Saturday went to the State farm at Milledgeville to make an investigation of the attack on Frank by William Creen.

The Governor and other members of his party were in the room in which Frank is a patient when the physicians dressed the wound in Frank's neck.

"I don't see how the man can get well," said the Governor today. "The doctors, however, I understand, think differently. Frank was coughing considerably, and this appeared to me to be a great strain on him. Several members of my party thought as I did about his wound."

It is understood that a physician, one of the members of the legislative investigating commission, which recently visited the farm, saw Frank's wound and was very dubious over Frank's chances for recovery.

Governor Harris went to Frank's room with Warden Smith. The Warden told Frank the Governor had come to see him and introduced them. The Governor spoke and Frank slowly nodded his head in recognition.

Shocked by conditions at the prison farm, Governor Harris announced today that he not only intended to pardon a large number of the convicts confined there, but also would send to the Legislature this week a special message urging radical reforms in the treatment of the prisoners.

Governor Harris said that while Governor he would try to alleviate the suffering at the farm and right wrongs there. The Governor was so deeply affected by the sights he witnessed that tears rolled down his cheeks as he talked about them.

Governor Harris was impressed by the fact that many of the prisoners are old men, feeble and emaciated, yet held behind the bars.

"Poor fellows," he said. "Some of them have been at the farm twenty-five years. Their former friends and associates have forgotten them. It is worse than being dead. I asked some of them why they wanted their liberty, when they could remain at the farm and be supported by the State.

"That word liberty has a stronger meaning to those men than it does to outsiders, and in reply to my query they would say, 'Oh, Governor, we just want to be free again. We promise not to be a charge on the State if released.'

In describing the wards of victims of tuberculosis, Governor Harris said: "My heart bled for those poor creatures, doomed beyond the aid of man. Their piteous appeals for freedom still ring in my ears. I asked some of the poor creatures why they wanted to leave when they were getting the best attention possible. With tears in their eyes they all said they wanted to go home to die. The fear of dying in the penitentiary, it appeared, was almost as painful as the disease.

"Can I turn down those poor unfortunate people? No, I shall lend my efforts to saving many of them, and so long as I am within the law and not defeating the ends of justice, I shall seek to alleviate their suffering and restore them to their families. No matter how long I may live, nor what may occur in the future I shall go to my grave hearing the wails of those unfortunates."

The Governor, discussing the appeal of the little daughter Coralyn Stripling, a life-termer, who climbed on his knee and obtained his promise to pardon her father, said it was one of the most pathetic incidents of the day.

"When that pretty little child climbed up on my knee," he said, "and begged me to give her papa back to her, I could not resist. I told her to run immediately to her father and tell him I would send him back to his family. I will free that man and many others, who have already had sufficient punishment meted out to them.

"As the man Stripling, his little daughter, and an elder daughter gathered about and wept for joy, I had to turn my face to keep the members of my party from seeing my own tears, but I found that every man in the crowd likewise had tears in his eyes."

HURT IN RIOT AT BALL GAME.

Pitcher with Fractured Skull Has the Umpire Arrested.

The St. Francis Club and the Chip In Club, amateur baseball organizations, had played through four innings on a field at 215th Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon when affairs reached a crisis. St. Francis was ahead by 8 to 6, and Louis Pisacano of 333 Seventh Avenue, pitcher and Captain of the Chip Ins, had just been forced by public opinion to leave the box.

Both sides were protesting vigorously against the decisions of the umpire, Morris Dourquin, the Chip Ins naturally being more vociferous on account of having the small end of the score. The 2,000 spectators were violently partisan, and the members of the two teams closed in on the umpire and a fight ensued.

Somebody hit Pisacano on the head with a bat, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital, where it was said he probably would die.

Meanwhile the game had been played out to a finish. St. Francis won, 9 to 8, and everybody went home. Pisacano, in the hospital, had told Detectives Maher and Hawkins of the Fourth Branch that the umpire, Dourquin, had hit him. Dourquin was arrested. Pisacano identified him at the hospital, and he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

PREACHER DEFENDS THAW.

Richmond Calls Him Less Blameworthy Than Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, who for several months has been at odds with Bishop Rhinelander, today devoted his sermon to a defense of Harry K. Thaw. The announcement that Dr. Richmond would preach on the topic, "Harry Thaw; Is He a Menace or a Missionary?" attracted a congregation that filled the church to the doors.

Although the rector did not condone the slaying of White, which caused Thaw's imprisonment for nine years, he said that he considered Thaw less blameworthy for social corruption than "Carnegie and Rockefeller, whose ideas of 'getting on' in life have been given a fair trial at Pittsburgh and today at Bayonne." He called Thaw a "good specimen of the moral results of Pittsburgh's fast life," and suggested that Thaw should devote the rest of his life to social service in Pittsburgh.

"Thaw had the courage to free this world of a moral hypocrite," said Dr. Richmond. "Some men have no pity for him; only condemnation and wrath. I do not belong to that crowd, because I am familiar with the Book of Life. Thaw played the rôle of a saviour to society. I do not uphold Thaw's course in killing White. But Thaw has suffered and regretted his method with White in years of dark confinement in a mediæval lunatic asylum which is a disgrace to New York.

"Why pursue him? Why stamp on him now? Why curse the jury system. Why declare it all a miscarriage of justice? Are we to become as hateful toward Thaw as Georgia is toward Leo Frank?"

DIVORCES DR. G. T. BRAGAW.

Minister's Wife Obtains Decree on Ground of Mental Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—Mrs. Louise Minor Bragaw, daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, obtained a divorce yesterday from Dr. Griswold Townsend Bragaw, Denver Episcopal minister, who held his first charge as a lay reader in Arvada, a Denver suburb. He is a son of E. T. Bragaw, a retired member of the New York Board of Trade.

Dr. Bragaw did not defend the suit and made no effort to disprove Mrs. Bragaw's charges that he had been arrested for borrowing money on property not his own and that he frequented Denver restaurants and wine rooms in the company of other women while she was ill in a hospital.

On Nov. 14, 1906, New London and New York society attended the wedding of Louise Minor, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and descendant of the first white child born in Connecticut, and Dr. Bragaw, who was a widower.

Dr. Bragaw was graduated from the medical school of the New York University. His first wife was a Miss Johnson of New York and Long Island. About four years ago he determined to give up medicine and go into the ministry. After he had served a proper time at Arvada he asked to be ordained. Bishop Olmsted, however, refused his request. The Bragaws thereupon removed to Dickinson, N. D., where Dr. Bragaw was later ordained by Bishop Mann.

Last Summer, says the complaint, Dr. Bragaw failed to pay their board and room rent, and he permitted his wife's wearing apparel to be attached for the bill. He never redeemed the clothes. Mental cruelty was the charge on which Mrs. Bragaw obtained the divorce.

TO COURT-MARTIAL HAZERS.

Board of Investigation Finds Midshipmen Have Resumed Old Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 25.—It has become definitely known that a number of midshipmen will be tried by court-martial on charges of hazing as soon as the Board of Investigation appointed by Superintendent Fullam to inquire into the practice at the Naval Academy has completed its work.

Some incidents have developed which are well within the more severe classes of cases of former years and the officials of the Academy and Secretary Daniels are committed to the policy of dismissal in such cases. This can only be accomplished by conviction before a court-martial, though a lesser punishment may be imposed by the Superintendent of the Academy, approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

The board is holding almost daily sessions and will examine more than thirty witnesses before it completes its work. It is known that hazing of almost every kind known to exist in previous years has been shown to have been practiced at the Naval Academy since the opening of the new scholastic year, June 1.

It has been shown that new midshipmen have been required to do exhausting stunts, to sing songs and answer foolish questions and to govern themselves by the absurd code of "rates" that used to exist. In one case a midshipman was required to do physical exercises until he fainted. The investigations of the board do not go back of the present scholastic year.

POPE'S NAMEDAY OBSERVED.

Members of the Sacred College Extend Their Congratulations.

ROME, July 25.—Today is the nameday of Pope Benedict. His Holiness yesterday received the members of the Sacred College when the usual good wishes of the prelates were extended. Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, pronounced a short discourse which was replied to by the Pontiff.

The Pope spoke of the war, but in view of the privacy of the meeting the text of his remarks was not made public.

FIVE MEET DEATH AT CITY BEACHES

Girls Who Upset Boat in Bronx River Saved; Their Escort Drowns.

EXPERT SWIMMER LOST

Thrilling Rescues at Atlantic City, Where Undertow Drags Bathers Beyond Life Lines.

The warm sunshine yesterday brought out thousands to enjoy the beaches and the boating afforded by the waters in the vicinity of New York. Many persons had narrow escapes from death and five were drowned.

Two girls who were each handling an oar in one of the scores of small pleasure craft on the Bronx River, near 182d Street, near Bronx Park, yesterday afternoon rose to change positions when one stumbled. To keep her balance she grasped the other. As they struggled to keep their footing the boat rocked, and the young man with them struggled to keep an even keel.

A scream from the two girls drew the eyes of all in hearing to the boat. Along the shores within sight of the boat were 10,000 persons watching the flotilla of innumerable small boats on the Bronx River. A second later the scream was taken up along the shore and in a hundred other boats as the two girls hanging on to each other bent too far to one side in an effort to right the boat. The boat capsized and all three were thrown out.

The two girls, still clinging together, fell on their sides and one, who appeared to be a good swimmer, freed her arms, caught hold of her sister with one hand, and, swimming with one arm, reached the overturned boat.

Man Lost His Life.

In the meantime the man rose to the surface near the boat, beat the water with both hands in a fashion that showed he knew nothing of swimming, and then sank and did not appear again.

The electric launch Albatross, which is kept ready for life saving purposes, arrived from the boathouse, about 300 feet distant. Captain Arthur Purdy and members of the crew handed life rings to the two girls, who were nearly exhausted, and helped them over the side.

The girls were Annie Russell, 19 years old, a teacher in the Manhattan Trade School, and Della Russell, 16 years old, a dressmaker, both of 930 Rogers Place, the Bronx. The young man was Arthur Starr, 22 years old, a blacksmith, living near 187th Street and Webster Avenue. He was engaged to marry Annie Russell. His body was recovered.

John Brimska, 15, of 213 Suydam Avenue, Jersey City, was drowned in New York Bay yesterday afternoon while in bathing off Communipaw Avenue. He had gone in bathing with Andrew Marken, 17; Frank Marken, 15, of 149 Pine Street, and George Bucoski, 16, of 138 Pine Street. He called for help when he was some distance out and before his companion could reach him he had gone down. The body was not recovered.

Undertow Gets Strong Swimmer.

Irwin Gillette, 22 years old, of 129 West 125th Street, was drowned yesterday while diving from the diving pier at Newpoint Comfort Beach in Keansburg, N. J. Gillette was considered a good swimmer, and was on the beach alone at 6 o'clock this morning. He had dived several times, and then was carried out by the strong undertow, which his strength could not combat. Peter Peterson of Newpoint Comfort Beach heard his cries for help and made a desperate effort to save him. But Gillette grappled with his would-be rescuer so fiercely that Peterson was compelled to let go to keep from being pulled under.

Harry Lewis, 17 years old, of 1,011 Broadway, was drowned in Newark Bay off Fifty-first Street. He was in swimming and was taken with cramps and sank before a number of boating parties could reach him.

Albert Schwartz of New York City narrowly escaped drowning in Atlantic City yesterday afternoon when he disobeyed the command of life guards. Schwartz, with his companions, attempted a long distance swim to sea, and ignoring warnings went much far beyond his depth. On attempting to return, Schwartz found himself too weary to combat the heavy rollers and was swept out a long distance. He was dragged in by Guards Weber and Driscoll unconscious, but was quickly resuscitated.

Rescues at Coney Island.

There were three rescues at Coney Island yesterday. Miss Mary Metcoci, 16 years old, of 1 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, swam out beyond her depth from Manhattan Beach Point and was going down when her screams attracted the attention of Frank Scully, a life guard. Scully brought her to shore, and she was taken to the Coney Island Hospital suffering from submersion. Miss Elizabeth Egan of Seventeenth Avenue and Sixty-first Street was saved by Frederick Kopff, a lawyer living at 649 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. George Thompson, 17 years old, was rescued by a life guard off the foot of Sheridan's wharf.

The wash from a passing motor boat upset a canoe in which three young men were paddling near Trenton yesterday afternoon. One of them was drowned and another narrowly escaped the same fate. The drowned man was Louis Orlieso, 19, of 622 South Warren Street, Trenton. Harry Spector, 17, of 210 Mercer Street, was nearly drowned. The third man in the canoe was Samuel Goodman of 232 East State Street.

The canoe was passing through Sanhican Creek, about two miles above here, when it was upset and all three thrown into the creek. Orlieso was a poor swimmer and went down while Goodman was assisting Spector. The body was recovered some time later.

6 SUBMARINES IN 1 DRYDOCK

Visitors to Navy Yard Have Chance to View Them Closely.

Six submarines, four of them of the largest and newest type now in commission in the United States Navy, were on view from keel to the tops of their periscopes yesterday. They were in a single dry dock in the navy yard, perched high on the blocks three abreast, and visitors had an opportunity seldom offered of seeing everything about a submarine except parts of the interior mechanism.

The submarines so splendidly exposed to view were K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, which are the newest type now commissioned, and G-2 and G-4, all of them units of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. The vessels are being completely overhauled, in the general effort now underway to bring the underwater units of the fleet up to date. The submarines have been scraped free of paint, and every part of them is being overhauled by the navy yard machinists.

Visitors to the yard yesterday crowded around the edges of the big dry dock, while bluejackets stood at the tops of the brick stairways leading into the dock to see to it that nobody ventured any nearer than the edge of the big cradle to the vessels. On the deck of each submarine one or two bluejackets were stationed, as a further precaution. All four of the stern tubes of one of the K boats were open, and that vessel, as a result, attracted the most attention of any of the boats. In one of the other K boats a part of the conning tower had been ripped away to make way for newer and stronger plates, and through the opening visitors could see the intricate mass of machinery in the little hull.

When the repairs now underway are completed, at the end of two weeks, it was said yesterday that the submarines now in the navy yard would be as efficient as any of their type in the world.

PEARY'S GIFT TO ESKIMO.

Sends Phonograph to Ootah, Who Accompanied Him to the Pole.

Admiral Robert E. Peary, in fulfillment of the wish of Ootah, one of the four Eskimos who accompanied him to the pole in 1909, has shiped to Ootah, and other members of the tribe of Cape York Eskimos, the northernmost of all the inhabitants of the globe, a phonograph and records. They are packed in the hold of the MacMillan relief ship George B. Cluett, which has just cleared from Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the Arctic.

Admiral Peary recently learned through a newspaper clipping that, when the Whitney-Rainey hunting party was at Etah, North Greenland, Ootah, who heard their phonograph on the sealer Boethic, commanded by Captain Robert A. Bartlett of Peary's North Pole expedition, was profoundly impressed by it and requested Bartlett to ask Peary to send him a "talking machine."

Among the records the Admiral sent are "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "The National Emblem" by the Marine Band, "Rock of Ages," "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Peary's own record describing the discovery of the North Pole, and a number of ragtime compositions.

MADE ARRESTS IN AUTO.

Policeman Saw Men Fleeing After a Holdup in the Bronx.

Joseph J. King, an ironworker of 631 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, was held up, beaten and robbed by two men early yesterday morning at 149th Street and Third Avenue, the busiest corner in the Bronx. At Lincoln Hospital he was treated for a broken nose and lacerations of the head.

Policeman Yost of the Alexander Avenue station saw King lying on the sidewalk, and Henry Sherer, a clerk, 20 years old, of 510 East 135th Street, and Andrew Murphy, 19, of 355 East 142d Street, running through Brook Avenue. Yost commandeered an automobile, placed Kink in it, and started in pursuit of the men. He caught Scherer, who made a struggle, but was subdued, and, turning his prisoner over to two civilians, started after Murphy. He caught him in the basement of a house in East 146th Street near Bergen Avenue.

When Yost returned to where he had left the other prisoner he found Scherer had got away. He placed Murphy in the automobile and started again in pursuit of Scherer, whom he caught some distance away. When King was revived he said some money and a gold watch had been taken from him. When Yost went to King's home Mrs. King said the watch had been returned.

In the Morrisania Court Magistrate Simms held Scherer and Murphy in $2,500 bail for examination tomorrow on charges of assault and robbery.

FATAL FIGHT ON SHIP.

Fireman Arrested When Comanche Arrives—His Roommate Killed.

Acting upon instructions received by wireless from the Clyde Line steamer Comanche yesterday, Detectives Leeson, Connelly, Donoghue, and Quinn were at the pier when the ship arrived from Charleston and arrested Leonard Birklein, a fireman, 20 years old, of 235 Park Avenue, Hoboken. He was charged with killing Heinrich Hoeschie, 30 years old, his friend and roommate, after a desperate fight in the stoke hole at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

According to the police Birklein admitted having a fight with Hoeschie, but denied stabbing him to the heart with a knife.

"I went to work late this morning," Birklein said, "and Hoeschie was annoyed and called me down because he had to stay on until I relieved him. Just for fun I whistled, and he grabbed a firebar and then we clinched and had a rough and tumble, in which I got the best of it. I did not stab him, and don't know who did."

When the chief engineer reached the stoke hole the fireman was dead, but no knife could be found.

The detectives arrested two Spanish firemen and two German oilers who were in the stoke hole at the time and locked them up in the Tombs as witnesses. Birklein will be arraigned today in the United States District Court.

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BROOKLYN MILITIA IN CAMP.

3,000 Start Week's War Training on Fishkill Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—More than 3,000 National Guard troops from Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, arrived here this afternoon for a week's war training. They are the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, which comprise the Second Brigade of the New York State Division of mobile troops, Squadron C of the First Cavalry, quartermaster and hospital corps. A battalion of signalmen and a company from the Twenty-second Battalion of Engineers, both of Manhattan, also arrived for the week in camp.

The brigade of infantrymen, which arrived ahead of the mounted troops, left Brooklyn early this morning and entrained at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan, and shortly after noon the first of the specials, bringing a battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, rolled into Hopewell Junction. The other trains followed at short intervals and by 1 o'clock the entire brigade had arrived, detrained, and was on the way to the Plains. The march of three miles was accomplished in a little more than an hour, and by 3 o'clock all three regiments had pitched their camps and the men had settled down for a week's hard work. The cavalrymen, engineers, and other troops arrived shortly after the infantrymen. Colonel John H. Foote commands the Fourteenth, Colonel Frank H. Norton, the Twenty-third, and Colonel E. E. Jannicky, the Forty-seventh Regiments, while Charles I. Debevoise commands Squadron C.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the camp, made an inspection of the camps this afternoon and expressed himself as highly pleased with the soldierly bearing of the men. A crowd of about 5,000 persons visited the camp this afternoon. They came in automobiles, buggies, and on foot. About 1,000 came in automobiles.



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TO CENTRALIZE WORK OF STATE BOARDS

Plan Before Constitutional Convention for Reform in Prison and Charitable Management.

SINGLE HEAD OVER ALL

And He Responsible to Governor Instead of Legislature — Research Bureau Urges Plan's Adoption.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Much cumbersome machinery in the administration of the State's charitable, curative, and corrective institutions could be dispensed with, according to the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, if the new Constitution includes a proposal presented to the Constitutional Convention by Dr. John Parmenter of Geneva, a Republican delegate representing the Forty-second Senate District. This proposal provides for the creation of a new department under constitutional safeguards, with a Secretary of Charities and Correction at its head, which would have the management of all the State institutions.

"This proposal embodies the application of a simple, direct, and practical principle of business organization to a division of the State's business that now requires for its transaction an appropriation, approximately one-third of the State's revenues," says Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, in a brief which will be submitted to the convention when it reconvenes tomorrow night.

Describing the existing situation, Dr. Lindsay asserts that there exists at present "an amazing array of officers, commissions, boards with conflicting and overlapping powers and duties, unnecessary duplication of service, and lack of power to perform necessary service which must convince any fair-minded observer that a radical change is needed in the organization of this department of the State's business."

Dr. Lindsay asserts that the present system discourages citizens who might be disposed to co-operate with the State in the performance of humane service. He urges that volunteer service of that order is essential to the successful development of any system of public institutions, and pleads for the adoption of a plan that will not deter the volunteers or dampen their enthusiasm through a sense of futility.

Under the plan proposed by Dr. Parmenter the head of the Department of Charities and Correction would have powers closely defined in the Constitution, and his authority would not be final in regard to any matter of vital purport. He would be responsible to the Governor, and not, as the present heads of the departments having supervision over the various State institutions, to the Legislature. The Legislature would receive its reports of the department through the Governor.

There would be four divisions in the new department, each with its director, and a council of experts to develop policies, establish rules, and exercise general supervision, very much after the fashion of a Board of Trustees. Here are the divisions:

Division of State Hospitals for the Insane now under the control of the State Hospital Commission.

Division of State Prisons and Reformatories, the former now under the Prison Department, the latter under a separate Board of Managers of Reformatories.

Division of State Charitable Institutions, now under the State Board of Charities, which would be continued under the new plan as the consulting board of this division.

Division of State Institutions for the Mentally Deficient and Epileptics. This is a new divisicn.

Under the proposed plan the office of Fiscal Supervisor, created to carry out the Odell policy of centralization in the purchase of supplies, would be abolished and the auditing power would be transferred to the State Controller. The local Boards of Managers of the various hospitals and institutions who serve without pay would be retained, and this feature would be duplicated in the management of the prisons.

The Bureau of Municipal Research urges that the Controller's participation in the accounting and bookkeeping of the prisons through clerks in the prisons who are responsible directly to him instead of to the prison management be abolished. The bureau says that the present system leaves the Controller a less free hand when it comes to auditing the bills of the prisons than he otherwise would have.

The Board of Charities, it is urged, should have the power of inspection of private as well as public charitable institutions, societies and associations.

"The present supposed Constitutional inhibition," the brief says, "which has been assumed to follow from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the so-called Gerry case should be removed without question, and the Legislature at least be given power to decide this question, unless the Constitution decides it."

MAYOR MITCHEL FINED AS AN AUTO SPEEDER

Held Up on Trip to Atlantic City and May Lose His New Jersey License.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Mayor Mitchel's trip to Atlantic City today cost him $5 more than he had calculated on, plus the embarrassment of being arrested for breaking the automobile speed law and having his name entered on the police docket.

A further result of his trip will be the necessity of going to Trenton on Wednesday to appear before William B. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to show cause why his permit to drive an automobile in this State should not be revoked.

On paying his fine today the Mayor diplomatically complimented the Jersey officials on being "wide awake" in their enforcement of the law.

The Mayor took the wheel himself shortly before he reached Atlantic City on his trip from New York, and became ambitious to outstrip a United States Representative, A. S. Kreider of Annville, Penn., who also was motoring to the resort. The two cars hit up a lively clip until State Inspector John A. Grant and several of his marshals put an untimely end to the race by arresting the drivers of both cars.

OPPOSE BOARD OF CONTROL.

State Charities Aid Association Files a Brief at Albany.

The Special Committee on Constitutional Revision of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Joseph H. Choate is Chairman, made public yesterday a brief it has filed with the Constitutional Convention, opposing a Board of Control for State institutions.

"Simmered down," the brief says, "there are actually four officials or commissions that have any actual powers of control of State charitable institutions. This is undoubtedly three too many. The four bodies which have actual powers of control over such institutions are the Fiscal Supervisor, the Sites, Buildings and Grounds Commission, the Building Improvement Commission, and the Salary Classification Commission."

The association opposes a State Board of Control, the brief says, because all proposals to establish such a board are based upon the assumption that there must be confusion, mismanagement, and extravagance in administering institutions, and that economy of construction and operation would be obtained by combining institutions into one group under one management. It is said in the brief that these assumptions are not supported by facts. The Legislature created the unnecessary boards and commissions, the brief says, and the Legislature may and should abolish them, and concentrate such authority as should be exercised by a central board in one official, having to do only with State charitable institutions. The brief says:

"Those who propose putting all State institutions under one central board, the Board of Control, seems to have overlooked entirely the fact that different types of institutions differ very materially in purpose, and therefore should differ in methods.

"The Board of Control would jeopardize the present high standards of care of the insane by placing the State hospitals under control of a board, which, in the nature of the case, could not be expert in knowledge as to the needs of the insane, the needs of the feeble-minded, and the other charitable institutions, and the needs of the State's prisons. With such a diversity of problems to deal with the Board of Control could not give sufficient attention to any one to become expert in it. As a result the work in one or more, and possibly all, would suffer. With so many institutions of so many different kinds the actual work of the Board of Control would fall to subordinates, resulting in chaos and diffusion of responsibility."

SMALL BOY INTOXICATED.

Drank a Quart of Red Wine at a Party, He Told Police.

Louis Iaenzilo, 9 years old, of 2368 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, was seen by Policeman Flanagan of the Bronx Park Station to fall to the sidewalk at 183d Street and Third Avenue yesterday. The child was removed by Dr. La Rochelle to Fordham Hospital, where more than a quart of Italian red wine was pumped from his stomach.

The boy was kept a few hours at the hospital until he became sober and then was permitted to go home. He said he had been at a party he couldn't remember where, and had drunk a whole bottle of wine.

FLAWS IN SUBWAY FOUND BY FIREMEN

Board of Inquiry Recommends Independent Wiring Systems and Steel Cars.

WOULD PARTITION TRACKS

Permanent Iron Escape Stairways and Fire Alarms Running to City Department.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has submitted to Mayor Mitchel the report of the special board of inquiry into fire protection in the subway. The board was appointed by Commissioner Adamson, at the request of the Mayor, after the fire of Jan. 6 in the subway at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, when two persons lost their lives and more than 200 others were injured.

The board is composed of John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department; Putnam A. Bates, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, and J. O. Hammit, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The most important recommendations are the immediate substitution of steel cars for wooden cars now in use; two-foot iron escape stairways at each ventilating chamber between Atlantic Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street and additional emergency exits; metal should be substituted for wood wherever possible, such as in doors and newsstands; segregation of wires, so that the light and telephone wires in the subway will not be intermingled with the high-power cables; non-combustible insulation for wires and cables; training of employes and train crews for fire emergency; a fire-alarm system directly in connection with Fire Headquarters, and reducing amount of inflammable material stored in the subway.

Fires Increasing in Number.

The report says there have been since the opening of the subway, 102 fires and accidents that resulted in fire apparatus calls, forty-eight of them due to short circuits. A tabulation shows that fires and accidents are becoming more frequent.

"The origin of the Jan. 6 fire, due, as it apparently was," says Fire Commissioner Adamson, "to the short circuiting of power cables, which at many points are strung across the subway, exposed, instead of confined in iron conduits, as is required of all electrical wiring in buildings above ground, suggested a constant source of future fires."

The report reads, in regard to the cables that carry the power in the underground system:

"The insulation of these cables consisted of several layers of varnished cambric and of heavy double cotton braid, filled with moisture-proof compound of combustible character."

Commissioner Adamson in his summary describes the fire of Jan. 6, much as it was described at that time in the newspapers, and comments on the good fortune that no train was stalled opposite the splicing chambers, and that the street ventilator happened to be near the stalled train to offer means of exit.

The report then tells of the board's examination of the entire subway, and says:

Storage of inflammable oils and combustible materials found at the various storerooms, workshops, compressor rooms, and other places along the line are as follows:

Gasoline, gallons	30
Kerosene, gallons	1,500
Lubricating oil, gallons	70
Alcohol, gallons	4
Turpentine, gallons	7
Black insulating paint, gallons	30
Lard oil, gallons	5
Asphalt tar, barrels	5
Minwax, gallons	115
Paints, gallons	10
Oakum, bales	1
Tarred paper, dozen rolls	2
Carbic, pounds	800
Carbide, pounds	75

At the 137th Street station, southbound side, the committee found a buried kerosene tank of about 900 gallons capacity. Upon investigation it was learned that wooden oil barrels are carried down the exit stairway on skids to the station platform and the contents there poured into the tank through a fill pipe. This method of filling the tank is awkward and dangerous, but could be considerably improved by extending the fill pipe to the street level, thus avoiding the admission of oil barrels into the subway.

Reports Recommendations.

The report makes the following recommendations:

A source of current supply for the lighting, power ventilating, signaling, fire alarm, and telephone systems, independent from the source of power current for the transit operations; installation of a system of emergency or pilot lights; duplication of the source of current supply of the general lighting system, so that if one source fails another will be available; the installation of a complete telephone system separate from that now installed in the ticket offices at each platform, and the reconstruction of the splicing chambers in such a way as to prevent the escape of gases or smoke into the subway.

The report has this additional suggestion:

The subway should be divided into two or (preferably) four separate tubes by longitudinal walls wherever the space between tracks admits of such construction without seriously increasing the danger to gangs of trackmen and others whose duties require them to work in the subway while trains are running. Protected openings should be provided for exits through such dividing walls at 500-foot intervals. An exit to the street from each tube thus formed should be provided at each local station.

The report finds the fire alarm system of the subway inadequate and liable to be made wholly useless because of the wires being strung in proximity to the power cables.

CADDIES GET STRIKE FEVER.

100 at Hackensack Golf Club Seek Higher Fees and Quit.

The strike situation in New Jersey spread yesterday when the hundred boys who are accustomed to caddy for the Hackensack Golf Club members joined the striking element in that State. The strikers asserted that the club's new system of numbering the caddies was unfair to the older and more efficient boys.

"We are gone all morning," they declared. "And fifty cents a day is the most any of us can make. Our ultimatum is twenty cents an hour."

Judge Frank M. Taylor of the New Jersey Court of Errors, who was playing on the course yesterday, attempted to arbitrate with them, but the fact that the Judge was served by "scab" caddies caused the strikers to pay little heed to his argument.

Policeman Frank Kirk of Hackensack and Constable Fred Goeble of Maywood shooed the strikers away from the golf club yesterday. The club officials are going to advertise for new caddies today, and trouble is expected.

Michigan Bishops Preach Here.

Two Protestant Episcopalian Bishops from Michigan delivered sermons in New York pulpits yesterday. Bishop McCormick of Western Michigan, preaching in St. Bartholomew's Church, prayed for the friends of persons lost in the Chicago River disaster, and read a prayer for peace in Europe. In an interview he praised President Wilson, his administration, and his latest message to Germany.

Bishop Charles D. Williams, in Grace Church, talked of the "rags and pomp" of church services, and declared the real Christ was often never presented to people at all.

WILL REAPPRAISE THE DOELGER ESTATE

Controller Says Brewery Was Made to Appear Bankrupt When Highly Profitable.

DOUBTS BORDEN FIGURES

Travis Says Appraisers Under Predecessor Undervalued Large Estates for Transfer Tax.

Surrogate Conalan has ordered a reappraisal of the estate of Peter Doelger, the brewer, who died in December, 1914. The appraisal was made by John V. Coggey, who went out of office on Jan. 1. When Controller Travis came in he investigated many large appraisals made in the term of his predecessor for transfer tax purposes. In addition to the appraisal of the Doelger estate, the Controller was dissatisfied with the figures for the estate of Matthew C. D. Borden.

He appealed from the decision of the appraiser in each instance. In his complaint against the appraisal of the Doelger estate he said:

"The incorrect accountant's report, together with the undervaluation of the property and assets of the brewing business, showed a state of bankruptcy existing in the business, while a correct reading of the facts and the exercise of good judgment, which the appraiser failed in, would have shown a very solvent and prosperous business."

Mr. Travis said that the appraiser had improperly and illegally failed to place a value on the good-will of the business, while the clear market value of the business was a very substantial sum of money. Mr. Doelger left about $1,000,000, the bulk of the estate going to his widow.

In his decision sending the appraisal back for a revaluation of the property, the Surrogate said:

"The appeal is upon nine separate and distinct grounds by the State Controller from the report of the transfer tax appraiser. As a result of a careful examination of the said report, I am convinced that there were serious errors made in the appraisal of the real estate owned by the decedent, and also in the appraisal of the value of the brewing interests which formed the major portion of his estate.

"A rectification of these errors would carry with it a complete readjustment of the entire report and necessarily change the value of the entire estate as shown by said report. The appeal is therefore sustained, and I direct that an order be made vacating the said order assessing transfer tax and remitting the report to an appraiser for further consideration and report on all the grounds set forth."

The estate is now in the same position as if it had never been appraised and the new appraisal will cover every item of the estate.

Father Flynn's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Edward J. Flynn, at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Mount Vernon, the largest Roman Catholic Church in that city, was celebrated yesterday. Father Flynn was assisted by the Rev. John Dooley, pastor of the Church of Corpus Christi of New York, and the Rev. John Carr, pastor of St. Mary's at Williamsbridge. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Henry Brann, of St. Agnes Church, Mount Vernon has grown from a city of 9,000 to one of 40,000 since Father Flynn's advent. On Wednesday evening at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, a purse of $2,500 will be given to Father Flynn.

Of special interest to the legal profession

As already announced, the new home of the Library of the New York Law Institute will be in the Equitable Building, thus bringing this great granary of legal lore into the very heart of Downtown New York.

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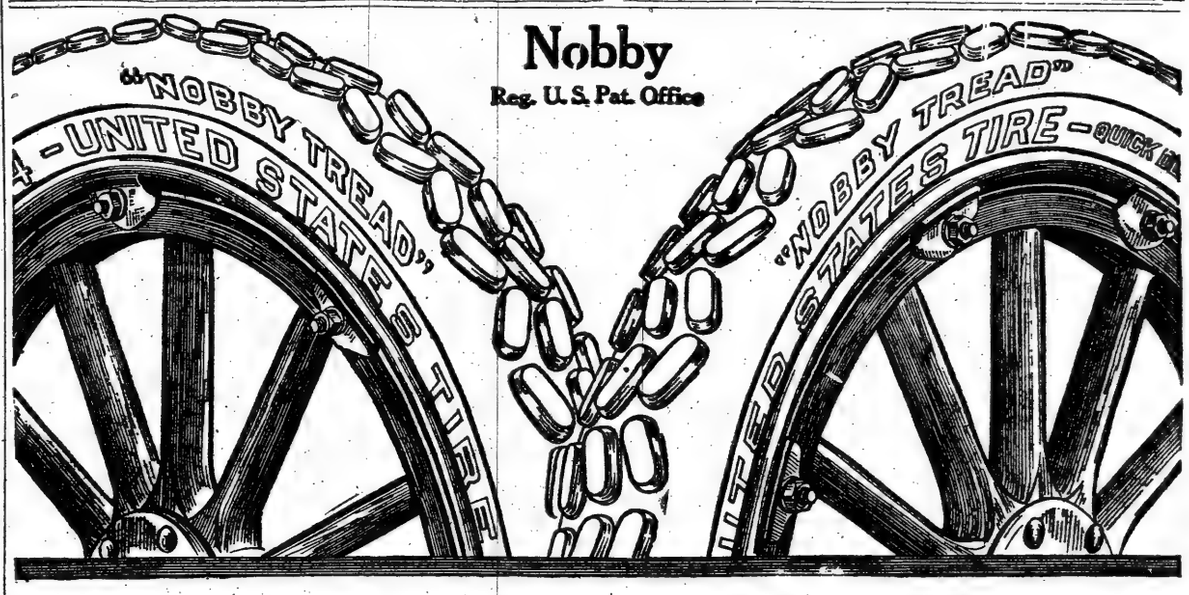
Thus, in addition to the many advantages which the Equitable offers as a building, it now possesses a further attraction for the legal fraternity, in that it is the home of one of the richest storehouses of literature on law.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

SHOULD DIRECTORS SPECULATE?

That was an interesting collection of opinions in THE ANNALIST last week respecting the duties of Directors toward the market in the securities which they direct. The drift of opinion was that they might buy and sell the shares of their companies, with certain reservations. It was thought that buying might be unlimited, but that selling more than was owned, short selling, was not permissible. One test of the correctness of the dealings was thought to be whether or not the buying or selling was injurious to other owners. Throughout the interviews it was most apparent that there was no standard of conduct. Each authority interviewed expressed his personal views, and there was no reference to any controlling public opinion on the subject. That is unfortunate, for it is desirable that there should be such a public standard here as there is elsewhere. Apparently, none of the gentlemen spoken with was very proud or sure of his position. All spoke apologetically, as in justification of a doubtful point.

Contrast this with the outspoken views on the subject to which President SHAUGHNESSY of the Canadian Pacific Railway did not hesitate to lend his name. Speaking in Montreal and reviewing the history of the company, he said:

> It has been an understood thing from the beginning that no Director should either speculate in stock or should take advantage of any information secured by advantage of his membership on the board. In all my experience there has never been an occasion to find fault with any member of the board for speculating in stock or for utilizing to his own advantage inside information that he possessed, and I have never found it necessary to ask any officer of the company to tender his resignation because he was engaged in affairs that were not consistent with his duties to the company.

With due respect for the gentlemen who favored THE ANNALIST with their views, and with no personal implication, it may be said that the standards suggested by President SHAUGHNESSY are higher than those current here. There was no suggestion in any interviews reported that the acts discussed were matters of discipline by higher authority, by reference to an understood public opinion on the subject. In the United States it is sad to say that Directors are a law to themselves, and it is easy to recall conspicuous cases in which confidential information has been used to private advantage, with prejudice to the company concerned, and, still more serious, to the disturbance of confidence in corporate management. How many of the speculating Directors would be willing to have their acts published? How many of them would be willing to have it known that they profited while other owners lost? If any of them would shrink from such a test, it is an admission that their standards are of doubtful propriety. That so many are so near admission of conduct such that they would not care to connect their names with its defense is a sign of necessity for the formation of sounder opinions than those current.

To begin at the beginning, there is no agreement upon the manner in which corporations ought to be managed. To make money, no doubt. But how? By the maintenance of an established rate of dividends? Or by huge dividends at long intervals? Or by the running of shares to dizzy heights by plowing dividends back into the property? Then, again, there are many sorts of corporations. There are those which practically are partnerships, comprising but a few, and all known. There are still other corporations, whose shares are publicly quoted and whose operations are under public regulation. It is such corporations which are intended when it is suggested that there is need of a public standard for the conduct of their Directors, for the reason that they do not consider themselves controlled by such considerations as regulate the conduct of Directors in private corporations. They would act together, and fix a price available to all or to none. They would protect the minority shares as well as the majority, and would act under a sense of solidarity such as is not shown by Directors who speak defensively of selling shares upon which they have adverse intelligence before it is public property or comes to the knowledge of those associated with them in the management of the property. "Sell mine first" is an expression which has come down from those times as epitomizing the selfishness of such unfair conduct toward associates. By American standards there are Directors in high standing who do not hesitate to do what they would condemn if done to them. It strikes at the root of confidence, dries up capital at its source, and is condemnable for other reasons than those personal to the Directors.

And yet there is irony in the fact that Directors, with all their information, are often wrong. In at least two cases the animating intelligence of corporations conspicuous in the "war bride" market has misjudged events. Those who might have sold Powder stock because Mr. DU PONT did would have lost a fine profit. Those who acted on Mr. SCHWAB'S candid and truthful advice that there would be no dividends on Bethlehem, and therefore sold it, missed soaring up to double par without a dividend. In Crucible the market was taken away from the management, which tried to prick the bubble.

CHICAGO'S AFFLICTION.

Speculation as to the cause of the terrible disaster in Chicago will be futile until the excitement caused by the destruction of so many human lives has somewhat subsided and the investigators have had time to weigh the various statements of eyewitnesses and survivors, all of which have been made under great emotional stress. Eventually we shall know where the blame rests. The responsibility must be placed where it belongs. The Illinois authorities have acted promptly. Men whose unfitness for the task of caring for the lives of so many holiday makers or sheer carelessness may have made the disaster possible have been arrested. A special Federal Grand Jury has been summoned to look into the matter. Meanwhile, the conflicting statements of river men and lake navigators constitute a mass of evidence which must be sifted and clarified. The assertions, iterated in various dispatches Saturday night, that changes had lately been made in the equipment of the Eastland were founded on rumors which lack verification. The Seamen's act, under which these changes, supposed to have rendered the boat top-heavy, were rumored to have been made, does not take effect until next November, and as the Eastland has been used lately for Summer traffic only, they would not have been begun in her case until next June. Secretary REDFIELD of the Department of Commerce telegraphs to THE TIMES to this effect.

The burden of guilt and shame resting upon those who are found, after investigation, to be directly responsible for this calamity will be heavy enough. The listing and sinking at her pier of a steam vessel, which had been duly inspected, is not a common occurrence, not an incident that can be ascribed to chance. At the present moment, however, the thoughts of people, not only in grief-stricken Chicago, but throughout the country, are fixed not upon the cause of the disaster, but upon its awful results. In the appalling sacrifice of life it overshadows even the loss of the Titanic, and most of the victims were women and children light-heartedly looking forward to a day of enjoyment. That they were mostly of the hard-working class to whom such pleasure as the day promised is rare, and is looked forward to eagerly for weeks, increases the pathos of the calamity.

Words, however, fail to express the accumulated horror of the incident, and expressions of sympathy for the moment seem almost puerile. The mind is appalled by the awfulness of the needless sacrifice. Even the reports of the heroic achievements of many in the army of rescuers fail to arouse the accustomed enthusiasm. But they will not lack their due reward. For the time being the thought of so many helpless human beings sent to eternity without warning has a paralyzing effect that must render futile all attempts to view the calamity calmly enough to decide upon its immediate or antecedent causes.

RECORD OF THE ALDERMEN.

The published record of the work of the Board of Aldermen from Jan. 1, 1914, to July 6 of the present year concludes with this paragraph:

> No bad measure has passed and no good measure has been denied passage. The practices of the board that required alteration have been reorganized or abolished. The constructive lawmaking work of the board has disposed of the whole accumulation of things left undone in former years, with the exception only of a minor portion of the Building Code, and this latter should be law by Thanksgiving Day.

That sums up such a record as no other New York Aldermanic Board has achieved in many years. It is the history of a regenerated branch of the City Government. There are thirty-one articles in the new Building Code, and sixteen of them have already been passed upon by the board and approved by the Mayor. The Aldermen have discarded their ancient privilege of granting licenses, which never should have belonged to a legislative board, and have settled down to serve the city with dignity and efficiency. Their new rules are such as to keep cheap politics out of their meetings, and they have managed to keep up to date in their work. The average attendance at board meetings has been seventy-five out of a membership of seventy-nine. For the first time in its history the ordinances of the city have been properly codified, and the codes of the Sanitary, Park, and Dock Departments have been included in the general codification, as well as an Electric Code prepared by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and an Explosives Code drawn up by the Fire Department. This new "Code of Ordinances" will be of great service to lawyers and many other citizens.

A TURKISH TEMPTATION.

The report that Turkey has moved for a separate peace with the Allies, although denied, is intrinsically probable. It is characteristic of Turkish diplomacy. One of the first things everybody said at the beginning of the war was: "This is the end of Turkey in Europe." But after a year of war the Turk is still in Europe, and is in a position to offer his enemies a handsome bargain. He holds the Dardanelles. That is to say, he controls a door of access to Russia. He divides the strength of the Allies.

Russia cannot send to France and England the goods she has to exchange for guns and ammunition and other war supplies, because her open doors are congested with incoming freight. Via the ports of Archangel and Vladivostok she is receiving locomotives and freight cars and automobiles, cotton, shells, cannon, rifles, and barbed wire, and so heavily taxed are her facilities at these points that it is almost impossible for her to bring from the other side of her empire the foodstuffs she has to sell and discharge them forth. She is in the position of a trading house whose receiving doors are jammed and whose principal discharging doors are barred. She can take, but she cannot give. The Baltic Sea egress is barred by the Germans; the Black Sea egress by the Turks at the Dardanelles.

In the meantime the Russian ruble is at a disastrous discount in London and elsewhere, because, as Russia cannot export goods in exchange for what she imports, she is expected to pay in money. Nobody owes money to her; she owes money to everybody. Ordinarily, 9½ rubles can be exchanged in London for one pound sterling. Now it takes 15½ rubles to equal a pound sterling. That is the measure of depreciation in the exchange value of Russian money. A few days ago a Russian oil company, having earned a dividend, was unable to pay it to its English shareholders, because of the loss of converting Russian into English money.

This situation would be greatly altered if Russia's Black Sea doorway were opened. That is why, for one reason, the Allies have been so impatient to force the Dardanelles. Once that were done, Russian goods would come pouring into Europe—wheat and oil and raw materials. Also, an exchange of troops between Russia and her allies would be physically feasible for the first time.

All of this the Turk knows. He knows, also, that in the event of his downfall as an ally of Germany he could hope for no more consideration from Europe than he historically deserves. So he is able to dangle before the Allies a great temptation, namely, a separate peace, which would open to them the Dardanelles. The price would be an agreement, perhaps, that he should be permitted to hold Constantinople and keep his tottering place in Europe. The other side of it is that Europe hates him and would wish, once for all and good, to put him back in Asia. Russia, in particular, devoutly desires that fate for him. Possibly, therefore, the degree of receptivity with which his reported overtures are received will be governed by the Allies' reappraisal of the cost of opening the Dardanelles by force. They greatly underestimated it at first.

CHOPPING DOWN THE FENCE.

Although the mistaken impression that the Constitutional Convention is a legislative body seems to have taken possession of some of its members, few of the proposals before it for relieving the State Legislature of its duties for twenty years to come are quite as obnoxious as the one aimed at the merit system. This is a proposal to give preference for civil service appointments to men who served in the Spanish-American war. It is not so much a proposal to let down the bars as a proposal to cut them up for firewood and make fences illegal in future. As the Civil Service Reform Association points out, if such a preference is made "persons who were not preferred would scarcely find it worth while to compete in the examinations."

The view of public office which underlies this plan is that a person entering the service is not entering a service at all, but accepting a gift. He is not hired to work for an employer, he is receiving a bonus for something he once did. The public service, unlike any private service, is not to be regarded as something to be done with the welfare of those who are served kept in view; it is to be regarded as something to be done with the welfare of those doing it the prime object. If a man served in a war, he should be rewarded, not alone with a pension, but with a place he may not be fit to fill and in which he is to serve, whether well or ill, employers who have nothing to say about his engagement or about the way in which he performs his duties. They cannot even appeal to the Legislature to remedy this condition of things if they should find the service they are getting slovenly and intolerable.

If there is any need for this, (and there is not,) or if any body of men should incur the odium of wrecking the merit system and degrading the character of the public service, the Legislature should take up the question and incur the odium. It is not the duty of the Constitutional Convention to foresee the legislative questions of two decades and forestall the action of the lawmaking body. This particular convention, decreed by a handful of votes, elected with little care for its personnel except in the cases of the delegates at large, has no such mandate from the people that it can assume a general confidence and approval that will accept its work without question. The people can vote down a Constitution which seems to them no better than the one they are living under now, and they will assuredly vote down a Constitution that is worse. A Constitution containing a reaffirmation of the doctrine that public office is a private snap will certainly seem to them to be worse. They have the power, and it will not take much of this kind of thing to make them exercise it, to throw the work of the Constitutional Convention into the waste basket, and make its labors ridiculous and futile.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Uncle Sam's Business Ways.

Those who settled their little income tax bill will remember that they were not sure of getting their receipts. The bill did not belong to the payer after it was paid. It was a Treasury voucher, and had to go back to Washington. The grievance is broader than that, for the Internal Revenue Collectors have refused to indorse "voucher checks," which in form are payments for specified objects. The trouble is that the Treasury is a law to itself, and the Treasury does not consider itself paid until the money is "covered in." A payment even to a Federal official is not payment to the Government, nor the settlement of any specific account, until the Washington officials say so.

Rather that has been so. There is to be a new deal, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued notice that Federal Collectors may sign "commercial receipts." Taxpayers therefore may be easier in their minds regarding the payment of their obligations and can part with their money in manner resembling that customary in other business. There is a string to the concession, although a little one. The receipts must be stamped "unofficial." Nobody outside Washington can officially release our Uncle's claim to our affectionate tributes.

An Honest Day's Work.

The Dean of Columbia's Teachers College said a thing of deep significance in an address which he gave the other day to a class of Summer session students when he told them that the common school teachers must "teach the pupil the satisfactions that come from an honest day's work." For in the ability to feel that satisfaction lie the possibilities of most of man's happiness on earth and the chief means by which advance science, industry, art, letters, the whole stately progress of civilization. Hunger and love keep the human race alive, but pleasure in a good day's work done to the best of the worker's ability is the motive power that leads it on and up. It is a pleasure that is denied to no worker, however humble his task, for in the great democracy of honest labor all men are equal. The artist before his easel or his statue, the machinist putting away his tools, the saleswoman behind the counter, the housewife setting her home in order, the farmer looking across his well-tilled field, the Prime Minister signing his papers, who can look back over a busy day and say with pleasure, "I have done a full day's work and I have done it well," possesses a source of delight in life that time cannot wither nor custom stale.

The philosophies of former times have erred in not recognizing this intimate connection between work and pleasure, and have too often taught the theory, which all man's experience disproves, that work is an ill thing, a misfortune, a pain to be avoided if possible. Rejuvenation of the earth can come never through such universal prosperity as will make it necessary for nobody to work more than a few minutes a day, but only through the recognition by every one of that satisfaction which inheres in the use of one's faculties, both mental and physical, for the doing of some useful thing. When once that satisfaction is recognized for what it is, one of the most deeply rooted instincts of man's nature, acknowledged and indulged, work ceases to be the drudgery man has so long mistakenly believed it to be and becomes his chief pleasure.

The investigators and propounders of the new theories in education are doing nothing more important than their work along those lines, which shows how intimate and intricate are the internelations between what heretofore has been called work and what has been called play. In effect they are proving that at bottom there is no difference between the instincts of which they are the expression, and that it is only man's perverted viewpoints and practices that have sundered them wide as the poles in his estimation.

Parcel Post Peculiarities.

The New Haven Railway has sued the Post Office for $1,472, the damages for being required to carry gold by postal parcel service in manner contrary to law. The packages were not sealed or stamped as required of first-class mail. The weight limit was exceeded, and the packages were not prepared for convenient inspection. The railway alleges that the gold packages were not mail matter of any sort, and were not shipped as freight or express. Besides the gold the company was required to transport seven men as guards, although it has no contract covering such service. Nevertheless the service had to be performed, and was performed, and the company demands pay for transportation of both gold and men according to fair value received.

The case is a mild one. The Pennsylvania Railroad carried $99,000,000 gold for nothing, 200 tons of it, and 100 clerks and guards. Gold is not the only thing which is put into the parcel post and carried by the railways for nothing. The only thing which the parcel post has refused to carry is a baby. The Postmaster at St. Paul ruled that babies were live stock, and not mailable. Seven hundred bushels of oats could not be declined, and five tons of ore in fifty-pound sacks were shipped to the Washoe smelter. It was a losing job for Uncle Sam, even worse than for the railways. The smelter was off the railway, and the Post Office had to hire wagons. A butcher reduced a steer to mailable weights and sent him at a profit, at the cost of the railways, although the Government got the thanks.

There are reports of postal contractors who have made business for themselves by means of the parcel post. A West Virginia Postmaster who also was a grocer received an order for four barrels of flour. So he sold himself stamps and delivered the flour in bags through parcel post. The Government was bound to supply him with the stamps canceled through his office, and also was bound to deliver his flour. Nobody paid for the transportation of the flour. The railway was bound to carry it under its four-year contract. The Government paid nothing for the additional service. The transaction was strictly regular in all respects, and yet there is something about it better worth consideration than the oddities of the case. There are six mail order houses shipping 100,000 packages apiece on which the freight and express charges are avoided. They know their rights, and it is an easy guess that they could tell strange tales of how they put it over the railways and Uncle Sam. The people value the postal parcel service, and do not want it crippled. Also they do not want it abused. The Government itself sets the worst example in this respect.

FROM A BAYONNE STRIKER.

Writer Complains of Conditions in Standard Oil Plant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be asking too much of your paper to give a little space to a few of the grievances concerning the Bayonne strike? The "still cleaners," who were the first to strike, have to enter a still in a temperature anywhere from 135 to 200 degrees, with iron boots on to protect their feet and gas masks to keep from suffocating, and I have several times seen them carrying out one of their comrades overcome. At the time they struck they were paid $2.50 a day, where at one time they were paid between $4 and $6 for the same work. Still, they had no intention of going on strike until the Superintendent announced that they were to have their wages reduced 10 per cent.

The barrel factory department was the next to strike, and their grievances are of a like nature. I was in the barrel factory on Friday afternoon, the 16th of July, and also when the first batch of men walked out on Saturday. At 3 P. M. Saturday, July 17, the thermometer registered 116 degrees, and up to that time three men were overcome by the heat. The day laborer there receives from $1.37 to $1.65 a day, but about half of them are piece workers; still, for a piece worker to make about $2.25 a day he must work mighty hard. Even at that their main grievances were the conditions. They have a splendid new shop, a model from outward appearance—concrete walls and entirely glass roof—but the bosses either can't open the skylights or they won't. Before the strike the Superintendent was approached about it, but he told them it was good enough for them.

The men have to work with hot barrels, (so hot, in fact, that they wear leather hand pads so as not to burn their hands,) so you can get a slight idea of the heat that prevails there. They only get one serving of ice for their water barrels, and that is usually gone before 10 A. M. After that they have to drink warm water, unless they manage to supply their own ice in some way. Their demands are reasonable enough, as you can see by the papers, but the Standard Oil is only living up to its past policy of absolute terrorism, as you will notice by their declaration that they don't want the Federal authorities or any one else to butt into their affairs.

The people are mostly of foreign descent, but more than three-fourths are American citizens. As a rule, they are seldom inclined to strike until conditions get intolerable, for a day lost to them means a great deal. Space prevents me from going further, but I hope this little bit will give some an idea of their condition. Thanking you in advance,

A. S. MARTIN,
One of the Strikers.

New York, July 25, 1915.

Snobs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, like your correspondent Mr. Sykora, am a great admirer of Thackeray. I have read "Vanity Fair" and "The Book of Snobs" again and again. They are certainly the very cream of British satire. Yet I often ask myself, mournfully, whether they have done any good. Are not snobs as numerous today, if not more so, than they ever were? If Thackeray were to arise from his grave and take a walk through the modern world, how the poor man would groan! Alas, it would seem that snobs, like the poor, we shall have always with us. F. M.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Kaiser's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch in today's TIMES entitled "Many Drives at Warsaw," the statement appears that post cards have been found on German prisoners announcing that Warsaw would be taken on Oct. 15, the birthday of the Emperor William, as a fitting present on the Imperial anniversary. It is almost universally known that the birthday of the German Emperor is Jan. 27. MAX OPP.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1915.

The Prussian That Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does it matter of what stock the Prussian is, as long as the Prussian, as such, is what we know him to be?

NEUTRAL.

New York, July 22, 1915.

COUNTRY WEEK.

Lady, I like them cakes you make!
These trees an' flowers, oh, say!
they're great!
An' havin' real cows' milk t' drink!
An' eatin' off'n a chiny plate.

Oo! an' a whole room, with a bed!
An' little rosies on th' wall,
An' a white piller fer me head,
An' no kids crowdin' me at all!

I love this dress you bought me, gee!
Nine million times, an' then some more!
It tain't no Bundle Day one, huh!
Or mission one; but from a store!

Honest! some nights I just crawl out
T' kiss me hat an' yaller shoes!
Me, in new stockin's, an' dolled up
Wid hair ribbins you let me choose!

I'm crazy 'bout your lambs an' hens,
An' pickin' huckleberries, too.
An' eatin' three times every day.
An'—I like gettin' washed! Yes!
True!

But wot's th' thing I likes th' best?
Lady, you'd never, never think,
'Cause your house ain't no tenement—
All th' cold water I kin drink!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE GILDING OF PEACE.

Points at Which Selfish National Interests Seem Bound to Clash.

Rutgers College, July 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters from a correspondent or correspondents in Germany which THE TIMES has published at intervals since last October are the most valuable contributions that I have seen anywhere to a knowledge of conditions in any of the countries now at war. They have been clear, fair, free from sensationalism, and full of matter. One of the most interesting is that published in your issue of July 18 under the heading "Masses in Germany Talk of Peace."

A busy professional man in a South German city writing to me on Sept. 17, 1914, said: "No one here doubts that we shall be victorious, but we must have a permanent peace." That expresses, I think, a general feeling in the nation, which accepts war as a necessity, but prefers to cultivate the arts of peace. That the Government is inspired by the same sentiment is evident from the history of the last forty years. But on the question how "a good peace" can be secured there may easily be a divergence of opinion between Government and people.

For a long time no discussion arose; probably sensible men agreed with the Government that you must catch your hare before you can cook it. In France and England various unofficial writers have long since redivided the world, each according to his fancy, agreeing only in leaving to the Germans as little as possible of Germany and nothing outside Europe. Their wishes have already been in part realized; except East Africa and a part of Kamerun, no colonial territory is left to Germany. But in Europe Germany's advantage is so marked that she is in a good position to discuss terms of peace. Can an equal readiness be looked for on the other side? It is conceivable that Russia might be willing to cry quits, even to suffer some loss; her capacities for offense and defense are such that she can afford to take time for recuperation and await a better opportunity for realizing her ambitions. It is possible that France might find it advisable to barter the hope of Alsace and Lorraine for the recovery of her northeastern departments. Japan, being beyond Germany's reach, will retain what she has got; also the war does not touch her, and she is indifferent to its continuance.

But what will England do? Will she give up the conquered German colonies in order to set Belgium free? Can she, indeed, persuade South Africa and Australia to give up what they have conquered? Government by public opinion has the disadvantage of being able to raise the storm more easily than to lay it. It would be one of the ironies of history if the public opinion of the British Empire, aided by that increasing strength of public opinion in Germany which the friends of democracy contemplate with favor and hope, should force the German Government to retain Belgium in order that Germany might not emerge from the war wholly a loser. It may be said that England is able to prolong the war until Germany is bound to lose everything; that would mean a prolongation solely in order that England might achieve her desire of stripping Germany of her colonies and commercial facilities. In that case history would have to decide that the charge of militarism, of aggrandizement by violence, could fairly be brought only against England.

It is, by the way, curious to find Belgians outside of Belgium discussing whether Belgium should annex only Luxemburg or add to it some German territory. Why should a State whose neutrality has been violated compensate itself by annexing its fellow-sufferer? Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that English policy, as was made clear many years ago, does not require the neutrality or independence of Luxemburg, but only objects to its becoming a part either of France or of Germany. W. H. KIRK.

Historic Relics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has done and is doing a wonderful work in the preservation of historical points and buildings associated with the birth and development of this nation, and for this activity its officers and members are to be commended and congratulated. There is, however, in Westchester County a spot, Washington's headquarters at White Plains, now fast going into decay, that should be fully restored and preserved. General Washington spent part of October and November, 1776, in this substantial residence, then known as the Miller House, and in 1778 returned here again to pass part of the Summer and Fall. The building was so situated as to afford unusual protection to the chief of the army, and here he was in conference with Count de Rochambeau, General Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe and others of the period, perfecting plans and deciding upon the successful Southern campaign and the final victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. If the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society find themselves unable to care for the property in the form of purchase and maintenance, maybe some county or local historical body can make provision for its preservation. If it were not for its patriotic owner it would lack even so much as a pine marker to inform the public "This is Washington's Headquarters." It was built about 1734, and near by still stands the stone vault in which considerable war ammunition was stored prior to the Battle of White Plains.

ALVAH P. FRENCH.

White Plains, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Military Calisthenics for Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to some reports, to turn a raw recruit into a drilled soldier takes at least six to nine months. In this city alone there are thousands of boys attending high schools. I believe they are compelled to take two periods of physical training per week, for four years of forty weeks each, these periods being forty-five minutes long.

The purpose of this letter is to suggest the application of military calisthenics for the gymnasium hours. Military formations could be taught and, instead of the gun, the weighted wand could be used. As the student progressed in age, strength and drill efficiency, and reached the higher classes, guns issued by the Government could be used instead of the wands. In this way familiarity with the rifle would be obtained, and one of the chief obstacles in the drilling of soldiers overcome. Say one period a week, or every other week, be devoted to shooting practice, either with cartridges or on the sub-target. The result of this military training would be manifold. Not only would the individual boy gain physically, but gradually he would learn obedience, self-control, self-reliance, orderliness, &c. The country as a whole would gain, and West Point and Annapolis would have new material to pick from. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21, 1915.

A Dog's Love of Man and Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New thoughts are difficult sometimes, but here is a daring idea that is both original and educational. The subject is dogs in their relation to women. We all know the many noble and beautiful tributes paid to dogs in their loyalty to their masters. Tell us of an instance of a dog sacrificing his life or dying of a broken heart for a mistress! Treat the subject courageously and tell us why. Not alone here in New York City, where a "dog's life" is indeed a "dog's life," more unnatural than that of a human's life, but search in the open of the outdoors and tell us why every instance of dog's devotion we hear of is for master—and not for mistress. And then if you wish—and your knowledge of life, from the viewpoint of physical and ideal fundamentals, is large enough—tell the world why. DOG LOVER.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Without Consulting Etta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My sympathy goes out to the victim of a parrot that squawks and calls for "Etta." As I have had many similar experiences, I will give the advice which will make for peace. Simply go to the Board of Health of New York. I have riddled a neighborhood of all sorts of obnoxious, unnecessary noises.

VIRGINIA BAKER.

New York, July 20, 1915.

THE AMERICANS' LABOR OF LOVE IN PARIS.

A Defense of Their Famous Hospital Work Against Recurring Charges of Extravagance, Inefficiency and Favoritism.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS,
Member of the American Colony in Paris.

Paris, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of New York and other cities have contained from time to time, largely in the form of interviews with persons who have recently returned from the Continent, criticisms of the management of the American Ambulance in the Lycée Pasteur, at Neuilly-sur-Seine. These criticisms have been practically the same in every case—extravagance in expenditure of money, inefficiency in administration, favoritism in the choice of physicians and nurses, exclusiveness in the management.

So long as these criticisms came from irresponsible individuals who could be put down as passing judgment upon something that they knew nothing at all about, and as long as they were published in a casual way, they could afford to be overlooked. In fact, it was better policy to overlook them. For generally it is believed by the public that where one enters into print to defend an institution, there must of necessity be something that needs defense. But when a magazine that professes to deal seriously with the questions of the day, publishes an article by one who is supposedly qualified by past experience and reputation to form a competent judgment about the conduct of a hospital, a word in defense of the great institution founded and supported by Americans for the care of the French wounded is certainly in order. Such an article has appeared in The Survey of July 8, from the pen of an American nurse who has had executive experience in a prominent Baltimore hospital.

The American Ambulance in Paris was organized by a committee of American physicians and citizens resident in Paris in the last days of July before the war broke out, in order that the traditions established by Americans during the war of 1870-71 should be honorably maintained in 1914, when a similar situation confronted the American colony in Paris. This committee was composed of those who by their intimate knowledge of the conditions to be met and by their acknowledged skill as representatives of the best American professional ability in Paris, were eminently qualified to represent the United States, and to call for the support of the American nation. Co-operating with it was a committee of American women who represented all the elements in the American colony. From the very beginning, this committee has done its work faithfully and ably. It has expended every cent of the money intrusted to it with care. Almost superhuman obstacles were overcome in the trying days of August and September, 1914, and the hospital was ready to receive patients when the need arose. The first patient was received on Sept. 5, and from that moment to this the hospital has steadily grown, and there has never been a moment that the management has been unable to cope adequately with the need as it increased.

The figures speak eloquently. At first the authorities placed the maximum at 200 beds. The number of beds was increased as the demand for them was justified, until now the hospital is caring for more than 500. On the 1st of May, 1,725 patients had been admitted, 1,139 of whom have been discharged and only 84 died, in spite of the fact that the most serious cases were sent there, and 502 were under treatment. Excluding September and October, when, owing to extremely abnormal conditions, the cost of all supplies was very high, the average expense per patient was only $1.40. In March this average fell to $1.29, and in April, when supplies began to increase in cost everywhere in France, it amounted to only $1.38. The average cost of the first six months per patient was $1.90. These are the actual figures, and I know of no other hospital in France where adequate attention has been given to every single case that has rivaled the American Ambulance in economical management. In fact, those of us who know what foodstuffs and fuel and medical supplies have cost during this last Winter are filled with admiration at the ability that has been shown in getting such a splendid result as this. So much for the charge made in The Survey concerning the extravagance of the management of the American Ambulance. The nurse who made this charge quoted no figures.

Equally unfounded are the assertions in The Survey article about the efficiency of the surgical and nursing staff. The American Ambulance, from the very beginning of the war, has been a worthy example of American surgical skill and nursing methods. Hundreds of physicians, competent by hospital experience to speak on hospital administration, have visited the American Ambulance during the Winter, and their judgment has been unanimous in regard to the efficiency of the surgical and nursing staff of the hospital. But the most striking proof of the esteem in which our Ambulance is held in France is that the soldiers all want to go there for treatment. Its fame has spread throughout France, and I have heard from many of the leading physicians of the French Army that their esteem for American methods in surgery and nursing has been greatly increased by what they have seen of the results obtained in the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

When the writer in The Survey declares that the American Ambulance is overrun with inefficient helpers, and that the women working there are working for advertisement, she is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, and is doing a grave injustice to skillful and self-sacrificing workers whose ability has been equaled only by the loving spirit of their ministrations.

In writing this letter I have no ax to grind. I have never had any connection with the American Ambulance, and I have no personal interest in defending its work. But I seize this opportunity, as a member of the American colony in Paris, to express my deep admiration for the work that my fellow countrymen have been privileged to do for France. I have watched the American Ambulance from its inception, and I have noticed that those who have criticised its work have invariably been men and women who have felt that they have not received themselves recognition in proportion to what they believed their particular talents demanded. Those who tried to exploit the American Ambulance for their own ends have naturally become dissatisfied when they have not found sympathy on the part of the administration and of the surgical staff. For, from the beginning of the war, the principle of unanimity was adopted by the administration of the Ambulance. Names of those active in its administration have been withheld. Every one has sunk himself into the good of the whole.

There has been only one idea in founding and in carrying on the work of the American Ambulance, and that has been to care for the wounded as they are brought in from the battle field and to do for these unfortunates as much as it was humanly possible to do. The American Ambulance is worthy of the respect and confidence and financial support of the American nation. It is sincerely hoped that this support will be continued in the same generous way as it has been given during the past year.

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.

IN THE NAME OF SERBIA.

Gratitude for the Aid of Americans Toward Relieving Distress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of my departure for Serbia, will you allow me through your columns to express to the American public my heartfelt appreciation of the kindness and generosity with which it has responded to my appeal for aid for the destitute women and children of Serbia, stricken by war and the ravages of the deadly typhus? Throughout the organization of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, which now has its branches in very many of the large Eastern and Western cities, I have met with the utmost courtesy, without a tinge of resentment that one more claim should be imposed upon the already overtaxed flood of benevolence which this war has called forth.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committees, including the Serbian Distress Committee of Boston, have collected over $100,000 in money, besides quantities of gifts of agricultural implements, clothing for men, women, and children, and other supplies. My own "Hospitals Fund," including that for the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, has gone to over $12,000, in addition to the gift of two motor cars for the use of the latter, one from Otto T. Bannard and the other from Mrs. Henry Ford; two fully equipped baby hospital tents from Rodman Wanamaker, besides hundreds of little garments—with promises of many more to come—which are literally flowing into the Red Cross receiving rooms at the Bush Terminal from all parts of the United States.

Nothing could exceed the interest and sympathy with which my appeal for the destitute little orphans of Serbia, made in your paper three weeks ago, has been received. Sewing classes were immediately started, and contributions have come in steadily in small amounts, with one or two larger donations. The result will be a fully equipped infants' hospital in Serbia, with facilities and supplies for doing a large amount of district work, distributing food, &c., through the devastated areas by means of the motor cars.

May I add that I shall be most grateful for still further gifts of infants' food, clothing, &c.? The Vacation War Relief Committee, 39 West Thirty-eighth Street, can provide these at reasonable cost if desired. All donations should be addressed to the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, in care of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be forwarded to Serbia by monthly shipments as long as the need of the hospital continues.

My heartfelt thanks are due to the American Red Cross, which has not only contributed so largely by sending out the well-equipped units of doctors and nurses for the care of the military hospitals, and supplies for the splendid Sanitary Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, but has greatly aided me by its knowledge, and the facilities at its command, in securing the staff and equipment for the babies' hospital. Thanks are particularly due to Albert Staub for his generous assistance in repacking and forwarding the supplies via the Greek lines of steamers to Saloniki.

In my absence the Central Committee of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, at 70 Fifth Avenue, will continue to receive contributions of money, farming implements, clothing, &c., all of which will be gratefully acknowledged, and the Red Cross will be grateful for aid in keeping up its hospital work so well established in Serbia. It would be a pity if through lack of funds these units should have to be withdrawn.

Thanking THE TIMES and its readers for all their many courtesies, I beg to remain,

MABEL S. GROUITCH.

New York, July 17, 1915.

STANDARDS AT ANNAPOLIS.

A Statement That in Comparison They Are High, as They Should Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE T

ROOT REPUDIATES SUFFRAGE LETTER

He Says Communication Nugent Gave Out Was Made Up of Remarks He Uttered in 1894.

ARTISTS TO AID THE CAUSE

Will Give Half the Proceeds of Portrait Sale — Single Taxers Help in New Jersey.

The Empire State Campaign Committee yesterday declared that it had found out the real circumstances surrounding the declaration of Elihu Root that he was opposed to suffrage because it would be "a loss to woman, to all women, and to every woman," and that suffrage was not a natural right. This statement was contained in what was described as a letter made public on July 11 by James Nugent, one of the Democratic leaders of New Jersey, who is active in the fight against suffrage.

It was said at the time that the statement was not made directly to Mr. Nugent, but to his private secretary, Edward J. Hanley, who two months before had been asked by Mr. Nugent to get it. Mr. Nugent vouched for the accuracy of the letter, but the Empire State Campaign Committee now quotes Senator Root as authority for saying that the alleged letter was nothing more than a quotation from his speech against suffrage made in the New York Constitutional Convention in 1894—a speech which was largely responsible for the defeat of woman suffrage that year by a vote of 98 to 58.

"Some of us suffragists who read this letter for which Mr. Nugent vouched," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, "caught at once the whiff of a lavender-scented sentimentalism distinctly late Victorian in essence. Sniffing on, sentence by sentence, we were able to place the date as 1894 and the so-called letter as Senator Root's speech made before the Constitutional Convention at Albany that selfsame year. It seemed so unlikely that for twenty-one years Senator Root had stood stock-still in thought and language on the subject of suffrage that our committee, basing its action on word that it had casually received, wrote to Senator Root July 17 as follows:

> We have been indirectly advised that you repudiate the letter which Jim Nugent of New Jersey has published as having been recently received from you, and which repeats the arguments you made in 1894 against woman suffrage. You will be good enough to let us right as to the authenticity of the letter?

"Under date of July 22 Senator Root wrote to the committee in reply:

> I have not written any letter or made any address expressing an opinion on the subject of woman suffrage during the present year, or, so far as I can recall, for many years past. The recent publication in New Jersey reported to come from me was a copy of remarks made by me in the course of a debate in the Constitutional Convention of New York, twenty-one years ago.

The Campaign Committee also intimated that it was not terrified by the news that a "still more eminent Democrat" would shortly take a stand on woman suffrage.

AFTER THE NEW VOTERS.

Women Single Tax Advocates Help Suffrage Campaign.

Single tax advocates belonging to the Women's Henry George League are assuming the success of the campaign for woman suffrage in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania this Fall, and are starting out now to win over the 6,500,000 voters who will be added to the electorate if the drive succeeds in these States. The work is to be done by a recently formed Committee on New Voters, of which Mrs. Joseph Fels is Honorary Chairman and Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett Chairman.

"We don't intend, if we can help it," says the committee, "to have the women in the Eastern States waste their time in palliative legislation, as some of the women in Western suffrage States have done, but are going to at least give them the chance to understand what we believe to be the biggest work for the new woman voter."

Speakers will be furnished for women's organizations, and the committee is careful to announce that new male voters who have just reached their majority will also be welcomed. Miss Amy Mali Hicks is Secretary of the committee and Miss Mary Boies Ely Treasurer.

ARTISTS AID SUFFRAGISTS.

Half of Proceeds from Sales Will Go to the Cause.

The war auctions in Europe in which prominent painters have offered to do portraits at a certain sum and give the receipts to the Red Cross, are now to be paralleled in this country in the fight for equal suffrage. The Empire State Campaign Committee has enlisted a long list of artists who have each volunteered to do one work, half the proceeds of which are to be given to the committee's campaign fund. Most of the artists have offered to paint or model portraits, but some of them, feeling that art lovers who are also suffrage enthusiasts might want to make an investment without having their own portraits made, have offered decorations, statuettes, or even fountains as alternatives.

The following is the list of artists who will contribute:

Marie Apel, Blanco Will, Enid Yandell, Martha Walter, Ethel Wallace, Helen Fox Frowbridge, Juliet Thompson, Mary H. Tannehill, Lindsay Morris Sterling, Eugenia F. Shonnard, May Wilson Preston, Olga Popoff Miller, Marion Pooke, Anne Merriman Peck, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Kathleen McEnery, Jean McLean Johnson, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Laura Gardin Fraser, Alice Preble Tucker de Haas, E. Varian Cocroft, Marion Ballard, Theresa F. Bernstein, Hilda Belcher, Marita Judson Strean, Anne Goldthwaite, Marjorie Collins, Mrs. Smith-Dayton, Helen Watson Phelps, Ida Proper, Alice Morgan Wright, Caroline Peddle Ball, and Janet Scudder.

LIMITS SUFFRAGE WATCHERS.

Only One Woman from Each Side Allowed, Rules Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25. — But two women watchers, one favoring and the other opposing the woman suffrage amendment, can be allowed in any one polling place at the election to be held in November, when the proposition will be voted upon, according to an opinion by Egbert E. Woodbury, Attorney General, in response to an inquiry by Benjamin Bulmer, Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee.

It is held that neither the Secretary of State, nor any political party can issue women watchers' certificates, the right of issue belonging purely to the suffrage and anti-suffrage organizations.

The Attorney General also holds that the statute giving the women the right to act as watchers during the casting and counting of the vote on the suffrage proposition contains nothing which permits the appointment of a male qualified voter to act for either suffragists or anti's.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ITALIAN MOB STOPS SOCIALISTS' MEETING

Resent I. W. W. Efforts to Keep Reservists Here and Attacks Philadelphia Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Angered by the report that I. W. W.'s and Socialists had been striving to persuade reservists here not to return to service in the Italian Army and asserting that these same persons were in the employ of German and Austrian agents, a mob of nearly 10,000 from the Italian district today stormed a hall at Eighth and Christian Streets, and with stones and clubs broke up a meeting and attacked several of the speakers.

Lieutenant Noon sent in a riot call, which brought 150 policemen, all the reserve force at six stations. By using their clubs vigorously the policemen quelled the riot.

Representative men of the Italian colony say the trouble has been brewing for weeks. It began with the arrival here, they say, of Carlo Tresca of the Industrial Workers of the World, who, with "Big Bill" Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and others, was active in the Paterson silk strike. The Italians say that Tresca and other I. W. W. leaders and socialists have been preaching that Italy did wrong to enter the European conflict and have advised Italians now here to stay here.

It was openly charged by some of the Italians of the colony that certain of the I. W. W. Workers had offered the 700 reservists who sailed on the steamship Ancona for Italy on Friday $20 bills to give up the journey and stay here. There are many more reservists awaiting a chance to go home now.

The mob started to gather about the hall just before noon, as it had been reported that a number of socialists were to hold a meeting there and protest against the war. The crowd grew steadily in size, and when the meeting was well under way the streets surrounding the hall were jammed. At a signal a man threw his hat in the air and the mob advanced on the hall. Through the doors the crowd rushed, smashing chairs and windows, hitting out right and left. Then the police came, and with clubs stopped the riot.

Four arrests were made. Matalia Cuneo of 451 Pearl Street, New York, was seized as he harangued the crowd. The others arrested were Joseph Canzanni, James Flora, and Luigi Saranno, all of this city. Cuneo, it is said, is one of Tresca's aids, and the others were arrested for interfering when the police tried to arrest him. All will have a hearing tomorrow morning.

Before joining in the riot, many of the Italians hung the Italian flag from the windows of their homes.

Searchers were unable to find any trace of Tresca after the riot.

MISS AUSTIN TO WED.

Daughter of the Late Dr. Austin to Marry Walter Miller.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Patty Austin, a daughter of the late Dr. Peter T. Austin, to Walter Miller will take place on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, at 8:30 o'clock in Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The bride's great-grandfather, David Austin, was one of the founders of the church. There will be no reception. The bride's mother, Mrs. Austin, will give her in marriage, and her brother, Lewis T. Austin, will escort her. Miss Mathilda A. Boos of New York is to be the maid of honor, and before the ceremony will sing several selections, including the wedding march.

Dr. Frank Miller of Plainfield, N. J., is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are R. M. Miller and John Ockerhausen. Andrew Miller, another brother of the bridegroom, is to play the wedding march.

Harold S. Johnson to Wed.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., of Miss Amanda D. Renard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Renard of Wilkes-Barre, and Harold S. Johnson of New York. Miss Renard is a member of the Kappa Alpha Kappa Phi, and was a student at the Wyoming Seminary and the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma and attended the New York School of Commerce.

Miss Dorothy Thurston Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Thurston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thurston of 88 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Stirling Martin, a son of Mrs. Thomas B. Martin of 204 Washington Park. Miss Thurston is a sister of Mrs. Harold Stanley and of W. Harris Thurston. Mr. Martin has two brothers, Henry C. Martin, Le Roy Martin, and Clyde Martin, and his sisters are the Misses Florence and Elizabeth Martin and Mrs. Leonard B. Cruden. No date has been set for the wedding.

"Medea" to be Seen Here.

Two performances of the Greek drama "Medea" will be given the afternoon and evening of Aug. 3 on Battery Hill of the campus of the University of New York by the Art Drama Players under the direction of Ada Dow Currier. Agathe Barsescu, a Rumanian actress and a protégée of Carmen Sylva, will act the title rôle, and others in the cast will be Louise Van Wagenan, Bonny Kyle, Georgia Wilson, Frank Peters, Thomas Mitchell, Alfred Shirley, David Paulson and W. Perceval-Monger.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Agnes Thorn, an Australian singer, will make her American debut in the new Blossom-Herbert comic opera, "The Princess Pat," which John Cort will produce next month with Eleanor Painter in the title rôle. Miss Thorn has sung in the J. C. Williamson companies in Australia, and she was induced to come to this country by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo, who spent three years playing there.

Max Dearly, who produced "Baby Mine" in Paris, has arranged with Selwyn & Co. to present "Twin Beds" in the French capital in September. The farce will be acted in the Vaudeville Theatre, and M. Dearly guarantees at least 300 performances. He and Pierre Veber will adapt the piece. "Twin Beds" is also to be played in Spain and Portugal.

A theatre party of 1,500 members of the Royal Arcanum will see the vaudeville performance in the New Brighton Theatre on Tuesday night.

The motion pictures of "Carmen," with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle, will be released in October through the Paramount program, it was announced yesterday. Photographs of some of the most striking scenes have been received from the Lasky studios at Hollywood.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving from Liverpool yesterday on the Philadelphia were:

Miss Muriel Allison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ardeny H. L. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bartlett, E. J. Berwind, W. Butler, J. W. Campbell, Frank Cellier, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, J. P. Cotton, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Dulce Dodwell, F. J. Egan, Mrs. M. Foster, B. B. Grace, William Guthrie, R. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irons, Norman C. Kimball, Percy M. Leyland, C. F. Morgan, Mrs. W. J. Otley, Mrs. Caroline Payne, Miss R. Russell, N. W. Storer, Mrs. J. W. Thorne, Miss Betty Trent, W. E. Willard-Hall, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Wilson, and Miss Constance Veltch.

MANY NEW PLAYS FOR FROHMAN STARS

Plans of Late Head of Corporation Carried Out in the Schedule for 1915-16.

MAUDE ADAMS AT EMPIRE

"Roast Beef, Medium" Miss Barrymore's New Vehicle—Projects in Conjunction with Belasco.

The detailed plans of the Charles Frohman Corporation for the approaching theatrical season were announced yesterday. For the most part they are plans made by the manager before he started for Europe on the ill-fated Lusitania, to be carried out by his successors in fulfillment of their avowed intention of perpetuating the institution established by their chief through thirty-five years of ceaseless endeavor. One familiar with the Frohman organization in past years, ignorant of the tragic death of its creator, might readily imagine he was still its guiding genius upon reading the prospectus, so closely does it parallel in names those of former years.

Again the roster of stars includes the names of Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, John Drew, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Elsie Ferguson, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro, Julia Sanderson, Marie Tempest, Ann Murdock, Francis Wilson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. Enrolled among the authors are Sir James M. Barrie, Sir Arthur Pinero, W. S. Maugham, Haddon Chambers, Henry Bernstein, Rudolf Besier, Michael Morton, Henry Arthur Jones, Alfred Sutro, Edward Sheldon, Augustus Thomas, Paul M. Potter, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Eleanor Gates, Porter Emerson Browne, Harry B. Smith, and Edna Ferber.

Maude Adams in New Play.

Maude Adams is to appear in the long-promised Barrie cycle. This will include in addition to all the plays Sir James has written for her, an entirely new one. Miss Adams will begin her season on tour in October, and will come to the Empire Christmas week for her only New York engagement of the season. "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," and the new Barrie play will make up the cycle.

Ethel Barrymore will create the character of Emma McChesney in a dramatization of Edna Ferber's book, "Roast Beef Medium," by the author and George V. Hobart. This comedy character will be in sharp contrast to Miss Barrymore's last rôle in "The Shadow."

A new play from the pen of Sir Arthur Pinero has been obtained for John Drew. It will be acted first by Sir George Alexander in St. James's Theatre, London, Sept. 1. This will be Mr. Drew's first Pinero play since his performance in "His House in Order."

William Gillette, following the universal custom of coming back after farewell engagements, will play several weeks in the Empire in his two best-known plays, "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service." After that he will tour the larger cities before retiring again.

Otis Skinner will be seen in a new play by Henry Arthur Jones. It is a comedy in the vein of the earlier works of this author and was written on his recent visit to America with Mr. Skinner specifically in mind. It is as yet unnamed.

Elsie Ferguson will continue in her success of last season, "Outcast." Hubert Henry Davies, the author of this drama, is writing a new play for her, as is another English dramatist of prominence. The manuscript of a play by Michael Morton is now on its way to America for the use of Blanche Bates. Marie Doro will appear in a new piece by Rudolf Besier.

Stars in a Double Bill.

Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Ann Murdock, and Graham Browne are to appear in a double bill made up of a new play by J. M. Barrie and the Marshall comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie." After the single season in this play the stars will head separate companies in plays written especially for them. Miss Tempest's play will be a new comedy by Harold Chapin, Mr. Wilson's play will be a comedy written by himself, Graham Browne will appear in a piece to be done by Henry Arthur Jones, and Ann Murdock will be seen in a new Porter Emerson Browne play.

The Julia Sanderson-Donald Brian-Joseph Cawthorn combination will continue in a freshened version of "The Girl from Utah." They will begin a brief second New York season Aug. 9 in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Because of other plans for that theatre and these stars "The Girl from Utah" will be on view but a few weeks in New York before visiting those cities which the organization was unable to reach last year. When through with "The Girl from Utah," Miss Sanderson, Mr. Brian, and Mr. Cawthorn will return to the Knickerbocker Theatre in a new musical comedy.

The Charles Frohman Corporation will carry out two projects in conjunction with David Belasco. The first of these will be a new play shortly to be seen in New York under the title of "The Girl," by George Scarborough. The other Frohman-Belasco production will be an all-star presentation of a well-known drama next Spring.

The schedule arranged for the theatres of the corporation contemplate the reopening of the Empire on Monday, Sept. 13, with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Mr. Maude will be followed, after a month at this theatre, by William Gillette, who in turn will be succeeded by John Drew, and that star later by Maude Adams. Miss Adams's season at the Empire will be followed by Otis Skinner.

Many New Plays.

The Lyceum Theatre season will open Monday, Sept. 6, with the all-star cast headed by Miss Tempest, Mr. Wilson, Miss Murdock, and Mr. Browne. This attraction will be succeeded by Ethel Barrymore in "Roast Beef Medium."

Among the other plays that have been delievered, for which players and theatres will be announced later, are "The Coup," by Haddon Chambers, who will sail for England on Aug. 28 to attend the rehearsals; "Our Betters," a new comedy by W. S. Maugham; a serious play by Henry Arthur Jones; "Kings and Queens," a comedy which had a long run last season in St. James's Theatre, London; a comedy by Michael Morton; a new three-act comedy by Alfred Sutro; "The Flying Dutchman," a modern comedy in four acts, by Paul M. Potter, and "Faithless Eckhart."

Rennold Wolf, Channing Pollock, H. B. Smith, Jerome Kern, Max Brady, Franz Martos, and Victor Jacobi have written musical plays for the Frohman company.

Parks-Judson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson (Miss Frances E. Williams) of 777 Madison Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Y. Judson, to George Elton Parks of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Winant Parks of Providence, R. I. Mr. Parks, who lives at 106 East Sixty-seventh Street, is a Yale graduate, class of 1904, and a member of the Huguenot Society, the Republican Club, Squadron A, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. Miss Judson is with her parents at Oyster Bay for the Summer. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

JOHN H. SCOVILLE DEAD.

Member of Stock Exchange Firm Expired After a Short Illness.

John Hasbrouck Scoville, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since July 14, 1904, died on Saturday at his Summer home, Hill Crest, at North Andover, Mass., in his seventy-second year. His city home was at 32 West Fifty-third Street, and his death followed a short illness. Mr. Scoville was a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Maxwell & Scoville, of 15 Broad Street, and he was a Director of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company and of the Superior Coal Company.

He was a member of the Metropolitan and Riding Clubs and the Automobile Club of America. He is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Lila Sutton and by a daughter.

FRENCH ENVOY RETIRES.

Athens Post to be Filled by Jean Guillemin of Danube Commission.

PARIS, July 25.—By a decree dated July 22, Gabriel P. Deville, the French Minister to Greece, is placed on the retired list at his own request. Jean Guillemin, Minister Plenipotentiary and Delegate of France on the European Commission of the Danube, is appointed Minister at Athens. M. Guillemin was a member of the French Commission to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Albert Legrand is appointed French Delegate on the Danube Commission in succession to M. Guillemin.

$9,000 from Mrs. Oelrichs's Fete.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Mrs. Oelrichs has turned over to the Secours National of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is Chairman, $9,000 which she obtained at the fête given on her estate here yesterday. Mrs. Oelrichs sold $6,905 and Mrs. Whitney Warren $2,106 worth of tickets. From a percentage taken in from dinner parties given at Hill Top Inn the committee received $354, and the New Cliffs sold $72 worth of tickets.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. W. WALKER, an advertising expert, with offices at 30 East Twenty-first Street, and a former editor of McClure's Magazine, died on Saturday in his fifty-first year. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, and was a graduate of Osgood Hall in Toronto. Mr. Walker came to this city fifteen years ago, and for some time was manager of the Tripler Lecture Bureau. He was also a lecturer and a frequent contributor to the magazines. Mr. Walker was taken ill at his Summer home in Manomet-by-the-Sea. His widow and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE H. LLOYD, an iron manufacturer and said to be the oldest graduate of Holy Cross College, died on Saturday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was graduated from Holy Cross in 1850.

Mrs. MAMIE BRAUNIG, wife of Joseph Braunig, died on Friday at her home, 9,506 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, in her thirty-first year. She was born in this city and in addition to her husband is survived by a son and daughter.

RICHARD E. E. HERBHOLD, an insurance broker, died on Friday at the Memorial Hospital in New London, Conn. He was on his vacation and lived at 1,210 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. His widow survives him.

JAMES GANNON, a retired Captain of the New York Fire Department, died on Friday at his home, 373 Lexington Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He had been a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and ran with Engine Company 12. Captain Gannon joined the paid department on its organization after the civil war. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. He was a member of the Volunteer and the Exempt Firemens' Associations.

JOHN M. LEAVITT, a maker of theatrical properties, died on Saturday at his home, 415 West Forty-eighth Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in this city and had lived here all his life. Mr. Leavitt was an active member of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1.

JOSEPH OTIS AVERILL, a retired tea merchant and importer, died on Saturday after a long illness at the General Memorial Hospital in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Brooklyn and spent many years abroad in Japan and Ceylon. For the last eight years he has lived with his sister, Miss Mary Averill, at 83 Washington Place. Mr. Averill was a member of the Church of the Ascension.

LOUIS KOHLMANN, one of the best-known theatrical men in the South, died on Saturday at his home in New Orleans, La., in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. CORDELIA E. BIBB of 312 Fifth Avenue, the widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, died on Sunday at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff, N. Y. One son survives her.

LEWIS W. BREWSTER, editor of The Portsmouth Journal for forty-seven years, died on Saturday in the Wentworth Home in Portsmouth, N. H., in his seventy-sixth year. He was known as a historian and for many years was in the printing business. Mr. Brewster was born in Portsmouth and lived there all his life.

Mrs. JOHANNA POWER, wife of Patrick Power, died on Saturday at her home, 137 West Seventy-third Street, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Ireland and had lived here for fifty-five years. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three daughters and three sons, two of whom are Dr. James F. Power and Dr. William F. Power of this city. She was the mother of twelve children.

JOHN J. E. CONROY, one of the oldest merchants of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 908 St. Marks Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Brooklyn and for the last twenty-five years had owned a wholesale and retail grocery business at 31 Clinton Street. Mr. Conroy was a member of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church. His widow and four sons survive him.

ELIZABETH BOWCOCK died on Saturday at her home, 550 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year.

Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE ROCKWELL WHITE, wife of Henry Kirk White, a dealer in military goods at 3 Water Street, died on Friday at her Summer home on Orange Mountain in West Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Joel Edson Rockwell, D. D., who preceded the late Dr. Thomas De Witt Talmadge as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. Her city home was at 29 West Ninety-fifth Street, and she was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city for many years. In addition to her husband, Mrs. White is survived by four sons and a daughter.

FLAVELL WOODRUFF SULLIVAN, a veteran of the civil war and for years Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Newark, died on Saturday night at his home, 60 Ninth Avenue, that city, after a long illness. Mr. Sullivan was born at Madison, N. J., April 9, 1840, and went to Newark to live in his early youth. During the civil war he served in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and in the Second New Jersey. On his return from the South in June, 1864, he married Miss Emilie Thomas, who died some years ago. Mr. Sullivan is survived by a son, Augustus Thomas Sullivan; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Florence Campbell, with whom he lived, and ten grandchildren.

Mrs. BETTIE J. HILL, wife of the Rev. Eugene Hill, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Garfield, N. J., died at her home on Saturday evening after a long illness. Mrs. Hill was in her sixty-fifth year.

ALFONSO A. MAXIN, a veteran of the civil war and Superintendent of the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors in Washington, D. C., died suddenly from heart disease at a hotel in Atlantic City on Saturday, in his seventy-third year. He enlisted as a member of a Michigan regiment in the civil war, and was promoted to be Quartermaster at the close of the Tenth Michigan Volunteers before the end of the conflict. After the war he went into the lumber business at Ludington, Mich., and Superior, Wis., becoming Superintendent of the home in 1898. He leaves his second wife, who was Miss Emma L. McAllister of New York, and a son and two daughters.

EUGENE J. BERKO, Vice President and Secretary of the American-Hungarian Publishing Company and an editor of The Amerika Magyar Nappsava, died yesterday at his home, 227 Audubon Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Hungary and came to this country many years ago. Mr. Berko was a member of the Erster Ungarischer Kranken und Unterstutzungs Verein and the Hungarian Republican Club. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Mrs. LOUISE KING WALSER, wife of Havelock Walser, a member of the firm of Edward F. Stott & Co., electrical engineers of 227 Fulton Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 11 Castleton Park, New Brighton, S. I. She was a daughter of George B. King.

SAMUEL WALKER, a lawyer, died at his home, Highland Pines, in Titusville, near Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He had been ill for five years. Mr. Walker, who was 60 years old, was an ex-member of the local school board; was Police Commissioner here and a member of the Democratic State Committee. He leaves a wife and daughter.

CHARLES W. GARNER, an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Saturday in Newport, R. I., where he had been spending the Summer. He was 59 years old. He was born in London, England, and came to this city thirty years ago. Mr. Garner was a prominent Mason and a member of Polar Star Lodge 245, and Republic Lodge, 690, of the F. and A. M. He lived at 267 West 139th Street, and is survived by his widow and one son.

GIRL KILLED, 18 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

7-Year-Old Child Dies Under Motor in Crowded Long Branch Street.

WOMAN HIT BY JOY RIDERS

Intoxicated Chauffeur Drives Into Elevated Pillar—Jersey Policeman Injured.

A little girl was killed and eighteen other persons injured, four of them perhaps mortally, in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. Bessie Kramer, 7 years old, of Long Branch, was the child who lost her life. Of the injured two were hurt in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, three in Brooklyn, and three in near-by New Jersey towns. Of the four persons most seriously injured three suffered fractures of the skull and the fourth severe internal injuries.

The list of casualties follows:

The Dead.

KRAMER, BESSIE, 7 years, Long Branch, N. J.; died of fracture of skull on the way to Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

The Injured.

CONCIALDI, JAMES, 10 years, 118 Howard Street, Newark; broken leg; St. Barnabas's Hospital.

FELKART, JAY D., 229 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; injured when automobile plunged over an embankment.

FELKART, BERTRAND, 14 years old, son of J. D. Felkart.

HELLMER, ARTHUR, 6 years old, 25 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn.

JACKMAN, PAUL, 29 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights; in Englewood Hospital; condition serious.

LOWENSTEIN, ROSA, 68 years old, 320 Manhattan Avenue; left forearm fractured.

KATZ, PAULINE, 19 years old, of Jersey City; in Fordham Hospital with a fractured skull.

NEVILLE, HARRY, moving picture actor; Polyclinic Hospital, suffering from fracture of skull.

SAUNDERS, ROBERT J., 26 years old, 237 East Forty-sixth Street; in Flower Hospital with fracture of skull.

SIMON, DAVID, 21 years old, 191 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.; sent home.

WEEDER, FREELAND, motor cycle policeman of Paterson, N. J.; arm broken while chasing speeding automobile.

Bessie Kramer was crossing the crowded street in front of her Long Branch home at noon when she became confused as a result of the blowing of several automobile horns, and ran directly in front of a machine driven by Ernest Balley of Long Branch. The mudguard struck the child on the side of the head and hurled her to the curb, causing a compound fracture of the skull. An ambulance was called from the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, but she died on the way to the hospital. Eyewitnesses of the accident said it was unavoidable. Balley was arrested and released in $2,500 bail.

Hits Woman and Runs.

Mrs. Rosa Lowenstein, 68 years old, who is the mother of Mrs. Josephine Gonzales, wife of Manuel Gonzales, former Consul General from Costa Rica, was seriously injured last night by an automobile which escaped from the police after a hot chase. Mrs. Lowenstein had been strolling in Morningside Park, and came out about 9 o'clock on her way back to her residence at 320 Manhattan Avenue. As she was crossing Manhattan Avenue at 113th Street a Packard touring car, containing three men and two women, came south at a high rate of speed. Mrs. Lowenstein became confused and wavered for a moment, and the car, which did not stop or turn aside, struck her a glancing blow and knocked her down.

Patrolmen Fitzgerald of the West 123d Street Station and Wynn of the West 125th Street Station came out of the Park at that moment, and, seeing that the occupants of the car showed no intention of stopping, the policemen commandeered an automobile and gave chase. The touring car turned west into 110th Street, and the chase continued as far as Broadway, where the fugitives were lost to sight.

Passers-by picked Mrs. Lowenstein up and took her to her apartment, where she was treated by Dr. H. K. Cudmore, who lives in the same house. He found that her left forearm and nose were broken, and that she had been badly shaken up and might have internal injuries.

Man's Skull Fractured.

Harry Neville, a moving picture actor, was injured while crossing Broadway at its intersection with Columbus Avenue at Sixty-fourth Street. He was walking with Murray Kinnell, a friend, when an automobile delivery wagon owned by E. Brown of 159 West 103d Street, which was going south, struck him. Neville was carried forty feet before the machine was stopped. Neville was carried unconscious into a nearby drug store and later removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is serious. The chauffeur of the delivery wagon deserted the machine after the accident. The police had not found him at midnight.

Miss Pauline Katz, whose home is on Vroom Street, Jersey City, was run down by a machine, owned and driven by Walter J. Mohr, of Stratford, Conn., at 173d Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx. Miss Katz and a woman friend were crossing Third Avenue and stepped from behind a trolley car directly in the path of the automobile. Mohr tried to stop the car, but the distance was too short, and Miss Katz was knocked down. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull and other injuries. She had not regained conciousness at a late hour last night, and her condition is critical.

Robert J. Saunders, a taxicab chauffeur, was driving north in Third Avenue yesterday morning when he lost control of the taxi and it crashed into an elevated pillar at Forty-fifth Street. With Saunders was his brother Samuel and George Willis, of 149 East Forty-seventh Street. Only the chauffeur was injured. He sustained a fractured skull and is in Flower Hospital. The police say that Saunders was intoxicated at the time of the accident and if he recovers he will have to answer to the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated.

Motor Cycle Policeman Hurt.

Running at a high rate of speed in an endeavor to overtake a speeding automobile just ahead of him, Motor Cycle Officer Freeland Weeder of Paterson broke his left arm and suffered numerous contusions about the head and body when the front wheel of his machine collapsed and threw him headlong into the road. Weeder went on duty at noon and was riding along Liberty Street when a big touring car full of people shot by him. On account of the dust he was unable to note the number and he started in pursuit. He was thrown twenty feet when, as he struck a stone, the front wheel caved in. He was taken home. The autoists escaped.

James Conciaidi, 10 years old, of Newark, was run down by an automobile owned and driven by A. W. Wenzel of 1,160 Grove Street, Irvington, N. J. Mr. Wenzel picked up the boy and hurried to St. Barnabas's Hospital. His left leg was fractured.

J. D. Felkart and his son were injured when the car in which they were riding plunged over an embankment on the Snake Hill Road in East New York. Neither was seriously hurt. David Simon was knocked down by an automobile driven by Samuel Kirsch of 631 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. He was only slightly injured. Arthur Hellmer was run down while playing baseball in Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn. The car that hit him was driven by Isaac Bergen of Asbury Park.

Paul Jackman of 29 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights, while riding his motor cycle along Palisade Avenue near the Palisade Amusement Park during the afternoon, was hurled from his machine by a Hudson Boulevard trolley car. He was hurried to the Englewood Hospital in an ambulance. He is internally injured.

Bridal Party in Accident.

A bridal party, making the trip from New Brunswick to Trenton along the Georges Road in three automobiles had a scare yesterday when the car containing the bride and groom went over an embankment near Dayton and crashed into a telegraph pole. The driver, Daniel Carter of De Witt Street, Trenton, was cut about the head, and Ignatius Szenko of Blooming Street, Trenton, on the seat beside him had his right arm broken and his skull fractured. The bride and groom were not injured and proceeded on their way, refusing to give their names.

Mrs. Diedo, 58 years old, of 153 Fifth Street, and her daughter, Marie, 16 years old, were struck by an automobile as they alighted from an Elizabeth trolley car at Frelinghuysen Avenue in Newark yesterday. The machine was owned and driven by Michael Bicone of 617 Cameron Place. Both women were badly cut. Mrs. Diedo had her left arm broken and her daughter had her foot fractured. They were removed to the City Hospital.

Miss Florence Hall of 599 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, had her scalp badly torn in the afternoon when a motor in which she was riding was in collision with another car on the Rockaway Road and Walker Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens. With Miss Hall in the machine was C. R. Taylor, a salesman, of 254 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. Taylor was badly cut about the knees and bruised about the body. The machine that ran into them was driven by Arthur Whitney of 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was injured about the scalp.

The Rev. Dan Marvin.

The Rev. Dan Marvin, pastor emeritus of Carolina Church of Setauket, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 118 Willett Street, Jamaica, L. I., in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was graduated second in his class at Columbia University in 1863. After attending the General Theological Seminary, he became Professor of Greek at Racine College in Wisconsin. In 1876 he was ordained a Deacon, and two years later the late Bishop Potter made him a priest. For a time he was attached to St. Peter's Chapel in Brooklyn, and afterward became assistant pastor of the Church of the Messiah. In 1886 he became pastor of St. John's Church at Ravenswood and of St. Mary's Chapel at Laurel Hill, which he left in 1887 to became pastor of Carolina Church.

Austin Hays.

Austin Hays, an artist and sculptor, with studios at 139 West Fifty-fifth Street, died late Saturday night at his country home in the White Mountains, in his forty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late William J. and Mrs. Helen D. Hays He began life as a clerk in the Chemical National Bank, but after a few years went to Paris and studied art for six years. While in that city much of his sculpture was exhibited in the Petit Salon. On his return to this city he specialized in nude and figure work. Much of his work has been exhibited in the National Academy. Mr. Hays lived at 223 West Seventy-first Street and was a member of the Players and Salmagundi Clubs. He was unmarried, and is survived by a brother, William J. Hays, widely known as a landscape artist.

The Rev. Dr. Braislin.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Braislin, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn from 1886 until 1893, died recently at his home in Pasadena, Cal., according to word received in this city yesterday. He was a graduate of the Crozier Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1874. Before going to Brooklyn he held pastorates in Mount Holly, N. J., and at Newton Centre, Mass. Dr. Braislin retired in 1912, after holding a pastorate in Colorado Springs, Col. He was one of the managers of the American Baptist Union and a Trustee of Colorado College. His widow, who was Miss Margaret Kenyon of Brooklyn, survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARRIS.—On July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Ieuan Harris of Irvington-on-Hudson, a son.

EDELMAN.—July 19,

CLEVELAND WINS TWO GAMES—TURF—POLO—ATHLETICS—TENNIS—CYCLING—YACHTING

FIVE STRAIGHT FOR CLEVELAND

Double Victory Over Athletics Gives Club Longest Winning Streak Since 1913.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—Cleveland made it five straight from Philadelphia today, 3 to 1 and 8 to 4. The two wins made six consecutive victories for Cleveland, the longest winning streak the club has had since 1913. Superior pitching on the part of Walker and Harstad was responsible for the results. Knowlson, however, can thank his outfielders for the last two runs scored off him.

The Athletics outbatted and outfielded Cleveland in the first game, but were unable to make their hits count at the right time. In the second game Cleveland went into the lead in the first inning and was not threatened at any time. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Healey, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1
Esch'n, cf.	3	2	1	3	0	Walsh, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'pman, ss.	4	0	1	3	0	Mal'ne, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kirke, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0	Sch'ng, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Smith, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	1	4	3	M'in's, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
W'g's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	7	Lapp, c.	4	0	1	0	1
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	2	Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	0	7
Walker, p.	3	0	1	1	0	K'lson, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	30	3	5	27	12	Total.	32	1	6	24	15

Errors—Wambsgans, (2,) Malone, Schang, Kopf.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Eschen, Healey. Double plays—Wambsgans and Kirke; Kopf, Lajoie and McInnis. First base on balls—Off Walker, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Walker, 1, (Schang.) Struck out—By Walker, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	4	0	3	1	0	Healey, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Esch'n, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	Walsh, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
C'man, ss.	5	2	2	2	0	Malone, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kirke, lf.	4	2	2	13	0	Schang, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Smith, rf.	5	2	3	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1
Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	Mc'nis, 1b.	4	0	2	8	1
W'g's, 2b.	3	1	2	2	6	M'Avoy, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Egan, c.	4	0	0	3	0	Kopf, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Harstad, p.	4	1	*1	0	3	Conc, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Bressler, p.	3	1	2	0	1
Total.	38	8	16	27	14	W'Davis, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Total.	34	4	†7	†23	12

*Harstad out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Davis in ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Wambsgans, 2; McAvoy, Kopf.

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Chapman. Three-base hit—Smithworth. Sacrifice hits—Kirke, Barbaree. Stolen bases—Chapman, Lajoie. Double play—Barbaree, Wambsgans and Kirke. Hits—Off Cone, 5 in 2-3 innings; off Bressler, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; off W. Davis, 2 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Bressler, 2; off Bressler, 2. Struck out—By Harstad, 2; by Bressler, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

St. Louis Wins and Ties.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—St. Louis, by hard hitting, defeated Boston in the first game of a double-header here today, and tied the second game, which was ended by darkness in the ninth inning. The scores were 9 to 8 and 1 to 1. In the fourth inning of the first game Whitted was discovered when Howard came to bat that the St. Louis players had been batting out of order. A five-minute dispute followed, when Pratt was allowed to take his proper place and Cady, catcher, was put out of the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	2	2	3	0	Hoop'r, rf.	5	2	2	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	2	3	2	2	Barry, 2b.	3	1	2	2	4
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	3	3	3	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
W'ker, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	H'zel, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
How'd, 1b.	2	0	1	8	1	Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Walsh, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	G'din'r, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Sisler, cf.	2	1	0	2	1	Scott, ss.	5	2	0	0	5
Lavan, ss.	4	1	2	2	4	Thomas, c.	3	0	2	6	1
Agnew, c.	4	1	0	7	0	Cady, c.	0	0	0	1	0
James, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Carl'r, c.	1	0	0	0	1
L'milk, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Ruth, p.	1	0	1	0	1
W'lman, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Gregg, p.	1	1	1	0	1
						Hen'ksen.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Wagner.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	9	12	27	14	Total.	35	8	13	24	15

*Batted for Thomas in seventh inning.
†Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
Errors—Barry, Austin.

St. Louis	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	—9	
Boston	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	—8	

Two-base hits—Shotten, Hooper, Gardner, Thomas, Howard, Pratt, Lavan, Lewis, Speaker. Three-hits—Hoblitzel, Barry. Stolen bases—Scott, Walker, Pratt, Howard. Earned runs—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Barry, (2,) Walker. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off James, 4; off Gregg, 1; off Lowdermilk, 3. Hits—Off Ruth, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off James, 8 in 5 innings; off Mays, 0 in 4 1-3 innings; off Lowdermilk, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Gregg, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wellman, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Ruth, 1; by Mays, 1; by James, 1; by Lowdermilk, 1; by Wellman, 2. Wild pitch—Mays. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	3	1	2	2	0	Shot'n, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b.	2	0	1	0	0	Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3
Gain'r, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0	W'ker, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	0	1	0	How'd, 1b.	1	1	0	11	1
G'din'r, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1	Walsh, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	2	0	0	2	1	Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Car'g'n, c.	3	0	0	14	2	Agnew, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Leon'd, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Koob, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Hoblitzel.	1	0	0	0	0	Sisler, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Collins, p.	0	0	0	0	0	†Severeid.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	1	5	27	4	Total.	27	1	2	27	12

*Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.
†Batted for Koob in seventh inning.
Error—Speaker.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Called end of ninth inning; darkness.
Two-base hits—Hooper, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Barry (2,) Leonard, Hooper, Scott. Stolen bases—Howard (2,) Lavan, Speaker, Pratt. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, Speaker; by Leonard, Lavan, Agnew. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 1; off Leonard, 7; off Sisler, 4. Struck out—By Leonard, 12; by Koob, 3; by Sisler, 3. Hits—Off Koob, 4 in 7 innings; off Leonard, 2 in 8 innings; off Sisler, 1 in 2 innings; off Collins, none in 1 inning. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Walter Johnson Saves Game.

DETROIT, July 25.—A two-base drive to the left field wall by Shanks, after singles by Moeller and Foster in the eighth inning, produced two runs and gave Washington a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit today. Washington's first run was scored in the fifth inning, when McBride hit to centre for three bases, and continued to the plate on a bad throw to third. Walter Johnson, coming to the relief of Gallia after the latter had passed the first man in the ninth, retired the side on strikes, although Kavanagh, batting for Stanage, secured a single off his delivery. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Vitt, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Foster, 2b.	3	1	*2	1	6	Young, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
Shanks, lf.	4	0	2	4	0	C'w'f'd, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
G'ndil, 1b.	2	0	1	12	0	Veacht, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
Henry, c.	3	0	1	9	0	Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
M'B'e, ss.	4	1	1	1	2	Bush, ss.	4	0	1	3	1
Con'ly, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	8	2
Ayres, p.	2	0	0	0	3	Dauss, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Gallia, p.	1	0	0	0	1	†Kav'gh.	1	0	1	0	0
*Acosta.	1	0	0	0	0	‡McKee.	1	0	0	0	0
Johns'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	31	3	8	27	13	Total.	31	2	7	27	16

*Batted for Ayres in eighth inning.
†Batted for Stanage in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Dauss in the ninth inning.
Errors—Young, (2,) Bush.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Shanks. Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Gandil, Burns, Bush. Earned runs—Detroit, 2. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Young. Double plays—Foster, McBride, and Gandil; Vitt, Burns, Bush, and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Ayres, 2; off Gallia, 1. Hits—Off Ayres, 5 in 7 innings; off Gallia, 1 in 1 inning, (none out in ninth;) off Johnson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres, (Cobb;) by Dauss, (Gandil.) Struck out—By Dauss, 6; by Ayres, 3; by Johnson, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed owing to Eastland disaster.)
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1.
(9 innings, darkness.)
Washington, 3; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed owing to Eastland disaster.)
Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 10; Richmond, 1.
Montreal, 10; Toronto, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	48	36	.571
Brooklyn	47	39	.547
Chicago	43	42	.506
New York	40	41	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
Boston	42	44	.483
St. Louis	43	47	.478
Cincinnati	35	48	.422

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	57	30	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	34	.614
Washington	44	44	.500
New York	44	44	.488
St. Louis	34	54	.386
Cleveland	34	54	.386
Philadelphia	30	58	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	49	38	.563
St. Louis	48	40	.545
Pittsburgh	46	39	.541
Newark	44	43	.506
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	31	25	.671
Buffalo	32	32	.573
Harrisburg	31	37	.526
Montreal	41	38	.519
Richmond	37	44	.457
Rochester	36	42	.462
Toronto	35	47	.427
Jersey City	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games, first at 1:45 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Phillies Defeat Cincinnati in a Ninth-Inning Rally.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—With the assistance of an error in the ninth inning, the National League leaders took the first game of the series from Cincinnati today 4 to 2. A base on balls, two singles and Niehoff's sacrifice fly netted Philadelphia its first two runs while Griffith's muff, a double and a triple added the winning tallies.

Cincinnati made its two runs with a double, a triple and a single. Dale pitched good ball allowing only five hits, while Mayer kept the nine hits off him scattered except in the third inning. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cr'ft, ss.	3	1	0	0	2	Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	1	2	0	H'rz'g, ss.	4	1	2	2	4
Becker, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	R'gers, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1
Cr'th, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Wade, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Niehf, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3	Ilfer, cf.	4	1	1	3	1
W'ted, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	G'fith, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
L'rus, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1	Clarke, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Wm. Killifer, c.	3	0	1	6	3	W'ms, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	1	2	Dale, p.	3	0	0	1	3
						*V. Kel'r.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	30	4	5	27	11	†Wagner.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	2	9	27	13

*Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dale in ninth inning.
Error—Griffith.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Niehoff. Three-base hits—Wade Killifer, Whitted. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Herzog, Becker. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Niehoff, Mollwitz. Double play—Dale and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Groh.) Struck out—By Mayer, 1; by Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Long Branch Cubans Beat Brooklyn

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—The Brooklyn National League team lost today to the local Cuban team by a score of 3 to 1. Acosta and Dell were the opposing pitchers, and both pitched good ball. Not a man reached first on Dell from the third to the eighth inning. The Cubans won the game in the eighth on two bases on balls, J. Calvo's triple, and Romanach's double. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	0
Long Branch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	6	1	

Batteries—Dell and Wheat; Acosta and Torres.

K. of C. Baseball Games.

AT JASPER OVAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Unity	1	0	2	0	2	5	2	2	0	—14	10	1
23d District	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	2	2

Batteries—Kelly and Menzie; Costello and Johnson.

AT MOSHOLU PARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Brownson	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	6	5
Mystic Rose.	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	5	..—	14	18	3

Batteries—Sharp and E. McDermott; Stock and Maier.

AT JASPER OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Xavier	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2
San Salvador.	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	..—	7	11	1

Batteries—Walsh, Smith, and Ward; Murray and Gallivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
San Salvador.	8	2	.800	Unity	4	4	.500
Xavier	7	2	.778	23d District.	4	6	.400
Mystic Rose.	6	4	.600	18th District.	1	5	.167
24th District.	5	4	.555	Brownson	1	9	.100

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Elmira, 2.
At Albany—Albany-Utica, (rain.)
At Scranton—Binghamton, 7; Scranton, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 12; Troy, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 4. St. Paul 5; Kansas City, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 0.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 11; Nashville, 4.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN HORSE BREEDING

An Appeal to be Made to Congress to Secure Appropriation for Experiments.

The result of the United States Government's experimental work in horse breeding, begun in 1913, is interesting, and statistics for the season just closed will give an idea of how the work is being prosecuted.

Unlike foreign governments, the United States had made no experiments in the scientific breeding of horses for army uses, and it was only as the result of a recommendation to Congress by a number of experts who had inspected foreign studs that an appropriation of $50,000 was set aside and the work turned over to the Department of Agriculture, which in turn delegated it to the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. The object was to produce desirable types of cavalry remount and artillery horses.

Thoroughbred sires had been pronounced most serviceable by continental experts and the project was undertaken along the same lines in this country, though there was a desire to try other light horse types of stallion, and a few trotting, saddle, and Morgan sires were included in the original stud. The War Department had received as a donation the thoroughbred sires Octagon by Rayon d'Or, dam Ortegal by Bend Or, and Henry of Navarre by Knight of Ellerslie out of Moss Rose by The Ill Used, from August Belmont, President of the Jockey Club, and these were turned over to the Department of Agriculture. Other thoroughbreds were purchased and there are now at the station at Front Royal, Va., eighteen sires, of which ten are thoroughbreds, the others being trotters and saddle stallions. All these horses were passed upon by experts and no unsound or faulty gaited mares are allowed to be bred. In every instance the aim has been to secure a horse that was not only a good individual but was possessed of a sweetness of disposition, a soundness of fibre, and a quality of bone that would make their progeny desirable for army use.

The progeny of the thoroughbred, experts declare, make him ideal for the work in hand, and, as racing was in its darkest days when the work was inaugurated, the task of securing horses of quality was easy. There was a disposition from the start to render the Government every assistance a work that is regarded as second to none in economic importance. With Russia's appropriation for horse breeding totaling more than $4,000,000 for 1914, and the czar adding more than $1,000,000 in the same period from his private purse, there was cause for fault finding when the appropriation for the work in the United States during the same period was cut from the original $50,000 to $30,000. Now the department has been notified that it must carry on the work for the coming twelve months for $25,000, and there is certain to be an appeal to Congress as soon as the House convenes.

There will be agitation also concerning the price the Government binds itself to pay for three-year-olds, the figure at present amounting to $175, or to be exact, $150 and a refund of the service fee of $25, though no fee is charged if an option is given the Government on the resultant foal at the time the services. Breeders in the East assert that they cannot produce a good two-year-old for this sum, and experts like Major General Scott declare that the amount should be increased, and in fact there should be no set figure for a good horse. To the Government's option is exceedingly fair, for if a breeder finds he has produced a high type of animal which will command a big figure in the open market, or at a private sale, he may pay the service fee of $25 and obtain a release.

Coney Island Trip for Pedestrians.

The American Walkers' Association weekly jaunt yesterday took the members from City Hall to Coney Island and return. The fine weather attracted a big turnout. The walkers were H. Worrell, H. Halsted, Jacoby, F. Lackemacker, F. Heath, J. Jacoma, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., W. Probst, F. Trinker, J. Daniels, F. Gage, W. Beckerman, C. Nicholas, S. Hartman, B. Postman, D. Goldberger, G. H. Swartz, J. Haltigan, P. Gardner, A. W. Meyer, C. Gross, S. Brodsky, M. Myers, A. Kotjen, D. Katz, A. Miles, J. Avis, and C. Lang.

The attack on Weston's record from New York to Buffalo to be made by members of this association will be started after midnight on Saturday, Aug. 7, from Times Square. The contestants will endeavor to reach Buffalo within nine days. Those already entered are Frank Gage, G. H. Swartz, and W. Probst.

Walkers Tour Staten Island.

Staten Island was the tramping ground for the members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday. Guided by Pathfinder Hocking, the pedestrians traveled through Tompkinsville, Clifton, Concord, Douglas Hills, Grant City, New Dorp, Huguenot, Richmond Valley, Tottenville, Amboy Road, Midland, and South Beach, a total distance of about thirty miles. The following men completed the round trip: Hocking, Stritch, Abbihl, Ryan, Leiberman, Moore, Leiberwitz, O'Connor, Schmidt, and Cheshire. Two members of the club, A. Bernstein and Irving Maas, left yesterday on a six-day walking tour to Albany. They will average about twenty-five miles a day and expect to reach the capital Friday night.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Breaks Even in Double-Header with Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The locals hit a winning streak again today and took two games from Buffalo, 3 to 2 and 5 to 4. The first was a hard-fought, well-played game. In the second Bedient allowed only two hits until the seventh, while his team mates took a four-run lead. Then he was hit for a triple and two singles, which, with an error, allowed Kansas City to tie the score. More hits in the tenth made the victory. The score:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	0
Kansas City.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	..—	3	10	0

Batteries—Anderson, Lafitte, and Blair; Allen, Main, and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	2
Kansas City.	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	—5	11	0

Batteries—Bedient and Allen; Henning, Johnson, and Easterly.

St. Louis Unable to Keep Lead.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—After getting the lead in the fourth inning in today's game St. Louis lost to Pittsburgh, 4 to 1. Mowrey opened the inning with a triple and scored on Yerkes's single. Two more got on, and then Davenport passed Wickland, forcing in Yerkes. Oakes grounded to Davenport, who fumbled, allowing Berry to score. Konetchy filed to Drake, Bernhammer scoring on the throw-in. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	4	2
St. Louis.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Allen and Berry; Davenport and Hartley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5	11	1
Jersey City.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	1

Batteries—Cottrell and Schaufel; Ring, Verbout, and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	1
Jersey City.	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	..—	10	11	0	

Called at end of first half of seventh inning to permit Richmond to catch train.

Batteries—Meadows, Cram, Schaufel, and Maisel; Sherman and Reynolds.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4—	7	12	2
Montreal	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	..—	10	15	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Cadora and Howley.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
They are advertised daily on next to last page.—Advt.

JAMAICA BAY YACHTS RACE.

Thirty Sail and Power Craft in Canarsie Y. C. Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district held a spirited regatta yesterday under the auspices of the Canarsie Yacht Club. It was the open week-end regatta of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay and brought more than thirty sail and power boats to the starting line. J. H. Labarre's Ziz won among the knockabouts, and Clara May captured the cabin catboat prize. The open catboat class went to Selfish on a sail-over. Among the small open catboats, Rover was the winner.

In the turtle class the winner was Turtle. Among the power cruisers the winner was Francis G. The glass cabin cruisers went to Cachalot, and the smaller cabin cruisers' prize was annexed by Max H. Agnes G. scored a sail-over in the open power boat division, and among the small open power boats the winner was Anna Grace. The committee in charge of the race was made up of Martin Plage, G. W. Masters, R. L. Rolling, and C. H. Greene.

Gravesend Bay Y. C. Regatta.

For the first time in the history of yachting on the lower bay an associate member of the Yacht Racing Association gave a regatta. The organization to make the new move was the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, and prizes for races were offered in the handicap and knockabout classes. The start and the finish were off the Atlantic Yacht Club. The yachts sailed in a south by east breeze and made excellent time over inside courses. On both actual and corrected time Joy won among the boats of the second division, and on corrected time Waukan II. won among the third-division craft. Skylark won in the knockabout class.

CRITERION FOR GOULLET.

Australian Cyclist Defeats Moretti and Kramer at Newark Velodrome.

Alfred Goullet defeated Caesar Moretti and Frank L. Kramer and captured first place in the final of the Criterion mile at the Velodrome track at Newark yesterday afternoon. Goullet won by two lengths from Moretti. Poor judgment in the last eighth of the mile cost the American champion the race.

Frank Corry of Australia won the quarter-mile handicap from the 35-yard mark; Eddie Rupprecht was second, and Raymond Eaton third. In the Omnium final, Spears, McNamara, and Grenda were the starters. It was easy for Grenda, although McNamara made a good effort to win.

Freddy Hill reserved his sprint until the last lap and in a sensational finish showed Harry Kaiser of New York the way to the tape. Menus Bedell was third.

Fred Taylor, a Newark boy, won the three-mile open from Eddie Kane, New York C. C. The latter made his final bid a trifle too late. As it was he all but caught his rival at the finish. Hans Ohrt

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.

Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts. Dancing.. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF

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STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

NEW JERSEY.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH. New Jersey. Now open. E. E. SPANGENBERG.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL TENNIS SURF-BATHING
ARBOR DANSANT
FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT.
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50-minute electric train service.
Golf links, tennis courts, club house.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Prop.

FENWICK HALL

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SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, Ballroom, fireplace orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway. 264 5th Av.

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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York

PROPOSALS.

City of Montreal Refuse Matters

The City of Montreal will receive until the 30th of July, 1915, proposals for the transportation and the treatment of carrions, refuse of meat, etc.

Proposals may be made also for kitchen refuse and rubbish of all sorts, either together or separately.

For all information, apply to Dr. S. Boucher, City Health Officer, City Hall, Montreal.
(By order)

L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.
City Hall, Montreal,
26th June, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until August 25, 1915, and then opened, and also in the same date at the Office of the Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Room 310, Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., for construction and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Surveyor," of about 1,000 tons displacement. Particulars may be had by addressing the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERmaster, Fort Caswell, N. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until Aug. 25, 1915, for sale of material for pure water distilling plant, consisting of pretreatment tanks, filter, stills, pumps, heat exchange, iron platform, and assortment of valves and piping. Information on application.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives unfettered information on all points affecting financial conditions throughout the world. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

INSURANCE ASSETS HIGHER.

Net Gain in New York State in 1914 Was $15,521,250.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—An increase of $219,476,419 in the admitted assets of life insurance companies doing business in this State in 1914 is shown by the annual report of Jesse Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, just issued. The increase in liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds of $272,457,475, was $261,955,160 over the previous year. This would indicate a net increase in assets of $15,521,250. The aggregate assets on Dec. 31, 1914, were $4,636,774,621, and the liabilities, &c., $4,364,317,147.

There were 1,012,957 "ordinary" policies issued and paid for during 1914, with insurance of $1,826,691,741. Compared with 1913 there was a decrease of 2,110 in the number of policies written, revived, &c., and of $29,773,240 in the amount of insurance. There were 50,676 more policies terminated in 1914 than in 1913, and $119,182,488 more insurance.

The business in force in the State of New York at the end of 1914, and transacted therein during that year by all life insurance companies of this and other States, including both "ordinary" and "industrial" insurance, was as follows: Policies in force, 7,168,445, insuring $3,227,077,980; policies issued, 1,171,710, insuring $455,559,155, an increase in insurance in force of $161,312,582, and in insurance written and paid for in 1914 of $12,842,386.

The total receipts of the department for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1914 were $520,084,53; the total expenditures were $441,371.64, the excess of receipts over expenditures turned into the State Treasury of $398,312.69.

The par value of the securities held on deposit by the department on Dec. 31, 1914, belonging to the various insurance companies required by law to make such deposits was $41,090,612.65.

WIRE FENCE SAVES PRINCE.

Halts Austrian Attache's Auto in Dash Down an Embankment.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 25.—A few strands of stout wire fence saved Prince Alfred Zu Hohenlohe, Attaché of the Austrian Embassy, from probable serious injury in Cheshire last night.

The Prince was taking a moonlight drive into the north part of Berkshire, and Cheshire, fifteen miles from Lenox, where he was not familiar with the highway, there was a sharp bend in the road. Beyond the bend is an embankment. The automobile of the diplomat shot off the road and started down the embankment. The car was a light roadster, and the fence acted as a buffer for the automobile before the wire broke, giving the Prince time to leap out uninjured.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sales — Star Binding Co., 7 West 31st St., 10:30 A. M.; bindings, silks, machinery, fixtures, and safe; Oppenheimer Furnishing Co., 500 Tremont Av., men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales—Haber & Klein, 1,003 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 A. M.; merchandise sold for 75, 10, and 19 cents and over; also fixtures, &c.; Rose Jorrich, (also known as Rose Jorrisch Freiman,) 3304 Grand St., jewelry, silverware, showcases, fixtures, &c.

C. Kornblum, 5,314 Third Av., Brooklyn—Hardware.

S. Marx, 83 Wall St.—Entire contents of retail men's furnishing store; also fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co. Sheriff's Sale—Samuel Ginsberg, 2,068 Amsterdam Av, 10 A. M., drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, &c.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—375 pieces of heavy and medium weight fancy worsteds, suitings, mixtures, &c.; also tailoring worsteds, mixtures, &c., in short ends, mohairs, alpacas, linings, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 593 Main St., East Orange, N. J.—Plumber's supplies, 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, waists, skirts, coats, suits, middy blouses, middy dresses &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Bathroom fixtures; also baby carriages.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales; Leonardo Ditano, 310 East 112th St.—Stock of groceries, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.; Brenner Talking Machine Co., 187 Broadway, Victor Talking machines, cabinets, records, office furniture, rugs, pictures, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—S. Antoon & Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., renaissance table covers, collar and cuff sets, centrepieces, &c.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Silks, woolens, trimmings, underwear, &c.

H. Fereinmeister, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Toscani Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wines, liquors, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sale—Harry W. Sokolnick, 2,011 Second Av., 10 A. M., groceries, fixtures, cash register, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—A. Berrent, Inc., 123 Lenox Av., jewelry, silverware, showcases, fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—71 Mercer St., millinery supplies, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Piece goods, cotton goods, &c.; also ladies' garments.

Prog-Gressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—General merchandise, 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sales—Florence H. Kleis, (trading under the name of F. H. Grudberg,) 786 Third Av., sale of cotton goods, 10 A. M.; dry goods, trimmings, &c., 2 P. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Woolens; also piano, 10:30 A. M.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee sales: David L. Schneer & Co., 106 E. 19th St., 10:30 A. M., silks, piece goods and fixtures; Wm. Wolinsky, 2,820 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., and 533 Grand St., 2 P. M., waists, dresses, kimonos, silks, &c.; Republican Mica Co., 46 West Broadway, 10:30 A. M., sheet and cut mica, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

Samuel Marx, 3 East 28th St.—Complete plant of Yankee Waist Co., manufactured waists, silks, cottons, and trimmings; also machinery, showroom and office fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

D. Hartmann, 330 5th Av.—Evening gowns, street and afternoon dresses; also parasols, blouses, coats, millinery, and high-grade fixtures.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Rachel Leibel, 304 4th Av., 10:30 A. M., men's furnishings; Ideal Waist and Dress Co., 101 Greene St., dresses, waists, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—House of Free Sugar, Inc., 56 West 23d St., groceries, fixtures, &c.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th St.—Entire contents of apartment of Samuel Ginsburg.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Steinway upright and baby grand pianos, Victor victrolas, bronzes, marble statuary, curtains, draperies, Oriental rugs, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c., removed from a palatial mansion at Bayshore, L. I. Also Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Avenue.—Bronzes, draperies, curtains, rugs, brass beds, leather chairs, paintings, &c., 10:30 A. M. On exhibition Monday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sharp.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place.—Household effects of every description, including library, parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture. Also Wednesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—General household effects.

Friday.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.—Household furniture.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar, must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.

U S Peterson & O'Hara.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Schnitzer, (S Wn Surety Ins Co.)
Shotland<Richards.
Simmons<Greyhold.
Emp Serv Corp<Bochm.
Lachain<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Greenspan<Riker & Heceman Co.
Wevers<Wever.
Re Hart, (Huggins.)
Elias<Elias.
Re McBride, Nast & Co.
Martin Knitting Wks<Morrison.
Jackson<Moore.
Domestic & Foreign M Soey, &c<Shepard.
Barry<Elgor.
Yachnowitz<Levy.
Kohn<Lerner.
Chamberlain<Cochran.
Patterson<Patterson.
Gasheries<Valentin.
Re Radus.
Sacksman<Sacksman.
Stern & Sons<Kelmanowitz.
Kraemer<Cartano.
Bates<Cragin, (2.)
Same<Columbia Univ.
Pitzgerald<Magnetic Mining Co.
Schiloff<Century Dress
Weil<McCarthy.
Kirstler<Kirstler.
Kaufman<Reich.
Mills<Mills.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.)
Shurman<Shurman.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Re Derrick.
Rugg Co<McCartney.
Bates<Columbia Univ.
Staubach<Maehiz, (3.)
Stein<Chem Imp & Mfg Co.
Beals<Yeandle.
Zwilling<Klein & Co.
Trenton Point Co<State of NY.
Loftus<Farrell.
Grady<Powell.
Sperry<Dimbel Bros.
Butler<Butler.
Dill-Baum Co<Bailey.
Klondyke Gov Concess Ltd<Treadgold.
Nordica Guar Trust.
Re Havemeyer Av. (Lacombe & W Avs)
Lindsay<Well.
Brown<Stokes.
Schloss<Schloss.
Rathbun<Rathbun, (2)
Macher<Hochman.
Re Wolf, (Whittaker.)
Fleitman<Nor Bk of NY.
Re Gallagher.
Re Skolnick.
Webster<Jones.
Re Weeks, (Morgan.)
Friedman<Brown.
Gearty<Hoffman.
Guttmann<Sexton Co.
Turner<Crystal Film.
Mechan<Laguna.
Boylan<Foster-Scott Tee Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Irving W. Childs.
Chas. M. Campbell.
At 2 P. M.:
Patrick O'Hara.
At 10:30 A. M.—
Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM.—No dal calendar.
Augusta Vanden Henden.
James S. Mulvihill.
Theresa Steinhardt.
Charles Josenhaus.
Moses Moritz.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Staats<Cundirk (2.)
Berger<Lookstein.
Israel<Hoschbein.
McGann<Canfield.
Irving Nat Bk<Dickstein.
One Sixty B'way Hldg Co<Allison.
Greenwich Lith Co<Peisner.
N Y Produce Exch Bk<Stirn.

Freitag<Capewell.
Jackson<Fritz.
McComb<Goetz.
Siegel<Homans.
Cavalero<Murphy.
Bellantonio<N Y Tel.
Mooney<Van Valen.
Axelrod<N Y Tel.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Erneniann Photo Kino Wks.
Bloom<Ornstein.
Pust<Twardowski.
Maschke<U S Fid & Guar.
Mandel<Cort.
Stiefel & Co<Lift.
Corn<Indepnt Western Star Order.
Liff<Met Management
Kessler<Kleemann.
Youmansky<Wachsman.
Hydraulic Oil Storage<O'Beirne.
Brohmer<Furlong-Tompkins Co (2.)
Deiser<same.
Di Gaetano<N Y Rys.
Leonard<same.
Safran<same.
Wolinsky<same.
Schenker<same.
Geller<same.
Cunningham<McOwen
Schiller<Reynolds.
Weeow<Stein.
Sandford<Barnes.

PART II.—Schmuck. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.: Josef Horowitz<Maud Brevoort-Barclay—Jacob Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Lillian McManus.
Morrin Grossman.
Hyman Auerbach.
Wills for probate:
James Chappel.
Catherine Keeney.
Rush A. Webster.
Eleanor Miles.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Gordon<Int. R. T. Co.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Derrick<Davis <George W. Hayes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Charles Meade <Clarence O. Bliss, (2)—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Part I.—Kelly, J.
Hamilton<Splitdorf El Mundheim<Scharlach.
Re Morgan, &c.
Fornow<Baumann et al.
Nolan<Bkl & R Ferry.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Re Grove, (Grover St.)
Re Vincent St.
Re Ralph St.
Adams Laundry Co<Sinn et al.
Gordon<Gordon.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Re Rodman award, (Cheeseboro St.)
Bussell<Eddy-Glichmann Bldg et al.
Harrison<Coleman.
Anderson<Anderson.
Corbin<Edesse.
Re Ackerman acts.
P & L Cont Co, Inc<Hirschorn et al.
Snyder<Lamb.
Summerfield<Queens Bor Gas & El Co.
Monfort<Vt Marble.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Damante<Biffino et al
Lampe<Singer et al.
Re Dobson acets, (Stoll Committee.)
Weeks<Laubonberger.
Knight<Knight.
Donner<Donner.
Sunlit<Renington Co.
Holloway<Trubenbeck et al.
Lord & Taylor<Lennigren.
Grokow<Swirsky.
Feinman<NY Cons RR
Remsen<B, Q Co RR.
Di Pietro<same.
Stern<So Bklyn Rwy.
Byrnes<B H RR.
Charlton<same.
Shaffer<same. (2.)
People<Scanlon.
Radler<B H RR.
Sternlieb et al<Baltch.
Hagermann<Schaufel.
Williams et al<Mt View H Rity Co.
Same<Zanwell et al.
Germania Sav Bk<Connelly et al.
Plarre<Farley.
Re application Hollender Co, (Steinway Av awards.)
Brookhaven<Trunk et al.
Macklin<Macklin.
Kalkbrenner<Mechanics' Bank.
Livingston<Lahret et al.
Rosenberg et al<Schetting.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Moore<Graffino.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Esther Cohen,
Ellen Rogers,
Julius Tillinger,
Joseph Shechter,
Administration of:
Richard Proctor.
Accounting of:
Mary O'Connor.
James Farrell,
Leopold Mlewski,
Rosemary McMahon,
Francis Walden:
Estates of:
Otto K Liebetruth.
John Terrence Borden.

AIGRETTES SMUGGLED HERE

Audubon Society Official Asks Attorney General to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson of New York, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, has asked the Attorney General to ascertain whether the postal laws are being violated through the smuggling of aigrettes in parcel post packages. In explaining his request Dr. Pearson said:

"The large number of aigrettes worn by New York society women and the abundance of this millinery plumage would indicate that aigrettes are being smuggled into New York in large quantities. They are sent from several parts of Florida and are sent out mostly through the parcel post. Sometimes they are concealed in shipments of alligator hides. Many are sold direct to tourists in Florida. We are starting a rigid investigation."

Dr. Pearson has just returned from Florida, where he gathered evidence in regard to the alleged smuggling. He visited Washington on his return to report to the Federal authorities.

The National Association of Audubon Societies contributes half of the pay of wardens on the Federal reserves, but the association asserts that in spite of every effort the colonies are raided and wardens have even been killed while opposing bird hunters in their efforts to obtain aigrettes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.: A. Rubel, Jr., dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 37 Felix St., Far Rockaway, L. I.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Michaelver; Fred Michaelver, millinery; 621 Broadway, Room 632.

ATLANTA, Ga.—I. Silverman & Son; I. Silverman, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 511.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes 470.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; R. A. Beard, ladies' hats; 700 Broadway.

AUSTIN—C. Rosner, ladies' ready to wear; 1,109 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.: A. Hanneman, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.

BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, notions; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom, representing; Wellington.

BALTIMORE—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zella, toys; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.: L. P. McGlynn, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Hearn, misses' colored silk, cotton dresses, (basement;) Miss A. Golding, waists, house dresses, muslin underwear; 1,123 Broadway.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Hallibarton, Scott Co.; J. C. Halliburton, dry goods; Somerset.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. A. Braun, domestics; 17 E. 20th.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, Miss Bauman, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps, boys' furn. goods; 215-4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Kramer Fur Co.; A. Meyer, furs; 13 East 10th.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, dry goods; 34 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schaeffer Co.; J. C. Schaeffer, woolens; Imperial.

CINCINNATI—John H. Hebben Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Gerding, domestics; 377 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, trimmings; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman, jobs, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Millerick, suits, costumes; 1,123 Broadway.

DALLAS—Berwald Bros.; H. Berwald, jobs, Palm Beach suits, silk dresses; 305 5th Av., Room 1511.

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner D. G. Co.; A. N. Wagner, general line dry goods, ready-to-wear; 20 West 22d.

FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hofstadter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; C. J. Stoerker, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; A. H. Wolbridge, women's wear; Miss McNulty, women's wear; 23 E. 26th.

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Graham-Fagg Co.; Miss V. Stovall, ladies' garments; J. Davis, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; E. H. Stein, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.

HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel; ready-to-wear; 12 Madison Av.

HOUSTON—Levy Bros Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; O. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, underwear; 263 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, infants' wear; F. E. West, notions, toilet goods; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's Fall coats; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. E. Troup, notions, leather goods; C. H. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.

LASVEGAS—E. Rosenwald & Son; D. E. Rosenwald notions, ladies' garments; 230 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. E. Kretschmer, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Brewer, stationery; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Lowenstein, jobs, bargain basement; 31 Union Square.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes & Co.; H. Sykes, general mdse.; Rt. H. Boot, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Barnes, Woodin & Co.; Miss Boyle, ready-to-wear; Mr. Seymour, mdse. mgr.; 1,133 Broadway.

OWENSBORO—McAtee, Dyddane & Ray; L. D. Ray, ladies' garments; 333 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, women's hosiery, gloves, men's, boys' furn. goods; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, jobs, skirts; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks; 1,270 Broadway.

PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; D. H. Collier, clothing, men's furnishing goods; T. E. Richards, women's ready to wear, millinery; 170 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, ladies' ear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Ben Selling Co.; W. K. Montague, cloaks, suits; Broztell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Cogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Tulloch, furn. goods; 422 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; M. J. Milburn, jobs, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

SPOKANE—Whitehouse Co.; O. W. Rector, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Big Four Store; I. Meyerson, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; F. R. Castle, domestics; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks; J. Evans, dry goods; 51 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Thos. W. Garesnd; Miss K. Wood, waists, skirts, petticoats; Miss J. Stohl, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. L. Adrien, clothing; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Schartzer, dry goods; Great Northern.

SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Department Store; P. N. Stuart, general merchandise; Great Northern.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas—B. Meyerson; E. Sauer, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.

SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; N. Fuller, carpets; C. M. Valentine, general merchandise; C. Bloom, domestics; 320 Church; Woodward.

TERRE HAUTE—Root Dry Goods Co.; C. A. Schaefer, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings; 21 E. 26th.

TRESNA, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 22d.

WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, women's ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

ZANESVILLE—Gallagher &Hi Co.; L. C. Gallagher, hats; Grand.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 275 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Several 107-W-1 Singer machines; must be in good condition; state price and where same can be seen. X 277 Times.

JOBBER PLACING ORDERS NOW IS READY TO LOOK AT LADIES' FALL CLOTH COATS, 4TH FLOOR, 28 EAST 30TH

PROMINENT jobber looking ladies' suits, new models only; contractors considered. 10 to 1. Monday, Tuesday, 135 West 26th, 3d floor.

JOBBER placing large orders on silk, poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses and waists. Call from 10 to 12, Room 215 467 Broadway.

BLOCH PURCHASING CO., 1,270 BROADWAY, WILL BE LOOKING AT THE BEST LINES OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR.

JOBBER looking at infants' and children's coats. 41 West 21st St., seventh floor.

Jobber looking at Fall dresses, silks, and serges. Oppenheim-Collins Bldg., Room 1,004.

JOBBER looking at high-class misses', ladies' coats, suits. 8th Floor, 47 West 24th.

CONTRACTOR-JOBBER will supply goods for 500 serge, silk dresses. L 52 Times.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS; also other fancy material sport coats to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

300 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

800 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTICE.

We are open to represent manufacturers only on additional lines of wearing apparel on regular commission basis. Our customers are starting East to look at lines and we can interest them enough to call on you if your goods and prices are right. Send samples, prices, order blanks and business cards if possible, with inquiry.
MIDDLEWEST SALES AGENCY,
Garland Bldg., Chicago.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 3585.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weiss ran, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Frauzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURERS, Attention!—Salesman with Broadway office can do $75,000 business yearly with large following in East, Middle West, and South, wants a line of machine-made and pressed hats, on straight commission. X 285 Times.

SALESMAN.

Pacific Coast representative wanted by old-established, popular-priced suit house, with years of established trade on the Coast; only first-class men need apply; strictly commission basis. Box 35, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade. Commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 147 W. 36th St.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Our lines are complete in Irish, Swiss, Armenian and Madeiras, as well as imported Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs. Novelties for immediate delivery.

SILK & ULLMANN,
142 5th Ave., Cor. 19th St.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.

IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

SPECIAL OFFER 5,000 doz. ladies' embroidery trimmed muslin drawers to sell $1.50 to $2.15 doz. A. B. C. UNDERWEAR CO., Mfrs. Muslin Drawers exclusively, 9 Walker St.

BRAIDED MILLINERY TRIMMINGS ARE IN DEMAND. PRODUCED ON THE Cornely Embroidery Machine,
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 B'WAY, N. Y.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 38th Street.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 19	$1.17¾	$1.14½	$1.10¾	$1.08¾
July 20	1.16¾	1.11	1.08¾	1.05⅝
July 21	1.14	1.07⅝	1.05½	1.04
July 22	1.14¼	1.08⅜	1.06	1.05½
July 23	1.12	1.09¼	1.07¼	1.05⅝
July 24	1.14⅛	1.11⅜	1.09¼	1.07⅝
Week's range	1.17¾	1.07½	1.10¾	1.09¼

| | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | Cash,2 Red

Cincinnati, Ohio

4½s due April 1, 1955

Principal and interest payable in New York

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other States

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Price on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WE have issued a special circular describing a variety of conservative investments, as follows—

Public Utility Bonds
American Municipals
Canadian Municipals
Railroad Bonds
Terminal Bonds
Industrial Bonds
Short Term Investments

From among the investments described in this circular you should have no difficulty in making selections to conform with your requirements and to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular No. 1498, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York

Bonds of leading

Canadian Cities

with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

4.90% to 6%

Write for selected list

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C. P. R. Building
Toronto, Canada

FIRST AND REFUNDING
Mortgage Bonds

To Yield 6%

Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for Circular A. G.—60.

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49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
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BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

$20,000

City of Newark

Registered 3½s, 1931

Price to yield 4¼%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At the end of a year of warfare in Europe the world is asking how much longer the struggle is to last. That question is often put in the financial district, and though variously answered, it is nearly always answered without any of the concern with which the question was being asked a year ago: "Will Europe go to war?" What was so greatly feared then as a possibility has long been a fact, and a continuance of the ravages of war is not thought of as a thing to be intensely dreaded as the approach of the war was thought of a year ago. The necessity of accepting facts and of accommodating one's self to them is one reason for this change; another is to be found in the fact that the world has had time to adjust itself to a condition of war as best it can. Still another reason for the apparent indifference with which the financial community discusses the possibility of the war lasting another year, or even two, is the fact that despite the war in Europe business in the United States has been improving, and on account of the war certain lines of business have improved beyond all expectation.

It is easy to forget the losses which war entails when the market is supplying day after day evidence of the great profits which are provided by war orders, or, at all events, evidence that great profits from that source are expected. That evidence is supplied in the shape of violent advances in the stocks most favored by the business which arises out of the war. They have been the outstanding feature of the market. They have come about in a way to invite sharp reactions, and those have not been lacking, but they have at the same time fired the imagination of traders, and speculation is allowing itself to run riot in the "war stocks." Some of this speculation may be very well thought-out speculation, and there is no denying the great advantage which has been secured by those who were quickest to buy the stocks of the companies which have been the beneficiaries of war orders. Yet such violent movements by all precedent lead the way to violent reactions and to market unsettlement. At what point of a violent speculative movement that stage is likely to be reached cannot be determined in advance. A more orderly movement would lessen the danger of subsequent unsettlement. It might also lessen the opportunities for quickly made fortunes, but the country at large is not greatly interested in the rapidity of fortune making. It is more concerned with the stability and the permanence of fortune making than with rapidity. No less money would be made by the country at large if those alone bought who paid outright for their stock, but under such restraint as that the market would be a much more sober thing. It would be a less interesting thing for that very reason, but by the same token a less dangerous thing.

There is this much satisfaction to be taken in this current speculation in the stock market by those whose interests lie in more substantial things than a lucky throw of market dice, namely, that this speculation is but one of the phenomena of a condition born of fundamental conditions favoring industrial and commercial progress, but one of the phenomena of a situation which holds promise of the unfolding for the United States of a period of increased prosperity, of renewed prosperity it will be, for we have passed through depression and have only recently been recovering a fair measure of business activity. Many conditions have contributed to that change, and some of these can be traced directly to the war, but the war accounts for the form of the recovery rather than for the recovery itself. Had there been no war we might ere this have moved as far as we now have moved on the road toward renewed business prosperity in the United States. And undoubtedly one of the reason which would then have been assigned for the improvement would be the much more efficient banking system which has been established in this country. That is still one of the very important factors in the improvement which has already been seen, and in that greater improvement which is promised. Had it not been for the conditions created by the Federal Reserve act we would have found it much more difficult to overcome the handicaps imposed by the war and more difficult to step into the new rôle which the war has made it necessary for this country to assume. We have with really extraordinary rapidity acquired a new and commanding place in international finance, and it would have been far less easy for us to have done so had the favoring conditions established by the new Banking act been lacking.

But if those conditions have favored the course of trade and of finance they have also smoothed the way for speculation. There is a point at which investment merges into speculation and a point at which speculation merges into merely gambling, and there is a difference between them. Speculation of a violent sort begets out-and-out gambling, and no doubt we have had a good deal of that in the stocks which have won the most conspicuous places in recent stock market activity. It is one of the evils customarily if not necessarily accompanying the entrance into a period of real prosperity after a period of depression. This speculation, this gambling, can be accepted with satisfaction if this is its true significance, and it may very well be.

It may be accepted with satisfaction not in and for itself, but for what it probably signifies.

It has been noticeable that when the war stocks assert themselves most noisily railroad stocks have been inclined to seek refuge in dullness and even in reaction. The process has been accompanied by a good deal of irregularity. Some have improved, particularly a few whose earnings have been improving, but as a whole the recent market position of the railroads has shown no trace of the extension to them of the speculation which has been seeking out stocks of unregulated enterprises. The pall of reorganization still hangs somewhat heavily over the railroad list, but this handicap should soon be lessened, for many properties are now on the eve of making a fresh start under auspices somewhat more propitious. The railroads are still suffering from overregulation, or at least from misapplied regulation, but they are gaining a more friendly hearing from their regulators. That has been suggested by recent rate decisions by the Commerce Commission, and the suggestion was emphasized last week by the grant of higher rates to the express companies. The effect of such departures from previous too harsh policy is cumulative, and it may well be that the railroads may pass out of their present period of restriction into a period of increased prosperity under regulation softened by reason of recent experience with the result of regulation which had too little regard for the laws of business.

We will have an opportunity this week to gauge the effect upon Germany of our latest note defining the attitude of the United States in respect to the rights of neutrals on the high seas. The financial community is confident that Germany will accept our position by act if not in word, and that by adhering hereafter to the requirements of international law so far as American interests are concerned she will avoid a break with the United States. That expectation accounted for the unconcern with which the financial community awaited last week the publication of the text of our note, and for the confidence with which upon the publication of the note it looked to maintenance of amicable relations between Germany and this Government.

LONDON MARKET WAITS.

Idleness Pending Dealings in the New War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The stock markets are idle, awaiting dealings in the new war loan, which will commence on July 29. Though it had been fully expected, the settlement of the Welsh labor troubles was nevertheless a cheering factor. The idleness of the city is due for the most part to the absorption of funds by the war loan and the expectation of a slow siege of Germany through the Winter.

War loan payments estimated at £250,000,000 sterling were effected on Tuesday along normal lines, leaving the Bank of England in control of the money market. The Bank is likely to hold this control until the Autumn at least, but the suggested rise in the Bank rate is improbable.

The American exchange question now occupies the energies of the Government and the Bank of England, with no indication of a solution. High money rates here seem to have helped but little so far. The exchange position would presumably be further complicated if, as is expected here, we meet your cotton growers' complaints by the purchase of a large amount of cotton.

On Thursday Premier Asquith met sympathetically the deputation of bankers who called on him for the purpose of urging the imposition of a tax on imports to reduce our consumption during the war, but as Parliament adjourns on Tuesday for six weeks, early action is not expected.

It is announced that the £1,400,000 of Brazilian Treasury bills due here Aug. 24 will be repaid. The British railways, under Government control, are declaring dividends, mostly at last year's rates.

PARIS TO ISSUE BONDS.

Municipal Securities Authorized—Sterling Exchange Rates Higher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—French rentes were inactive last week, closing firm at 69. Russian rentes were weak on adverse war news from the eastern front.

Sterling exchange was higher, closing at 26 francs 85 centimes. Dollar exchange was practically unchanged, the closing quotation being 5 francs 64 centimes. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has approached the French and British Governments regarding the difficulties of commercial houses due to the high exchange rates, and has suggested that a series of conferences between bankers and Treasury officials be arranged in an effort to arrive at a solution of the problem.

Subscriptions to Treasury bonds in the last eleven months total 8,500,000,000 francs. The City of Paris has been authorized to bring out an issue of 20,000,000 francs of bonds, part to mature in six months and part in a year, the former to bear 5½ per cent. interest and the latter 6 per cent.

No progress has been made with the proposals to liquidate the pre-war positions on the Bourse, although it is generally recognized that this is the time for such action.

French railway securities were weak. Spanish external bonds were firm. The other groups were active.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 24.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska G. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½
3,930	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	23	25⅝	21	23⅞
4,620	Amal. Cop....	73	74⅜	71⅞	72
3,120	Am. B. Sugar	48¼	52⅞	47⅜	52½
39,625	Am. Can.....	51¼	59⅝	49½	59¼
340	Am. Car & F.	57	57½	55½	57
20	Am. C. Prod.	143½	143¾	143¼	143¼
30	Am. Cot. Oil.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼
40	A. H. & Lpf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
120	Am. Ice Sec.	23	25	24	24
40	Am. Linseed.	10	10	10	10
2,310	Am. Loco.....	49½	53½	48¾	52½
50	Am. Malt....	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,740	Am. S. & R..	73⅝	78⅜	77½	77½
20	Am. Sug.	109¼	109¼	106¼	106¼
820	Anac. Copper.	69½	70⅝	68	68½
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
15,850	Bald. Loco...	71	78½	70⅛	78½
50	Beth. Steel...	195	201⅜	195	196½
50	Beth. Steel...	195	201⅜	195	199½
280	B'klyn R. T.	87	87⅛	85	85¼
140	Cal. Petrol...	12⅝	12⅞	9¾	10
4,430	Canadian Pac.	144½	145⅞	138	139⅜
2,285	Cent. Leath..	42	43¼	41⅜	42⅝
400	Ches. & Ohio.	38	40¼	37⅝	39¼
3,700	C., M. & S. P.	80½	83	78⅛	79⅜
1,250	C. R. I. & P.	12½	13⅜	10⅝	11¼
100	Chino Copper.	45½	46¼	45¼	45¼
2,320	Col. Fuel & I.	36	38⅜	34	34½
510	Corn Pr. Ref.	14⅜	15¼	14	14⅜
38,220	Crucible Steel.	45	49½	39¼	45⅜
740	Distillers, Sec.	23½	27¼	24⅝	26⅜
2,060	Erie	25⅜	26⅝	25¼	25⅜
100	Erie 1st pf..	40¾	41	40⅝	40⅜
590	G., (B.F.,) Co.	50¼	52¼	48½	51
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
460	Gt. N. C. for Ore Prop....	37⅝	39	36⅝	37
370	Insp. Cop....	31	31⅜	30½	30¼
180	I.-M. Y. Tr c.	19⅜	20	19	19¼
10	Int.-Met. pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
120	Int. Con. pf..	71⅛	71⅜	71½	71⅝
80	Lehigh Val...	143¾	143¾	141½	143½
120	Louis. & N....	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Maxwell Mot.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
900	Mex. Petrol...	73⅜	74⅛	69⅝	73
210	Miami Copp..	26⅜	27½	26⅜	26⅞
120	Mo., K. & T.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
400	Mo. Pacific..	2⅛	3¼	2⅜	2½
390	N. E. & St....	20⅝	24	20¼	20¼
30	Nat. Lead....	65⅜	65¾	63⅜	63⅜
90	Nev. Con. C.	14	14⅜	14	14
470	N. Y. Central	85½	87¼	85½	87⅛
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	50⅝	59	56⅝	57⅜
30	Nor. Pacific..	105	105⅜	105	105⅜
300	Pacific Mail...	33¾	36⅞	33½	36
25	Penn. R. R...	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Pitts. Coal ...	24	24	24	24
250	Pr. Steel Car	50⅜	51	48⅜	50
20	Ry. Stl. Sprg.	36½	36½	36½	36½
10	Ray Cons. Cpr.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
12,080	Reading	146	148¾	146	146¾
3,680	Rep. I. & S..	34⅜	37¼	33	36¼
10	Seab. A.L. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
3,440	Sou. Pacific..	82¾	85⅜	82¼	84½
400	Sou. Ry.	14¾	14⅝	12¾	13
100	Sou. Ry. pf..	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
540	Studeb. Co...	81½	83⅜	79½	81⅜
80	Tenn. Copper	38¼	38¼	36⅛	36⅞
70	Third Av.	56½	56½	56	56½
10	Un. B. & P..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9,320	Un. Pacific..	125⅞	128	125⅝	126⅝
1,880	U. S. Rubber.	45½	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞
71,640	U. S. Steel...	64	64⅜	62¼	64½
30	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¼	111	111¼
160	Utah Copper..	66⅜	67	65¾	66
50	W. Un. Tel..	69¼	69½	68⅝	68⅝
19,380	West. E. & M.	101⅜	110	100	107½
1,100	Westing. rts..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
259,615					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 24, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$9,011,500	$433,242,200
Same period last year	11,975,500	410,944,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.08 81.99	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	85.65 85.19	89.42 85.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s....	76	75	76	11
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s..	135	135	135	4
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s..	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s....	100	99½	100	13
Am. Cottonseed Oil 5s.	93	91¼	93	3
Am. Cotton. Oil 4½s..	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s..	103	103	103	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s....	102½	102½	102½	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s..	105	105	105	5½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	101	100⅝	100⅝	32
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	88½	87½	88½	35
Am. Writing P. 5s..	55½	55	55	9
Ann Arbor 4s.....	58½	58½	58½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s...	91¾	91½	91¾	28
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	90⅝	90¼	90½	222
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	89	89	89	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¼	81⅜	82¼	381½
A. T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100	99⅝	100	32
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100¼	99½	100¼	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	36
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s	85⅝	85½	85⅝	2
At. & C. A. L. 4½s...	93	93	93	5
At. Coast Line 4s....	89	89	89	14
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	63
B. & O. gold 4s.....	87	86	87	128½
B. & O. cv. 4½s.....	86⅜	85½	86⅜	122½
B. & O., Pitts., J. & M. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	5
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Y. 4s.....	79½	79⅜	79⅜	14
B. & O. S. W. Dv.3½s	88	87½	87½	51
Beth. Steel ext. 5s....	101¼	101	101¼	28
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...	95½	94½	95½	276
B'way & 7th Av. 5s..	97¾	97⅜	97¾	4
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918.	100¼	99½	100	15
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s....	102⅝	102½	102⅝	3
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s	100	99⅜	100	18
Buff., R. & P. gn. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Bush Terminal 5s....	85	85	85	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	1
Canada So. con. 5s....	102½	102½	102½	1
Central Leather 5s....	99⅝	99½	99⅝	51
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	113	112½	113	3
Central Pacific 1st 4s	86½	86	86¼	233
Central Pacific 4s....	86	86	86	24
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	83½	82½	83	11
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	72½	71	72½	16
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	83½	83½	83½	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	103	103	103	4
Chicago & Alton 3½s.	43¾	43¾	43¾	4
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	96	96	355
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92	91½	92	12
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s...	91⅝	90⅝	90¾	9
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s.	96	95½	95½	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98⅜	98⅝	98¾	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	98½	96¼	96¼	5
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	58	58	58	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s....	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Chi. Great West. 4s..	66½	66½	66½	5
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	114	114	114	2
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid.....	102½	101⅞	102	192
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	87½	87	87½	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	86¾	86¾	86¾	6
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89½	89	89	34
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s.	100	99¾	100	21
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. S. 5s.....	100½	100½	100½	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s..	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	6
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	81	81	9
Chicago Railways 5s..	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82½	80½	80½	16
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62	61	61	54
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, reg.	60	60	60	4
Chi., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	44¼	42½	43½	81
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 6s.	102	102	102	1
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77	77	77	2
Chile Copper 7s.....	115	114¼	114½	61
Cin., Dayton & I. 5s..	26	25	25	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	69¼	69¼	69⅜	5
Col. Industrial 5s....	73	72	72	7
Col. & South'n 1st 4s	87½	87⅜	87⅜	5
Col. & South'n ref. 4½s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	3
Col. & Hocking Val. 4s	84	84	84	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s....	116½	115½	115⅜	62½
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99⅜	99½	13
Cumberland Tel. 5s...	96½	96½	96½	10
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s.	92	92	92	10
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916.	100¼	100¼	100¼	24
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s.	45	44⅝	44⅝	7
Den. & R. G. cn. 4s..	71¼	71	71	7½
Detroit Edison 5s....	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Detroit United 4½s..	68	68	68	4
Distillers Secur. 5s..	65	63½	64¼	98
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	95⅜	94½	94½	176
Erie 1st con. 4s.....	79½	79½	79½	18
Erie 1st con. 7s.....	109	109	109	7
Erie cv. 4s, Series A.	61	61	61	4
Erie 1st cv.4s, Ser. B.	67	66¾	66¾	11
Erie gen. 4s.....	65¾	65½	65¼	14
Fla. East Coast 4½s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	7
Fla. Cent. & P. cn. 5s.	101	101	101	5
Flint & P. M., Ft. H. Div. 5s.....	68	68	68	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...	103	102	102	105
Granby Con. cv. 6s..	103	103	103	4
Great Nor. ref. 4½s..	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	10
Green B. & W. deb. B.	11½	11½	11½	5
Hocking Valley 4½s..	92½	92½	92½	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s..	25	25	25	24
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	70¾	70¼	70¼	21
Hudson Co. Gas 5s..	101½	101½	101½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952....	81¾	81⅜	81¾	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1953..	80½	80½	80½	35
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s.....	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	3
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s..	85	85	85	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s...	86	86	86	4
Illinois Steel 4½s....	86¼	86¼	86¼	35
Indiana Steel 5s.....	100⅜	100½	100⅝	25
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919.	129½	125	125	77
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922.	129½	126¼	126½	128
Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	91
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s..	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	61
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s.	53¾	53⅜	54	86
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	53¼	54	54½	29
Inter. Paper 6s.....	100	100	100	28
Inter. Paper cv. 5s...	80	79¼	80	23
Int. Steam Pump 5s.	56	56	56	10
Int. S. P. 5s, tr. r...	56	56	56	17
Iowa. Cent. 1st 5s...	82¾	82⅝	82¾	3
James, Fair. & C. 5s.	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	35
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	106	106	106	1
Kan. City South. 5s..	88¼	87¼	87¼	9
Kan. City South. 3s..	67¼	67¼	67¼	4
Knoxv. & Ohio 1st 6s.	103½	103½	103½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950...	74	72⅜	73	131
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923..	91	91	91	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s...	101	100½	100½	8
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s..	91	89¾	91	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1928...	91¼	90¾	90¾	82
Lake Shore 4s, 1931...	90	89⅝	90	38
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s.	98¼	98	98	12
Liggett & Myers 7s..	122½	122½	122½	7
Liggett & Myers 5s..	101¼	100½	100½	29
Long Island ref. 4s...	83	83	83	3
Lorillard 7s	121	119	119	6
Lorillard 5s	100½	99½	100½	25
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	91	90¼	91	33
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59½	59½	59½	1
Louis. & N. sou. 5s...	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
L. & N., N. O. & M. 6s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. A.	102½	102	102½	10
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. C.	102	102	102	5
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	100½	100½	100½	2
Mich. Central deb. 4s.	79	79	79	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88½	88½	2
Mo., K. & East. 1st 5s	95	95	95	4
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s.	76¼	75¼	76¼	22
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s.	51¾	51	51¼	16
Mo., K. & Tex. ref. 4s	51	51	51	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	56½	56¾	25
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	80	79½	79½	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s....	98½	97	97	18
Missouri Pacific 4s...	34	33¾	33½	18
Missouri Pac. cv. 5s.	33	34	34	12
Missouri Pac. 5s, 1917	81½	80	81½	30
Montana Power 5s...	90½	89¾	90	23½
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s...	94½	94	94½	27
National Tube 5s....	98	98	98	2
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s..	98	98	98	3
N. Y. C. deb 6s, full paid	103¾	103	103	669½
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s....	79	77¾	79	42
N. Y. C. r. & l. 4½s.	87½	87¾	87½	17
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	70	70	70	2
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, tr. r. cv....	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90¾	90	90	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....	103½	103½	103½	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82	81¼	82	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.....	109	108¾	108¾	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s.....	70	70	70	20
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	77	75	75	9
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s....	71	70⅜	71	7
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s....	51	50	50¼	18
N. Y. Tel. 4½s.....	95	94⅞	95	54
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s..	75	75	75	2
Niagara F. P. 5s....	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	1
Nor. & West. con. 4s.	88¼	87½	88¼	50¼
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s...	104	102¼	103¼	41
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s.	102½	102⅜	102⅜	11
N. & W. cv. 4½s....	104	102½	103¼	41
Nor. Pacific 4s.....	90⅞	90¼	90⅜	374
Nor. Pacific 3s.....	62⅜	62¼	62¼	147
Oregon & Cal. 5s....	100½	100½	100½	13
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¼	35
Oregon S. L. con. 5s.	103	103	103	1½
Oregon S. L. 1st 6s..	109½	109¼	109½	10
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s..	89½	89⅛	89¼	14
O.-W. R. R. & N. ref. 4s	80¼	80½	80½	4½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s...	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s...	97½	97½	97½	14
Penn. Real Est. 4s..	96	96	96	4
Penn. 4s, 1948.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	18
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	100¼	100¼	100½	5
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg..	100	100	100	2
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915..	100¼	100¼	100¼	14½
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs, full paid	103	102¾	102⅞	106
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs., Series B	86	86	86	1
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	20
Peoria & E. 1st 4s...	60	60	60	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A.....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B.....	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	13
Public Service 5s....	98⅜	86½	86½	14
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.	117½	116	116	18
Reading gen. 4s.....	93	92¼	93	44
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	91	91	91	1
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	92	92	92	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.	92⅞	91⅜	92⅜	41
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59¼	50¼	59½	1
Rome, W. & O. 5s...	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s.....	63⅝	63¾	63⅜	3
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	58	58

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 24, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,320,278	71,278,551
Same period last year	1,294,614	42,410,409

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Average price 50 stocks	71.67	69.51
Same period last year	66.46	64.58

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	95	92	95	+ 6	300
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.	35½	33⅝	33⅝	+ 1½	9,500
25⅝	July 19	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅝	20½	24	+ 1⅝	146,600
64⅜	July 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	64⅜	60	64⅝	+ 1⅝	23,667
79½	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅝	71⅜	72	− 1⅞	39,550
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	51½	50	51½	+ 1⅝	300
96	June 9	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	93	93	93	− 1	200
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅜	47¼	52⅜	+ 4¼	36,310
86⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	..	....
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	105	103	103	− 3	400
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	164	162	163⅞	+ 1⅞	400
59½	July 24	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	59½	49¾	59⅝	+ 7½	338,860
106	July 22	91½	Jan. 8	Am. Can pf	106	105	105	+ 1	3,538
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	58½	55½	56¼	− 1¾	18,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	114	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48½	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	146	175¼	142	+ 6	12,060
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅛	400
54⅜	Apr. 28	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	48½	44⅞	48⅜	− ½	5,000
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	98	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	91	90	91	− 2	300
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅝	4,050
42½	Apr. 19	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	36½	33½	33⅜	− ⅜	8,925
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	26	24	24	− 1¾	2,800
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 4	Am. Linseed	10½	9¼	9⅝	..	1,700
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	..	..	29⅝	..	....
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	53½	48	52½	+ 1	53,110
100½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..	150
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅜	5	5	− ⅜	325
32⅞	Mar. 31	21⅞	May 27	Am. Malt pf	..	..	25½	..	....
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79¾	77⅜	77⅜	− 2⅛	19,950
108¼	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	106¾	107	107	− 1	505
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	80	80	80	..	20
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	149	145	149	− 1	250
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
43⅞	June 22	24½	Mar. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	41⅛	38⅜	39½	+ 2⅜	7,150
111¼	Apr. 23	89½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110¼	108	109	− ⅜	3,900
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	113	113	− 1	733
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65	..	10
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	..	1,490
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	227	225¼	226	+ 1⅞	400
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106	106¾	..	1,120
32¼	May 3	15⅜	Mar. 5	Am. Woolen	..	..	25⅞	..	....
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	85	84	84	− 1	200
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛	100
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	70⅝	67¾	68	− 1⅜	24,111
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	5½	5	5	− 2½	700
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101⅛	100	101⅛	+ ⅝	7,300
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅝	550
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100¾	99⅞	100¾	− ¾	1,100
78½	July 24	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	78⅝	69	78⅝	+ 4⅞	178,850
105¼	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	103⅜	102	103⅜	+ 1½	718
79½	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅜	76½	79⅜	+ 2⅞	28,400
73¾	Jan. 29	67	Feb. 26	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	71	71⅜	− ⅝	2,400
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	100
209½	July 24	46¾	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	209½	183	208	+21⅞	31,065
125	July 23	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	125	121	125	+ 5	2,900
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87	85	86	− 1¾	2,600
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	5⅜	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts	80	80	80	..	100
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28½	..	....
79⅞	June 4	58	May 19	Butte & Superior	72½	69½	70½	− ½	8,300
21⅜	Feb. 8	9¼	July 24	CAL. PETROLEUM	18	9¼	9¼	− 3⅜	1,150
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	31½	30	30	− 3	480
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	145⅝	138	139⅝	− 3⅝	56,480
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅞	Apr. 23	32⅝	Feb. 10	Central Leather Co	33¼	41¾	42⅞	+ ⅛	36,825
104¾	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	104½	104	104⅝	+ ¼	480
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	33⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	37½	39¼	+ 1⅝	6,300
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¼	..	....
11⅞	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11¼	11	11	..	700
36⅞	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf	28⅝	27½	27¼	− 1	1,200
98¼	Apr. 19	73	July 23	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83½	78	78⅞	− 1⅝	88,380
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf	..	..	124	..	....
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	124	121	121	− 1	1,200
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 16	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac	13½	10½	11¼	− ⅝	32,840
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
49¾	Apr. 29	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	46	44¼	44¼	− 1½	8,220
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	61	60	60	..	200
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜	100
36½	Apr. 16	21⅜	Mar. 15	Colorado Fuel & I.	36½	34	34½	− 1⅝	32,220
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	49⅜	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	48	..	....
131¼	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	126¾	127½	− ½	2,147
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	68	67	67	− ½	900
100⅝	July 24	88½	Jan. 2	Continental Can pf	100	100	100	+ ¼	500
7	June 4	4	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	15½	14	14½	− ½	7,031
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80⅝	78½	79¼	− 1⅞	1,450
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	− 3	100
51	July 17	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	49½	39	45¾	− 2¼	296,840
104	July 17	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	98¾	95	96¾	− 3½	5,900
125	July 23	98	Jan. 23	Cuban-Am. Sugar	125	97	118	+16	12,600
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	105	103	105	+ 1⅞	700
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	92	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	144⅞	144	144⅞	+ 2⅞	300
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West	..	..	420	..	....
24	Apr. 26	4	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	..	22
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7⅝	7	7⅞	..	410
7¾	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	115	..	....
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	70	70	70	..	40
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	60	..	....
28½	Apr. 19	15½	Mar. 9	Distillers' Securities	27⅛	23⅞	26¾	+ 1½	24,100
24¾	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23¾	21¼	22⅞	− ⅞	19,000
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	2	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	4	4	4	..	100
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	99	99	99	..	100
30	Apr. 19	19¾	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅜	25½	25¾	− ⅛	27,395
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 25	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	35⅝	39	− ⅜	9,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	33	31	31	..	300
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM	32	25¼	26	−10	500
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	50	50	50	− 3⅝	500
209	July 9	163	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	265	265	265	−25	495
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	+ 1	181
175½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	173	165	170	+ 3	19,255
189½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	187	180	180¾	− 7⅝	7,350
107	July 19	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	107	106	106	+ 1½	1,300
50⅜	June 14	29⅛	Feb. 26	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50⅜	48¾	50⅜	+ 1⅝	22,200
105½	July 21	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.pf	105½	103½	105½	+ 1⅝	700
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	117½	116	116	+ ¼	4,300
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	38⅜	36⅜	36⅝	− 1⅝	30,600
67½	June 12	45⅝	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	62¼	60½	60½	− 1⅝	4,350
81¾	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	81	81	81	− ¼	100
98½	July 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ 1	220
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 19	118	Apr. 19	Hocking Valley	..	..	118	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	..	134
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	− 1⅜	700
35⅝	Apr. 29	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	31⅝	29⅞	30	− ⅝	26,150
24⅝	Apr. 29	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	20	19	19	− ¼	7,310
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	73	72	73	+ ½	1,100
21⅛	July 13	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	20	19	19	− 1	1,620
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf	71⅞	71	71	..	800
14	July 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	12	..	....
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf	..	..	29½	..	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	96	96	96	− 1	100
117	Jan. 9	100⅝	Mar. 6	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	62	62	62	+ 2	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	99½	99½	99½	+ 3½	100
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	10½	9	9¾	+ ⅛	4,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	38½	36½	37	+ 2	1,000
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24½	23	23	− ⅝	2,200
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf	58	57⅝	57⅝	+ ¼	200
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf	..	..	109	..	....
*61½	Feb. 15	*61½	Feb. 15	Kobuk & Des M.	..	..	*61½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	126	126	125	..	20
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co	136⅞	134	136⅞	+ 1⅞	200
110	June 12	105¾	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109⅜	..	....
50½	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	49½	47	48⅜	− ⅝	1,500
103	Apr. 23	92⅞	Jan. 15	Lacle Gas	..	..	100	..	....
9⅜	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	7	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	..	..	19½	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¾	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	143¼	141	141	− 1	5,400
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	223	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	+ 2½	100
89	Jan. 20	90	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	32	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	− 1	100
106¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92	92	92	+ 2	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	114¾	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	112	106	106	− 2	1,575
83¾	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	79⅝	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65	65¼	− ¾	400
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd	126	126	126	..	25
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	− 1	100
108⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf	..	..	102	..	....
54¾	Apr. 14	15⅛	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	36¼	35⅝	36¼	− ⅜	1,000
89	June 7	49	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf	34½	33	33	− 1	550
44	May 12	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	32¾	32	32	− 1	500
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	35	..	....
98⅛	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	95½	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	74½	68¼	71½	− 2¾	11,700
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	77	77	77	− 7	100
29¼	Apr. 23	17¾	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	27½	26¾	26¾	− ½	6,320
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14	13	14	+ 2	200
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	112	112	− 1½	100
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	..	..	123	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S. M. 1st	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5¼	5¼	− ⅛	2,700
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	17	13½	15	+ 1	2,000
18¾	Apr. 19	2¼	July 24	Missouri Pacific	3¼	2¼	2¼	− 1	20,478
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	..	..	47	..	....
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	..	..	102	..	....
112½	Apr. 8	112	Apr. 8	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	166	163	163	..	70
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	120	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	− 1½	100
80½	Mar. 31	69	Mar. 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72¾	72¼	72¼	+ ⅝	200
106⅝	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	..	..	104½	..	....
24⅞	July 24	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	24⅞	18½	23⅝	+ 4⅝	41,420
89½	July 24	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	89½	85⅜	89½	+ 6½	600
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63⅜	61¾	62½	− 1	4,020
111	June 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅜	110
22¾	Jan. 4	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7⅞	June 4	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	− 1	500
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.	14½	14	14⅛	− ½	1,400
100	July 13	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	105	97½	102	− ¾	11,700
52¾	Jan. 22	34¾	Mar. 1	New York Central	87¼	85⅜	86	..	5,750
36	Jan. 29	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 21	*81	Feb. 25	N. Y., Susq. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	56½	57⅝	− ¼	7,070
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West	27	25⅞	26	..	1,500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	+ 1½	100
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	104½	102½	104	+ 1½	2,750
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	73¾	73	73	− 1	200
*84¾	Jan. 21	*84¾	Jan. 21	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99½	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	106½	103¾	104	+ ½	7,570
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	68	..	....
37⅝	July 17	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	37	33⅜	34¼	− 1⅜	8,600
39½	Apr. 16	28⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	32	..	....
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	+ ⅜	9,810
123⅛	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas	117⅝	116½	116½	+ ⅛	500
11	Apr. 7	9

TO RENOMINATE JUSTICES.

Clarke and Greenbaum May Be Ignored by Party Machines.

Lawyers who have heard that Supreme Court Justices John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum are not to be renominated this Fall will organize a committee of one hundred to nominate them by petition.

According to their friends, these Justices during their service on the bench have paid little attention to politics, and they were especially cold to all requests for favors made by politicians.

The committee of one hundred will try to impress upon the political bosses the need of continuing Justices Clarke and Greenbaum in office. If this effort should fail then 3,000 signatures will be sought to have the names of the two Justices placed upon the ballot.

The term of Justice Blanchard will also expire this year, but because of his age he will not seek re-election. Two other justices, Clarence J. Shearn and Francis B. Delehanty, are serving by appointment. They are both Democrats and will probably receive the regular nominations. The death of Justice Delany, who was a Democrat, also leaves a vacancy that must be filled.

TRUST COMPANIES GROW.

Institutions Increase Resources by Nearly $126,000,000.

ALBANY, July 25.—The resources of the trust companies of the State increased $125,906,993 from March 19 to June 23 last, according to reports filed with the State Banking Department in accordance with a call issued by Superintendent Richards.

In the same period the total deposits of these institutions increased $141,469,116, the total in June being $1,696,733,159, as compared with $1,555,264,043 in March.

Municipal Year Book on Sale.

The Municipal Year Book for 1915, prepared by City Chamberlain Henry Bruère, may now be had for 15 cents a copy at the Municipal Reference Library, in the Municipal Building. The book is intended to tell in brief form the functions of the different departments of the City Government. It is the second book of its kind, the first having been arranged for 1914 by the present Fire Commissioner, Robert Adamson, who at the time he prepared the book was Secretary to Mayor Gaynor.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	15½
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52	56
Alb. & So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	96½	98½
Do pf. ($50)	1,969,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	46	47
Am. L. & Tr.	15,353,141	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	313
Do pf....	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	108½	109½
Am. P. & Lt.	5,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	81
Am. Pub'Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	29	31
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	64
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	59
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ky. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	73
Cal. El. & P..	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90¾
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	105¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99..	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pfd....	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
C. R., G. & E. pf.....	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.....	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	48½	49½
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	78¼	79½
Com. Power 1st 5s.....	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	71	72
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Dt. Ed. Co..	15,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. & Sh. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	83	96
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.....	1,003,800	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.....	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
G.G. & E. 1st 6s, 1932..	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ry. Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46...	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
Harwood El. 5s, '30	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & N. E. D. 1st 5s....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts ..	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pitt. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C. R. & L. Dopf	9,547,580	..	..	Mar 1, 11	18	20
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	79
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '51	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	75
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	85
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do 1st 5s, '20	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '43..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	95
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '28.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'33	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.....	2,460,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	46	50
N. St. Power Do pf.....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	20½	29½
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	3,388,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	84	85
Old. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power..	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Do deb.5s,'21	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	93
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,035,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do con.5s,'38	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.c'fs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,206,900	..	..	.....	1½	3
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38..	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.....	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,066,200	..	..	.....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.....	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)...	9,343,150	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,15	24½	26

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	40
Do 1st pf....	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	68
Do 2d pf....	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	13½	14½
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	18½	19½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	..	Jul 1, 15	89½	92
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83¼	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,042,350	2	S	J. & D.	81⅝	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.....	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	56
C. G. of N. Y. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	127	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	3	S		10½	11½
Key. Gas 5s.	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '20.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	41½	43½
Old pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	85	86
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16..	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
S'th W. Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	May, 1915	72	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	79	81
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	6,495,780	1½	..	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May. 15	179	183
Am Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	133	138
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	82
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,427,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do. pf.....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	83½
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	215	220
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95	97
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	350	365
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	S	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M..	21,284,400	1	Q	July 1, 15	110	111
Do-pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	107¼	108½
Braden Cop..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can C. & Fy	3,375,000	..	..	.....	95	99
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30, 15	325	350
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	102	103
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	137	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	47	52
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	89	92
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.& Ref.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	31	33
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	72	75½
D., L. & W. C.	6,500,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 15	260	280
Du P. Powder	29,428,705	2	Q	Jun 15,15	635	665
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	5	9
Do pf.....	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	46	52
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.....	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,388	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Int. Text'k Mills	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Lanston Mon.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	63¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	160	165
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A. (new).....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3½
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	71	75
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	53	56
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	35	37
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	148	153
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	102½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	106
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	275
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	220	230
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s..	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	100¾
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	103	106½
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1675	1705

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stocks. ‡Incl. 1½% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	520	..
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15,15	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	125	135
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	325	..
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Eagle F. &...	200,000	..	..	.....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas..	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	295
Firemen's In. ($50).....	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	495
Ger's ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	253	263
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	225	310
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	390	398
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	180
Mfrs. Liab..	200,000	10	A		115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	167	180
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J.A.J.O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	100	112½
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 15	125	140
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103	110
Do pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy..	1,300,000	1½	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil..	825,000	3	Q	Jun 15,15	300	350
John. T.& M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F..	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	105	175
Do pf.	2,965,800	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	100½
P., R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	183	193
R. J. Rey'ds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	345	355
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	158	165
B'klnC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	172
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	..	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	40	S	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	177
Chase Nat'L.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	530	565
Ch. E. N.($25)	2,250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	180	186
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	110	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	400	..
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	162
Corn Exch....	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25).....	250,000	2	S	July 2

CHINESE MINISTER TO MEXICO CHOSEN

V. K. Wellington Koo, Graduate of Columbia, Envoy Also to Peru and Cuba.

SHIFT CAUSES SPECULATION

Japanese Objected to the Appointee as a Delegate to European Peace Conference.

V. K. Wellington Koo, Secretary to the President of China and graduate of Columbia College, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico, the post having been created for him, as at present the Minister at Washington is also accredited to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. Dr. Koo now will be accredited to the last-named countries, and, perhaps, to other South American nations also.

It is expected that Dr. Koo soon will leave Peking for his new post with his wife, who is the youngest daughter of the first Premier of the Chinese republic, Tang-Shao-yi, at one time Special Ambassador to the United States, to return thanks to this Government for the remission of the Boxer indemnity of $14,000,000.

Dr. Koo was educated in Chinese and English at St. John's University, Shanghai, before he came to this country in 1903, and entered Cook's Academy. He then entered Columbia College, where he distinguished himself alike in his studies and in sports. He became editor in chief of the Columbia Spectator, Student Board representative, and won other honors. By rapid work he finished his college course in three years, and in 1908 he returned to China to obey his father's summons that he be married. He came back to Columbia in the Fall and his wife went to study music in Philadelphia, while Dr. Koo took up the subject of law, and finally specialized in international law under Professor John Bassett Moore. In 1909 he took the master's degree in arts, and in 1912 he finished his dissertation on the "Status of Aliens in China" and was rewarded with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

President Yuan Shih-kai cabled him to return to Peking at once to become his English secretary. He acted in that capacity for a year, and later was transferred to the Foreign Office, where his knowledge of the law of nations and diplomacy was a material help to the ever-changing incumbents of that difficult post in Peking, which has been called the "storm centre" in Far Eastern politics.

During the recent negotiations with the Japanese Minister at Peking relative to the twenty-four demands the Japanese Government presented to China Dr. Koo worked day and night at the Foreign Office in conference with Lu Cheng Hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was largely through his help that the Chinese authorities managed to come out of the crisis as well as they did. During most of the conversations between the Japanese Envoy, M. Moki, Mr. Koo was making frequent trips to the American Legation to keep Minister Reinsch informed on the progress of the negotiations, and in that way he became intimate with the American staff, among whom are some of his firmest friends.

In the recent negotiations China insisted upon representation in the European peace conference by the presence of three members of her Foreign Office. In order to gain their point the Japanese consented to it, and the Chinese Government, it is understood, named Dr. Koo as one of its delegates. To this proposal the Japanese objected, and to effect a compromise it was agreed that for the present Dr. Koo be appointed Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. Whether he will be called upon to go to the peace conference when it meets will be watched with interest by close observers of Far Eastern affairs.

The news of his appointment comes from the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington, which has received a cablegram from the Chinese Government. At Columbia several Chinese students said they had news from the Chinese Legation announcing the appointment, but the university authorities had heard nothing. They will arrange a reception for him when he reaches New York on his way to Havana.

Chilean Electors Pick President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 25.—The Presidential Electors met today, and by a majority of five votes chose Juán Luis San Fuentes President of the republic. Parliament will meet Aug. 31 to confirm the election.

OFFERS AID TO CHINA.

American Admiral Tenders Warships for Flood Relief Work.

PEKING, July 25.—Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, has offered to the Chinese authorities the use of the warships under his command for relief work in the Canton delta where unprecedented floods prevail. Small American vessels already have been assisting in relief work in the district between Hongkong and Canton.

It is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the disaster although thousands of natives have lost their lives in the flood.

NEW YORK BOY UP MT. BLANC

Anthony Hill, Aged 17, Makes First Ascension of the Season.

GENEVA, July 25.—The first ascension of Mont Blanc this year was made last Friday by Anthony Hill, a seventeen-year-old boy of New York, accompanied by a Swiss professor and a guide.

Excellent weather conditions prevailed. The climb was a difficult one, the snow being kneedeep near the summit.

Hill is attending school in Geneva.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Leaving town, must dispose of my handsome Detroit Electric Brougham at great sacrifice; in perfect condition, with new batteries and slip covers; cost $2,800; sell to immediate purchaser $785. Werner, 258 Riverside Drive.

MAXWELL 1912 touring, four-door, five-passenger; seen 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 391 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Phone 439 Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. F. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

OVERLAND DELIVERY CAR.

Close panel body; latest model; factory job; cost, new, $1,050; used not over 1,000 miles for demonstrating; price $800. Cranford Garage, Cranford, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire; hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful Limousine Renault, latest model, for hire by month; very reasonable. Taloh, 300 West 49th St. 7720 Bryant.

Packards—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7,565 Col.

For Hire—Beautiful, modern, 7-passenger Packard by month, $350. Riverside 3611.

AUTOS
for hire. Phone Audubon 3434.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Buick, 1912 to 1915, for spot cash. Call 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Av., 48 West 97th St.; four-story and basement brownstone and brick residence; well built; size 20x57x100; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; hardwood floors; price very low; might trade or lease for business; no restrictions. Inquire Jas. Dougherty, premises.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7843.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. E, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Great Jamaica bargain; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 5c fare; excellent plot, 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Long Island.

THE HALL,

GLEN COVE, L. I.,

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Rockville Center—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate four adults; every convenience; commuting distance; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. L 39 Times.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE in the Adirondack Mountains in connection with first-class hotel, wanted for the month of August; bath and sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children required. Write to B 68 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av., with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $880 to $960.
BROADWAY. REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

THE LANGHAM.
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.
Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $50. Janitor at 242 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

For Rent.—Sublet at half price, handsomely furnished office, small, two mahogany desks, by Chicago concern desiring to retain privilege only of receiving mail and telephone calls. Inquire 716, Flatiron Building.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 3 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

A beautiful, large room, suitable for doctor or dentist; private house; references. 311 West 102d St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 141th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; one restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, P. O. Box 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 23 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $600 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
50 UNION SQUARE.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

57TH, 47 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Large front room, with private bath, $7; two connecting rooms, housekeeping, $5; front parlor, $7; electricity.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 723.

PARK AV., 13, (35th.)—Large, cool, comfortably furnished front rooms $5.50 up.

West Side

87H, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, electricity, $4-$8; splendid location; telephone.

57TH, 438 WEST.—Large, light rooms, second floor; newly decorated and furnished; running water, bath; $3 up. Hale.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome parlor rooms, twin beds, $5-$3.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable, large rooms adjoining bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath same floor; electric light; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway. "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room, running water; southern exposure; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 15 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates; transients.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms, $4.50, $5, $8. Telephone.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

93D, 255 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two outside connecting; private lavatory; reasonable. Crane.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Private family; furnished room, next bath; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; telephone; bath.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, airy front room, adjoining bath. Phone 4529 Riverside.

107TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive large double room; also single room; breakfast if desired; women only; references required. Clark.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Delightful location; Morningside Heights; conveniences. Walker.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 2.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Airy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

137TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 118th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Opposite Claremont.—Breezy, outside room; private family; immaculate; $4.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 up; $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS KNEE individually and trading as STAR BINDING CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of binding, silks, machinery used for manufacturing bindings, reps, lawns, spool cotton, desk chairs, safe-partitions, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM HYMAN, LOUIS GELBERG, and NATHAN A. KONOGY, individually and as copartners trading as THE STAR RUBBER RAINCOAT CO., and THE UNITED STATES WAIST & DRESS MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 6th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 West Seventeenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' waists, men's and children's raincoats, boys' and girls' rubber caps, rubberized cloth, ladies' raincoats and lining, typewriter, cutting machine; sewing machines, power tables, miscellaneous trimmings, office fixtures and safe.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Assignee,
309 Broadway.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN,
Attorney for Assignee,
320 Broadway, New York.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecnia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, conveniences to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COOK, WAITRESS, or NURSE.—Mother, daughter; city, country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; Mondays and Wednesdays; references. Bohringer, 2,410 2d Av.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7055 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scotch Protestant housework; good cook, laundress; small family; excellent references. Care Wilson, 203 West 68th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Brown, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class of colored servants furnished, city and country, with investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 39th St.

COOK, $25; waitress, $22; housekeepers, $16-$25; nurses, $16-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1898.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5859 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions, Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HANDS.—Experienced on beaded, also crocheted millinery, ornaments; shop or home. Rothschild & Co., 30 West Houston St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Assist housework; country; $20 monthly; farm. X 250 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on blue, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

82D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive, large and small rooms; dressing rooms; excellent table; Summer terms; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

150TH, 531 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants airy room, with light breakfast, in select boarding house, vicinity 96th St.; state terms. W 1 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER J. INGLIS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,789.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Samuel C. Dubberstein, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the sixth day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 353 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Manufactured and unmanufactured lumber, grills, frames, office furniture, &c.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 3rd and 4th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, July 20th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
SAMUEL C. DUBBERSTEIN, Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of OPPENHEIMER FURNISHING CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 500 Tremont Av., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a stock of gents' furnishings, cash register, showcases, fixtures, &c.
HARRY ZALKIN, Assignee.
WM. BLAU, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2361.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 33 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant cashier; general office; age 34; married. Energetic, 90 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent, reliable, well educated; knowledge credits; excellent references. T 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, salesman, (25,) capable, reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 366 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (25;) eight years' experience, foreign, American cars; honesty, sobriety, ability. Newman, 320 West 82d St. Columbus 6920.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, married; city, country; ordinary repairs; references. Powell, 11 W. 137th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 31; careful; 10 years' references. R. R. Bose, 312 East 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) Swedish; single; with private family; city or country; do own repairs. Rutgerson, 727 Lexington Av.

COOK, &c.—Japanese student wishes position at morning and evening work; plain cook. K. A., 751 7th Av.

ELEVATOR.—Experienced; reference; German; 30; single; reliable worker. Fischl, 109 East 9th St.

GARDENER, — Private estate; German; single; references. Heede, 82 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

I have six years' selling experience; can show same to a reliable house; reasonable drawing; what have you to offer? H. B. G., 110 East 87th St., City.

JANITOR.—Swedish; experienced; references; city; reliable worker; 35. Hedbling, 637 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Boston salesman wants line of children's dresses or coats. X 252 Times Annex.

SALESMAN travel; seven years' experience one company; highest testimonials. T 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20, stenographer and typist; willing worker, desires position with future. H. Teitelbaum, 234 East 71st St.

STUDENT University of Munich, (Engineering Dept.,) desires position with reliable engineering firm, with opportunity of advancement; excellent draughtsman; thorough knowledge of English, French, German, and Italian; best references. Address T 173 Times.

YOUNG Man, (22,) ambitious, would welcome opportunity to enter automob

BECKER HOPEFUL OF HEARING TODAY

Condemned Murderer Believes Justice Ford Will Grant Him Another Trial.

CHEERFUL IN DEATH CELL

Jack Rose in a Night Conference at the District Attorney's Office.

WITNESSES MAY TESTIFY

At Four Gunmen's Eleventh Hour Proceeding, Similar to This, Court Heard Oral Evidence.

Facing the fact that in all probability he had only three more days to live, Charles Becker spent yesterday in the death house at Sing Sing helping John B. Johnston, one of his counsel, prepare the case on which Supreme Court Justice John Ford will be asked today to grant a new trial.

District Attorney Perkins and his assistants, Royal H. Weller and James A. Delehanty spent the day in conference preparing to combat Becker's application.

The proceeding will be a parallel of that which took place two days before the four gunmen were put to death for the actual killing of Herman Rosenthal. Supreme Court Justice Goff, who had presided at their trial, heard the motion for a new trial on Saturday, and listened to the evidence in a proceeding which lasted all through the day. In both cases the hearing on the application was set for two days before the day set for execution.

Justice Goff refused, however, to pass upon the affidavits of new witnesses which were submitted to him, and asked that the alleged new witnesses be called upon to give oral testimony. This was done. Promptly at the close of the hearing Justice Goff denied the motion.

Witnesses May Take Stand.

If Justice Ford insists on hearing the men who are named as new witnesses, the proceeding is likely to require more than two days in court. In that case, a request for a reprieve for the length of time necessary to hear the testimony and to allow the Justice to reach a decision will be asked of Governor Whitman. Should the application for a new trial be granted, the execution of the sentence would be automatically stayed.

Becker's counsel will ask today that the witnesses be called to testify orally. It will be asked that Becker himself be brought down from Sing Sing to testify. Joseph Murphy another prisoner in Sing Sing, who is regarded by Becker's counsel as one of his strongest witnesses, may be brought down also.

Murphy's story, which Governor Whitman listened to on Saturday without reaching the conclusion that it justified a further reprieve of Becker, is that, while he was in the Tombs, he heard Webber, Vallon, and Rose conspire to denounce Becker as the only means by which to save themselves.

Rose, accompanied by his counsel, Bernard Sandler, arrived at the Criminal Court Building in a touring car at 9 o'clock last night and spent about half an hour in the District Attorney's office. It was said that he was there to read over the statement which he had made on Saturday in reply to Murphy's testimony. When he left the building, Rose said:

"All that I have said will be brought out before Justice Ford tomorrow."

Vallon and Webber Ready.

District Attorney Perkins was assured last night that Vallon and Webber, the two others alleged to have taken part in the conspiracy in the Tombs, were within easy distance of this city and were ready to come at once, if their testimony before Justice Ford is required.

Mrs. Becker spent yesterday afternoon in the death house in Sing Sing. Father Cashin, the prison Chaplain, said that Becker was still cheerful and calm. Becker, he said, hoped that the hearing today would result in a new trial, but because he had already met with many reverses in his efforts to obtain freedom, he was preparing himself for the worst. Jackson Becker, a brother of the condemned man, who made a visit to the death house, said to a friend yesterday:

"Charley refuses to believe that he is going to be put to death. He still feels certain that something will happen at the last minute to establish his innocence. He is the one man of all those who are working in his behalf to believe that he is not in danger, and he won't believe that hope is all over for him to the very last, not till the keepers come for him on the last morning. He is light-hearted and cheerful, and his confidence is amazing."

One of the main grounds of the appeal for a new trial will be the story that "Big Tim" Sullivan intended to silence Rosenthal by giving him money to leave town after Rosenthal had made the charge that Becker was his partner in the gambling house. Harry Appelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary, has made a statement partially corroborating Becker on this point.

"Big Tim's" Part in Case.

He further told of a conversation in which Rose said that Rosenthal ought to be "croaked," but Becker said that this could be the worst thing that could happen, because it would be blamed on him. Becker added, according to Appelbaum, that he could disprove Rosenthal's statements.

Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, may be called upon to testify orally to the facts contained in his affidavit to the effect that Becker had told him of "Big Tim" Sullivan's efforts to get Rosenthal to leave town. Father Curry said he had urged Becker to take the stand and tell this, but that Becker had refused, saying he was confident of acquittal at his second trial.

If the testimony is heard orally Max D. Steuer may be called upon to tell whether "Big Tim" Sullivan or any of his associates asked him to act as counsel for Webber or any other of the informers. In his statement about the alleged plot in the Tombs, Murphy said that either Vallon, Rose, or Webber said that Sullivan had got a man named Steuer or Stern to defend them. Shortly afterward Mr. Steuer became counsel for Webber, displacing Harford T. Marshall, who has asserted that Webber told him that Becker had absolutely nothing to do with the murder. Marshall took the stand to testify to this effect at the second trial, but his evidence was barred. It was Mrs. Webber, it was said at the time, who had engaged Mr. Steuer to act for her husband.

Plot in Tombs Not New.

Murphy's testimony may not be treated as new evidence, although his own statements did not come out until recently, for the reason that the alleged plot in the Tombs is not new. That such a plot was formed was testified to by Jack Sullivan, a friend of Becker, at the second trial.

Another new witness for Becker is Benjamin Kauffman, who has made an affidavit that Herman Rosenthal told him he had an engagement to go to the Hotel Metropole to get $15,000 for keeping still. Louis Harris, now in Sing Sing, another affidavit-maker, said he had heard part of the plot to kill Rosenthal and that after Becker's conviction Rose had confessed to him that he was "framed up."

INTERNED MEN GO FREELY.

Norfolk Thinks German Sailors Perform Secret Missions.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—There is much criticism here of leniency in the treatment of the interned German sailors of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm in regard to shore leaves. Under present conditions it is said that it would be easy for them to leave the jurisdiction of the local Navy Yard, perform missions in other parts of the United States and return without detection. In fact it is firmly believed here by many persons that such journeys have been made by interned German sailors and that navy officials are none the wiser.

Navy officers in charge of the interned sailors are severely criticised because commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are permitted on shore when not in the German naval uniform. It is asserted that the non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men easily would escape identification as interned sailors. Many of them speak English with hardly a trace of accent and easily could absent themselves for days without detection.

Both non-commissioned officers and sailors are continually seen on shore in civilian clothing. In many cases they engage rooms at hotels and are absent from their ships for days.

SEE 'SPIES' ON THE BORDER.

Northern New England Residents Think Germans at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 25.—Residents of Northern Vermont and New Hampshire are coming to believe that those sections and that part of northwestern Maine bordering on Canada are infested with German spies. An aeroplane with searchlights is said to have been seen near the Canadian border.

Fishermen who have penetrated into the Maine woods near the Canadian border say that in the heart of the forest southeast of Lake Megantic they came upon a wireless apparatus, which was connected with a camp owned by Germans.

Several Germans have appeared in the towns of Northern Vermont and New Hampshire of late, and some are alleged to have acted in a suspicious manner.

This week four Germans with no apparent business are said to have arrived in Colebrook, the largest New Hampshire town near the Canadian boundary.

BUMPED THE GERMAN BARK.

Strong Ebb Tide Sets Anchored Ships Drifting in Lower Bay.

The exceptionally strong ebb tide Saturday night caused several vessels in the lower bay to drag their anchors about midnight and bump into each other. Head gear, jibbooms, and chain plates suffered some damage.

The drifting was started by the British freighter Teucer dragging her anchor and bumping into the American schooner Lyman B. Law, carrying away her jibboom and headgear. The Teucer did not stop, but went further on and hit the German bark Indra, which has a cargo of nitrate in her hold, brought from Taltal, Chile, last November, and now worth $1,000,000. Captain Willy Karstadt came on the poop of the bark in his pajamas, and said what he thought of the Teucer's commander. Then the Teucer backed away and the British ship Hilston drifted down and hit the bark on the port quarter.

The wrecking steamer Tasco, with the aid of the navy tug Narkeeta and the harbor tug Mutual, tried to disentangle the ships, which had got their cables crossed, and ended by getting mixed up themselves. It was early dawn before the ships got back to their respective moorings.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Hilston drifted again on her anchor and bumped once more into the Indra, carrying her own bobstay, martingale, and dolphin striker from under her bowsprit. Then the Narkeeta came and towed the Hilston three miles away from the other vessels, where she could be moored in safety without dragging her anchor each time the tide ebbed.

MUNITION CARS WRECKED.

Report That Trucks of Pennsylvania Freight Train Were Tampered With.

As a fast Jersey City bound Pennsylvania freight train of thirty-seven cars, several of which were marked "explosives, keep away from fire," pounded around the down-grade curve at West Metuchen, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning there was a grinding sound as the trucks under one of the forward cars gave way and sent the car twisting across the opposite tracks. Before the train could be stopped the other cars had torn up the stone-ballasted roadbed for 600 feet.

Railroad men say if the accident had happened a few minutes earlier the Atlantic Coast Line Southern express, a limited train of eleven Pullman sleepers, which passed the freight would have been wrecked.

A broken axle was assigned as a reason for the wreck, but it was thought that someone had been tampering with the trucks of one of the cars. Later yesterday another freight was held up in Metuchen because it was learned that something had gone wrong with the trucks of a Standard Oil tank car. The car was taken off and the train went on.

It is thought the tampering was done at Morrisville, Penn., where the Pennsylvania Railroad has its freight yards. At that place a bomb was recently found in a coal car.

TRAMP FINDS AUTO VICTIMS.

One Dies While Help Is Sought, Other Is Dangerously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—One man was killed and another seriously hurt on the Middletown-Bloomingburg State road this morning when several spokes in a wheel of a touring car broke and sent the auto over a stone wall into a pasture.

Kenneth Carpenter, 20 years old, son of D. G. Carpenter, owner of Shawanga Lodge, a boarding house at High View, died from a broken neck and a fractured skull, sustained when he struck head first on a stone wall. Walter Stoddard, a cabaret dancer from New York, suffered bruises and contusions on the head from which he may die.

The men left here at 2 A. M. for High View. Fifteen miles out the accident occurred. It was discovered an hour later when a tramp fell over Carpenter. He managed to arouse Stoddard and the two went for a physician, after propping Carpenter up with a cushion. When they returned Carpenter was dead.

Boy Is Shot Playing Soldier.

Six-year-old Salvator Abbracciamenta, of 255 Elton Street, East New York, was exciting the envy of several playmates in his home yesterday afternoon by showing a picture of his brave Cousin Pedro, who is fighting in the Italian army. He obtained a big pistol from somewhere, and said he would show how Pedro struck terror to Italy's enemies. The pistol went off. Salvator was shot through the abdomen and was taken, dying, to the King's County Hospital.

Reports of Filipino Unrest Denied.

MANILA, Monday, July 26.—Governor General Harrison today denied reports of a possible insurrectionary raid on Fort McKinley. Both Governor General Harrison and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the troops in the Philippines, said that the guards at Fort McKinley had not been increased.

GROUT BREAKS DOWN WHEN PUT IN A CELL

Ex-Controller and Bank President Collapses from Strain of His Trial for Perjury.

JURORS RESENTED ATTACK

Bitter Assault on Cropsey by Grout's Counsel Said to Have Contributed to Conviction.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, who was found guilty in the Kings County Court late on Saturday night of perjury in swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank, of which he was the President, spent a restless day in the City Prison in Raymond Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. At the jail it was said that Mr. Grout, yielding to the nervous strain which he had been under for the nine weeks of his trial, had suffered two breakdowns in the day. According to this report, he was attended on each occasion by Dr. Moses Keschner, the prison physician. When Dr. Keschner was asked about this report last evening, he denied that he had treated Mr. Grout for any illness.

Dr. Keschner said that it was true that he had visited the former banker in the jail, but that the visit was only a routine one, as it was his duty to examine a prisoner newly admitted to the institution. While Mr. Grout seemed worn out and nervous, the physician said, he was not in immediate need of medical treatment and Dr. Keschner did not prescribe for him. Friends of Mr. Grout said last evening that they had not heard that he had collapsed.

Yesterday was not a regular visiting day at the prison and, according to the jail authorities, Mr. Grout received no visitors. It is expected that he will have a consultation today with his brother and law partner, Paul Grout, as to future moves in the case. Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel to Mr. Grout, left town for a rest early yesterday morning without making known his plans for his client. He went to his Summer home at Shelter Island, and is not expected to return until tonight or tomorrow morning.

It is believed that when Mr. Grout is called before Judge Lewis tomorrow for sentence, Mr. Baldwin will have a number of motions to make, including one to set the verdict aside. Failing in these, he will, after sentence has been pronounced, it is expected, apply to a Supreme Court Justice for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction. It is understood that such a motion will be vigorously opposed by District Attorney Cropsey. The District Attorney would not discuss the case yesterday. If Mr. Grout's counsel obtains a certificate of doubt he will at once apply to have his client admitted to bail pending an appeal from the verdict.

Conflicting stories of what took place in the jury room during the fifty-two and three-quarter hours that the case was in the hands of that body were told by several of the jurors yesterday. One man declared that at least three of the jurors who were at first disposed to acquit the defendant were influenced to vote against him by the attack which Lawyer Baldwin made upon Mr. Cropsey and Assistant District Attorney Goldstein personally in his summing up. According to the juror who told this story, the three jurymen who in the beginning were for acquittal felt that Mr. Cropsey and Mr. Goldstein were merely performing their duty as public officers, and resented the attack upon them.

Adolph Himmelreich, of 492 East Fifteenth Street, who was Juror No. 4, said last evening that he had taken part in all the deliberations of the jury, but had heard none of the jurors express himself as being influenced by Mr. Baldwin's attack upon the District Attorney and his assistant. Only the evidence in the case was considered, he said.

"If any juror was so influenced," said Mr. Himmelreich, "I, for one, certainly was not. The only question with me was whether the defendant was innocent or guilty as it appeared from the evidence."

There was much speculation yesterday as to the sentence Justice Lewis will impose on Mr. Grout. The maximum penalty for the offense is ten years' imprisonment. The jury urged clemency for Mr. Grout, and it is generally believed that their recommendation will be acted upon. If the Justice thinks it proper to do so he may suspend sentence.

GIRL RUNAWAY CLAD AS BOY.

Caught in Newark With Hair Cut Off, She Returns Home.

Clothed in a suit surreptitiously borrowed from an uncle with whom she lived, and with her hair cut short, Helen Crokin, 14 years old, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Collins of 622 Rockaway Street, Tottenville, S. I., was picked up by Policeman Samuel Rogers on Frelinghuysen Avenue, just inside the Newark line, early yesterday.

The young masquerader told the police her aunt had scolded her when she had gone home late for supper on Friday night and that as soon as she could do so unobserved she had snipped off her hair, put on a suit and hat of her uncle's and slipped out of the house, determined to make her own way in the guise of a boy. She crossed from Staten Island to Perth Amboy, where she spent the night in an unused car shed. On Saturday she walked to Elizabeth, and after spending the rest of the day in a vain search for a job, she sought shelter for the night in an empty freight car. On Sunday she got up before daylight and walked to Newark.

There was a tearful reunion when Mrs. Collins reached the police station in the afternoon.

TRAINING OF PHONE GIRLS.

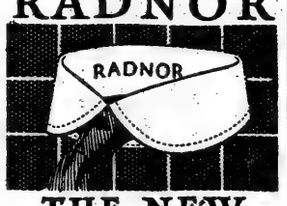
Official Tells Church Audience How They Are Tested.

W. S. Schmidt of the New York Telephone Company gave a lecture last night to an audience of more than 500 at the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church on the "Training of Telephone Girls."

After describing the eyesight, hearing, and enunciation tests which must be passed before the girls are accepted, he showed how they are trained on the "dummy" switchboard before entering the regular service. They are coached on this board from four to six weeks and are paid for their time until they qualify.

"The company supplies the girls with lockers," Mr. Schmidt said, "and serves them with tea, coffee, and cocoa. There are rest rooms, where they may relax and read the latest magazines, and the company tries as much as possible to introduce a home atmosphere into the central stations."

RADNOR



THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

MEXICANS CONFER ON NEW PRESIDENT

El Paso Gathering Seeks a Civilian Who Has Had No Part in Revolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 25.—A civilian provisional President, who has had no part in any of the revolutions and has no ambition to become a dictator, will be elected if the present plan of the proposed coalition which is being formed here succeeds.

The work of the representatives of the three factions—Carranzista, Villista, and "Cientifico," or neutral—has been going on until it became known today that a well-defined plan of establishing a civil Government had been worked out to be submitted to a coalition conference. This group will attempt to restore order through civil rather than military action in the republic.

It is believed that word has come direct from the State Department in Washington that no military dictator will be acceptable to the Washington Government for fear of developing another Huerta.

The position as stated by one of the leaders of the newest peace movement is that a military man who might be selected as a compromise candidate, granting that both Carranza and Villa could be persuaded or forced to retire, would be inclined to repeat the methods of Diaz, Huerta, and Carranza of attempting to fight fire with fire, and using military force to put down military uprisings. What is more feared, they say, is that a military man, inclined to become a dictator, will be responsible for the perpetuation of revolution.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, here direct from Washington, is one of the strongest advocates of the new peace plan, as is Manuel Questa Gallardo. Jose Ysabel Robles, who declares he is through with things military, and Gustavo Espinosa Mireles are also here for the conference. The fact that George C. Carothers remains here in spite of Villa's presence below the border indicates that the proposed conference has the tacit sanction of the State Department.

YAQUIS SLAY CHINESE.

Indians Renew Raids, but Floods Protect Americans.

LA PAZ, Lower California, July 24, (via Wireless to San Diego, July 25.)—Reports which reached here today told of renewed raids by Yaqui Indians who were said to have terrorized San José de Guaymas last night, killing sixteen Chinese and two Mexicans. Mexican troops from Guaymas pursued the raiders.

No apprehension is felt for the safety of Americans south of the Yaqui River, as heavy rains have raised that stream to flood stage, preventing raiders from crossing it, and Mexican troops also are patrolling the district. The United States cruiser Chattanooga is at Guaymas, and the flagship Colorado arrived here today.

DENY LEADERS' CLAIMS.

Relief Committee Reports Great Distress in Mexico.

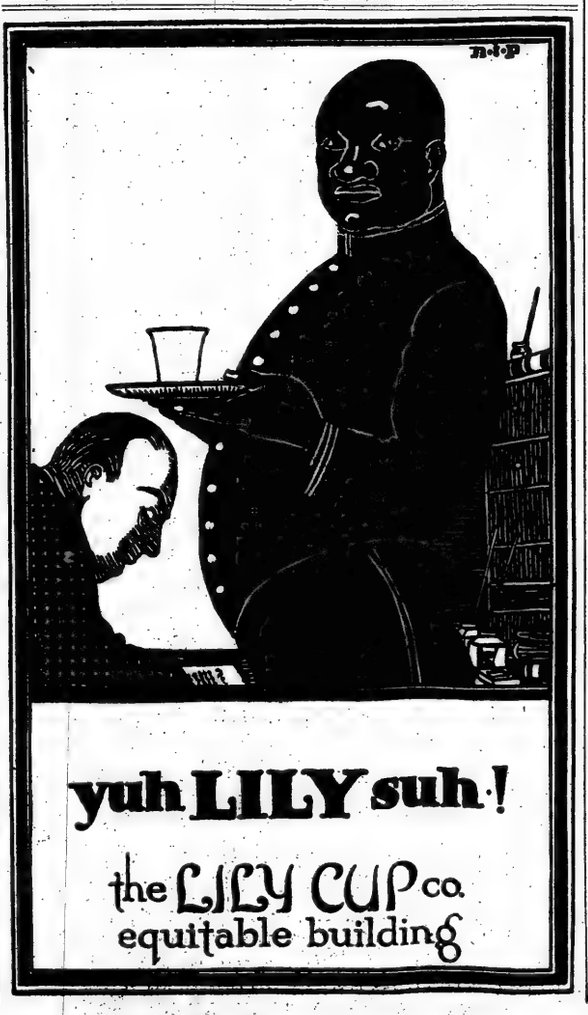
The Mexican Relief Committee gave out last night a summary of the food situation based on latest consular reports from Mexico. The committee says, in part:

"The Laguna district needs assistance immediately, especially the articles of food necessary to the Mexican people. Corn, beans, sugar, lard, coffee and rice. Sugar and rice at the present time cannot be had. Sugar and beans are absolute essentials. Food riots are expected at Torreon, while Guanceví, Topia and San Pedro have reached the famine stage. The American Mining Company's store at Guanceví has been completely sacked. The corn supply here is very scarce, and hunger is apparent.

"The food situation is reported to be decidedly bad at Juarez. The Consul calls attention to an item which appeared in The El Paso Times entitled 'No Suffering in the Villa Territory,' but views with fear the report which recommends that food be furnished to refugees in El Paso. The Mexicans whose opinions are the basis of the report are in charge of the local government, and are responsible for more suffering in Juarez and El Paso than any two men on either side of the line.

"At Nuevo Laredo the food supply is very short and prices are so high that the poor cannot buy. The only source of food supply is from the United States. Much suffering is expected. The poor families who were afraid of starving further down in Mexico are now marooned here without means of subsistence. The people are afraid to apply to the military authorities for assistance as the policy of the Carranza forces is seemingly to convey to the United States Government that there is no suffering or lack of food in the territory controlled by them.

"The food situation at Vera Cruz at the present time is very bad. The crops of corn available are very limited, and insufficient to relieve the present stringency. A large part of the crops have been destroyed by the horses and soldiers of the opposing factions. The farmers are not responsible for the insufficiency of crops which is caused by destruction and confiscation by the troops of such parts of crops as are harvested."



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STEVENSON TABLET FOR SARANAC LAKE

Gutzon Borglum to Make Memorial Design for Cottage Where Author Stayed.

WROTE 'BALLANTRAE' THERE

Also What Are Considered His Greatest Essays—Memorial to be by Popular Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 25.—The Saranac Lake Stevenson Memorial Committee, organized here a short time ago for the purpose of commemorating suitably in tablet, urn, or animated bust the sojourn in this village of Robert Louis Stevenson during the Winter of 1887-88 and the fact that here he wrote what have come to be considered his greatest essays, has just made public its plans and progress.

It is announced by the committee that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who is best known for his work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the massive Lincoln bust in the Capitol at Washington, and his "Mares of Diomedes," at the Metropolitan Museum, has agreed to exercise his high talent in the designing of this latest memorial to the man who, under the south gable of Andrew Baker's cottage in the Adirondacks, penned in "A Christmas Sermon" a man's creed—"to be honest, to be kind; to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence."

It is expected that the tablet, which will have a somewhat unusual inscription and a bas-relief of Stevenson as he appeared when he was "a rank Saranacker—a wild man of the woods," will be ready for unveiling in the early Fall.

The history of this memorial movement is rather interesting. Than Saranac Lake there is no place where Stevenson ever lived in his romantic life that has a greater right or duty to erect some memorial. Stevenson arrived in New York for the second time in 1887, intending to go to Colorado for his health. Through the advice of friends he changed his mind and came to Saranac Lake, where Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau had recently started in America the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis which is now accepted the world over as the nearest approach to "cure."

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, Lloyd Osbourne, and, later, Stevenson's mother rented the Baker cottage on the outskirts of this village. Here, during the ensuing Winter, he wrote most of the famous essays published in Scribner's during 1888, including "A Christmas Sermon," "The Lantern-Bearers," "Pulvis et Umbra," "Beggars," "Gentlemen," "A Chapter on Dreams," &c. His genius at this time seems to have been at its zenith.

While at this cottage he used to tramp up and down a small section of the veranda when his mind was working. Part of the tablet inscription will be his own words about this habit and its results. It was thus that he conceived the plot of "The Master of Ballantrae," just as some years later Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in a cottage on the other side of the Saranac River, got the plot of "The White Feather" "out of a clear sky."

"I was walking on the veranda of a small cottage in which I lived outside the hamlet of Saranac," to quote Stevenson. "It was Winter; the night was very dark; the air clear and cold, and sweet with the purity of forests. For the making of a story here were fine conditions. 'Come,' said I to my engine, 'let us make a tale.'"

This was the genesis of "Ballantrae," most of which he wrote in the Baker cottage.

The idea of the Saranac Lake memorial is primarily due to Robert Hobart Davis of the Munsey publications. Visiting Saranac Lake some years ago, he asked Stephen Chalmers, the writer, who is resident here, why the people did not wake up to the fact that every rooned here without means of subsistence. The people are afraid to apply to the military authorities for assistance as the policy of the Carranza forces is seemingly to convey to the United States Government that there is no suffering or lack of food in the territory controlled by them.

"The food situation at Vera Cruz at the present time is very bad. The crops of corn available are very limited, and insufficient to relieve the present stringency. A large part of the crops have been destroyed by the horses and soldiers of the opposing factions. The farmers are not responsible for the insufficiency of crops which is caused by destruction and confiscation by the troops of such parts of crops as are harvested."

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"MRS. FLAGLER'S" PAPERS.

Many Poor Persons Lost Through Trust in Woman Under Arrest.

The papers of Mrs. John Henry Johnson, who is now under arrest and locked up in the West Side Jail on the charge of having obtained $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street on the pretense that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler and was to receive $15,000,000 of the oil magnate's fortune, were seized on Saturday at the Hotel Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, where Mrs Johnson spent three weeks and which she left after obtaining loans from several persons about the place and without paying her board bill.

The papers showed, it is said, that Mahoney was far from being the first whom Mrs. Johnson had lured into the toils of what is known as the "rich widow game." The others who advanced her money on the pretense that she was to inherit a large sum and would share it with them—Mahoney was to have received $1,000,000—were, it is said, mostly people who could least afford to lose it. Men and women who had laboriously saved a few hundred dollars lent their savings to Mrs. Johnson and never saw them again.

Mrs. Johnson, who was living at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, when arrested last week, went to the Bensonhurst Hotel on the first of July and engaged the best suite of rooms in the place. She was accompanied by a young couple who were introduced as her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon, and they drove around in a large limousine which had brought them to the place. To John Lewers, proprietor of the hotel, Mrs. Johnson said that she was Mrs. Flagler and was soon coming into a large fortune, but that technicalities had held her up. She talked largely of the purchase of various properties in the neighborhood, including that of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, and was not at all deterred by the talk of high prices. When she intimated that for the moment she was embarrassed for ready money she managed to borrow several hundred dollars, and finally she and Huntoon disappeared. The younger woman left clothing and other property to pay the bill. The automobile, it appeared, was one which had been rented, paid for at first and then used on credit.

Prisoner Dies in Sing Sing Pool.

Richard Desliva, a convict who had served four of his five years' sentence at Sing Sing was killed yesterday while diving in the prison's new swimming pool. William Willett, Chief Justice of the Mutual Welfare League, had given permission to Desliva and six other men to bathe in the pool outside the walls. Desliva was brought to the surface by his companions after striking his head on the concrete floor of the pool. Though the prison doctors worked over him for a half an hour with a pulmotor, they were unable to bring him to life.

FAIR BATHERS ARE WARNED.

Police Won't Allow Scanty Costumes on the Beaches.

Politely explaining in some cases that it "grieved them to do it," the police, deputies, and guards at a number of near-by Summer resorts yesterday began a campaign against the types of women's bathing suits that had been described as "immodest" by the local authorities. A similar campaign against immodest and one-piece men's bathing suits was begun simultaneously. The only actual arrests made were of men, but a large number of women were warned.

At the Rockaway beaches five men were arrested for wearing bathing costumes that did not meet the approval of the police and half a dozen women were sent scampering to the bathhouses by police, who told them that their costumes did not meet approval.

The "three inches above the knee" limit for women's bathing suits was in effect at Atlantic City, and the officers were out early in the morning to see that it was not violated, and also to prevent bathers from appearing in the streets in bathing costume. A great number of women were sent back to their hotels for one offense or the other, in spite of their vigorous protests. When the short-skirted ones protested an offer to measure the garment ended the protests.

It was another of Coney Island's banner days. Last evening it was estimated that fully 350,000 persons had been at the resort, and it was said that yesterday and the two preceding Sundays ranked with the biggest days in the resort's history. The Municipal Baths were crowded, as usual, and as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, three hours before they opened, there were thousands of persons waiting in line to gain admittance. When the baths opened, at 8 o'clock, a waiting line of 10,000 persons extended along the Ocean Concourse all the way to the New Brighton Theatre at Brighton Beach. Separate lines had been formed for men and women. There was not a moment during the day when there was not a long waiting line, with its end at the entrance to the Municipal Baths.

Two men were arrested for walking on the Bowery in their bathing suits. They were later fined $10 each.

According to a dispatch from Atlantic City last night, the boardwalk was temporarily blocked yesterday by crowds that gathered to gaze at a score of men who appeared in bathing suits carrying dainty and varicolored parasols to shield their complexions from the sun. The innovation had not acquired widespread adoption by evening, however.

More Remnants Reduced

250—$25 fabrics
125—$35 fabrics
80—$45 fabrics
175—$30 fabrics
128—$40 fabrics
46—$50 fabrics

All now $18.00—Suit to Measure—Fit, finish and satisfaction guaranteed.

Coat and Trousers $16

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

CHURCHILL'S
Broadway at 49th Street

Universal

That its clientele should be universal in character is but natural in view of Churchill's world-wide fame as New York's *premier* restaurant.

Churchill's incomparable *cuisine* in a la carte service and *Special Dinner* harmonize with its unequalled entertainment—*Cabaret Unique*, of twenty acts—to make Dinner here a delightful occasion.

Also held in high favor for Supper—with Dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

Special Dinner $1.25



No Discord at Shanley's

It is a quiet, comfortable, well-appointed restaurant where one may dine agreeably.

Twenty acts of worth-while diversion—evenings seven to one.

A Shanley luncheon is a rare treat—seven course—75c. (Music)

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Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Wednesday.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Awfully Funny Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 43d St. 2.15 & 8.15
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
LONGEST RUN MOST FUN TWIN BEDS

Only Genuine Motion Pictures of
LEO FRANK
SHOWING LIFE IN JAIL AND GOV. SLATON Commuting His Sentence
Shown Only MARCUS LOEW Theatres As Follows:
July 26, 27, 28. DELANCY, ORPHEUM, NATIONAL, AVENUE B
July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1. BOULEVARD, LINCOLN SQ., GREELEY SQ., AMERICAN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c.
Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half a Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" Strand Orc. & Soloists.
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.
"MY LOST ONE." "THE GODDESS" (12th Chapter).

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Matinee Today
THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Burlesque

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows.
Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach.
Fashion Show, Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Bessimmot & Arnold.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe. Coffee.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

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Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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The story of the European conflict written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History. The first six numbers bound in cloth may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway express at door. Large, Cool Rooms, with bath, of suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's best HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; fair tomorrow, moderate temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,003. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER GETS 48 HOURS MORE LIFE

Justice Ford Wants Time to Decide on Argument and Affidavits for New Trial.

FRIDAY EXECUTION DAY

W. Bourke Cockran Assails Mr. Whitman as Governor and District Attorney.

"BIG TIM'S" STORY VITAL

Mrs. Rosenthal's Affidavit Denies Husband Had Trunks Packed—Mrs. Becker Sits in Court.

Charles Becker has obtained another postponement of his execution, this time for two days. Warden Osborne of Sing Sing set along the date from Wednesday to Friday at the suggestion of Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court, before whom arguments were made yesterday for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

After the arguments of W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer, and District Attorney Perkins were finished yesterday afternoon and the affidavits filed by both sides were in his hands for review, Justice Ford telephoned to Sing Sing and arranged for the postponement, so that he might have more time in which to consider the application for a new trial.

Justice Ford will decide the case on the affidavits and arguments alone, without calling witnesses, as Mr. Cockran suggested.

"I don't see that, so far as we have gone, the testimony of Becker is necessary," the Justice said. "The affidavits I propose to take at their face value. I am going to endeavor to dispose of the case as soon as possible. If, in view of the shortness of time, I need further time, I will communicate with both sides."

The suggestion to ask Warden Osborne to postpone the carrying out of the death sentence was made by District Attorney Perkins. Mr. Cockran suggested that he ask the Governor for forty-eight hours' delay, but District Attorney Perkins pointed out that that was not necessary, inasmuch as the execution had been set indefinitely for the week beginning July 26.

Cockran Attacks Gov. Whitman.

In his three-hour argument Mr. Cockran attacked Governor Whitman. He charged him with suppressing evidence—the Sullivan story—which, Mr. Cockran said, would have changed the verdict of the jury.

"An outrage on the administration of justice," Becker's chief counsel styled the alleged failure of Mr. Whitman as District Attorney to bring out all the facts. Then he accused Governor Whitman of causing to be published from Albany last Saturday statements concerning the interview with Joseph Murphy, in which erroneous impressions of Murphy's talk to the Governor were given.

Assistant District Attorney Taylor's argument was based almost entirely on legal points. His conversational manner was a contrast to Mr. Cockran's oratorical speech. There was not a single thing in any one of the affidavits which would come under the head of new evidence, he argued. Even if the District Attorney admitted the truth of the affidavits, he said, they were not sufficient on which to grant a motion for a new trial.

District Attorney Perkins and Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty sat one either side of Mr. Taylor, who is the head of the Appeal Bureau. Mr. Perkins's suggestion that the Warden delay the execution was his only active part in the day's proceedings. Associated with Mr. Cockran were John B. Johnston, Martin T. Manton, and John F. McIntyre. Mrs. Becker had a seat in front with a clerk from Mr. Cockran's office. She was dressed in black, with a white hat, white collar, and white gloves.

Didn't Know Whitman's Father.

Mr. Cockran prefaced his argument with an outline of the case. He then quoted Mr. Whitman as saying "I pounded and pounded and pounded at Vallon, Webber, and Rose, and held them in jail day after day." Mr. Cockran then attacked "Jack" Rose's various stories.

"Becker didn't make his statement on the stand because Appelbaum went to him and said: 'The Senator is almost crazy, and wants you not to mention his name whatever happens.' Becker said: 'You may be perfectly sure that I will not mention Sullivan's name unless it is mentioned by some one else.'

"We will show that Appelbaum went later to see Becker in the Tombs, and ex-Commissioner of Correction Wright will take the stand and swear that he made out a special permit for Appelbaum to go into the Tombs to see Becker on a Sunday, when the District Attorney contends there were no visitors allowed.

"After the Sullivan story became known Rose made a statement for the newspapers which seems to me almost incomprehensible at first, and which removes all doubt from my mind. Rose, in this statement, said that Whitman's father was a friend of Becker's. As a matter of fact, Becker never knew Whitman's father. Rose declared in the statement: 'I was against my advice that Becker ever met Rosenthal,' although at the first trial he said he brought Becker and Rosenthal together. Rose himself proves the Sullivan episode now.

"Rose's statement that he advised Becker to give up $5,000 to get Rosenthal to go to Paris was made at the same time. Rose said that Becker answered: 'Let him be killed, and let it serve as a warning to gamblers.' Think of that—ordering the killing to take place and letting it be known that he was the one who inspired it.

Says Rose Stole $5,000.

"The truth is, Rose had the $6,000 to get rid of Rosenthal, and he gave $1,000 to the gunmen and stole $5,000.

"To have suppressed the Sullivan story was a crime and an outrage on the administration of justice. The prosecutor can do justice only when he tries to bring out every fact in connection with a crime. The District Attorney allowed the conviction by suppressing his knowledge of a falsehood."

All the Sullivan story, Mr. Cockran said, was material which he did not have two weeks ago.

"We didn't have Becker's story

Continued on Page 4.

WILL NOT DECLARE COTTON CONTRABAND

Statement on Behalf of British Government—Wants to Be Fair to Neutrals.

LONDON, July 26.—Despite the recent agitation by certain sections of the British press which desire that cotton be declared contraband, the Government has not changed its decision on this point.

This is indicated by a statement made in the House of Commons today by Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said that Great Britain did not want to deal unfairly with neutrals, whatever Germany might do.

"So far as cotton reaching Germany is concerned," Lord Robert said, "it will make no difference whether it is declared contraband or not."

SAYS WIRELESS SAVED GERMAN TRADE FLEET

Godfrey Isaacs Tells of Message Sent Just Before War With Britain Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—The Daily News says that Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, at the company's annual meeting yesterday related how the Germans had tried to save their mercantile marine by a wireless message sent at 5 o'clock on Aug. 4, seven hours before war was declared.

Mr. Isaacs referred to the great opposition the British company had to contend with in the early years of its existence owing to the existence of the German wireless company, subsidized by the German Government. He said Germany's chain of wireless stations in all her colonies cost her $10,000,000. He went on:

"In the light of what has subsequently happened, you will probably say it was a very bad investment, but you would be mistaken. You will remember that this country declared war on Germany at midnight on Aug. 4 last. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 4 Germany sent out a message to all its wireless stations, which passed that message on from one to another, and sent it out to sea, covering a radius of something like 2,000 miles or more. The message was to this effect: 'War declared upon England. Make as quickly as you can for a neutral port.'

"By that message, which occupied but a few minutes, Germany contrived to save the greater part of its mercantile marine. If it had saved but one of its big ships, the Vaterland or any one of that class, it would have paid for the whole cost of these wireless stations.

"We all know it did a great deal more than that, and did a great deal more than send this message to its mercantile marine, but I do not think I am permitted to go further or tell you any more than I have told you with regard to saving the mercantile marine."

ALLIES BOMBARDING INSIDE DARDANELLES

Three Days' Attack on Turks' Positions on Asiatic Side Reported From Athens.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 27.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"A bombardment of the Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the object of the Allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

"Negotiations with the British Government on the subject of the search of Greek ships, it is said, have reached a satisfactory conclusion, the British Government having agreed to recognize Greece's full rights in consideration of rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband."

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—A majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles, in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 14. His dispatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the Allies' advance, and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14 the Allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

"Any one who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks now withdraw their men down communicating trenches during a bombardment. Thus our infantry are able to occupy to or three lines with but small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not uncommon for our men to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are still holding sections of those behind it.

"Thus, after each advance, it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeon work—brutal and unattractive, and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics or strategy."

EXTRA RAILROAD CAR FOR THE COLONEL

Western Traffic Waits Till He Gets the Accommodations He Had Ordered.

SAN DIEGO, July 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here today and was escorted to his hotel by four companies of coast artillery and four troops of the First Cavalry with the artillery and cavalry bands. The streets were crowded and cheering was continuous. Colonel Roosevelt will speak tomorrow night at the Panama-California Exposition.

The train on which Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt came from Los Angeles was held up eight minutes at the starting point while the Colonel insisted on receiving accommodations which, he said, he had engaged and which were otherwise occupied. The management said the Colonel's reservations were for another train, but he disputed this, and finally an extra car was put on.

SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS DISORDERS are greatly benefited by the use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Invigorating. —Advt.

SHERIFF CAPTURES POLICE FOR STRIKE

Invades Jersey City and Swears In Surprised Officials as Bayonne Deputies.

PUTS CHIEF UNDER ARREST

All This After Punching Strike Leader and Proving Him an Impostor.

1,500 TO GO BACK TO WORK

Oil Plants' Strikers Make Kinkead Their Chief and He Predicts Ending of the Trouble.

Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., who had fought strikers and oil guards alike, who had begged police aid of neighboring towns and been refused, who had appealed in vain to Governor Fielder for State troops, and who had worked for nearly twenty hours out of every twenty-four in the last week, suddenly determined yesterday, single handed, to end the strike which had affected 8,000 men of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies in Bayonne, N. J. He worked swiftly and so directly to the single end of terminating the strike that in his wake rose cries that he was exceeding his authority.

By nightfall Kinkead had punched and arrested Jeremiah J. Baly, formerly Chairman of the strikers' committee, and had discredited him as a strike leader, showing that he never even had been an employe of Standard Oil; he had punched and arrested as an agitator the I. W. W. orator, Frank Tannenbaum; he had stolen a strikers' meeting, and he had forced a vote on a proposal to return to work with the implied promise of higher wages which he himself had won from Standard Oil officials. When the strikers had voted him down, his influence caused the strike committee to resign, and he persuaded 1,500 of the leaderless men to accept him as leader and to return to work today.

Jersey City Refuses Aid.

To provide the protection which he had promised to the men who had elected to follow him, the Sheriff, for the second time since the strike began, sought police aid from Jersey City. He wanted uniformed men to impress the strikers, should an attempt be made to prevent his followers from entering the oil works today. He telephoned to Chief of Police Frank Monahan of Jersey City asking for a detail of police.

But a sympathetic strike started yesterday in the Eagle Oil Works, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, at Caven Point, Jersey City, and Monahan answered that the Sheriff could not have the men. Director of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City had declined to lend the police when there was no trouble at home. Now Monahan was sure they could not go. The Sheriff would not be refused. He asked Monahan to visit him at Bayonne and talk the matter over.

"It's raining, 'Gene, and I can't come now. I'll come in the morning," Monahan was reported as saying, and Kinkead replied:

"Tomorrow won't do, Frank. I want to see you now."

Monahan declined flatly to leave Jersey City, and over the wire the Sheriff roared:

"Consider yourself under arrest."

Kinkead then jumped into his automobile and made for Jersey City at full speed.

Swears in Deputy Director.

It was shortly before midnight when the Sheriff arrived at City Hall, Jersey City. He went directly to Mr. Hague's office. The Director was not in and his deputy, James F. Norton, was in charge. Norton and the Sheriff are old friends.

"Where's Hague?" inquired the Sheriff.

"Don't know," responded Norton. "I suppose he's home. I'm in charge."

"Well, raise your right hand and be sworn in as my Deputy," commanded the Sheriff.

"But I can't. There's trouble here. I tell you I can't."

"Raise your hand," repeated the Sheriff inexorably, and so Norton was sworn and was told to report to the Sheriff at Bayonne Police Headquarters at 5 o'clock this morning.

Norton declared he could not be there; that he was needed in Jersey City, and that the Eagle strike might assume alarming proportions at any moment.

"But Jersey City is not in a state of riot," said the Sheriff quietly. "Bayonne is. When you have a riot here send for me and I'll stop it. But you haven't asked my aid yet, and now I need help, and I'm going to have the help I need if I have to call out every able-bodied man in Hudson County."

Sheriff Calls in Police.

Giving Norton until 5 o'clock this morning to report to him, the Sheriff hurried out. The Deputy Director was powerless, for the Sheriff's authority was supreme, and he sat in his office receiving telephone calls from police stations all over the city, which reported visits of the Sheriff. He appeared in Police Headquarters and greeted Lieutenant Halsey Van Horn pleasantly. Van Horn was in charge for the night, and was practically the highest uniformed police official on duty.

"Raise your right hand," ordered the Sheriff after his greeting, and, wondering, Van Horn did so. In a moment he had been sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff and had been ordered to report at Bayonne Police Headquarters at 5 o'clock this morning.

Under the eyes of the astounded Lieutenant the Sheriff stepped into the reserve room and calmly swore in every policeman in sight. It made no difference to him what their usual duties were, what they might have been expected to do on the morrow in the regular course of their work. Nothing mattered to the Sheriff except that he needed men, and he swore them in as fast as he saw them, giving to each the same order to report to him in Bayonne at 5 o'clock. Jersey City had refused his request for aid when the Sheriff had asked it as a favor. Now he took what he wanted, and Jersey City was powerless to protest.

When he left Headquarters none followed him, for to be seen by the Sheriff

Continued on Page 4.

DEWEY'S DRY MOSELLE (White). A refreshing summer drink with ice. 138 Fulton Street & 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

One Year of the Great War.

Next week will be the first anniversary of the beginning of the European conflict. There will be a number of interesting articles, taking up different phases of the struggle,

In Next Sunday's Times.

Order The Sunday Times now. The Times is always sold out early.

HUNDREDS STILL IN EASTLAND HULL

Bodies Cannot Be Recovered Until Vessel Is Raised—Estimate of Dead 1,500.

AROUSED OVER CHARGES

Secretary Redfield to Supervise Investigation of Alleged Laxness by Government Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The latest estimate of the loss of life by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland, Saturday morning, is 1,500. The death toll may exceed these figures, because it is reported that in the computation of passengers no count was made of babies in arms and very small children, for whom no tickets were required.

At 11 o'clock tonight the table of losses stood as follows:

Bodies identified and taken from Second Regiment Armory	729
Identified bodies at armory	5
Unidentified bodies at armory	14
Bodies identified at undertaking rooms	68
Deaths reported to the Coroner's office	10
Western Electric Company's tabulation of missing	391
Others missing (estimated)	300
Total	1,517

This table accounts for 826 known dead and 691 missing.

It is believed that several hundred bodies are still imprisoned in the hull of the Eastland, which cannot be reached until the vessel is raised, which task will take probably ten days, perhaps longer. It is also believed that under the hull are still more bodies buried in the mud. Coroner Hoffman is of the opinion that within and without the hull there are between 500 and 700 bodies. If his opinion proves correct the death roll will exceed the 1,517 shown in the above compilation.

Water in the Vessel Black.

Because of the turbid condition of the water in the vessel—it is black and filled with debris, such as luncheon baskets, chairs, furniture, and other articles—the work of recovering bodies today was exceedingly slow; only twelve bodies were taken out. Many others were seen by divers. Some of the divers said there were at least 200 bodies in the forward part of the ship, access to which was barred by heavy steel gratings and other impediments, impossible of removal below water.

Suggestions to dynamite the boat are frowned upon because of fear, first, of dismemberment of the bodies in the steamer and, second, because the explosion might destroy all evidence of the condition of the ballast tanks when the steamer capsized. It is deemed highly important that these portions of the vessel be not disturbed, since their condition may vitally affect the fixing of the responsibility for the accident. It is probable, however, that small charges of dynamite will be exploded in the Chicago River tomorrow in an endeavor to bring bodies to the surface.

One of the bodies recovered today was that of Mary Clark, voted recently the prettiest girl in the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company. She was 18 years old, blond and fair. She was to have been Queen of the Festivities" at the picnic Saturday.

The Eastland lies on her beam ends in water from twelve feet deep landward to twenty-three feet riverward. Her spars project beyond the middle of the river. To the east and west are centre pier bridges. The boat cannot be dragged as it lies out into deeper water. In deep water, with plenty of room around the boat to work in, derrick scows could be stationed on four sides and the vessel could be dragged to the surface and pumped out. Owing to the short distance between the keel and the pier, cofferdamming, which was employed in raising the Maine, cannot be made practical. Neither can the Eastland be buoyed with compressed air, as is frequently done.

Pressing the Investigation.

Investigation of the causes of the disaster was continued today by the Federal and State authorities. All passenger vessels sailing out of Chicago are to be examined to ascertain whether their carrying capacity is overrated. Secretary of Commerce Redfield will reach Chicago tomorrow morning to take personal charge of the department's investigation. The greater questions involved are:

Who was responsible for giving the Eastland a rated capacity of 2,500 passengers, whereas a year ago her rating was only 2,000, and whereas only a few years ago her rating at Cleveland allowed her to carry only 633 passengers, and then only so long as she did not venture more than five miles from shore?

Who passed upon the stability of the vessel, which had a tubilike bottom and a topheavy superstructure?

This branch of the inquiry involves the Federal inspection service, the owners of the boat, and the officers of the company operating the Eastland. The Federal law throws both owners and Inspectors into the same category. It provides that fraud, neglect, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law on the part of owners, charterers, Inspectors, or other public officers that leads to destruction of life shall constitute manslaughter. The maximum penalty is a fine of $10,000 or confinement at hard labor for ten years, or both.

It is said that the custom of the Eastland was to expel water ballast on coming into the river, which made the craft all the more topheavy. William Olander, Secretary of the Seamen's Union, charges that the condition of the Eastland was such that lake sailors gave the ship a wide berth, and that of the crew only four or five were sailormen.

The chief engineer, Erickson, says he struggled with the valves for seventeen minutes and they would not work. Who was responsible for the condition of the valves? The ship gauger, Elbert, says the Captain told him to rouse the crew. Why was the warning not given to the passengers? These questions State's Attorney Hoyne and other authorities took up today.

Charges of connivance between Government officials and the owners to allow overcrowding on the Eastland also are being investigated by State's Attorney Hoyne and United States District Attorney Clyne.

Secretary Olander today charged Cap-

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SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 564 5th Ave. (44th St.)—Advt.

SUBMARINE SINKS AN AMERICAN SHIP, SAVES HER CREW AND AIDS LANDING; TREATY VIOLATED, SAYS WASHINGTON

EXPECT DEADLOCK ON NOTE

Semi-Official German Press Against Disavowal in Lusitania Case.

PRIDE STUNG BY OUR NOTE

Cologne Gazette Insists Germany Will Never Make Reparation for American Lives.

MILITARY MEN INDIGNANT

Eugen Zimmermann, Usually Conservative, Finds Nothing to Favor in Wilson Policy.

Chancellor Confers With Kaiser on Note

BERLIN, July 26.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hellweg, the Imperial Chancellor, conferred today with the Emperor at General Headquarters. While the audience concerned other questions, the American note was also under discussion.

Nothing tangible regarding the German attitude on the note is likely to be made known before the Chancellor's return here. No discussions have taken place at the Foreign Office, and the question whether any reply to the note will be made seems to be unsettled.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The American note's far-reaching effect on the Germans is becoming apparent now that they have had twenty-four hours to digest the full text of it. It has undeniably made them very angry. Its tone even more than its contents came as a shock to their pride and stung the Germans to the quick.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found the bitterness and resentment today. This was much more intense in military and naval circles, but even outside these few persons attempt to hide their feelings about President Wilson's "neutrality."

Apparently the note has temporarily alienated friendliness for America among the Germans. Their discipline saves them from any passionate outbursts, but the very coldness and restraint of their anger emphasizes it.

A leading statesman said today:

"I do not know what Germany's answer is likely to be, or even if there is going to be one. Only two things are certain: First, there will be no backing down on the submarine war; second, Germany's answer, if any, will be largely colored according to the tenor of President Wilson's note to England. Until this is forthcoming the German attitude toward the American note will not be definitely taken. It would be useless to expect an answer under three weeks or a month."

Despite the fact that the tone of Mr. Wilson's note, particularly the "deliberately unfriendly" phrase, has made many enemies among those who have striven for friendly relations with America, peaceful interests are going to work here to prevent a break with America.

The political editor of an influential paper said today the reason for this was that in many quarters President Wilson was still regarded as a potent arbiter mundi, hence it was greatly to Germany's advantage to maintain friendly relations with America so as not to close the American door through which peace proposals would probably ultimately come.

This man seemed to think peace was not so many months off. The Germans expect the Russians to be decisively beaten when the present battle in the east is ended, and that with the Russians eliminated as a serious military factor England will make use of President Wilson's good offices to sound Germany as to peace terms.

This editor, who was able to judge the subject dispassionately, which made his opinion valuable, pointed out that the tone of the German answer would depend largely on General von Hindenburg and General von Mackensen. He said there had been a practical armistice in the submarine war for the past two weeks, and he thought that orders would be given submarine commanders to take every possible precaution to prevent further incidents which might precipitate trouble with America, at least for the next three weeks while, he said, the big Eastern battle might be expected to be ended and won.

This man thought it likely that

Continued on Page 2.

Wilson Studies Press Reports of Leelanaw; Awaits Full Details Before Acting on Attack

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—President Wilson will await full details of the sinking of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine before deciding what course will be pursued by the United States.

Up to a late hour tonight he had received only newspaper dispatches telling of the attack, and did not know officially whether the Leelanaw had any warning before she was sunk or whether she attempted to escape.

The President came here with the intention of returning to Washington in case any important business developed, but he made no plans tonight for going back. He read the brief newspaper advices with deep interest, but refused to comment.

The President was in thorough earnest when he sent the last note to Germany on submarine warfare, but will move carefully before taking any further action.

Great Britain's reply to the American note on the Order in Council, which has been received in Washington, is expected to reach here tomorrow.

BRITAIN ANSWERS EMBARGO PROTEST

Cites Our Supreme Court Decisions to Uphold Order-in-Council.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED

Argues That It Has Followed Principles of International Law, Though Methods Are New.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department today received through Ambassador Page the British Government's reply to the American note of March 30, which protested against the British Order in Council, aiming to cut off overseas trade with Germany, and also to later representations of the United States dealing with the same matter.

In this note, which is long, Great Britain seeks to justify its action by presenting exhaustive arguments in support of the contention that British policy toward neutral trade is founded on and supported by generally recognized principles of international law.

The note takes issue squarely with the contention that the Order in Council policy does not measure up to the requirements of international law, by holding that the Council orders, Board of Trade rulings, and prize court regulations are founded on the principles of international law, although the application of these principles may be different.

A striking feature of the note is its citation of cases that arose during the American civil war to justify the course of England by arguing that the British Government is living up to the principles of international law, especially the doctrine of continuous voyage, that governed the attitude of the United States Government when it seized British cargoes bound for Nassau in the development of a "war trade," which was mostly contraband destined for the Southern Confederacy.

The note quotes decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Bermuda, the Dolphin, and the Pearl, in all of which the United States Government applied the doctrine of continuous voyage and ultimate destination. Thus, decisions of the American tribunal of last resort are used to support the British view that British interference with shipments of American goods destined for Holland and other small European countries contiguous to Germany has been in accordance with the doctrine of continuous voyage and for the sole purpose of preventing trade with Germany.

The note asserts that in the enforcement of this principle, the same principles of international law that were passed upon and upheld by the United States Supreme Court in the civil war, have been observed by the British Government in the operation of its Order-in-Council policy, but that the application of those principles has been necessarily different, on account of the striking peculiarities of the situation and the geographical situation of Germany.

The tone of the note is courteous and friendly. After arguing exhaustively that the present policy toward other neutral trade accords with principles as justified by our Supreme Court in the civil war cases, the note suggests that the differences between the two Governments over the new applications of these principles might be properly submitted to judicial settlement, similar to that undertaken by the commission which passed on American claims after the close of the civil war.

In addition to being a reply to the American note of March 30, the note is also an answer to subsequent representations, made by this Government to Great Britain through Ambassador Page. These were mainly conveyed in a protest, presented by Ambassador Page in the case of the steamer Neches, which was released in July, after its cargo had been unloaded for adjudication by a prize court and in the so-called "caveat" note sent under date of July 14 to Ambassador Page for delivery to Great Britain.

The text of the protest in the Neches case has never been made public and it was not until tonight that it became known outside of official circles that such a note had been sent by this Government. The caveat note of July 14 was sent the day the Chicago packers' delegation was in Washington, asking the State Department to make representations to the British Government in behalf of detained beef shipments in England, worth about $14,000,000.

The "caveat" note of July 14 was, however, general in its application and limited in its scope to the packers' cases. It stated that the position of the United States was that, in view of the differences understood to exist between

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WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

30,000 CAVALRY IN WARSAW RAID

Germans Driving South from Baltic Region to Seize Vital Northern Railroads.

OUTER DEFENSES MENACED

Hindenburg's Great Armies Are Nearing Novo Georgievsk and Capital.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's sustained effort to throw any considerable body of Austro-German troops astride the Lublin-Cheim railway having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centring their main offensive north of the Warsaw salient, and, having crossed the Narew River along a forty-mile front, are driving the Russians toward the Bug, where it joins the Narew north of the Polish capital.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time. Dispatches reaching London from Petrograd predict that the much-discussed climax to the great struggle in Poland will come within a fortnight, with simultaneous attacks on the city from the north and south.

In the meantime General von Bülow's troops, driving south from Courland, are 35 miles southeast of Shavil, having reached the Poniowitz railway junction, linked with the Vilna-Dvinsk line, which the German cavalry is attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important Kovno-Vilna line. The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at Petrograd at 30,000.

Russian View of Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In the gigantic struggle now being waged on the Russian front no decisive result has yet been attained by either side.

In the Lublin region the Austro-Germans, checked or thrown back in one direction, are making fresh attempts in others, but have failed so far to reach the railroad. The Archduke's troops in their advance from Chodel to Bielzice, fifteen miles southwest of Lublin, are suffering under heavy Russian counter-attacks, while General Mackensen, after fierce fighting on the broad front south of Cheim has succeeded in moving his right a little further to the north along the Bug from Grubechow.

The Russian success in throwing General Boehm-Ermolhi back across the Bug and pursuing the Austrians right up to Sokol and so endangering Mackensen's communications has compelled the German General to detach a part of his own force to relieve his weaker neighbor, and at Sokol the battle has flamed up with new vigor.

In the north General von Hindenburg is gradually enlarging his scale of operations. In his desperate efforts to force the Narew at Rozan, the Germans used poison gas. Even with the Narew forced there still remains north of Warsaw and the Petrograd railway the strong barrier of the Bug.

The more northerly section of the Warsaw-Petrograd railway is, however, threatened by a new turn which the German Baltic operations have taken. No direct advance on Riga is being made at present, though, in view of possible emergencies, the Russian Government has ordered the transfer to the interior of all the factories, workshops, and stores of this important industrial centre.

A southeasterly diversion of the Germans from the Riga front has led to the capture of Janiski, on the Mitau-Shavil road, and the retirement of the Russians from this line, from which the Germans have begun to advance eastward toward the Vilna-Dvinsk railway, while the objective of General Lauenstein's Rossieny flank is probably the railway between Kovno and Vilna. These operations are still in the initial stages, and the menace is not immediate.

To all the vast and unparalleled onslaught Russia is offering a heroic and unshakable resistance. I have just paid a flying visit to Moscow, which, at critical moments in history, always gives a far clearer indication of the temper of the nation than Petrograd. Moscow is the mother of Russia and Petrograd the capital, and it is to Moscow that the nation tells its secret hopes and fears, and from Moscow seeks comfort in distress; and in the present crisis Moscow is standing absolutely firm. There is no prospect that the city dreads so much as that of peace without victory.

I talked with friends in various classes of society, and everywhere found the same spirit of resolute and dogged endurance. All illusions about

Continued on Page 3.

CARABANA Water counteracts favorably sedentary habits which breed constipation. —Advt.

GERMANS SINK THE LEELANAW

Destroy Freighter Bearing Contraband, Then Tow Boats Toward Land.

GIVE VESSEL FULL WARNING

Hail Her Off Orkney Islands, and, Finding Flax Aboard, Shell Her While Her Men Look On.

GRAVELY VIEWED AT CAPITAL

American Officials Regard the Act as a Contemptuous Disregard of Our Rights.

LONDON, July 26.—The American steamer Leelanaw, from Archangel, Russia, on July 8 for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk last night by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands. All the crew has landed safely at Kirkwall. The steamer was owned by the Harby Steamship Company of New York.

When the Leelanaw was hailed and the submarine commander found that she had a cargo of flax which Germany has declared to be contraband, he ordered the steamer's crew to take to their boats and come aboard the submarine. When they got aboard the German craft she fired about a dozen shots at the steamer.

The submarine then proceeded toward the Orkney Islands with the Leelanaw's crew, and when land was sighted they were ordered to return to their boats and the submarine disappeared.

The Leelanaw's crew is expected to reach Dundee tomorrow, when it will be possible to obtain a full account of the sinking of the vessel.

The episode has created widespread discussion in England, coming as it did almost coincident with the delivery of the American note to Germany.

Sunk by Shells and Bombs.

Only meagre accounts of the destruction of the Leelanaw have been received here, but it is clear that the submarine gave the commander of the steamer ample warning, even permitting the crew to collect part of their effects before taking them aboard the underwater craft, which then, through the combined use of shell fire and bombs, sent the vessel to the bottom.

The London evening papers, in telling of the incident, employed in some cases suggestive captions, such as "an unfriendly act." But because the American note laid so much stress on the demand that Americans on merchant ships should not be imperilled without warning it was difficult for the English mind to determine whether the sinking of the ship after the crew was taken off constituted what America would regard as a repetition of acts she insisted must cease.

E. H. Dennison, the American Consul at Dundee, has the matter in charge. He sent The Associated Press the following message tonight:

"No details yet, except crew landed at Kirkwall this morning. Have ordered them sent to Dundee on tomorrow's boat."

Chased Another Steamer.

When last seen the German submarine was in pursuit of a steamer, the smoke of which was observed after the Leelanaw's crew had been towed toward the shore.

The Leelanaw left New York on May 17 with a cargo of cotton consigned to Russia by way of Gothenburg. The vessel was detained at Kirkwall while inquiries were made as to the possibility of getting her cargo to Russia, as Sweden forbids the export of cotton. The ship was released on June 26 with permission to proceed to Archangel, where the cotton was discharged and a cargo of flax was loaded for Belfast.

The vessel is believed to have accepted the flax cargo rather than return to a coaling station in England in ballast.

WASHINGTON RESENTS LEELANAW SINKING

Officials Regard It as a Contemptuous Act in Disregard of Treaty Stipulations.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The destruction of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a German submarine while en route from Archangel, Russia, to Belfast, is viewed with grave concern by officials of the United States Government. Although no lives were lost, the destruction of the vessel flying the American flag was an act in contravention of the rights of American citi-

zens on the high seas and involved what the Government regards as a direct violation of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia.

Under the treaty it was the duty of the German commander when he stopped the Leelanaw to give the Captain an opportunity to deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature. Upon the Captain's compliance with this requirement, the vessel should neither have been captured, detained, nor destroyed, but permitted to proceed on her voyage. Thus the Leelanaw would have been saved and the Captain and crew would not have been compelled to run the risk of putting to sea in open boats.

The case is almost identical with that of the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, for which the United States has demanded the payment of a monetary indemnity and full reparation for the violation of treaty stipulations. One difference, however, between the Frye and Leelanaw cases is to be found in the fact that the Americans on the Frye were taken on board the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and carried to a place of safety at Newport News, while the Captain and crew of the Leelanaw, according to reports from London, were taken aboard the German submarine, but were afterward required to take to their own boats.

Serious, Say Officials.

The Leelanaw incident will figure prominently in the controversy between this country and Germany. High officials were inclined to look upon it as a serious aggravation of the situation. They regarded the destruction of the Leelanaw, in the face of vigorous protests by the United States in the Frye case, as involving a "contemptuous" disregard of the two notes in which this Government insisted that there should be no contravention of American rights under the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828 between this country and Germany.

In the Frye case the United States demanded not only the payment of a monetary indemnity for the loss of the ship, but also that reparation must be made by Germany for the breach of treaty obligations. In the last American note on the Frye case, dated June 24, Secretary Lansing informed the German Government that the "real issue between the two Governments" was what reparation would be made for breach of treaty obligations in the destruction of the Frye. This note has not been verbally answered by the German Government, but the reply appears to have come in a repetition of the Frye incident under more serious and aggravating circumstances, in the destruction of the Leelanaw.

Washington officials contend that this Government's interpretation of its rights under the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828, as violated in the Frye and Leelanaw cases, is clear and sound, and that Germany's argument that the treaty stipulations were not violated in the Frye case is strained and forced. The repetition of the violation of the treaty is considered as a matter of very serious concern by the United States, because the act was committed in the face of indisputable knowledge by Germany that the United States protested against the German interpretation of the applicable sections of these old treaties.

It is regarded by high officials here as not only serious but rather contemptuous for the German Government thus to take the law in its own hands when it is fully aware that the United States disagrees with its interpretation of the treaty stipulations. In the last note to Germany, President Wilson emphasized very plainly the necessity for a "scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter" with the admonition that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

An Unfriendly Act.

Whether the destruction of the Leelanaw is to be regarded as a deliberately unfriendly act remains to be developed when all the facts are known. But it was apparent here tonight that the destruction of the Leelanaw was regarded by the Administration as a serious and important incident, especially if it appears as a deliberate repetition of violation of treaty obligations.

The destruction of the Leelanaw was confirmed in two brief official dispatches to the State Department this afternoon. A cablegram from Consul E. Halderman Dennison, at Dundee, Scotland, read:

American steamer Leelanaw of New York, from Archangel, for Belfast with flax, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine on 25th. Whole crew landed at Kirkwall this morning in their own boats. Have instructed Consular Agent to send them on to Dundee immediately.

A similar message was received from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London, who relayed the report he had received from Consul Dennison. These reports were forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish.

The Leelanaw belonged to the Harby Steamship Company of New York City, and had been sent to Russia with a cargo of cotton. She arrived at Kirkwall, Scotland, on June 1. She was held up twenty-eight days by British authorities, and proceeded on June 28 to the Russian port of Archangel. The steamer was returning from Archangel to Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of flax when she was destroyed. The flax was foreign owned. Not being American owned the cargo could not be made the basis of any claim for damages by the United States, but the ship was American owned, and of American registry, and a demand will be made on the German Government for payment of indemnity for the loss of the vessel, which was insured, and for reparation for violation of treaty obligations.

At the War Risk Bureau of the Treasury Department it was said this afternoon that neither the Leelanaw nor its cargo had been insured by the bureau. The law creating the bureau specifically forbade the insuring of contraband, and flax is on Germany's list of absolute contraband.

The Contraband Ordinance.

It is expected that Germans will set up the contention that as the Leelanaw carried contraband the submarine had a right to destroy her. This argument will be vigorously combatted by this Government. Whether the particular cargo of flax carried by the Leelanaw was contraband is a question for German prize courts to determine; but there is no official denial here of the contention that flax is contraband and on the German Government's prize ordinance.

The original German prize ordinance list of contraband was issued on Sept. 30, 1909. It was not until April 18, 1915, that Germany placed flax on the absolute contraband list. This was done in the German ordinance known as "reichsgesetzblatt, 1915, No. 49," which was signed at Chief Headquarters of the German Army on April 18, by Emperor William and Admiral von Tirpitz. This amendatory ordinance was introduced with the following paragraphs:

In retaliation of the regulations adopted by England and her allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of Feb. 26, 1909, I approve of the following amendments of the Prize Ordinance of Sept. 30, 1909, and of its supplements dated Oct. 18, Nov. 23, and Dec. 14, 1914, for the period of the present war.

The amendment replaced Article 21 of the German prize ordinance list of contraband with a new article, which was in part as follows: "The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war." Flax was one of the articles set down in the list.

The Real Issue.

But the issue in the Leelanaw case is whether Germany can tear up its solemn treaties with the United States and destroy an American vessel for carrying contraband. While there are international law precedents in support of the destruction of a vessel carrying contraband, it has been held that such a vessel should be destroyed only in case of extreme necessity, when her captor was unable to convoy her to a prize court, or on grounds of extreme military necessity. This position is supported by the provisions of the Declaration of London, but the United States many months ago notified all the belligerents that because they had not recognized that declaration as valid and binding in its entirety it would be discarded by the American Government during the present war. The United States does not now recognize the Declaration of London as valid, but is basing its defense of American rights upon recognized rules of international law and upon existing treaty stipulations.

The case of the Leelanaw is covered by treaty stipulations of a special character, which rise superior even to generally recognized rules of international law. In the Leelanaw case, as in the Frye incident, the United States will firmly contend that even though the Leelanaw, as an American vessel, carried contraband, she should have been exempt from destruction under Article 13 of the Treaty of July 11, 1799, between the United States and Prussia, which is continued in force by the Treaty of May 1, 1828. Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799 provides:

And in the same case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessel and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors; and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination. But in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor neither detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The Frye Case.

The William P. Frye was sunk Jan. 28, 1915. On April 5, Secretary Bryan directed Ambassador Gerard to present to the German Government a claim for $228,059.54 as an indemnity for the destruction of the Frye. No claim for indemnity was presented for the loss of the Frye's cargo, which was British-owned. Ambassador Gerard also requested that "full reparation be made by the German Government for the destruction of the William P. Frye." On April 8, Herr von Jagow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that the commander of the German cruiser which sank the Frye acted "quite in accordance with the principles of international law as laid down in the Declaration of London and the German prize ordinance," and justified his action. Herr von Jagow said the legality of the measures taken by the German commander were subject to examination by the German prize court.

However, in his note of April 8, Herr von Jagow pointed out that "the legal situation is somewhat different in the light of the special stipulations applicable to the relations between Germany and the United States, since Article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of friendship and commerce of July 11, 1799, taken in connection with Article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of commerce and navigation of May 1, 1828, provides that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party cannot be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. On the ground of this treaty stipulation, which is, as a matter of course, binding on the German prize court, the American owners of ship and cargo would receive compensation, even if the court should declare the cargo to be contraband."

Rejected by the President.

The United States in a note dated April 28, directed Ambassador Gerard to say to Herr von Jagow: "The United States feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of the case, and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and destruction, and the standing of the claimants, and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to prize court." In this note the State Department asserted that "unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligations" imposed on the German Government by the treaties of 1799 and 1828.

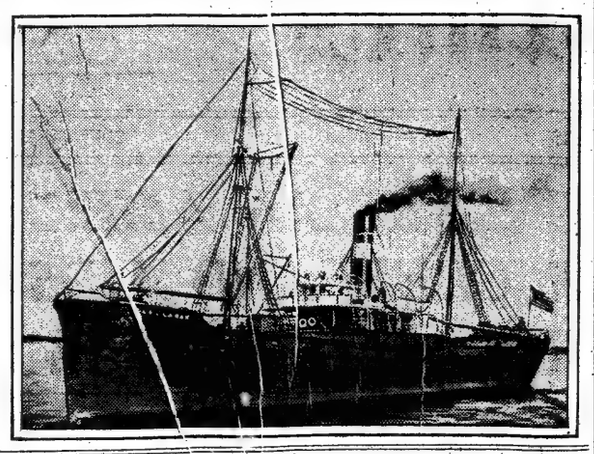
Germany responded, first, by placing the Frye case in a prize court at Hamburg, after the United States had asked that it be settled diplomatically, and, secondly, by delivering a note, under date of June 7, in which it said: "The German Government cannot admit that, as the American Government assumes, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties." It was in the note of June 24 from Secretary Lansing that he challenged the German Government's argument that these treaties justified the sinking of the Frye.

"The Government of the United States, on the other hand," said Mr. Lansing, "does not find in the treaty stipulations mentioned any justification for the sinking of the Frye, and does not consider that the German Prize Court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government on account of its admitted liability for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas."

In his note of June 7 Herr von Jagow argued that Article 13 of the treaty "expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband; it follows, then, that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way, the stopping of the supply may, in the exereme case, be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

The German contention was regarded as strained and forced, and the United States Government, in its note of June 24, asserted: "The Government of the United States cannot concur in this conclusion. On the contrary, it holds that these treaty provisions do not authorize the destruction of a neutral vessel in any circumstances. * * * Even if it be assumed, as your Excellency has done, that the cargo was contraband, your contention that the destruction of the vessel was justified by the provisions of Article 12 does not seem to be well founded. * * * If we assume that the cargo was non-contraband, the destruction either of the cargo or the vessel could not be justified in the circumstances of this case under any accepted rule of international law. * * * It seems clear to the Government of the United States, therefore, that whether th cargo of the Frye is regarded as contraband or as non-contraband, the destruction of the vessel was, as stated in my previous communication on this subject, a violation of the obligations imposed upon the Imperial German Government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia. For these reasons the Government of the United States must disagree with the contention which it understands is now made by the Imperial German Government that an American vessel carrying contraband may be destroyed without liability or accountability beyond the payment of such compensation for damages as may be fixed by a German prize court."

THE STEAMSHIP LEELANAW.



CAPT. DELK FORESAW PERIL.

Refused to Allow His Wife to Make the Voyage with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Mrs. Edythe Delk, wife of the commander of the Leelanaw, received the following cablegram today confirming the report that the vessel had been torpedoed:

Kirkwall, July 26.

Delk, 640 South Fifty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.:

Leelanaw sunk; torpedoed; all saved. Home in August. EUGENE DELK.

Only a last-minute decision on the part of Captain Delk before sailing for Europe prevented Mrs. Delk from being on the steamship. Having made many sea voyages since her marriage six years ago, Mrs. Delk went to Galveston last April, hoping to sail with her husband. The vessel had taken on a cargo of cotton for Russia. On the way up the coast from Galveston to New York Captain Delk considered the risks involved, and finally, much to the disappointment of Mrs. Delk, insisted she should remain at home.

The vessel arrived at Archangel on July 6. After discharging the cotton a cargo of flax was taken on to be delivered at Belfast.

The Leelanaw, under the name of the Earnwell, was the pioneer ship of the Earn Line Steamship Company of Philadelphia, and was in the West Indian service about ten years. She was wrecked some years ago in a storm off Colon, and the steamship company abandoned her to the insurance underwriters. They brought her to Norfolk, where she was rebuilt and sold.

AMERICANS ON LEELANAW.

Twenty-three of Her Officers and Crew Citizens of United States.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, July 26.—The American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a submarine, was commanded by Captain Eugene Delk, and when she sailed from here last on April 30, twenty-two of her complement of thirty-three officers and men were Americans. Besides Captain Delk those aboard were: J. D. Lonsdale, South Shields, England; Mate H. F. Godwin, Mangamin, New Zealand; Second Mate J. Heimann, Quincy, Ill.; Third Mate William Johnson, Newport News; August Iverson, Providence, R. I.; Canute Munnicke, Portland, Ore.; O. Fickle, Huggins, Mo.; Robert Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chief Engineer F. J. Coffyn, Wilmington, Del.; First Assistant Engineer C. Wunenberg, San Francisco; Second Assistant Engineer C. Ericson, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Third Assistant Engineer F. Deneke, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. J. Morry, Booth Harbor, N. F.; J. Meadows, Fort Worth, Texas; Thomas F. Salley, Olovgopoo, P. I.; Fred E. Wood, Wheatland, Okla.; W. Neckelson, Galveston; J. Colwell, Galveston; R. J. Sage, Brooklyn; James E. Powers, Readville, Mass. Thomas Bempe, Boston; S. J. Morgan, San Francisco, wireless operator; Nick Dimitrix, C. Manoleson, and Vassile Panote, all Rumanians from Brooklyn; W. W. Steggren and B. Wysby, Sweden; A. Baird, Scotch, New York; Ben Waldie, Norwegian, Brooklyn; G. Giovanni, Italian, Brooklyn, and Manuel Mejia, Mexican, Brooklyn.

AWAIT CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

Operating Company Wants Details of Vessel's Sinking.

W. L. Harriss of the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company, the operating company the Harby Steamship Company which owns the Leelanaw, said yesterday at his office, 15 William Street, that no protest in regard to the sinking of the vessel had been made to the State Department thus far, as he was waiting for the Captain of the ship to send a full report.

The only message received from Captain E. B. Delk after the sinking of the Leelanaw reached the office yesterday morning and read:

"Ship torpedoed, sunk. Crew landed; all safe. KIRKWALL."

Mr. Harriss sent a cable dispatch to the Captain on receipt of the message, instructing him to file a protest with the United States Consul at the first convenient port.

George Hoyer, one of the firm, said that, in his opinion, the torpedoing of the Leelanaw differed from that of the William P. Frye because the cargo, which consisted of 1,000 tons of flax, was owned by a citizen belonging to one of the enemies of Germany. The vessel was owned by Americans and flying the American flag at the time, Mr. Hoyer said, but she had been chartered to carry a small cargo of flax from Archangel, Russia, to Belfast, Ireland.

The Leelanaw was an oil burning steamship, Mr. Hoyer said, and could not obtain sufficient fuel at Archangel to carry her to New York, so she took the cargo for Belfast where she could refill her oil tanks for the trip across the Atlantic.

When the Leelanaw sailed from New York on May 17 the vessel was cleared for Gothenburg and a suspicion that her cargo of cotton was intended to be sent through Sweden to Germany was the cause of her detention at Kirkwall. The steamship was released by the British Admiralty on condition that her captain would take the cargo of cotton to Archangel and discharge it there instead of at Gothenburg, which was agreed upon after cablegrams had been sent to the owners in New York.

SUBMARINES BLOW UP TWO OTHER STEAMERS

Norwegian and a British Freighter Destroyed — Both Crews Reach Land Safely.

LONDON, July 26.—The Norwegian steamship Fimreite, of 3,819 tons gross, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Stornoway, Scotland.

The British steamship Grangewood, of 3,422 tons gross, bound from Archangel, for Havre, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. The crew landed today at Lerwick, Scotland.

The Grangewood was 332 feet long, forty-seven feet beam and twenty-feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1902 and was owned by the Gratitude Steamship Company, Limited, of London.

The Fimreite was built in 1906 at Middlesbrough, England. She was 351 feet long, forty-nine feet beam and 25.7 feet deep. She was owned by A. Galen & Co., of Bergen, Norway.

'WAR STOCKS' CRASH ON LEELANAW NEWS

Electric Boat, After a Jump of 38 Points, to 430, Drops by Plunges to 285.

OTHERS FALL 3 TO 15 POINTS

Shares Bound Upward on Fuller Details of Submarine Attack, Closing with Net Gains.

Stocks received a severe jolt yesterday when the sinking of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine was announced in Wall Street in brief cable dispatches. For ten minutes the "war issues," including Bethlehem Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse, American Locomotive, and Crucible Steel, were subjected to tremendous selling, which carried prices down from 3 to 15 points from the highest levels before the news came. The shock to quotations appeared the greater because the market had been in process of a vigorous advance up to the time the news ticker agencies sent through the financial district the first flash on the sinking of the American vessel.

A half-hour after selling pressure became pronounced a recovery had begun. Further details of the Leelanaw's fate persuaded traders that it had no elements which would further complicate the international situation, and buying shortly became nearly as vigorous as the previous selling. Prices in some instances became really buoyant. This was especially true of Electric Boat on the Curb. Opening at 400, an over-Sunday gain of 38 points, the boat shares were lifted to 430 just before the market began to sell off. In the break they plunged 25 to 50 points between sales until a price of 285 was recorded, a gross loss of 145 points. Afterward steady buying carried the price back to 370 before the close.

Bethlehem Steel dropped 15 points in the decline after establishing a new high record at 222¼. Baldwin Locomotive fell nearly 8 points, from a high record of 82⅝. The subsequent action of these "war stocks" was typical of the group. Bethlehem left off with a net gain of 13 points and Baldwin with 4¾ points.

The appended table contains the leading war stocks with their highest prices for the day, reached before the decline, and their lowest quotations, with net changes for the complete session. Few showed ground lost when the session ended, while substantial gains were recorded in several cases:

	High	Low.	Net Change.
Allis-Chalmers	25½	20½	— ¼
American Can	61⅝	55½	+ 1⅛
Amer. Coal Products	134	134	
American Locomotive	53	48	— ½
Baldwin Locomotive	82¾	75	+ 4¾
Bethlehem Steel	222¼	207	+13
Bethlehem Steel pf	139	126	+14
Crucible Steel	47⅛	41½	+ 1½
General Electric	175⅝	168	+ 5⅛
New York Air Brake	102½	96½	— 1
U. S. Steel	85	62¾	+ ¼
Westinghouse	108½	102⅝	

The day's total sales, in excess of 875,000 shares, were the heaviest in several months.

The railroad stocks and industrials, unaffected by war orders, declined from a fraction to 2½ points, but were relatively steady, as compared with the specialties. On the recovery, however, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and others were sluggish. For several weeks, since the craze for "war stocks" absorbed the attention of traders, the railroads have suffered from lack of attention, and have displayed none of the buoyancy of the special industrials. Steel common declined slightly more than 2 points in the break, but left off with a fractional net gain.

The more consideration traders gave to the sinking of the Leelanaw the more they were convinced that the work of the submarine was not to be thought disturbing to our relations with Germany. The fact that the vessel was actually boarded and searched and the crew given an opportunity for taking to the boats was considered as proof that Germany's submarine campaign had been altered.

'DAMNABLE OUTRAGE,' ROOSEVELT CALLS IT

A "Deliberate Insult" and "Hellish Situation," Due to Our Peace-at-Any-Price Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in discussing the sinking of the Leelanaw said tonight:

"It's a damnable outrage, but one that was to have been expected. I wonder what our pacifist friends will say to this? Wait for a whole year to discuss it, I suppose?"

The Colonel laughed. Then he continued:

"I think this perfectly hellish, the condition to which our peace-at-any-price policy has brought us. Any man with an ounce of red blood in his body will feel the deliberate insult that Germany puts upon us by this deliberate flouting of the demands made upon her by the United States, an insult the more aggravated by reason of the utter senselessness of this latest attack on an unarmed merchant ship."

Asked about a report that he intended to run for the Presidency, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The question of whether I shall be a candidate for the office of President of the United States is not to me so vital at present as my desire to show the American people that they should prepare themselves for war, if they want to avoid it.

"I do not know whether I shall be a candidate or not, and it does not make any difference what any one says at this time. Why I am touring the country is to preach national defense and preparedness, and to endeavor to instill and arouse in the American people a spirit that will make them ready should the occasion arise. I want the American people to see the situation as it is, so that they will be prepared for any exigency, which may arise. Any talk to the contrary is all rot and tomfoolery."

Tomorrow evening Col. Roosevelt will deliver an address at the exposition here.

Rumania Permits Grain Exports.

BERLIN, July 26, via London.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that Rumania has authorized the exportation of wheat, rye and barley. A high exportation tax has been imposed on the grain.

$2.50 ROUND TRIP ATLANTIC CITY

Sundays, Aug. 1, 15, 29, September 12

Wednesdays, Aug. 4, 18

Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 AM
" Hudson Terminal .....7:30 AM

Returning leave Atlantic City...7:00 PM

Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS ON LEELANAW ATTACK

Sinking "Unnecessary and Lawless," The World Says—Others Advise Reserving Judgment.

From The World.

The detailed facts in the Leelanaw case are yet to be obtained, but according to the information at hand the destruction of the ship was unnecessary as well as lawless. The incident is not calculated to strengthen American confidence in the god faith of Germany, and in its broader aspects it is far more sinister than the generally unfriendly tone of the German newspaper comment on the President's note. We had begun to hope that whatever official and journalistic Germany might say, there was a disposition to make Germany's deed square more nearly with the requirements of the President's demands. Apparently that hope will have to be abandoned unless there is an immediate change for the better.

Will Suspend Judgment.

From The Herald.

Until the official reports are received Americans will suspend judgment upon the torpedoing of the American steamship Leelanaw. No loss of life is involved. The information at hand seems to make this a case similar to that of the William P. Frye. It is not to be forgotten that the Washington Government insists the sinking of the William P. Frye was a distinct violation of the express terms of the existing treaty between the United States and Germany.

Not a Casus Belli.

From The Tribune.

On the face of the facts as presented there is nothing in the Leelanaw incident to affect the German-American differences now under discussion between Washington and Berlin. The conflict in interpretation of an ancient treaty does not involve a casus belli or even an outburst of resentment. It is merely an incident in a war which calls for patience and self-restraint.

Counsels Moderation.

From The Sun.

The Leelanaw incident naturally adds to the existing tension, but need not add to the existing heat. We counsel moderation of comment and reserve of opinion until the status of the case is known. After the positive warning contained in our State Department's last note to Berlin, there can be no loss of dignity, as there certainly is no evidence of weakness, in postponing violent expressions concerning the sinking of the Leelanaw.

Not "Deliberately Unfriendly."

From The Press.

So far as we have the record, the German submarine did exactly what President Wilson declared in his note that every submarine taking a prize was obligated to do—to stay within the laws of nations.

There may be a question—under our special treaty contract with Germany evidently there is—about the damages that may be due for the destruction of an American ship which, with no path on the surface of the seas open to German navigation, could not possibly be taken into a prize court. But, as we have the facts, there is no chance that the case of the Leelanaw falls within the bounds which President Wilson has informed the Berlin Foreign Office must be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

GERMAN SPOKESMAN ABUSES PRESIDENT

Calls Him a "Political Bankrupt," Says He Violated His Oath, Threatens Him With Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 27.—Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, State President of the German-American Alliance, at today's Volkfest charged President Wilson with having violated his oath of office and declared that he was influenced by Wall Street. Mr. Weismann said in part:

"A war with Germany inevitably means an alliance with England and its allies. Such an alliance will project this country into a world conflict, with all its direful consequences, and the result would be that American democracy would cease to exist. The men who are upholding the President's hands are the ones who are engaged in forming the National League of Security. These men demand a big, strong military establishment.

"Behind this demand stands Morgan, the chief pirate of Wall Street. Behind him stand the financiers of Wall Street, mostly allied with the financiers of England in floating a loan of $100,000,000 to enable the war to be prosecuted. These men—like Choate, Root, Lodge, Gardner—all of them in their public careers have never said an honest word for the interests of the people. Not one of these fellows ever advocated the cause of the people, but of the money power of the country. The money power wants war to save the millions they have poured into European coffers." (Applause.)

Declaring President Wilson's note to be an ultimatum, Mr. Weismann continued:

"I feel that I must differ from the President in any act that brings on danger. I accuse him of having violated his oath of office by transgressing the Constitution that defines the powers of the Executive and separates them from the legislative and other departments. His one-sided neutrality is bringing on war with Germany. His policy closes the door to further discussion and is not in accord with the humanitarian principles laid down by Bryan in the last two years advocating arbitration. It is in defiance of the policy of his own Government, and is under the spell of Wall Street.

"This political bankrupt has dared to assume powers that belong to Congress alone. As President he has, by his policies, forfeited his re-election, and unless some grave situation should arise that would require it, his re-election is doomed. Under the Constitution how can the President of the United States send an ultimatum to Europe? By this he has created a situation that if Germany by chance should kill a single American, Congress, to uphold his hand and protect him, would put forth the most unjust declaration of war ever penned. It behooves us to stand firm and together.

"What the German-American Alliance needs is a Kaempfer champion. I am willing to undertake this great struggle, come what will. Truth will prevail in the end."

BERLIN EXPECTS DEADLOCK ON NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

Germany would make no answer to the American note except indirectly by a statement of the Chancellor in the Reichstag, which reconvenes at the middle of August.

Eugen Zimmermann, Director of the Lokalanzeiger, who had consistently warned Count von Reventlow and other jingoes, writes today:

"We must now prepare for very difficult negotiations; yes, even for our relations with America becoming much worse. We have not desired it. The Government for that reason in its last note proposed far-going compromises and made practical suggestions. This now turns out to have been the correct course to take, since without this German conciliation the errors and contradictions in the American note would not have become so apparent.

"The situation has now been cleared. Germany will not even now cease her honorable efforts to reach an understanding. We have always advocated showing an understanding for the America viewpoint, but we also have demanded that America must show the same understanding for our position. America has done so theoretically by recognizing explicitly the new form of naval warfare, but, while Germany has made concessions to the American viewpoint by means of practicable proposals, the American Government has refused to see a practical way out. We hope one will still be found which both parties can take."

Would Be "Deliberately Polite."

He criticises the note for its alleged errors of fact and its alleged contradictions, but he takes particular umbrage at the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," saying "we beg to reserve to ourselves the privilege of determining against whom we are going to be 'deliberately unfriendly.' We decline to allow our freedom of utterance to be taken away from us. Despite this very unsatisfactory American note we insist on the right of being deliberately polite toward America as long as it seems useful to us.

"In President Wilson's complete ignoring of the German proposals one notes strikingly his anxiety not to hurt the susceptibilities of the Anglophile part of the American population, so as not to become unpopular. This also is apparent from the highfalutin' tone of the note. This tone does not frighten us. English influence has made itself clearly felt in the shaping of this note to Germany. With this influence we will have to reckon the whole world over. President Wilson suggests that the German Government join in the effort for the freedom of the seas. Germany is certain not to decline this invitation, but first we would like to advise Mr. Wilson to look to England as to her attitude toward his plans, so he won't have any surprises. Or does he already know it?"

Deeds to Answer Note.

Captain Persius, naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, commenting on Rotterdam dispatches that nine ships have been sunk by submarines, says:

"As our submarine activities were not so fruitful in the last two weeks as formerly, it was believed here and there in Germany that the reason was that special precautions were being taken not to injure neutral commerce. It is not possible to ascertain if this really is a fact, but all the more joyful, therefore, is the reported good success that at the same time proves there is no grounds for anxiety or the belief that the wings of our submarines have been clipped."

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung while hailing the renewed successful activity of the submarine regrets that seven of the nine vessels sunk were fishing boats. He adds:

"There is much speculation about the eventual German answer to the American note, but the only real answer is deeds, and the continued submarine war on English commerce. It is important, too, that the submarine war be directed against the enemy's most vital spot, namely, Great Britain's transatlantic trade."

This evening's Kreuzzeitung writes in similar vein. "The note has done one good thing which will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole German people," it says. "The pen has done its work; submarines now have the say."

Wolff No Longer Friendly.

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, who heretofore has thrown his influence with the party seeking to maintain good relations with America, writes this morning:

"Mr. Wilson's standpoint is the diametrical opposite of common sense and right. We believe Mr. Wilson trims his ideas of humanity and neutrality to fit the arms and ammunition manufacturing interests. We have always laid special value on the friendship of the American democracy, but we note with regret that Mr. Wilson caters less to the peaceably inclined democracy than to the greedy plutocracy.

"We appreciate that the neutral State, the little as much as the big, seeks to guard the personal liberties of its citizens, and we, too, have the keen wish that all the rules of humanity be observed, so far as possible. But the means to this humane end must be practical, and it is not humane, but a misuse of his noble word, when the protection of human lives demanded of us is to serve to cloak hostile attacks or protect cargoes of ammunition. In Germany we differ on many points, but we are all unanimous on one subject, namely, that we cannot accept an American thesis that violates the spirit of justice and the spirit of neutrality."

Forecast Long Delay.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 26.—There is every indication that considerable time will elapse before the German Government makes any attempt to answer the American note. Should the American protest to Great Britain in regard to restrictions placed upon shipping, which it is reported here is now being formulated, be couched in firm tones, it is thought possible that the German reply would not be brusque.

In the absence of evidence that the United States intends to force Great Britain to abandon the policy Germany thinks illegal, condemnation of President Wilson's note is universal. Hope has not been abandoned, however, that the United States may intend to assail vigorously Great Britain's methods of controlling the sea. Until this point becomes clear, the Berlin Foreign Office will probably mark time.

The Koelnische Zeitung, after reviewing the various steps in the negotiations, says:

"The German and American standpoints at the end are as far apart as at the beginning, and an understanding is utterly impossible on the basis offered by the United States. Germany will neither disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, nor offer indemnification for the lives of the reckless Americans who perished on the steamer. Germany will continue her submarine warfare in the same manner as in the last two months. She will continue to show consideration toward American ships and passengers, and will hope, naturally, that developments will not lead to a sharpening of relations with the United States."

The Frankfurter Zeitung also holds that Germany cannot make disavowal of, or give compensation for, the sinking of the Lusitania. The reasons as set forth are: "First, because it would shift the blame to the shoulders of the brave officer who acted according to orders, and, second, because payment of compensation would be misinterpreted as recognition that Germany was in the wrong."

The concluding phrase of the American note is described as: "An earnest declaration whose significance and possible consequence are not open to doubt, but which cannot help us."

The newspaper continues: "Germany cannot afford to abandon her submarine warfare because of threats, and if President Wilson persists in his dogmatic views, the world must bear the consequences."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, says that the last word has not been spoken, and expresses the hope that it is still possible to reach an understanding.

DENIAL BY COLLECTOR MALONE

Did Not Discuss the Orduna Report with Ambassador Bernstorff.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, emphatically denied yesterday afternoon at the Custom House the report printed in a Washington despatch to a New York evening newspaper that he had told Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, he had received no proof of the Cunarder Orduna having been attacked by a German submarine. The Collector said:

"I have not at any time discussed the Orduna report with anybody, directly or indirectly, except with the proper officials of the United States Government, and the statement printed in the Evening Mail is absolutely without foundation. I do not believe Count von Bernstorff ever made any such statement, and if anybody made it for him he made a statement which is utterly false."

Canada Drops Recruiting Standards.

MONTREAL, July 26.—An order issued by the Militia Department, which took effect today, will admit to the ranks of Canadian troops men 5 feet 2 inches in height. Heretofore volunteers of less than 5 feet 3 inches in height have been rejected. The requirement of 33½ inches chest measurement was reduced half an inch for those thirty years old or under. The changes in the requirements were made in order to increase the number of enlistments.

CONCESSION WON'T STOP WARFARE ON SHIPPING

Frankfurter Zeitung Says It Ought to Continue Even Though Britain Ends Blockade.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 2, copies of which arrived here yesterday, Germany is now unwilling to give up her submarine warfare on merchant shipping, even if England should consent to cease her blockade of Germany, which ostensibly caused the submarine "reprisals." Under the caption "Protection for Passenger Ships," the paper says:

"The war at sea has been forced into forms that have no parallel in land war. The destruction of foreign private property has been exalted into a measure of war, and the conscious destruction of enemy merchant ships leads the way to victory. All private law of the belligerent parties threatens to fall to pieces if the enemy trader enters the war zone on the sea. And this is England's work!

"Protection for freight transports is impossible, for the prevention of imports into England has shown itself to be for us the most effective war measure against the island empire, which we could not waive even if England should give up the blockade. For no one can think—and indeed no one does in fact think of it—that we should be willing to let out of our fists a weapon which in this perfection is available only for us Germans, and the serious application of which so far has been successful only for us, or that we should be permitted to let it loose simply because the British Government finds that this sort of warfare no longer pays. Now more than ever must we use our submarines and send the torpedoes chasing through the water into the bellies of the depots and warehouses floating toward England!

"Safety can be granted to passenger steamers only if there is complete assurance that these steamers devoted to peaceful passenger service will carry neither any troops nor any war material or contraband of any sort to England."

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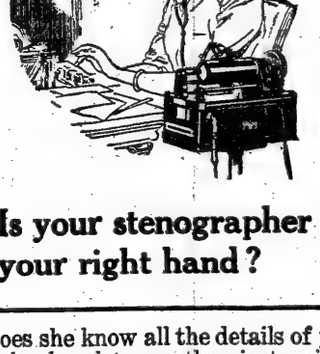
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THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

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MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH
IS the best
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ITALIANS SEIZE AUSTRIAN ISLAND

Pelagosa Important on Account of Its Strategic Situation in the Adriatic.

ARMY'S ADVANCE CONTINUES

Fierce Fighting All Along the Isonzo Front—Positions Taken and Retaken Several Times.

ROME, July 26.—An official statement issued tonight by the Minister of Marine says:

The Island of Pelagosa, important on account of its strategic situation, has been occupied by the Italian naval forces.

The following official statement from Army headquarters was issued today:

Yesterday on the lower Isonzo, after the usual highly effective artillery preparation, our infantry advanced resolutely and succeeded in making appreciable progress.

On the left of the western wing we conquered a large extent of wooded ground, called by us Bosco del Cappucino.

In the centre we carried several lines of trenches serving as defenses for the ridges of San Martino di Carso. On the right wing Monte dei Busti was won and lost several times, the greater part of it finally remaining in our possession.

The struggle everywhere was characterized by the greatest determination, notably in the wood, from which the enemy, strongly intrenched, had to be driven at the point of the bayonet. The enemy employed against us asphyxiating bombs and grenades, our soldiers protecting themselves with masks. At the end of the day 1,800 prisoners, 30 of whom were officers, remained in our hands.

No event of special importance is reported on the rest of the front.

An earlier bulletin, dated Sunday night, read as follows:

In Carnia, during the night of the 24th-25th, enemy forces attacked our positions at Somdogna Pass, but were promptly repulsed.

In the Monte Nero region the enemy tried to arrest our offensive, delivering three fierce attacks on positions conquered by us on the crest of Lusinica, but was repulse by us with great losses.

On the Carso Plateau the action continues to develop favorably for us.

VIENNA, July 26, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

The battle on the border of the Plateau of Doberdo was renewed Sunday. The Italians attacked day and night on the whole front with sustained stubbornness, but obtained only temporary local successes. At daybreak today our original positions, without exception, were in our hands. The enemy has attempted no fresh attack against the Gorizia bridgehead. Early this morning there was a massed fire of Italian artillery in the region of Gorizia.

In the region of Krn Sunday afternoon an enemy attack was repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and stone throwing. The retreating Italians suffered heavy losses from our artillery fire.

One of our aviators has dropped bombs on Verona.

On the Carnithian and Tyrolean fronts there is nothing important to report.

The Islands of Pelagosa.

The Islands of Pelagosa, [there are two, Grande and Piccola, respectively 343 and 127 feet in altitude,] lie in the Adriatic midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia. Like all of the islands of this coast, it is of volcanic formation, its surrounding waters are deep, and the land in most places rises directly from the sea to great heights. Since Serbian troops took possession of Ragusa, further down on the coast, it was believed that it would not be long before Italy would attempt to gain a foothold here.

Aside from Pelagosa, the Italians have two footholds in the Eastern Adriatic, both secured before she entered the war—the Island of Saseno and the town of Valona, in Albania, opposite Brindisi, on the Italian shore of the Strait of Otranto.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Casualties on the Isonzo Said to Exceed 25,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 26.—Austria is resorting to every means to disguise her defeat along the Isonzo River, which has cost her in killed, wounded, and prisoners more than 25,000 men.

Meanwhile General Cadorna, with his usual balanced judgment, instead of being tempted to continue a rash advance, repeats what he already has done in the past—he employs about a week fortifying himself in conquered positions and to rest the troops, fill vacancies, and prepare them for a fresh leap, which the Austrians oppose as fiercely as heretofore, but are unable at present to stop.

On their side, the enemy spend several days, but especially nights, counter-attacking the Italians, hoping to retake lost ground and molest their foes' work while strengthening themselves in newly acquired trenches.

This method of Cadorna aims to inflict heavy losses upon the enemy with a minimum cost to the Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 26, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austrians, who seem to be considerably exhausted after more than a week of severe fighting, made feeble attempts yesterday to arrest the onward march of the Italians in the vicinity of Monte Nero, but General Cadorna reports that they have been repulsed with loss.

In the Carso zone the Austrians are now content to remain on the defensive, having paid heavily in lives for their attempts against Cadorna's army. The splendid achievement of the Italian Army is in a sense due to the remarkably efficient help rendered by the Italian artillery in this zone. It may be said to have been a triumph of guns over men. The men behind the guns on the Isonzo front have deserved well of their country by their coolness and bravery and the deadly accuracy of their markmanship.

AGREES TO SPARE CHURCHES.

Austria Will Respect Them if Italians Don't Use Them for War.

BERLIN, July 26, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad was the following:

"Vienna, July 26.—The Papal Nuncio, Count Scapinelli, on behalf of Pope Benedict, has communicated to the Austrian Government his fears concerning the fate of churches and monuments in the Italian coast towns, and especially the famous sanctuary at Loreto.

"The Austrian Government replied that it would carefully spare all the structures, and especially the sanctuary, provided the Italian military authorities refrained from using the churches and monuments for military purposes or to cover the movements of positions."

WRECKS SUBMARINE BASE.

French Destroyer Shells Austrian Depot on Adriatic Island.

TOULON, July 26.—The new French destroyer Le Bisson has demolished the Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta Island, (the southernmost of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic Sea,) with the loss to the French of only one man killed.

The commander of the first torpedo boat and submarine division of the Mediterranean Fleet, to which Le Bisson belongs, has issued an order highly commending Lieutenant Commander le Sort for his brilliant exploit.

This dispatch indicates that the French Navy is co-operating with the Italian against Austria in the Adriatic Sea.

CRITICISES ITALIAN AIRMEN.

J. C. Callan Says One Took His Hands Off Wheel to Gesticulate.

J. C. Callan, who has been in Italy since last October giving instruction to the Italian Army Aviation Corps, returned yesterday on the Italian liner America to visit his family.

He said that the Italian Army was using a large number of flying boats, with three motors of 310 horse power, which could carry over one ton and enough fuel for a ten hours' flight. He added that the Italian aviators were emotional and erratic, which tendency was apt to cause inconvenience at a critical moment during flights. Just before he left Genoa Mr. Callan said he was up 3,000 feet, with an Italian at the wheel. He kicked him slightly on the foot to get him to take it off the brake, and the Italian let go the wheel to talk to him with both hands, which might have caused a serious accident.

A month ago Mr. Callan was out on the Adriatic when he had to come down on the water and remained so long that he went to sleep from the effect of the sun. Some hours later a scouting squadron of aeroplanes was sent out to look for him, as it was feared he had been captured by the Austrians. He was still asleep when they discovered him.

DROP 18 BOMBS ON RIVA.

Italian Airmen Bombard Railroad Station, with Excellent Results.

ROME, July 26.—An air raid upon Riva, an important town at the head of Lake Garda in the Austrian Tyrol, is described in an official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff. The communication says:

On the afternoon of July 23 two of our seaplanes flew over Riva and dropped eighteen bombs on the railroad station with excellent results. The enemy's artillery fired on the machines without causing any damage.

CONAN DOYLE WANTS TROOPS TO WEAR ARMOR

Says Mortality Would be Greatly Reduced—Tells Where It Should be Used.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—Writing to The Times on the proposal that the British troops be equipped with armor, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says:

"Such actions as that of May 9, where several brigades lost nearly half their numbers in endeavoring to rush over the 300 yards which separated us from the German trenches, must make it clear that it is absolutely impossible for unprotected troops to pass over a zone which is swept by machine guns. Therefore you must either forever abandon such attacks, or you must find artificial protection for the men.

"It has always seemed to me extraordinary that the innumerable cases where Bible, cigarette case, watch, or some other chance article has saved a man's life have not set us scheming so as to do systematically what has so often been the result of a happy chance.

"Your correspondents have mentioned the objection that any protection may itself be broken and that splinters of it may aggravate the wound. One answer to that would be to arm only those points where a wound would in any case be mortal. These points are really very few, and no great weight of metal would be needed to protect them."

Sir Conan Doyle suggests that each man should wear, first, a helmet; secondly, a curved plate of highly tempered steel not more than a foot in diameter over the heart, and, thirdly, a similar plate covering the abdomen. He says:

"With these three precautions the death rate should be greatly reduced from rifle and machine gun fire, as also from shrapnel. Nothing, of course, will avail against a direct shell burst, but, granting that, individual life would be saved.

"This does not bear upon the capture of a position, since so many would fall wounded that the weight of attack would be spent before the stormers reached the trenches. For this armor which will give complete protection is needed, and since the weight of this is more than a man can readily carry, it must be pushed in front upon wheels.

"I picture a great number of plates held together like the shields of a Roman tortoise, and pushed by men who crouch behind them. Others are fixed sideways upon their wheels, and are used upon the flank of the advance to prevent an enfilading fire. There is not one tortoise which would attract the concentrated fire of artillery, but each company or platoon forms its own. These numerous armor-plated bodies rush with small loss over the space which has already been cleared as far as possible of obstacles, and so have some chance of reaching the enemy's line, not as an exhausted fragment, but as a vigorous storming party, with numbers intact."

BRITISH CREDIT IN NEW YORK

London Official Circles Doubt the Feasibility of a Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—The Times says:

"In view of the continued discussions as to the desirability and prospects of an issue of securities for British credit in New York as a means of improving the American exchange, the success of the Canadian loan there gives considerable support to the view widely entertained in the city that the American market is ready to welcome moderate sized British issues of short dated character, which might be repeated at sufficient intervals.

"Anybody who has followed the comments in the American financial press will have noticed that for many weeks past there have been increasingly confident expectations that a British loan would be arranged on the New York market as the only practical way of our avoiding gold exports.

"In official quarters on this side, however, the inclination has been rather to question the feasibility of such a step and to prefer other methods for dealing with the exchange difficulty. So far as the Canadian Government loan in New York is concerned it assists London, of course, indirectly, since it saves recourse to this market for borrowing and also helps our exchange with New York by relieving the necessity for gold exports from Canada."

BRITISH SHIPYARDS ACTIVE.

442 Vessels Building — Tonnage Less Than a Year Ago.

LONDON, July 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Lloyd's shipbuilding return, which owing to the war is confined to details of merchant vessels, shows that there were 434 steam vessels of 1,505,025 gross tons and eight sailing vessels of 1,500 tons under construction in the United Kingdom during the quarter ended June 30, 1915, or 81,000 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter, and 215,000 tons below the figures in the corresponding period of last year.

During the quarter ended June 30 this year, seventy-four steamers of 147,964 gross tonnage were launched.

PRIZES FOR BRITISH AIRMEN.

$5,000 Each for First Ten German Dirigibles Destroyed in Air.

LONDON, July 26.—Five thousand dollars each for the first ten dirigible balloons destroyed is the prize offered to British airmen today by Lord Michelham.

The only proviso is that the airships must be destroyed while in the air.

GERMANS BOMBARD FRENCH POSITIONS

Artillery Active on the West Front, with Mining and Grenade Fighting.

ANOTHER FRENCH AIR RAID

Bombs and Steel Arrows Dropped on Military Railway Station North of Montfaucon.

LONDON, July 26.—Along the western front today there have been artillery actions but no important clashes. Paris reports tonight a violent cannonade in the Forest of Le Frêtre, near the Moselle, and the bombardment of Pont-à-Mousson. The artillery activity extends from Souchez, in the north, to Hartmans-Weilerkopf far south in Alsace.

The French are continuing their air raids on German communications, their latest attack being to throw bombs and steel arrows on the military railroad station at Nantillois, just north of Montfaucon.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois the cannonading has diminished in intensity. Some shells of heavy calibre have been fired against Arras.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beauséjour front, and at Vauquois there have been mining operations in which we have maintained the advantage.

A violent cannonade has occurred in the Forest of Le Prêtre. Pont-à-Mousson has been bombarded.

The enemy likewise has employed his artillery on divers occasions against the positions which he recently lost at Ban-de-Sapt.

The French report of this afternoon reads as follows:

There have been reported during the past night artillery engagements between Aix-Noulette and Souchez, as well as in the vicinity of Soissons; fighting with grenades between the trenches in the Forest of Ailly, and a bombardment of Hartsmans-Weilerkopf.

French aviators have thrown down shells and steel arrows on the military railroad station at Nantillois, to the north of Montfaucon.

Berlin has no comment to make on the fighting on the western front today. The official statement says:

"An official telegram from main headquarters dated July 26 says that in the western theatre of the war no important events have transpired anywhere on the front."

SOLDIERS CHEER PARIS.

Men on Leave Say Germans Are Dispirited—Optimism Prevails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—A wave of optimism is now flooding Paris, due principally to rumors of approaching action by neutral nations, and also to a thousand soldiers on leave. Foain's cartoon in yesterday's L'Opinion puts the situation aptly. A soldier in a trench, about to enjoy leave, says to his comrades: "Good-bye. I must go to cheer them up."

All the soldiers are exceedingly confident, and say the Germans are dispirited and surrender readily. The German line, reputed impregnable, has often nearly broken, particularly at the time the Moroccan division swept through near Douaumont so swiftly as to outdistance the reinforcements and be compelled to retreat when victory seemed won.

The prospect of Italo-Turkish hostilities induces the Temps to say: "We foresee Italian collaboration at the Dardanelles, as a result of the rupture which the Italian press announces as imminent." These factors combine to produce an atmosphere of cheerfulness with which Paris has been unfamiliar since the first successful offensive in Alsace.

30,000 CAVALRY IN WARSAW RAID

Continued from Page 1.

a short war and partial sacrifice have vanished. The biggest sacrifice that can be made, it is felt, is not too great if it insures victory; but there are solid grounds for hope in ultimate success.

Germans Nearing Novo Georgievsk.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following official report on the progress of hostilities:

In the Eastern war theatre.—North of the River Niemen the army under General von Bülow has reached the district of Poswol-Ponlowitz. Wherever the enemy has offered resistance he has been beaten. We captured over 1,000 prisoners.

On the Narew front our troops forced a crossing of the river. Furthermore, both above and below Ostrolenka our troops are slowly pushing the enemy back in the direction of the River Bug. The Russians are offering obstinate resistance to these advances. Here, also, we captured about 1,000 Russians and more than forty machine guns.

On the northwest front our troops are advancing toward the group of fortifications around Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw.

In the southeastern theatre of the war north of Wojslawice and south of Chelm on the River Bug German troops in the recent fighting pushed the enemy still further back. Yesterday we captured here 11 officers, 1,457 men, and 11 machine guns. Otherwise the situation west of the Vistula and with the allied armies under General von Mackensen shows no change.

VIENNA, July 26, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

South of Sokol (Northern Galicia) our troops captured a vantage point strategically important for our bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Bug. Eleven hundred prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands.

Northward at Grubechow (Southeast Poland) the German forces again gained ground.

On the other parts of the front there has been no change.

BIG RUSSIAN SHAKE-UP.

Sweep at War Office of Men Responsible for Shortage of Munitions.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—There has been a clean sweep from the Russian War Office of the men responsible for the shortage in ammunition, according to the correspondent at Petrograd of The Daily Mail.

The correspondent reports the existence in the Russian capital of a more cheerful feeling at the courageous resistance which the Russian armies are making to the Austro-German advance. He adds that the frank admission by the authorities is now made for the first time publicly that no large Russian counter-offensive is possible until the mobilization of industry bears fruit in a largely increased supply of munitions.

"Now that the War Minister, the Assistant Minister, and others responsible for the shortage have been dismissed," the correspondent adds, "the nation feels confident that the terrible miscalculations will not be repeated and that the country is putting its whole energy into the task of repairing them."

General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, resigned June 26 and Emperor Nicholas designated General Polivanoff to fill the office. The reason for the resignation of General Soukhomlinoff was not stated.

RUSSIA'S BIG CEREAL CROPS.

Winter Grain Gives Promise of Heavy Increase in Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Russia's Winter cereal crops promise heavy increases this year. Forecasts for fifty-four divisions of European Russia, apparently all except Poland, cabled today by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to the Department of Agriculture, are:

Wheat, 463,000,000 bushels, an increase of 29.3 per cent. over last year; rye, 7,000,000 bushels, an increase of 28.1 per cent.; barley, 491,000,000 bushels, an increase of 40.9 per cent.; oats, 959,000,000 bushels, an increase of 32.7 per cent., and corn, 79,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.2 per cent.

WANTS $600,000,000 LOAN.

Russian Finance Minister Points to Increased Savings of People.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Petrograd says:

"Finance Minister Bark seeks authorization to issue State securities amounting to $600,000,000 beyond the sum at present allowed.

"He says that the returns of the savings banks to the beginning of July showed $900,000,000 above last year, which is almost the same amount as the Treasury lost through the prohibition of the sale of alcohol."

RAISES 800,000 RESERVES.

Austria's Final Landsturm Class All Middle-Aged Men.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, estimates that the calling up of the last Landstrum class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed by Oct. 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army.

This class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

AIR RAID ON WARSAW BRIDGE.

Several Civilians Wounded by Shower of German Bombs.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—A dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A German air raid on the Vistula Bridge at Warsaw failed of its object, though the bombs caused several casualties among the civilians."

131,250 RUSSIANS CAPTURED.

Austrians Claim 41 Cannon and 141 Machine Guns Taken Since June 14.

FRANKFORT, July 26, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent says the Austro-German forces have captured 131,250 Russian prisoners since July 14, besides 41 cannon, 141 machine guns, and an enormous quantity of military supplies.

Aid for Germans in Russia Not Cut.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The German Government has issued a statement officially denying the report from Petrograd that the American Embassy there has been notified by Germany that funds for Germans in Russia will have to be restricted. The statement asserts that the United States Embassy now, as before, may draw on Germany without limit for the aid and support of Germans without means.

Austria Denies Cholera Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office today officially denied through its embassy here that there were any cases of cholera in Austria-Hungary outside of Galician territory. A reported mutiny in an Austro-Hungarian regiment composed of Rumanians was also denied.

PRINCE OSCAR WRITES A BOOK ON THE WAR

Kaiser's Fifth Son Describes Fighting Last Winter in the Champagne Region.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of Emperor William, has published a book describing a Winter battle in the Champagne region, where General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, attempted an unsuccessful assault against the German lines in the vicinity of Perthes.

The Prince was attached to the headquarters of the German Third Army and he had an opportunity to observe the fighting at the closest range. The profits derived from the book will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of the Rhenish soldiers killed in these engagements.

NEW ARMY IN FRANCE.

Sir John French Praises Latest Addition to His Forces.

A supplement to Field Marshal Sir John French's report of the second battle of Ypres shows that while Lord Lansdowne was telling the House of Lords on July 13 that the British had approximately 440,000 to 460,000 men "at this moment in the European theatre," several divisions of the "new" army had already arrived in France and been inspected by the British Commander in Chief and the French Generalissimo.

Military experts have declared that the British, in order to hold their front of thirty-two miles in Belgium and France, must have at least 480,000 on the line—reckoning 15,000 to the mile. In May two experts, one French and one English, estimating independently, placed the British force at the front at 540,000 men, including reserves.

Travelers south of the lines have for several weeks declared that great areas of land had been turned into manoeuvring grounds for the "new" army, but this is the first time that the presence of this army in France has received official confirmation. Sir John French's supplementary report is undated, but it is published in the London papers of July 16, and reads in part:

"Since the date of my last report some divisions of the 'new' army have arrived in this country.

"I made a close inspection of one division, formed up on parade, and have at various times seen several units belonging to others.

"These divisions have as yet had very little experience in actual fighting, but, judging from all I have seen, I am of opinion that they ought to prove a valuable addition to any fighting force.

"As regards the infantry, their physique is excellent, while their bearing and appearance on parade reflects great credit on the officers and staffs responsible for their training. The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient.

"Several units of artillery have been tested in the firing line behind the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their places in the line.

"As I was desirous that the French Commander in Chief should see something of the British troops, I asked General Joffre to be kind enough to inspect a division on parade.

"The General accepted my invitation, and on May 27 he inspected the Seventh Division, under the command of Major General H. de la P. Gough, C. B., which was resting behind the trenches.

"General Joffre subsequently expressed to me in a letter the pleasure it gave him to see the British troops, and his appreciation of their appearance on parade. He requested me to make this known to all ranks."

BOXER DEAD IN WAR.

George Mitchell, Who Fought Carpentier, Killed in France.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—Second Lieut. George Mitchell, who was killed in battle in France on July 22, was a nephew of the late Percy Holden Illingworth, chief Government whip, and once amateur heavyweight boxing champion of the North of England.

Mitchell was defeated by Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, in a bout in Paris last year. The bout lasted a minute and thirty-five seconds.

HUNDREDS STILL IN EASTLAND HULL

Continued from Page 1.

tain Charles H. Westcott of Detroit, Supervising Inspector of Ships west of Lake Erie, with having "whitewashed" the service in the cases of thirty-one vessels lost with all on board on the Great Lakes since 1905. Mr. Hoyne issued a subpoena for Captain Westcott.

Many passenger vessels are even more unsafe than the Eastland was, according to Mr. Olander. He urges that the investigation should embrace every passenger boat sailing out of Chicago.

Found 2,550 Tickets.

Announcement was made today by detectives from the State Attorneys' office that they had seized the tickets taken from passengers boarding the Eastland Saturday morning. They asserted that these tickets numbered 2,550, and did not account for children, musicians, and the seventy-two members of the crew. They estimated that the total number of persons aboard the steamer might have been 2,800 or more, instead of the 2,480 previously announced by officers of the Indiana Transportation Company.

State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, in pursuing his investigation tonight seized correspondence which had passed between officers of the Western Electric employes' organization, which gave the picnic, and the Indiana Transportation Company, operating the Eastland and four other steamers, set aside to carry more than 7,000 persons across the lake. The State's Attorney said this correspondence showed that the steamer company had advised that the more tickets sold the greater would be the rebate paid to the employes' organization.

The last inspection of the Eastland was made by Robert Reid, Government Inspector, at St. Joseph, Mich., who found the steamer fit this Spring and procured a position as chief engineer on the boat for his son-in-law, J. M. Erickson.

To make sure that none of the crew would avoid the inquest and other inquiries more members of the ship's complement were arrested. Nearly all the seventy-two men employed on the ship are now held, in addition to Walter G. Steele, Secretary of the company owning the boat.

Relief Fund Now $300,000.

The fund for the relief of families bereaved by the disaster now amounts to $300,000, and is rapidly being augmented. The Western Electric Company, moreover, has made an appropriation of $100,000 for the benefit of its employes who suffered in the disaster, and has established a relief bureau for the distribution of the funds. In addition it will pay for many funerals of victims. The company's plant, employing more than 10,000 persons, remained closed today.

Insurance companies today gave aid to many bereaved families by promptly paying death claims without waiting for formal claims to be presented. They then sent collectors out to find the beneficiaries. Insurance managers estimated that between 50 and 75 per cent. of the Eastland victims held policies, the average amount being $300. They predict that $500,000 would be paid to families of victims during the week.

Funerals were held today for a few of the dead, and many more were planned for tomorrow, but most of the burials will take place on Wednesday. Bishop McDowell of the Methodist Church, and Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church, took charge of the funeral sermon arrangements and gathered volunteer clergymen to officiate at the obsequies of those who had no other arrangements.

FEDERAL INQUIRY QUICKLY STARTED

Redfield Goes to Chicago to Take Charge in Person—Gregory Resents Shielding Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In pursuance of President Wilson's direction that the Eastland disaster be thoroughly investigated by the Government authorities, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce started tonight from Syracuse, where he had spent Sunday, to be in Chicago tomorrow to take gengeneral charge of the inquiry. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, who is on the Pacific Coast, has been ordered to Chicago for the investigation. The Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, Albert L. Thurman, left this afternoon for Chicago, to assist in representing the Department before the Federal Grand Jury that will investigate the disaster.

The Department of Justice announced that it had ordered an investigation to ascertain whether any criminal statute had been violated. Attorney General Gregory wired H. G. Clabaugh, Superintendent of the Chicago office of the Department's Bureau of Inspection, to make a thorough investigation of the possible violations of the Federal Steamboat laws and to co-operate with Federal District Attorney Clyne.

A telegram was received at the White House from Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, denouncing the Steamboat-Inspection Service as inefficient and charging that officials high up were involved in responsibility for the Eastland horror. This telegram was referred to the Department of Commerce. That Department received a dispatch from a citizen of Chicago asserting that United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis had joined in the charge that Federal officials were guilty of yielding to improper influences in the administration of the law and that Washington was trying to prevent a thorough investigation for the purpose of shielding officials of the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

The Department of Justice gave out this statement:

The Department of Justice this afternoon received a wire from Chicago stating that the public press in that city published a statement declaring that the Government had refused to countenance any Federal investigation of the sinking of the Eastland and was shielding guilty Federal Inspectors who had been corrupted by steamboat operators to violate the law; also that a Federal Judge had called a special Grand Jury and had stated that if the United States Attorney declined to participate in the investigation he would name a special attorney.

In reply the Attorney General wired that on his return to Washington this morning he found information to the effect that a Grand Jury had been ordered for Thursday next to investigate the Eastland disaster; that he immediately wired the United States Attorney and the party in charge of the department's Bureau of Investigation at Chicago to give all possible assistance in developing the facts relating to the sinking of the steamer and going to show violations of Federal criminal statutes; that any statements that the Department of Justice had refused to countenance any Federal investigation of the disaster were wholly without foundation, and that any such statements as those referred to in the wire to the Attorney General were false and any such threats foolish.

Assistant Secretary Sweet made public this letter from Rivers McNeill, Collector of Customs at Chicago:

"I enclose the official count of passengers on the steamer Eastland when she turned over in the Chicago River. According to the certificate of inspection she was allowed to carry 2,500 passengers, and she had on board 2,500. The count was made by Navigation Inspectors L. A. Lobdell and H. G. Oakley jointly at the same gangway. R. H. McCreary, Deputy Collector of Customs, was at the dock and superintended the loading of the vessel and the counting of the passengers.

"When the gangplank was ordered pulled in there were several hundred people on the dock who wished to get on board. The count is absolutely correct and everything possible was done to make it correct. One of the Navigation Inspectors was on board when the boat went down; he swam ashore. He was on board at this time because he was going to Michigan City to count passengers on the return trip."

Possibilities of a general reorganization of the steamboat inspection service were discussed at the department today and it was indicated that something of the sort might be expected soon.

Redfield Seeks Light, Not Heat.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—"We want light thrown on this matter, but it will be better to have it light and not heat," said Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce before leaving tonight for Chicago to assume personal charge of the department's investigation of the Eastland disaster.

"The people will, I think," Secretary Redfield continued, "await the result of the careful inquiry which must follow, and will not be disposed to accept the judgments—some of them interested—which seem to be pronounced in advance of the taking of testimony. The Department of Commerce will welcome the fullest light from any point of view. Certainly I shall not assume in advance of the receipt of testimony that any particular person has done wrong or committed an error. With equal certainty, the department will not tolerate neglect or incompetency. One's natural sorrow at the sad loss of life and one's deep regret for the pain that has been caused to many of the living should both be too real to permit their rushing into hasty and ill-considered attacks upon anybody."

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—President Wilson was in communication today with Secretary Redfield regarding the Eastland disaster, and was notified by the Secretary that he would go to Chicago to take personal charge of the Federal investigation. The President continued to take deep interest in the subject.

FUNERAL CAR DUE TODAY.

Former New Yorkers Lost on Eastland to be Buried Here.

According to information from Chicago, received at the offices of the Western Electric Company here yesterday, the bodies of those employes who formerly lived in this city and who perished in the Eastland disaster, are being sent here and will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station on a special car at 5:30 P. M. today. George P. Rechten, R. L. Clark, Mrs. Clark and Elinor Clark, 2 years old; Edward Joseph Gatens, Frederick Kain, Marie McGlynn, C. Laline, a boy; M. Judge, father and son, and William Rupp.

Bodies coming on other trains are those of John J. Lyons and his son Thomas, destined to Northampton, Mass.; Harry Theyer and daughter, and Anna Hillman.

It was announced that the burial of S. S. Sigmund of 170 East Seventy-eighth Street, this city, would be in Chicago.

SAVED BY FORGETFULNESS.

Murphy Family Found They Had Left Eastland Tickets at Home.

Mrs. Anna Head of 897 Broadway, Brooklyn, was greatly relieved yesterday when she received a letter from her son, Edward G. Murphy, telling her that he and his family were not among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Eastland. Mrs. Head knew that her son, his wife, and their two young children had planned to go on the excursion.

Mr. Murphy wrote that when they reached the pier, they found they had left the tickets at home. Leaving his wife and children on the pier, Mr. Murphy went back for the tickets. Meanwhile the vessel capsized. Returning, Mr. Murphy took part in the work of rescue.

STRICTER WATCH HERE.

Eastland Disaster Prompts New Orders for Excursion Boat Inspection.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, issued orders yesterday for the stringent observance of the laws governing excursion boats. Throughout the excursion season forty Inspectors are detailed to look after the steamboats leaving New York piers. About 100 excursion steamers leave this port daily.

Ever since the burning of the General Slocum in 1904, the boats have been looked after strictly, the authorities declare, and any master or owner disobeying the law has been heavily fined and warned that his license would be rescinded if the practice of overcrowding was continued.

SHRINKAGE IN WOOL TRADE.

Australia and New Zealand Report Decreased Business.

LONDON, July 16.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Advices from Sydney state that the exports of wool from Australia and New Zealand from July, 1914, to June 30, 1915, totaled 2,317,702 bales, or a decrease of 389,761 bales. The total sales of wool in the colonial markets for the season amounted to 1,544,799 bales, against 1,938,300 last year; the average weight per bale was 329 pounds, against 327 pounds, the average value £12 15s 7d, or 9¼d per pound, compared with £13 4s 11d, or 9¾d per pound, last year. At the end of December, 1914, the number of sheep was 106,477,132, against 109,692,264 in December, 1913, and the estimated number of deaths since the former date is put at 13,000,000.

The Australian wool production for the coming season is expected to show a decrease of between 300,000 and 500,000 bales.

IDENTIFY LUSITANIA DEAD.

Bodies of American Victims Found on Irish Coast.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Cork, reports that among the bodies of the Lusitania victims, recently washed ashore on the Irish coast, the following have been definitely identified:

Harry J. Keser of Philadelphia and Victor F. Shields of Cincinnati, first cabin passengers, and Mrs. Rosina F. Leverich, a second cabin passenger, who was on the way to visit her son in London.

The Irish authorities believe that on account of the tides at this season of the year other bodies will be washed ashore

McCallum
Silk Hosiery

A delicate subject to advertise—well.

It must be done intimately but not freely. It must be dashing but not common. It must be exclusive and yet make sales.

A woman in our organization writes McCallum Silk Hosiery advertising. She does it well partly because she is a woman.

Only in a complete organization can just the right touch be given to each advertisement. Here are over one hundred people—each highly trained in some phase of advertising.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

$14.75 Buys a Stein-Bloch Suit

The regular price is $20. Only our Half-Yearly Reduction Sale gives you this chance to get the best to be had, and save money besides.

Three-Piece Light-Weight and Medium-Weight Suits tailored in the smartest style.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP

comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream—

A Suggestion to the Busy Business Man



"IT frequently happens," a leading dentist said the other day "that a successful business man—one whose wife and children go regularly to their dentist, allows his teeth to take care of themselves.

"He has had fairly good teeth up to the time he became a very busy business man. From that time on, while his teeth were going to ruin, he has been TOO BUSY MAKING MONEY to 'waste any time on a dentist.'

★ ★

"That nearly always means treatment for receding gums, or incipient Rigg's Disease, and a lot of bridge and other mechanical work, at great expense. It also means, however, that once such a man's mouth is fixed up, he BEGINS TO ENJOY LIFE AGAIN, because he can eat properly and is no longer ashamed of his mouth.

★ ★

"The strange part of it is that such a man, who is very careful and successful in business matters, has usually begrudged himself the time it would have taken to brush his teeth properly. It has been a little water on the tooth-brush—possibly a little powder that has been wearing his teeth away—and a 'lick-and-promise' sort of daily mouth toilet. Two minutes morning and night, and a tube of KOLYNOS, would have prevented a great deal of the sad deterioration in such a man's mouth; and a brief visit to the dentist once in four months would have given him years of robust health, instead of the period of indigestion and dyspepsia that he has been through."

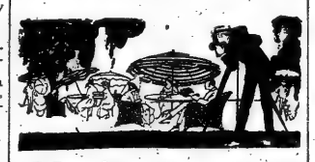
Why KOLYNOS? Because PREVENTION OF DECAY and PREVENTION OF DISEASE are the foundation upon which KOLYNOS is built. It is the one great GERM-DESTROYER among dental creams. Decay of the teeth is due to germ life. Kolynos destroys these germ colonies, and its continued use greatly retards their re-establishment. It contains NO GRIT, and therefore the enamel is not artificially worn away.

★ ★

"It is easy to tell a user of KOLYNOS," this same dentist said. "The gums are hard and sound, the teeth are clean and free from deposits, there is no inflammation of the membranes, and the fillings and mechanical work in the mouth are bright as new."

Ask YOUR DENTIST about KOLYNOS—and remember, YOUR DRUGGIST has it on sale. Twenty-five cents a tube.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.



Moving pictures of any event

WE take moving pictures of parties, weddings and other social events—of your children at play—of manufacturing plants at work—of surgical operations—of engineering enterprises—of anything—anywhere, at any time. Keep a record for posterity, or for your own pleasure in future years, of interesting and important occurrences in your life or work. Our prices are very reasonable; telephone or write for more information. Tear out this advertisement to remind you.

K-T Film Co., Inc.
Phone 3724 Union
Offices: 307 10th St., West New York, N. J.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Both Barrels



This store is loaded to the muzzle on the gun question.

Ready to let both barrels go, if necessary.

Not only *prepared* for any sporting emergency, but *fully prepared.*

The whole gun world has been ransacked—the assortment is complete.

For Maine, Wyoming or the wilds of Canada—the gun that is perfectly adapted to your trip.

Hunters are already preparing for the Fall campaign, daily visiting this sportsmen's commissariat.

Popular English and American Shot Guns

The famous London handmade Lang gun—the most perfect piece of gun mechanism obtainable—$175 up.

Regular double-barrel or over-and-under superimposed barrels.

This house is the sole American agency.

All the popular American guns, well selected and fitted to you exactly—ranging from $17 up.

Three-barrel guns—and one wonderful *four-barrel gun!*

Has two 20-gauge shot-gun barrels, one .22 calibre automatic, and one 30-40 government cartridge barrel.

All cock at the break of the gun. Price, $350.

Abercrombie & Fitch "Thorntweed" Hunting Suits



For men and women—a new and exclusive sportsmen's fabric woven for this house.

In the rich, dark, heather mixtures—all the character of the imported hand-woven homespuns plus a sturdiness that defies the thorns and brambles.

Tailored to your order in the Abercrombie & Fitch tailor shops devoted exclusively to sportsmen and sportswomen.

Corduroy hunting suits and Fall weight khakis, ready-to-wear or made to your order.

The Celebrated "Jeffery" Magazine Rifles

The great London made sportsmen's weapon for shooting in the open country or on the plains.

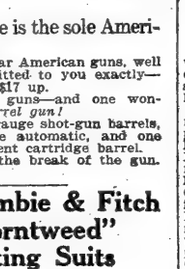
Six big-game models—every gun sighted, shot and carefully tested—submitted to the severe English proof tests.

Prices, $100 up.

All the best American and imported rifles, affording you the greatest latitude of selection.

Gun cases, cartridge cases and bags—hunter's supplies of every description.

A. & F. Sportsmen's and Sportswomen's Boots



Hunting boots, designed as a result of years of experience.

Chrome tanned leathers, properly oil-treated—as smart as they are comfortable and serviceable.

Cruisers, moccasins, explorers' boots—the unusual, hard-to-find footgear of the thoroughbred sportsman.

Every boot combining softness and sturdiness to the utmost degree.

The largest sporting shoe department in the world.

Store Closes Daily, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Earn H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

PLAN A BIG STRIKE AT E. W. BLISS PLANT

Union Machinists to Make Demands on All Munitions Factories in East.

PLAN TO HALT CONTRACTS

Conference of Labor Leaders Today Will Arrange for Action of 5,000 Men in Eight Plants.

Unless a demand for reduced hours, coupled with an increase in the minimum wage rate, is complied with, the leaders of the International Association of Machinists will declare a strike this week, it is asserted, that may throw 5,000 metal workers out of employment in seven plants in New York and one in Jersey City and stop the manufacture of ammunition at the E. W. Bliss plant in Brooklyn. Despite the fact that the Bliss Company is operating under the supervision of the United States Goernment the strike agitators say they will not hesitate to adopt the same methods of coercion as they apply to manufacturing concerns which are superintended entirely by private interests.

With the arrival yesterday in New York of James J. McEntee and Edward Ago of the General Organization Committee of the International Association of Machinists, the strike loomed larger. Both men came to New York from Washington to assist and advise the leaders of the local organization. They were in consultation for more than two hours with E. J. Deering and M. J. Carney, business agents of the local union, and decided that the situation was just about ripe enough to present formal demands upon the officials of the E. W. Bliss Company for an increase in the minimum wage rate from 16¼ cents to 41 cents per hour.

Eight Plants Affected.

The other plants besides the Bliss Company are as follows: In Brooklyn, the A. Shrader Company, the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the P. H. Gill Company, and the Atlantic Basin Iron Works; in Long Island City, the General Vehicle Company; in Manhattan, the Garvin Machine Works, and in Jersey City the Standard Motor Construction Company.

The machinists in all of these plants are expected to go on strike simultaneously with the declaration of a strike on the Bliss Company. According to Mr. Deering, the union organizations in these factories have grown to such an extent in numbers and influence that the non-union members will join the agitation if the strike becomes general.

Dissatisfaction is said to be especially intense among the employes of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn. They are sub-contractors for the E. W. Bliss Company, and they are running their plant night and day. The recent concession of an eight-hour day to machinists in the Bliss factories will not affect the agitation, Mr. Deering said yesterday. Unless they also concede the increase in the minimum wage rate and offer a satisfactory guarantee that there will be no return to the nine-hour rule after the war is over, the 2,000 machinists employed in the company will go out on strike, Deering said.

They may be accompanied by 3,000 more machinists employed in the other metal works in and near New York, making a probable total of 5,000 in this city alone, the labor leaders said. The machinist association officials also said that this strike will be followed by a strike on all concerns in the East engaged in the manufacture of ammunition. Such a general disturbance would involve nearly 300,000 machinists.

Strike Decision Today.

Definite arrangements for the strike of the metal workers will be made at a conference of leaders to be held today at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists at 116 Nassau Street. In speaking of the threat on the Bliss works, Deering said yesterday:

"I personally can't see how the Bliss Company can refuse our demands. Their present orders require such an incessant output of ammunition that to invite a strike of the machinists would mean to cut their own throats. Their only escape from the situation will be to grant our minimum wage demand. If they do, we will help them manufacture ammunition for the Allies without further trouble.

"We have never had such a wonderful opportunity as this war affords us. We are going to make the best of it all over the country, and when the war is over we will have advanced to a great extent the welfare of the machinists and unionism in general."

The officials of the E. W. Bliss Company held a conference yesterday afternoon in the main office of the plant at Plymouth and Adams Streets, Brooklyn. After the session they said the machinists in the ammunition works have manifested no intention to strike. Frank Deckerman, Superintendent of the Bliss plant in South Brooklyn, said there was not the slightest evidence of trouble or discontent among his machinists.

Captain Barnes of the Poplar Street Police Station said no request had thus far been made to him for additional policemen to guard the Bliss plant.

SHERIFF CAPTURES POLICE FOR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

was to be sworn in as a deputy for Bayonne strike duty, and those already sworn in were too much astounded to follow.

Reports of the Sheriff's activities reached Mr. Norton's office by telephone, however, and presently he learned that the Sheriff had sought Mr. Hague at the latter's home, but had not found him in. No one wanted to be at home to the Sheriff. He found Police Captain Andrew Booth, and swore him in, and he arrested Captain James Larkin and Lieutenant Sidney O'Donnell of the Seventh Street Station when they declined to be sworn. Then he paroled them to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Officials to Defy Sheriff.

Mr. Norton telephoned to Corporation Counsel John Milton, who told him that the Sheriff's power was absolute. However, he suggested that Mr. Norton and all the police decline to report to the Sheriff at Bayonne and run the risk of arrest and indictment. In the circumstances he believed they would be upheld in declining to serve the Sheriff, and Mr. Norton announced he would disobey.

The Sheriff knew nothing of this, for, failing to find Mr. Hague, he went in his automobile to Hoboken, and at 12:20 o'clock this morning walked into Hoboken Police Headquarters just as a platoon of men was being mustered out to go home for the night.

"Are you men going to Bayonne?" he asked.

"No," was the reply from several.

Turing to Sergeant John Kipp, the Sheriff said:

"Sergeant, I order you to have all these men at Bayonne at 5 o'clock."

The men said they would not go and Kipp refused to order them to strike duty. Kinkead then told the forty-two men that he would have them indicted by the next Grand Jury for refusing to obey the Sheriff of Hudson County, and left the building, going to his office in the Court House.

After a conversation over the telephone with Acting Captain of Police Owen Kilduff, Sergeant Kipp told the policemen they could go home.

The Sheriff's plan to end the strike, practically single-handed, started when he encountered Baly in the yards of the Standard plant in the morning at the paying off of the strikers who were admitted to get their money in small groups.

"You here to get your money?" he inquired of Baly, and when the latter replied that he was, he was asked where he worked.

Baly Punched and Arrested.

Baly replied that he worked in the barrel factory, and the Sheriff ordered him to get his money and get out. Baly demurred, and G. B. Hennessy, General Superintendent of the plant, told the Sheriff he suspected Baly never had been employed there.

"I'll give you two minutes to get your money if there's any coming to you," declared the Sheriff.

When Baly did not do so, the Sheriff grabbed him, punched him in the face, threw him into an automobile as Baly begged him not to hit again, and ordered two policemen to take him to Headquarters. There Kinkead questioned his captive for twenty minutes, and got from him this signed statement:

"My name is Jeremiah J. Baly. I am 22 years old. I was born in Austria-Hungary, Zajcoe Svroe, Bohemia. I have been employed until the present strike at Bayonne, with the Singer Sewing Maching Company in Elizabeth, N. J. I reside at 1,086 William Street in that city. I falsely and maliciously represented myself to Sheriff Kinkead, the strikers, and the Standard Oil officials as an employe of that company. I heartily regret the part I played in the present situation."

Baly denied that the oil companies' selling of their product to the Allies had anything to do with his connection with the strike. In Elizabeth, it was learned that his sympathies were strongly pro-Allies, and that he had appealed to all Bohemians to lend their support to Germany's foes so that Bohemia might be freed of Austria's rule. He is an ardent Socialist, according to friends in Elisabeth, and joined the Bayonne strike out of sympathy with the men who seemed to be without a leader.

With the opportunity which this exposure of Baly gave him the Sheriff consulted with Mr. Hennessy and got from him this letter:

"This is your authority for saying to the strikers that you have been in conference with me today, and that you got me to give you my positive assurance, in which you assured me you have every confidence, that just as soon as the men on strike return to work just that soon will I recommend to my people an increase in their wages, which I know will promptly receive fair and favorable attention."

With this Sheriff Kinkead hurried to Mydosha Hall, where 1,500 strikers were assembled. He told them of the discrediting of their leader and of his arrest. He told them of his interview with Mr. Hennessy, and he warned them that if this offer was not accepted the works would be opened under his protection and their places would be filled.

"If you return to work," he shouted, "I promise you that the agreement for a raise of wages will be carried out. I can't tell you what the raise will be, but if you go back I'll see that you get an increase."

Only 200 or 300 voted on the Sheriff's proposal, the rest apparently not understanding the question, and when the majority of these voted to remain on strike until assured of a certain increase the strike committee, now completely under the Sheriff's spell, resigned. The men, leaderless, wandered out of the hall to talk the matter over.

The 1,500 hurried to Police Headquarters early in the early evening to find the Sheriff there. He again addressed them and half a dozen of the strikers indorsed his words in speeches to their fellows. The Sheriff invited any one opposed to accepting the terms he had got for them to say so and offered any opponent five minutes to defend his position. None accepted the invitation and the Sheriff repeated his promise to see that they got an increase. Most of the men were Americans and of the higher paid class, though there were foreigners among them. Observing that, the Sheriff cried:

"If there is any foreigner who is dissatisfied with conditions in the United States, for God's sake let him go back where he came from. You men want to return to work, and I'll see that you may do so safely. My fists are out of commission, but there are other things I can use to safeguard the orderly people of Bayonne."

There was a cheer for the Sheriff, for his right hand, with which he struck Baly, was covered with arnica where he had sprained his knuckles. Tannenbaum he merely struck across the mouth with the back of his hand when the orator insisted on haranguing the populace even after he had been arrested and was in the Sheriff's automobile.

J. E. Roach, special representative and General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who went to Bayonne from Washington as the representative of Samuel Gompers, said last night to Sheriff Kinkead in the presence of others at Police Headquarters:

"I want to compliment you, Mr. Sheriff, for your action yesterday in taking those men from behind that wall. We are fully in accord with you, and your actions up to this time have been fully in accord with the ideas of law-abiding citizens and for the best interest of the country. Your advice to the men to return to work in view of the promises of the company to you to increase their wages and better their working conditions was wise counsel.

"We further commend and appreciate your advice to the strikers to organize when they are again living in peace. We are satisfied that the working men of Hudson County know you, Sheriff Kinkead, and your friendship to them. We have every confidence that the Standard Oil Company will treat with its employes through you. Mr. Sheriff, according to the proposal you have read to them. We highly appreciate your services."

With what the Sheriff believed was the practical settlement of the Bayonne strike he turned his attention to the Eagle Works in Caven Point, but he found there was nothing there for him to do. Some 150 coopers went out at noon and perhaps 100 more failed to report after the lunch hour. Between 900 and 1,000 other men in the plant remained at work, under the protection of the Jersey City police.

Standard Oil officials warned the city of a strike a week ago, and Director of Safety Frank Hague agreed then, at the start of a strike, to take sole responsibility for the safety of the plant provided every armed private guard was removed. He stipulated that Pullman cars be placed at the middle and at each end of the plant as accommodations for his men; that these be connected with all parts of the works by telephones, and that three searchlights be installed on buildings of the plant. All this was done except the getting of the Pullman cars, which were promised tomorrow.

NEW SNARLS DELAY BRIDGEPORT PEACE

Remington Plants Sift Out Returning Machinists and Labor Leaders Threaten.

ONLY THE EFFICIENT TAKEN

Strike Leader Predicts Speedy Adjustment and Blames Local Superintendents for Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 26.—One complication after another arose in the local labor situation today until at one time it looked like a Chinese puzzle. Some of the striking machinists ordered back to work at the Remington Arms and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company plants this morning were turned away. Labor leaders immediately began preparations for calling a general labor strike, in which the carpenters would be included and a halt was called in the peace negotiations.

Complications were increased when the structural iron workers and the millwrights went back to work for the James Stewart Construction Company this afternoon. Vice President John A. Johnston of the National Bridge and Structural Iron Workers denied that the iron workers had returned to work, but the report was confirmed by the construction company. The machinists were puzzled by the news.

Labor leaders explained the inconsistency by saying that the controversy with the Stewart concern was entirely different in character from that with the Remington company. All the labor leaders agreed tonight that the complications of today would be smoothed out in a day or two.

Early in the day J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, in a formal statement said that if the machinists were not re-employed as the agreement demanded there would be a general strike in all trades the like of which Bridgeport never had seen.

"You know the carpenters are with us now," he said, "as they were included in the agreement. I believe the fault is with local Superintendents."

In answer to questions about the agreement between Remington managers and himself he admitted that no formal peace treaty had been signed.

In explanation of their attitude it was said for the manufacturers that the Remington Arms and the Union Metalic Cartridge plants would re-employ only the men they desired, but no discrimination had been made except as to efficiency.

"We will not hire the incompetent man whatever his trade affiliations," said a representative of the employers. "All the manufacturers who are doing contract work for the Remingtons made the same statement. The labor leaders admitted later that they were powerless if re-employment was refused on the ground of incompetency, as in the informal agreement with the Remington concern no mention was made of unionism or the closed shop.

The machinists' leader, J. J. Keppler, left for New York at 6 o'clock. At the railroad station he said:

"The machinists will do nothing till I come back on Wednesday afternoon, when a special meeting will be called. Everything will be nicely adjusted before the end of the week. The complications we ran into today are met with after every adjustment. The people with whom I had dealings with will take care of their end of the agreement."

1,500 LONGSHOREMEN RETURN.

Strikers Accept Offer of Head of Mallory and Clyde Lines.

Fifteen hundred of the striking longshoremen employed by the Clyde and Mallory Steamship Lines accepted the offer made by H. H. Raymond, President of the joint lines, giving them 30 cents an hour for daywork, 40 cents for overtime, and 45 cents for holidays and Sundays, or about half of what they demanded. They will return to work this morning, and 700 strikebreakers imported by the two steamship lines will be sent back to the ports whence they came. In addition to the extra pay, Mr. Raymond agreed that the working hours should be from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening, instead of from 7 to 7.

F. P. A. Vacarelli, Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Association, addressed the strikers at their headquarters, 420 Hudson Street, and persuaded them to organize and become affiliated with the Longshoremen's Association as the Coastwise Branch. Colonel M. T. Regan of the State Board of Arbitration told them of the offer made by the steamship lines.

The former scale paid to the longshoremen was 30 cents an hour and 35 cents for overtime, with no extra pay for Sundays or holidays.

Three hundred of the strikers, who preferred to join the I. W. W. on Saturday, will not be affected by the settlement.

SHOTS IN NEWARK STRIKE.

Ironworkers Stone Plant After Guard Uses Pistol.

Joseph M. Ginsberg, an organizer for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, came down from Bridgeport yesterday to Newark, where about 140 employes of various iron plants recently quit work. He announced that there would soon be "demonstrations" at the various iron plants and that unless the strike were settled in a reasonable time all the iron workers in the city would go out.

A gang of strikers formerly employed by various concerns gathered yesterday before the plant of the Essex Iron Works at 84 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark. It is said that none of the Essex employes were in the crowd. When they became threatening a guard fired a shot into the air out of an open window, and the strikers promptly retaliated by smashing the window with stones. The police were notified by telephone and a squad which was hurriedly dispatched to the scene arrested Isidore Bolossky of 70 Sixteenth Avenue, Paul Manowitz of 334 West Kinney Street, and Morits Laskowitz of 15 Hilliside Avenue.

MAY AVERT STRIKE OF 20,000.

Independent Cloak Employers Seek Peace with Union.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday that, since the manufacturers' association reached an agreement with the workers, independent manufacturers have been seeking to join the association. Practically all of the independent manufacturers, he said, were seeking agreements with the union, so that the proposed strike of 20,000 men employed by independent firms would probably be called off.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, issued a statement yesterday saying that the decision of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation had substantially satisfied the immediate claims of the workers.

The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has not yet announced whether it is satisfied with the findings of the Council.

REPORTS MORE ARRESTS

But Woods Says Gangsters Have Been Nearly Suppressed.

The quarterly review of the activities of the Police Department during the three months ended June 30 was made public yesterday by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. There have been 8 per cent. more arrests in the second quarter of the year than in the same period in 1914 and 10 per cent. more over the first quarter of this year.

The percentage of convictions for the second quarter of 1915 is 78.61; for the same period last year, 76.74; for 1912, 1913 and 1914 the percentages of convictions to arrests were respectively 71.52, 73.67 and 74.56. For the first six months of this year the percentage has been over 78.

"Outside the newly arrived alien," says the review, "gang warfare has been almost totally suppressed. Likewise the use of bombs is on the decline. In the first six months of 1913 as many as eighty cases of bomb explosions were reported; for the year a total of 151. In the first six months of 1914 the bomb cases dropped to 38, and in the last six months to 27, or a total of 65 for the year. For the six months of this year there were 31."

While there has been a slight decrease in crimes for theft the records show a slight increase in those of violence against persons.

NATION'S TRADE RECORD.

Balance of $1,094,422,792 in Our Favor Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Exact figures of the record-breaking American export commerce of the fiscal year ended June 30, made public today, show that the trade balance in favor of the United States—the greatest in its history—was $1,094,422,792, an increase of $623,800,000 over the year preceding, and $428,000,000 more than the best previous record, made in 1908.

Exports totaled $2,768,643,582, an increase of $404,000,000 over the preceding year. Imports were $1,674,220,740, a decrease of $219,700,000.

The gold movement, which reflects the effect of the war, shows imports of $171,568,755 and exports of $146,224,148, as against $66,538,659 imported and $112,038,529 exported the year before.

BOMB PLOTTERS HANGED.

Three Pay Penalty in Sofia for Casino Outrage of Feb. 14.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 25, (via London, July 26.)—The three ringleaders in the conspiracy which resulted in the bomb outrage at the Casino here on Feb. 14 last were publicly hanged yesterday.

A bomb was thrown into the Sofia Casino at 1 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, while a gala performance was in progress. Ten persons were wounded, including a daughter of the Minister of War. A son of General Voyjieff was killed and several of the wounded died later.

BECKER GETS 48 HOURS MORE LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

then," he asserted. "It isn't necessary to consider that statement alone, for we have other testimony which bears it out."

Mr. Cockran then referred to the affidavit made by Harford T. Marshall, once Bridgie Webber's counsel, that Webber told him they were going to "frame" Becker because the District Attorney "wanted" him. This conversation, he said, was not privileged, for "no man can make an attorney part of a crime by announcing his intention to commit it."

"Counsel can't be employed to facilitate crime," Mr. Cockran declared. "Webber could say to him, 'I murdered Rosenthal,' but he could not say, 'I intend to buy my immunity by falsely accusing Becker.'

"We have submitted a letter from Joseph Murphy, a convict in Sing Sing. In this letter Murphy said he was a prisoner in the Tombs while Rose, Webber, and Vallon were there, and that on the Sunday before they were removed from the Tombs he heard one of them say: 'We must frame Becker.' Later he heard them say: 'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker. They can't convict an innocent man, and we'll all get out.'

Assails the Governor Again.

"The Sunday after he made the statement this man was brought shackled before the Governor, and, according to the publicity bureau which the Governor maintains, the Governor was described as 'shaking him like a terrier shakes a rat.' The District Attorney, now seated in the Governor's chair, is, according to his press agents, 'pounding and pounding and pounding.'

"It is a statement which he made for the District Attorney, Charles Johnson, Deputy Warden of Sing Sing, described the visit of Murphy to the Governor. Murphy, Johnson said, went to Becker's cell on June 20 and told him he knew something about Becker's case. Becker said: 'Don't talk to me. If you have anything see my lawyers.' Yet the statement in the press was made to let the people believe that Becker and Murphy trafficked together.

"There wasn't a single witness who testified for the prosecution who wasn't bribed—bribed by promise of immunity or by money. James Marshall, the negro witness, got $30 a week, his board in a hotel and frequent visits to the theatres for several weeks. Charles Plitt, Jr., got the same thing. With reference to the Harlem conference, a chauffeur made an affidavit in which he said he had never dropped Rose and Becker there at all. At the time of the second trial, this man, a shady character, was found to be in the employ of the District Attorney's office, as an automobile detective or something.

"If Becker is executed now, he is executed on a technicality. If these things had been presented to the jury he never would have been convicted. If he goes to his death, it will be because justice is enmeshed in snares."

Court Interrupts Prosecutor.

Mr. Cockran finished his argument half an hour after the afternoon session started. Mr. Taylor handed up his affidavits and brief and began to present the District Attorney's case. While he was speaking he turned frequently to confer with District Attorney Perkins and Mr. Delehanty. Mr. Taylor declared at the outset that the Supreme Court has no inherent power to grant a new trial, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals.

"The only power is that expressly given under Section 465 of the Penal Law, Rule 7, which provides for a retrial on the ground of newly discovered evidence," he said.

"There are almost no limits of power of the Supreme Court to reopen its own judgment," Justice Ford interrupted to remark.

"Evidence which is introduced as new must not be cumulative," Mr. Taylor continued. "It must not have been in possession of the applicant's attorneys at the time of the trial and must not be introduced simply to impeach the credibility of a witness. There are half a dozen affidavits here that simply impeach. Among them are those of Murphy, the convict, Harford T. Marshall, Ex-Sheriff Ginty of Danbury, and Louis Harris. The point that the informers 'framed up' the case is not a new one, for it was brought into the trial by Jack Sullivan.

"There is no reason why this statement of Becker's should have been published, except in an attempt to stir up the sympathy of the public. It is simply an unhappy brooding over his fate. The mass of the statement contains nothing but hearsay, immaterial. Whether Becker's reasons for not taking the stand were good, bad, or indifferent, the fact remains that he didn't. Mr. Manton, in his closing argument at the trial, said that Becker didn't take the stand because he didn't consider it necessary.

"I suggest that the reason he didn't take the stand was because he couldn't stand the gaff."

Rosenthal's Trunks Not Packed.

The District Attorney, in answer to the affidavits submitted by Mr. Cockran, offered affidavits from Jack Rose, Mrs. Rosenthal, Bridgie Webber, Deputy Warden Johnson, Assistant District Attorney James Smith, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss.

"The testimony given by me at the trials is true and I hereby reaffirm and reiterate the same," Jack Rose said in his affidavit.

He denied he had ever told ex-Sheriff Ginty of Danbury that he had $5,000 to give Rosenthal the night of the murder. He also denied the assertions of Murphy and Louis Harris that he and Vallon and Webber discussed a "frame-up."

Mrs. Rosenthal in her affidavit said:

"I never heard my husband say he was to get $15,000 or $5,000, or any other sum of money in consideration of his leaving New York."

Mrs. Rosenthal said that on the night of July 16 she did not pack her husband's trunks, as Kauffman said in his affidavit Rosenthal had told him.

"The last word I had from my husband regarding his movements for the next day was that he and I were to go down to the District Attorney's office on the following morning," she said.

Webber also reaffirmed his testimony and denied charges of a "frame-up." Mr. Smith made an affidavit that Kauffman had several interviews with him, but never told him what he said in his affidavit. Frank Moss made an affidavit to the same effect.

BECKER KEEPS HIS COMPOSURE

Hopeful of Ford Hearing, but Prepared for the Worst.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 26.—Charles Becker learned shortly after 6 o'clock this evening that the time set for him to be led to the electric chair had been extended for forty-eight hours. This action by Warden Osborne followed a telephonic inquiry from Supreme Court Justice Ford as to whether it would be possible for the prison authorities, without applying for higher authority, to postpone the execution of the sentence for two days.

The order for the execution stipulated that Becker was to be put to death "during the week," and no particular day was specified, and so the Warden took it upon himself to delay the carrying out of the sentence until Friday morning at 6 o'clock.

Becker exhibited remarkable composure during the long wait today for the word from New York, which, he hoped, would mean a reprieve, with the possibility of a new trial. He asked frequently about the progress of the hearing.

Father Curry of New York City, who came to be Becker's confidant while Becker was in the Tombs, visited him in the death house today, accompanied by Father Cashin, the prison Chaplain.

Mrs. Becker, Police Lieutenant John Becker, the prisoner's brother; Jackson Becker, another brother, and his sister, had been notified that they could pay their last visit to Becker tomorrow afternoon, but it is expected that they will now be allowed to see him Thursday afternoon instead.

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PHELAN REPORTED SULLIVAN UNFIT

Investigator Also Found Financial Interests Had Helped Get Him Dominican Post.

ACQUITTED HIM OF "GRAFT"

But Says Evidence Is Plain That a New York Contractor Expected His Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The reason why the resignation of James M. Sullivan of New York from the office of Minister to the Dominican Republic became manifest today when the report of Senator James D. Phelan of California, who was designated by President Wilson to investigate charges against the Minister, was made public.

According to Mr. Phelan the testimony showed that the appointment of Mr. Sullivan as Minister was due mainly to the influence of persons who were financially interested in Dominican affairs. Chief among these, Mr. Phelan asserts, was William C. Beer, a New York lawyer, who represented Mr. Jarvis of New York, organizer of the Banco Nacionale of Santo Domingo. Others were John G. Gray of Delaware, James A. Hamill of Jersey City, Frederick Ryan of New York, and James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Beer was anxious. Mr. Phelan says, to obtain the transfer of the Dominican customs revenues, which were collected by an American agent, to the Banco Nacionale.

Mr. Phelan says it was apparent that Mr. Sullivan did not possess the qualifications required for the post. He acquits Mr. Sullivan of charges of intemperance, and also of having received "graft" from persons having interests in Santo Domingo. But there was evidence, says Mr. Phelan, that a New York contractor paid money to a representative of some of the interests which supported Mr. Sullivan's candidacy on assurances that Mr. Sullivan could be influenced by these interests.

Senator Phelan's report says that soon after the close of the campaign in 1912 Mr. Sullivan determined to seek public office. In a sketch of his life, used at that time, appeared the following passage:

> In 1912, under the direction and leadership of James K. McGuire, Mr. Sullivan was on guard to prevent Mr. Wilson from losing any Irish-American votes through misrepresentation.

Senator Phelan says:

"He first aspired to be appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney in New York. Influenced by men who sought the appointment of a friendly Minister to Santo Domingo to protect their financial interests, and who considered him the most available candidate, Mr. Sullivan in May, 1913, wrote out and forwarded a formal application for appointment as Minister to Santo Domingo. Mr. Sullivan was at this time indebted to many people in Connecticut and New York, and frankly states:

"'I was anxious to secure this post for the purpose of getting even by means of the good salary that goes with the place.'"

The testimony shows that while Sullivan was a candidate for office he was hounded by creatures and settled several judgments that had been hanging over his head.

"Yet," says Mr. Phelan, "Mr. Sullivan now testifies that no one was pressing him at that time except a client who threatened to expose him before the Committee on Foreign Relations, where his confirmation was pending, unless he returned his fee, which the client declared was unearned.

"There is no doubt that the conspicuous and acknowledged supporters of Mr. Sullivan were John G. Gray of Delaware, Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey, Frederick Ryan, classmate and lawyer in New York, and James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, not to mention many others who wrote and spoke in his behalf.

Mr. Beer's Activity.

"There is likewise no doubt, however, that his most anxious and zealous advocate was William C. Beer, lawyer, of New York. In view of the large financial interests in Santo Domingo possessed by his clients the self-effacement with which Mr. Beer championed Mr. Sullivan's cause is deserving of comment.

"Mr. Beer seems to have been known among some of his intimates and admirers as the 'Big Chief.' Mr. Sullivan had been friendly with Mr. Beer since 1904 and had received some legal business from him. They met now and then, before and after the appointment, at conferences in the Union League Club in New York City and at hotels in Washington. Mr. Sullivan testified, 'I met Mr. Beer, casually, in the New Willard Hotel about the time of my appointment;' but other testimony, Mr. Sullivan's own and others, indicates that these meetings were far from casual.

"Mr. Beer's support was suspected by the State Department and became so fervid that the Secretary of State demanded of Mr. Sullivan whether Mr. Beer was for him, and Mr. Sullivan testified, 'I did not say, no.' But he kept the Secretary in the dark. Mr. Sullivan then went off and got a classmate to act as sponsor. It was just at this time that Mr. Beer, signing 'W. C. B.,' was writing 'Dear Billy' (William McGinnis of Washington, formerly in the railway mail service,) that he 'had not slept six hours until Jim came along.'

"'I suggest that you do everything to get Mr. Preston to call Jim's indorsement to the attention of Mr. Bryan. That is enough.'"

"Mr. Sullivan now testifies that Mr. Beer's client, Mr. Jarvis of New York, said that his friends in Santo Domingo would be pleased to have him (Mr. Sullivan) get the appointment and that Mr. Beer talked to him repeatedly about Santo Domingo and of the great injustice that had been done there to his clients, of whom Mr. Jarvis was one.

"At that time Mr. Sullivan himself seems to have sensed the danger in which he was drawn and told the Secretary of State that he thought it would be better to send him to some other country. Shortly before this Mr. Beer had filed in the State Department a brief on behalf of the National Bank of Santo Domingo, organized by Mr. Jarvis, in which he dwelt at length on the great injustice that had been done the bank by American officials resident in San Domingo in the matter of a loan of $1,500,000 made by the National City Bank to the Dominican Republic, and in which he pointed out the desirability of 'an immediate change of American chief officials who hold their office at the pleasure of President Wilson.' It appears also that Mr. Beer went to the department at Washington in 1912 for the purpose of procuring for the Banco Nacionale the deposits of customs collected in Santo Domingo.

Sullivan Denied Beer's Support.

"And yet Mr. Sullivan denies in his formal answer that Mr. Beer furthered his candidacy, and in doing so represented the Banco Nacionale and the Jarvis interests. Mr. Beer succeeded in establishing close relations with others of Mr. Sullivan's supporters. Mr. Gray, as early as in the succeeding January, represented in the departments at Washington the Banco Nacionale, and the Jarvis interests, Mr. Beer's clients. Congressman Hamill met Mr. Beer in May, 1913, and had many conferences with him at the Union League Club, and Mr. Beer made the Congressman his representative when Mr. Beer was in Europe.

"Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Beer succeeded in keeping from the Secretary of State the knowledge that Mr. Sullivan had the support of these special interests, and made such use of other indorsements that Mr. Sullivan, on the 21st of July, 1913, was appointed, and early in August his appointment was confirmed."

After commenting on the number of indorsements, which had been presented to the State Department in Sullivan's behalf, Mr. Phelan states:

"It appears at that time the Secretary of Yale University had sent to Washington a strong letter of protest against Mr. Sullivan's appointment, in which the Administration was implored to maintain a high standard of appointment to the diplomatic service. It is evident, however, that this letter did not reach Washington until after the appointment was made, but it was prior to confirmation."

BRITAIN ANSWERS EMBARGO PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

the two Governments as to the "principles of law" applicable in the prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States, the United States informed the British Government that "in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

The new British note, according to the understanding, was in fact inspired chiefly by the two latter communications from this Government rather than the note of March 30, to which, it was said, Great Britain had not been contemplating a reply.

Our Reply to Be Delayed.

The State Department had about completed the draft of a new note to be sent to Great Britain, protesting against the manner of enforcement of the British Order in Council policy, especially with relation to American neutral shipments bound for Holland and other neutral countries. In view of the receipt of the new note from the British Government it is understood that the American note will now be amplified so as to serve as a response particularly to the British contention in its latest communication that Great Britain has not departed from recognized principles of international law, but has merely altered the application of principles which were observed by the United States Government in the civil war.

Throughout the British communication, which the State Department will make public Wednesday, runs the argument that the principles underlying the Orders in Council, prize court rules, and Board of Trade orders are the same as those applied by the United States in the treatment of the Bermuda, the Dolphin, the Pearl, and other vessels in the civil war.

The British note argues that the principles to which the British Government contends it is adhering, are those which are usually observed by a nation at war and in command of the sea when attempting a blockade, but the circumstances confronting England are such that the usual form of blockade to prevent goods entering or leaving the principal ports of Germany will not meet the situation.

It is asserted by Great Britain that the policy of the British Government is not aimed at legitimate trade between neutral countries, but at trade from neutral countries, direct to the enemy, or via the indirect route through neutral countries to Germany.

The note draws a clear distinction between legitimate trade between neutrals and neutrals and trade between belligerents and neutrals, when the belligerent-neutral commerce passes through other neutral countries. The note points out that as an evidence of the desire of the British Government to interpose no obstacle between legitimate trade between neutrals, it is willing to permit to be shipped into neutral countries contiguous to Germany the amount of products which may be necessary for the use of the people of such neutral countries. But it is not willing, the note states, to permit shipments to be made through neutral ports which are destined for use by the German Government.

In its application of the principle of continuous voyage the British Government, it is apparent from the note, believes that the straightest way to draw the distinction between trade to neutral countries near Germany and trade through such countries contiguous to Germany is by ascertaining the ultimate destination of all goods consigned to neutral ports. The determination of such destination is held by the British Government to be a matter of evidence.

The United States has held that Great Britain has not had sufficient evidence on which to detain shipments, consigned to neutral ports, and that innocent shipments to neutral countries should be allowed to proceed, even when going to the enemy's country through neutral ports. The British Government asserts that it is living up to the principles, but that there must be a different application of those principles to determine which are the innocent shipments that should be permitted to proceed.

In its citation of American civil war cases the note points out that, when the Union Government was blockading ports of the South, it applied the doctrine of continuous voyage and treated shipments from neutral countries to neutral ports on the basis of their ultimate destination, claiming the right to confiscate the shipments if they were proved to be bound for the use of the Confederacy. In that war, it is pointed out, British colonies were used as bases for shipments to the South. Nassau was the principal base for the operations of Southern blockade runners. Shipments were made to Nassau from England far in excess of the normal trade of that place.

It is pointed out that a war trade was built up with Nassau, and to prevent this American naval vessels adopted the practice of halting British ships bound from England to Nassau before they reached the latter port, and these vessels were taken into ports of the Northern States for determination as to whether their cargoes were destined for the Confederacy.

The United States Government, according to the British argument, contended that it had a right to seize trade between England and Nassau on the theory that such trade was not legitimate or neutral, but an abnormal war trade. The British Government's position is that it is applying the same principle, though there may be differences in the manner of application in its intercepting of trade between the United States and Holland and other North European countries.

The first judicial application of the doctrine of continuous voyages during the civil war was made by Judge Marvin of the United States District Court for Florida, in the case of the steamer Dolphin, of apparent British ownership. She was captured March 25, 1863, by the Wachusett, between the Islands of Culebra and Porto Rico, while ostensibly on a voyage from Liverpool to Nassau. When sent before the prize court the vessel and cargo were claimed by one Glazebrook of Liverpool. Among other articles on board were swords, described as "hardware."

Judge Marvin held that if the vessel and cargo were owned as claimed and there was no intention on the part of the owner that the vessel should proceed with the cargo to a port of the enemy, there would be no justification for the capture or condemnation of either, but if, on the other hand, it was the intention of the owner that the vessel should simply touch at Nassau and then proceed to some enemy port the voyage was not a voyage of a neutral from one neutral port to another, but was a voyage to the port of the enemy, begun and carried out in violation of the belligerent rights of the United States to blockade the enemy's ports and prevent the introduction of munitions.

Judge Marvin held that "the cutting up of a continuous voyage into several parts by the intervention of proposed intervention of several intermediate ports may render it the more difficult for cruisers and prize courts to determine where the ultimate terminus is intended to be, but it cannot make a voyage, which in its nature is one, to become two or more voyages, nor make any of the ports of one entire voyage to become legal which would be illegal if not so decided."

Both the vessel and cargo were condemned by the Federal Court and no appeal was taken.

In the same year Judge Marvin also considered the question of the cargo and ship in the case of the steamer Pearl, which was captured seventy miles from Nassau, while ostensibly bound from Liverpool for Nassau. This case went to the Federal Supreme Court, which condemned ship and cargo, on the ground that the court was satisfied that the vessel "was destined, either immediately after touching at the port (Nassau) or as soon as practicable after needed repairs for one of the ports of the blockaded coast."

The question discussed in these cases was first dealt with by the Supreme Court in the case of the steamship Bermuda, which came up in appeal from a decree of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania condemning the vessel and part of her cargo, which were captured near the Island of Abaco. The Supreme Court held that both the vessel and cargo, "even if both were neutral, were rightly condemned" by the lower court, whose decree was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

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Boys' 65c "Sport" Blouses—sale..... 45c
Boys' 69c Knickerbocker Trousers—khaki and white duck; sizes 7 to 16 years; at..... 45c
Men's 50c Silk Neckwear—sale, today..... 29c
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats—in a one day clearaway; at..... 50c
Boys' and Girls' "Little Nemo" $2 and $2.50 "Play" Oxfords—sale. $1.29
8c Standard Apron Ginghams—fast colors; at, yard..... 5c
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50c Black and White Kid Belts—for women and children..... 38c
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$17.50 size 9x12; at.... $13.75
$19.50 size 9x12; at.... $15.75
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$17.50 size 8.3x10.6; at $13.75
Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs.
$9.75 size 9x12; at..... $7.95
$14.50 size 9x12; at... $12.25
A Clean-Up of 200 Cottage Rugs.
30c size 18x36; at..... 22c
$3.95 size 6x9; at..... $2.65

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$11.50 Lift Cover Refrigerators—at..... $7.25
$12.25 Lift Cover Refrigerators..... $9.75
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(Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.)

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered September 1st.

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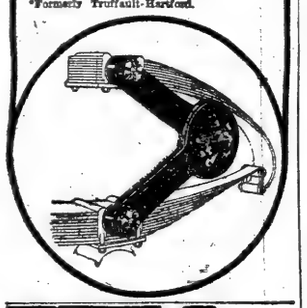
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FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Carstairs Rye
In the non-refillable bottle.
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"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

LONGWOOD LAWN TENNIS BRINGS OUT STARS—TURF—BOXING

TENNIS UPSETS ON LONGWOOD COURTS

Dawson of California Loses to Schoolboy Watters and Wightman Eliminates Dabney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The Longwood Cricket Club's twenty-fifth annual tournament in men's singles opened today, the list being filled with the usual strong array of national lawn tennis players and the first day's matches being carried through well down to the third round. The fact that Maurice E. McLoughlin is on his way from the Pacific Coast to defend the Longwood Cup, on which he already has two of the three necessary wins, has stimulated a great interest in the New England's classic, and today's play reached an exceptionally high standard.

There were two upsets, however, Ward Dawson of California, who is playing in the East for the first time, being beaten by the nineteen-year-old boy, W. D. Watters, from New Orleans, and George W. Wightman disposing of Alfred S. Dabney, who has been a prominent figure in the game for the last ten years. Watters beat Dawson 7—5, 6—4, while Wightman took Dabney's measure 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. The majority of the high-ranked players came through nicely.

The drawings were very satisfactory, and a little later on there will be some hard fighting. Nat Niles, Robert Le Roy, Craig Biddle, R. C. Seaver, G. C. Caner, R. N. Williams, national champion; G. P. Gardner, Jr., W. M. Washburn, Irving Wright, and W. F. Johnson all came through, while William M. Johnson, the ex-Longwood champion, reached the third round without having to play a match. E. P. Larned, a former holder of the Longwood title, did not appear, and another man who defaulted was Vanderbilt B. Ward of New York. These players, however, are expected to appear for the Eastern doubles, which will start tomorrow.

Clarence J. Griffith of San Francisco, who recently beat Champion Williams in the Exposition tournament and forced McLoughlin to go five sets, made a good impression here, although he found the Longwood turf very different from asphalt. He was closely pressed by both of his opponents.

The drawings for the Eastern doubles were held this morning, and from a list of players representing all parts of the country. The lists include no less than fifty-two pairs, and the drawings came out so as to assure fast play right down to the finish. In the first quarter Hackett and Pell soon will be bracketed with Biddle and Johnson. In the second quarter the strongest teams are Williams and Washburn and Niles and Gardner. In the third quarter the battle for the semi-finals promises to be between Irving Wright and Wallace Johnson and E. P. Larned and Inman. The fourth quarter did not fill so well, the best team in it being Bulloway and Seaver. The matches were watched by one of the largest of early week galleries. The summary:

Longwood Singles, First Round.—J. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated I. Jackson, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated E. N. Dana, Providence, 6—4, 8—6; H. Parker, New York, defeated J. P. Karrick, Washington, 6—1, 6—1; R. C. Bray, Newton, defeated H. J. Holt, Boston, 11—9, 4—6, 7—5; T. Gross, Providence, defeated W. P. Whitehouse, Portland, 6—1, 6—0; R. C. Zaver, Boston, defeated F. W. Cole, Hartford, 7—5, 8—3; I. S. Martin, Lowell, defeated E. Fueld, Boston, 6—2, 7—5; J. M. Underwood, Boston, defeated F. L. Olmstead, Pomfret, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, defeated H. R. Scott, Boston, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated F. J. Sullaway, Concord, N. H., 6—3, 6—4; H. H. Bundy, Boston, defeated J. Cummings, Boston, 6—1, 6—2; W. Roberts, Hartford, defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., 6—2, 6—0; A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated F. Willett, Boston, 6—1, 6—4; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated Y. Hockmayer, Lowell, 6—1, 6—0; A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated E. F. Larned, New York, by default; F. J. Ross, Winthrop, defeated A. B. Rotch, Milford, N. H., 8—6, 6—1; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. W. Foster, Boston, 6—2, 6—3; J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., defeated R. A. Cook, Williamstown, 6—2, 6—3; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated P. Roberts, Hartford, by default; R. Leroy, New York, defeated M. E. Johnson, Palatka, Fla., 6—1, 6—1; I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated D. R. Karrick, Washington, 6—2, 6—3; E. H. Hooker, New York, defeated W. H. Davis, Quincy, 7—5, 6—4; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated H. O. Harvey, Narragansett, 6—1, 6—2; F. R. Sedgerly, Boston, defeated J. S. Nichol, Boston, 6—2, 6—4; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated H. A. Mackinney, Providence, R. I., by default; W. Roberts, Hartford, Conn., defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., 6—2, 6—0; Wahl Dawson, Los Angeles, defeated R. F. Ewart, Boston, by default; D. S. Watters, New Orleans, defeated J. G. Thomas, Boston, by default; G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated A. M. Kidder, New York, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0; Charles Voss, Walpole, defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, New York, by default.

Second Round.—N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated R. H. Kettle, Boston, 6—0, 6—3; E. B. Reggio, Boston, defeated F. A. Hinchliffe, Boston, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0; J. S. Seabury, Boston, defeated L. W. Knex, Glen Ridge, N. J., 6—4, 6—2; T. B. Plimpton, Boston, defeated S. Henshaw, Providence, R. I., 6—2, 6—0; H. H. Whitman, Boston, defeated E. B. Benedict, Walpole, 6—3, 6—0; C. Wethers, Winthrop, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6—3, 6—2; H. A. Lyons, Boston, defeated R. S. Minot, Boston, 6—0, 6—1; G. H. Smith, Jr., Hanover, N. H., defeated S. L. Beals, Boston, 6—2, 6—0; M. Washburn, New York, defeated H. S. Shaw, Boston, 6—1, 6—1; Norman Johnson, New York, defeated A. A. Cameron, Boston, 6—3, 6—3; C. McMullen, New York, defeated H. Nickerson, New York, 6—0, 6—3; P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, defeated W. H. Abbott, Boston, 6—4, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated J. Wheelwright, Boston, 6—3, 6—2; R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated Harry F. Parker, New York, 6—2, 6—3; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated T. Gross, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—3; L. H. Martin, Lowell, defeated J. M. Underwood, Boston, 1—6, 6—3, 6—0; G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, defeated F. R. Sedgerly, Boston, 6—0, 7—5; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated H. H. Bundy, Boston, 6—1, 6—4; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. Roberts, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—0; S. Watters, New Orleans, defeated Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4; G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated A. S. Dabney, Boston, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated A. N. Ingraham, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—0; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated F. J. Ross, Winthrop, 6—3, 6—6.

EASY ROUNDS FOR CHURCH.

Princeton Tennis Player Takes 3 Matches for Northwestern Title.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—George M. Church of the Princeton University tennis team went through the first three rounds in men's singles in the Northwestern championship tournament here today. In the first round he drew a bye, in the second he defeated M. Enright of Bushnell, N. C., 6—1, 6—0, and in the third he won from E. Rieb of Minneapolis by the same score.

Dean Mathey, Church's partner, had no matches today, but will play L. H. Waidner of Chicago tomorrow. Today Waidner was forced to go three sets to defeat Dr. W. S. Defans of Minneapolis, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Tennis Finals at Deal Beach.

George Graham and Joe Thoms won the men's doubles tennis tournament for the Hathaway Cups yesterday at Deal Beach, N. J., defeating in the final round Joseph Fox and A. Schmalls straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, 11—9. The match was the most interesting of the tournament, the final set requiring nine extra games to reach a decision. In the final round of the mixed doubles Miss Edith Reinheimer and Joseph Fox won from Miss Madeline Mets and George Graham at 4—6, 6—2, 11—9. The summary:

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Joe Fox and A. Schmall defeated Frank Mittag and Douglas Bedell, 6—3, 6—1; Harry Blun and George Hecht defeated F. Allen and F. Radell, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6; A. Rosenfeld and E. Hirsh defeated Edward Bloomberg and M. Cohn, 6—4, 6—1; George Graham and Joe Thoms defeated E. Mendelsohn and A. Hirsh, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Joe Fox and A. Schmall defeated Harry Blun and George Hecht, 6—2, 6—1; George Graham and Joe Thoms defeated A. Rosenfeld and E. Hirsh, 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round—George Graham and Joe Thoms defeated Joe Fox and A. Schmall, 6—4, 6—4, 11—9.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Edith Reinheimer and Joe Fox defeated Miss Madeline Mets and George Graham, 4—6, 6—2, 11—9.

Darkness Stops Tennis Match.

After playing two sets in the semi-final round of the men's doubles championship tournament of the Hudson River Tennis Association yesterday on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers, Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King and J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster postponed the deciding set of their match until Thursday morning on account of darkness. Steinkampf and Forster captured the first set at 6—2 and lost the second at 6—8. The final round in the women's singles will be played Thursday morning. No date has been set for the mixed doubles championship round.

HODGE SHOWS SPEED IN HANDICAP RACE

Selling Plater Beats Fair Field in the Yonkers Stakes in 1:38 1-5 at Aqueduct.

When W. W. Darden, a Tennessee breeder of thoroughbreds in a small way, lost Hodge out of a selling race, from which he was claimed for his entered selling price of $1,500, he lost a valuable horse. He had this peculiarly impressed on him at the Aqueduct race track yesterday when he was a visitor and saw Hodge win the Yonkers Handicap at a mile. This victory rounded out total winnings of about $30,000 which Hodge has placed to the credit of W. J. Weber since that asute horseman got him, as he has won a lot of valuable races in the West since running second to Borrow in the race for the Kentucky Handicap. Hodge has been running disappointingly since his arrival here from the Latonia track, finishing just outside the money in both the Suburban and Empire City Handicaps, though his trip here was made for the purpose of winning both of them.

"Overestimated" was the terse verdict of the racing men hereabouts after Hodge failed to perform up to expectations. That was the chief reason why there were such good odds as 6 to 2 laid against him in the Yonkers Handicap yesterday, in which he met a class of horses which are not considered in the first flight. The estimate of the layers was shown by the fact that they made Coquette, a three-quarter filly, even favorite with him, and Lee Skolny only a shade back of him in the prices.

Hodge was himself yesterday, possibly because he did not have to run in a contrary direction to that in which he has been trained to run. The lightweighted Holiday set the pace for the party when the race started, and went so fast that not even Coquette could head him. Lee Skolny also tried to do so, and failed. But on the back turn Borel gave Hodge his head and allowed him to get up with the pacemakers. Then they found they had business on hand. When the field was straightened in the stretch it required only a few strides for Hodge to take command. Once there the fight was all over, for he won very handily in the fast time of 1:38 1-5, which is only the fraction slower than the track record for the distance. The 10-to-1 shot Holiday, which had cut out the fast pace for the party, was strong enough to get the second honors by a head from Coquette, the pair being a couple of lengths behind Hodge.

Achievement won the first stake handicap for two-year-olds of the season by putting the Wakefield to the credit of Richard F. Carman and winning it in most creditable fashion from the best of Gifford A. Cochran's pair, Prince of Como, and James Butler's clever filly Miss Puzzle. It proved to be a two-horse race, in that Achievement and Prince of Como were the only ones that were fighting at the front at any stage of the race. Prince of Como led until the pair reached the last quarter pole, where Butwell forced Achievement to the front. In a furlong he had raced Prince of Como off his feet, and had it his own way thereafter, winning as easily from Prince of Como as the latter got the place from Miss Puzzle. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-years-olds; selling; purse, $500; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 3-5.

Volant, S. Lewis's ch. g., 3 years, by Cunard-Estimation, 107 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, (T. McTaggart).....1
Nowieddin, Marrone Stable's b. g., 3, 105, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Buxton).....2
Outlook, Paul Rowan's ch. g., 3, 101, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3
Minstrel, High Tide, Chesterton, Jesse Jr., Antrim and Maryland Gir also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Bac, Andrew Miller's ch. g., 4 years, 113 pounds, 7 to 20 and out, (Butwell).....1
Lahore, J. L. Paul's ch. g., aged, 106, 16 to 5 and 7 to 10, (Lilly).....2
Song of Valley, Frank Tannehill's b. g., 4, 108, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, (J. McTaggart).....3
Talecarrier and Frank Hudson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Wakefield Handicap for two-year-olds; value to winner, $2,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

Achievement, R. F. Carman's ch. c., by Hastings-Achieve, 111 pounds, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Butwell).....1
Prince of Como, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 116, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, (McCahey).....2
Miss Puzzle, James Butler's br. f., 114, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Turner).....3
Whimsy and Hands Off also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Yonkers Handicap for three-year-olds and up; purse $800; one mile. Time—1:38 1-5.

Hodge, W. J. Weber's ch. g., 4 years, by Ivan the Terrible-Nannie Hodge, 118 pounds, 8 to 2 and even, (Borel).....1
Holiday, Archibald Bartelle's b. h., 4, 98, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (J. McTaggart).....2
Coquette, Matthew Corbett's ch. f., 3, 106, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Butwell).....3
Lee Skolny, Bayberry Candle, and Transit also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for maidens three years old and upward; selling; purse $800; about two miles. Time—4:26.

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Albert-Scotch Lassie, 144 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Chandler).....1
McNab, Hamilton Farm's br. g., aged, 144, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Corbett).....2
Brush, Cassels & Alexander's b. g., 5, 149, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Stevenson).....3
Stars and Stripes, Suwannee, Aberfeldy, and Escocia also ran. Cheer Up fell at the first jump and Aviator at the tenth, and did not go the course.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five furlongs. Time—1:00 2-5.

Sal Vanity, Mrs. L. H. Baxter's b. f., by Salvation-La Reine Empress, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even, (Lilly).....1
Murphy, S. S. Lewis's b. c., 107, 3 to 1 and even, (Allen).....2
Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 109, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Turner).....3
Dr. Gessler, Typography, Divan, and Maid of Dundee also ran.

GRAND PRIX FOR MASHER.

Germany's Second Most Important Race Valued at $25,000.

HAMBURG, Germany, July 26, (via London.)—The annual Hamburg Grand Prix, the second most important turf event of the year, was won yesterday by Baron Alfred von Oppenheim's Masher, ridden by Archibald. Second place was taken by Haniel's Albuin, ridden by Jockey Plueschke, who carried the same owner's colors to victory in the Derby last Sunday. The Grand Prix is valued at 100,000 marks, ($25,000.)

Colored Boxers at Vanderbilt A. C.

Colored boxers were the principals in the two feature bouts of ten rounds' duration last night at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn, and some interesting boxing was witnessed. The main event brought together Joe Gans and Gus Lewis, and at the final bell the former was winner by a large margin. Lewis's only asset was his ability to assimilate punishment and he did this quite willingly. Gans outclassed his opponent from the tap of the opening gong, and landed many effective blows, but he was unable to floor his dusky opponent. Lewis, on the other hand, although hopelessly outclassed throughout, kept boring in, and never flinched under the punishment that he was receiving.

In the semi-final bout Wee Wee Barton and Al Hancock were the contestants, and a draw was the result.

Dundee-Britton Bout Postponed.

Owing to an injury to his eye, which he received in his recent bout with Joe Rivers, Johnny Dundee will not box Jack Britton in Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. Dundee's manager has asked for a postponement, which has been granted. The date of the bout has been changed to Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Aqueduct Entries for Today.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Startling, 114 pounds; Brocoyvale, 115; Mustard, 110; Red Cloud, 104; Sasin, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Dr. Duenner, 109 pounds; Easter Star, 109; Camellia, 106; Nephthys, 97; Athena, 101; Ray o' Light, 107; Carlton G, 112; Richard Langdon, 111; Lights Out, 95.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Ella Bryson, 111 pounds; Wooden Shoes, 118; Charles F. Granger, 106; Sam Elliot, 106; Darthworth, 109; Commaurretta, 94; Lord Marshall, 114; Brian Boru, 106; Miss Barn Harbor, 104; Manic Park, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Katonah Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Superintendent, 122 pounds; Harry Junior, 124; Grumpy, 122; Polarius, 123; He Will, 127; Helen Barber, 136; Harry Shaw, 140; Lady Barbery, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. G. M. Miller, 118 pounds; Perth Rock, 108; Guy Fisher, 115; Superstition, 97; Stonehenge, 107; El Rio, 112; El Oro, 110; Napier, 107; Northerner, 102; Robinetta, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; five furlongs. Qui Vive, 112 pounds; Ras B, 109; Navigator, 112; Sir Vivian, 113; Emily R, 109; St. Isidore, 109; Red Cloud, 113; Venture, 109; Close, 113; Resistible, 109; Noill, 114.

GIRL MANAGER SEES BROTHER BOX M'CABE

Keeps Keen Eyes on Him, but Does Not "Root" or Tell Him What to Do in Ring.

Miss Lorette Hoag, late of the burlesque but now the sister-manager or managing sister of Clarry Marshall, featherweight champion of the U. S. Army, made her début in a new rôle last night up at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem—that of long-distance second to Brother Clarry in his ten-round bout with diminutive Mike McCabe of Harlem (and the idol of Harlem, too).

Sister Lorette didn't qualify as a regular second, and any of those who took the advertisement seriously must have been disappointed when Brother Clarry stepped into the ring followed by two plain ordinary men and no sister. They had to strain their eyes way across the room to three rows behind McCabe's corner, where the blonde curls and white Panama hat of Sister Lorette could be seen gleaming through the tobacco smoke exhaled by 500 or more sweltering and noisy male followers of the fistic art. And right beside here were two friends, also of the feminine persuasion and ardent fight followers, though not regular managers like Lorette.

Through ten fast and furious rounds the trio of young women sat, but never once a falsetto scream or horrified cry out of any of them. The others rooted to the extent of shouting, "Go it, Clarry," and "That's the boy, Clarry," but out of Sister Lorette there was never a sound save an occasional "O-o-o-o" when the ex-soldier landed a blow.

They were hoping, oh so dearly, to see Clarry win—he's the baby of the family, is Clarry, and the pride of all the town up in Watervliet, N. Y., where he lived before joining the army—and when the ten rounds were over and Clarry was still there, though somewhat unsteady as to the feet and reddish about the nose, they were satisfied to call it a draw. And that was the verdict of the crowd.

"Clarry put up a great fight, the fastest he ever fought," remarked the only woman manager after the bout.

It didn't look so promising for Brother Clarry in the third round, when a vicious swing of young McCabe's left caught him on the jaw and sent him reeling to the floor. Sister Lorette sat tight and the count went to seven. Then up got Clarry, and the gong rang and saved him. McCabe is a ready boxer, and showed the greater skill, but Brother Clarry stuck gamely on and pulled himself out of many a tight hole by clinching. In the fourth round he clipped McCabe with a hard right to the face that sent the idol of Harlem to the ropes, but in this, as on other occasions, he was slow to follow up his advantage.

The fifth and sixth rounds were an even break, both men clinching, as they were tired. In the seventh McCabe, who hasn't had to go that far with most of his opponents, tried hard to end things, landing several telling blows on the ex-soldier's ribs and sending Clarry once more to his knees.

When Clarry crumpled this time the crowd went wild, but Sister Lorette never moved an eyelash. She just sat there with her hands tightly clasped and looking straight at Brother Clarry. It was time to breathe freely once more when he got to his feet.

Once in the eighth round, Miss Hoag caught her brother's eye and swung her gloved hand at the air as a sign for Clarry to do likewise at Mickey McCabe's head. Clarry thought the suggestion a good one, but when he tried to carry it out, the idol's head was not there. That was frequently the trouble with McCabe. He wouldn't hold his head still and let the pride of Watervliet take a good whack at it.

And so they battled into the tenth round, with Clarry slipping about unsteadily because somebody in his corner had been careless enough to spill the pail of water all over his shoes. That was a bit of bad luck that might not have happened if Sister Lorette had been there. However, she preferred to be right where she was, she said, so as to be where she and Clarry could exchange long-distance looks between rounds.

The young woman's one reason for turning manager, she says, was to help her brother and protect him from those men who manage the finances of fighters not wisely but too well. As for being a second and climbing up inside the ropes—goodness, no! She wouldn't do that no matter what the advertisements said.

Sister Lorette doesn't know whether it helps her brother to have her sitting opposite him when he's in the ring, but she does know one thing, and that is that no one is marching off with the profits from Clarry's fistic skill. She signs all the contracts and arranges his bouts, and when the funds of a night's work are collected they stay right in the family.

There were three other bouts, without the assistance of sisters. Dick Miller and Red Callahan had a lively four-round go which broke up when Miller fouled his opponent in the last round. Johnny Evers and Young Lebby were booked to go four rounds, but before the second was half over, Lebby sent his lanky opponent clean through the ropes. The principals in the other ten-round match of the evening were Bull Thompson of New York and Banty Sharp of Cleveland.

MORAN WINS IN ENGLAND.

Pittsburgh Boxer Stops Gordon Sims in Six Rounds.

LONDON, July 27, 1:20 A. M.—Frank Moran, the heavyweight pugilist of Pittsburgh, at Blackfriars last night defeated Gordon Sims of Portsmouth Lockyard in the sixth round. Sims is a newcomer in the fighting game.

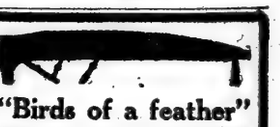
Cycle Derby at Velodrome Tonight.

Five of the most prominent pace following bicyclists in the country will take part in the fifty-mile derby at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight, which is the feature of a strong cycle racing card. Victor Linart, the Belgian star, who is running Carman a close second for the championship, will make his third appearance at the track, and it is the opinion of many that he has a good chance of taking this important event. Harry Kaiser and Caesar Moretti will meet in a special match, and a program of amateur races, in which Hans Ohrt will be the shining light, will furnish the remainder of the card. Postmaster Kelly of Brooklyn will be the starter.

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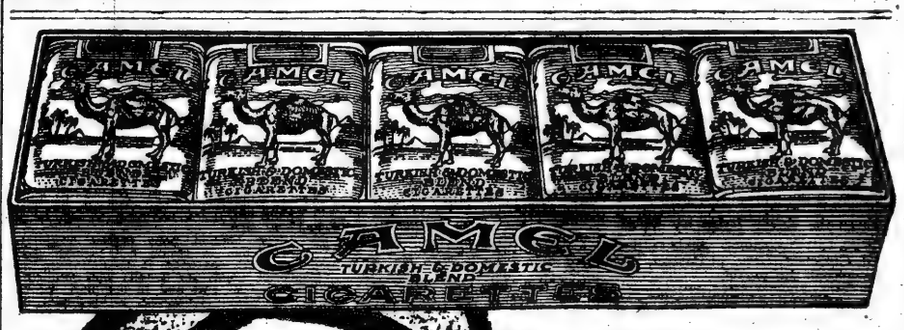
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Camels neither bite the tongue nor parch the throat and they leave no unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

Your appreciation of Camel Cigarettes begins as quick as you light one. *Test your taste* on this *new blended brand* and realize how delightful a cigarette can be. We ask you to compare quality, flavor, mellowness and fragrance with *any* cigarette at *any* price! The cost of tobaccos blended in Camels prohibits the use of premiums.

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or 10 packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-covered carton for $1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Cigarettes



"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.A." NO. 6

The Pinckneys—"Fathers of the Republic"

PERHAPS South Carolina's best gift to this Free Republic was the splendid services of her two great sons—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Charles Pinckney. It can truthfully be said of the Pinckneys that their love of honor was greater than their love of power, and deeper than their love of self. One played an important part in the "Louisiana Purchase"—the other, while an envoy to France, was told that the use of money would avert war, and to this replied: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Both devoted their eminent abilities toward framing our National Law. The Constitution of the United States, as it stands to-day, was built upon the framework of a plan first proposed by Charles Pinckney. It was he who demanded that it contain freedom of religion, freedom of the press, habeas corpus and trial by jury. In political faith only did these two great men differ. Charles Pinckney was an ardent Democrat, and Charles C. Pinckney a loyal Federalist, and was twice a candidate for President. It is easy to imagine the horror that these two great lovers of Personal Liberty would have expressed if shown the proposed Prohibition Laws of to-day. It is needless to say that if alive they would VOTE NO to such tyrannous encroachments upon the NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN. The Pinckneys both believed in the moderate use of light wines and barley brews. They also believed in legislation which encouraged the Brewing Industry because they knew that honest Barley Beer makes for true temperance. For 58 years Anheuser-Busch have been brewers of honest Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop beers—the kind the Pinckneys knew to be good for mankind. To-day their great brand—BUDWEISER—because of its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, exceeds the sale of any other beer by millions of bottles; 7500 people are daily required to keep pace with the public demand for BUDWEISER.

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GIANTS TAKE ONE GAME IN DOUBLE-HEADER WITH PITTSBURGH—DODGERS WIN AGAIN

GIANTS AND PIRATES EACH WIN AND LOSE

Matty Beaten in Keen Battle with "Babe" Adams—Tesreau Scores Shutout.

John J. McGraw, who is quite busy this Summer trying to persuade the Giants to play ball, won an argument with an umpire yesterday. As it is the first time that the rays of the McGraw line of reasoning have ever pentrated the umpirical intellect, it shouldn't pass unnoticed.

In his envious rôle as fountain of inspiration for the Giants, McGraw has had more arguments with umpires than the Milky Way has stars. In behalf of his clients, McGraw has often exhausted every fragment of argument, every pearl of wisdom, and every gesture and trick of the accomplished orator. And all this to no avail. In all of these tilts of gab, the usual result was for the learned umpire to terminate the argument by pointing his thumb toward the clubhouse gate, adding the pointed, pungent word, "out."

A patient, persistent person is McGraw. Where another man would have given up in despair, the Giants' boss has all these years cherished a secret ambition that one day he would win an argument with an umpire. It was during the seething course of the doubleheader at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Pirates and the Giants that McGraw's ambition was realized.

The Pittsburghs won the first game 2 to 1, while the second portion went to the Giants 3 to 0. But that's neither here nor there. Above it all the colossal fact stands out that McGraw won an argument.

It was in the fourth inning of the first game. Davy Robertson bounced a teasing little roller to Hans Wagner, who hurled the ball to first base. Umpire Cockill, judging play on bases, called him out. It seems that when Johnston caught the low toss from Wagner, the ball bobbled out of his grasp, something which Cockill evidently overlooked.

The usual howl arose and a meeting was held at the plate around Umpire Klem, to whom the case was appealed. Them, lo and behold, Klem ruled that McGraw was right, and that Johnston had dropped the ball after he caught it and Robertson was safe. Will wonders ever cease?

For the first time in many years the voice of Hans Wagner rose in protest. In his humble Teutonic way the Dutchman asked Klem how long a player was supposed to hold a ball after he caught it. Hans argued that Johnston had squeezed the ball long enough, and then intentionally tossed it from his hands. No, Hans's argument didn't carry weight. Klem said that McGraw was right and the runner was safe.

Wagner had much to do with beating Mathewson in the first game. Matty and Baby Adams had a close pitching duel, each permitting six hits. The Pirates' bangs came at opportune moments. After Hinchman had tripled between centre and right fields in the fifth inning, Wagner sent him home with a sacrifice fly. Hans opened the eighth with a sharp single to left, and Viox sacrificed. Baird smashed a double to left, sending Wagner home.

The lone Giants' run came in the fifth. Merkle singled, and Lobert did likewise. Merkle tried to stretch himself to third on Lobert's short hit, and he was thrown out at third by Carey. That mistake in judgment was costly to the Giants, for immediately afterward Snodgrass singled to centre, driving Lobert home.

Matty got himself out of a bad hole by a good play in the fourth. Carey doubled and when Collins singled to right, Carey rounded third for home. He hesitated when he saw Robertson's throw soaring toward the plate. The ball got past Red Dooin and Carey completed his trip to the plate. Matty covered the plate, and, taking Dooin's toss, he shoved the ball behind his back and touched Carey out.

Jeff Tesreau and George McQuillan were the opposing pitchers in the second encounter. Each pitched well, and held the Pirates to five hits. The Giants scored in the second on Merkle's double, Lobert's sacrifice, and a hit to left by Snodgrass.

Two more runs were coined in the eighth. Robertson walked, and Grant, who took Doyle's place when Larry began to limp, got an infield hit. Fletcher bunted, and Robertson was forced at third. Merkle got an infield tap and filled the bases. Hans Lobert produced a single to right, which sent Grant and Fletcher home. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	2	2	1	Burns, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Gilns, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
D'gton, 1b.	3	0	0	1	1	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
H'man, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	F'ch'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Wag'r, ss.	2	1	1	5	3	M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Viox, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5	Lob't, 3b.	3	1	1	3	3
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3	Sn'gs, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
Ph'ny, c.	3	0	0	2	1	Dooin, c.	2	0	0	8	0
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	2	*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
						Meyers, c.	0	0	0	0	1
						M'son, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						†Raridan	1	0	0	0	0
						Sch'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	2	6	27	17	Total.	31	1	6	27	18

*Batted for Doolin in eighth inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
Errors—Collins, Wagner, Baird.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Carey, Baird. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen base—Burns. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Viox. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double plays—Wagner, Viox, and Johnston; Fletcher and Lobert. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Schauer, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 6 in eight innings; off Schauer, none in one inning. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Adams, 1. Passed ball—Murphy. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Carey, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
R'tson, rf.	3	0	1	3	0	Gilns, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	2	1	3	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Grant, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0	H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
F'cher, ss.	4	1	0	5	2	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	3	5	3	Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	Baird, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Sn'gs, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	8	1	McQ'llen, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Tresu, p.	3	0	0	2	0						
Total.	30	3	5	27	10	Total.	32	0	5	24	9

Error—Lobart.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Merkle, Collins. Stolen bases—Robertson, Carey, Hinchman. Earned runs—New York, 3. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Double plays—Meyers and Fletcher; Baird, Viox, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off McQuillen, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by McQuillen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Bancroft Starts Phillies' Scoring.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—Bancroft's home run in the fifth, with two on bases, started the leaders to score, and Philadelphia won easily from Cincinnati today, 6 to 2. Bancroft's hit was a short right field drive which bounded over Griffith's head when he ran up on it. Schneider was forced to give away in the seventh inning and McKenery, who succeeded him, did not allow a hit. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bn'ft, ss.	5	1	1	1	5	Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1	H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Baker, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Rog's, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
C'raft, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	W. K'r, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
M'hoff, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	G'fith, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
W'ted, cf.	4	2	1	4	0	Clark, c.	3	0	1	6	1
Lud'g, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0	W'ms, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
W. K'r, c.	4	0	0	2	1	M'witz, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
Dem'e, p.	3	1	0	0	3	Schn'r, p.	2	0	1	0	3
						McK'y, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	36	6	8	27	12	*Von K'e.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	35	2	13	27	11

*Batted for Schneider in seventh inning.
†Batted for McKenery in ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Groh, Herzog, Clark.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Two-base hits—Griffith, Clark, Rodgers. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Herzog, Groh. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 7 in seven innings; off McKenery, none in two innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by Schneider, 3; by McKenery, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Cubs Lose Again to Braves.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Braves ended their home series today by winning the fourth straight game from Chicago, 1 to 0. It was a pitching duel, in which Adams of Chicago lost, notwithstanding brilliant twirling. The Braves' run was the result of Moran's scratch hit, Evers's sacrifice, and Magee's single. Chicago had three men on base, due to a single and two passes by Ragan, when Hughes was called to the box with none out in the eighth. He fanned the first man, and then started a double play which retired the side. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Good, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Evers, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Con'y, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	M'ran, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	3	0	Z'man, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Schm'tz, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	W'ms, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	1	6	K'sel'r, 2b.	4	0	1	4	0
M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	1	5	Archer, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	8	3	McL'y, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Ragan, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	1	0	1	0	1	†Schulte	0	0	0	0	0
						B'ph's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	1	3	27	12	Total.	30	0	7	24	8

*Batted for Adams in eighth inning.
Errors—Murray, Moran.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stolen base—McLarry. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt; Hughes, Gowdy, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Adams, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 3 in 7 innings; off Humphries, 4 in 1 inning; off Ragan, 6 in 7 innings, (none out in the eighth;) off Hughes, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Hughes, 2; by Adams, 4. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes.

Nine Ball Players Lost in Disaster.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Ranks of amateur and semi-professional ball players in Chicago suffered serious gaps through the Eastland disaster. The roll of dead and missing included today the names of nine players, well known locally and some with minor league experience. They were: John Froelich, Ed Shuette, Morris Robel, Al Kennedy, Harold Meyers, Michael Joyce, Al Tonnison, Frank Hawkins and Frank Rehor. Rehor was mistaken at first for his brother Raymond, once a member of the Chicago Americans and later of the Lincoln Western League club. Raymond reached the dock after the accident.

Two Federal Umpires Released.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Umpires Harry Howell and William Fyfe were released by the Federal League today. It was an argument with Howell which led to the resignation of Manager Jones of the St. Louis team a few weeks ago. Jones was induced to withdraw his resignation. Howell formerly was an American League pitcher.

Another Rumor About Yankees.

The Yankees returned from their Western trip last night and will open a home series against Detroit this afternoon. Count that day lost which does not bring forth some rumor or other about the Yankees. The latest one is that the club will train in Cuba next Spring. Captain Huston, Vice President of the club, used to live in Havana, and his friends down there are anxious to have the Yankees spend their Spring vacation there. It's too early to think about Spring training trips, as the Yankee players have quite a bit of work to do before the end of the season.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

								R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
Montreal	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	9	2

Batteries—Russell and Harrington; Dowd and Madden.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	9	1

Batteries—Goodbred and Heckinger; Erickson and Williams.

AT TORONTO.

Providence-Toronto.—Postponed; rain.

AT BUFFALO.

Jersey City-Buffalo game to be played later in the season.

BASEBALL Today, 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds, Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 1.
New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Brooklyn, 13; St. Louis, 8.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 11; Baltimore, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 1.
Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 9; Richmond, 7.
Rochester, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
(Postponed.)
Providence at Toronto—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	36	.576
Brooklyn	48	39	.552
Chicago	43	43	.500
New York	41	42	.494
Pittsburgh	43	44	.494
Boston	43	44	.494
St. Louis	43	48	.473
Cincinnati	35	49	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	57	30	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	34	.614
Washington	44	44	.500
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	54	.386
Cleveland	34	54	.386
Philadelphia	30	58	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	38	.578
Kansas City	49	38	.563
St. Louis	49	40	.551
Pittsburgh	46	40	.535
Brooklyn	45	43	.511
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	41	51	.446
Rochester	33	55	.375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	31	25	.671
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Montreal	42	33	.525
Harrisburg	38	35	.519
Rochester	37	42	.468
Richmond	37	45	.451
Toronto	35	47	.427
Jersey City	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

CALDWELL ERASED $100 FINE QUICKLY

Saved Game for Yankees in the Ninth Inning by Striking Out Athletics.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

Pitchers—in that one word is half the woes of a baseball manager.

Heavens, what temperaments! They are as exacting as grand opera singers; as hard to manage as chorus girls, and a man has just as much chance of guessing their whims as he has in calling the right number at a lottery.

A pitcher is like a race horse. He may look like a million dollars one day and the next day he may resemble a well worn jitney. They are a baseball club's greatest weakness and they are its greatest strength. Picking the right pitcher to send into the box is one of the fine arts of baseball, but if you can't pick them you might as well kiss your pennant hopes good night.

Pitchers look like diamonds one day and rhinestones the next. Take Larry Cheney, for instance. Cheney is a great pitcher. I don't know just how good he is today, but if he is as good as he was three years ago he is some fine twirler. Yet Cheney is a "gift pitcher." He wasn't given to the Cubs but was passed up by Indianapolis the year before I bought him for the Cubs.

The Indianapolis management turned him over to Louisville without the payment of a nickel for his services, but the next season, when I wanted him, I had to pay $7,500 in cash for him. He was worth it.

To return to pitchers and their strange ways, puts me in mind of one of the really great pitching feats that I saw Ray Caldwell perform one day in New York when we were playing Philadelphia. We had a double-header on that day with the Athletics and Caldwell pitched and won the first game. The Athletics had been beating the Yanks all year and at that time were fighting for the pennant. After Caldwell had finished his game he asked me if he could go to the clubhouse and dress.

Ray had been breaking training rules and I had been subjecting him to more or less discipline, so I told him that he wasn't going to the club house but to the clubhouse and put on a dry uniform and return to the bench. He had a one-hundred-dollar fine hanging over his head that I had imposed and I was not feeling favorably impressed toward him. He went to the clubhouse, put on a dry uniform, and returned.

Fisher was pitching in the second game. He got along pretty well the first part of the game, but in the sixth or seventh inning they bunched hits and came within one run of tying the score. In the eighth they got the bases filled, but he managed to pull through. I knew he was wabbling too much to get through the ninth without being beaten. In the eighth I had sent Caldwell to warm up. The ninth came and I sent Harry Wolters down to the clubhouse to tell Caldwell to come in and pitch the ninth.

"Tell that big fellow that if he comes in here and holds this team without scoring that I will forget about that $100 fine," was the parting instructions I gave Wolters. Caldwell came in and fanned the first man up. With that $100 fine in his mind's eye he did some tall and fancy pitching that I have rarely seen duplicated. He put everything he had on the ball and simply stood the Athletic heavy hitters on their heads. The first man up fanned. The second man up fanned. The third man up fanned.

If I remember correctly but one of the batters laid his bat against the ball, and he hit a weak, glancing foul. It was as nice a piece of pitching as any one would want to see.

You can't mention pitchers without saying something about Walter Johnson. The first year I managed the Yankees we made just one run off Johnson the whole season. Imagine that, can you? And I have to laugh when I think how we made that run. We made the score in the first game we faced Johnson during that season, and the man who made it was the first batter up in the first inning of that game. Here is how he did it: The batter was hit by a pitched ball. He stole second and came home on two infield outs. A record to be proud of, eh—what?

I remember one day we were playing Washington in New York when Johnson was pitching. Washington had scored a couple of runs and our efforts had resulted in a row of ciphers on the scoreboard. Along in the fifth or sixth inning Johnson got wild and filled the bags with three straight bases on balls. There was no one out. It looked like our opportunity either to win the game or at least tie it up. Russell Ford was sitting on the bench and he began yelling:

"He is freezing up. He is freezing up." Ford always said that the grandstand at the Polo Grounds stiffened him when he was pitching because it threw a heavy shade over the diamond along in the middle of the game.

Johnson must have heard him and knocked the icicles off his arm, because he came to life and suddenly began to pitch. He duplicated Caldwell's feat and fanned the next three hitters.

"I wish some of you pitchers would 'freeze up,'" I remarked to Ford, and after that Russell seldom mentioned the fact that he "froze up" in the box on the Polo Grounds.

Ed. Reulbach was one pitcher who never knew when he was in form to pitch or not. One day in Chicago I told Reulbach he would have to pitch that afternoon.

"Cap, I can't pitch today. My arm is so sore I can't raise it above my head. On the level, I am in no condition to go into the box. They will pound me all over the lot."

"Well, you have got to go in. I haven't anyone else I can use today," I informed him.

Reulbach walked into the box with a wry face. I guess he saw defeat looming up in front of him in large letters. He worried along for an inning or two and then began to pitch. I think the opposing team got two hits off him that day, and one of them was a scratch.

"The next time you have a sore arm and don't feel like pitching be sure and tell me so," I remarked to him after the game. It wasn't a month later until the same incident was repeated. I stuck him in the box despite his protests, and he let the rival team down with four hits. Better still, he kept on winning after that until he ran up a really remarkable string of victories.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
At Louisville—Indianapolis, 6; Louisville, 3.
At Cleveland—Columbus, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Minneapolis at Kansas City, postponed; wet grounds.

New York State League.

Troy at Syracuse, postponed; wet grounds.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 2; Fitchburg, 1.
At Portland—Worcester, 2; Portland, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Manchester, 3.
Lawrence at Lowell, postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Brockton, 7; New Haven, 0.
At New Bedford—Springfield, 3; New Bedford, 2. (Fifteen innings.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 7; Pawtucket, 3.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 2; Memphis, 0.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 18; Mobile, 1.
At Chattanooga—New Orleans, 11; Chattanooga, 1.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 6; Nashville, 2.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Loses a Hard-Hitting Game to St. Louis, 6 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—St. Louis today defeated Brooklyn in a game featured with three home runs, one three-base hit and four two-base hits. St. Louis used three pitchers and Brooklyn two, but none was able to stop the slugging. In a triple play made by Brooklyn the ball was passed seven times. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	And'n, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
V'ghn, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1	Mages, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0
Miller, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	Helf'h, 2b.	2	1	1	0	2
Drake, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Cooper, lf.	4	1	2	1	1
Chap'n, c.	1	2	1	5	0	Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
B'ton, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1	E'dley, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Kores, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
J'hn'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	5	F.S'th, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Wats'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Simon, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Cr'd'll, p.	2	0	1	0	0	H.S'th, c.	2	0	0	1	1
Plank, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Wilson, p.	1	1	1	0	0
						Seaton, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	6	10	27	11	*Land	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	5	10	24	15

*Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Error—Kauff.

St. Louis	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Drake, Anderson, Helfrich, Plank. Three-base hit—Chapman. Home runs—Borton, Johnson, Cooper. Stolen bases—Kauff, Vaughn, Miller, Cooper. Sacrifice hits—Mages. Double plays—Borton, Johnson, and Borton. Triple play—Cooper, F. Smith, Bradley, F. Smith, H. Smith, Holt, and Bradley. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 3; off Watson, 1; off Seaton, 3. Hits—Off Wilson, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Watson, 5 in three and one-third innings; off Seaton, 5 in five and two-thirds innings; off Crandall, 4 in three and two-thirds innings; off Plank, 1 in two innings. Struck out—By Wilson, 3; by Seaton, 3; by Crandall, 3; by Plank, 1. Passed ball—H. Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Millen and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Newark Downs Rebels, 3 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—The Newark Federal League team won today's game with Pittsburgh by a score of 3 to 1. The visitors won in the eighth. When Campbell singled McKechnie doubled, and two sacrifices followed, good for two runs. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	3	1	3	0	0	E'gh'r, ss.	4	0	2	4	2
M'K'e, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2	W'kl'd, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Esm'd, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	Oakes, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Roush, cf.	3	0	0	4	0	Kon'y, 1b.	4	0	0	7	2
Scheer, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	Kelly, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Str'ds, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	*Lennox.	1	0	1	0	0
Hulm, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	Mow'y, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Kar'h, c.	4	0	0	10	0	Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Moran, p.	3	1	1	0	2	Berry, c.	2	0	0	2	2
						Knet'r, p.	3	0	0	3	3
Total.	27	3	7	27	13	Total.	32	1	8	27	14

*Batted for Kelly in ninth inning.
Error—Berghammer.

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—McKechnie. Three-base hits—Campbell, Berghammer. Sacrifice hits—Esmond, Scheer, Hulm. Sacrifice fly—Roush. Stolen bases—Wickland, Oakes, Mowrey. Double plays—Yerkes and Konetchy; Yerkes, Konetchy and Berghammer. Earned runs—Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 1. First base on balls—Off Moran, 1; off Knetzer, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Moran, (Oakes.) Struck out—By Moran, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Wild pitch—Moran. Umpires—Messrs. Shannon and McCormick. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

Chicago and Baltimore Split Even.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Chicago and Baltimore divided honors in a double-header today, Chicago winning the first game, 11 to 3, and losing the second, 1 to 5. Hendrix pitched in fine form in the opening contest, while the visitors batted erratically. In the second game, McConnell was hit hard and forced to retire, while Quinn had little difficulty in holding Chicago safe. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b.	3	2	1	2	2	Kn'be, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
Fleck, rf.	5	1	0	1	0	M'C's, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Clem's, c.	4	2	3	1	1	Dun'n, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Zwil'g, cf.	5	1	2	3	0	Evans, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fritz, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	W'lsh, ss.	4	0	2	1	2
J'kson, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0	Owens, c.	3	1	1	3	2
Mann, lf.	4	1	1	7	0	D'lan, ss.	2	1	1	2	5
Smith, ss.	3	2	0	8	2	Agler, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Hend'x, p.	4	0	1	1	4	Bailey, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Conley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	11	10	27	8	*Zinn	1	0	0	0	0
						Leclair, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Russell.	1	0	0	0	0
						Suggs, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Jacklitch.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	3	7	24	14

*Batted for Conley in fifth inning.
†Batted for Leclair in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Suggs in ninth inning.
Errors—Evans, Owens, Doolan, (2,) Hendrix.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	2	—11
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Walsh, Clemons, Fritz, Zwilling. Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 1. Sacrifice hits—Knabe, Fritz. Double play—Zeider to Smith. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Chicago,

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The destruction of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine falls within the class of cases which includes the sinking of the William P. Frye. The all-important fact in this case is that according to reports received the German commander visited the steamer, inquired as to the nature of her cargo and ordered the crew to take to the boats before destroying her. There was none of the ruthlessness of the Lusitania case. The forms of law were observed, although the destruction of the ship appears to be a clear violation of the treaty of 1828. The Leelanaw's cargo was flax, which Germany has declared contraband. Under the treaty of 1828 it was Germany's right to stop the vessel and send her to a German port for detention at the pleasure of her captor, the owners, however, to be reimbursed for the loss due to the detention. In the case of the William P. Frye, which was sunk with its cargo after the crew had been taken aboard the German cruiser, Germany promptly complied with our demand for compensation for the loss of the ship, although contending that the sinking of the Frye was not a violation of the treaty. Our position, asserted in the note of April 28, was that the destruction of the Frye was unquestionably a breach of the treaty. Germany will, of course, make compensation for the loss of the Leelanaw.

It is open to the gravest doubt whether it was worth while in the present state of her relations with us for Germany to take this extreme measure against the American ship, even though conveying contraband to a port of her enemy. The gain is certainly incommensurate with the risk, and there is most serious risk in every attack upon a ship flying the American flag or a ship of any nationality carrying American passengers. In Germany's submarine account to date the balances are heavily upon the side of loss. She has destroyed many English merchantmen, including one liner of the first class, and she has sunk a great number of fishing boats. But England's merchant marine has increased in spite of the German efforts at destruction. England builds ships faster than Germany destroys them. The effect upon England's commerce is negligible, that increases, too. Thus Germany does not sensibly diminish the volume of commodities flowing to or from her enemy, while the work of her submarines has not in the slightest degree improved her own commercial position. She is even more closely isolated than on the day when the war zone proclamation was issued. In the month of May this year our exports to Germany amounted to $400, against something over $14,000,000 last year. Certainly, there is no appreciable gain in the military sense. The strength of England's navy is not diminished by the destruction of her merchant ships, and it is evident that her trade in war munitions is only very slightly affected. In what way does Germany profit by the operation of her submarines?

The risk she incurs is all the time visible, it cannot be ignored. It is at any time conceivable that one of her overzealous submarine commanders might do a deed that would embroil her with this country. We have told her that acts done by commanders of German naval vessels in contravention of the rights of American citizens will be considered by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly." Germany knows the consequences. The permitted or inspired utterances of her press do not veil the understanding which the German Government cannot fail to have of the meaning and consequences of an interruption of friendly relations between the two countries. The utmost ravages of her submarines upon enemy commerce could not in any appreciable measure compensate her for the loss of our friendship and our neutrality, they would be as nothing against the disaster she would thus bring upon herself. Even in the case of the Leelanaw there are elements of gravity. As we pointed out in our note of June 24, it is not simply a question of reparation for the loss of property, there is a graver question of what reparation Germany is to make for the breach of treaty obligations.

The path of safety for Germany is plain in her view. She must respect her treaty obligations, she must respect our rights as neutrals. Any act of hers in disregard of our rights or which puts the lives of American citizens in peril will have grave consequences. It is for her to weigh the very inconsiderable gains of her submarine operations against the grave possibility that acts may be committed as to which we have in unmistakable terms told her what the effect will be.

NO NEW ACADEMIES.

There has been some ill-considered talk lately of the establishment of new military academies for the training of army officers. In view of the comparatively scant attendance at West Point, which is open to the youth of every State in the Union, this talk seems premature and suggestive of a hysterical condition of mind which should be controlled. Some of the Washington correspondents have even credited Secretary GARRISON with a plan to institute a second West Point on the Pacific Coast, but we cannot believe that he will go quite so far in his recommendations to the next Congress. Unofficial enthusiasts demand a national military academy for the South, as well as one for California, and, of course, the Middle West must not be neglected. If new military academies were founded there would be a demand for new naval academies. The political impetus this movement would receive is obvious. It is at present an idea to be frowned upon. West Point might train twice as many officers as it now turns out, and the resources of the naval academy at Annapolis are not overtaxed.

The army already feels the need of more officers, of course, but they can be obtained without involving the whole country in political turmoil over the selection of new sites for military academies and obscuring the present serious questions of State with new political wrinkles. For the proposal to build new military academies resolves itself at once into a political game which might detract the attention of members of Congress from more pressing business. This country must be protected, if it is ever threatened with war, by its citizens.

There is a widespread and appreciably successful movement to arouse its citizens to the need of preparing themselves for military duty. The graduates and undergraduates of universities who so willingly undergo military training every Summer in the reserve camps are fitting themselves to receive commissions in case of national trouble. The officers of the National Guard now receive good training. Neither General LEONARD WOOD nor General FUNSTON is a West Pointer, and no two officers of our army stand higher in public esteem. Doubtless Harvard and the University of Kansas could provide the nation with other good men if they were required. We do not say this in depreciation of West Point. Its value to the country is not to be overestimated. But it needs no rival or auxiliary at present. To incumber the country with the cost of building new training institutions for officers at a time when so much money is needed to strengthen our defenses in a practical way would be the height of folly.

WHAT BUSINESS WANTS.

The Federal Trade Commission has been asking Western business men what they want, and they say they want the repeal of many conspicuous things which the West has been conspicuous in demanding, and has obtained. For example, one representative of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association headed his testimony regarding what Western business wants with these leading requirements:

> Our marine laws should be amended so that we can compete with vessels under foreign flags—so that we can purchase ships anywhere and operate them under our flag off shore and between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts.
>
> Railroad-owned ships should be permitted to operate through the Panama Canal from coast to coast.
>
> The lumbermen should be permitted to form co-operative selling agencies to care for the domestic trade.

Considering what Congress has been busying itself about lately, those requirements are thankless. Apparently the Western lumbermen are thinking more about their trade than about the carriers of that trade. Congress, on the other hand, has proceeded on the theory that the competitions of the carriers were more important than the trade. The debate upon the Panama tolls was more upon the profits and losses of the carriers than upon how the payment of the tolls would affect either trade in general or the Panama Canal carnings in particular. The prohibition of passage through the Panama Canal to railway-owned steamships was for the punishment of the railways and for the sake of competition, rather than for the encouragement of commerce.

Thus the Trade Commission learns that business has small opinion of the efforts of Congress in behalf of business. Congress will hardly thank the Commission for formal proof of what many were thinking before the Commission put it on the record. That is not the way to induce Congress to enlarge its views of the good the Commission could do. Congress restricted the Commission's activities by the moderation of its appropriation, and the Commission has devoted itself to devising an elaborate program of investigations which might consume as much as the physical valuation of railways, if allowed to run unchecked. The selection of its witnesses and their testimony will hardly convince Congress that Congress and Commission see eye to eye.

The testimony further shows that business understands that business must look to Congress rather than to the Commission for relief. For example, how can the Commission give the lumberers the right to form "co-operative selling agencies" if the law is against it? And if the law is not against it, how can business profit by the Commission's saying so, unless the courts agree with the Commission? But if the lumberers want to form combinations which are not in unreasonable restraint of trade, either foreign or domestic, why do they not go ahead? No law and no court will punish any trust or combination, under any name, unless trade is restrained unreasonably thereby. In this respect business needs the assistance of neither Congress nor Commission.

EMPLOYERS AND MILITIAMEN.

A communication in THE TIMES yesterday signed Quartermaster, and sent from Camp Whitman at Fishkill Plains, directed attention anew to the indisposition of some employers to permit young men to serve in the National Guard. Our correspondent went so far as to say that a number of young men in the camp had "the "threat of discharge hanging over "them" for neglecting their office work in the week of militia duty. Of course this condition must be vigorously combated. A large number of young men must serve in the National Guard and their service must not be made difficult by employers. The Guard exists for the protection of those employers and all the rest of us. Many corporations have lately signified their intention to grant to members of the Guard all the time they need for militia work and neither to deprive them of their vacations nor to reduce their salaries on that account. But if a sufficient number of employers to hamper the utility of the Guard still persist in their refusal to recognize the work of the citizen soldiers as essential to the welfare of the community and their own share of responsibility for the maintenance in the Guard of a high state of efficiency, steps must be taken to teach them their duty.

The Committee on National Guard Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce has done excellent service in the past in bringing employers to a realizing sense of their duty in regard to the citizen soldiery, which is relied upon by the nation for good service in case of emergency. It seems that there is more heroic work cut out for the committee.

WEEDING OUT THE FIT.

In Texas there has been laid before the people a constitutional amendment permitting qualified voters who are away from their homes on election day to vote wherever they may be. It was designed chiefly to preserve the voting rights of commercial travelers, though railroad conductors and others in similar circumstances were also the objects of its care.

Whatever disposition Texas may have made of this amendment—the results of the voting, which took place on Saturday, have not come this far north as yet—its submission shows a belated sense of the value of conserving the votes of intelligent voters which has not influenced many other States, including New York. In this State the laws are so framed as to keep away from the polls as many intelligent voters as possible. The duty of voting is brandished before the eyes of the voter, he is assailed as the next thing to a traitor if he does not vote, and in some States, like Pennsylvania, it is actually proposed to punish him if he fails to vote. At the same time he is discouraged from voting, and this State in particular makes it as hard for him as possible.

If the laws of New York were designed to weed out the unfit or the ignorant there might be room for argument about them, but their weeding is done among the class of probably desirable voters. The trouble is not with the laws governing the elections so much as with those governing registration. In a well-meant effort to prevent fraud and the use of floaters our legislation has gone too far in the opposite direction.

Some States guard against losing valuable voters by reason of a temporary absence on registration day. In those States a known and established voter, who is not a floater or other suspicious person, can register by mail if he is away from home in the registration period. Our State not only makes this impossible in cities, but so arranges its registration days as to make certain the disfranchisement of many citizens. There are four registration days, two days, Friday and Saturday, in one week, and two in the next. If a man's business calls him out of town on one Saturday it is likely to call him out of town on another. If he is absent one week he may not return by the next, and to concentrate the registration period is productive of much disfranchisement. In addition the old rule is maintained, despite the change of conditions, that a man who moves from one county to another within the statutory period before election day must lose his right to register. This law was invented before the rise of such new phenomena as a city embracing several counties within its limits, and Greater New York has made it worse than an absurdity. If a New York City man moves from one borough to another he loses his vote, because an imaginary frontier called a county line has been drawn between the boroughs. If he moves from one house in Manhattan to another he can vote, but if he moves into the Bronx or Brooklyn he loses his right.

Most men whose business makes them travel are men of some education and reasoning powers and are not among the ignorant and inefficient; therefore the State discriminates against such men by these laws. As The Houston Chronicle puts it in discussing the Texas amendment: "Is "it fixity of position, or intelligence, "that should be recognized as worth "more with reference to the ballot? "If the former, then the sea cucumber is a more desirable citizen "than the $10,000 traveling man."

But in this State the laws have not been framed with an eye to securing the most desirable voters, with a view to elevating the character of the ballot; they have been framed with little in mind but preventing fraud. It is well for the State to prevent fraud, but its welfare does not consist alone in that. Its welfare also consists in having the aid of as many intelligent men as possible in deciding its elections, not in driving as many as possible away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Standpoint Easy to Understand.

One of the Berlin papers says of the President's note that "the refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint."

By "understand" the writer of the article probably or presumably meant something else, and our real fault in his eyes is unwillingness or inability to justify the doing by Germany of anything that is, or seems to her, advantageous. For really there is nothing at all mysterious about the German position, as a position, except the fact that it has been taken by a people whose high civilization and culture have hitherto been widely and heartily recognized by all other nations claiming a share of the same superiorities.

But why should anybody assume that in regard to the moralities and proprieties of conduct, national or individual—in regard, that is, to right and wrong—there is a German standpoint either to understand or to take? To do that is, to say the least of it, bad policy, for if there is a German rightness, as distinguished from other rightness, all hopes of an agreement with the holders of a different code must be abandoned and no basis exists on which peace in the world can either be made or maintained.

The mistake of the Berlin editor is one into which certain residents of this country have also fallen. They, too, instead of viewing and discussing the relations between the United States and Germany from the premise that both ought to do what is right, start from the very different beginning that antagonism to things done by Germany is wrong and that criticism of her policies proves hatred of Germans. It is not by creating an "issue" that our citizens of German birth or descent will win for their Fatherland the sympathy of which it stands so much in need—the sympathy that would be so valuable to it—the sympathy the loss of which is costing Germany so much now and will cost her so much more in the future.

Americans, at least when they are speaking carefully, do not assert or even admit that there is an "American standpoint" either to understand or to misunderstand. They approach the situation on the theory that it is one of like aspect to all well-intentioned and enlightened observers, and they expect all such observers to draw from it like conclusions, the result of applying established principles to the data it provides.

Alcohol's Effects Described.

A feminine correspondent charges with inaccuracy the comment made in this column recently on JANE ADDAMS's much-discussed "dope" speech. We were wrong, according to this authority, in saying that she accused the Germans of using beer to make bayonets more effective. "A formula" was her expression, which is what would be expected from the scientists who added asphyxiating gases to the weapons of Mars.

That seems less important, or at any rate less interesting, than does our correspondent's assertion that she knows more about the effects of alcohol than our remarks indicated, and the really valuable part of her letter is the following description of what is done for her, and she opines for everybody, by what she calls "a moderate first drink."

Its result, she says, "is to objectify the outside world, to give whatever business I am engaged in glamour, and to inhibit certain subjective feelings—anxieties, for example." Thus, we are told, "dope" might suppress the anxiety not to hurt another, as well as the fear of being hurt.

Here, now, is some practical psychologizing worthy of attention. The point we made against the Addams theory of war—that alcohol produces unlike effects on different men and so would not be a good provoker of united action by a regiment—is not met by our informant, but her own experiences and sensations are none the less deserving of record and study. Perhaps others will confirm them as familiar to themselves and confess to the objectivity she mentions as well as to the glamour.

Needless Denials Demanded.

Crookeder logic has not been shown in the whole course of the Frank case—and that is saying a good deal—than is presented in some resolutions just adopted at a mass meeting held in the town of La Grange, Ga. The gathering, by the way, is said to have been "engineered" by one TOM WATSON, a statesman remembered by some as an unsuccessful candidate for high honors under Populistic auspices. Be that as it may, the people of La Grange, or a part of them, had heard rumors about the existence in Georgia of anti-Semitic prejudice, and they were moved to call, solemnly and formally, upon the Jews of the State to affirm or deny accusations characterized as "vile" by the author of the resolutions.

That request, assuming the justice of the characterisation, as could be done safely enough all over the South, had some excuse, if not much reason, but the resolution went on to say of Georgia's Jewish residents that "by their silence they have indorsed all the vile charges, and if these charges be true it is high time that they were seeking more congenial climes."

This strongly implies the existence of something very much like a systematized antagonism on the part of those who drew up the curious document, and the proof they demand of their complete freedom from such a feeling is that those against whom it would be directed, if they had and showed it, should incontinently pull up stakes and get out! It would have been more sensible and more seemly, perhaps, if these dwellers in La Grange had contented themselves with declaring, as eloquently and convincingly as their considerable command of language permitted, that the Georgians are quite free from racial prejudices and with whatever severity they thought the situation demanded had denounced such anachronistic survivals as may exist in misguided minds.

GERMAN TOLERANCE OF ART.

Even Shakespeare Will Continue to be Played as Usual.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please let me call your attention to the second paragraph of your editorial in, this morning's issue, "German Opera, of Course," in which you state that "as a matter of fact, only the Germans are boycotting the music and art of other nations." This statement is contrary to all the news that reached me about this subject, and I have paid a good deal of attention to this matter since the outbreak of the war.

Have you already forgotten the scene you reported from a refined London restaurant, where the band was interrupted by the angry public, when it started the "Barcarolle" from "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" on account of the German origin of the composer?

Have you not heard, on the other hand, of the statement going through all German papers that performances of Shakespeare's works and those of other classics of foreign nationality will continue as usual? The Germans would not deprive themselves of the beauties and uplifting qualities of the great masters' works, but they have come to a very fine discrimination as to the merits of a few modern authors and composers, who, either themselves blinded by the rage of the mob or finding no other way to draw the attention of the mob upon them than to pose as the mouthpiece of its base instincts, have insulted Germany without reason in a manner that does not show the noble character of a creative genius.

In some of the cases it was just the broad-mindedness of the German people that helped them make their name in the world of art, and when they now turn against the nation that tried to help them and spread their unknown name over the world to make others understand and appreciate them, do you then blame the German people for severing their relations?

Germany has always had only too open a mind for everything foreign, and tried to understand it, but men like Gabriele d'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, Ferdinand Hodler, and Jacques Dalcroze, who have shown their unworthiness of being further listened to, have been boycotted by Germany, and rightly so.

H. C. NAGEL.

New York, July 21, 1915.

A Subway Census.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You take such a spirited interest in the news items concerning our city at all times that I am surprised you have not mentioned the police health squad taking census of the subway passenger trains at the Seventy-second Street station for the past month. Being a regular subway "fan," I am able to give some details on the above.

For about a week, policemen in uniform, and having the red cross on the sleeve, stood every morning on the downtown platform of the Seventy-second Street station and counted at random the number of passengers in each car, making careful note of their calculations on a pad; this, of course, for each express train arriving. Now, instead of every morning they are usually to be seen two or three mornings a week. I wonder whether Dr. Goldwater will take any action on the reports these policemen will make. Any restriction of the overcrowding would certainly be strongly opposed by the "strap hangers," as, under the present circumstances, the subway, crowded or not, is the only reasonable means to get downtown in time for business for a great number of people.

R. CRISI.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Tooth-Powder Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not discourage your correspondents from suggesting tooth-powder names for our man-sized country? Just why we should apologize to the Canadians and Peruvians for using a name which has grown into the fibre of our being and which for a goodly number of years has served its purpose passing well is not clear. To it we have infinitely the best right by prominence and widespread, time-honored usage.

It is true, however, contrary to your recent editorial, that the various peoples of the Southern continent call themselves "Americans" when traveling abroad, and distinguish us with the qualifying adjective with a humorous condescension. The Spanish and Portuguese also dub us "North" Americans, but what does it matter? There is really no danger of us losing the sonorous and beautiful word which the functioning of a living language has bestowed upon us. Let whoever is not proud of being called an American go and live in Timbuctoo.

SARAH HOLT.

Crugers, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

Bare Walls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A good many others besides myself would be greatly obliged to you for calling attention to the excellent opportunity afforded by the bare walls of the City College stadium for telling the history of the college, beginning with its very organization.

To my mind the bare walls of the stadium, especially those on the avenue, are none too pretty, and tablets of the type employed in the Pennsylvania Station would not only improve their appearance, but also add great interest to the college buildings themselves.

L. E. KANTOR.

New York, July 25, 1915.

A SONG OF LOOKING FORWARD.

Ho! little love,
When you're just a wee bit older,
We'll go a-sailing gloriously across the
wind-thrashed foam,
We'll ride up and down the billows,
And we'll make the mermaids shiver,
But at evening, when the dusk falls,
We will turn and make for home.

Ho! little love,
When you're just a wee bit older,
We'll go a-tramping joyously by mountain path and crest,
We'll drink great draughts of air like wine,
We'll fill our hands with plunder,
But at evening, when the dusk falls,
We will make for home and rest.

Ho! little love,
When you're just a wee bit older,
We'll go a-wandering through the world, to see what we like best.
We'll have our fill of all the sun,
We'll leave no frolic over,
And, sleepy-eyed, turn homeward,
When the sun sinks in the west.

RUTH SCHECHTER ALEXANDER.

MUTE HEROISM OF FRANCE.

How a Brave People Called Irreligious Have Reconquered Faith.

New York, July 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have placed all lovers of France under a large debt of gratitude by your true and splendid editorial in your issue of the 24th inst., entitled "France," in which you pay merited tribute to the unobtrusive heroism of a great people. In all this great war France has done the most and said the least. She has suffered more than any other country, yet there has been no complaint, no official propaganda waged in the interest of neutral sympathy, no attempt by voice or pamphlet to present her case to the world. When one's cause is inviolate, why proclaim it to humanity from the house tops and thus invite the suspicion of an arriere-pensee? The stupendousness of her struggle, realizing as she does that she is not alone fighting for her own very life and future, but is fighting as well for the life and future of the world, makes trivial any argument of justification. Her business is to fight and to suffer for all mankind, else should she perish in the struggle would perish also that which she has given to the world and without which it would be a dismal place today—her civilization, her culture, her intellect and thought which is ever free. And she is fighting with a courage and a desperation that excite admiration, even from those who through ignorance or through a mode of specious reasoning were apt to call her decadent. Of all the allies, hers has been the finest generalship and the greatest ability in the higher command. Incompetency in high places is not tolerated and will not be.

While it is often true, as you state, that it is misleading to personify a nation, yet there are times and occasions when such a characterization is just and necessary. The necessity is, in times such as these when all the individuals of a country become unified into a collective yet single whole, the soul of a people swayed by a singleness of purpose, with a common hope and a common faith. Ancient Greek sculptors, with chisel and hammer, loved to depict Athens in a spiritualized and symbolic form—a Greek girl clad in her white peplos and crowned with violets.

In like manner, may it not be asserted that the French have become metamorphosed and symbolized into that fine and imperishable conception of chivalry that we always associate with the name of France, that all their great and ennobling qualities throughout all times have become exemplified in the brave nation of today, purged of all that is lesser and base and what, after all, was often only a passing phase? As an illustration, the country that was recently inaptly referred to as the most irreligious of all is now actuated and comforted by a deep and pervading faith. It may or may not be true that the deliverance of Paris at the battle of the Marne was directly due to the prayers and supplications addressed to the city's patron saint, Sainte Genevieve, but at any rate it is significant of the new order of things in France.

It is difficult to speak adequately of the things we love most, especially in times of stress and trouble. So to those of us here who love and revere her, (and there are many in this great sister Republic,) your editorial has come as a fresh confirmation of all that which we know and cherish in our hearts and minds. Perhaps the lyric vision of a great English poet who loved her well expresses best the real significance of France and what she means to all the peoples of the world:

"I am she that was thy sign and standard bearer,
Thy voice and cry;
She that washed thee with her blood and left thee fairer,
The same am I.
Are not these the hands that raised thee, fallen, and fed thee,
These hands defiled?
Am not I thy tongue that spake, thine eyes that led thee,
Not I thy child?"

F. P. DELGADO.

A Thornless Path.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there has been a certain amount of controversy lately concerning the woman doctor, her sphere, her attainments, and her social value, may I add a small bit of information, or, rather, testimony of women's belief in her on general principles? I write in the capacity of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Women's Medical Scholarship Fund of the Congress of Women's Clubs of Western Pennsylvania. Three years ago this large federation of women, which has a membership of 10,000, went on record at its annual Spring meeting as indorsing the work and social value of the woman physician. A motion was made and unanimously adopted that the Congress of Clubs raise the sum of $12,000 as soon as possible and put that amount in the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh, and establish two scholarships for the benefit of young women students. This was done, the scholarships established, and since last Fall we have had two intelligent, sensible, vigorous young women in the Medical School as the recipients of these scholarships. They receive absolutely fair play in the Medical School, are treated with the utmost courtesy, and in no way are their paths made thorny because they are women.

SARA F. HILLMAN.

Pittsburgh, Penn., July 14, 1915.

The Optimist's Nightmare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The optimist reads that Edison, Wright, and Lake have been appointed on the American Board of Inventions. He also reads that Crookes, Parsons, and Lodge have been appointed to the British Board of Inventions. Is it a wonder that the optimist must sigh? For he sees the cosmopolitanism of science crumbling to pieces, to mere little national fragments! He sees the broad international co-operation that has marked the growth of nineteenth century science definitely abandoned! He sees the rise of scientific militarism among all countries of the world and the collapse of humanitarian science!

Ere now science was the mistress of militarism, but tomorrow she will be his handmaid. And science, not militarism, shall suffer!

OPTIMIST.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 19, 1915.

Accessibility of Dynamite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most astounding phases of the Muenter affair is the ease with which he was able to purchase quantities of high explosives. It would seem after all the bomb outrages which we have had in New York in recent years that some legal restrictions should have been placed before this on the sale of powder and dynamite. After years of agitation, the sale of firearms has been restricted in this State. Is it not time that steps should be taken to make people who wish to purchase explosives identify themselves and give proof of good character and of the purpose for which they intend to use the explosives?

HOWARD W. STARR.

New York, July 12, 1915.

The Suffragist's Retort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much amusement the letter in today's TIMES from the stenographer-suffragist. Why are people with hyphens always so impossible? It is so distinctly and entirely the feminine point of view! They mix in with politics, &c.; then if a man ventures to say anything that does not suit them, they immediately take refuge in the cry: "Sir, you are no gentleman!" This is especially true if the man happens to be right, and there is no other retort available.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Vanity of Being Counted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The usual flow of complaints has set in about the carelessness of census enumerators and the omission of names.

In 1895 I had charge of the police census of New York City. Every complaint in the newspapers of neglect or omission was investigated by myself personally by looking over the books in which the policemen entered the names, and in not one case was the complaint found to be justified.

ROGER S. TRACY.

Ballardville, Mass., July 23, 1915.

SUICIDE OF WESTERN UNITY IN CHINA.

Until the European War Foreign Interests Had Always Presented a Solid Front to the Oriental—The Thunderbolt of Change.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

Author of Finance in China; Formerly Financial Editor of the North China Daily News and Herald.

FIRST ARTICLE.

Of the siege, defense, and fall of the German colony of Tsing-tao, of the extraordinary "demands" of Japan on China, the slow progress of negotiations, the terrible days when not a few were fearing a tragedy in the Far East, and the final settlement, humiliating, but advantageous, to China, and lastly of the boycott of a wronged people against Japan, the world has been informed. But little has been known, even in China, of momentous changes that bid fair to affect seriously the position and prospects of all foreigners in that country. It is needless for me to explain that the primary object of the resident Europeans and Americans in China is to advance the trade of their own respective countries; also, to develop and exploit the land they live in, by such means as the building of railroads, opening up of mines, and the promotion of industrial enterprises.

Whatever the causes, the results in the past have not been commensurate with the efforts, either in the way of development of trade or development of the country. No doubt the foreign trade totals have been increasing year after year, ever since the beginning of foreign intercourse with China; there is, however, no consensus of opinion that such increase has been beneficial to her. Railway, mining, or industrial development was very much hampered at first by the scramble for concessions among the different nationals, generally backed by their respective Governments, and later by the jobberies, both among Chinese and foreigners. Since the establishment of the republic, and for two or three years previous, the unnatural alliance among all the nations having trade or other interests in China, and the justifiable suspicion of the Chinese people regarding the object of such combination, proved a stumbling block to any material advance. The Chinese, as a race, are also unfitted for a rapid change, in any respect.

Foreigners United.

Whatever might have been the differences and quarrels among the different nations trading in China, in their home countries or in other parts of the world, they have worked together in China; and such unity became specially marked shortly after the close of the Russo-Japanese war. In the whole course of the history of foreign intercourse with China all questions connected with trade had only two sides—the foreign and Chinese points of view—until the present war brought about a radical change. Even with respect to loans, railway and other concessions, the various nations thought it best to present a "united front" to China. The United States was one of the parties to the "Four-Power Group" in 1910, and just before President Wilson changed American policy in China the combination known as the "Six-Power Group" was composed of British, German, French, Russian, American and Japanese interests, in equal proportions. The terms of the "Five-Nation loan," concluded in 1913, were not very flattering to the sovereign rights of China; but she needed money, which could be got at that time only on those terms. Politically, also, conflict was avoided by the simple course of each nation having its own sphere of influence, not exactly by drawing hard and fast boundary lines. Occasionally, of course, there were complaints of one nation infringing upon the sphere of the other. The United States, of course, has never had any sphere, although it was believed by many that Mr. Knox's proposals with regard to railways in Manchuria indicated a desire on the part of the United States to have a geographical sphere for the United States.

The unexpected rise of Japan and the jealousy among the different European nations, in spite of apparent friendship, led to the unnecessarily frequent affirmation of the territorial integrity of China in the different treaties. Nevertheless, before the war, promises did not prevent Germany from throwing her tentacles over the territories adjacent to the leased territory of Kiao-Chau, Russia from grabbing outer Mongolia and North Manchuria, Japan from slowly pushing Chinese rule from South Manchuria, and England from practically annexing Tibet, in order to "maintain the integrity and independence of the Tibetan nation." In trade, however, England, Germany, and Japan were active but friendly competitors—friendly only so far as China was concerned. All nations were active in this respect, and they always presented a united front to China. England had always had the predominance, although latterly the proportion of her trade to the total has been reducing gradually, on account of the rise of other nations, especially Germany and Japan—which were increasing their volume of trade with extraordinary rapidity. The unprecedented activity of Germany was certainly very unwelcome to British traders in China. But from the British manufacturer's point of view the fact that German merchants in China, while introducing the commodities of their own country, were also pushing the sale of British goods, had a great influence on their not opposing, and, to a certain extent, even helping German progress in China. Certain peculiar political and economic causes conspired to make the foreign trade in China really international, in the sense in which the word was understood and interpreted by Norman Angell. In spite of the several conflicts of local interests, the Chambers of Commerce were all international, even while the interest of one particular nation was involved, all other nations supported it as against China. In fact, to all appearances, the different nations trading in China were like members of a happy family.

The War and the Changes.

The European war came as a thunderbolt to the foreigners in China. Being essentially traders and exploiters and having been accustomed for nearly half a century to united action, the British or German merchants could not conceive of antagonism among themselves in China, whatever might be the situation in their home countries. I refer to British and German merchants because it was principally a question of taking sides, as the neutral nations trading in China had very little trade, and even less influence. The United States is the sole exception, because of her influence in politics; but owing to causes into which I need not go in detail, she was not able to exert the full force of her influence in China. For long Germans had got accustomed to represent and push certain British lines of manufactures, and British merchants in China likewise introduced German goods. These men, who had not a little stake and no less influence, were torn between the conflicting interests of themselves and those of their own country. During the few days before the fateful Aug. 1, 1914, when the whole atmosphere was charged with extreme tension in Europe, merchants in China, whatever their political predilections, wished that war might be obviated. When war was declared and Belgium was overrun by German troops, merchants in China were resigned, but hopeful that the war might not have an adverse influence on the international amity to which they had long been accustomed. There was, of course, wild talk among people of all nationalities. But the men who really counted kept their heads cool and made every effort to follow on the old and well-tried lines. It must be admitted that few understood the enormity and significance of the events which followed one another so rapidly during the last week in July and the first week in August.

Down with Trade.

But the war came to their very doors when the Germans began to fortify and defend Tsing-tao. It was felt in many responsible quarters that the Far East might have been kept out of the war; but there was no chance of the acceptance or adoption of sane counsel. Policies were directed from Europe. The stoppage of the whole of the maritime trade of Germany within four days after the outbreak of hostilities incensed Germany; the suddenness of German action provoked Great Britain. The result was the policy of damaging each other everywhere. The beginning of the operations around Tsing-tao was the start of the bitter antagonism between the different European nations in China. All trade was stopped for awhile, while the Emden escaped from Tsing-tao harbor and worked havoc among British and allied merchantmen on the high seas. The Germans were in a minority in China; but that did not prevent them from jubilating on the success of their compatriots in Europe in all the theatres of operations. The nationals of the allies wreaked their vengeance on their enemies by adopting a policy of reprisals, and primarily by stopping every avenue of "enemy trade." Business got out of gear, especially as banks, merchant houses and all business had long taken no cognizance of the nationality of the people they dealt with. "Down with German trade!" was the cry; the Germans certainly wanted to "down" British trade, but they were not able to do much in that direction. At first, all efforts were made to do away with the resistance in Tsing-tao, and to clear the danger spot. I am not concerned with the story of the escape of the German cruiser to South American waters, the fall of Tsing-tao, and the destruction of the Emden, after it had done a fair amount of damage to British shipping. The symbol of German power in the Far East was wiped out with the aid of Japan—which, however, led to more momentous developments a few months later.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

TAX UPON VEGETABLE FAT.

Use of a Valuable Food Retarded by Oleomargarine Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With its usual insight and good sense, THE TIMES in its issue of last Monday, under the heading "The Oleomargarine Frauds" in "Topics of the Times" points out the absurd effects produced by the law imposing a tax on oleomargarine. The discussion of this question is extremely timely, and I believe that events will soon press for a revision of this tax for other reasons besides those mentioned in your article.

Fats in some form or other are a necessary part of the food for mankind, and in Europe there has been a remarkable growth of the consumption of vegetable fats in the form of margarines made from cocoanut oil, palm oil, &c. In fact there are many who predict that margarines made from vegetable oils will very soon entirely displace the ordinary dairy butter and margarines made from animal fats. These vegetable fats are greatly superior on sanitary, medical, and economic grounds, and the general and growing consumption of these vegetable margarines is a decided step forward.

Although the Federal law imposing this tax was passed at a time when vegetable margarines were unknown, it now has the effect of prohibiting their consumption in this country in spite of their well-known superiority to animal fats. THE TIMES could render no better service to the public at large than bringing to public attention this situation so that there will be a general demand for the repeal or amendment of the statute that will make possible the consumption of vegetable margarines in this country to the same extent as in Europe.

WILLIAM H. HAWKINS.

New York, July 21 1915.

Treaties Fast and Loose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Machiavelli said that treaties made with republics were more likely to be kept than treaties made with Princes. It would certainly seem so.

D. H. S.

Paterson, July 23, 1915.

WOULD MAN BE FREE?

A German Argues That He Craves Not Liberty, but Guidance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to invite your attention to the difference between liberty and license. I revert to your editorial on the determination of mankind, more especially American mankind, to be free, as inferentially over against the willingness of German mankind to be the opposite; that is, to rest contentedly in chains, so to speak. I would like to say that my observations covering more than a generation and a half go very far toward satisfying me that mankind in this world does not desire to be free; on the contrary, it would seem to me as though he intuitively recognized the inequality of man here below as the dominating factor. From that it

RETAINS FIRETRAPS AT ERASMUS SCHOOL

Board Repairing Wooden Buildings That Commissioner Adamson Condemned.

USED TO HOUSE 1,200 PUPILS

Equipped Only with Inflammable Escapes and Stand in Quadrangle of Other Structures.

Despite the order of Fire Commissioner Adamson last December that the old frame building forming part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn be removed at the close of the school year as being unsafe, the buildings are still there. Not only that, but the customary minor repairs, replacement of furniture and equipment, and similar refittings are going on as usual during the Summer vacation, and it is understood that the buildings will be used again when school opens on Sept. 13.

This means that 1,200 of the 3,500 pupils in the school will have to spend another year in a two-story frame building which has been patched up twice within the last year to meet the requirements of the Fire Department. Part of the building is 129 years old.

Erasmus Hall High School fronts on Flatbush Avenue, and the school grounds extend through to Bedford Avenue, at the further side of the square. About half the block is taken up by the school grounds, the limits of which on either side are about the same distance from Church Avenue on the north and Snyder Avenue on the south. The entire western side—the Flatbush Avenue front—as well as the greater part of the northern side and perhaps a fourth of the southern, is taken up by the new and practically fireproof buildings erected in 1904, which form one of the handsomest and best school plants in the city. But the growth of the school has been so great that the pupils overflowed into the old structure, and the Board of Education and Borough President saved it from immediate demolition last Winter on the plea that they would have to turn 1,200 children out in the street.

The first of these old buildings was the original Erasmus Hall, built by the citizens of Flatbush in 1786 and opened as an academy in the following year. The land on which it stands was given by the Reformed Dutch Church just across the street, and the men who were most active in getting the money together were its pastor, Dr. John R. Livingston, John Vanderbilt, Peter Lefferts, Joris Martense, and Cornelius van der Veer. Contributions for the building fund were also obtained from New York and Brooklyn, among the contributors being John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr.

Old Hall Burned Slowly.

The old building, to which a porch was added in 1823, is a splendid specimen of Colonial architecture, despite the fact that about twenty feet of the southern wing, which was in direct contact with the new buildings, was removed a few years ago by order of the Fire Department. It is perhaps the safest of the frame structures, for it is built of heavy oak timbers, and when a fire broke out in it some twenty years ago it burned with such slowness that, although the blaze was discovered in the middle of the night, after it had gained some headway it was extinguished by a volunteer department. But back of this old building are a number of connected two-story wooden boxes which have no pretension to architectural merit or historic interest.

Despite the statements of the Board of Education that it had not the funds necessary for a thorough reform, an agreement was made by the Board and the Bureau of Fire Prevention by which several improvements were made last year. Chief among these was the fireproofing of the parts of the building about the heating plant in the cellar as far as that was possible. Doors, partitions and exposed woodwork about the heating plant were replaced with metal, stairways inclosed in fireproof cellars were covered with metal, and all wooden floors were sheathed with fireproof material as far as possible. So at present there is under the wooden buildings a heating plant with four boilers, which has been surrounded by a fireproof inclosure. The wooden building is still above it.

There is also a watchman who has no duty but to make continual tours of inspection through the wooden buildings during the school hours, on the lookout for fires. All radiators and steam pipes have been covered with fireproof sheathing and all artificial light has been removed from the wooden buildings.

The old Erasmus Hall is lighted by a number of windows which seem small according to modern ideas, and is besides shadowed by big trees in the yard before it and by the tall front of the new fireproof structure. The other wooden buildings are better off, but even they are not as well lighted as they might be. Some of the rooms have skylights as well as windows.

Wide Opening for Escape.

The northeast corner of what was formerly the inner wooden quadrangle has been torn down. Two classrooms and a reading room were demolished, so that there is now a space about forty feet wide opening out of the inner inclosure. This means that if the wooden buildings caught fire children who escaped by exits and stairways opening on the inside would be able to get out into the larger open spaces and playgrounds toward Bedford Avenue, and would not be shut in within a small space surrounded by blazing walls. This step was taken after the orders issued by Fire Commissioner Adamson last Winter, and is the most recent improvement.

The inside stairways are all of about the same width as those outside. Some of them are direct and some have turns, but they are all made of wood. There is not a fireproof fire escape in the wooden buildings. There are a number of fireproof doors at various points in the passageways between the wooden buildings, but everything above and below and beside the fireproof partitions in which the doors are set is made of wood.

The largest of the forty-two rooms in the wooden buildings is known as Study A, and seats about 125 children. It has five exits, apparently ample enough. But four of them lead down to the first floor. There is only one outside fire escape from this room, and that is the usual type of six-foot wooden stairway with a sharp turn half way down.

SUFFRAGE TORCH UP-STATE.

Emblem Will Be Turned Over to Jersey Women on Saturday.

Word was received at the headquarters of the Women's Political Union yesterday from Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, its President, who spent the day at Jamestown, N. Y., saying that her trip across the State carrying the suffrage torch of victory was a triumphal procession.

"We find the people prepared in the towns through which we pass," says Mrs. Blatch. "The churches and the porches of the Post Offices and the smaller places have been decorated, and we can see the banners waving long before we reach them. It gives one a real thrill, and I only wish that every district in the State could see the torch."

On Saturday the torch will have crossed the entire State, having begun at the eastern end of Long Island a few weeks ago. It is a flambeau made by Miss Alice Stokes of the School of Applied Design for Women. It was taken from New York to the end of Long Island by Miss Alberta Hill and put into the hands of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who carried it through Long Island to New York City and up as far as Schenectady, where it was taken by Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Frederick Hazard, who are carrying it on to Buffalo.

From Buffalo the torch will be returned here Saturday of this week for a big final celebration, when it will be placed in the hands of the women of New Jersey for a tour of their State.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.36 cents per pound.—Advt.

PUSHES MRS. DREXEL OVER STEEP BANK

Philadelphia Society Woman Attacked by Man Near Summer Home in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLESBORO, Me., July 26.—Mrs. G. W. C. Drexel of Philadelphia narrowly escaped death near her Summer home at North Islesboro on Saturday afternoon, when attacked by an unknown foreigner, the facts becoming known here today. She was pushed by her assailant over a forty-foot bank, and was saved from being dashed to death on the rocky shores below only because her clothing caught in the branches of a tree. Her cries brought quick assistance, but the foreigner escaped. The theory advanced for the attack is that the man was mad or had a fancied grudge against Mrs. Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel had planned a yachting trip on Saturday with friends, and was waiting for a boat to be sent ashore for her when she decided to stroll up a path running along a steep bank above the beach to the Lookout House overlooking Penobscot Bay. She reached the house and thought she was being followed. Turning she saw a stranger approaching. She started back on the path, and as she came abreast of the man, he pushed her over the edge, at the same time taking to his heels.

Mrs. Drexel fell headlong, but her clothing caught on a small tree below. It bent with her weight, but held her swaying above the rocks until help came. Beyond a few minor bruises and cuts she was uninjured.

NEW ARMSTRONG PLAYLET.

"The Bank's Half Million" Given at the Palace.

Paul Armstrong added another yesterday to the several one-act plays he has written for the vaudeville stage when "The Bank's Half Million" was presented at the Palace Theatre. It is a brief and not very gracefully fashioned melodrama wherein the young paying teller leads the Directors of a bank to believe for a few painful moments that he has looted its vaults, as an emphatic—and effective—way of calling their attention to the fact that he is scandalously underpaid. The playlet can boast suspense and the rôle of the teller is played with force and intensity by Robert Armstrong, the author's nephew.

The vaudeville program includes Grace La Rue, who is in excellent voice; Doyle and Dixon, with their familiar dances; the Pekin Mysteries, with the usual materialization of huge overflowing bowls from underneath Chinese draperies; and, in addition, some really amazing feats of balancing; and, finally, Nat M. Wills, the tramp monologuist, who is saying au revoir if not good-bye to vaudeville.

'Search Me' at the Gaiety on Aug. 9.

The Gaiety Theatre will begin its new season Monday night, Aug. 9, when "Search Me," a new farce by Augustin MacHugh, will be presented there. The play has already been given some preliminary performances out of town. Its cast includes Howard Estabrook, Monroe Hall, Charles Lane, Stevenson, Fred Graham, Vera Mellish, George Gaston, and Gordon Burby. Moffett & Pennell have made the production.

Hackett to Act in a Scotch Play.

James K. Hackett and Mrs. Hackett, after a two week's stay at Narragansett Pier, have gone to the Thousad Islands to spend the remainder of the Summer aboard their yacht, Indienne. In the Fall Mr. Hackett will be seen in the title rôles of "Macbeth" and "Othello" and in a romantic comedy by J. du Rocher Macpherson, entitled "MacNeill of McNeill, V. C." While the last named is a Scotch play, with its scenes laid in Scotland, there are no dialect speaking characters in it.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

A handful of attractions continue in the theatres these dog days by way of keeping everyone concerned in training for the strenuous days of the new season coming on apace. The plays are "Pay Day," "Advertise," in Cohan's Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris; "A Full House," in the Longacre Theatre; Ziegfeld's "Follies," in the New Amsterdam, and the Schwarz show, a musical burlesque concoction for Summer consumption, in the Columbia. In the Liberty "The Birth of a Nation," the most elaborate film yet produced in America, is on view.

The new Palace program in addition to a new dramatic playlet by Paul Armstrong entitled "The Bank's Half Million," includes numbers by some of vaudeville's most popular headliners. Grace La Rue sings some new songs, and Nat M. Wills gives one of his amusing monologues in his familiar tramp make-up. Bonnie Glass dances with Mr. Rodolph as her partner in the new steps. Then there are other types of dancing demonstrated by Doyle and Dixon, of the nimble legs, and the Ford Dancing Revue Company. The Six Water Lillies and Han Ping Chien and his company of Chinese magicians contribute to the bill.

The fashion show originally exhibited in the Palace Theatre some weeks ago is included on the New Brighton Theatre's bill. Raymond and Caverly appear in one of their classic dialogues, and Lee Carrillo sings songs and gives a monologue in character. Beaumont and Arnold, George N. Brown and company and Belle Blanche, the nast named in a program of impersonations and songs, are other features.

"On Broadway" is what George McKay and Ottie Ardine call the specialty that is one of the important items on the program in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. A dancer calling herself Ameta achieves some interesting effects by dancing before a series of mirrors. Eva Shirley in songs is another number.

The new feature in the Vitagraph Theatre is a picture entitled "My Lost One." In it Nicholas Dunaew, Dorothy Kelly and William Dunn appear in the principal roles. The story told is of a poor violinist whose opera is stolen by a rival and produced. The scene is laid in New York's East Side. "The Quarrel," "A Keyboard Strategy," an installment of "The Goddess" and "a Jarr Family comedy are included on the program.

A picturization of the play "Seven Sisters" is being shown in the Strand Theatre. Some years ago Charles Cherry appeared in the drama in the Lyceum Theatre with Laurette Taylor in the principal feminine role. This part was acted by Marguerite Clark in the pictures.

"Kilmeny" is the title of a gypsy melodramatic picture that occupies the chief place on the program in the Broadway Theatre. Leonore Ulrich, one of the numerous Fregs now followed in the fame of Laurette Taylor, is the star of the picture.

"The Second in Command," one of the plays Cyril Maude revived during the early part of his engagement in Wallack's Theatre, is to be seen in film form in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"The Birth of a Nation" is being shown in the Brighton Beach Music Hall as well as in the Liberty.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Belle Baker is singing some new songs written especially for her in the Bushwick Theatre. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent offer their favorite skit, "At the News-stand," and Robert Gleckler and Caroline Locke appear in a playlet entitled "Captain Dance, Messenger."

The new program in the Bushwick includes George MacFarlane in a repertoire of songs, and a playlet by Dion Titheradge entitled "Fancy Dress," with Leah Winslow, a popular Brooklyn stock actress, is the principal part.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Monarch Producing Corporation is the name of a new theatrical firm which has opened offices in the Vanderbilt Concourse Building. Its first offering will be a dramatization by Lee Morrison of Jacques Futrelle's novel, "My Lady's Garter." The production will be made out of town in September, and later the piece will be given a metropolitan hearing.

David Griffith has engaged Melville Ellis to design the costumes to be worn for the feature motion picture with the story of the Holy Grail for its theme. Mr. Ellis, who will be seen in the Fall in the comedy in which Elsie Janis will be starred, is spending the Summer in California, where the picture will be taken.

Grace Valentine and Earle Mitchell have been added to the cast H. H. Frazee is assembling to present the new farce, "Brother Masons." Otto Hauerbach is rehearsing the piece.

At a meeting held at the White Rats Clubhouse yesterday Frank Fogarty, Fred Niblo, Junie McCree, George Munroe, and Charles J. Ross were appointed stage managers of the scamper that will be given in the Manhattan Opera House Tuesday, Aug. 10, for charity.

MRS. KIRCHMER, 100, SAYS 'DON'T WORRY'

Centenarian at the Isabella Heimath Makes After-Dinner Speech to Friends.

LIVELY AS A WOMAN OF 75

Only Illness She Can Remember Is the Shock of Falling from a Ladder at the Age of 97.

Everybody in the Isabella Heimath, at Amsterdam Avenue and 190th street, celebrated yesterday the 100th birthday of Mrs. Anna Kirchmer, the oldest person in the home. The celebration began at 8 A. M., when the flag on the big pole in front of the institution was dipped three times, and it continued until nearly 10 o'clock last night, when Mrs. Kirchwmer confessed she was a "little" tired. Before she retired she said it had been one of the happiest days of her life, and George Schwartz, 90 years old, gallantly said that it had been a great day for everybody.

All day long Mrs. Kirchmer received the congratulations of her friends, both in and out of the home. A table in a room near the office was filled by night with flowers and gifts, a testimony to the popularity of the centenarian. The great event of the day, however, was the dinner. There sat about the tables the 170 inmates of the home and forty friends of Mrs. Kirchmer. The guest of honor sat upon the right hand of Curt von Boetticher, the Superintendent. In honor of the occasion Mrs. Kirchmer drank the health of her friends in champagne, and they toasted her in flowing steins.

There was speechmaking. Many of the old folks had a word or two to say, and the burden of each speech was congratulation and best wishes for years to come. One of those who spoke was ex-Coroner Gustav Schoier, who often goes to the home to visit Mrs. Kirchmer.

"And now," said the Superintendent, "we will drink to our dear friend."

Instantly all were on their feet with steins raised. Mrs. Kirchmer got quickly to her feet, and smiled at her friends.

"I thank you all," she said in German. "This is a happy day for me. I feel I have not lived 100 years in vain, for it is a blessing to have friends."

She said that one reason for her long life was that she had always been an optimist. Being old was a condition of body with her and not of mind, she said, and she did not feel the burden of her hundred years. She had enjoyed the full measure of happiness in her life. Then turning to a group of gray-haired men, the youngest of whom was perhaps 60, she said:

"I want to say a word to you young men. Take good care of yourselves and don't worry. It is best always to look on the bright side of things. It is a true saying that worry has killed more men and women than war."

After Mrs. Kirchmer spoke, the inmates arose and sang "The Fatherland" and she left the room on the arm of the Superintendent.

"I do feel a little bit tired," she confessed.

Mrs. Kirchmer was born in Koberg, Germany, on July 26, 1815. She came here with her husband, who was a weaver, in 1850. They lived in this city. The husband died twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Kirchmer is very active, and until this illness she can remember is that which followed the shock of falling from a ladder about three years ago. She wears no glasses except to read very fine type. She not only retains every faculty but she takes an active interest in the affairs of the world. Just at present her prayers are for the "Fatherland," and she eagerly reads every line of war news that comes her way. She has been in the home a quarter of a century, and is the oldest inmate in point of life there as well as in years.

Superintendent von Boetticher said Mrs. Kirchmer had the energy of a much younger woman. At a hundred, he said, she was about as active as the ordinary woman of 75.

WRITER SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Kate Masterson Committed After Mental Breakdown.

Kate Masterson, widely known as a brilliant writer, was committed to Bellevue Hospital for ten days' observation yesterday by Chief Magistrate William McAdoo. For some time she had been writing letters to the Police Commissioner, the Mayor, the Governor, and others demanding protection, and her case was brought before Magistrate McAdoo when there appeared to be danger that she might take her own life.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly of Brooklyn, a brother of Mrs. Masterson, who has been supporting her for several months past at the Hotel Brevoort, said last night that he thought his sister had broken down mentally through overwork, and that there might be a chance for her recovery if she were placed in an asylum.

Mrs. Masterson was born Kate Kelly at Newburg, N. Y., and educated in convent schools. She began work on the Dramatic Mirror in 1891, signing herself the "Matinée Girl." During the Cuabn insurrection in 1896 she went to Cuba for The New York American and made a name for herself by her brilliant newspaper work. She acted as London and Paris correspondent for New York papers from 1904 to 1907. She published several books also, and became one of the best-known woman authors and journalists. Among her books were "The Dobleys" and "The Thirteenth Apostle," and "A Yellow Primrose," a three-act comedy.

MISS WILSON TO GIVE TEA.

President to Meet His Daughter's Guests at Harlakenden House.

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—Harlakenden House, the Summer home of President Wilson, will be the scene of a tea Wednesday afternoon. Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, today invited a group of residents of Cornish and Windsor, Vt., with whom members of the Wilson family have become acquainted, to be her guests.

The President expects to meet those invited to tea, but it will be informal because of the death last year of Mrs. Wilson.

Tea will be served on the lawn of Harlakenden House unless it rains. Among those invited to be present are Winston Churchill, the novelist; Maxfield Parrish, the painter; Louis Evan Shipman, writer; Mrs. Augustus Saint Gaudens, widow of the sculpor; Percy MacKaye, poet and playwright, and F. A. Kennedy, on whose private lines the President plays while here.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Archibald M. Maclay of New York and Lawrence, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Brown Maclay, to Grinnell Burt, son of Mrs. Louise Pierson Burt of Warwick, N. Y. Mr. Burt is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '08, and is in business in California.

Miss Katherine Page, daughter of the American Ambassador, who is to marry Charles Loring of Boston in the Chapel Royal, London, on Aug. 4, has chosen as her bridal attendants the Misses Frances Leggett, formerly of this city but now of London, and Katherine Sefton of Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston, Jr., (Miss Olga T. Kobbé,) who have lived in Boston since their marriage, will make their permanent home in this city and will reside at the Mayfield, 15 East Tenth Street. They are spending the Summer with Mr. Livingston's parents at the old estate, the Manor, known as Oak Hill-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hawes of the Ansonia are sailing on the Finland on July 31 to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition, returning the latter part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard arrived here from Newport yesterday and are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The wedding of Harold S. Johnson of this city and Miss Amanda D. Renard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Renard of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 14. Miss Renard is a member of the Alpha Kappa Phi, and Mr. Johnson belongs to the Phi Alpha Sigma.

SUFFRAGE PLEA TO BARBERS

Women Will Ask Them to Talk for Their Cause.

Real barber poles are to be used today for the celebration of Barbers' Day for the Woman Suffrage Party. In automobiles and on foot the women of the different Assembly districts will visit barbers and ask assistance in getting votes for the suffrage amendment Nov. 2.

The women will choose the early hour of the afternoon for their visits, when business is apt to be dull. They are not going to endanger votes by descending upon the shops when customers are helpless in the chairs.

Many street meetings will be held in the vicinity of the barber shops, and among the speakers will be Miss Portia Willis, Miss Marian May, Mrs. Lenore Hanna, Mrs. Oreola Haskell, Miss Martha Klatschken, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Mrs. Lillian Griffin, Miss Nell Richardson, Mrs. May H. Mainland, Mrs. Daniel A. Palmer, Miss Ida M. Stadle, Miss Maud Haas, and Miss Aimee Hutchinson. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam and Mrs. O. F. Ellington of the Arkansas Flying Squadron will also speak.

GEORGE D. McCREARY DIES.

Ex-Congressman and Philadelphia Reform Official Was 68.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—George Deardorff McCreary, former Congressman and City Treasurer, for years a figure in the political, financial, and philanthropical life of Philadelphia, died this morning of heart disease. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. McCreary was active in reform politics, both national and local, for a quarter of a century, serving five consecutive terms in Congress. While a member of that body he was on the Banking and Currency Committee. He gave up his seat in Congress three years ago.

From 1892 to 1895 he served as City Treasurer and reorganized Philadelphia's system of finance. While City Treasurer he turned all the fees of his office, amounting to more than $25,000 a year, back to the city. At the time of his death Mr. McCreary was Vice President of the Market Street National Bank. He also was connected with several other banks and trust companies in this city.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. SAMUEL HARVEY WOLLERTON, a physician in this city for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday at Scranton, Penn., where he was visiting his brother, S. W. Wollerton, President of the Union National Bank of this city. He was born in West Chester, Penn., and was 55 years old. Dr. Wollerton was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. His widow and a son survive him.

The Rev. ALBERT BARNES WILLIAMSON, pastor of the Bloomsbury (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, died on Sunday at his home there, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a native of Sidney, N. Y., and a graduate of Lafayette College and the Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries. In 1887 he was ordained. His widow and two sons survive him.

Mrs. MARGARET WOOD, widow of Frederick Wood, one of the first pottery manufacturers in this country, died yesterday at her home at Fifth and Hilton Streets, Atlantic City, N. J., in her eightieth year. She had been a resident of that place for twenty years.

HENRY REMINGTON CURTIS, a retired shoe manufacturer and at one time a member of the firm of Edwin C. Burt & Co., died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, Gardner Colby, at 132 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., in his 81st year. He was born in Sheffield, Conn., and came to this city when 20 years old. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

CHARLES L. LAMBERT, for more than thirty years Clerk of the Seventh District Municipal Court Harlem, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Red Bank, N. J., in his 68th year. He was born in France and came to this country with his parents when 7 years old. At the age of 14 he went to work for the Lorillard Tobacco Company, in their New York office, and remained with them until appointed to the court. His widow and five sons survive him.

MRS. BETTIE J. HILL, wife of the Rev. Eugene Hill, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Garfield, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there in her 65th year. Her husband is a veteran of the civil war, and she was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G. A. R.

MRS. EUGENE SMITH, wife of a New York lawyer, died suddenly at the Smith Summer home in Norwalk, Conn., Monday night of heart disease. Mrs. Smith was 67 years old and was born in New Haven, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon. Besides her husband she left four children, Leonard B., and Miss Alice M. Smith of New York; Winthrop D. Smith of Harrison, N. Y., and Mrs. F. J. Agate of Scarsdale, N. Y.

BARENT H. LANE, a former official of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and for many years a customs broker, died yesterday at his home in Coxsackie, N. Y., in his seventy-third year. Before the civil war he served in the United States Navy, and during the war was a member of the Marine Artillery from this State. Mr. Lane became a Custom House broker shortly after the war. He was a veteran member of the Union League and a member of Lafayette Post of the G. A. R. of this city. His widow and one daughter survive him.

JOHN ASPINWALL, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Aspinwall of 41 Astor Place, Jersey City, died on Sunday in Christ Hospital in that city, in his twenty-first year. He was a graduate of Dickinson High School in Jersey City and was a member of the class of 1916 at Columbia University. Mr. Aspinwall was a member of the Columbia basket ball team and of the Mandolin and Glee Club. He was also a member and Treasurer of the Sigma Phi Fraternity.

WILLIAM HENRY MAY, a salesman for the wholesale paper house of George W. Millar & Co., of Lafayette Street, of which his uncle, William D. May is the senior member, is dead at his home, 330 Lenox Road, Flatbush, from heart disease. Mr. May was 56 years old, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge and the Knights of Honor. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM PURDY, 74 years old, formerly a carpet buyer for A. D. Matthews & Sons and for the last nine years with R. H. Macy & Co., died on Sunday at his home, 875 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush. He left a widow.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN CARTER, widow of James Carter, a general contractor of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 2,640 Old Mill Road, Brooklyn, in her forty-seventh year.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GUY, a liquor importer with an office at 58 Pearl Street, Manhattan, and a son of the late Seymour J. Guy, a well-known Brooklyn artist, died at his home, 1,808 Avenue K, Brooklyn, on Sunday from heart disease. He was 53 years old and unmarried.

JOHN NICHOLAS SIEVERS, one of the oldest employes of the Arbuckle coffee mills, died on Sunday at his home, East Ninety-fourth Street and Avenue L, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

WILLIAM PRICE ELLIS, Jr., 46 years old, a newspaper pressman, died from kidney disease on Sunday at his home, 496 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET SCHWARTZ, wife of John Schwartz and a member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Matthias for many years, is dead at her home, 42 Foxhall Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Besides her husband she left two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARGARETTA WOOD, a cousin of J. Maxwell Rogers, formerly President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at her home in Garden City, L. I., at the age of 77 years. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, 56 years old, who for a number of years ran a farm in Douglaston, L. I., died in that place last Saturday.

ISAAC SMITH, a silk merchant of this city and one of the oldest members of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 354 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith was born in North Chatham, N. Y., seventy-six years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. He left a widow, a daughter and a son.

Mrs. JULIA EMILY PATTON, a member of an old Long Island family and a charter member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday at her home, 1,141 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 55 years. She was a daughter of the late Oliver B. Pearsall, for forty years Superintendent of the Pollion Ship Yards. Her husband, George V. Patton and two sons survive her.

SHERWOOD DE LANCEY TILLOTSON, a proofreader on the New York Sun and formerly in the printing business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,062 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born 33 years ago in Elgin, Ill., and left a widow and two children.

Miss ELIZABETH K. ECCLESTON, for many years a matron of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., died from apoplexy on Saturday at her home, 67 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. She was born 77 years ago in Cambridge, Md., where the interment will take place.

Miss ELEANOR R. BENNETT, a daughter of the late Col. Michael and Eleanor Bennet and an active member of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and of its women's societies, is dead at her home, 156 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by a sister and two brothers, William R., a real estate operator, and Walter H., Vice President of the American National Bank in Manhattan.

Mrs. MARY J. LE PAGE, widow of John R. Le Page, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Sunday from injuries which she received when she was run down by a Gates Avenue trolley car on Thursday. Mrs. Le Page was born in Bordeaux, France, 80 years ago.

JORDAN L. MOTT DIES IN 86TH YEAR

Iron Works Head and a Notable Figure in City's Life Succumbs in Old Homestead.

ANCESTOR HERE IN 1647

Son of Ironfounder Was One of the Oldest Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Jordan Lawrence Mott, President and Trustee of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce and for many years a notable figure in the life of the city, died last night at 6 o'clock at the old Mott homestead, 2,122 Fifth Avenue, in his eighty-sixth year. With him at the time of his death, which was due to the infirmities of old age, were his son-in-law, Charles F. McLean, former Justice of the Supreme Court and his wife, who was Miss Marie Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and Dr. E. W. Perkins of 210 West 131st Street.

Mr. Mott came of distinguished ancestry, being descended from Adam Mott, who came to this country from Essex, England, and settled in New Amsterdam before 1647. His grandfather, Jacob Mott, was prominent in politics in this city and was an Alderman during 1804-10, President of the Board of Aldermen when De Witt Clinton was Mayor, and for a time was Acting Mayor. His memory is perpetuated by Mott Street, which was named after him. Through the wife of Jacob Mott, who was a member of the Lawrence family of Long Island, Mr. Mott was related to Captain James Lawrence, the naval hero of the War of 1812.

Mr. Mott was born in William Street, the city home of the family at that time, and received his early education at Irving Institution in Tarrytown. Later he attended the University of the City of New York, but left during his junior year at the age of 20 to join his father in business. His father was Jordan Mott, the first of the name, and who founded the iron works that grew into the present company. He was an inventor, and made the first stove for burning anthracite coal. Mott Haven, on the Harlem River, received its name from the iron works he established there, and he was largely instrumental in building the town of Morrisania.

After joining his father Mr. Mott served an apprenticeship of four years, and was admitted into the business in 1853, when the J. L. Mott Iron Works was incorporated. In 1886 he took entire charge of the business, and has continued until his death. Ten years ago he removed the works from Mott Haven to Trenton, N. J.

In addition to the family business Mr. Mott was interested in many other projects. He formed and was President of the North River Bridge Company, which received a charter in 1889 to build a bridge across that river at Twenty-second Street. This charter was attacked, but upheld by the Supreme Court. The project waned, however, and eventually it was decided to build a tunnel instead. Owing to imperfect methods at that early date, this was never done. Mr. Mott was at one time President of the Sta X Foundry Company and the North American Iron Works.

He was for many years an active Democrat and was a Presidential Elector in 1876 and 1888, a member and President of the Board of Aldermen in 1878, and a member of the Rapid Transit Commission which supervised the erection of the elevated railroads.

In 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Mott offered the use of his yacht, the Puzzle, to the United States Government, and this vessel was used as a fast dispatch boat and privateer during the war.

Mr. Mott was active in the management of the iron works until ten years ago, when he retired and devoted himself to his art collections, one of the most notable in this country and which is housed in his Fifth Avenue home. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman and owned some of the fastest vessels on the list of the New York Yacht Club.

His Fifth Avenue home was for many years a social centre, and his daughter, he gave many costly entertainments, his last dinner, three years ago, being given to the Captains and Lieutenants of the Police Department. Since that time he had been in ill-health.

Mr. Mott was a Mason and a member of the New York Yacht, American Yacht, the New York, and Engineers' Clubs, and was an attendant at the Church of the Puritan at 130th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Mott married Miss Marianna Seaman, a daughter of the late James Seaman of this city, who died in 1898. As the owner of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, one of the largest in this country, and the leader in a number of other successful enterprises, Mr. Mott was said to have been very wealthy.

GEN. BARRIOS DIES AT SEA.

Son of ex-President of Guatemala Was Nearing Here for Treatment.

General Antonio Barrios, son of a former president of Guatemala, died on Sunday afternoon of heart disease on board the steamship Sixaola, which arrived yesterday bringing his body into port. He was on his way to this city accompanied by his wife and daughter to consult physicians in regard to his health. General Barrios was born in Guatemala in 1865 and was graduated at West Point Academy in 1887. He had been in ill health for several months and was in charge of a doctor on the ship.

Dr. Ramon Bengoechea of 12 Broadway, Consul General of Guatemala in this city, met the widow and her daughter at the pier. He arranged for the body to be taken to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, on Thursday.

Carl Rosenfeld Dead in Berlin.

Carl Rosenfeld, formerly widely known as a theatrical manager here, died last week in Berlin, Germany, according to word received here yesterday. He came to this country with his two brothers in the nineties and for a time managed the Thalia Theatre. Later he was manager of the Lilliputians, a company of dwarfs popular for several years. Then the Rosenfeld brothers leased the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and it was under the management of Carl Rosenfeld that Eleanora Duse played her first engagement in this country. Then the Rosenfelds produced Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele" at the Fifth Avenue, following this with a season of comedies adapted from the French. Their greatest success was with the Lilliputians, and when that company was disbanded the family returned to Berlin.

John Havron.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—John Havron, for many years an official of the American Locomotive Company and confidential secretary to Jacob Rogers, President of the Rogers Locomotive branch of the American Locomotive Company of this city, died yesterday in Jersey City. He was one of the best-known men in the locomotive industry in this country, starting his career as clerk in the boiler shop of the Rogers plant and resigning his position of assistant manager when the company was absorbed by the parent company. Mr. Havron was later sales manager of the Latrobe Steel Company, a subsidiary of the American Locomotive Company. His last position was with the Walker & Bennett Car Scat Company. He was a member of the Hamilton Club.

William M. Ivins's Funeral.

Only the immediate family and a few friends were present at the funeral services of William M. Ivins, the lawyer and publicist, yesterday morning at his home, 145 West Fifty-eight Street. The Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, conducted the services. The interment took place at Evergreen Cemetery.

SIR JAS. A. H. MURRAY DIES.

Editor of the "New English Dictionary" Expires at 78.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Sir James Murray, famous editor of the "New English Dictionary," died at Oxford today, aged 78. He published the first volume of the dictionary in 1888, and it had been his ambition to complete its publication by his eightieth year. The tenth and last volume, T to Z, however, has not been completed.

Sir James was born in the little border town of Denholm, five miles from Harwick, in Roxburghshire. He was educated at schools in Cavers, Minto, Harwick, and Edinburgh, and then went to London University, where he received the degree of A. B. Sir James then took his Master's degree at Oxford University, where he attended Balliol College.

During his long and scholarly life Sir James received a number of other degrees, among which were LL. D. from Edinburgh University in 1874, and from Glasgow University, in 1901; D. C. L. from Durham College in 1886, Ph. D. from Freiburg University in 1896, D. Litt. from the University of Wales, in 1902, Cape Town University in 1905, Dublin University in 1908, and Cambridge University in 1913.

Sir James left Harwick in 1864 to accept the position of foreign correspondent for the Oriental Bank of London. Six years later he became a master at Mill Hill School. Two years before this the dictionary was first projected, as the result of the appeal of Dean Trench, author of a number of learned papers on the origin and development of the English language. Then the Philological Society of London took the matter up, believing that it could carry out the work on the colossal scale planned. However, when it was realized what a tremendous labor the dictionary would be, the enthusiasm died down. Herbert Coleridge, a great-great-nephew of the poet, was the first editor, and he was succeeded by Dr. Furnivale. When Dr. Furnivale died it looked as though the dictionary might be abandoned.

Oxford University then took the dictionary and immediately called on Sir James to take up the work. With a corps of assistants he took entire charge, and between 1888 and 1893 published two volumes, covering the words from A to C. When the vast work was fully under way Sir James had more than 1,500 assistants whose duty it was to read books, hunting out strange words and supplying quotations. Thirty assistant editors sorted the rough material. Every English book published before 1500 A. M. was read, and every book of importance since that date.

The work grew so rapidly that the dictionary maker went to Oxford to live and settled down within a few minutes' cycle ride of the great Bodleian Library, one of the finest sources of information. A building was erected for the dictionary workers alone.

In addition to his scholastic degrees he was connected with many learned societies. He was a foreign member of the Institute of France, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna, the Royal Prussian Academy, the Royal Flemish Academy, the American Philosophical Society, and the Netherlands Society of Arts, Science, and Literature.

LIEUT. ARMSTRONG DEAD.

Veteran Detective, Long in Financial District, a Victim of Cancer.

Lieutenant Edward J. Armstrong, one of the old Byrnes detectives and for years a familiar figure in the financial district, died of cancer of the throat yesterday in Bellevue Hospital in his fifty-fifth year. He recently was operated on at John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, but a recurrence of his illness forced him to be taken to Bellevue several weeks ago. Lieutenant Armstrong joined the Police Department in 1885, and in 1890 was assigned to the Detective Bureau as a Detective Sergeant. Five years later he was assigned to watch for thieves at society balls, weddings, and other functions. In April, 1895, Lieutenant Armstrong received a medal and honorable mention for saving the life of a man at a fire at 80 West Ninety

PRESIDENT TO ACT ON MEXICO WARNING

Will Announce Soon His Next Move, Since Factions Have Failed to Make Peace.

LAST APPEAL TO CARRANZA

If He Refuses to Come to Terms, Our Support May Be Given to Candidate of Joint Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Wilson's new Mexican policy as announced in his statement of June 2 will lead to definite action "in the comparatively near future," according to an informal but authoritative statement this afternoon. What this action will be is not disclosed, but in his statement of June 2 the President promised the "active moral support" of the United States "to some man or group of men which may be found who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country." In case the Mexicans failed to reach an agreement, said Mr. Wilson, it would be necessary to decide "what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

Though the closest reserve has been maintained as to the practical plans hinted at in this language, the belief is general that the President hoped that one of the warring factions in Mexico would soon be in a position where by naming as Provisional President a worthy man, a Government might be set up that he could consistently recognize. On the eve of General Carranza's march on Mexico City, everything pointed to the temporary success of the "First Chief's" cause and it was believed that some man acceptable to him would be recognized and that Villa would be ignored.

Things are now in more confusion, although the tide again seems to be setting in favor of Carranza's military ascendancy, at least at the Mexican capital. But just when recognition seemed within Carranza's grasp his General Gonzales evacuated Mexico City. Since then Carranza has taken no steps to preserve the esteem he seemed slowly to be winning from the United States.

Officials in close touch with the President think he has not finally determined what is to be done. His most probable course, it was reported tonight, would be to urge General Carranza for the last time to confer with other faction leaders in an effort to bring about peace. Should Carranza again refuse, this plan, it is said, contemplates efforts to assemble other Mexican leaders who will represent a majority of the Mexican people.

Such a conference, it has been suggested, might be held in Northern Mexico, if it is possible to free it from military interference. If not, it might be held across the border in the United States.

Work for a Conference.

The conference would arrange for a Constitutional Convention which would plan for an election and the establishment of a Government which the United States would recognize and help to maintain.

If such a step is undertaken by the United States, it is not known whether President Wilson will issue another address to the Mexican people and leaders or whether the second suggestion for a conference would be presented to the various chiefs through official representatives in Mexico of this Government.

Official reports to the State Department, and an announcement from Señor Arredondo, confidential agent here of General Carranza, agree in predicting the early reoccupation of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces. According to the department's information, dated July 20, the capital was quiet.

New Party Formed.

In spite of the denials of General Felipe Angeles, who has returned to the border ostensibly to meet General Villa and renew his assurances of loyalty, the Carranzista agency here persists in the belief that he is working for Villa's overthrow. On this subject the Constitutionalist agency here tonight issued telegrams from the border, summarized as follows:

"Certain reactionary elements, which may be classed generally as Iturbidistas, for want of a better definition, are asserting that the present visit of Manuel Calero in company with General Felipe Angeles to the border is for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the intimate supporters of Angeles, the groups of Iturbidistas, and the followers of Gutierrez with the plan to oust Villa from leadership of his faction. Governor Maytorena, head of the Villista organization in Sonora, has accepted the plans of the new alignment. José Vasconcelos will be sent to Washington as representative of the new combination.

"Members of the Madero family have agreed to align themselves with Angeles and Calero against Villa, and Ernesto Madero has been in conference with Vasconcelos, Iturbide, Calero, Castellot, and Braniff in New York, where the plans were formulated for the elimination of Villa.

"As is shown by the foregoing, most plainly General Angeles has been once more untrue to his leader, and is exhibiting at the present juncture the same sort of treachery toward Villa as he did to General Carranza."

CARRANZA ARMIES ADVANCE.

Gonzales Near Mexico City Again—Obregon Opens New Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 26.—General Obregon has arrived at San Luis Potosi, and the line to Tampico will resume traffic next week, shortening the line of communication 600 kilometers.

General Pablo Gonzales has re-established headquarters at Villa Guadalupe for re-entrance into Mexico City. The advance guard under Robelo has reached Peralvillo.

It is reported that Zapatistas have made prisoners of many prominent Mexicans and sent them to Cuernavaca.

General Carranza has ordered blockhouses built to protect the Mexican Railway. Houses will be made of concrete to protect the bridges and tunnels.

Governor Aguilar has placed orders for a thousand tons of corn in the United States for distribution in the interior of the State of Vera Cruz. The market here is full of vegetables. A thousand sacks of flour are stored in the bodegas. Tropical fruits fill the markets and "starvation" is a joke here.

APPEAL FROM MEXICO CITY.

Foreigners Call on United States to End Disorders.

MEXICO CITY, July 17, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, July 20, Mail to New Orleans, July 26.)—A mass meeting of representatives of the foreign colonies was held today, and an appeal for relief and protection was issued to the Government and the people of the United States. The appeal, which will be forwarded to Washington, says in part:

"A committee representing American residents of Mexico City appeals to the Government and people of the United States for relief and protection on behalf of all foreign residents in Mexico and the great majority of Mexicans who are suffering indescribable hardships through prevalent conditions of want, disorder, and violence.

"President Wilson's recent warning to the Mexican leaders that their differences must be composed within a 'very short time' has gone unheeded, and conditions steadily are growing worse. No Red Cross supplies, except medicines, have arrived here. Even people with money cannot buy food. There has been looting of markets and shops and rioting, with resultant deaths from the fire of soldiers. The city's chief water supply is shut off. Countless thousands are suffering from hunger; supplies are cut off; commerce and industries are paralyzed. Stores have been closed for a week awaiting announcement as to money acceptable.

"Fresh reports have been received by the committee of murders, robberies, and outrages against foreigners as well as Mexicans throughout the country. * * * In despair we again appeal for relief for suffering, starving Mexico, powerless to save herself in the agony of destruction by her own unworthy offspring; supplied with arms and ammunition from the United States, the country to which unarmed Mexico looks for salvation."

SPIED WITH SPEAKING TUBE.

Mrs. E. S. Anderson, Seeking a Divorce, Names His Stenographer.

In an application for alimony and counsel fees made to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Mrs. Edward S. Anderson, pending the trial of a divorce suit against her husband, the plaintiff names Miss Marion D. Smith, formerly a stenographer in Anderson's real estate office at 142 Norman Avenue, as co-respondent.

Steps for the divorce action were taken by Mrs. Anderson after she found her husband and his stenographer in his office one night in October, 1913. Anderson had his office in his home at that time, and a speaking tube system installed through the house aided Mrs. Anderson in keeping watch on her husband.

In her affidavit, Mrs. Anderson alleges that she overheard her husband, through the speaking tube, arrange an appointment with his stenographer at his office. Mrs. Anderson says she and her son by a former marriage, Mark W. Hald, went out to a moving-picture theatre that evening. They returned unexpectedly, and both state in affidavits that they found Anderson and his stenographer in his office.

Anderson and Miss Smith deny the charges made by Mrs. Anderson. He asserts that the divorce suit is the result of a conspiracy between his wife and others to injure his reputation and discredit Miss Smith. He opposed his wife's application for alimony and counsel fees, asserting that she had a considerable income. She asked Justice Kelly for $35 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees. Decision was reserved.

S O S CALL NOT TRACED.

Shipping and Wireless Men Get No Word of a Sea Disaster.

Nothing more was learned yesterday about the mysterious S O S call which was caught by the United States Naval Station at Fire Island at 9:30 o'clock on Sunday night. Every effort was made by the naval authorities and the Chief of the Coast Guard Service to discover the source of the distress call without any tangible result.

The French, Cunard, Anchor, American, White Star, and Italian steamship lines, which all sent out vessels from this port after last Wednesday, said they had received no wireless messages of any kind whatever from their eastbound ships after they left New York. At the New York Maritime Exchange, 73 Broad Street, no message had been received that threw any light on the distress call.

Naval wireless experts and others said there was no possibility that the message could have been sent by an amateur practising. It was considered possible that at any time word might be received indicating that Sunday night's distress call came from a vessel damaged either by the attack of a German submarine, the explosion of a bomb, or fire.

CREAM CONES UNSANITARY.

Health Department to Prosecute Four Manufacturers.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food Hygiene of the Department of Health, issued an order yesterday directing that criminal prosecution be started against four manufacturers of ice cream cones, on the ground of non-compliance with the Sanitary Code relating to clean factories. He refused to divulge the names. An inspection of twenty-one cone factories in Manhattan and the Bronx was completed yesterday.

Five manufacturers have been driven out of business by the department in the last two weeks. According to Dr. Brown twelve have consented to abide by the ruling of Health Inspectors to clean up, but the remaining four refused to obey the law.

Killed in Subway Excavation.

Dr. J. J. Cotter, employed by Flynn & O'Rourke, contractors, who are excavating the subway tunnel from Whitehall Street to Brooklyn, and Dr. Ridgway of Hudson Street Hospital were attending Ernest Dandrea, a laborer, whose right foot was crushed in the construction work yesterday, when John Wright, a negro bellman, 35 years old, fell from the top of a 60-foot elevator to the bottom of the excavation and was killed. Wright had been ill six weeks, and when he returned to work Sunday he was put at the top of the elevator because the work was considered easy and safe.

DANBURY HATTERS WILL LOSE HOMES

D. E. Loewe & Co. to Foreclose 140 Judgment Liens to Recover Award of $252,000.

$30,000 IN BANKS ATTACHED

Manufacturers Obtained a Decision Against 250 Unionists for Spreading a Boycott.

Daniel Davenport and Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association of 135 Broadway, filed a suit yesterday in the United States District Court in Hartford, Conn., to foreclose 140 judgment liens on individual pieces of property owned by defendants in the Danbury Hatters' case, in order to get satisfaction of the judgment of $252,130.90.

Most of the 140 pieces of property consist of the homes of members of the Danbury local unions of the United Hatters of North America. After the judgment was entered, judgment liens, which under the practice of Connecticut are in the nature of statutory mortgages, were filed against the individual homes of the defendants, and the suit to realize upon this property follows the ordinary course of suits to foreclose mortgages.

On April 22 of this year D. E. Loewe, head of D. E. Loewe & Co., which brought the suit against the union hatters, wrote a letter to The Danbury News warning the defendants that his attorneys were about to take action against the bank accounts and real estate owned by the individual defendants of the union, and urged the defendants to call on the United Hatters of North America and the American Federation of Labor to satisfy the judgment and release the bank accounts and property of the individual hatters.

"While the Hatters' Union," the letter continued, "may be the only organization legally obligated to you, the American Federation of Labor is morally obligated, and it would seem feasible that your counsel, who is also counsel for this federation, could make arrangement whereby the federation, through its numerous branches, could at least raise voluntarily contributions to make full payment."

A month later the United Hatters of North America in convention at Arlington Hall in this city, passed a resolution denying that they were obligated in any way to satisfy the judgment, but saying they would assess every member of the union 1 per cent. of his weekly salary after July 1 of this year and use the money for the relief of the individuals whose property in Danbury was to be foreclosed. The American Federation of Labor denied that it had assumed the obligation of satisfying the judgment for the Danbury men.

A statement issued yesterday from the offices of the American Anti-Boycott Association, said:

There are in all about 250 defendants and 140 pieces of real estate involved, ten of them being in Norwalk, about eighteen in Bethel and the rest in Danbury. This action was only taken after giving notice to the various defendants that such procedure would be necessary unless the union came forward, as it agreed to do, and made some provision for the payment of the judgment.

Over $35,000 has already been collected, and a balance of approximately $30,000 is being withheld by the banks pending the determination of certain other suits as to whether D. E. Loewe & Co. are entitled to the interest as well as the principal of the attached bank accounts.

If the foreclosures are made the properties will be sold at auction. The total proceeds of the properties and the $35,000 already collected will probably be considerably in excess of the figures of the judgment. The real estate on which foreclosures are asked has been appraised at $225,000 to $250,000. All this property and the bank accounts have been under attachment since the beginning of the suit.

RECORD PAPERS IN DANBURY.

First Legal Step in Loewe Foreclosure on Homes of Hatters.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 26.—The first legal step in the foreclosure proceedings in the Loewe case was taken today when the formal complaint and a notice of pendency of foreclosure proceedings were recorded in the office of the Town Clerk here and in the Town Clerk's offices at Bethel and Norwalk. It is expected that a Deputy United States Marshal will arrive tomorrow to begin the work of serving the notices upon the individual defendants.

The papers are returnable to the Federal Court in Hartford on Sept. 4. It is probable that various legal questions will be made the subject of motions and arguments. After these preliminaries are disposed of the actual hearing upon foreclosure will take place.

It is customary for the court to fix a time within which property may be redeemed after foreclosure is granted. If counsel for the defendant asks to have the court order the foreclosed property sold at auction to satisfy the judgment the court may arrange for the disposal of the property in that manner, in which event it would be possible for representatives of the defendants to bid in the foreclosed premises at public sale.

Arrest Two Women for Hotel Bill.

Accused of defrauding the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn of board bills amounting to $30, Mrs. Virginia Weaver of Rochester, N. Y., was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Voorhees in the Adams Street Court and committed to the Raymond Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail for examination on Thursday. Hermother, Mrs. J. C. Wells, is now in jail, a co-defedant with her daughter on the same charge, having been arrested several days ago.

Frees $35,000 Jewel Thief.

Sentence was suspended by Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on Thomas Devereaux, who pleaded guilty to stealing $35,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. Barbara Mills Wright in Flatbush several weeks ago. Devereauv said he was intoxicated when he committed the theft. Judge Lewis said he was lenient to Devereaux as he had recovered all the property for the owner, and Mrs. Wright and the police officials had interceded for the prisoner.

LOSES MEMORY IN STREET.

Young Woman Suddenly Forgets Her Name and Address.

A well-dressed young woman who could not tell her name or where she lived was removed from the East 104th Street Police Station last evening to Harlem Hospital by Dr. Rosenbluth suffering from amnesia. Patrolman Shea saw the woman alight from a Lexington Avenue surface car at 102d Street, and after observing her cross and recross the street several times offered to direct her.

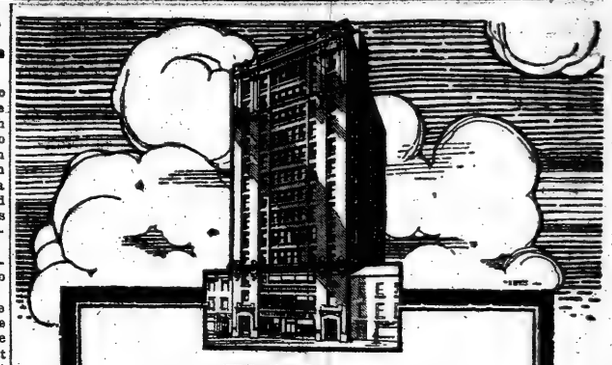
"I'm afraid I'm lost," said the woman. "I don't know where I want to go nor how I got here."

She said her first name was Tessie but could not remember her last name nor where she lived. She said she thought she worked in a department store and had gone out for lunch, but she was not sure.

Late last night the woman was identified as Mrs. Tessie Robinson of 449 East Eighty-sixth Street by Louis Wolff of 1,583 First Avenue, who said that Mrs. Robinson was separated from her husband.

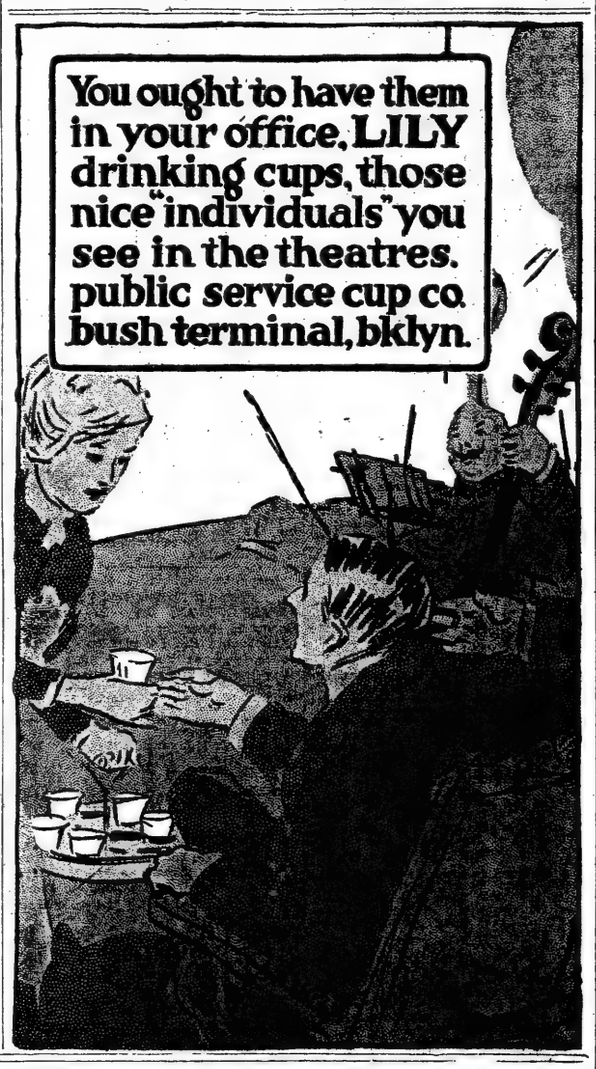
Killed in Six-Story Fall.

Albert E. Inshaw, 26 years old, of 130 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Assistant Manager of Fleischman's baths, on West Forty-second Street, plunged to his death yesterday through an elevator shaft in the baths and fell six stories to the bottom of the shaft. S. C. Meade of 443 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, the elevator operator, told the police Inshaw attempted to board the ascending elevator as it passed the sixth floor.



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B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers 50c and upward the Garment.

Be *very, very sure* that you are getting B.V.D. You can be *positive* of it, if you will make it an unvarying practice to *look for the B.V.D. Red Woven Label.* Don't take anybody's say-so, but that of *your own eyes.*

The B.V.D. *Company,*
New York.



Poor RHEINAROONS! Shipwreck maroons
Them on these desert shores—
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They find among their stores!

Rheingold Beer

Beautiful in color, mild in strength, appetizing to the taste, rich, refreshing, Rheingold Beer only needs to be introduced to become the staple family beverage.

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Portland, Maine, is close to the big population centers of the country and is connected with them by direct, fast freight service, both rail and water.

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Portland, Maine, has an abundant supply of pure, cheap water and as cheap light and power as any city on the Atlantic seaboard.

Portland, Maine, has an ample supply of intelligent labor and is free from industrial troubles.

Portland, Maine, is peopled by a high-grade citizenship, has every civic advantage and an extremely low living cost, making it an attractive home for labor and capital.

Portland, Maine, has 350 prosperous factories; increased its manufactured product 60% in the last 10 years; grain exports increased 100% in 1914-5 season; financial institutions have $67,000,000 deposits; has 64,000 depositors in savings banks.

For Additional Information Write
The Chamber of Commerce
Portland, Maine

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The first volume of The New York Times Current History, containing the record of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, is now obtainable in book form. Contains 1,238 pages. Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price $2.00. On sale at
Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth, New York

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CAN USE 1,000 DOZEN LADIES' SILK and cotton hose, cheap grade, first or seconds. B. Barquinero, 350 Broadway.

OPEN FOR JOBS IN RUGS, CARPETS, and lace curtains; spot cash. Sol. Klein, 1,261 Broadway.

OPEN TO BUY FOR CASH, QUANTITIES OF WOOL CHIFFON, PANAMA, BLACK AND NAVY. THOMAS POSNER & BRO., 31 GREENE ST.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY ladies' Palm Beach Suits, spot cash. Ben F. Lewis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Sq.

JOBBER looking at evening, wedding, and afternoon dresses; immediate orders. Call all week, 35 West 21st St., 4th floor.

LOOKING AT FALL SAMPLES, dresses, skirts. Call all week. Queen, 25 W. 27th.

JOBBER placing orders novelty silk combination dresses. 33 West 34th, Room 702.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 275 Times Annex.

CONTRACTORS with samples of waists. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., 19 West 24th St., 12th Floor.

CONTRACTOR on silk, street, party, and weddings dresses will place orders on good merchandise. Paris Model Co., 37 W. 19th.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR LINEN auto coats at a price; if interested call. A. COHEN & CO., 57 5th Av. Phone 2409 Stuyvesant.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of cotton, mohair, and silk bathing suits, to close out. Liberty Dress Co., 114 West 27th St.

300 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats and fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

EMBROIDERY PLANT FOR SALE. Consisting of eight (8) modern Schiffli machines with all equipments; can be seen in operation; will sacrifice to quick buyer. F. Savage, 1,123 Broadway.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 3[illegible].

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fr'n 4848.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St., Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESWOMAN FOR SKIRTS.
Saleswoman to sell skirts on commission as side line. X 286 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—An A1 salesman for ladies trimmed and tailored hats; only those thoroughly experienced should apply; commission. Nicoll, 656 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to sell fancy linens, scarfs, and centre pieces; salary or commission; good opportunity for man who has good following. A 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced on flowers and feathers; salary or commission. Isidore Block, 693 Broadway.

LADIES' NECKWEAR LINE WANTED, Pacific Coast, by salesman with large established trade and A-1 references. W 9 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3¼@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Cocoa Market Is Dull.

Domestic users of raw cocoa are not taking much of this commodity at the moment and, save for occasional spurts in the export end of the business, the local market is quiet. Quite a little of the dullness is attributed to the inability of shippers to get the amount of freight space desired for export shipments and the possibilities of the boats being held up, for one reason or another, en route. So far as quotations are concerned, the market is in a more "nervous" state than for some time, each burst of export business having a bullish effect. Stocks are fairly liberal here, and prices range from 13@13¾ cents on cocoa from Hayti to 19@19½ cents on that from Maracaibo.

Inquiries from Canada.

There have been inquiries made very recently for serges to be exported to Canada. Low-priced cloth is desired, but some trouble is being experienced on the question of price, inasmuch as serges have been advanced very strongly. Goods that were imported into Canada are now said to be selling at $2.05 a yard. This price includes the import duty from England, which is $5 per cent. If goods are shipped from this country into Canada tax paid will be 40 per cent., England having a preferential rate. Besides the Canadian business, there are similar inquiries also being made for France. One domestic mill organization selling low-priced goods has done a very fair business with that country.

High Prices Deter Sales.

High prices named on staples for the men's wear lightweight season are having the effect of holding up the orders of the clothiers. On a strong market it has usually been the custom for the manufacturers to keep from buying until the actual need arises for them to do so. While sellers may argue that the rising price of wool and the scarcity of dyestuffs may mean higher prices for piece goods, their statements do not appear to have much weight with buyers. Although Spring quotations are high, selling agents declare that operations, for the most part, are being conducted on very small margins, in some cases less than a cent a yard being named as the profit that is made at present prices.

Shoes Favored for Fall.

It is a settled fact, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, that black shoes stitched and piped with white will have a big run this Fall because most of the "family" shoe stores approve of them and are buying them. It further says that, while all the Brooklyn factories are now busy on Fall styles for early delivery, the orders are not as large as in former seasons. This is because the large dealers have not made up their minds yet regarding what to buy in quantities. Out-of-town buyers who have visited this market so far this month have placed sample orders on shoes with tops of gray and brown, both in kid and suede. They have bought more liberally of gray tops, but the division between kid and suede is about equal.

Bleached Muslin Situation.

Wholesale buyers of bleached muslins now find prices much more in their favor than was the case a year ago at this time. For instance, Bliss, Fabyan & Co. are now asking 7½ cents for 4-4 Hill bleached muslin, against 8¾ cents last year. West, Baker & Co. quote 6¾ cents on Cabot 4-4 bleached goods and 8½ cents on Masonville muslins, against 7¾ and 10¼ cents, respectively, in July, 1914. According to William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. & R. Knight, no change will be made in the price of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 muslins. They are now selling at 7¾ cents for prompt shipment and "at value" for future delivery, compared with 9¾ cents at this time last year. At the office of Grinnell Willis & Co. it was said that no change had been made in the price of Wamsutta 4-4 bleached muslins.

Germans Have Inside Track.

Due to the influence of Germans residing in Honduras, writes Commercial Agent Grosvenor Dawe, in a report on the paper and stationery trade of the world, a large proportion of business in paper has gone to Germany. One German firm is the financial agent of the Government and controls the shipping from and to Amapola, the Pacific port. While the same firm is agent for some American houses, it naturally throws its influence in favor of German products. In case in point is where an order for a million telegraph blanks and envelopes was being placed. An American firm made an offer, but the order was landed for a German house at about 30 per cent. additional. The same firm finances Government bills, receives 5 per cent. commission on all Government import orders and 6 per cent. interest on money advanced to pay bills, until reimbursed.

Button Demand Stays Good.

The button trade continues to enjoy a very prosperous business. Bulky effects, without being large, are desired, and the half-ball and quarter-ball shapes from 36 to 45 lignes are well favored. The question of material does not seem to weigh so heavily as the shape. Ivories are being taken equally as well as celluloid, and the color tendency is toward the darker shades, such as browns, blues, grays, and greens. Among the novelty designs that are being sold are barrel, ball, and hexagon shapes, jet and silver, and silver and gold tinsel combinations. In metallic buttons filagrees are about the only style going. For trimming Fall Coats a larger number of buttons are being used, but the typical button, while smaller, appears bulkier, 50 to 60 lignes being substituted for the usual coat button of from 70 to 80 lignes. The waist trade is taking up fancy pearl buttons quite extensively.

Burlap Buying Slow.

The falling off in burlap prices at Calcutta, which was said here yesterday to have resulted from "weak knees" on the part of speculators in that market following the extension of the British Government's embargo on shipments of jute and jute products, has put a damper on buying in this market. Prices have receded quite a little here, and there is not much prospect of further good business until some sign of an upturn appears. Arrivals of late have been liberal, and, while a good part of the merchandise was sold before it reached this port, this is said also to have affected prices. These quotations, largely nominal, were given here yesterday on forty-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 6.10@6.15c; 8-ounce, 6.20@6.25c; 10-ounce, 7.75@7.80c; and 10½-ounce, 7.85@7.90c. The higher figure in each case is supposed to represent the value of spot goods, but it was said that they probably could be shaded quite a little.

Sheeting Prospects Not So Good.

The prospect for a good business in cotton sheetings with the bag trade is not so bright as it was a few weeks ago. Because of the high price of burlaps the bag manufacturers had been turning their attention to sheetings that were suitable for their purposes, as well as osnaburgs, but, now that burlap prices have broken and give indications of staying down for a while, it appears to be better business for the bag men to turn their attention back to the jute goods. Just what that will mean to the cotton men in the shape of lost opportunity, in case burlaps do not go up again in the near future, can be best made known by quoting a well-known burlap man to the effect that the bag users have so far placed only a small portion of their usual business, and that as a result a good deal of bag goods of one kind or another has yet to be bought. Yesterday's drop in cotton is not calculated to help sell sheetings at present prices, either.

Gray Goods Very Quiet.

Germany's latest submarine exploit had a markedly deterrent effect on trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. The break in cotton which followed the arrival here of the news of the torpedoing dashed the hopes of sellers that better buying and prices were at hand. There was some business told of, for spot, nearby, and contract delivery, but it was said that none of it was large enough to be worthy of mention. This was as true of sheetings and drills as it was of printcloths. If cotton stays down for the next two or three days, buyers say, sellers will either have to sell spot and nearby goods more cheaply or sell at present prices for delivery past Sept. 1. This view, of course, is not shared by the commission houses. Spot prices on staple printcloths, which follow, were for the most part nominal:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES S. ALLEN, interior decorator at 489 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to A. Jocelyn H. Magrath. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Emil O. Wildberger, $2,251, and Elton E. Parry, $709.

MISHKIN & GROSSMAN.—Meyer Mishkin and Max Grossman, composing the firm of Mishkin & Grossman, manufacturers of misses' cloaks and suits at 146 West Twenty-sixth street, have made an assignment to Joseph Levine.

LEOPOLD SALZER, cigar manufacturer at 17 Broome St., has made an assignment to Charles B. Schweitzer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—Martin M. Higgins, dry goods clerk, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $14,358, with no assets.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—President W. J. Toomer was named as receiver of the Builders' Supply Company's assets and liabilities not at this time known.

George H. Hulaff was named as receiver of the Atlantic Coast Veneering Company, whose liabilities are placed at more than $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Allen, Frances—M. Erler et al.....$187.15
Aulicino, Alfredo—People of the State of New York.....200.00
Blume, Samuel—S. Aldrich.....264.84
Bua, James A.—American Pump and Tank Co.....166.92
Bull, George S., against R. B. Corey, assignee.....120.71
China and Japan Trading Co., Limited —J. Spencer Turner Co., costs.....136.76
Cohn, Sarah—A. Schultz.....120.72
Ciminello, Sabella—G. Caraccio.....830.92
Commonwealth Coal Co.—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. R.....344.46
Dunbar Construction Co.—People of the State of New York.....500.00
Del Gieno Antoinette Anzelotte—E. La Roy.....1,249.86
Eldorado Holding Corporation—Staley Electric Elevator and Machine Co.....194.75
Fass, Jacob—J. Groh.....594.89
Fuller, Clarence F.—K. Hamilton.....1,752.88
Goldman, Bertram—W. E. Hallam et al.215.12
Goldberg, Isaac—I. Politziner et al.....458.55
Interstate Litho Corporation, Inc.—A. Isola.....1,036.14
Joseph, Louis—S. Bachenheimer.....517.45
John J. McGrath Plumbing Co.—P. Murray.....1,712.14
Kempf, Almira—K. M. Tulley.....826.15
King, Jonas—Bronx Saab & Door Co., Inc.....148.30
Lovitz, Philip—Clifford Pearl Button Mfg. Co.....264.16
Lang, Abraham—Hind & Harrison Plush Co.....207.95
Loftus, Edward M.—Bellas Hess & Co.576.97
McNamara, J. Frank—Greenwich Realization Co.....292.55
Manchester Rubber Co.—Texas Co.....310.68
Oliver B. Taylot, Inc.—284 Pearl St. Co., Inc.....250.65
Reidy, John and John Fitzgerald—People of State of N. Y.....500
Ridder, Herman—M. K. Bowman Edson Co.....200.74
Sandberg, Charles—J. A. Leaf.....107.82
Samuels—S. Solfanelli.....187.57
Schoen, Charles, and John H. Badkin—J. J. Bowes.....227.17
Sales, Max—S. Cohen et al.....193.78
Smith, John P.—W. R. Smith & Co.....478.82
Silverman, Julius L.—S. Hyman Co.....143.51
Vagnier, Pius—S. Nemtzoff.....186.07
Thadrous, Ossoff—Thomas Boyd & Co.,120.52
Tropauer, Abe—L. Weiss.....139.03
Ulf, Leopold—People of State of N. Y..200.00
Zimmerman, John—Ansonia Storage Warehouse Co.....201.02

In Bronx County.

Block, William—A. Silber.....$99.72
Bresskin, Saul—Harlem Card & Paper Co., Inc.....186.93
Belswenger, Gustav—John Wanamaker, New York.....427.41
Dimenna, James—J. Indeverl.....34.40
Feely, John J.—M. Hyams.....80.41
Giglio, Henry—H. Brandt.....79.65
Hunts Point Bedding & Floor Covering Co., Inc.—State of N. Y.....167.94
Hoefling, John C.—Columbia Trust Co..113.45
Kohn, Anton, Lina, and Josef—M. Feinberg.....307.32
Kleberg, Edward—Union Boat Club of the City of N. Y.....31.22
Malatesta, John B.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....424.32
Oberwager, Samuel J.—John Wanamaker, New York.....53.71

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Edinger, Edward H.—R. Simonson, Dec. 13, 1899.....$228.48
Finger, Samuel—Carnegie Construction Co., April 13, 1916.....124.41
Grogan, James—Union Stove Works, May 18, 1915.....228.06
Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—Barkin Construction Co., April 29, 1915.....659.91
Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Co.—M. L. Levy, July 23, 1915.....1,166.90
N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Co.—A. Ford, administratrix, Dec. 9, 1914...6,626.61
Same—Same, June 21, 1915.....107.03
Rector Gas Lamp Co., George H. Opdyke, Farman Cheshire Lime Co., and Cornelius F. Curtin—E. L. Richards, receiver, July 2, 1915.....1,070.32
McCauley, Benjamin F.—A. P. Bigelow, March 26, 1589, (canceled).....863.07
Rosen, Joseph, and Charles Kalotkin—W. P. Hansford, (canceled.) Feb. 24, 1913.....2,019.53

In Bronx County.

Dunn, Bart—J. P. Whiskeman, June 28, 1915.....$68.87

BUSINESS NOTES.

These auction sales will be held this week by the David W. Biow Company, 520 Broadway: Today, general dry goods; tomorrow, men's, youths' and children's clothing, and Friday, general merchandise.

The Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery Co., Kenosha, Wis., manufacturers of a well-known line of trade-marked hosiery, have made Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, their local distributors. Complete stocks of leading numbers will be carried at that address.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, receipts of raw silks in this country last month were the largest, for June, in several years. The association report says that 15,493 bales of silk, weighing 2,137,302 pounds, were received here. All grades of silk showed gains over similar imports in the same month last year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.: Miss I. G. Sliders, waists, skirts, infants' wear, muslin underwear; L. S. Waldman, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Barnett D. G. Co.; W. B. Barnett, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. H. Moser, linens, white goods; 28 E. 26th.

ATLANTA—J. Frohsin, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods; 303 6th Av.; McAlpin.

ATLANTIC CITY—Paris Shop; H. Ash, jewelry; Martinique.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; L. Scarbrough, boys' clothing; 320 Church.

AUSTIN—M. & S. Matthieson; Miss M. Matthieson, millinery; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; Mr. Lustig, laces, leather goods; Mr. Berk, waists, petticoats, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Kreslin.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. H. Dieterle, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Welf, cloak suits; Spraul.

BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock; human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. R. Katz, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Bonton; G. Kuhn, women's ready to wear, millinery; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; E. McLean, dry goods; Collingwood.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Morgan Co.; H. C. Bennett, hosiery, underwear; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready to wear; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; Miss A. Newman, millinery; 355 4th Av.; Aberdeen.

BLOOMINGTON—Mandel & Schwarsman; A. Schwarzman, cloaks, waists, skirts; 315 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, girls' coats, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, aprons; Mr. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Thompson, negligees, kimonos, corsets; Mr. Silberman, bathing suits, accessories; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; F. A. July, inexpensive dresses, G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Mrs. C. E. Henry, shirtwaists; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods; Miss M. Powers, cloaks; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; G. C. Pratt, furs, fur coats; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. L. Dartt, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schanker, jobs silk, linen suits; wash skirts, waists, misses' Fall suits; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. W. H. N. Frances, Miss M. Wall, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.

BROWNWOOD, Texas—S. Brin, dry goods; Gregorian.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, linings; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods; B. C. Burlingame, linens; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Armstrong, housefurnishing goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear; 12 E. 22d.

BURLINGTON—W. B. Clarke, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear waists, children's dresses; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Doolittle, wash dress goods, white goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, jewelry, ribbons; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; M. Segal, clothing, waists, children's dresses; Grand.

CHICAGO—Paris Fashion Co.; D. W. Wachsman, ready-to-wear; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. S. Ritchie, men's, boys' clothing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—The 12th St. Store; D. Cohen, carpets, draperies; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; H. Niederman, carpets, draperies, furniture; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; A. Stein, boys', children's clothing; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; B. Bamberger, shoes; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. H. Manly, women's coats, suits; C. A. Klein, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 B'way.

CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben D. G. Co.; J. Hess, cloaks, laces, ribbons; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Silverstein & Bimeg; Mr. Silverstein, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, dry goods; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Miss Elias; cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CLEBURNE, Texas—American D. G. Co.; C. F. Alexander and Mrs. G. Oswald, ladies' garments; 1,181 B'way.

CLEVELAND—The Ivey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, jobs general merchandise; Miss A. Tiehn, jobs wash dresses, bathing suits; Miss Woodal, jobs waists, sweaters; Miss La Rue, jobs coats, skirts, rain coats; A. Ahrens, jobs children's coats; Mrs. Moscovics, jobs Palm Beach suits; Miss M. Cohen, jobs kimonos, underwear, silk petticoats; 71 West 22d.

CLEVELAND—Big Four Knee Pants Co.; H. Rothman, manufacturers men's, boys' clothing; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—M. Klein Co.; M. Klein, manufacturers suits, skirts; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. B. Callow, prints; 72 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—The Armbruster Co.; Miss S. Barienbrock, waists; McAlpin.

CORPUS CHRISTI—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, dry goods, women's ready to wear, men's clothing, hats, shoes; 15 E. 26th; Wallick's.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. M. Millerick, suits, costumes; 1,133 Bwy.

DAYTON—Gideon, Bohs & Co.; E. Bohs, ready-to-wear; I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Miss Latter, infants' wear; C. H. Wilson, cloaks, suits; Cumberland.

DENISON—W. Madden Co.; J. J. Madden, ready to wear; 22 W. 21st; Aberdeen.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. Lacey, muslin underwear, children's wear; C. F. Hoffheimer, basement dept.; 1,270 B'way.

DES MOINES—Wilkin Brothers Co.; A. Y. Wilkin, notions, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists, negligees; Miss M. Murphy, laces, embroideries; Miss O. Kirscher, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furn. goods; Mrs. D. J. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 51 Leonard.

DETROIT—Sarasohn & Shetzer; I. Shetzer, dry goods; Latham.

DETROIT—I. Ettlinger, cloaks, suits, dresses; Breslin.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 48 Leonard.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Mish Sharpe, waists; 95 Madison Av.

DILLON, Mont.—C. H. Niblack, furn. goods; Somerset.

EASTON—Berg's Bazaar; L. E. Berg, women's, men's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

ELLENVILLE—Cox Brothers; A. E. Cox furnishing goods; Herald Square.

ELMIRA—W. J. Coopernail, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Prince George.

FORT WORTH—H. C. Mays, ready to wear; 1,150 B'way.

FORT WORTH—L. G. Gilbert; Fall mdse.; 1,135 Bwy.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. Pearce, upholstery goods, lace curtains; 23 East 26th; McAlpin.

HARRISBURG—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; J. E. Gutman, waists, children's dresses; 15 E. 26th; Bonta.

HASTINGS, NEB.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss E. Hinnenkamp, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Sq.

IDAHO FALLS—Golden Rule Dept. Store; G. S. Samsel, general mdse; 354 4th Av.; Aberdeen.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Halsey Brothers; H. E. Halsey, general merchandise; Great Northern.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 320 Bwy.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss H. T. Barry, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Holstein Bros.; Miss K. E. Bymaster, millinery; 31 Union Sq.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, silks, dress goods; J. E. Rams, gloves, laces; Prince George; F. H. Knapper, dress, toilet goods; G. B. Dunn, rug sundries, kodaks, optical goods, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Stores Co.; Miss I. M. Brown, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Lauman, dresses; Miss Clancy, waists; 96 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. J. Gillen, dress goods, silks; 3 W. 22d.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co.; M. J. Muller, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

LANSING—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, Miss McNish, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.

LEBANON, Mo.—Eagle Store Co.; H. Epstein, shoes, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

LLANO, Texas—"Heard's"; Mrs. Heard, women's, misses' coats; 49 W. 23d.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits, waists; 96 Madisonn Av.

LOUISVILLE—Sternau Bros.; L. H. Sternau, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, furnishing goods, ready-to-wear clothing; 220 5th Av.; Strand.

LOUISVILLE—Johanboeke Bros. & Co.; A. L. Johanboeke, hats; Albert.

MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, gen'l mdse.; J. N. Weaver, silks, dress goods, trimmings; 20 W. 22d.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, waists, misses' wear; 148 West 23d.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear; W. L. Rowse, petticoats, muslin underwear, house dresses, infants' wear; 31 Union Sq.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. R. Greenwald, jobs, wash skirts; Broadway and 33d.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amluxen, domestics; F. P. O'Halloran, carpets; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; C. J. Gutgsell, cloaks, suits, waists; 16 W. 36th; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; B. J. McSherry, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.; Brentell.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. M. May, Miss Harris, corsets; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss M. McDermott, cloaks, suits, waists; 15 W. 18th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; C. A. Carlson, coats, suits, dresses; 15 West 18th.

MONTGOMERY—Grossman Co.; S. L. Grossman, waists, skirts; Aberdeen.

MONTREAL, Can.—Almy Co.; Mr. Atkinson, representing; 2 Walker.

NASHVILLE—Rich, Swartz & Joseph; L. Swartz, J. Rich, E. Miller, Miss N. Durr, millinery, ready to wear; Collingwood.

NEW HAVEN—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Andrew Crawford, jobs cloth, silk, Palm Beach suits, coats; 12 W. 31st.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—The Fried Co.; M. Serman, silk waists; 220 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; I. E. Masson, dress goods, white goods; 19 E. 26th; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—Abes & Haspel Co.; J. Haspel, manufacturers pants; 15 E. 26th; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ladies' garments; 148 W. 23d; Somerset.

NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; J. L. Well, furn. goods; 72 Leonard; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ready to wear; 148 W. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman Co.; Ed. Levy, shoes; 1,123 Broadway; Herald Square.

NEWPORT—J. H. Kazonsian, rugs; Park Avenue.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Baum's; M. J. Baum, women's garments; Somerset.

OWENSBORO—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; W. T. Alvey, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Ave.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson & Co.; J. W. Moore, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

PADUCAH—C. H. Rieke & Sons; Mrs. C. Rieke, representing; 75 Leonard.

PARIS, Ky.—J. T. Hinton Co.; W. O. Hinton, carpets; Ansonia.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; C. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Robin, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitaly, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; B. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; Miss Neuman, dresses; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, women's, misses' suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Boehm, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, knit goods; Mr. Gladman, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Jolkert, millinery; Miss M. Martin, ribbons; Miss J. Murray, laces; 23 E. 28th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Department Store; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear; Miss McClure, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs Buhl; J. W. McCreery, women's, children's, misses' ready to wear; 37 W. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Mrs. K. B. Silverman, misses', children's ready to wear, 23 E. 28th.

PITSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Frank, waists, sweaters; 364 5th Av.

PLAINVIEW—Richards Bros. & Collier; D. H. Collier, men's furnishing goods; T. E. Richards, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 170 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss Elliott, ladies' wear; 453 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, women's, misses', infants' wear; 2 Walker St.; Murray Hill.

PUEBLO—Pueblo Store Co.; P. D. Paxton, domestics, dress goods, silks; D. J. Morton, notions, laces, gloves; 11 W. 19.

PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; L. H. Vanarsdale, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.

RACINE—Schroeder Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Schroeder, notions, laces, trimmings, neckwear, fancy goods; 354 4th Av.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, embroidery, neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Baylor's; S. M. Baylor, ready to wear; Grand.

RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Orumbley, handkerchiefs, white goods; 432 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Bloch Co.; C. T. Stitt, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. Dimpfl, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Stone-Fisher Co.; C. J. Paisley, piece goods; 220 5th Av.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—D. J. Stewart & Co.; Lee Stewart, C. G. W. Sandahn, women's ready to wear; 17 E. 22d.

ROCK ISLAND—Billings & Herzog; O. W. Billings, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

SAGINAW—Brenner & Brenner—F. A. Brenner, furnishing goods; Wellington.

SALT LAKE CITY—Auerbach Co.; G. S. Auerbach, leather goods, jewelry; 123 E. 24th.

SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Rosenblum, basement dept.; 1,270 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, women's ready-to-wear, furnishing goods, furs; 13 E. 22d.

SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, laces; 353 4th Av.

SARANAC, N. Y.—W. C. Leonard & Co.; W. C. Leonard, dry goods; 320 Church.

SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; G. L. Mohr, wholesale men's furnishing goods, manufacturers clothing; 43 Leonard.

SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; G. L. Mohr, notions, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Erlich, wash, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally Sharply After Break on News of Sinking of American Ship—War Stocks Lead.

For a brief period yesterday the stock market was thrown into confusion by the news that an American ship had been sunk by a German submarine, but when the full news of the incident had been received it came to be regarded as reassuring rather than otherwise. The break was most pronounced naturally in the war-order stocks, which had been rising sharply during the first hour of trading, but the list as a whole felt the effect of the shock given by the first news of the sinking of a ship under our flag. A rapid recovery ensued in the stocks which broke most, but that part of the list which had been hanging back in the early trading continued to do so during the afternoon, and in a number of instances closing prices showed some net loss. It again seemed that the general list was put under caution by the rapid upbidding of some of the war-order stocks. The market in them as well as in the rest of the list was the better off for the liquidation, which was prompted by the news that for a time unsettled the market.

When it became known that the American ship was sunk only after the crew of the German submarine had visited her and found a contraband cargo, it was felt that the incident would resolve itself into a claim for damages against Germany, and that it would not create any new crisis in the relations between this country and Germany. The incident even came to be regarded as reassuring inasmuch as it was shown that, so far at least as American ships are concerned, Germany is showing herself not only able, but willing, to apply the rule of visit and search instead of sinking ships on sight. Such was the market view of the matter, based on the information obtained during trading hours.

The attention of traders was directed chiefly to more spectacular things, such as big war orders and deals growing out of war orders, but those who stopped to consider them took much interest in the report of the country's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, which showed an excess of exports over imports of $1,094,000,000. That is $50,000,000 more than was indicated by the last estimate made of the full year's trade. An increase of about $400,000,000 in exports and a decrease of slightly more than half of that in imports contributed to this unprecedented trade balance in favor of the United States. There are drawbacks in a large falling off in imports, but there is great advantage in a favorable balance, which has made it possible for this country to absorb with the greatest ease the very large amount of American securities which have been returned to us since this time a year ago. At the moment this foreign selling has fallen to very small proportions, but the financial community is inclined to look for a renewal of this selling from time to time, and it takes satisfaction in the knowledge that the trade position is such as to make it very easy to take back the stocks and bonds which Europe may sell, not because it wants to, but because of the imperative demands for capital which Europe has to meet.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Sharp Advance of Canadian Car Marks Exchange Dealings.

LONDON, July 26.—Money was tight and in good demand today. Discount rates were steady. The stock market was quiet. The old war loan was steady and was frequently marked, and a few oil shares changed hands.

American securities were not affected by the note to Germany owing to the absence of speculation. United States Steel was fairly active. Canadian Car advanced sharply to 97 against 76 last Friday. The close was steady.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, July 31, and Monday, Aug. 2. The latter is a bank holiday.

Steady Tone on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 87½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾
ON TIME.				
60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3	@3½
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos.	3¼@3½	
4 mos.	3	3	3	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.75⅝	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

	Closing Rates. Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼	4.77⅛
Paris	5.03¾	5.03⅝
Berlin	81⅝	81⅞
Austria	15.15	15.25
Russia	...	38.50
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.50	25.85
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	40¼	40¾
India—		
Bombay	38.00	...
Calcutta	38.00	...
Italy	6.25½	6.23
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.75
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing Houses exchanges, $220,019,851; balance, $18,218,935; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,084,628.

The local banks have gained $704,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, up 1-16d; New York, 47½c, up ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	885,648
Same day last year	474,747
Year to date	72,164,199
Same period last year	42,885,156
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.00 + .17
Same day last year	64.69 — .37

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	63.76	July 26
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing: Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅝	33	3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	—1
23⅝	23⅞	31,914	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24½	25⅛	20½	23⅜	— ⅛
66	66½	10,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	64⅞	67	64	66⅝	+1⅝
70⅝	70¾	9,600	Amalgamated Cop	71½	71¾	70	70⅝	—1⅛
52½	52⅝	15,600	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅝	53⅜	48½	52½	— ¼
93½	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100	100	100	100	—3
60¼	60⅜	108,900	Am. Can	60	61⅜	53⅜	60¼	+1½
104⅜	105½	1,400	Am. Can pf	105	105	104¼	104¼	— ⅝
53½	56	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	56½	56⅝	55	55⅝	— ½
140	143	3,300	Am. Cotton Products	143	143	124	142	...
43	47	600	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	46	46	— ¾
90	91	100	Am. Express	89	89	89	89	—2
34	35	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33⅜	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅝
23	23⅜	400	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23¼	23	23	—1
9⅝	10¼	400	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
52	52½	29,320	Am. Locomotive	52⅝	53	48	52	— ⅛
25	28	100	Am. Malt pf	25	25	25	25	— ½
77	77½	4,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅝	78	76	77¼	— ¼
39	39½	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	39⅝	40	38	39¼	...
107½	109½	500	Am. Sugar Ref	108½	108½	107⅜	109½	— ⅝
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113¾	113¾	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅜
121¼	121⅝	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅜
220	226	400	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	—1
103⅜	106½	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
20	24	100	Am. Woolen	22	22	22	22	—3⅞
66¾	67	4,662	Anaconda Copper	67½	67½	65⅞	66⅝	—1⅝
100⅝	100⅞	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	101	100¼	100½	— ⅝
97	97½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅝
97	97½	25	do., odd lot	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	...
99	100	100	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	99	99	—1¼
96	100	75	do., odd lot	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
82¼	82⅜	80,925	Baldwin Locomotive	79⅝	82⅞	75	82⅜	+1⅜
78⅜	78⅝	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅞	79⅝	78	78⅝	...
71	72	1,100	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ½
220	222½	11,700	Bethlehem Steel	215	222¼	207	221	+13
135	140	1,300	Bethlehem Steel pf	126	139	126	139	+14
86	87	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85	85	—1
69¼	69⅞	1,400	Butte & Superior	69⅝	70	69	69⅝	— ⅞
8⅝	9⅛	1,500	California Petrol	9⅛	9¼	8	9	— ½
29	30	300	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	...
139½	139⅝	5,200	Canadian Pacific	139½	139⅞	138½	139⅝	— ¼
41⅜	42	3,600	Central Leather Co	42⅜	42⅝	41	42	— ⅛
103	104	100	Central Leather pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅞
38	39½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	39	38⅝	39	— ⅛
27	28	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
78⅝	79½	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78⅝	79⅝	77¾	78⅝	—1½
124	125	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124	124	124	124	...
121	124	200	Chi. & Northwest	121	121½	121	121¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	11⅜	11½	10⅝	11½	...
123	150	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf.	126	126	126	126	...
44¼	44⅞	1,800	Chino Copper	44⅝	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	12,550	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	36¼	33½	35¾	+1½
37	42	100	Col. So. 2d pf.S.29 f.	37	37	37	37	...
10	11	900	Comstock Tunnel	•10	10	10	10	—1
126	127	400	Consolidated Gas	125⅝	126	125⅜	126	—1½
65½	66	300	Continental Can	66½	66½	66	66	—1
14⅜	14¼	200	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	...
78	79	225	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	79	78	79	— ¾
46⅝	48⅜	55,400	Crucible Steel	47	47⅞	41½	46⅝	+1⅛
97	98¼	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	98	98¼	97	98⅛	+1⅞
116½	118	2,700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	119¾	112½	118	...
102½	104½	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103	103	103	103	—2
7	8	100	Den. & Rio. Gr. pf	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
26½	27	12,100	Distillers' Securities	27	27½	23½	26⅝	— ⅛
21½	22⅛	1,850	Dome Mines	22¾	22¾	21⅝	22	— ⅞
25	25½	4,100	Erie	25⅛	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	...
38⅝	38¾	700	Erie 1st pf	38⅞	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
31	31⅜	500	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	...
48	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	—6
260	280	13	General Chemical	270	272½	270	272½	...
175⅛	175¾	14,587	General Electric	171	175¾	168	175¾	+5¾
181½	182¾	1,900	General Motors	180½	182¾	178	181½	—1½
105¼	107	100	General Motors pf	105	105	105	105	...
50¼	50⅝	3,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51¾	49½	50½	— ⅛
104	105	300	Goodrich pf	104	104	104	104	—1½
115	116	190	Great Northern pf	116	116⅝	115	115	—1
36⅜	37	1,700	G. N. certs.ore prop.	36	36¾	36	36¾	...
61	61⅛	1,300	Guggenheim Explor.	60½	60⅞	59⅝	60¾	+ ⅛
102	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1½
20½	30	1,500	Inspiration Copper	30	30	29¼	29¾	— ¼
21	21¼	7,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19½	21¼	19	21	+2
72½	74	400	Inter.-Met. pf	73	73	73	73	...
21	21¼	1,000	Inspiration Consol	21	21¼	20¾	21	+2
71½	72	2,100	Inspiration Con. pf	71	72	70¾	72	+1
10	11½	100	Int. Agricultural	11	11	11	11	—1
8½	9½	200	Int. Paper	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
23	23⅞	100	Kan. City Southern	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
48	48½	300	Lackawanna Steel	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅛
139⅝	140	1,700	Lehigh Valley	140	140⅛	139½	139⅝	—1½
106	107½	100	Louis. & Nash	107	107	107	107	+1
51	...	100	Manhattan Shirt	51	51	51	51	—1
34⅜	35	700	Maxwell Motors	35½	35½	35	35	—1½
82	83½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	82½	82½	82¼	82⅜	— ⅝
30	32	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	—1
32	35½	100	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	...
71¼	72	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	72	72	69⅝	71½	...
26⅜	26⅝	1,300	Miami Copper	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
5	5¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
14½	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝
2	2⅛	4,600	Missouri Pacific	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ¼
46	48	100	Montana Power	47	47	47	47	...
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	...
70½	72	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	72	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅞
25⅜	25⅞	38,600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	24⅜	26⅜	22¼	25⅜	+2¼
83	89½	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	88½	88½	88½	86½	—1
62	62⅝	400	Nat. Lead Co	62⅜	62⅝	61	62¼	— ⅛
14	14⅛	700	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
101½	102	2,900	N. Y. Air Brake	101¼	102½	101	102	— ⅛
87	85⅝	1,500	N. Y. Central	86	86	84½	85⅝	— ⅛
58	58½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	57⅛	58	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
26	26½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	...
104	105	2,400	Norfolk & Western	104½	105	104	105	+1
103	103½	700	Northern Pacific	104½	104¾	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
34	35	1,400	Pacific Mail	35½	35½	33	33	—1¾
106⅜	106⅝	2,824	Penn. R. R.	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
76	78	700	Philadelphia Co.	76	76	75	75½	—1
22½	23	600	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅛	23½	22½	22⅝	— ¼
92	92½	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92	92½	92	92½	+1½
80	87	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	85	85	85	85	...
48⅝	49¼	3,600	Pressed Steel Car	50	50¼	48	49	—1
99½	100	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅝
4	4¼	200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	...
34	34⅜	1,700	Railway Steel Sp	35¼	35½	32½	34⅜	— ⅛
22¼	22½	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
146¾	146⅞	11,900	Reading	147	147	145¼	146⅜	...
36	36½	20,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	36½	37¼	34⅝	36¾	+ ⅝
91½	93¼	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93½	93½	92¾	93¾	+ ⅝
3	3½	1,600	Rumely, (M.) Co	3	3⅜	3	3½	+1
4¼	4⅝	200	St. Louis & San F	4	4¼	4	4¼	...
10	10½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
30	31	200	Seab. Air Line pf	31	31	31	31	+1½
146¼	147	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	146	146¼	145½	146¾	— ½
39	40	2,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	40½	39	39	— ½
84	84¾	5,900	Southern Pacific	84½	85½	83⅝	83⅝	— ½
...	...	500	So. Pacific t. r.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—3½
13¼	13⅜	2,000	Southern Railway	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
44	45½	200	So. Railway pf	45	45¾	45	45⅝	— ⅛
82	82⅞	8,000	Studebaker Co	82¼	82⅝	80	82	— ⅛
35½	36	1,360	Tennessee Copper	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	36	— ⅝
131	133	100	Texas Co	133	133	133	133	+2
8	9	500	Texas & Pacific	8	8¼	8½	8½	— ½
51½	52	1,900	Third Avenue	52	52	52	52	+1½
99	99½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	99	99	99	99	...
...	...	200	T.,St.L. & W. pf. t. r.	6	6	6	6	—1
103	107	100	Underw. Typew. pf	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
125⅝	126	11,800	Union Pacific	126¾	127	124¾	125⅞	— ⅝
80¼	81	600	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	81	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
18	19	400	United Rys. Invest.	18½	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
34½	35	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
60	66	200	U. S. Express	60	66¾	60¾	66¾	...
56	58	300	U. S. Indus. Alco	58	57	56	57	—1
2½	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
45	46	600	U. S. Rubber	44½	46	44½	45¾	+ ⅛
102	103	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
64½	64¾	155,080	U. S. Steel	64¾	65	62⅜	64⅝	+ ¼
111¾	111¾	460	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	...
64½	64¾	1,000	Utah Copper	65½	65¾	64	64⅝	— ⅜
68	68¾	1,800	Western Union Tel.	69¼	69¼	67¾	68¾	— ¼
109⅜	109⅝	94,300	Westingh. E. & M.	107¼	109⅝	102¼	108⅝	—1
133½	134	1,400	Willys-Overland	134	134	132½	134	+1⅜
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...

•Cents per share.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	104
4½s	June, 1965	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅛	98¼	97⅛	98
4½s	March, 1930-60	98	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	May, 1957	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93½	94	93½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93½	94	93½	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	...	94¼	...
4s	May, 1917	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s	Nov., 1913	99	...	99	...
4s	May, 1919	98⅜	...	98⅜	...
3½s	Nov., 1955	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	84¾	84¼	84¾
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 24.	This Mo:	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$624,220	$11,463,469	$11,463,469
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,201,387	22,248,059	22,248,059
Cor. & i. tax	215,113	7,600,070	7,600,070
Miscellaneous	145,892	3,803,782	3,803,782
Total receipts	2,186,613	45,115,381	45,115,381
Expenditures	2,866,719	61,872,804	61,872,804
Deficit	680,106	16,757,422	16,757,422

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. V. Harloe has been appointed General Freight Agent, Northern Division, of the United Fruit Company, with offices at 17 Battery Place.

Herrick & Bennett, specialists in New York City and Government bonds, have prepared a pamphlet classifying the different bond issues of New York City.

Vice President Frederick Phillips of the Harriman National Bank, who has been the guest of Stuart Wyeth of New York and Philadelphia on a trip through the Canadian Rockies, has returned to New York.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
†American Light & Traction	310	315
†American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	96	99
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	33
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf	51	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. pf. & L.	43	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	85
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric Sec.	90	93
Electric Bond & Debenture pf	82	...
†Electric Bond & Share pf	94½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	18	22
Federal Light & Traction pf	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	13	30
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	46	60
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	96	98
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	85½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	12	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	50	68
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	92	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	24½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	25	29
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	70	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf	50	54

*Far value 50. †Ex dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Weak Holders Retired.

While it could not be said that the stock-trading community, taken as a whole, liked the severe decline yesterday, still, much comment was heard that the market had been put in a stronger position by the break. This viewpoint was rather selfish, perhaps, for it ignored the losses of those holders of war stocks whose margin was not sufficient to carry them over a decline exteriding from 3 to 10 points or so. In fact, it was because of these losses that the argument could be advanced at all. With stocks taken from weak and placed in stronger hands, the bulls could congratulate themselves that the foundation for a further rise had been made firmer than before. The bears were hardly able to look at developments in the same light, but, then, traders maintain that there are not many bears in the war stock department any more. The vigor of the upturn which followed the fall of prices was looked upon in bullish quarters as evidence that their reasoning was correct. This had to do with the war stocks almost exclusively, however, as the railroad and numerous industrial shares made no display of buoyancy.

•••

Steel Merger Denied.

A series of denials came from offices of independent steel companies of the report from Cleveland that a merger to compete with the Steel Corporation was under way. An officer of the Jones & Laughlin Company said he had heard nothing about it, and this came from a prominent executive officer of the Republic Iron and Steel Company: "The Republic has no plans whatever of entering a combination." At the Bethl

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HEAVY BUYING HALTS A DECLINE IN COTTON

Leelanaw Attack a Factor in 25-Point Drop in a Nervous Market.

NET LOSS IS 11 TO 13 POINTS

Agents of German Mills Reported Seeking Credit Loan to Buy and Store Cotton.

Cotton shared in the nervousness which unsettled the stock market yesterday as a result of the Leelanaw incident and at one time prices showed a decline of about 25 points from Saturday's closing. On the break there was heavy buying throughout the list by important trade interests and the rally cut the net loss for the day to a matter of 11 to 13 points.

The selling was merely an evidence of unsettled speculative sentiment, and was also largely in the nature of a precaution against a further decline. After it became known on the floor that flax, which constituted the cargo of the Leelanaw, was contraband under the German regulations, there was less disposition to construe the incident seriously, particularly as an opportunity to escape had been given the crew.

The cotton map was again generally clear. The Texas traveling crop expert of a local firm estimates the crop condition of that State at about 78 and Oklahoma at about 75. The Memphis Commercial Appeal in its monthly report places the condition of the cotton crop at 79.2 against 80.5 last month, and 79.2 last year.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture will issue its report on the condition of the cotton crop as of date July 25 next Monday at 12 o'clock. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed on that date in observance of the annual bank holiday.

A prominent spot firm of Honey Grove, Texas, makes the following comment about the marketing of this season's crop:

"There is little worry about selling cotton at distressed prices this Fall, and our opinion is that no distressed cotton will be offered. We believe that banking facilities will be such that the crop can be financed until prices shall have improved. Warehouses are going up over the country, in fact even last season we had almost ample storage for all the cotton, and banks are advising farmers to arrange to store their cotton, as ample means will be in hand to finance the crop. It is our opinion that the old method of selling cotton will soon be abandoned, that the cotton will be concentrated from the small interior points to compress points where warehouse facilities and cheap insurance can be had with a liberal advance of cash at reasonable rates of interest."

According to Washington advices reporis have come to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board that agents of German mills have been in this country formulating plans for the purchase and storage in this country of cotton from the new crop. It is said that these agents are trying to arrange for a credit loan with which to purchase and store the cotton.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.05 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed very steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.18	8.92	9.06@9.08	9.17@ 9.18
Dec.	9.45	9.17	9.32@9.33	9.44@ 9.45
Jan.	9.56	9.28	9.41@9.43	9.54@ 9.55
March	9.76	9.58	..@ ..	9.79@ 9.80
May	9.90	9.81	..@ ..	10.00@10.01

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,157	1,151	73
New Orleans	1,342	1,400	36
Mobile			
Savannah	724	658	350
Charleston	11	9	61
Wilmington	32	143	1
Norfolk	116	490	2,203
Total port receipts, same day last year:	5,181,	against	2,719

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	64	111	30
Memphis	81	110	171
St. Louis	247	669	72
Houston	1,071	1,592	119

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,500 to 4,250	3,121	789
New Orleans	3,100 to 3,500	3,529	1,794

Total exports yesterday, 7,040 bales; so far this season, 8,293,056, against 9,015,788 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,250	New Orleans	8.63	158,921	58,866
25	Mobile	8.13	14,642	2,129
614	Savannah	8.45	7,676	13,446
429	Galveston	8.75	128,895	51,594
—	Wilmington	—	30,128	9,101
—	Norfolk	8.25	46,073	17,429
25	Augusta	8.50	68,435	11,505
100	Memphis	8.62	81,124	17,810
—	St. Louis	8.80	18,285	15,206
147	Houston	8.65	55,951	28,935

The Liverpool market was dull. There was a good demand in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, 5.15d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Closed quiet, but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅝	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	100¾	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1927	99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98¼	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¾	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96¾	97¼	6.25
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	6.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.	sub.5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.50
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99½	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.93
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102	5.70
Con. Gas. Co.	6	May 1,'17	98	99	6.00
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¾	90¾	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¾	95¾	9.85
Con. Gas.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.38
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1918	93	93½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.95
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98½	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.80
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Hud. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	98¾	7.15
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97¾	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	101	2.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98¼	6.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95¼	8.25
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100⅜	1.00
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'18	94¾	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97¼	98¾	6.85
West. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Pow., 50 days	107	107	107	107
45	Cons. Pow. pf.	113	113	113	113
2	Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
3	Mary'd Cas.	24	24	24	24
50	Mer. Nat. Bank	28	28½	28	28
212	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	21½	21½
100	Way'd O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛

BONDS.

$8,300	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95½	95½	95¾	95¾
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾
18,000	Con. Pow. 4½s, '50	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Con. Pow. n.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
4,000	State of M'd 4s, '26	99	99	99	99
4,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
500	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	93	95	94	94
3,356	Alaska	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
50	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Alloues	52	52	52	52
22	Amalgamated	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
4,936	Am. Zinc	55¼	55¾	54¾	55¼
25	Anaconda	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
470	Ariz. Com'cial	7	7	7	7
10	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
2,325	Butte & Sup.	70¾	71	69	70
528	Calumet & A.	64	64	63	63½
13	Calumet & H.	560	560	550	550
150	Chino	44½	44½	44⅛	44¼
403	Cop. Range	55¼	55¾	54½	54½
95	East Butte	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
250	Franklin	9	9	9	9
10	Granby	83	83	83	83
824	Greene Can.	40¾	40¾	39½	39¼
235	Indiana	4½	4½	4¼	4½
510	Island Creek	48¼	48¼	47⅜	48
90	Isle Royale	26⅞	27	26½	27
60	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
425	Keweenaw	2	2⅛	2	2
155	Lake	14½	14⅝	14	14
250	Mass. Cons.	11½	11⅝	11	11
200	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
854	Mohawk	71	71	69½	71
473	New Arcadian	10⅝	10⅝	10	10
150	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
817	North Butte	30½	30¼	29⅝	30
20	Old Dominion	52	52	51	51
55	Osceola	73¾	73¾	73	73
541	Pond Creek	17	17	16½	16⅝
20	Quincy	83	83	82	83
298	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Shattuck	25½	26⅛	25	26⅛
175	South Lake	7⅞	7	7⅛	7⅛
10	St. Mary's	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
100	Super. & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
125	Superior Cop.	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
241	Tamarack	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
40	Trinity	4	4	4	4
1,370	U. S. Smelting	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞
21	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
565	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
355	Utah Cons.	13	13	13	13
235	Utah Copper	65¼	65¼	64¼	64¼
50	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	Wolverine	60	60	59½	59½
60	Wyandotte	60c	60c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

15	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
104	Boston Elev.	73⅝	75	73⅝	75
260	Boston & Me.	21	22	21	21
4	B. & Me. pf.	40	40	40	40
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
148	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67¾	67¾	56⅝	56⅞
1	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63
6	W.E. S.Ry. pf.	80½	81	80½	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. C. pf.	94	94	94	94
23	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
60	Am. Sugar	108	108	107½	108
58	A. Sugar pf.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼
275	Am. T. & T.	121¼	121¾	121¼	121⅜
23	Am. Wool. pf.	85	85	84½	85
245	A. G. & W. Lpf	25	25½	25	25½
70	U. Boston Ld.	9	9	9	9
21	Edison	236	236	236	236
76	Gen. Electric.	170	175	170	175
85	Mass. Gas.	90	90	89½	90
29	Mass. Gas pf.	99	99¼	98½	99¼
60	Pullman	161¾	162	161¾	162
205	Reece Button.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
25	Reece Folding.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
103	Swift & Co.	113⅝	114	113¼	114
20	Torrington	32	32	32	32
425	United Fruit.	134½	134¾	133	133
177	Un. Sh. Mach.	50½	51	50	50½
22	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,460	U. S. Steel.	64¾	64¾	63	64½
10	Western Union	69	69	69	69

BONDS.

$3,000	Ad. Ex., 4s, '48	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88
100	A. T. & T. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	A., G. & W. l. 5s	68	68	68	68
1,000	M. Gas 4½s, '29	96	96	96	96
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	73	73	73	73
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 26.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McK-Dar	.20	.22
Bingham	7⅞	8¼	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	1	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.27	.29	Mex Met	.20	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.35	Nev-Doug	.71	.76
Chief Con.	.09	.09	New Balt.	8	8½
Con Ton Sp	1⅞	2	N Cornelia	7	7⅛
Crown Res	.42	.45	Ohio Cop.	.20	.22
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅝	Old D'nts	7	8¼
Con Ariz.	.80	.85	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortes	.30	.50	Rhker	4¼	4½
Cham Cop.	5	7	Raven Cop	10	14
Cal Corbin	4	5	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Day-Daly	1⅞	1⅞	Stewart M	1⅝	1⅞
Eagle & B	1⅛	1⅛	Tonopah M	5⅛	5½
Ext No. 2	2¾	2¾	Utah Met.	3⅝	3¾
Goldf Con.	1¼	1½	U V Ext.	6¼	6⅝
Houghton	3¼	4	Ventura	12⅜	12½
Iron Blos.	.70	.75	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1.	78	78	78	78
1,614	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	67	67	61	63¼
50	H. S. & M. pf.	109	109	109	109
10	Mont. Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
35	People's Gas.	116	116	116	116
50	Public Service.	81	81	81	81
25	Quaker Oats pf.	106½	107	106¼	107
180	Sears-Roebuck.	146½	146¾	145¼	146
544	Stewart-Warner	65	65	61½	63¼
158	Swift & Co.	114	114	113⅝	113⅝
100	U. S. Steel.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Comw. Ed. 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2,000	City Rys. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Loco.	49⅞	51⅝	49⅞	51⅝
50	Am. Can.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
20	Am. Milling.	6	6	6	6
4,362	Baldwin Loco.	79¾	82¾	79¾	82½
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	103¾	103½	103¼	103½
2,151	Cambria Steel.	51⅝	52½	51¼	51¾
125	Crucible Steel.	47⅞	47⅞	44	44
200	C., R. I. & P.	11½	11½	11¼	11½
10	Cal. Petrol.	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
160	Elec. Storage.	53	53	52½	52½
80	Erie	25¼	25¼	23¾	23¾
25	Gen. Asphalt.	31	31	31	31
85	Gen. Asph. pf.	65¾	65¾	63½	63½
11	Int. Co. N. A.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
370	Lake Superior.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
251	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73½	73½
155	Lehigh Valley.	70	70	69½	69½
1,250	Penna. R. R.	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
18	Pa. Salt Mfg.	87½	88	87½	88
280	Penn. Steel pf.	85	90	84	84
10	Phila. Electric.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
300	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
270	Reading	73½	73⅝	73	73
620	Ton. Belmont.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
190	Ton. Mining.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
274	Union Traction	32	32½	32	32
150	Un. Gas Imp.	83⅝	83½	83½	83½
8,635	U. S. Steel.	64⅝	64⅞	62⅞	64½
5	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
855	Cramp & Sons.	66	66¼	65¾	66¼

BONDS.

$1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
9,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10,000	P. Co. con. 5s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Read'g gen. 4s.	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Wind. G. Mach.	16	16	16	16
100	Am. Wind. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
1,120	Col. G. & E.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
40	Con. Ice.	5	5¼	5	5¼
70	Crucible Steel.	47	47	44¼	44¼
40	Cruc. S. pf.	97½	98	97¼	98
10	Elk. C. N. G.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
50	Harb. Walker.	46	46	46½	46½
55	Indp't. Brew.	3	3	3	3
15	Ohio Fuel O.	13	13	13	13
255	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
20	Okla. Nat. G.	63	63	63	63
300	Pitts. Brew.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Pitts. Coal.	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
15	Pitts. O. & G.	5	5	5	5
10	Pure Oil.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
95	Un. S. & Sig.	101½	101	101	101½
275	West. Air B.	133⅛	134½	133	134
165	West. Elec.	53⅞	54	52	52
521	West. El. rts.	1	1	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	C. G. & E. 5s.	74	74	74	74

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	106	110
American Cigar pf.	99	99	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	89	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	800	850
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young.	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young. pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100	99½	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	125	135	125	130
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	845	855	840	850
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	115⅝	120⅛	118½	120⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advances in Industrial Stocks on Increased Trading —Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 188,694 shares of stock and $856,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 85,820; railroads, 300; oils, 1,028, and mining, 101,546. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Zinc	55½	55½	54½	55½
8,100	*Can. Car & F.	100	112	97	107
500	*C. C. & F. pf.	104	108	104	108
30,000	*Car, L. & P.	10¾	12¾	8	12
3,000	*Central Fdy.	14	15	12	14
500	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	23	25	23	25
2,500	*Cramp Ship'g.	67¾	67¾	65¾	66¾
5,100	*Electric Boat.	400	420	280	270
2,500	*Electric B. pf.	330	365	270	345
500	Emerson Phon.	15⅝	15⅝	14½	14½
100	*Hendee Mfg.	39	39	38	38½
250	*Int. M. M. pf.	6	6	5¾	5¾
30	*Int. Motors pf.	40	41	40	41
100	Int. Rubber.	6½	6½	6¾	6¾
250	Kelly S. Tire.	168	168	164	167
1,200	Marconi of Am.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
900	N. Y. Trans.	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15¼
600	Riker & Heg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
25,000	*Stand. Motors.	15½	16⅝	12	16¼
2,000	*St. Jo. Lead.	12	12¾	12	12¾
2,000	U. C. S. new.	10	10	9¾	9¾
1,500	Un. Profit S.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
800	*Van. Con. Oil.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12½
500	*World Film.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. Net
200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
800	*Int. Petro'm.	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
10	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	— ½
15	Union Tank L.	80	79	80	— ½
3	Vacuum Oil	201	201	201	+ 3

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	*Mo. Pac., w. i.	18	18	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	†Ariz. Dup'sne	29	30	25	28
1,500	*Alaska Juneau	12	12⅝	11½	11⅝
100	*Alta Con. Min	83	83	83	83
3,700	†Atlanta	30½	31	29½	30
1,000	†Big Cot'wood	6	6	6	6
1,600	Big Ledge Dev

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Coincident with the news of the torpedoing of an American freighter by a German submarine the whole market in the Consolidated Stock Exchange gave way. There was a flood of general selling, with the reaching of stop loss orders helping the rapidity of the decline. The "war stocks" were among the worst sufferers. In the later dealings prices rallied sharply, with the recovery led by this latter group of stocks. Arguments which had been used at the start of the day to stimulate them bullishly were again brought into play.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Allis-Chalmers	24¼	23¼	21	23⅜
10	Allis-Chalm.pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
560	Amal. Copper..	71⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1,140	Am. Beet Sug.	53	53⅝	48	52½
10,920	Am. Can	60⅛	61⅝	57	60⅛
30	Am. Ice Sec...	22	22	22½	23
4,140	Am. Loco.....	52¼	53	49⅝	51⅞
130	Am. Smelting..	76⅜	77⅜	76⅜	77⅛
56	Anaconda ($25)	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
50	Anaconda ($50)	67⅜	67⅜	66	66
8,540	Baldwin Loco..	79¼	82⅝	76¼	82⅝
100	Balt. & Oho..	79¼	79¼	78⅛	78½
10	Beth. Steel....	222	222	222	222
30	Brook. R. T....	86	86	85¼	85¼
110	Cal. Petroleum	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
250	Canadian. Pac..	139⅝	139⅝	138	139¼
600	Cent. Leather..	42⅜	42⅜	40½	41¼
10	Ches. & Oho..	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
110	C., M. & St. P.	79	78	78	78⅛
190	C., R. I. & P....	11	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛
20	Chino Copper..	44½	44½	44	44
1,130	Col. F. & I....	35½	36¼	33½	36¼
60	Corn Products.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
8,970	Crucible Steel.	47	47⅜	42¾	46½
240	Dist. Securities	28⅞	27⅞	24	26⅜
420	Erie	25½	25¼	24⅞	25¼
80	Goodrich. Co....	50⅜	50⅜	50½	50⅛
20	Gt. Nor. Ore..	35½	35½	35½	35½
30	Gt. Nor. pf....	115	115	114⅞	114⅞
100	Insp. Copper..	30	30	29½	29½
550	Inter.-Met.	19½	21¾	19½	20⅝
20	Lehigh Valley.	139⅜	139⅜	139¾	139¾
36	Mexican Pet....	71¾	71⅝	71	71
50	Miami Copper..	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26¾
110	Mo. Pacific....	2	2	2	2
140	Nat. Enamel..	26½	26½	24½	26
40	N. Y. Central.	85½	85½	84¾	84¾
170	Pacific Mail...	35½	35½	33⅝	34
40	Pressed S. Car.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼
2,720	Reading	146⅜	147¼	144¾	146½
1,190	Rep. Iron & S.	36⅝	37⅜	34	36½
110	Southern Pac..	84⅛	84⅞	83½	84
10	Southern Ry...	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
70	Studebaker Co.	81½	81½	80	80
40	Tenn. Copper..	35⅞	36¼	35½	36¼
10	Third Av.....	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
2,780	Union Pacific..	126⅝	126⅞	125	125⅞
20	U. S. Rubber...	44⅜	⅛		44¼
2,156	U. S. Steel..	64½	65	62⅜	64½
150	Utah Copper...	65⅛	65⅜	64⅜	64⅜
2,890	West. Elec....	108	108⅜	102⅜	106½
40	West. rights...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37,240					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.31	.31	.31	.31
600	Booth	.51	.51	.51	.51
500	Florence	.50	.50	.50	.50
900	Jumbo Ext..	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.52½
500	Lone Star	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
400	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Tono. Ext....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
300	Union	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	West End	.69	.69	.69	.69
4,500					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,431,858	+ $113,943	
Six roads	2,227,985	— 223,624	
Total (10) roads	3,659,843	— 109,681	

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,726,440	$1,585,142	$141,298
Net	428,931	227,411	201,520
Sur. after chg.	261,378	81,260	180,117
5 mos. gross..	8,538,671	7,700,974	629,697
Net	2,119,382	965,391	1,154,192
Sur. after chg.	1,276,501	232,312	1,044,189

TWIN CITY LINES for June—

Gross	768,700	790,335	*21,635
Net	278,340	319,442	*41,102
Sur. after chg.	147,663	180,855	*32,172
6 mos. gross..	4,580,809	4,513,204	76,605
Net	1,554,793	1,653,730	*98,937
Sur. after chg.	768,607	877,288	*108,681

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Kentucky Con....	.01
Belcher	.29	Mexican	.47
Best & Belcher...	.06	Occidental Con...	.79
Caledonia	.22	Ophir	.16
Challenge Con....	.07	Overman	.06
Chollar	.01	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.10	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va..	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.20	Sierra Nevada....	.10
Gould & Curry...	.03	Union Con.....	.12
Hale & Norcross..	.04	Utah Con.....	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.30
Justico	.04	Silver Bars	.47⅞

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction..	.08
Jim Butler	.82	D'field Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.01	D'field B. B....	.02
Mizpah Exten...	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.36	G'field C. M....	1.32½
North Star	.12	G'field Merger....	.22
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten....	1.50
Tonopah Exten....	2.45	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger...	.38	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.28	Vernal	.03
West End	.65	Nevada Hills	.18
		Rochester M.....	.27

GOLDFIELD. Round Mountain.. .45

Atlanta	.30	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.49	Man. Big Four...	.05
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10	10½	Gold Sov..	3	4
Elkton	33	35	Isabella ..	15½	16¼
El Paso..	.90	100	Jackpot ..	8½	8½
Findlay	3½	5	McKinney..	37	38
Golden C..	17⅝	18½	Portland..	14⅝	14⅝
Gold Dol...		2½	Vindicator.	17½	18⅜

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on By-Laws has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that it be empowered to direct that the schools be kept open on a sufficient number of additional days to make up 200 days in any school year in which the number of days provided by the Board of Education does not exceed 200.

It has also reported in favor of requesting the Corporation Counsel to seek a reargument and reconsideration of the State Commissioner of Education of his decision of the Deputy State Commissioner ordering the Board of Education to reinstate Mrs. Griswold, who was dismissed from the service by the Board on January 14, 1914, for gross misconduct.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents that $7,120 be inserted in the departmental estimate for 1916 for the proper supervision, direction, establishment and inspection of the work of classes for curing speech defects, and that $7,500 be asked for the purchase of moving picture machines and for an exchange service.

President Churchill has appointed a provisional Committee on Recreation, consisting of Messrs. Pink, chairman; Ehlert, Gillespie, Buydam, Cunnion and Stern and Miss Draper.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the transfers of Margaret E. Hyde, Assistant Principal, from P. S. 61 to P. S. 43, Manhattan, and Elias A. Hartman, a teacher in P. S. 20, the Bronx, to P. S. 14, Manhattan. It has also approved the assignment of Julia Byrne as Principal of P. S. 117, Brooklyn.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list of Secretary to Commission on Markets is announced:

W. E. Kruesi, 83; G. L. Bennett, 80.20; P. E. Keenan, 79.60; J. W. Carpenter, 77.80; C. T. Llewellyn, 77.80; E. E. Rossmoore, 76.80; A. Brehm, 76.20; Miss W. Wentworth, 76; C. J. Chapin, 76; H. J. Treacy, 74; A. Hamilton, 73.00; W. R. Griffin, 72.40.

United States.

The comission announces for Aug. 18 an examination for male Industrial teacher. Competitors will be examined in letter writing, penmanship, arithmetic, methods of presenting and teaching the trade, practical questions, experience, training, and fitness. The age limits are 20 to 40 years.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably showers in extreme s.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Mich., Ind., and Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably showers in n. and centre.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably showers in n.

Wis., Minn., N. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers, warmer in w. Tues.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers, warmer in e. Tues.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:52|Sun sets..7:21|Moon rises..8:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:11	8:30	2:10	2:19
Governors Island	8:48	9:04	2:46	2:56
Hell Gate	10:38	10:54	4:26	4:36

Arrived—Monday, July 26.

SS Mongenevra, Lisbon, July 10.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, July 21.
SS Coamo, San Juan, July 21.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 24.
SS Penare, Huelva, July 7.
SS Tenaoores, Colon, July 19.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Sama, July 21.
SS Aeon, Boston, July 24.
SS Tellus, Boston, July 24.
SS Orkild, Jacaro, July 15.
SS Creole, New Orleans, July 21.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, July 20.
SS Patris, Piraeus, July 9.
SS America, Naples, July 14.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, July 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Finland	Baiboa	July 2
Idaho	Deal	July 13
Kish	Liverpool	July 13
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Saratoga	Havana	July 24
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 24
Colorado	Galveston	July 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 18
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Vauban	London	July 16
Belford	Naples	July 10
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 15
Frances	Liverpool	July 13
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 13
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Bayamo	Progreso	July 20
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
El Cenia	Rotterdam	July 15
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Boyic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 18
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kovona, sts. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara		12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Baiboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Comano, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Santa Anna, Havana		12:00 M.
Samland, London		12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 26.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 950 miles E. at noon; due 28th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Mexico, Caibairen to New York, was 600 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 994 miles S. at noon.

SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 6 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 270 miles S. at noon.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 770 miles S. at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 114 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 262 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 16 miles S. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

SS Paraguay, Sabine to New York, was 266 miles N. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Finland, Colon to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 194 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, July 25.
SS Graf von Waldersee, at Shanghai, July 24.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Gibraltar, July 26.
SS Morini, at Lisbon, July 23.
SS Vitalia, at Rotterdam, July 23.
SS Louisiana, at Copenhagen, July 24.
SS Stanya, at Rio de Janeiro, July 24.
SS Zealandia, at Manchester, July 24.
SS Hektoria, at Avonmouth, July 25.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Aden, July 25.
SS Cirilo Rolin, at S. Ardroossan, July 24.
SS Indrawadi, at Kobe, July 22.
SS Hatumel, at Marseilles, July 21.
SS Escaut, at St. Nazaire, July 20.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, July 26.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Glasgow, July 24.
SS Calliope, from Cebu, July 24.
SS Indira, from Cebu, July 24.
SS Relms, from Las Palmas, July 24.
SS Caunhall, from Havre, July 23.
SS St. Stephen, from London, July 24.
SS Mesaba, from London, July 24.
SS Vesuvio, from Santos, July 24.
SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, July 25.
SS Patria, from Marseilles, July 21.
SS Perugia, from Palermo, July 23.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, July 24.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand, (specially addressed.) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana..July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.Aug. 5

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, June 27; Auckland, June 28; Melbourne, July 3, and Sydney, July 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 27.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penns. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

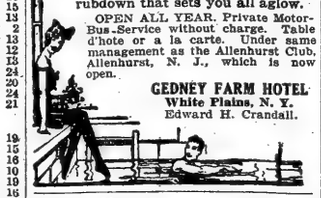
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GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
White Plains, N. Y.
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All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel. New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

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ATTRACTIONS:

The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.

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ALTITUDE 3,000 FEET.

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The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.

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FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.

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HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS. Altitude 1,200 feet; 49 miles from city; seven acres near park; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

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10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 60 acres; pool and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $10 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

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The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.

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NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

Also 5 Elegant Cottages and Country Residence of 19 Rooms, 5 Baths

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Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton B. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for Literature.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.

Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates, FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

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PYRAMID LAKE HOUSE.—On preserve of the Pyramid Lake Club, between Ticonderoga and Schroon Lake. $15 to $18. Hot and cold water baths, plumbing; garage; telephone. Pyramid Lake Club, Proprietor, Paradox P. O., New York.

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R. P. CORNELL, Prop.

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Adirondack Inn, Sacandaga, N. Y. Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.

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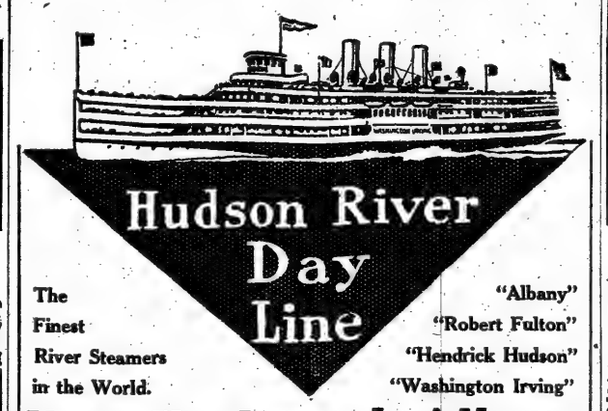
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20,742.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of an order and decree of sale herein duly made on the 16th day of July, 1915, by Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge, which order and decree of sale is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, there will be held under the direction of John J. Townsend, as Special Master, on the second (2d) day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 815, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a PUBLIC SALE of all of the assets, properties, and effects of the bankrupt estate herein, real, personal, and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, except (1) cash on hand, (2) all claims and choses in action against former Directors or officers of the bankrupt company, or any of them, (3) all rights of the said United States Metal Products Company, and its agreement under a certain lease between the Universal Electric Welding Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company, dated June 26th, 1909; and also all rights in and under a certain lease and license between the Universal Electric Welding Company as lessor and the J. F. Blanchard Company as lessee, dated June 25, 1909; the interest of the said J. F. Blanchard Company in the said two instruments having been duly assigned to the United States Metal Products Company; and also all Electric Welders in the possession of the Trustees of said United States Metal Products Company, which come under the terms of the said lease; (4) any parcels or properties which, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 17 of said order and decree, shall have theretofore been sold by the Trustees at private sale, and (5) any claim or chose in action which is in litigation and which may be withdrawn from the sale by the Trustees as provided in said order and decree.

The property is to be offered in bulk and in separate parcels. The sale is to be in all respects subject to the provisions and directions contained in the said order and decree of sale, and the terms of sale prepared by the Trustees pursuant to said order and decree. Copies of said order and decree and of the terms of sale can be obtained from the Trustees or their attorneys, or from the Special Master. A list of the mechanical equipment, the merchandise and the stock on hand, the accounts receivable, and choses in action held by the Trustees is on file at the office of Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee herein, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, open to the examination of any creditor or party in interest.

A description of the real estate to be sold is given by metes and bounds in the order and decree of sale.

The real estate to be sold comprises the following parcels, to wit: (1) The block at College Point, Long Island, bounded by Third Avenue and 10th Street, Fourth Avenue and 8th Street, containing approximately 138,368 square feet of land, more or less, and being covered by one and two story brick factory buildings; (2) the property at College Point, Long Island, known as the "Clubhouse Property," located at the northeast corner of 10th Street and Fourth Avenue, with the buildings thereon; (3) the property at Long Island City, Long Island, New York, on the South side of Borden Avenue, extending from Review Avenue to Dutch Kills Creek, with the buildings thereon; (4) a lot at West Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, known as Lot No. 36 on a map of Norwood Park, Long Branch, New Jersey; (5) the certain leasehold estates in property at College Point, Long Island, in the block bounded by Third Avenue and 8th Street, Fourth Avenue and 5th Street.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Special Master, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS C. CLARKE, P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN and FRANK L. FROMENT, Trustees in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Trustees, &c., No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of ERNEST CORTE and ANDREA FOPPIANI, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the lease, fixtures, furniture and equipment and supplies on hand of the bankrupts above named, used and employed in their restaurant, No. 7 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be offered for sale on written competitive bids, said bids to be submitted, sealed, to the undersigned Receiver at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on August 2nd, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at auction on the premises on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected at any time, and further particulars may be obtained from the Receiver or from the attorneys for the petitioning creditors.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1915.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of WILLIAM WOLINSKY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,320 Broadway, and at 2 P. M. at 333 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, shirtwaists, kimonos, silks, underwear, petticoats, cash register, showcases, fixtures, etc.

HARRIS WINOKUR, Assignee.

EDWARD J. WEINRIB, Attorney for Assignee, 356 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. ANTOON & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in the bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 27, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Renaissance table covers, collar and cuff sets, auto shawls, centre pieces, neckwear, shams, doylies, pillow tops, etc.

PERCIVAL WILD, Receiver.

M. & B. JAFFE, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LLOYD G. McCRUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 16,647.

Creditors and all other parties interested in this estate are hereby notified that Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., the Trustee herein, has had submitted to him an offer for sale of the assets of the above bankrupt; that a copy of said offer is on file at the office of Hon. William H. Willis, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, with the petition of said Trustee, dated July 6th, 1915, and that a meeting of creditors and all other parties in interest will be had on July 27th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at the office of the Hon. William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, to consider said offer and take such action thereon as may be proper and to show cause as to the matters stated in an order of this court dated July 15th, 1914, on file at the office of the above-named referee.

ALFRED C. COXE, Jr., Trustee in Bankruptcy.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Trustee, Office and P. O. Address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, Office and P. O. Address, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ISAAC KLEIN and HAROLD KLEIN, individually and as co-partners, trading under the name of I. KLEIN & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Klein and Harold Klein, individually and as co-partners, trading under the name of I. Klein & Son, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts and liabilities in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 26th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,738.—MATIS HARRIS, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Matis Harris, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 22d, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition filed in this bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

SIDAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 26th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22012.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY RODMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Rodman are hereby given notice that on July 24th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 6th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1915.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Scattered showers over the Winter wheat belt on Sunday and again Monday morning as well as a show of firmness in Liverpool caused a sharp covering movement in July wheat early in the day, and that position advanced 2⅝c, while the latter months were ¾c@1¼c higher in sympathy. The announcement of the sinking of the American freight steamer Leelanaw brought about very heavy liquidation and prices broke sharply and closed at only slightly above the lowest, with net losses for the day of 2¼@2⅝c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 428,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 5,478,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.19, and No. 2 Hard at 1.21, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.13, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	..	..	92¾
September	..	..	1.18¾	1.15½	92½

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.16⅜	1.11¼	1.11⅝	1.14⅛	84
September	1.09¼	1.06¼	1.06½	1.08¾	83¾
December	1.12	1.08⅜	1.08½	1.10¾	86⅛

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat, and, after a slight early advance on cool weather over the belt, prices gave way under liquidation and closed with net losses of ⅞c to 2¼c. The visible supply in the United States decreased 558,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 875,000 last year. Interior cash markets were easier with declines of 1 to 3 cents. World's exports were 5,171,000 bushels, against 5,689,000 last week, and 4,851,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80¾	78¼	78¼	80½	73
September	75⅞	74⅛	74⅛	75¼	69⅝
December	65⅛	63⅞	63⅞	64¾	59⅞

OATS.

The oats market advanced early, with the July position 1c higher than Saturday's close, but prices broke under liquidation prompted by the decline in wheat and corn and on reports of July deliveries in Chicago. The visible supply showed a decrease of 416,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 182,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 64¼c; No. 2, white, 63c; No. 3, white, 64c; No. 4, white, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	55	51½	51⅞	54	35⅝
September	34⅝	37½	37⅝	38½	35½
December	40	39¼	39¼	39⅞	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

Another sharp break occurred in the market for hog products and prices declined to new low records for the season. Longs again sold heavily and stop loss orders were uncovered on the decline. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 5,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.02	7.80	7.85	8.10	10.02
October	8.12	7.95	7.95	8.22	10.07
Ribs—					
September	9.82	9.50	9.50	9.90	11.92
October	9.72	9.50	9.50	9.82	11.42
Pork—					
September	14.05	13.35	13.85	14.10	..
October	14.25	13.50	13.52	14.25	20.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easier, closing with net losses of 2 to 6 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.03@6.10	6.08
July	..	..	6.03@6.10	6.08
August	6.11	6.07	6.08@6.10	6.11
September	6.08	6.07	6.07@6.09	6.11
October	6.08	6.06	6.08@6.09	6.10
November	..	..	5.99@6.02	6.06
December	6.13	6.03	6.05@6.08	6.11
January	6.13	6.08	6.11@6.13	6.17
February	..	..	6.15@6.23	6.23

COFFEE.

The coffee market was rather feverish and again showed narrowness, with comparatively little interest. Toward the close the market was easy and final prices were 4 to 7 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 16,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.93	6.94
August	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.84
September	6.80	6.75	6.73@6.75	6.77
October	..	..	6.76@6.77	6.81
November	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.84
December	6.87	6.81	6.82@6.84	6.87
January	..	..	6.85@6.87	6.91
February	..	..	6.89@6.90	6.95
March	7.00	6.96	6.94@6.95	6.99
April	..	..	6.97@6.98	7.04
May	7.06	7.05	7.04@7.05	7.09
June	..	..	7.09@7.10	7.14

SUGAR.

Continued weakness in raw sugar caused further liquidation in futures yesterday, and the market, after opening unchanged, with sales of 50 tons on the call, eased off several points, with trading on the decline fairly active. The market closed quiet, 3 to 10 points lower, with sales for the day 4,900 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.50@3.52	3.58
August	3.53	3.53	3.50@3.52	3.58
September	3.66	3.56	3.55@3.56	3.65
October	3.70	3.70	3.80@3.61	3.70
November	3.52	3.52	3.50@3.52	3.55
December	3.40	3.35	3.35@3.36	3.42
January	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.10
February	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.10
March	..	..	3.08@3.10	3.13
April	..	..	3.11@3.13	3.15
May	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.18
June	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.23

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,695 packages. Trade very moderate at the moment, with a decreasing supply of fine qualities. The prices for such are held about steady, liberal offerings of secondary grades, and it is a buyers' market for all such. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 21½@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,958 cases. Arrivals quite liberal and the market opened quiet and unsettled. The proportion of extra fine and fancy is small and many of the usually fine lots showing defects which place them lower in the range of quotations than usual. Medium and defective qualities are urgently offered and weak, but values of quotations on such grades is without quotable change. Nearby white eggs in fair supply, but the proportion of fancy stock is not large and such lots steady. Undergrades very irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per doz. 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17c; dirties, No. 1s, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@15½c; checks, choice dry, 15½c; good to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, mid to fine quality, 24@27c; State, western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments ordered: Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 29; P. F. Ahern, 147, to 149, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 26. Patrol. E. G. Morris, 26, to Tr. Sch., 15 days, 9 A. M., July 27; J. C. Kennek, 33, to 1 L. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., June 27; P. Hanlon, 39, and W. Ornstein, 40, to duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 25; J. H. Bearens, 48, and H. Kutner, 144, to 6 L. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 26; J. P. Nix, Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 29; P. E. McCannon and O. Drescher, 80, F. X. Nugent, 81, and B. Feist, 99, to 13 I. D., 4 P. M., Sat., to 8 A. M., Tues., each week, July 24 to Sept. 7; M. Torpey, 81, and B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 26; B. L. Royce, 146, to C. O., duty in Naturalization Bureau, 7 days, 9 A. M., July 26; S. J. Brady, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 27; P. Marx, 165, to 12 I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1. Act. Det. Serg., 2d Gr., J. P. Shea, D. Bu., 169, duty in uniform, 30 days, July 29.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol, D. J. McCornick, 61, to C. O., 9 A. M., July 26.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol, D. J. McCornick, 61, to C. O., 9 A. M., July 26.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. R. S. McVeigh, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 28; F. Berger, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 23; C. Ballenbach, 185, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 24.

Sick Leaves: Sergt. C. Haeussler, 157, 60 days, 8 A. M., July 27; Patrol, J. J. Callaghan, 13, 90 days, 8 A. M., July 25; W. Silver, 21, 60 days, 8 A. M., July 25; F. Schwartz, 30, 90 days, 4 P. M., July 27.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Skelly, 2, 3:50 P. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., July 13; W. E. Greenlay, 31, 3:45 P. M., May 31, during disability.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. G. A. Lehnoff, 277, to take effect 10:35 A. M., July 25.

Death—Lieut. E. J. Armstrong, D. B., at 6:30 A. M., July 26.

Amendment—So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 168, c. s., as assigns Patrol. J. J. Killen, 171, to motor cycle duty, is amended to read: Patrol. James L. O'Gorman, 171.

Fire Department.

Transfer: B. J. Gillroy, Inspector, Board of Water Supply, to Fire Department as Engineering Inspector, at $1,260 a year, 9 A. M., July 19, and assigned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Inspection.

Leaves of absence, with pay: Eight days, July 17 to July 24, to Draughtsman J. M. Story, Bur. of Fire Exting., for the purpose of attending Fire Chiefs' camp; July 14 to July 17, inclusive, to Machinist C. V. Seibert, Bur. of Repairs and Sup., Div. of App., on account of injuries received in the performance of duty; July 12 to July 26, Clerk A. J. Boyd, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., Brooklyn, on account of illness.

The compensation of Auto. Eng. C. H. Lephardt, Jr., Bur. of Fire Invest., is designated at the rate of $1,650 a year, 8 A. M., July 16.

Leave of absence, without pay, July 16 to 31, to Carpenter R. V. Salerno, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, Div. of Bldgs.

Reprimanded: Painter G. W. Bivins, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., (absence without leave.)

Appointed Uniformed Fireman: J. A. Hughes on a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, at 8 A. M., July 27, assigned to Eng. 25.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., G. J. Kilbride, H. & L. 18, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Cap. C. Unbekant, Eng. 152, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 28; fire., 3d gr., C. McGarry, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 27; Fire., 1st gr., C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; fire., 1st gr., P. F. M. Kuveke, Eng. 53, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; fire., 1st gr., J. J. Hannigan, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 27; fire., 3d gr., J. Morell, H. & L. 44, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 28; fire., 1st gr., G. M. Murray, H. & L. 131, 48 hours, 1 P. M., July 24.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The following incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Suburban Transit Co., North Plainfield, to conduct a general bus, cab and hacking business, cap. $125,000; I. V. Adams, C. A. Bollweg, C. M. Wurmser, all of Plainfield.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Thirty-six companies, with aggregate capital stock of $1,552,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Sun Motor Car Co., Buffalo, motors, motor vehicles, boats, $750,000; R. E. Barnwell, J. L. Heider, E. M. Bartlett, 662 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Metal Unit Cabinet Corpn., Esopus, cabinets of metals, household articles, $125,000; W. C. Foster, G. S. Weston, J. J. Watson, Jr., 165 Broadway.

General Welded Products Co., steel and iron metal products, $100,000; R. and H. T. Whalen, W. A. Larney, 118 West 56th St.

The Scenograph Feature Film Co., theatrical motion pictures, $100,000; J. A. Kuck, W. M. Westervelt, I. McCool, 8 East 15th St.

Great Neck Field and Marine Club, Great Neck Station, golf courses, tennis courts, athletic grounds, $87,500; S., J. C., and E. S. McKnight, Bayside.

New Method Building and Construction Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $40,000; F. W. Thomas, F. W. Bradley, H. W. Rich, Hotel Rienza, Buffalo.

Opper & Levinson, men's and women's neckwear, $35,000; M. Schiff, L. Levinson, Y. M. Opper, 674 West End Ave.

U. S. Federated Press, printing, publishing, stationery, $25,000; H. A. Rosenberg, N. Weinberg, J. Goldman, 80 Maiden Lane.

The Mosler Safe Trucking Co., trucking, stevedore, contracting, $25,000; D. [illegible]amore, L. B. Morris, F. C. Bowen, 37 [illegible]dway.

Famous Players Realty Corpn., realty, construction, $25,000; R. A. Kohn, H. G. Wiley, H. Harris, 31 Nassau St.

Mothers' Favorite Boys' Clothing Co., wearing apparel, $25,000; A. Michael, M. S. and M. A. Davis, 72 Cleveland St.

New York Switch and Panel Board Co., switchboards, accessories, appliances, $25,000; J. F. Young, F. Weierman, J. W. Smith, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Helng-Geiger Construction Co., Lindenhurst, realty, construction, $20,000; W. Geiger, jr., and C. Helng, Lindenhurst.

United Jersey Silk Co., silk, woolens, linens, worsteds, $15,000; B. L. Maxfield, Nacle F. Forzly, A. J. Sadi, 244 West 116th St.

Superior Chemical Corpn., Brooklyn, chemicals, by-products, compounds, $20,000; J. L. Danzieger, J. S. Coffin, J. E. Mulford, Scarsdale.

O'Neill Linoleum Co., floor covering, furniture, upholstery, $20,000; F. J. Hogan, L. F. and B. J. O'Neill, 271 Broadway.

Maurice F. Ahearn Contracting Co., Bronx, contracting, construction, $10,000; J. Braunschweig, E. and M. F. Ahearn, 1,060 Trinity Av., Bronx.

Melrose Baking Co., Bronx, $10,000; L. Kellerman, D. Sobel, W. Gordon, 441 East 119th St.

Ladies' Garment Mfg. Co., apparel, $10,000; M. Kittner, J. Bedrick, I. Wartikovitz, 159 West 25th St.

McKay Bros., contractors, decorators, plasterers, paperhangers, $10,000; F. J. McKay, R. F. Henry, J. J. Floor, 149 Broadway.

Arras Garage and Auto Supply Co., $10,000; J. Basheim, H. Tropp, C. O. Alberga, 209 Dyckman St.

Chemung County Egg Co., Elmira, farm products, $10,000; D. W., J. P., and M. L. Sullivan, 719 Kenyon St., Elmira.

Authors' Associated Agency, advertising, bookselling, publishers, $10,000; J. Grisewood, J. Wilk, L. L. Hiller, 112 Riverside Drive.

Family Furniture Co., Brooklyn, rugs, carpets, furniture, $5,000; M. Brounstein, J. and M. Podell, 314 West 94th St.

Lichti Chemical Corporation, Eddyville, chemical products, realty, $6,000; H. Reeves, F. J. Morgan, E. F. Lichti, 562 72d St., Brooklyn.

The W. & W. Paper Co., Syracuse, wall paper, paint, varnishes, trimmings, $5,000; E. D. and R. W. Wakefield, E. C. Ward, Syracuse.

Irving S. Vanloon Corporation, electrical machinery, $5,000; W. Phipps, J. B. Hyatt, I. S. Vanloon, 32 Vanderbilt Ave.

Dryden Displays Corporation, printing, publishing, advertising novelties, stationery, $5,000; G. E. McCune, W. Lawrence, C. J. Dryden, 215 West 23d St.

William T. Towner, Inc., White Plains, architects, designers, contractor, $5,000; A. Bradley, C. M. Schubert, W. T. Towner, 100 Mamaroneck Ave.

Authorizations—The Sefton Mfg. Co., Anderson, Ind., corrugated paper, folding boxes, paper pails, $2,000,000; Repres. W. J. Sharp, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

Capital Increases—Empire Mausoleum Co., Binghamton, $25,000 to $200,000; Transmission Equipment Co., New York, $20,000 to $40,000; Union Glue Corporation, $500 to $15,000.

Capital Decreases—Bi-Counties Mortgage and Realty Co., Schenectady, $50,000 to $25,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 26.—Charters filed here:

National Cash Voucher Corporation, $1,000,000, to design, print, lithograph, engrave, and distribute profit-sharing coupons of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis.

Shepard Estate Syndicate, New York, $80,000, to take over and acquire real estate of all kinds, and the purpose of the name; incorporators, Burrett H. Shepard, Joana S. Bright, Augustus D. Shepard, Ruderford M. Shepard, all of New York; Elmer S. Miller, Plainfield, N. J.; Frederick M. Shepard, Philadelphia.

Jose Feature Film Corporation, $1,000,000, to manufacture moving-picture films of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Corfin, Clement M. Egner.

Mutual Supply Co., Chicago., $1,000,000, conduct general merchandise business.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Arachne Mills Co<Am. Redemption Co.
Bacon Thompson<Fox.
Bell<Bell.
Stetson<Galland.
Brit-Am Tobacco<US
Fidel & Guar Co.
Glubiak<Stugard.
Armstrong<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Sandberg<Korn.
Hazelton<NY Rys. (2)
Gregory<same.
McGinley<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Pechenik<Stolzberg.
Crespi<Crespi.
Barry<NY Rys Co.
Arcelle<same.
Barnola<same.
Commander<same.
Mullen<same.
Ginsberg<same.
Leichner<3 Av Coach.
Stewart<NY Rwys.
Yonkers<same.
Smith<same.
Palermo<same.
Ennis<same.
Layter<same.
Sclarabba<same.
Indjoudjian<Ballozian.
Un Elec L & P Co<State Bd of Tax Com.
Con Ed Co of NY<Subway Co<same.
Wilkins<Wilkins.
Vacuna Sales Co<J C Maag Co, Inc.
Re Hatley Co, Inc.
Argumedo<Montes.
Re Cook.
Deegan<City Sales Agency, Inc.
Davis<Epoch Producing Corp.
Geffner<Kapian, (2.)
Lovonsky<Gershon.
Meier<Goldfarb.
Goldberg<NY Rwys.
Levinson<Crawford's Transfer.
Macchia<Pietrowski - Konop Co.
Otis Litograph<Winik.
Harris<Baker.
McDowell<Gessener.
Magaz<NY Rwys.
Falk<Wheeler.
Harford<NY Rwys.
Wallace<same.
Berckman<same.
Krever<Rathowitz.
Coulter<NY Rwys.
Wallace<same.
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Realty Co.

PART II.—Gliegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

A. W. Van Winkle, Bertha Heidelberger, A. Schlesinger, William Grote, Enoch G. Segrue, Aida O. Walker, Mary Dooley, Dora Petrikowsky, D. Gleason, Infant, Lawrence Nolan, George H. Dunham, Luther Baldwin, Mitchels Neustadt, Harry Cull.

Wills for probate: Jacob H. Lowenstine, Maria Murray.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Tancer & Bros<Vacarino.
Lewis<McKenzie.
Gura<Kadetsky.
Rosenberg<Archer.
Blessing<Arthur.
Hotel Sherman<Louis.
Bernstein<Attel.
Terker<Terker.
Rawle<Well.
Daushkess<Littman.
Maries Co<Eckert.
Gold<Pallasco.
Calcott & Co<Cushman.
Grover<Axelrod.
Murray<United Metal Mfg.
Wolkenfeld<NY Rys.
Chimbaluk<Garcia.
McDonald<Barrett.
Bowes<Barrett.
Ruthland<Undercliff. Term & Warehouse.
Western Elec<Paull.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Rosenbaum<Morris Realty & Cons Co—Percival H Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Met Sav Bank<Underhill—Joseph C. Levi, German Sav Bank<Windmayer—Michael J Driscoll.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Dorothea Sternfeld<Jacob Eisenstadt—Denis Mullins.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Morgan E Coman<Mary T Smith—John J Mackin. Commonwealth Ins Co<Leah Strauss—Robert J Hare Powel. Same<Sara Attorwitz—Robert J Hare Powel. Same<Vincent Garofalo—Robert J Hare Powel. City R E Co<Rosa Kahl—John J Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

McChesney<Col Bag Co.
Waldmeyer<Schlmeyer
Kelly<Haris.
Austin<Travis.
Topal<Dorfman.
Kilenberg<Cassin.
Bruder<Berkowitz.
Tucci<Tucci.
Greenberg<Berman.
Sadowski<Shaftesman.
Hollander<Kass.
Riesenberger<Riesenberger
Gotfried<Kraushner.
Conn<Backer Con Co
Gellis<Gellis.
Egan<Ventimiglia.
Krug<Meade Transfer.
Eyman<Crisi Con Co.
Union Trust<Watson.
Nelson<Zipelli.
Roundout Sav Bk<Levy.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Bernstein.
Fitzgerald<Travis.
Silverman<Burns Bros. (2.)
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Wilkinson<Wilkinson.
Bush<Decker.
Downes<Wenniger.
Sweney<Dellabla
Cloth Spong Co.
Schmidt<Nat D & F Co
Dietsch<Connellan.
Kahn<Solomon.
Faulhaber<Rubenstein
Hirsch<Sol Haven. Realty Co.
Friedman<Buccinna.
Blumenthal<Friedman
Friedlander<Ruhl
Real Prop Co.
Lichtenberg<Geschwind.
Kock<Webke.
Weisstuch<Guggols.
Pauls<Pauls.
Dollinger<Wenigman Cont Co.
Wood<Richman.
Schiffer<Fey.
Graber<Graber.
Moller<Godwin.
Re Lean
City of N. Y. Estate<Reid
Rhinelander Real Est
Stebbins Hld Co (3.)
Pines<Meredith.
Butorius<Scholerman.
Phuss<Schmeberger.
Halsted<Halsted.
Ruscher<Martin.
Hyslop<Liberty Inv.
Scanlon<Block. (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 450; Saul and Isadore Oliver, 217 West 110th St, to Eugene L. Richards, 243 Prospect Av, Richmond, S. I., trustee of S. & I. Oliver, bankrupts, quitclaim, July 9; attorneys, Phillips, Mahoney & W., 51 Chambers St. $1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x70.11; Joseph Oussani to Battery Realty Co., 58 Broad St, (mtg $125,000,) all liens, July 21; Yak, Oussani & Co., 58 Broad St. $1

COLUMBUS AV, 811-823, e s, 50.8 ft s of 90th St, 50x75; Hannah Bernheim to Cecelia B. Bernheim, 203 West 81st St, ½ part, July 23; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St. $1

HENRY ST, 233-235, n s, 46x87.6; Minnie Rothenberg to Harry Fischel, 118 East 93d St, June 21; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row $1

JAMES ST, 66, e s; Giovanni Cammorico to Angelo Benvenuto, 69 Mott St, July 24, (mtg $20,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, e s, 30 ft n of 108th St, strip 0.8½x100x0.9½x100; Hannah Schwab to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, May 28; attorneys, Kurzman & E., 25 Broad St. $1

82D ST, s s, 92 ft w of Madison Av, 17½x102.2; Eugene M. O'Neill to Emily O'Neill Davies, 20 East 82d St, July 26; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway ..... Gift

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x70.11; Joseph Oussani to Battery Realty Co., 58 Broad St, July 21, (mtg $140,000;) attorneys, Yak, Oussani & Co., 58 Broad St. $1

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99.11; Herman Cohen et al to Belmart Realty Corporation, 35 Maiden Lane, (mtg $83,000,) all liens, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

163D ST, 349 West, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 110x99.11; Orland Holding Co. to Joseph N. Bishop, 103 Park Av, (mtg $135,000,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 129 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Grace V. Kiernan to Joseph D. Kiernan, 1,912 Crotona Av, (mtg $2,000,) July 23; attorney, J. F. Carroll, 51 Chambers St. $1

COSTER ST, e s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Emily M. Wheeler, Litchfield, Conn., July 23; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St. $5,000

COSTER ST, e s, 480 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; same to same, July 23; same attorney $5,000

EAST half of Lot 653, map of Wakefield, 29.5x189x29.8x194; Benjamin H. Goodsell to Mary E. Goodsell, 730 East 216th St, July 24; attorney, John H. Behrmann, 3,870 White Plains Av $100

EAST half of Lot 31, map of Wakefield, 52x114; John Peterson to Daniel Berberich, 722 East 226th St, (mtg $5,500,) July 22; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av. $100

ELTON ST, s s, being w ½ of Lot 661, 25x115.2; Christina Kaufman to Michael Kaufman, 280 East 152d St, et al, July 23; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av. $1

HOE AV, 965, w s, 111x21x39x21x150x42; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Louise H. Jackson, 871 Madison Av, (mtg $12,500,) July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of Chisolm St, 50x157.10; Anton Kronthl to Carrie Kronthl, 1,239 Intervale Av, July 20; attorney, E. Wandel, 233 Broadway $100

LOT 161, Block D, map of Mapes estate; John O. Henson, trustee, to Minnie Borger, 423 Park Av, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $400

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin O. Crawford et al. to same, (mtg $2,000,) May 26; same attorney $1

LOT 195, map of Laconia Park; John M. Van Wagner et al. to Giuseppe Raati di Alfio, 623 Amsterdam Av, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 13, Block 2,888, tax map; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 23; attorney, Harold Swain, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 133, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Raffaele Morea, 88 Northern Av, July 16; attorneys, Brandt & W., 346 Broadway $1

LOTS 188 to 193, same map, 200x100; Jacob M. Van Wagner et al, to William B. Van Wagner, 877 Union Av, Brooklyn, July 21; same attorney $1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Van Wagner to John M. Van Wagner, 877 Union Av, Brooklyn, July 21; same attorney $1

LOTS 211 and 212, map of Lohbauer Park; Matthew P. Breen, Jr., to Jennie Sealy, 1,898 Madison Av, July 19; attorney, A. J. O'Donnell, 783 Van Nest Av $500

PLOT, begins 247 ft w of Union Av, being part of Lot 16, map of Jacob V. Hutchlers, 25x—x21x—; Elizabeth Healy to Jennie Sealy, 783 Van Nest Av, July 20; attorney, A. J. O'Donnell, 783 Van Nest Av $1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 140 ft s of city line, 150 x125x125x295.7 to centre line of Bronx River x25.11x425.7, also land in New York County; Percy S. Straus to Jessie W. Straus, 49 East 74th St, and another, Nov. 30, 1914; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St. $1

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

23D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Charles T. Streeter against Katherine E. Moore et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. J. Lane.

26TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corp. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

26TH ST, 133 West, n s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.10x98.9, and 26th St, n s, 308.4 ft w of 6th Av, 43.9x98.9; Schwartz & Gross against Midwest Realty Co. et al., (action to set aside transfer;) attorneys, Neuman & Newgass.

37TH ST, 340 West; Tenement House Department against Philip Leiberman et al., (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

111TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corp. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

112TH ST, s s, 142.6 ft e of 2d Av, 42.6x100.10; Union Trust Co., trustee, against Walter J. Sheridan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 547.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Frances B. Austin against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

96TH ST, 200 West; John H. Scheier against Abraham Goldberg et al., Jan. 2, 1913, cancelled $3,962

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A and 2d St, n e corner, 57.5x50.10; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. loans Clavs Realty & Construction Co., Inc., (to erect a six-story building) $50,000

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 75x76.4; James G. Wentz loans Wick Realty Co., Inc., to erect one six-story apartment with stores $70,000

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Bungaiow, Needs Repairs

$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. B. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., New York.

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Must Sacrifice
Waterfront Bungalow with Garage

and all improvements, within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAIN

Seven rooms, bath, all improvements; must have $150 cash at once; balance $18 per month; 22 minutes out. A BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Little Drops of Water

Little Grains of Sand
Will make you mighty wealthy
If you own the Shore Front land
(With Riparian Rights)

and THAT'S NO JOKE,
but actual experience

See the tremendous increase of value of
Ocean front lots at Atlantic City,
Coney Island, Rockaway Park,
Long Beach and so on.

Go to the auction sale of

679 LOTS Including 234 OCEAN FRONT LOTS with Riparian Rights,

Also a Large Boarding House and Stable at

BELLE HARBOR

Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,
12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station
42 Minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal

MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction

Saturday, JULY 31st, 1915, at 2 P. M.
On the Premises.

10% on Day of Sale or 36 Monthly Payments may be Arranged, or 70% Can Remain on First Mortgage.

Titles Insured Free.

For maps apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DAINTY COLONIAL HOME

On the Water—Actual Water Rights.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY.
$6,200. Easy Terms to Suit
Responsible Purchaser

Artistic, livable, all year, well planned home or large shaded grounds, 100 by 150 ft., in most select neighborhood. Central hall. Large living room with huge old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and sleeping porch. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods. Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.

R. F. Barnes
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel., 1522—Cort.



From Actual Photograph.

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MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rental, $1200 up.

Apply to Manager on premises, or OLSAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

Strictly **MILANO** Fireproof.
125-127 West 58th St.
7-8 Rooms & Bath, $1,080-$1,600.
Standard service, all improvements.
5 Rooms & Bath, Physician's Office, $1,200.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7-8 ROOMS & BATH, $690-$720.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY, (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $70-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
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Before deciding on an apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3924 Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $480-$900

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Beautiful Apartment.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $35; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St — 8-11-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 and 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
2 apartments, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.
Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300
For information apply to
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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city. Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
DUPLEX
Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms,
3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
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CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,500. Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OUR ANNUAL
APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY
CONTAINING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS OFFERED FOR RENT ON THE UPPER WEST SIDE, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 2 ROOMS & BATH TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 WEST 72D STREET.
Tel. 7240 Columbus. Near B'way.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

125-127 East 24th St.
Handsome elevator apartment, 8 rooms and baths; modern improvements; near elevated and subway station; rent $70 per month. Apply on premises.

BRONX.

Bainbridge Ave. and 200th St.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$30-$40-$42. All Improvements.
Class of Tenants Absolutely Restricted.
Apply Premises. Phone 3030 Fordham

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
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Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.

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THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 99th St.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents, $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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55 Central Park West, between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,700 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th Street.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
Beautiful Views Reservoir and Central Park.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West, South Corner 102d Street.
Two Elevators.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St., adjoining West End Av.
8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms, 4 Southern Exposures.

RAMONA and CHARLEMAGNE
528-532 West 111th Street.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, 1 Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th Street.
8-Story Fireproof, Modern Apartments. Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St., One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th Street.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av., adjoining Corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th Street, adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St., Southeast Corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av., Northeast Corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLESLEY
WELLINGTON
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rent, $35 to $85 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d Street.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner of 82d Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5th Av. Bus Lines and Elevator, "L" at 72d, also Subway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th Street.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av., Southeast Corner 83d Street.
Park Street—Open Garden Adjoining House.
7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
One Block 96th St. Subway. Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West, S. W. Cor. 71st Street.
10 Story, 2 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest Corner 100th Street.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St., North Corner Central Park West.
One Block from L Station, Near Broadway.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures. Parquet Floors Throughout.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 155th Street.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St., adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d Street.
All Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive, Corner 94th Street.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Elevator.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River, Broadway, Southwest corner 144th Street.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St., One Block 96th St. Subway.
Northwest Corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive, South Corner 144th Street.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West, adjoining Cor. 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West, South Corner 105th Street.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West Side Broadway, 140th and 141st Streets.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av., 158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St., Southeast Cor. Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St., near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St., Southeast Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

1915 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Furnished Upon Request.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 26.—High pressure persists over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and over the western Atlantic Ocean, and low pressure prevails over the west Plateau and Pacific States. This distribution has been attended by moderate temperatures generally east of the Rockies and warm weather over the west Plateau and the interior of the Pacific States.

Within the last twenty-four hours there were widely scattered showers in the Ohio Valley, the interior of the North Atlantic States, the Plains States, and the south Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Tuesday and Wednesday over the region east of the Mississippi River, although there will be considerable cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, moderate temperatures.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, moderate temperatures.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	72	62	4 P. M.	87	74
6 A. M.	73	61	6 P. M.	86	71
9 A. M.	82	65	9 P. M.	81	69
12 M.	86	76	11 P. M.	77	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62, at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature 79 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 61 degrees at 4:15 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:45	254 Av. B.; Lewis Bauman	$100
2:10	633 Amsterdam Av.; A. Kaufer	Slight
5:05	2,826 B'way; Milano Hat Co.	Slight
6:40	307 E. 3d St.; Jacob Griesman	Slight
10:15	1,289 Union Av.; F. Emale	Slight
10:20	50-52 E. 98th St.; Paul Sheffky	Slight
11:00	804 E. 30th St.; Catherine O'Hare	Slight
P. M.		
12:00	416 E. 12th St.; Gaspara Caneca	$300
1:30	943 So. B'vard; A. Scheitz	Slight
3:10	57 Pitt St.; Louis Goldfarb	Slight
3:45	171 2d St.; Louis Belgelosky	Slight
4:00	599 W. 175 St.; unknown	Slight
6:45	33 Willett St.; H. Goldbeasser	Slight
7:50	141 Orchard St.; S. Christie	Slight
8:45	1,287 Washington Av.; D. Firrer	Slight
10:50	828 E. 15 St.; Benjamin Schimmer	$5
10:50	968 Westchester Av.; Ideal Theatre	$5,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Following assignments of medical officers are ordered.

After arrival in United States and after any leave granted thev will proceed to station specified for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Eastern Department: Majors E. R. Schreiner, Fort Myer, Va., and R. M. Thornburg, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. A. C. Hoffebower, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; J. S. Coulter, Ft. Dupont, Del.; G. B. Lake, Ft. Oglesthorpe, Ga.; G. F. MacGuire, Ft. Ontario, N. Y., and E. C. Register, Ft. Jay, N. Y. 1st Lis. H. F. Lincoln, Jackson Barracks, La., and E. W. Bayley, Ft. Caswell, N. C.

Lt. Col. M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as sanitary inspector of Southern Department, and as surgeon of the cavalry division; Lt. Col. P. F. Straub, Med. Corps, to Ft. Logan Col., for duty; Captain W. H. Frierie, Med. Corps, to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty at Disciplinary Barracks; Captains G. B. Foster, Jr., and F. Schmitter, Med. Corps, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty; Captain P. W. Gibson, Med. Corps, to St. Slocum, N. Y., for duty; Captain F. N. Chitton, Med. Corps, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Following Medical Corps officers, after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to station specified for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Western Dept.: Captains J. R. Mount, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Field Hospital No. 2; E. D. Craft, Presidio of Monterey, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2, and F. C. A. Kellam, Jr., Ft. Baker, Cal.

Following Med. Corps officers, after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, to station specified for duty and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Department: Captains: Lt. Hamilton, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; F. X. Strong, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1; J. J. Reddy, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Captain L. L. Smith, Med. Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for duty; Capt. G. M. Edward, Med. Corps, after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Field Hospital No. 7, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Department, and Captain H. Beeuwkes, Med. Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to this city and report to Surgeon General for duty in office of attending surgeon.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps: Lt. Cols. A. W. Kimball, from Assistant to Q. M. Gen., 2d Div., Texas City, to Galveston, for temporary duty in charge of the General Supply Depot of the Q. M. Corps at Galveston, relieving Lt. Col. C. R. Krauthoff, who, on being relieved, will call on General Pershing and resume duty as assistant to Department Quartermaster, and assistant to Division Quartermaster, 3d Div. Maj. T. Canby, assistant to Depot Q. M., Washington, D. C., will assume temporary charge of that depot, also of construction work at the Reed Hospital, relieving Lt. Col. B. Houston, who, on being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for Honolulu for duty, also will relieve Lt. Col. B. Frank Cheatham of the duties in his charge. Lt. Col. Cheatham, on being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Depot Q. M. there for duty as his assistant. Major R. H. Wolfe is relieved from duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M.

Orders of July 21 relating to Capts. H. McC. Snyder and T. J. Leary, Med. Corps, revoked. Capt. Snyder is relieved from duty at Ft. D. A. Russell, and will proceed to Reed Hospital for duty, relieving Capt. T. J. Leary, on being relieved will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty.

Orders of June 5 transferring Capt. W. M. Colvin, C. A. C., to 42d Co. about Sept. 15, amended to relieve him from assignment to 76th Co. and attach him to that company Aug. 1. He is then relieved from 76th Co. and assigned to 42d Co. Sept. 15. Capt. Colvin will sail for Manila from San Francisco about Aug. 5.

Orders of July 21 relating to 1st Lt. B. H. Metcalf, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. D. W. C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Georgia Military College Sept. 1, relieving 1st Lt. F. E. Wilson, 6th Inf., who will join his regiment.

The board appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, May 9, 1913, to examine officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion is dissolved.

A board is appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Cols. W. M. Black and F. V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers; Lt. Col. C. H. McKinley, Corps of Engineers; Major A. E. Truby, and Capt. G. H. Scott of the Medical Corps.

1st Lt. B. O. Lewis, Ord. Dept., to Tobyhanna, Penn., July 28 for duty until Aug. 6, when he will return to his proper station.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. W. Wilson, 2d F. A., accepted.

1st Lt. F. A. Prince, 5th F. A., to Tobyhanna, Penn., July 28 for duty until Aug. 6, then to his station.

Leaves: Major E. Landon, C. A. C., extension until Nov. 1; Capt. H. H. Johnson, Med. Corps, 4 months, and Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, 16 days.

Navy.

Capt. R. H. Jackson, commander of the F. M. Freeman; Lieut. Commander J. P. Lannan, and Lts. A. S. Farquhar and L. F. Kimball, all commissioned.

Lt. H. H. Michael, the Georgia, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Denver at La Paz; Nashville at Santo Domingo City; O'Brien, Arkansas, and the Parker at Newport; Jenkins, at New York Yard; Louisiana at Gloucester; Barney at 7th Street Wharf, Washington, D. C.; Du Pont at Fall River; Wabash and Upshur at Key West; Dorothea at Cleveland; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, and Stewart at Sitka; Albany at Portland, Ore.; Glacier at San Diego; Montgomery at Baltimore, and the Jupiter at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed: Cleveland, Mazatlan for San Blas; Supply, Shanghai for Hongkong; Mars, Norfolk for San Francisco; Lebanon, Norfolk for Newport; Ferry, Seattle for Port Angeles; Amphitrite, Pensacola for New Orleans; Reid, Charleston for Key West; Kearsarge and Kentucky, New York City for Baltimore; Celtic, Vera Cruz for Progreso; Machias, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Callao, Canton for West River; Culgoa, New York Yard for Newport; Sandoval, Rochester for practice cruise, and the Galveston, Shanghai for Chefoo.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FORCE, EDGAR EZEKIEL, (details elsewhere.)

TILTON, CAROLINE S., of New Orleans, La., (July 6, 1908:) entire estate valued at $447,486; assets, stocks taxable in New York State, $4,320; net value of New York estate, $4,172; the beneficiaries were relatives and friends of decedent and institutions in New Orleans.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOTZENMAYER, WILLIAM, (March 30:) personalty, $100; realty, $5,000; all to widow, Mrs. Molly Botzenmayer.

DELANY, JOHN J., (details elsewhere.)

EATON, ELIZABETH M., (May 22:) personalty, $1,500; all to widower, Charles F., Jr.

ROTHSTEIN, LILLIAN, (June 8:) personalty, under $5,000; son, Mortimer, gets about $3,500; mother, Minnie Rosenblum, gets about $1,500.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av., 48 West 97th St.; four-story and basement brownstone and brick residence; well built; size 20x57x100; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; hardwood floors; price very low; might trade or lease for business; no restrictions. Inquire Jas. Dougherty, premises.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Great Jamaica bargain; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 5c fare; excellent plot, 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $15 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., 176 Times Downtown.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. A. Opportunity, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or second floor wanted by family of two; Richmond Hill or Brooklyn Manor, north of Jamaica Av. Box X 287 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

86th, 302 West.—4-story and basement; will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Wanted.—Part of furnished office, with use of phone, by buyer of novelties for out-of-town concern; near Herald Square preferred. W 8 Times.

Deskroom or part office, excellent downtown location; typewriter, telephone. C 375 Times Downtown.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 62 William St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left, Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, or owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

$12 PER MONTH BUYS this artistic cottage of six fine large rooms, with beautiful, tall shade trees, near fine boating, bathing, and fishing, near trolley and station; short ride from New York City; big bargain. A. Karlson, 7 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome, and open fireplace in living room; on large plot of land; will take $250 cash, balance easy to a responsible party. Baldwin, Box 142 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots in THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecbia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near-by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern, unfurnished cottage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located, near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, T 144 Times.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

For Rent.—Long Island, Bellerose; artistic house; 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate; near the station. Apply Room 908, 347 5th Av.

Furnished cottages, 3 to 4 rooms. Address John Charlick, Sea Edge Beach, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line

ATTENTION.
$10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $30,000, $40,000, Bronx principals. E. J. Busher, 149th, Courtland Ave.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

22d, 144 East, (The Lexington.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; months August, September; price reasonable to responsible party.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 60th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113th, 536 West. (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

840 West End Av., (corner.)—Southwest exposure; Summer. Geo. A. Kelly. Mornings.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST.
Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Madison Av., 2,032, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Ardsley Hall., 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

THE KANAWAH.
203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $38-$48.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms, Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

West End / v., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

382 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, wanted by refined gentleman, west side, not above 96th St., or east, not above 59th St.; give full particulars and price. D 377 Times Downtown.

Four or five rooms, including bath; vicinity Gramercy Park; good neighborhood; August, September. Millen, 300 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

157th, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 54th St. subway.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—First-class family house; rooms, board, $7 upward.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

63D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST.(La Grange.)—Double rooms: $12; single $8; table board $4; Southerners.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Fireproof house and garage; spacious verandas; excellent table; five minutes to station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

CHARMING ROOMS; exclusive private house; excellent table; special rates. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week

New Jersey.

SPOTSWOOD.—Pine Hall open for limited number children; excellent care; boating, fishing.

Connecticut.

SPEND THE SUMMER in Norfolk, the highest village in Connecticut; Edgewood Lodge is a centrally located, homelike boarding house for refined persons; modern conveniences and a 29-foot square piazza on second floor. Address Mrs. Kendall.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE. — Young gentleman wants board in refined musical family. Dr. Phil Moller, Y. M. C. A., 86th St., New York.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; subway.

79th, 114 West, Horace Mann.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large cool rooms, private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone: references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; bright, cool, clean rooms, good board, home comforts; porches, gardens. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

160TH ST., (Broadway.)—Cool south room; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED young business woman (Hebrew) desires good-sized, comfortably furnished light room, with board; real home comforts in modern elevator apartment preferred; convenient to west side "L"; strictly private family; give particulars; references exchanged. Address Permanent, L 223 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, large closet, bath, electricity; $6.50. Telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

57TH, 47 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Large front room, with private bath, $7; two connecting rooms, housekeeping, $5; front parlor, $7; electricity.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Park.)—Cool room; supper if desired. Mrs. Ackerman.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small, pleasant rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; guaranteed desirable.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, single, en suite rooms; bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, electricity, $4-$8; splendid location; telephone.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; gentlemen; very moderate; Summer rates; desirable location.

57TH, 438 WEST.—Large, light rooms, second floor; newly decorated and furnished; running water, bath; $3 up. Hale.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome parlor rooms, twin beds, $5-$3.

73D, 302 WEST.
Large and small rooms; board.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Suite; bath; small room, $3; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath same floor; electric light; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Coon, attractively furnished rooms, with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electricity; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer rates; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room, running water; southern exposure; references.

81ST, 251 WEST. (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 251 WEST. (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. Holton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 15 WEST.—Coon, outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates; transients.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive, cool, southern rooms; new apartment; kitchen; women. Porter.

85TH, 236 WEST.—Front suite; private entrance; single rooms; mornings or appointment; O'Brien.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually comfortable hall room; cool and airy; near Riverside.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 54 WEST. — Newly furnished house

GROUT MAY APPEAL TO A JUSTICE HERE

Old Controversy Over "Hand-Picked" Judiciary May Preclude Action in Brooklyn.

EX-BANKER HAS CELLMATES

Jail Physician Orders Him Removed to Dormitory—Warden Denies Granting Favors.

While the reports that Edward M. Grout, convicted of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Union Bank, of which he was President, had suffered a nervous breakdown in the City Prison in Brooklyn on Sunday were denied there yesterday, it was admitted that he had been placed in a dormitory cell with four other prisoners on the advice of the jail physician, Dr. Moses Keschner. One of the ex-City Controller's cellmates is charged with being a receiver of stolen goods, a second is accused of abandonment and the others are in jail on minor charges.

Grout entered the jail early on Sunday morning and Dr. Keschner visited him a short time later. Dr. Keschner said the former banker showed evidence of being in a highly nervous state, due to the severe strain he had undergone during his nine weeks trial, and the physician thought it best that he be placed in one of the dormitory cells with other prisoners, that there might be some one immediatedly at hand in case of a sudden collapse. The physician visited Mr. Grout again yesterday and said that he found him in much better spirits. Reports that the former Controller was a favored prisoner in the jail and that he was allowed the freedom of the Warden's office were denied yesterday by Warden Hayes.

Mr. Grout spent most of yesterday going over the records of his case in preparation for the appeal, which, it is understood, he is planning to take. He had a consultation in the morning with his brother and law partner, Paul Grout, and was visited also by his wife.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Grout, remained at his Summer home at Shelter Island yesterday and his plans as to his client's case could not be learned. The understanding is that after County Judge Lewis has imposed sentence on Mr. Grout this morning, Lawyer Baldwin will apply to some Supreme Court Justice for an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction should not be issued. It is believed that the order will be granted as a matter of course.

Because of the controversy between District Attorney Cropsey and certain of the Justices who heard motions in the Grout case prior to the trial, there was much discussion yesterday as to whom Mr. Baldwin would apply for the order to show cause. Mr. Cropsey referred to the Justices as "bosom friends" of Grout and as "hand-picked" and his utterances led to an investigation by the Brooklyn Bar Association. In view of this, it was thought, Mr. Baldwin may decide not to apply to any Justice in Brooklyn, but to make the motion for the order before some Justice in Manhattan.

Justice William J. Kelly, who was not one of those called "hand-picked" by Mr. Cropsey, is presiding in Special Term for motions, and is the only Supreme Court Justice at present sitting in Brooklyn. Most of the others are out of town on vacation. If Mr. Baldwin applied to and obtained an order to show cause from Justice Kelly it would probably be made returnable for argument next Monday. Justice Kelly will not be sitting then, and the Justice who is to succeed him in Special Term has not been assigned.

If the case goes up on appeal it should, in the usual order of things, be heard by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The presiding Justice of that court, Almet F. Jenks, as well as Associate Justice William J. Carr, are former law partners of Mr. Grout, while another member of that court, Justice Luke D. Stapleton, is an old friend of the former banker, and for that reason thought it best to retire from the bench when a preliminary motion in the Grout case was before the Appellate Division. Some Brooklyn lawyers seemed to think that if the case is appealed it will be sent to another department for a hearing.

DIAMOND ROBBERY CHARGED

Prisoner Accused of Taking Dancer's $13,000 Lavalliere.

Detectives Barber and Kenny of the Second Branch took to Police Headquarters last night Herman Lindeman of 236 West Thirty-sixth Street, charged with stealing a lavalliere worth $13,000 from Mme. Catherine Samya, a dancer, at a reception in her apartments at the Hotel Seymour on June 25. The robbery had not been made known by the police before the arrest.

The detectives refused to say how they had traced the prisoner, but alleged that he had offered a 14-carat diamond worth $7,000, which had belonged to Mme. Samya, to a diamond broker for $5,500. They asserted they found in Lindeman's possession the parts of the stolen lavalliere, consisting of the 14-carat diamond, a 4½ carat, a 3½ carat, and the platinum setting.

Lindeman protested his innocence, although he admitted, according to the police, that he had tried to sell the diamond. He said he was an automobile dealer.

EITEL SAILOR DISGRACED.

Dismissed from German Navy for Rowdyism in Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, July 26.—The German sailor, W. S. Wisneweki, serving jail sentences aggregating nearly a year for insulting an officer, resisting officers, and contempt of court, has been relieved of his uniform and dismissed from the German navy. This action was taken by Commander Thierichens of the Prince Eitel Friedrich following an investigation of his conduct. Today an officer from the ship arrived at the jail, served the prisoner with notice of his dismissal, and demanded his uniform. Wisneweki surrendered it without protest.

The officer declared that the Eitel's commander took the action as showing his disapproval of rowdyism. He said that the prisoner was one of the Germans found aboard the American ship Frye sunk in South American waters, who joined the crew of the Eitel. Wisneweki last week insulted a woman on the street, resisted arrest, striking several officers, and in the police court the next morning was repeatedly in contempt. Fifteen times he was fined and received sentence.

ALDERMEN IN DEADLOCK.

Richmond Men Fail to Agree on McCormack's Successor.

The deadlock among the three Aldermen from Staten Island, who are trying to elect a Borough President for Richmond to succeed Charles J. McCormack, continued yesterday. Mayor Mitchel adjourned the meeting to Thursday afternoon.

"It is very important," the Mayor told the Aldermen, "that you agree, and I hope that at the next meeting you will have come to an agreement."

The tie-up is occasioned by Alderman Cole's candidacy. If he stands for election, he will be required to resign and would not have a vote. Alderman Fink is in favor of Cole, but the third Alderman from Richmond, John J. O'Rourke, is against Cole. The Mayor is empowered under the Charter to cast a deciding vote in such an emergency.

It was said yesterday that "the Democratic organization in Richmond County" was in favor of Spire Pitou, Jr., for the position. Mr. Pitou is Commissioner of Public Works for Richmond, and is now acting as Borough President.

DELEGATES AT SING SING.

Constitutional Convention Committee Considering Reforms.

Members of the Committee on Prisons of the Constitutional Convention spent most of the day at Sing Sing yesterday and made a thorough inspection of the institution under the leadership of ex-Justice Clearwater of Ulster. The committee has before it a plan of constructive suggestions for prison reform made by such organizations as the Bureau of Municipal Research and the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Warden Osborne of Sing Sing has been prominently identified with the latter organization, whose principles embody many of the reforms in administration he has put into effect at Sing Sing. The Constitutional Convention Committee was able to see in actual operation yesterday many of the conditions they have been asked to pass upon.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, asks the Constitutional Convention to reorganize the charitable and penal institutions of the State in conformity to a broad policy based on the developments of the last hundred years. To facilitate its consideration of the question the Prison Committee has been provided by E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the national organization's executive committee, with a comprehensive summary of prison experiences and legislation in this and other States.

FEAR SMITH PLAN.

Ex-Speaker's Proposal at Albany Startles Democratic Associates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—If the Constitutional Convention should accept a proposal reported favorably tonight by the Committee on Industrial Relations, the new Industrial Board, which has supervision over manufacturing establishments and working conditions, would have what amounts virtually to legislative power. The proposal would give the Legislature power to delegate to any officer, board, or commission the right to modify and supplement laws "for the protection and welfare of any class or classes."

The proposal was presented by ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, and was reported in somewhat amended form, but with the substance unchanged. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but the amendment nevertheless caused a stir among some of his colleagues of the minority, who believed that it might enable employers in the canning industry to obtain through the Industrial Board authority to work women and children as long as they might desire in the busy season. In other industries women and children are permitted to work only fifty-four hours a week. A sixty-hour week for canners is permitted under the present law.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, who fought the Canners' bill in the last Legislature, said tonight that he might move to amend the Smith proposal in order to make it impossible to overwork women and children in any industry.

"On the whole, though, I can see no danger in the proposed amendment,' said Senator Wagner. "Any Legislature that would delegate to the Industrial Board power to break down the wholesome restrictions against overworking women and children undoubtedly would be willing in the more direct way to pass laws which would accomplish the same mischief. On the other hand, it is essential that the Legislature should have the right to delegate the broad powers of regulation this amendment contemplates to a body that, like the Industrial Board, must adjust its rulings to conditions which vary greatly. Take, for instance, smoking in factories, which is prohibited by law. It might be perfectly safe to permit smoking in some factories, while it would be unsafe to permit it in others. That is merely an example."

The Committee on Industrial Relations also reported the A. E. Smith proposal giving the Legislature the power to prohibit absolutely manufacturing in tenements. In a report the committee says:

"Tenement manufacturing is a breeder of tuberculosis. We spend vast sums of money to fight tuberculosis, a large amount of which is caused by manufacturing in tenements which we do nothing to prevent. To allow manufacturing in dwellings operates unfairly to the enlightened manufacturer who prefers to have his employes work in sanitary surroundings.

"One of the worst results of manufacturing in dwellings is the use of labor of children. Very young children can be and are employed."

The Constitutional Committee on Military Affairs tonight reported in favor of an amendment which would permit foreign-born men who have applied for naturalization papers to enlist in the National Guard. The Federal Constitution permits men having their "first papers" to enlist in the United States Army.

The convention devoted most of its session tonight to debate on the Steinbrink proposal which would permit commercial travelers, railroad men, and Federal employes away from their homes on registration days to register by mail. Mr. Steinbrink said that he would be willing to have the proposal amended to make it apply generally to men of any occupation who are compelled to be absent from home on registration days. He suggested that the Legislature could safeguard such registration by providing that it must be by authenticated affidavit.

GRATINGS MENACE HEALTH.

Willcox Tells Subway Engineers Ventilating Plan Is Archaic.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, declared before the consulting engineers of that body yesterday that the proposed system of ventilation for the new subways by sidewalk gratings would be a menace to public health. Mr. Willcox was appearing in behalf of many large property owners. He said:

"The system of ventilation in the present subway, which it is proposed to continue in those under construction, is little in advance of that used by prehistoric man. The first man had a hole in the roof of his mud house; the Indian had a hole in the top of his tent. No one questions the nuisance. Nor should any one deny that the health and comfort of persons in the street should be protected as fully as the health and comfort of those riding under ground.

"I declare advisedly my belief that the rights of property holders may be so interfered with by the proposed scheme for ventilation that they will have just cause for damage suits against the city. The city does not build the subways under sovereign right, but it assumes all the responsibility. The city has no right to build a pig sty in a street, or construct a mortuary chapel in front of a hotel."

Mr. Willcox said that his clients had no objection to the continuation of the system of emergency exits now in use.

Edmund E. Wise, who said that he represented Macy's store, the Hotel McAlpin, the Goelet estate and other property owners, added his protest to that of Mr. Willcox.

E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer in the office of Borough President Marks, presented to the engineers a plan whereby the new subways can be ventilated through the surface car trolley slots.

The Broadway Association, together with other business men and associations along Broadway, it was stated yesterday, will apply to the courts for an injunction in the event that the grating system is put through.

GARY WANTS GREAT NAVY

And Says the Army Should Be Many Times Its Present Size.

HONOLULU, July 20.—In an address today to members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared himself in favor of a larger army and navy and of increased fortification of the Hawaiian Islands. He said:

"Immediate steps toward military expansion should be taken by the United States. We should maintain the largest and best single navy in the world, and our army should be many times larger than it is.

"Hawaii, as a buffer for the western forces of our nation, should be made strong enough to defend itself and the surrounding seas."

CONVICTED MAY 22, HURD IS STILL FREE

Women Who Helped Prosecute Ex-Postmaster of Haworth, N. J., Indignant at Delay.

SENTENCE DEFERRED TWICE

Girl's Betrayer Absent Both Times —Now Is Reported to Have "Skipped" the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 26.—George A. Hurd, former Postmaster of Haworth, was convicted on May 22 on charges preferred by Miss Martha L. Conrad, 16 years old, his assistant in the Post Office. For the nine weeks since his conviction he has been at liberty. On the calendar of Bergen County Court for tomorrow his case is set down for the imposition of sentence, but no official expects Hurd to be present.

It was learned today that the case had been called twice before for sentence but Hurd was both times absent. He faces a sentence of $2,000 fine, fifteen years imprisonment, or both. Incidentally a postponement was granted each time by Judge William M. Seufert, the trial Judge, and Hurd's attorney, Edwin C. Irion, said today that he expected another postponement tomorrow.

The reason given by Thomas J. Huckin, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Bergen County, for the delay, is that the stenographer has not had time since May 22 to transcribe the record of the six days' trial. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the record was still incomplete.

Before he went away Hurd left with his attorneys a deed to his Haworth home with instruction that in case his $2,000 bail was forfeited his bondsmen be reimbursed. Persons were found in Haworth who said that the house was not in Hurd's name and that a heavy mortgage on it would be foreclosed in September.

Reports in Bergen County place Hurd's whereabouts variously from Canada to South America. He left Haworth on June 9; his wife and children and his lawyers say they don't know where he is, and the bondsmen don't know and are not worrying.

Prosecutor Huckin expressed surprise when told Hurd was probably in South America.

"I didn't know that," he said.

"Are you interested?" was asked.

"Oh, I am always interested in such things. What else do you know?"

"Will you try to get Hurd back if he is not in court tomorrow?"

"That is a bridge I will cross when I get to it."

Mrs. Herbert Van Dusen and Mrs. Benjamin Olcott of Haworth, and other women of Bergen County who interested themselves in the case of Miss Conrad, do not conceal their anger over Hurd's getting away after they worked hard to cause his conviction.

"There is something wrong," said Mrs. Van Dusen. "The man was convicted, released on the mere bail of $2,000, and now he is gone. The excuse that the record could not be transcribed is too shallow. I just wish that we women could get hold of Hurd and handle him. He would not know his way in Arkansas or South America, or wherever he is, but he would be in jail. We will go to court tomorrow and any other day that is necessary to make this man get his punishment, if it can be done."

Mrs. Van Dusen had a notification that the Hurd case was to be on the calendar "Monday, the 27th." Yesterday being Monday, the 26th, Mrs. Van Dusen drove to court. The Hurd case was not up. She will go again today to make sure, she said.

MRS. ONFFROY ASKS ALIMONY

Wants $100 a Week Pending Trial of Separation Suit.

Counsel for Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy of 225 Riverside Drive, who got her two children out of the hands of her husband; Roland, on Saturday, asked Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to award his client $100 a week pending the trial of her suit for a separation. The matter went over until today when affidavits will be submitted.

Mr. Onffroy is an officer in a five and ten cent store corporation and is rich. He had his wife committed to the House of the Good Shepherd by accusing her of being an habitual drinker. Justice Shearn released her on the ground that the commitment was irregular. Under the impression that her two children were in charge of Mr. Onffroy's secretary, Mrs. Onffroy obtained a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce the children in court. He didn't have them and a similar writ was directed against Mr. Onffroy.

On Saturday Mrs. Onffroy and her attorney went to Cos Cob, Conn., where the children were. They brought the little ones to this city. Hugo Wintner, Mrs. Onffroy's attorney, said yesterday that all he knew was that the children were safe for the present from any attempt that might be made by their father to get hold of them.

SNOW'S ALIMONY CASE UP.

Decision on Plea to Sequestrate His Property Is Reserved.

Counsel for Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost, the divorced wife of Elbridge Gerry Snow, asked Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to order the sequestration of Mr. Snow's property to assure the payment of $4,000 additional allowance for the maintenance of the two Snow children.

Mrs. De Bost has been getting $4,000 for the support of the children, and a question whether this sum should be increased was sent to a referee. The taking of testimony consumed a year, and the report favored doubling the allowance.

Justice Philbin said that if Mr. Snow won an appeal now pending it might be difficult for him to recover any money he had paid. He reserved decision.

MINISTER TO PAY ALIMONY.

Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler Ordered to Give Wife $15 a Week.

The Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler was ordered yesterday by Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court to pay his wife, Christine, $15 a week pending the trial of her suit for a separation. The defendant is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, a writer, lecturer and poet. His wife accuses him of trying to induce her to commit suicide by suggestion and of many other acts of cruelty. She also named a woman who is employed as a special investigator for a State department. The Rolt-Wheelers have two sons, one 13 years old and the other only eighteen months.

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler was formerly registrar and auditor of St. Luke's Hospital and is a sculptress of some note. She is living in Rutherford, N. J.

Two Save Woman from River.

Mrs. Annie Clark of 526 Third Avenue fell off the stringpiece of a pier at East Thirty-sixth Street last evening into the East River. Matthew Brennan of 72 Amity Street, Staten Island, and William Kenny of 340 East Thirty-seventh Street threw off their coats, plunged into the water, and after a struggle got her ashore. Dr. Shea removed the woman to Bellevue Hospital suffering from submersion.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for Mrs. Benjamin Stein, whose husband, out of work, committed suicide at home when she was out seeking food for her children: Mount Vernon sympathizer, $3; "N. B.," $2; from a friend, $3.

GORER'S ESTATE $215,760.

Estate of London Art Dealer Lost on Lusitania Appraised.

Edgar Ezekiel Gorer, the London art dealer who was lost on the Lusitania, left a net estate that will not exceed $230,000, according to an affidavit filed in the office of the State Controller by Charles Arthur Cohen, executor under Mr. Gorer's will.

The property taxable here consists of art objects and porcelains, the value of which has been placed by Appraiser John Lyons at $215,760. After deductions for debts in New York and commissions, the value of the estate, under Mr. Lyons's report is $212,181 net.

Under the will the widow, Mrs. Rachel Alice Gorer, receives £5,000 outright, and the income for life from a trust fund of £50,000, and at her death the remainder interest goes equally to the three sons, Geoffrey, Alfred and Richard. There is no detailed statement of the properties in England.

The report shows that the "regular stock," owned outright by the decedent, is valued at $162,287, and that he and the firm of Dreicer & Co., at 560 Fifth Avenue, owned equally half interest in the following: Sampson stock, $49,303; Davies stock, $30,461, and joint stock, $27,125.

The most valuable items in all the stocks are given as follows: A pair of large beakers, appraised at $20,000; a pair of large double gourd famille verte vases with ormolu mounts, $7,000; a black beaker, $7,500; a black hawthorn pot and cover, $2,500; a pair of double gourd famille verte vases with carved wood bases, $2,500; a pair of famille rose inverted pear-shaped vases and covers, $2,500; a ginger jar of fine blue and white hawthorn, ascending and descending sprays, inlaid, $2,000; a pair of eggshell lanterns with landscape decoration, $2,500; another pair of eggshell lanterns, but with figure decorations, $7,000, and large Verte gallipot lambrequins, $2,000.

Taxation is suspended upon the following pieces because of uncertainty as to their genuineness: A pair of porcelain figures, 17½ inches in length, representing the god Vajrapani, decorated in various enamel colors; a pair of club-shaped vases, 17.5 inches long, with brilliant green ground, decorated with personages in rouge de fer, representing the god of longevity; a yellow full-sized beaker, 31 inches in length, decorated with rocks, birds and flowering trees in green aubergine; a full-sized black ground beaker, 20.5 inches in length, decorated with flowering hawthorn, with figures, birds, &c., in green aubergine, yellow and white.

There is no valuation given of damage suits for a total of $575,000, which Mr. Gorer started against Henry J. Duveen and Joseph J. Duveen, the art dealers, shortly before he started for England. The complaints in these suits charged that the Duveens in their professional capacity as art dealers, had spoken in a derogatory manner of the plaintiff.

BANKING SCHOOL TO OPEN.

National City Will Train Men for Cuba and South America.

The National City Bank on Monday will open a school to train young men for its branches in South and Central America and Cuba. The first class will be limited to twenty, and already this number has been selected from many applications. It was said at the bank yesterday that plans call for the acceptance of college graduates as far as possible, while those who have made economics and banking a special study will have preference, but members of the bank's local staff will have priority over all other applicants.

The course will last one year, and during the training period students will receive the pay ordinarily paid to beginners in banking. In addition to a fixed schedule of classroom work and lectures the men will pass though all departments of the bank for a quick insight into the work in New York. The study of Spanish will be a feature of the course.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has maintained a class to supply men for the Far East trade for years. The course is usually completed in from four to six months, and the men are assigned to posts as the company's operations in the foreign field increase.

TO TRAIN SOCIAL WORKERS.

Special Course for Students Started by People's Institute.

A teaching organization known as the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers has been organized by the People's Institute for the purpose of training men and women to be social and community workers.

The first session will begin on Oct. 18. Students will be placed in responsible work in community and social centres in the school buildings of New York. There will be fifty seminary conferences devoted to the theoretical phases of the community problem. Students will be guided by means of a tutorial system, and supplementary work in Columbia University, the School of Philanthropy, and other institutions will be arranged.

The headquarters of the school are at 70 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Luther H. Gulick is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, which includes Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Henry de Forest Baldwin, James Byrne, and S. A. Lewisohn. On the Educational Committee are Earl Barnes, Dr. Edward T. Devine, Professor John Dewey, Professor William H. Kirkpatrick, Dr. S. M. Lindsey, and Dr. Albert Shields. John Collier is the head of the staff, Mrs. J. Gilmore Drayton, Secretary, and Jeannette Ezekiels Supervisor of Training.

SEEKS GEMS WORTH $3,000.

Mrs. A. T. Richards of Brooklyn Offers a Reward of $500.

It was learned yesterday that jewels worth $3,000 disappeared from the handbag belonging to Mrs. A. T. Richards of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, while she was on a shopping tour several days ago in the Fulton Street department store district. Mrs. Richards would not say whether the property was lost or stolen.

The report of the loss was made to Acting Captain John Coughlin of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau on Saturday, and yesterday he assigned two detectives to search the pawn shops. A reward of $500 has been offered for the return of the jewels. They consist of several diamond rings, two bracelets set with diamonds, a Masonic emblem set with diamonds and a Turkish crescent pin, also set with diamonds.

Cargo Ships Practice Shooting.

Captain Kellett of the British freighter Largo Law, which arrived yesterday from London in ballast, reported that he had sighted a red can buoy in midocean and sunk it with rifle shots. It is the custom to have a stand containing from six to twelve rifles in the wheel house of cargo steamers which travel all over the world for use in case they are attacked by pirates. Recently rifles have been used by ships' officers for shooting at floating mines, and the can buoy afforded good practice to the officers of the Largo Law before it was sunk.

GRAHAM STRICKEN AT BELMONT PARK

Man Who Saved Racing Falls Desperately Ill Within Sound of the Runners' Hoofs.

HIS HEART IS AFFECTED

Soothed by Wife and Physicians, as Cheers for Winning Horses Are Wafted to Patient.

At the clubhouse at the Belmont Park race track, where on Saturday he heard the hoof beats of the horses and the cheers of the crowd, John J. Graham, Surrogate of Nassau County, the man who has done more than any other to restore horse racing to New York State, lies desperate ill. His wife has been constantly by his side, sleeping at the clubhouse.

At the finish of the third race on Saturday Surrogate Graham was stricken with acute pains in his side, which increased until he fell unconscious beside his wife, who was watching that day's racing with him. Drs. Burns and Connolly, who were present, said he had heart trouble, and that to move him far would be dangerous, so a bed was prepared for him in the clubhouse and a room was provided for Mrs. Graham, who declared she would remain with her husband.

Dr. Lanehart was summoned and after a consultation with Manhattan specialists diagnosed the Surrogate's trouble as heart failure, due to overwork. A corps of physicians and nurses has been constantly in attendance with Mrs. Graham. His situation while critical, is described by Dr. Lanehart as favorable. The Board of Supervisors appointed Henry Selden Weller to act as Surrogate during his absence.

Surrogate Graham will be remembered by lovers of horse racing as the New York lawyer who saw hope for the sport after the drastic Agnew-Hart law, which forbade bookmaking. He it was who took the case of Paul Shane, indicted for registering an oral bet at the Belmont track, through three courts until the Appellate Division of Brooklyn sustained Judge Scudder's decision releasing Shane. He has always been an ardent follower of horse racing and is a member of the Piping Rock Country Club. His home is at Syosset, L. I.

WIFE COWED IN COURT.

Mrs. Planeta Denies That She Was Locked in Her Flat.

Joseph Planeta, a cigar manufacturer of 111 Hester Street, was held for the Grand Jury in $500 bail yesterday on a charge of impairing the health of a minor and in $500 additional bail for alleged violation of the Sullivan law by Magistrate Marsh in the Essex Market Court. When Planeta was arrested the police said he had kept his wife, Theresa, locked in their flat for four years and that she had been kept a prison for their two-year-old child ever since its birth, the baby never having seen daylight. In court yesterday the wife testified, however, that she always had a key to the door of the apartment and could have gone out if she had wished, and that the child was well treated and well fed and was often taken for walks with its father on Sundays.

At this stage of the proceedings it was noticed that Planeta was making signs to his wife on the stand and that she seemed thoroughly intimidated. Magistrate Marsh ordered the prisoner to change his seat so his wife could not see him.

The prisoner said he had bought his revolver in Italy and did not know it was wrong to keep it in the house.

PANIC AT GAS EXPLOSION.

Acetylene Tanks Blow Up, Badly Injuring One Workman.

There was a panic yesterday in the Muerer Steel Barrel Works at 307 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, when one of the big tanks containing acetylene gas for welding blew up and sent a column of black smoke whirling to the sky. Hundreds of workmen ran terrified into the street, but it was soon learned that only slight damage was done to the main building, but the roof was torn off the tank room.

Henry Kohler of 386 Knickerbocker Avenue, who had charge of the gas machines, was driven against the wall by the force of the explosion and was cut by falling bits of iron. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were serious.

DELANY LEFT ONLY $1,500.

Will of Supreme Court Justice Names Wife as Executrix.

The will of Supreme Court Justice Delany was filed for probate yesterday, and the petition accompanying the instrument recited that the Justice's entire estate consists of only $1,500 in personal property, all of which he bequeaths to his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Delany of 304 West 103d Street. Mrs. Delany is named as sole executrix.

The will was dated May 26, 1899.

PAUL D. CRAVATH INJURED.

Lawyer Thrown from His Horse at His Summer Home.

Paul D. Cravath, the lawyer, of 52 William Street, was thrown from his horse last Saturday, while riding near his Summer home at Locust Valley, L. I., according to word received at his office yesterday morning. While the muscles of his back were bruised, Mr. Cravath escaped serious injury.

At his office yesterday afternoon, it was said that he expected to be at his desk before the end of the week.

BULL MOOSE STAND PAT.

Hamlin and Robinson Wanted to Go Back to Republican Fold.

The Progressive leaders in this State have decided not to go back to the Republican fold for the present. There was a conference behind closed doors at National Headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building yesterday which lasted four hours. The discussion was spirited. Several leaders were in favor of coming out boldly and indorsing the entire Republican ticket this Fall.

Among those who took this stand were Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer County and Chauncey Hamlin, Jr., of Buffalo. Against these were George W. Perkins and William Hamlin Childs, who took the view that the party must be kept intact as a matter of principle. Some of the leaders said the Progressives ought to go back to the Republican fold and make the fight for their principles within the old party.

The conference adjourned with a unanimous decision in favor of standing pat until the next meeting two weeks hence. Among those present were George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn, Chauncey Hamlin, Jr., of Buffalo, Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer, Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, who was the party's candidate for Governor last year; Giles H. Stillwell of Syracuse, Joseph McQuide of Troy, William M. Chadbourne, William Halpin, Assemblymen Joseph Steinberg and Hamilton Fish, Jr., Jacob C. Vreeland, August F. Schwarzler, Westervelt Prentice, William H. Hotchkiss, John J. O'Connell, Frank B. Harder, David W. Armstrong, Jr., and Jacob R. Schiff.

E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25 cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT


The Cansinos, Spanish Dancers Every Evening.

RECTOR'S

Ernest Evans and Company Every Evening.

"There is only one Rector's"

Where the Hours Pass All Too Quickly

Many guests come to Rector's just to enjoy the good things provided by our world-famous chef—but the entertainment in the main dining room during the dinner hour serves to create an appetite for the pleasure awaiting them in Rector's Grand Ball Room, which opens at 8 P. M.—and few leave before the "wee small hours."

Phone your reservations now—Bryant 3200

BROADWAY, 48th ST., and 7th AVE.

Get Acquainted with Rector's Famous Cold Buffet

Carter's Knit Underwear

Carter's have made good underwear for over fifty years;—which is proof of its goodness. All Wallach Stores sell it. That's a double guarantee of satisfaction.

Smooth, elastic, soft and strong union suits for men. $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

The New York Times
Over 300,000
Daily and Sunday
No returns. No unsold copies. Consequently no waste.
The cheapest, as it is the best, newspaper advertising medium in the world.

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price. NOW IN EFFECT.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES

HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Av. and 59th St.
Under New Management
Summer Rates:—
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2588 Greeley

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe. Coffee.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

Jansson wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 3040—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Dinner $1.25
Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur
5 EAST 46TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees." BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
109TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Breakfast 35c-80c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker, 23 East 34th Street

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TOMORROW and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. Popular Mat. Tomorrow. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Leaps from Laugh to Laugh
LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1
HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half Million," Nat C. Goodwin, Wilda Bennett, Bert Leslie, Mlle. Dazie, Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Matinee Today THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW
Strand B'way & 47th St. Marguerite Clark, Noon to 11.30, "SEVEN SISTERS" 10c to 50c. Strand Orc. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; probably showers Thursday; slight temperature changes; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,004. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER REPRIEVE MAY BE A RESULT OF FORD'S REVIEW

Justice Finds Complex Points of Law in New Trial Affidavits and Briefs.

NEEDS TIME FOR DECISION

May Determine to Have Prisoner Brought from Death House to Testify.

WORKS AT NIGHT ON CASE

Governor Ready to Grant Short Respite to Condemned Man if Hearing Is Prolonged.

Justice Ford's patient and exhaustive consideration of Charles Becker's application for a new trial suggested to lawyers and others yesterday a longer lease of life for the condemned man in Sing Sing. A further postponement of the execution, now set for Friday morning, would not be surprising, they said.

Governor Whitman, it was said with much show of authority last night, would grant a further short respite to Becker if he received word that Justice Ford required more time to decide on the legal complexities of the case before him. It is not expected that the Justice will be ready to announce his decision today. Indeed, it was said that the necessity for Becker's personal appearance before him was still an unsettled point in Justice Ford's mind.

In case the Justice decides that he wants Becker himself to testify, he will send an order to Sing Sing for the production of the prisoner before him. Deputy Warden Johnson at the prison said last night that it was customary for such an order to arrive the night before the court proceeding at which the prisoner's presence was required. Mr. Johnson said he had not heard from Justice Ford up to 11 o'clock.

Justice Ford Works at Night.

The Justice sat in his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building until late last night. Twenty-nine law books with markers showing cases cited by the opposing lawyers were on his desk besides voluminous briefs. The Justice spent all but four hours of Monday night and all yesterday afternoon considering the mass of briefs, affidavits, citations, and the trial record which were submitted to him by W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, and District Attorney Perkins.

Stripped of legal verbiage, the points which Justice Ford has to review resolve themselves down to this:

May a Justice of the Supreme Court grant a new trial, except under the provisions prescribed in the statute, or has he the inherent right to allow any case which has been decided in the Supreme Court to be reopened?

If his powers are merely statutory, do the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers come under the head of new evidence, and are they of enough importance to be likely to change the verdict?

If they are new and important, are they truthful, or are they discredited by the affidavits offered by the District Attorney?

If Justice Ford decides the first two points affirmatively, it is thought that he will call witnesses. In that case Becker might be brought down from the death house to testify.

Mr. Cockran's contention is that the court possesses inherent rights to reopen the case, although he asserts that all of the affidavits which he has submitted come under the provisions of the statute, which is Subdivision 7 of Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The District Attorney argues that he has no such rights.

In support of their contentions in Monday's arguments both sides have submitted briefs with many citations. In answer to a forty-eight-page brief offered by District Attorney Perkins, Mr. Cockran filed yesterday one of eighteen pages. That brought a reply from the District Attorney in the form of a supplemental brief, and Mr. Cockran filed another brief in answer to that. The District Attorney submitted with his briefs twenty-nine law volumes, marked with citations.

Justice Ford instructed his secretary, Michael Ford, to bring no other matters to his attention until the Becker case was disposed of. He gave this order after he had spent yesterday morning in court hearing motions on other matters. Before court opened he had been at work four hours in the early morning on the Becker case.

Not New Evidence, Says Perkins.

District Attorney Perkins's brief began with an argument that the Supreme Court has no power to grant a new trial except under Section 465. He cited a number of decisions to support that point.

"Practically not one word of the proposed new evidence is of value," the brief continues, "for the following reasons: First, practically the great mass of it is hearsay and therefore inadmissible; second, the great mass of it is not newly discovered and was as well known to the defendant at the time of the second trial as it is now."

Facts in the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers, which are conceded by the District Attorney, said Mr. Cockran, require the court to set aside the judgment of death, "which, it is now clear, was secured by suppression of some vital facts and misrepresentation of others by the chief witness for the prosecution to a degree that makes the entire proceedings that resulted in his conviction an imposition and a fraud upon the court." The two points to be decided, Mr. Cockran says, are whether the facts as submitted are such that the result of the trial probably would have been different had they been offered, and if the prosecution's case is completely refuted, has the court power to prevent Becker's execution. The brief continues:

> In this case the defendant remained silent during his trial not through any fear of discreditable revelation, or reluctance to make any damaging confession, but through a Quixotic notion of loyalty to a promise itself improvident and extravagant. Indeed, his conduct in this respect was so extraordinary that were it not established by unquestionable proof and by the District Attorney conceded, it would be considered incredible; but this is indisputable fact. His communication with the Governor provoked the statement from Rose embodied in the moving papers, and these two statements taken together show con-

Continued on Page 5.

D'ANNUNZIO BOMBARDS TRIESTE WITH POEMS

Drops Them from Aeroplane While Companion Lets Fall Bombs on Arsenal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A report reaches here of the flight of an Italian aviator, Lieut. Miraglia, over Trieste accompanied by Gabriele d'Annunzio, who threw poetic messages into the town while his comrade hurled bombs on the arsenal.

OUR CONSULAR CLERK IMPRISONED IN BERLIN

Accused of Falsely Certifying a Passport, Enabling a Briton to Escape.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—Charles Wilson, an American, who is a clerk in the American Consulate in Berlin, is in jail here pending an investigation into the circumstances of the escape of a British resident on an alleged fraudulently obtained American passport.

Mr. Wilson is alleged to have certified that he personally knew the applicant for the passport as an American citizen, thereby enabling him to obtain the document. When the affair was about to be discovered, Wilson disappeared from Berlin. He was arrested at the Swedish frontier and brought back to Berlin.

HENRY JAMES NOW A BRITISH SUBJECT

Took Oath of Allegiance on Monday—Sympathy for Allies His Impelling Motive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times says it is able to announce that papers of naturalization were granted to Henry James on Monday, and that he took the oath of allegiance as a British subject. The Times adds:

"All lovers of literature in this country will welcome the decision of this writer of genius, whose works are an abiding possession of all English-speaking people, and they will welcome it all the more on account of the reasons which Mr. James gives in his petition for naturalization, because of his having lived and worked in England for the best part of forty years, because of his attachment to the country and his sympathy with it and its people, because of the long friendships and associations and interests he has formed here, these last including the acquisition of some property, all of which things have brought to a head his desire to throw his moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever they may be worth, in the scale of the contending nations' present and future."

Henry James's friends have long known how intense were his sympathies with the cause of the Allies.

OUR CRUISERS IN PERIL BY TYPHOON IN CHINA

Saratoga's Anchors Hold, But Cincinnati Is Drifting—Great Damage to Shipping.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A great typhoon sprang up at midnight last night and is still raging furiously.

The United States cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati felt the full force of the storm. The Saratoga's anchors are holding, but the Cincinnati is slowly drifting, and preparations have been made to get the cruiser under steam.

A large amount of damage has been done ashore. Most of the trees along the Bund were blown down.

A large steamer is ashore at Garden Point, and launches, yachts, pontoons, sampans, and cargo boats are being ground to matchwood against the wall of the Bund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had not received any official advices concerning the typhoon at Shanghai.

The Asiatic fleet is commanded by Admiral Winterhalter, who recently assumed command. The Saratoga, which was the armored cruiser New York when she participated in the Spanish war as flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, is Admiral Winterhalter's flagship.

The Saratoga is commanded by Commander John H. Drayton. Other officers are Lieut. Commander Henry C. Mustin and Lieutenants Max M. Fruckt and Albert Norris. The Cincinnati's commanding officer is Commander Christopher C. Fewell, with Lieutenants Hollis M. Cooley and W. H. Booth in subordinate positions.

The cruiser Galveston, which was the trophy ship in American naval gunnery last year, is also at Shanghai.

"KEEP ON BEING A MOTHER."

This Is Roosevelt's Advice to Parent of 7 Little Ones, Facing Hunger.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today replied to the question asked by the mother of seven children, whose father is out of a job and who are likely to grow hungry before he gets another, by telling her to keep on being "a mother."

Mrs. McHonney's letter, in part, is as follows:

> Do you advocate raising children for county charges, the poor house, or what? I am a mother of seven children and feel that I have a right to ask. Perhaps you have never had the experience of raising seven children on $80 a month and then suddenly losing the position and have your house threatened with foreclosure.

The Colonel replied:

> We are, any of us, liable to run into hard luck, but that does not by any manner of means lessen our duties to ourselves and to society. I am sorry for Mrs. McHonney, who seems to be having a hard time through no fault of her own, or of her husband. It seems to me that the only answer to her question is to tell her to keep right on being a mother, the best, highest, most worthwhile job on earth, no matter what the temporary conditions that surround it may be."

HAITI MASSACRE; PRESIDENT FLEES; ZAMOR EXECUTED

Gen. Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince, Has ex-President and 160 Prisoners Slain.

IS SHOT LATER BY A MOB

Severe Fighting in the Capital, Which Is Now Held by the Revolutionists.

PALACE IS PARTLY BURNED

President Guillaume and His Family in the French Legation, Which Is Threatened by the Rebels.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 27.—A revolution, more terrible in the toll of life thus far taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis, flamed out in the Haitian capital today. It was an offshoot of the movement to the north, where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, twice expelled from Haiti, have been striving for several months to break the power of the President, General Vilbrun Guillaume.

One hundred and sixty men, including an ex-President of Haiti, have been executed by order of General Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince. Oscar caused to be executed all the political prisoners in the hands of the Government.

The victims of this massacre included General Orestes Zamor, ex-President of Haiti, who was driven out of the country last year, and returned last March and was made a prisoner.

When the people of Port au Prince learned of the massacre there was a general outbreak of indignation. A mob invaded the Santo Domingan Legation, where General Oscar had taken refuge after an unsuccessful defense of the Presidential Palace against the rebels, seized Oscar, and dragged him before the door of the legation, where he was promptly executed in his turn by a fusillade of rifle shots.

President Guillaume and the members of his family have taken refuge in the French legation, an attack upon which has been threatened.

The Presidential Palace has been partially destroyed after an attack which lasted for hours.

The revolutionists are in possession of the city.

How many persons have been shot down in the streets and in the Government buildings cannot yet be learned, but the fighting between the loyal supporters of the President and the rebels was carried on with furious determination on the one side and desperate resolution on the other.

It was at about 10 A. M. that President Guillaume, General Oscar, and the Chief of Police, who had been defending the Palace with the aid of the President's personal staff and other troops who had remained loyal, were obliged to make their escape. At that time one section of the Palace was burning. The rebels' attack began at about 4 A. M.

Port au Prince has been in a state of panic for days. No one knew when he might be seized and cast into prison. There have been wholesale arrests, apparently without cause, by order of the President or some of those close to him. The successes gained by the revolutionists in the north were convincing proof to the President and Government officials that their course would soon be run. Therefore they viewed with suspicion various individuals and organizations. One regiment of soldiers was disbanded. It was this regiment which at 4 o'clock this morning descended upon the Palace.

Guillaume and those who acted as his guard offered a stubborn resistance, but were greatly outnumbered. Even after the palace was abandoned by the President and his party some of the others continued its defense. Soon word of the massacre of the political prisoners was circulated from mouth to mouth, and a fierce wave of indignation swept over the capital. Many who had not originally been identified with the rising took up arms. The Dominican Legation was invaded and the Governor of Port au Prince paid with his life for the massacre early in the day.

It was in March, 1908, that a similar execution of political prisoners, though not by any means on so great an extent, took place. Nord Alexis was then President of Haiti. It was declared by his officials that those so executed were engaged in a revolution, but a few months later Nord Alexis was deposed and deported from the country.

So far as is known, no foreigners have suffered in the present rising, but it is expected that American warships will be sent here immediately to protect foreign lives and interests.

Among those arrested in the reign of terror which began ten days ago were all Haitians of any wealth or position, without distinction of age or sex, while Guillaume expelled all foreigners.

Haitian women were arrested in the streets and taken away to prisons. On July 7 a French actress, Mme. Taldy, was treated in this arbitrary manner. The prisons of the city were soon full, and the conditions in them were deplorable. Prisoners died daily as a result of hunger and the unsanitary conditions in which they were compelled to live.

Fears are being expressed of violence between the several factions in other parts of Haiti who are striving to obtain control of the Government.

The foreign legations hold many refugees.

OUR SHIPS AT CAPE HAITIEN.

Admiral Caperton May Go on the Washington to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Official notification of the uprising at Port au Prince against President Guillaume of the Haitian Republic, reached the State Department late today from Chargé d'Affaires Davis of the American legation there.

The first message, sent at 9 o'clock this morning, was as follows:

> "Uprising in the city 4:15 A. M. Heavy firing two hours, which still continues intermittently. Government taken by surprise and revolutionists in partial control of the city. President and few Generals surrounded in Palace. Uprising in favor Charles Zamor, but impossible to verify at this hour. Large number killed and wounded."

At noon Mr. Davis sent the following:

> "From all information, President escaped Palace and has taken refuge in French Legation."

Rear Admiral Caperton, who is at Cape Haitien, has made no report. He

Continued on Page 7.

Hears Austria Is Evacuating Gorizia; May Quit Podgora Under Italian Pressure

GENEVA, July 27.—A dispatch from Laibach to the Tribune says:

"Last night the Austrians began to evacuate Gorizia. The evacuation of Podgora also is a question of hours.

"All the trains from Gorizia have been reserved for the troops, and ammunition and food supplies will be removed later. The workmen have been ordered to cease strengthening the fortifications. Every measure has been taken for a great retreat.

"At Doberdo the Austrian troops guarding the route to Trieste have been unable to hold their positions.

"On the Carso Plateau, with the exception of a few trenches, the Italians have captured the entire plateau, the Austrians losing 2,000 men in two days here.

"The great Italian offensive on the banks of the Isonzo is daily progressing favorably."

VIENNA, July 27, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Under cover of a massed artillery fire, which began early yesterday, the Italians again attacked the plateau of Doberdo with large forces. The attack failed with heavier losses than before. After fierce hand-to-hand fighting our troops again remained in full possession of their old positions on the border of the plateau.

On the other parts of the front of the coastal district and in the Carinthian frontier district nothing of importance has occurred.

SHERIFF'S NERVE ENDS OIL STRIKE

Kinkead Cows Objectors and Marches Men Into Bayonne Plants Between Deputies.

NOW IDOL OF THE WORKERS

Tells of Strategy That Won Their Confidence When State and City Authorities Failed.

Shrill blasts from whistles of the Standard and Tidewater Oil plants reverberated through Bayonne, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, for the first time in nearly two weeks, the big gates opening into East Twenty-second Street swung back. From the gateways emerged nearly 4,000 men, swinging dinner pails and tools.

They marched slowly, timidly, at first, through lanes of policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. But they marched boldly and eagerly as they got further from the plants and saw, not the hundreds of bitter glances they had dreaded, but instead, women and children smiling and waving at them, and the deputies, their clubs laid aside, playing baseball in the streets. Not a striker was to be seen.

For the 4,000 represented approximately half the men who had gone out after the original strike of a few coopers in the Standard Oil plant a week ago last Thursday, and who since then had battled with oil guards, fought armed deputy sheriffs, and kept Bayonne in a turmoil of excitement and fright.

Under the Spell of Kinkead.

The 4,000 had gone to work yesterday morning, frightened, hesitant, fearful of violence at the hands of their fellows, but so under the spell of Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, that they obeyed him.

The Sheriff had got for them the implied promise of the increased wages they demanded. He had promised to protect them, and the first man they had seen when they entered Twenty-second Street in the morning had been the Sheriff, hatless, coatless, and wearing no collar. He seemed to be everywhere in the mile-long street, and wherever he was there was order.

Not a striker molested them in the morning. Not one was to be seen in the afternoon. Those who had not gone to work in the morning were at their homes, seeing to their tools and the preparation of their dinner pails, for the big strike was broken. The very men who had engaged in pistol duels with the guards met one another in the streets throughout the day and planned how they would return to work this morning. Dreading in others the violence they themselves had displayed, no one would be first to go back, but, satisfied by the absence of disorder yesterday that they might return in safety, each prepared hastily to do so.

And to a man they gave credit to Sheriff Kinkead for ending the strike. Had he not promised them better wages? they argued among themselves. Had he not promised to protect those who desired to return to work? He had promised and he had protected, and why should any man strike when the Sheriff would fight his battle for him and get him higher wages?

Haste to Go Back to Work.

It was the argument which won over the most reluctant of the strikers. More than 500 of them gathered in front of John Mydosh's Hall, their headquarters, and voted to return to work today, regretful that they had not done so earlier. Sheriff Kinkead was the greatest labor leader in Bayonne last night, for the men who had fought him for a week now proclaimed him.

And the Sheriff had won his victory single-handed. Not a company of militia had been sent by Governor Fielder in response to his urgent pleas for help. Not a policeman had come to his aid from Jersey City or Hoboken, the biggest towns in Hudson County, though he had raced to these towns in his automobile on Monday night and sworn in members of the police force as his Deputy Sheriffs. Of these men who had failed him the Sheriff said he would have more to say and do later. Meantime, when he hurried back to Bayonne early yesterday morning he found a small body of reinforcements.

To augment his own 500 deputies, armed only with clubs and stationed in the oil plants, there had come from West Hoboken, North Bergen, and Union Hill seventy-eight uniformed men. There were also fifteen motorcycle men from Jersey City, and with Bayonne's seventy-two men, he had a force of 165 uniformed men.

In three squads he marched his men down Twenty-second Street. At Avenue E, Avenue F and Prospect Avenue, the danger points, he left equal numbers of motorcycle men, each armed with a rifle. Along the blocks he distributed his uniformed men and presently reinforced them with his deputies who, at 5:30 marched out of the oil works.

"Go to Work or Go Home."

Twenty-second Street was then a lane of policemen and deputies, with the Sheriff for their Field Marshal, and Under Sheriff James H. Clark, his first assistant. There was not a striker in the streets.

But presently they appeared in groups of twos and threes. They peered curiously at the policemen and guards, who good-naturedly kept them moving with the shouted slogan: "Go to work or go on home."

Sheriff Kinkead's hopes of ending the strike peaceably hung in the balance. Then a few men who had drawn slowly up to the Tidewater works passed through the gate. It was as though a signal had been given. One after another the strikers returned to work. If they did not pass in at the gates they at least passed off Twenty-second Street, for none was allowed to loiter.

There was only one instance of disorder. Two men declined to move on, snapped back at the policemen, and

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REPULSE GERMANS AT NAREW RIVER

Russians Check Enveloping Move of Armies North and South of Warsaw.

NORTHERN RAID CONTINUES

Drive from Baltic Provinces to Flank the Niemen River Defenses Worries Petrograd.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Austro-German attempts to envelop the Russian armies defending Warsaw and to capture the Polish capital, which for a time progressed almost with the momentum of the offensive which cleared Galicia of the Russian troops, have been brought nearly to a standstill, and where the Germans are moving forward it is only yard by yard and at tremendous cost in men and material.

The German Field Marshal von Mackensen has taken a few villages on the way to the Lublin-Cholm Railway, between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, and the Austrians, by a counter-offensive at Sokol, have captured positions which will make the German flank safer, but, as has so often occurred lately, Berlin officially reports that "otherwise the position of the German troops under von Mackensen remains unchanged."

Along the western bank of the Vistula from Ivangorod to Novo Georgievsk progress apparently has been made, while along the Narew, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been directing operations in an effort to drive a wedge in behind the city, he is now largely occupied in meeting the Russian counter-attacks.

These counter-attacks, according to Petrograd, have succeeded in forcing the Germans who had crossed the river to return to the northern bank at several points. The capture of a Zeppelin, 700 prisoners, and several Maxims is announced among the incidental successes.

The Russians, who were defeated in the Baltic provinces recently, have also turned, and, according to the Berlin official report, have delivered an attack from Mitau, which, however, was repulsed.

Further to the south the Germans continue their advance eastward, toward the Vilna-Petrograd Railway, but there is a lot of territory to cover before this is reached, and it is considered more likely that General von Buelow, who is in command here, will turn to the southwest to threaten the Russian armies which are facing von Hindenburg.

Everywhere the battles are at their height, especially that in which von Mackensen is engaged. All the military critics here believe that this is the most critical of the campaign, for the whole German plan depends on his reaching the Lublin-Cholm Railway.

Russian Front Greatly Shortened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—From the coastline of the Gulf of Riga all the way round to the upper reaches of the River Bug about Grubischow fighting is in progress, and for the most part it is fighting of considerable intensity.

Although further than European front now measures over 700 miles, the redisposition of the forces, the abandonment of deep salients and the withdrawal over a great part of the strategic front having shortened the line held a fortnight ago by nearly 200 miles. Along 500 of the 700 odd miles of the present strategic front fighting is in progress.

There is no doubt that for the present the largest forces actually engaged are to be found on Mackensen's front, where some very extended and strenuous fighting continues. But the situation shows signs of growing grave on the Narew front, while the advance of the Germans upon a forty-mile front from Keidany to Poniowitz is particularly significant, as indicated by the Grand Duke's statement in the official bulletin as being "between the Drina and the Niemen," a phrase which inevitably opens a very broad outlook on the Germanic plans.

Military experts in the press here have already hinted at the possibility that the German attack on the Narew front may not be the principal northern operation, and that the real attack is perhaps that developing from the Baltic provinces, which threaten with luck to sweep southward behind the Niemen defenses. This movement is combined with attacks from the southwest upon the approaches to the fortress of Kovno. From the Niemen to the Drina, therefore, in the Grand Duke's phrase—that is to say, in its ultimate signification from the fortress of Kovno to the fortress of Dvinsk—is the front upon which the German armies of the North are now moving.

From Kovno to Dvinsk is 120 miles, an extent of front which implies the presence of very large forces indeed, considering the opposition that must be expected on this line of advance against the series of fortresses.

Russians Tell of Foes' Repulse.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

On the Drina and the Niemen the situation remains unchanged. There have been cavalry outpost actions there. Southwest of Kovno Monday the enemy was repulsed beyond the Vesia River.

On the Narew Sunday and Monday, from Dobrolenka to the Novo Georgievsk region, the fighting increased in energy. On the left bank of the Narew the enemy was held back by energetic counter attacks. Intense fighting occurred in the forest east of Rozan.

Monday evening the enemy brought up enormous reserves above Serock. On both banks of the Narew there have been successful Russian attacks, some enemy detachments being compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the region of the Village of Serock. We

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BERLIN REPLY MAY WAIT SIX WEEKS; CARE TAKEN TO AVOID NEW ATTACKS WHICH MIGHT BRING A CRISIS WITH US

Submarines Sink Thirteen Craft In One Day; Nine British Trawlers the Victims of Two U Boats

LONDON, July 29.—Ten trawlers, all British, and three neutral vessels make up the list of victims of German submarines today.

Two German submarines appeared among the fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland, and by shell fire sunk nine trawlers—the Rosslyn, Celtic, Cydorna, Gadwell, Strathmore, Honoria, Cassio, Hermione, and Sutton. In each case the crews of the fishermen escaped without injury.

The Aberdeen trawler Emblem has also been sunk.

The Danish steamship Nogill, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne, and laden with railway ties, has been sunk in the North Sea.

The Norwegian bark Harboe was attacked and set on fire Sunday by a German submarine. The Captain says he saw three other boats on fire near the spot where the Harboe was attacked.

The crew of the Norwegian sailing ship G. P. Harbitz was landed at Shields today by a Danish steamer. The G. P. Harbitz, which was bound for a British port, was set on fire by a German submarine Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Telegrams received in Copenhagen yesterday picture the new activity of German submarines as being more energetic than ever. Captains who have just crossed the North Sea are of the same opinion. This is believed by the Danish press to be the first result of the American note to Germany.

A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The German press expresses great satisfaction over the renewed energy of the submarines. The Deutsche Tageszeitung states that this must be taken as a practical reply to the United States note."

ENGLAND SENDING NEW SHIPPING NOTE

Asks That Publication of Last One Be Held Back—Further Statement Within a Week.

ANSWER TO OUR "CAVEAT"

Note Now in President's Hands Defends Order in Council and Suggests Arbitration for Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The British Government is preparing a new note to the United States, which will deal with the general questions of contraband and blockade raised by restrictions on neutral commerce during the enforcement of the Order of Council policy against overseas trade with Germany. The new note will be forwarded to the State Department within a week, according to the Department's advices today from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. Page transmitted a request from Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the British note which was received by the Washington Government yesterday, be withheld from publication until the new communication was delivered.

The British note received yesterday was to have been given out textually at the State Department this afternoon for publication in tomorrow morning's newspapers. An arrangement for synchronous publication in the United Kingdom and the United States, had been made with the British Government, but when the request came from Sir Edward Grey, Secretary Lansing announced that the note of yesterday would be considered confidential for the present.

The cablegram from Ambassador Page gave no details. It did not indicate the nature of the forthcoming note, but stated that it would deal with the shipping question. Secretary Lansing said he had received no intimation as to the reason for or character of the new note. However, since the note that is to come will deal with the same question of shipping that is covered by the note received yesterday, officials of the Department are assuming that the forthcoming communication will be in the nature of a supplement to the one received yesterday, and that the two communications will have to be considered together as constituting the British reply to the American contentions in favor of the rights of neutral trade under recognized principles and rules of international law.

One Answer for Both Notes.

The preparation of a supplementary note by the British Government will delay somewhat the transmission of the new American note to Great Britain dealing with the problems of trade and intercourse which affect both Governments under the enforcement of the Order in Council policy. The American reply has been in preparation some time. It had been nearly completed and was sent in its incomplete form to President Wilson at Cornish for consideration. The American note will not now, of course, be forwarded to Ambassador Page for delivery to Sir Edward Grey, until the second note now in preparation in London has been received and considered. It is altogether probable that the American note will be revised so as to serve as a response to both the new British notes.

In some quarters the fact that a supplemental note was being prepared by the British Government was regarded as significant, but this was not the view of Secretary Lansing or other high officials of the State Department, who pointed out that the State Department had no intimation concerning the tenor of the coming note, or its character, and that no one in Washington possessed information upon which to predicate a statement as to the "significance" of the development. The opinion was expressed in one quarter that the coming note might take cognizance of the suggestions conveyed in the last American communication to Germany relative to contending for the freedom of the seas, but this suggestion was discounted elsewhere. The best obtainable opinion here appears to be that the British note will deal more especially with the "caveat" note of July 14 from Secretary Lansing, requesting Ambassador Page to inform the British Government that the United States "will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in violation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

The text of the note received from the British Government yesterday has been forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish for his information. It is also being carefully studied and analyzed by Secretary Lansing and his advisers in the State Department. A Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed this morning, indicated the general character and tenor of the note which was received yesterday. Additional information was obtained today

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GAVE AMPLE TIME TO LEELANAW CREW

Submarine Captain Quoted as Saying He Couldn't Stop to Throw Contraband Over.

SO HE HAD TO SINK VESSEL

Washington Sees a Clear Violation of Treaty, but Without Serious Aspects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABERDEEN, July 27.—Captain Delk and the cdew of the American steamer Leelanaw arrived here tonight. In the course of an interview one of the crew said that the Captain of the German submarine which sank the Leelanaw stated that they were not in the habit of throwing contraband cargo overboard, and consequently had no alternative but to sink the ship.

ABERDEEN, Wednesday, July 28.—The Captain and crew of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea last Sunday night, arrived here last night.

They say that several shots were fired at the vessel by the submarine, but that they received ample warning before the steamer was sunk.

"We were on our way from Archangel to Belfast Sunday afternoon with a cargo of flax and tow," said Captain Eugene Delk in describing the destruction of his ship, "when I observed two steamers to the north and heard a shot fired. We were then sixty-five miles northwest of Kirkwall.

"Soon I saw a submarine heading toward one of the vessels. Immediately afterward one of them sank. The submarine fired another shot and started in pursuit of the Leelanaw.

"I altered my course and decided to run for it, but the submarine made good headway and fired a shot which fell only 300 yards short. Thereupon I put the helm over and headed toward the submarine, which signaled to us to send our papers aboard. This I did. The officers and crew were then told to abandon the ship.

"A boat was sent out by the commander of the submarine, who told us to take time to get all our effects into our own boats. He informed us also that we would be put on the proper course to Orkney.

"We got into the boats and rowed away, after which the submarine fired five shots at the starboard side. None of them took effect, as they struck above the water line. The submarine then fired a torpedo, which hit the steamer amidships, and she began to sink at once.

"Our crew afterward was taken aboard the submarine with our boats in tow. As the Leelanaw was still above water more shots were fired into the port side, the second of which set the steamer afire. The German Commander stood by until he saw the vessel disappear.

"We were taken to a point eight miles from the coast of Orkney, where the crew was ordered into our boats and the submarine disappeared beneath the surface. The commander showed us every courtesy."

Right to Sink Is Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—That the commander of the German submarine which sank the American steamer Leelanaw off Scotland gave ample warning to the Captain and crew seems to be proved by this message received today by the State Department from Consul General Skinner at London:

> Leelanaw crew proceeding to Dundee. Captain of torpedoed ship states to agent at Kirkwall that he had ample time to leave his ship before being fired on. Crew went on board submarine and remained some time, ship's boats being taken in tow for about fifty miles.

Ambassador Page has been asked to cable a full report of the circumstances of the sinking as soon as they can be obtained from Captain Delk and his men, who were expected to reach Dundee today. Information is wanted on the question whether Captain Delk was requested to deliver out the contraband in his cargo and was willing to do so is needed by the United States Government before officials can determine the nature of any representations that may be made to Germany.

Gratifying as is the news of the humane treatment of the Captain and crew of the Leelanaw, the destruction of that vessel is regarded by officials as such a violation of Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, which was revived by the treaty of 1828, between the United States and Prussia as to be a matter of concern to this country.

A real issue over the interpretation of the treaty of 1799 was raised between the United States and German Governments in connection with the demand

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GERMANS ONE IN OPINION

All Classes Agree That Submarine War Won't Be Abandoned.

BELIEVE WILSON PARTISAN

And Won't Credit Him with Good Faith Unless He Sends Pointed Note to England.

SHARP TALK BY PERSEUS

Tageblatt's Critic Revives Alleged American Permission for Merchant Ships to Arm.

Germany Receives Our Orduna Note

BERLIN, July 27, (via London, Wednesday, July 28).—The American Ambassador today presented to the Foreign Office a note of inquiry regarding the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Orduna.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—In President Wilson's sharp tone toward Germany and what they regard as his gentle protests to England, Germans feel resentfully that they see proof of a partisanship that violates neutrality.

Germans are frankly skeptical about the President's good faith in his forthcoming note to England, but the text of that document will be awaited here with keener interest than was any note Mr. Wilson ever sent to Germany.

Everything, it is felt here, depends on that note. If President Wilson warns England against future transgressions against the freedom-of-the-seas principle in the same uncompromising and unmistakable tones that he used toward Germany, a dramatic revulsion of feeling can be looked for here.

He would probably win the admiration of even the hard-headed and practical Germans who cannot understand why President Wilson should want to argue about an abstract principle, thereby hampering them in their fight for existence, unless (and here is where the German mind definitely goes astray) he secretly sympathizes with the enemy.

If the President's next note to England is gentle in tone and friendly, it will tend to confirm the Germans' worst suspicions. Then "full steam ahead" will be the order in the submarine war on English commerce "regardless of consequences."

Will Take Time to Draft Reply.

It is almost certain now that Germany will answer the American note. Officials believe that it contains numerous errors and contradictions, which must be pointed out, even though it will do no good, as Wilson's mind is made up for all time, they think.

The procedure will probably be as follows: The American note will be submitted for exhaustive study to all departments interested and concerned. This process will take at least a month. The formulation of the German answer would take at least another two weeks. The present indications are that it will be a categorical negative.

While it is learned from a good source that no new or modifying orders have been sent to submarine commanders since the note was received, there is a general feeling that every possible human precaution will be used for the next few weeks at least, that nothing may happen which President Wilson could construe as a deliberately unfriendly act. The Germans show a very sincere desire to avoid a crisis.

Sees Errors in Wilson Note.

Unusual significance attaches to the following message from Berlin to the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Undoubtedly the German Government will answer the American note, for it contains so many errors and contradictions that it cannot do any harm if they are exposed by the proper authorities, although one can hardly hope that such arguments will have any power of conviction on the President of the United States, who is governed by unworldly theories.

"Any one who comes right out and says that the torpedoing of English ships, whether armed or not, will be considered a 'deliberately unfriendly'

act has already made up his mind and does not want any more arguments, but will wait until events compel him to answer the question and to decide whether to accept the consequences of his views."

The feeling prevalent in even intellectual circles is typically expressed by Professor Förster of Munich, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"No one would approve more unconditionally than Germany America's mission to secure the freedom of the seas," he says. "The mistake of the United States consists only in directing her action against England, which time out of mind, and particularly flagrantly in this war, has violated the interests of sea commerce by adpting the practice of might above right.

"'Our submarine war is the only possible means of forcing England to acknowledge the freedom of the seas. The American note has the right idea, but at the same time it fronts the wrong way. If through our submarine war, which is a justifiable measure and action dictated by necessity, American lives are endangered America ought to protest against England's blockade policy, her use of passenger ships for ammunition transports, her misuse of neutral flags, &c.

"America can only champion the rights of neutral shipping by maintaining herself the strictest logic of the neutral standpoint. But it is already a breach of neutrality when America protests to Germany instead of protesting to England, inasmuch as she allows her munition shipments to be covered by American citizens traveling to Europe on registered auxiliary cruisers of the English Navy."

NATION DEMANDS SUBMARINE WAR

All One in Sentiment, but They Wait for the Kaiser to Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—"Unfriendly and unneutral" is the coolly reasoned verdict of seventy millions of Germans on President Wilson's note.

Never have the German people been so united on any proposition since the war began as on the American communication. No German doubts what the nation is going to do about it. Yet all are waiting for the Kaiser to speak the final decisive word.

Nobody believes that Admiral von Tirpitz ever again will have occasion to threaten to resign if the submarine warfare is weakened, for von Tirpitz no longer has strong common sense and a big business party opposing him. All Germany cries, "On with the submarine war!"

The people know the possible consequences and are willing to take them, believing that Germany has both right and might on her side. For the possible eventualities arising from the next "deliberately unfriendly" act German people have been amply prepared for a long time by the hate engendered there over the question of American ammunition. This matter the public has never been allowed to forget for a day since the General Staff, in a report of Feb. 14, used what may prove a historic phrase: "The employment of American ammunition at several places on the western front has been proved."

As a corrollary to the hatred engendered on the ammunition question, the idea has obtained widespread acceptance in Germany that "neutral" America is a greater menace to Germany than if the two nations were at war. Some find corraboration for this idea in President Wilson's note, which has left no doubt in any German's mind that they cannot expect a square deal from the President.

All Germans with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has talked in the last few days have the idea fixed in their minds that, in maintaining the principle of the freedom of the seas, President Wilson acts brusquely toward Germany, paying no attention to what they regard as her friendly and practical proposals and using unfriendly, and even threatening, language toward Germany, while ignoring what to the Germans seem the flagrant violations by Great Britain of the principle of the freedom of the seas.

So far as records published in the press show, the nearest thing to an official statement concerning the use of American ammunition by the Allies was made by a Bavarian Surgeon General to a TIMES staff correspondent in June and published in this paper on June 30.

Interviews with German officers and letters of soldiers have mentioned American ammunition as being in use, but as regards the alleged German General Staff report of Feb. 14, Berlin papers of Feb. 14, 15, and 16, which have been searched, do not seem to have reproduced it.

NOW "ENGLAND'S PARTNER."

Capt. Perseus Recalls Memorandum on Armed Merchant Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The more Berlin ponders over the American note the less it likes its contents.

In today's Tageblatt Captain Persius, the naval expert, breaks out in a frantic effort to prove by inference that all British merchant ships are armed, and that, with the connivance of the United States, which, he declares, has now become a partner of England's "unscrupulousness."

He claims that the German Government has become possessed of regulations issued by the American Government permitting armed merchant ships to enter American harbors, and a memorandum dated Sept. 24, which was sent out by the State Department, permitting armed merchant vessels of any country to enter American harbors provided the armament used was only in self-defense, and fixing the calibre of the guns at not to exceed 15.2 centimeters."

"This memorandum," he asserts, "was only issued after it was established that no German ship would take advantage of the same. Guns of this calibre are perfectly able to guarantee the destruction of a submarine. Thus Washington pronounces its blessing on Churchill's armed merchant vessels."

Capt. Perseus adds: "We now know that Churchill's criminal measure was generally accepted by the Admiralty. The claim that England is fighting for its existence means that for England morals are silenced. This accords with the English political traditions, but not with those of the United States.

"The United States now becomes a partner of England's unscrupulousness. This memorandum is a direct blow to international law and a violation of ngutrality, designed to give a tremendous advantage to England."

Naval Expert's Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Captain Perseus, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, sets up a straw man when he asserts, as quoted in a Daily News dispatch from Rotterdam, that all British merchant ships are armed, and that it is with the "connivance of the United States." The Washington Government is not worried over the comments of Captain Perseus or his allegation that "thus Washington pronounces its blessing on Churchill's armed merchant vessels."

The real facts of the situation governing the status of armed merchant vessels and the attitude of the United States toward them are not in accord with the statements made by the German naval expert. It is true that the American Government did issue a memorandum, not a regulation, last September, covering the status of armed merchant vessels in which it was stated that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality might carry armament and ammunition, but only for purposes of defense, and indicating that no gun of greater calibre than 6 inches could be carried by such a vessel. Captain Perseus, however, fails to give the correct date of the circular, does not correctly state its provisions, and overlooks entirely the fact that in only two instances have belligerent merchant ships entered American ports carrying guns, and that, while the United States Government takes the stand that belligerent merchant vessels may carry guns solely for purposes of defense, the whole influence of this Government has been exerted against the arming of merchant ships entering or leaving American ports.

The fact of the matter is that the United States Government as long ago as last September expressed the hope informally that belligerent merchant ships should not enter or leave American ports with any mounted guns, and the State Department was assured in the same month by the British Ambassador in Washington that his Government had decided upon the disarmament of British merchant craft plying between British ports and the United States.

The problem of determining whether belligerent merchant steamers should be permitted to be armed when entering or leaving American ports was raised when the White Star Liner Adriatic arrived at New York on Aug. 29 last, carrying four guns. The Collector of Customs at New York at that time telegraphed to the Treasury Department that the Captain of the Adriatic reported that the guns were carried only for defense. The British Government took the position that the Adriatic carried guns only for protection, and that so long as the vessel was engaged in commercial pursuits direct between two ports, and was not cruising the ocean for offensive purposes, it had a right to carry arms for protective purposes.

On Sept. 1 Dr. Arthur Mudra, German Consul at Philadelphia, called the attention of the Collector at Philadelphia to the fact that the steamer Merion, flying a British flag, arrived at that port with four 6-inch guns mounted on her decks. Dr. Mudra made no protest. The Collector referred the question to Washington. The Captain said the guns were used only for protection. The result of the reference to the Merion's case to Washington was the sailing of the Merion without her armament mounted. The guns were dismounted and stored in the Merion's hold. The British Consul General at Philadelphia explained that the dismounting of the Merion's guns was done without prejudice to the general principle of neutrality.

It was stated by a high official tonight that these were the only two incidents of merchant vessels entering or leaving American ports with guns mounted.

DENIES FREEDOM OF TRAVEL.

German Professor of Law Says There Is No Such Thing in Wartime.

BERLIN, July 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Professor Eduard Heilfron, a writer on international law, and author of many law text books, commenting in an article in Der Tag on the American note to Germany regarding the Lusitania disaster and submarine warfare, says:

"The American note must produce indignation and great irritation. President Wilson's contention that American citizens may travel where their interests upon the high seas call them is absolutely untenable. International law unconditionally acknowledges that neutrals do not possess absolute freedom of travel on the high seas in wartime. The Lusitania case concerns not a neutral ship, but a hostile ship of which there were strong suspicions of her being turned into an auxiliary cruiser at any moment.

"The insinuation of the United States that Germany give up her submarine warfare so that American citizens may travel on British ships is comprehensible only because it is in accordance with the entire attitude of the American Government toward Germany.

"The delivery of arms and munitions does not always violate neutrality, but if the fighting power of one of the belligerents exclusively depends upon the delivery of arms and munitions by a neutral power, then it constitutes a violation.

"President Wilson speaks of a new and unexpected method of naval warfare, and the May note acknowledged the impossibility of submarines detaining hostile ships. A necessary consequence is the destruction of such vessels. Instead, President Wilson demands that Germany abandon the use of her most efficient weapon just to enable some Americans to travel on British ships instead of being satisfied with taking passage on American, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish ships."

TO DISREGARD OUR NOTE.

War on Merchant Shipping to Go On, Says Reventlow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times this morning says Count von Reventlow in The Deutsche Tageszeitung refers to the lively anxiety expressed in letters from his readers owing to the meagre results of the submarine war against England in the last fortnight. "This is a fact," he says, "and is not unknown to us. Nevertheless, we believe there is no reason to suppose it is to be attributed to any special factor in the situation, least of all can we suppose that the slight results of the last two weeks have been directly or indirectly affected by the expectation of the American note.

"The submarine war against British commerce must and will be carried on in any case with greatest zeal. This position will not be altered by the contents of the American note."

BRYAN DEFENDED IN BERLIN.

Reichstag Member Writes to Prove Ex-Secretary Not Anti-German.

In a recent issue of Der Tag of Berlin there appeared under the signature of Dr. Otto Arendt, a prominent member of the German Reichstag, an article defending William Jennings Bryan. Dr. Arendt said that he was in a position to state that the statement, presumably published in Germany, that Mr. Bryan was a friend of England and an enemy of Germany, was false. The article read in part as follows:

"In the German press Bryan frequently is represented as a friend of England and an enemy of Germany. Based on a personal acquaintance with him, I am in a position to deny this statement. I do not speak of his official position with the American Government, but of Bryan's personal views.

"In the first place, I wish to deny the assertion of the German newspapers that the American Secretary of State has never been in Germany. Bryan, in fact, was in this country several times, and in his book of European travels made known his German impressions.

"When Bryan one Christmas Day was in Berlin he came to my house with his son, so that the latter could tell his mother that he had attended a real German Christmas celebration. I am convinced that Bryan is neither a friend of England or an enemy of Germany. I refer to Bryan's silver agitation. This was decidedly anti-English. The American goldbugs were considered the henchmen of England. Bryan's silver agitation failed, owing to England's opposition. It would, indeed, be easy to show from Bryan's books and speeches that he made most severe attacks against Great Britain. But I do not recall a single unfavorable word which Bryan has written or spoken against Germany. On the contrary, during his political campaigns he always referred to his wife's German antecedents in order to demonstrate his friendship for the German-American voters."

LISTS BRYAN WITH FREAKS.

Roosevelt Tells Club It Might Invite a Two-Headed Calf Next.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—Inferentially cataloguing Colonel William Jennings Bryan as a freak side show exhibit, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt definitely labeled the ex-Secretary of State, as far as his own opinion is concerned, this morning in forceful language. As Roosevelt and some Progressive leaders were coming from a secret meeting at the U. S. Grant Hotel, an invitation was tendered to him in behalf of the San Diego Advertising Club to take luncheon. The Colonel had just refused a similar offer and said, "And your advertising club thinks that I have an hour to spend with you, too. If I had that much time I would spend it right here with you."

"But, Colonel, Bryan had luncheon with them when he was here," spoke up a bystander.

"Well, if they had Bryan for luncheon, that settles it, they most certainly can't have me," retorted Roosevelt. "Let them get a two-headed calf now."

AMERICANS SMILE AT WEISMANN'S SLURS

German Propagandist Attacks Best Blood in Country with President.

SECURITY LEAGUE GROWS

Taft and Roosevelt, Seventeen Governors, and Many Former Cabinet Members on Its Rolls.

When Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the New York State German-American Alliance, denounced President Wilson as "a political bankrupt" and then added that the men who are backing the President in his insistence that Germany shall observe the rules of civilized warfare on the seas are "those who are engaged in forming the National League of Security" (the National Security League), he gave to the President the credit of having the unqualified support of more than 10,000 of the most prominent and most highly respected men in American life. Among these backers of the President, in addition to those mentioned by name by Weismann, are two ex-Presidents of the United States, more than a dozen ex-members of the Cabinet, seventeen Governors of States, more than a score of ex-Governors, and hundreds of the best known men in the political, business, professional, and other walks of life in this country.

Mr. Weismann, who has been prominent in the German propaganda movement in this country ever since the war in Europe started, and who has traveled all over the United States speaking for the German cause, in addressing the State convention of the German-American Alliance at Utica last Saturday night, and after denouncing the President as "a political bankrupt," said, according to the special dispatch printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

A war with Germany inevitably means an alliance with England and its Allies. Such an alliance with project this country into a world conflict, with all its direful consequences, and the result would be that American democracy would cease to exist. The men who are upholding the President's hands are the ones who are engaged in forming the National League of Security. These men demand a big, strong military establishment.

Behind this demand stands Morgan, the chief pirate of Wall Street. Behind him stand the financiers of Wall Street, mostly allied with the financiers of England in floating a loan of $100,000,000 to enable the war to be prosecuted. These men—like Choate, Root, Lodge, Gardner—all of them in time past in public life never said an honest word for the interests of the people. Not one of these fellows ever advocated the cause of the people, but of the money power of the country. The money power wants war to save the millions they have poured into European coffers.

To find out who are "the men who are upholding the President's hands" a TIMES reporter inquired yesterday at the offices of the National Security League, 31 Pine Street. It was stated that the league would not dignify what Mr. Weismann had said with a formal reply. It was pointed out that the league is strictly non-political, that its membership is nationwide and that within the last few weeks, since the German situation became acute, its membership has increased about nine-fold, until now it exceeds the 10,000 mark.

Here are a few of the members of the league who, according to the President of the New York State German-American Alliance, are "upholding the hands" of the President of the United States in this crisis in the country's history:

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, ex-President of the United States.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ex-President of the United States.
PHILANDER C. KNOX, ex-Secretary of State.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain.
Captain ULYSSES S. GRANT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and grandson of General Grant.
JOHN WANAMAKER, ex-Postmaster General.
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, ex-Attorney General.
MYRON T. HERRICK, ex-Ambassador to France.
ELIHU ROOT, ex-Secretary of State.
TRUMAN L. NEWBERRY, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
VINCENT ASTOR.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
JAMES J. HILL.
DAVID R. FRANCIS, ex-Governor of Missouri.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, Governor of Wyoming.
JAMES E. FERGUSON, Governor of Texas.
L. B. HANNA, Governor of North Dakota.
FRANK B. WILLIS, Governor of Ohio.
WILLIAM C. McDONALD, Governor of New Mexico.
SAMUEL V. STEWART, Governor of Montana.
LUTHER E. HALL, Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES R. McCREERY, Governor of Kentucky.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Governor of Iowa.
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Governor of Connecticut.
CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor of Delaware.
PHILIP B. GOLDSBOROUGH, Governor of Maryland.
E. L. PHILLIP, Governor of Wisconsin.
R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN, Governor of Rhode Island.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE, Governor of Oregon.
GEORGE W. P. HUNT, Phoenix, Ariz.
EDMUND D. BOYLE, Carson City, Nev.
JACOB M. DICKINSON, ex-Secretary of War.
General LUKE E. WRIGHT, ex-Secretary of War.
HENRY L. STIMSON, ex-Secretary of War.
GEORGE VON L. MEYER, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
ALTON B. PARKER, former Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.
SAMUEL RAE, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The list could be added to at great length, and it would show how diversified in political belief and residence, are the men who Mr. Weismann says are backing President Wilson.

The records of the Security League show that it is growing by leaps and bounds in all parts of the country. New branches are springing up everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, among recent city branches being those in Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Chattanooga, and Detroit. Nowhere has the growth been greater than in the Middle West, particularly the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, both of which have large German-American citizenships.

GERMAN AEROPLANES THAT CAN'T BE SEEN

Wings of New Transparent Material Invisible 3,000 Feet Up, Says Cologne Gazette.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, July 28.—Germany possesses invisible aeroplanes, according to The Cologne Gazette. The wings are made of a clear, transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel.

Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable, and non-inflammable, and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

LETS MERCHANT SHIPS GO.

Great Britain Releases Two Vessels from This Port.

LONDON, July 27.—The Greek steamship Maleas, from New York for Piraeus, Greece, which had been held at Gibraltar for examination of certain items of her cargo, has been released.

The Danish steamship United States, bound from New York July 15 for Christiania and Copenhagen, which was held at Kirkwall, also has been released.

EXTRA SESSION TALK HAS NO SOLID BASIS

President Firm in View That Country is Better Off With Congressmen at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Predictions that President Wilson will call Congress in extra session in the Autumn, have no basis other than the fact that high officials of the Administration have, from time to time, discussed in an academic way, the possibility that the international situation might require Congressional deliberation. The President and his principal advisors are known to be opposed to having Congress at work prior to the regular Constitutional session, which will be begun on the first Monday in December.

In the opinion of the President, at least the opinion which he held up to a short time ago, and which is not known to have been modified in any degree, it would be unwise to have the Senate and House in full swing within the immediate future. Some Senators and Representatives have urged him to call an extra session, but he has not been responsive. As the President's view is understood here, he feels that with Congress in Washington, the temptation would be too great to discuss under the Capitol Dome delicate international problems which the Government finds it difficult to adjust, even with the country not aroused by legislative action

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN ONE?

Report from Constantinople Tells of Battle of Undersea Boats in Dardanelles.

BERLIN, July 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.,)—The French submarine Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Mittag Zeitung. Thirty-one members of the French submarine's crew were captured.

The Narrows where the engagement between the French and German submarines took place is about midway in the Dardanelles Strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora. They are fifteen miles from the entrance to the Strait.

The French submarine Mariotte was built at Cherbourg in 1911. The vessel displaced 615 tons when submerged and was 215.7 feet long. She was fitted with six torpedo tubes and was capable of travelling fifteen knots an hour on the surface and ten knots when below.

Turks Report Gain of Trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27, (via London.)—An official statement given out today by the Turkish War Department says:

"A small Turkish reconnoitring detachment captured on July 25 near Seddul-Bahr a portion of enemy trenches and destroyed the defenders. We took 400 rifles with a quantity of ammunition and some bags filled with bombs."

GAVE AMPLE TIME TO LEELANAW CREW

Continued from Page 1.

for damages and reparation for the loss of the American sailing ship William P. Frye. It is thought here that this issue may be made more acute by the German Government setting up the same defense for the destruction of the Leelanaw that it did in the Frye case.

In the Leelanaw case, as in the Frye case, the United States will insist that the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1799 does not permit the destruction of an American vessel, found carrying contraband, when the captain of the steamer is ready to deliver out his contraband cargo. The German Government argues that this provision of the treaty expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and detain the contraband, and that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may "in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

As the commander of the submarine that destroyed the Leelanaw had enough time to tow the Captain and crew in open boats about fifty miles after the Leelanaw was sunk, it could hardly be argued that this was an "extreme case," justifying the destruction of the steamer—even under the German construction of the treaty of 1799. In the case of the Frye the commander of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich demanded that the cargo of wheat be thrown overboard. While this was being done the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich decided to destroy the Frye under the plea of military necessity.

Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799 states, however, that "in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage."

In the Leelanaw case the facts, so far as known here, do not show that the commander of the submarine gave any orders to the master of the Leelanaw to throw overboard the cargo or that any of the cargo was jettisoned.

When the Leelanaw case is presented to the German Government it is expected that Berlin will seek to justify the action of the German submarine commander, both under the German interpretation of Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, and under the principles laid down in the Declaration of London and the German Prize Ordinance. But even if the action of the submarine commander were supported by the Declaration of London, the position of the United States Government will be that the Declaration of London is not binding on the United States, which notified all the belligerents early in the war that that would not be accepted by the United States as operative during the present contest.

It is admitted here that the saving of the crew of the Leelanaw has removed from the case several dangerous aspects. There was an absence of tension today, for the case was regarded by officials as a diplomatic controversy which would require much legal argument.

Under the circular note sent by Germany to neutral Governments, which reached here May 11, an offer was made to arbitrate disputes which might arise in connection with attacks on neutral vessels. There was some discussion today on the possibility that in the event of a deadlock on the interpretation of the treaty, the subject might eventually be submitted for arbitration.

ANOTHER HARBY SHIP SAILS.

Owners of Leelanaw Start Schooner for War Zone.

Undaunted by the torpedoing of their steamer Leelanaw on July 25, the Harby Steamship Company of 15 William Street started the five-masted schooner Helen W. Martin yesterday for Archangel with a cargo of cotton under the command of Captain J. B. Monteith. She is the first five-masted schooner to make the trip to Europe, and was much admired as she lay at anchor with an American flag painted on either side of her hull. Captain Monteith, who has three American mates with him and a crew of fourteen men, including an engineer to run the donkey engine, expects to make the trip to Archangel in fifty days.

The tonnage of the Helen W. Martin is 2,265. She is 281 feet long. She was owned by Percy & Small of Bath, Me., from whom she was recently bought for $95,000 by the Harby Steamship Company, and was loaded by the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company.

KAISER'S BUSY LIFE AT THE WAR FRONTS

His Advice Often Sought and Acted Upon by Generals, Headquarters Observer Says.

GUARDED BY SECRET POLICE

Keeps in Touch with East and West by Telephone—Relations with Crown Prince Cordial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Paul Schmeder, who claims to be one of those very few and highly favored correspondents who have lived at the Kaiser's headquarters since the beginning of the war, has just written a large volume in which he tells the German public all about the life which the War Lord leads at the front.

He scornfully rejects the theory circulated by the enemies of the Fatherland that the Kaiser's presence at the front disturbs the German generals, and maintains on the contrary that his advice is frequently sought and generally acted on by them.

The Kaiser's special train, in which he makes his famous and frequent rushes from one front to the other, consists, according to Schmeder, of ten carriages constructed on modern lines, comfortable, certainly, but not luxurious. At the beginning of the war the special train was painted a whitish blue color, so that the troops and civilians were always able to recognize and cheer the Emperor as he passed; but fear that hostile aviators might find the task of dropping bombs upon it made easier if they were aware of that fact has resulted in periodical repainting of the train in various colors.

"The necessity for this precaution," adds Schmeder, "will be obvious when I mention that a train purposely made to resemble in color and in form that of the Kaiser's was promptly bombarded by French flying men shortly after leaving the Frankfort railway station."

The safety of the Emperor in the field is guaranteed, he says, by his personal adjutants and by a large number of secret police, known as secret field police, who have been specially selected from all parts of Germany. It is their duty to keep the Kaiser under the closest observation, both in the field and at the headquarters of the General Staff, to make sure no spies are watching his movements and that no dynamiters are prowling in the neighborhood.

"To all appearances," the writer adds, "there seem to be no precautions taken for guarding the Kaiser, but as a matter of fact invisible eyes watch him day and night. There is an absolutely impenetrable barrier between him and the outside world.

"Naturally in the field and at headquarters the Emperor's movements are unhampered by his guards, and one frequently sees him talking serenely and smilingly to children he encounters in the towns which happen to be occupied by the General Staff.

"At headquarters recently established across the frontier in France the Emperor won the hearts of the inhabitants by coming out of his room a few minutes after arrival in order to talk to the excited children who had gathered in front of the house."

Cabinet Ministers, court officials, doctors, Military Attachés, hairdressers, chauffeurs, and coachmen, says the writer, are included in the curious population which invades the town where the General Staff temporarily takes up its quarters. The first floor of the imperial headquarters looks like a telephone exchange, and so perfect is this telephone exchange and so perfect is the telephone system that the Kaiser can get into immediate communication with his army chiefs in the west and east, with Government representatives at Berlin, and even with his Ambassadors in neutral European countries. Men, not girls, are employed to work this telephone exchange, the presence of women at headquarters or at the front having been sternly prohibited by the military authorities.

Schmeder insists upon the friendly relations which exist between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and to emphasize this point gives a pen picture of the two royal personages strolling arm in arm down the streets of the French village.

Cabinet meetings when held at headquarters usually take place in the morning and councils of war at night after dinner. The Kaiser, of course, presides, the Chief of Staff or Chancellor, according to the nature of the meeting, seated on his right side.

TURKS WORKING HARD TO MAKE MUNITIONS

Supply Not Abundant Since Rumania's Embargo—Separate Peace Rumors Denied.

GENEVA, July 27, (via Paris.)—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, who came to Switzerland last week by way of Vienna, has been operated on for appendicitis at the hospital of Dr. Roux in Lausanne. A correspondent talked with Fassun Eskell Effendi, who came to Switzerland with Nedjemkden, and he gave denial to reports that he and Nedjemkden were there, vested with official powers, to open separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente powers.

"Turkey did not desire this war," said Fassun Effendi, "and would gladly see the arrival of peace, but all recent rumors concerning Turkey seeking a separate peace are untrue."

With regard to the stoppage of the passage of ammunition to Turkey by Rumania, Fassun Eskell said:

"In such a situation Turkey naturally cannot have an abundance of ammunition, but we are working hard at Constantinople, which is strongly fortified and can hold out for a long time. Evidently nobody can predict the end. The Turkish soldiers are fighting with the greatest heroism, realizing that it is a question of life and death, and that if we are defeated our national liberty will be ended. The late Balkan war was a war of injustice because Turkey gave more liberty to its Macedonian subjects than they now enjoy."

BOMBARD TURKISH PORTS.

Russian Torpedo Boats Destroy 150 Sailing Craft.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The following official bulletin was issued tonight:

In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats have bombarded Samsoon and Rize, destroying 150 sailing craft near the Anatolian coast.

SWEDEN'S ARMY 540,000.

Called Largest and Most Efficient in Nation's History.

COPENHAGEN, July 28, (via London.)—The Swedish Army is now the largest and most efficient in the country's history, according to a statement issued here.

Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 540,000 trained men, of whom 360,000 are troops of the first line and the remainder Landsturm. New training schools established since the war commenced have added 60,000 non-commissioner officers to the army.

ENGLAND SENDING NEW SHIPPING NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

concerning the attitude of the British Government as set forth in the British note. It may be summaried as follows:

Summary of Note Received.

1. The British Government contends that it has not departed from or altered the generally recognized principles of international law regarding blockade and contraband, and the treatment of neutral commerce, but has merely given new applications to existing principles of international law.

2. That the British Government cannot accept any doctrine that would treat every port of the British Isles as a blockaded port under the enforcement of the German submarine policy, while leaving Germany free to make use of certain natural neutral ports, such as Rotterdam, for commerce up the Rhine into Germany.

3. That the British Government is observing principles of international law sustained by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the civil war cases, in which the British Government contends, the court decided that the real criterion of neutral trade is neutral consumption, and that the mere fact that trade goes through a neutral country does not constitute it neutral trade.

4. The British Government contends that the former distinction between land and sea carriage of trade has disappared, owing to the construction and development of railroads and the creation of the German canal system.

Test for Effective Blockade.

5. The principle of international law, as viewed by the British Government in making its reply, is that if a nation possesses command of the seas that nation can declare a lawful blockade and prevent trade with the enemy, and that the criterion of whether an effective blockade exists is whether a voyage to an enemy port is attended with exceptional risks.

6. That while the general principles of law remain the same, their application depends on circumstances, and while a belligerent has no right to endanger neutral lives or legitimate neutral trade between neutrals, trade destined for an enemy under the guise of being legitimate neutral commerce cannot expect to pass freely through a neutral port into the enemy's country for use by the enemy.

7. In response to the American contention that neutral trade between neutrals has, as matter of fact, been interfered with the British contention is that only neutral trade with belligerents is being interfered with and neutral trade with neutral nations contiguous to Germany is greater than it was prior to the war, and in excess of the precise amounts needed by the requirements of the population of those contiguous neutral countries.

8. In response to the American contention that American shippers have the precedents on their side, that the evidence is not sufficient to prove that the neutral trade interfered with by Great Britain has been in reality trade with the enemy, the British Government contends that the so-called neutral agents situated in neutral countries were in reality agents for Germany.

9. It is argued by the British Government that this is a matter of judicial proof or disproof, and as a juridical question must eventually, under the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, go before an arbitral court for determination, but that it would be impossible, at the present moment, with the war in Europe involving all six of the leading nations of Europe, to find a neutral arbitrator whose country was not immediately interested outside of South America.

10. That it must be obvious that the interests of Europe in the question of continuous voyages as understood in international law decisions of the two countries, England and the United States, are diametrically opposed to those of England and the United States.

It would thus appear to be the position of the British Government that differences found to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable, or respecting the application of those principles, which cannot be settled diplomatically, may be submitted at the first opportunity, probably not until the war in Europe is over, to arbitration under the existing treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

The arbitration treaty of June 4, 1908, between England and the United States provides that "differences which may arise of a legal nature" or "relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties" and "which may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties." This arbitration convention was negotiated by Elihu Root and James Bryce. It provides that in each case the two nations, before appealing to the Court of Arbitration, should conclude a special agreement clearly defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of procedure. Under the terms of the arbitration treaty the advice and consent of the Senate would have to be obtained by the President to the special agreement for arbitration.

SHIP INSURANCE LOWER.

Measure of Submarine Warfare's Effect, Says Sir Edward Hain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—"Since the beginning of the so-called German blockade by submarine the war risk insurance rate has been reduced to its minimum, while overseas freight rates have considerably fallen. That may be taken, apart from our indignation at the wanton destruction of human life, as being the measure of our concern over the submarine menace," said Sir Edward Hain at the annual meeting of the London General Shipowners' Society yesterday.

Dealing with the probable taxation of war profits, he said it was of vital importance that the mercantile marine should issue from the war with its financial resources unimpaired in order successfully to meet a keener competition probably than had ever been experienced before. During the war, he said, neutral shipping had reaped a very rich harvest by engaging on voyages prohibited to British vessels. It was said that the profits of the Greek mercantile marine for the current year would amount to £3,000,000, ($15,000,000,) and that other neutrals probably would show a proportionate result.

"Thus," said Sir Edward, "our competitors are in a much stronger financial position to develop their mercantile fleets and to compete with us than ever before."

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REPULSE GERMANS AT NAREW RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

captured one Zeppelin and 700 prisoners and several Maxims. An enmy counter-attack from Constantinow was repulsed by armored motor cars.

On the left bank of the Vistula at daybreak Monday there was a successful bayonet charge, the enemy's attempts to approach the front of Nadarzyn-Pisszczno (southeast of Blonie) being repulsed.

On the Vistula and the Wieprz tranquility prevails.

East of the Wieprz to the River Bug the fighting continues. In this region Monday evening large enemy forces captured a portion of the Russian trenches, but were expelled from them in a subsequent counter-attack. Particularly vigorous attacks in the neighborhood of Geeouble were successively repulsed.

On the Bug stubborn fighting is taking place in the region of Sokol and Poturzhitsa, where a portion of the enemy's forces crossed the river.

On the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy has delivered ineffectual attacks.

Earlier Report of Operations.

An earlier report of the operations, dated Monday night, read as follows:

In the direction of Tukum, toward Shlok, (midway between Tukum and Riga,) the enemy's offensive, which began Saturday, was repulsed with the assistance of ships' guns, (evidently on vessels in the Gulf of Riga.)

North of the Niemen the enemy approached the Pomewiaz-Keydany front. On the road to Kovno from the southwest there has been some fighting.

On the Narew front the enemy continues unsuccessfully to attack our positions of the Pissa River, near the village of Sinvatki. South of Rozan, after a stubborn encounter with the Germans who had crossed the Narew, we threw them back in the region near the mouth of the Orz as far as the village of that name.

Southeast of Pultusk (north of Warsaw) the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Small engagements were begun with fresh advanced defenses of Novo Georgievsk.

On the left bank of the Vistula enemy attacks on Ivangorod's advanced works were repulsed with success. Between the Vistula and the Wieprz the artillery duel continues.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug the battle continues with great intensity. On the 25th the enemy attacked along this whole front with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the Wieprz.

North of Grubechow the enemy delivered an energetic attack with strong forces, but our troops repulsed almost all the assaults and successfully counter-attacked. There has been no change on this front except in a few villages, which pass from hand to hand.

There has been no fighting on the Bug, the Zlota Lipa, or the Dniester.

Successes Claimed by Teutons.

BERLIN, July 27.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the eastern war theatre: An attack from Mitau was repulsed. Between Poswol, south of Mitau, and the Niemen River we are closely following the retreating enemy.

Russian attempts yesterday to push back our troops advancing across the Narew River by a great simultaneous attack from the line of Gowarowo (east of Rozan), Wyszkow, and Serock (south of Pultusk), completely failed. We captured 3,319 Russians and 13 machine guns.

To the east and southeast of Rozan our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy, who advanced from an eastern direction.

Fighting for the Prut, southeast of Pultusk, is proceeding.

The situation before Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw is unchanged.

In the southeastern war theatre: There is nothing new to report in the region of Ivangorod.

North of Hrubieszow we ejected the enemy from several villages, capturing 3,941 Russians, among them 10 officers.

Otherwise the situation of the German troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 27, via London.—The War Office today issued the following communication:

After the storming of Sokol (Galicia) by our troops, fighting continued for the possession of the height southeast of the town, which is especially important for the maintenance of the Bug River crossings. Yesterday our brave troops stormed this position and captured twenty officers and 3,000 men and five machine guns.

The fighting north of Grubechow (north of Sokol in Poland) is progressing successfully. Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

RAMESES

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IMPORTERS' MEETING POSTPONED

The meeting scheduled for the Hotel Biltmore at 2.30 P. M., Wednesday, July 28th, has been postponed until further not

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AMERICAN DOCTOR TO SAVE GERMANS

James J. Hogan Goes to Europe to Use His Gelatin Solution on Wounded Soldiers.

INCREASES BLOOD PRESSURE

Effect Continues Long Enough to Give Patient a Better Chance of Rallying from an Operation.

Dr. James J. Hogan, M. R. C. S., of San Francisco, who has devoted years to the work of perfecting a gelatin solution which may be injected into the veins of persons suffering from shock and loss of blood, and thus make possible operations which otherwise would have little or no chance of a successful outcome, has gone to Europe to aid in saving the lives of soldiers wounded in battle. He sailed on Saturday on the Bergensfjord for Bergen, Norway, and will proceed probably to Germany. He took with him several trunks full of material and formulae.

Once his work is started, Dr. Hogan is confident of saving many lives, as he feels that there are thousands of cases daily in the war zone in which his discovery can be put into use. He was going to Europe, he said, because he felt that he would find there the opportunity to do more good for humanity than on this side of the Atlantic. His experiments and the results obtained are pretty well known in this country and, according to Dr. Hogan, his solution has been used in many cases with great success.

Dr. Hogan talked freely about his experiments and his plans just before he sailed, and much detailed information about his discovery and the work he has done here is given in an article he wrote, under the heading "The Intravenous Use of Colloidal (Gelatin) Solutions in Shock," for the Journal of the American Medical Association of Feb. 27.

Solution Not Quickly Absorbed.

The great merit of Dr. Hogan's discovery, according to his article, is that it remains in the veins of the person weakened by loss of blood and does not, like the various salt solutions, lose its effect soon after injection by being absorbed by the tissues or by passing off in other ways. In part, Dr. Hogan wrote:

> Periodically in medical and surgical practice we are brought face to face with a series of signs and symptoms that are in essence the expression of an abnormally low blood pressure, and which, when sufficiently marked, serve to kill a patient.
>
> Not alone is the list of pathologic states in which a low blood pressure is observed very long, but the explanations given by different authors as to why the low blood pressure exists in any given state are very different. From a therapeutic point of view, however, its ground is held in common by all authors: They are agreed that a saving of life is intimately associated with or rendered possible only by our success in raising the blood pressure and keeping it up until such time as the patient himself succeeds in overcoming the conditions which are responsible for the low blood pressure.
>
> Simple as it would seem to attain this end, its accomplishment practically is still a matter of debate. The problem involved is perhaps best presented if we consider the effects of simple hemorrhage. If by accident or otherwise one of the large vessels in a man or a laboratory animal is opened, we observe following each other in rapid succession and in the course of a very few minutes all those alarming signs which reach their climax in death.

Problems to be Solved.

> When now we try to say why this occurs it is quickly brought home to us that the most serious mischief done by the hemorrhage does not reside in a great loss of red blood corpuscles or in a loss of certain of the chemical constituents found in the blood, hemoglobin or certain salts, but in a diminution in the volume of the circulating blood.

Dr. Hogan then gives in detail the effects of the injection of several of the salt solutions which increase the blood pressure temporarily, but even when continued are absorbed by the tissues or pass off. The problem, he pointed out, was to find a solution which would remain in the veins. It became evident, he said, that only a proper colloidal solution could be injected intravenously with the hope that it would remain in the blood vessels and so maintain any rise in blood pressure gained by such means over any considerable period of time. Continuing he wrote:

> After what has been said it must be self-evident that the best transfusion fluid is whole blood. But the obvious difficulties and dangers attendant on the carrying out of a man-to-man blood transfusion limits its usefulness. The liquid of next choice for perfusion is that which most nearly approaches blood, namely, blood serum. Human blood serum, however, is difficult to obtain.
>
> It was to meet these various objections that a colloidal solution suitable for intravenous injection in clinical cases, and obtainable from other than human sources, was sought. The materials available for such use are limited, but as our previous experiments on animals and the clinical abstracts given below would tend to show, properly prepared gelatin solution may be used intravenously without danger.

How to Prepare Solution.

Under the heading, "Preparation of Gelatin Solution for Intravenous Use," Dr. Hogan wrote:

> Twenty-five gm. of the purest gelatin, 1.5 gm. of sodium chloride, and 100 c. c. of distilled water are placed in a flask and boiled for fifteen minutes. The resulting solution is filtered through heavy paper in a hot funnel and then autoclaved for an hour at 124 C., (255.2 F.) It is then chilled in an ice box. The gelatin has the proper colloidal qualifications if under these circumstances it solidifies. In this form the gelatine is kept until needed. In order to prepare the transfusion mixture the flask of gelatine is warmed until it melts, when it is added to 1,000 c. c. 0.9 per cent. sodium chloride, to which have been added 2 gm. of sodium carbonate crystals, all warmed to body temperature. The instructions as here given must be carefully followed, otherwise trouble will be encountered from the fact that, as ordinarily done, the heating necessary to sterilize properly the gelatin decomposes it and so destroys the very properties for which it is used. When heated in the presence of a sufficient concentration of salt this decomposition is practically avoided.
>
> Dr. Hogan gives a number of cases in which the solution has been used with success.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE IN ALSACE

Capture Heights Dominating the Valley of the Fecht Along a Front of More Than a Mile.

TOWNS ARE BOMBARDED

French Shell Westende and Middlekerke, While Germans Attack Arras and Dunkirk Again.

LONDON, July 27.—The French War Office reports tonight another success in Alsace, to the north of Münster, which apparently is their objective, and the repulse of a series of German counter-attacks. The French have concentrated a lot of artillery in this region, and with high explosives have been simply tearing up the German defensive works, which are among the strongest along the whole line.

The position gained is a height, about a mile and a third in extent, 650 feet above the first French trenches, and it is said to dominate the principal valley of the Fecht River, along which the French have been making steady progress.

Berlin today admitted the loss of "advanced trenches" on the height.

On the north of the long line held by the French there was renewed activity today. Arras was twice bombarded, a fire was started, and one civilian was killed. French guns have been turned on Westende and Middlekerke, on the Belgian coast, to repay the bombardment of Dunkirk and Furnes by the Germans. Bombs were dropped in Dunkirk last evening by a German aviator, but caused no damage.

In the Argonne there have been heavy artillery duels, and the Germans announce they have occupied some hostile trenches to the west of the forest.

This official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

> In Artois, in the sector of Souchez, the cannonade has become more intense. The town of Arras was twice bombarded. A fire which was started was quickly extinguished. One civilian was killed.
>
> From the Somme to the Aisne there has been continuous activity on the part of the artillery of both sides.
>
> In the Argonne a violent cannonade has occurred along the whole front.
>
> In Alsace our troops yesterday achieved the conquest of a very strongly organized position which the Germans occupied, at an altitude of about 1,830 feet above our trenches, on the crest of Lingekopf, Schratzmannele and Barrenkopf—that is to say, on a front of two kilometers (about a mile and a third.) These heights dominate the principal valley of the Fecht as well as the great road from Nôtre Dame des Trois Epis.
>
> We made prisoners of several officers and more than 100 men belonging to five different regiments.

The French War Office in the afternoon gave out this statement:

> A bombardment yesterday of Furnes and of East Dunkirk was followed by a retaliatory fire from our guns on the German barracks at Westende and at Middelkerke.
>
> Five bombs thrown down yesterday evening by a German aviator on Dunkirk caused no damage.
>
> In the Artois district, particularly the sector of Souchez, last night saw artillery exchanges and engagements with hand grenades.
>
> In the Argonne two German efforts to attack near Layon and Binarville-la-Harazée were checked with ease.
>
> In the Vosges we succeeded yesterday evening in extending and consolidating our positions on the crest of the Lingekopf, and in occupying a height located between the river Linge and the stone quarries. On three different occasions the enemy delivered counter-attacks, but without success.
>
> The German artillery yesterday bombarded Mount Schlucht.

The German Army Headquarters' Staff today gave out the following official statement:

> Weak French attacks to the north of Souchez and mine explosions in Le Mesnil district and in the Champagne were unsuccessful.
>
> West of the Argonne we occupied some hostile trenches.
>
> Owing to a renewed bombardment by the French of Thiaucourt we replied by bombarding Pont-à-Mousson.
>
> In the Vosges the enemy yesterday evening captured our advanced trenches on Lingskopf, north of Münster.
>
> Near Roncq, northwest of Tourcoing, a French aeroplane was forced to descend, and near Peronne an English machine and its occupants were captured.

FRENCH WOMEN'S PROTEST.

Well-Known Names on Resolution Regarding the Sale of Alcohol.

PARIS, July 27.—A committee of "the crusade of the women of France," including Mmes. Alphonse Daudet, Emile Zola, Poincaré, Viviani, Augagneur, and Déroulède, the Duchesse de Rohan, and the Comtesse de Greffulhe, passed a resolution today condemning the sale of alcoholic beverages in the shops of confectioners, tobacconists, and coal merchants, and demanding that the sale of spirits be prohibited in communities where munitions of war are manufactured.

The Prefect of Police, who is charged with the enforcement of the anti-alcoholic order issued by General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, has, at the request of the Liquor Dealers' Association, defined the alcoholic beverages contemplated in the order. These exclude beers and non-aromatized natural wines containing less than sixteen degrees of alcohol.

CAN'T GET THE PRESIDENT.

And "Neutrality League" Finds Bryan's Price as Speaker Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The invitation by the "American Neutrality League," which protests against the shipments of war munitions to the anti-Germanic allies, to speakers of national reputation to deliver addresses at an anti-war day demonstration Saturday, have been generally declined. Among the national celebrities announced at various times as having been invited to speak were President Wilson, former Secretary of State Bryan, Speaker Champ Clark, United States Senator Stone, Jane Addams of Chicago, and Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.

President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, sent this response to the invitation of the league, addressed to John C. Meyers, who has charge of the demonstration:

> The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, and to say that, while your courtesy is appreciated, he feels that it would not be proper, nor is it possible, for him to attend the meeting in question.

Mayor Kiel of St. Louis also declined the invitation.

The officials of the league said they could not get Bryan because his price was too high. He wanted $500 and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, it is said. It was also stated by an official of the league that some big German advertisers refused to take space in the program if Bryan was to be one of the speakers.

While the discussion of speakers was under way today, Kort von Reppert made a speech insisting that the league should control the utterances of the speakers. He urged that if Speaker Clark should come to make a speech he must not be permitted to say anything not in harmony with the objects of the league, one of the principal objects of which is to prevent the exportation of arms to the enemies of Germany.

ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI RETREAT FROM FEZZAN

Revolt Fomented by German and Turkish Officers Compels Retirement to Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27.—So serious is the revolt of the Senussi tribes, fomented against the Italians in Tripoli by Turkish and German officers, that the Italians have been compelled for the time being to withdraw from Fezzan and retire nearer the coast. Fezzan is a territory 400 miles long by 300 wide, bounded by Tripoli on the north and on all other sides by the great Sahara desert. The mixed races of Africans which people it number anywhere from 100,000 to 150,000.

In the first of a series of articles on Tripoli the Giornale d'Italia points out that for some time conditions in the colony have been anything but satisfactory, owing principally to German and Turkish intrigues. Several detachments of Turkish and German officers succeeded in landing in Libya and going into the interior. Their advent there always was followed by new difficulties for the Italians. In fact Turkey has never ceased her intrigues, the article says, since the Italo-Turkish war in June of last year.

The Italian Government has been informed that the Young Turks decided to launch a manifesto to the Senussi, inciting them to make themselves felt, which they did immediately, with the result above set forth. There is not the slightest question of abandoning the colony, but the retirement has been made as a necessary precaution.

The outbreak of war in the Italian possessions in Libya is reported in The Frankfurter Zeitung of June 30 just received in New York. In a Berlin dispatch the paper states that Dutch travelers, arriving from the Dutch Indies, told of learning at Suez that the Italians in retreating from the interior of Libya to the coast had lost 1,600 in killed and between 3,000 and 4,000 men wounded.

AUSTRIAN SEA AND AIR RAID.

Warships Shell Coast While Airships Drop Bombs on Verona.

ROME, July 27.—Certain light Austrian cruisers and four Austrian torpedo boat destroyers at dawn today bombarded several points on the railroad which runs along the shore of the Adriatic, between Senigallia, sixteen miles west-northwest of Ancona, and Pesaro. At the same time several shells were thrown into the villages of Fano and Senigallia.

At the same hour two hydro-aeroplanes dropped bombs on Ancona. Neither bombardment killed or wounded any one, and the damage inflicted was slight.

VERONA, July 27.—About a dozen bombs were dropped on this city today by an Austrian aeroplane. There were no victims of the air attack, and the damage done to property was insignificant.

An alarm was given as soon as the Austrian machine made its appearance over Verona early this morning, and all lights were extinguished. All the forts defending the city directed a fire at the aeroplane which, after throwing down the missiles, succeeded in escaping.

Verona is a fortified city, the headquarters of the commandant of the Third Army Corps. Next to Venice, it is the most important town of the Italian Compartimento of Venetia. It is situated at the base of the Tyrolese Alps, on both banks of the River Adige, sixty-two miles west of Venice.

It was one of the fortified cities of the famous Quadrilateral—Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago, and Verona—embracing an area of about 500 square miles, by which Austria commanded Northern Italy previous to the Austro-Prussian-Italian war of 1866.

Verona is distinguished by its striking medieval palaces. Its institutions comprise academies of painting and sculpture, a municipal library of about 160,000 volumes, and several museums containing valuable collections of art, natural history, and antiquities.

ISONZO BATTLES TERRIFIC.

Called by German Observer "Mightiest and Most Frightful of War."

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—The battles between the Italians and Austrians along the Isonzo River are described by the correspondent in Tyrol of the Lokal Anzeiger as the "mightiest and most frightful of the world war."

The great struggle has lasted a week, the correspondent says, without any decision having been reached. The principal Italian onslaught has been directed against the Doberdo Plateau, where the artillery fire exceeds in intensity that of the battles at Tarnow and Gorlice, in Galicia. The correspondent adds:

> "The conflict, which is being directed from captive balloons, lasted three days without any interruption, and after only a few hours' pause, was resumed. The Austrian Army, which is composed of soldiers of nearly all the nationalities in the dual monarchy, endures the terrible fire bravely, and when the Italians gain a position they are soon thrown out of it.
>
> "Italian aviators are continually seeking to destroy the railways at the rear of the Austrian lines, especially around Nabresina, but thus far they have done no great damage."

GENEVA, July 26, (via Paris July 27.)—The Tribune prints the following regarding operations in the Italian war theatre:

> "The Austrians fight with utter contempt for death, and the losses on both sides are frightful, but those of the Austrians appear heavier, the Italian artillery mowing them down in masses.
>
> "On the Carso Plateau the Italians are advancing in the direction of Gorizia.
>
> "On Monte Nero the Italians have carried several portions of the enemy's positions.
>
> "At Podgora the Italians repulsed all Austrian attacks, notwithstanding the extreme violence with which they were delivered."

First Italian General Killed.

UDINE, July 27.—General Antonio Cantore has been killed in battle on the Isonzo front. He is the first officer of that rank lost by Italy. He won a General's commission by the heroism he displayed during operations in Tripoli. Armed only with a riding whip, he directed his men from the most exposed positions, declaring he would be ashamed to run less risk than his soldiers.

1,000 ITALIANS GO TO FIGHT.

One Ship Carries Men Enough for a Regiment from New York.

Among passengers sailing today on the Dante Alighieri for Naples and Genoa are Princess Rospigliosi and the infant Prince Camillo, W. John Murray, Señor Oreste Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and Señora Ferrara; Captain Dr. Nicola Carlucci, Italian Army; Dr. Alexander Oldini, Lieutenant Guido Memo, Lieutenant Amadeo Funaro, Tullio Santini, L. M. Prochet, M. Berizzi, L. Berizzi, E. Frank Davis, and Meredith A. O'Neill, the two latter going to Vienna on a special mission for the United States Government.

The Dante Alighieri will have 100 second cabin passengers and 1,500 in the steerage, 1,000 Italian volunteers being among the latter. The ship will carry about 2,000 tons of general cargo, but no ammunition.

FRANCE REWARDS NORTON.

Military Cross for Founder of American Ambulance Corps.

LONDON, July 27.—Professor Richard Norton, founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which is the chief Red Cross unit in the Second French Army, has received the Military Cross from the French Government. The decoration was sent to Professor Norton with a letter warmly praising the work of his corps.

BRITISH HAVE LOST 330,995 MEN IN WAR

Navy Casualties Up to July 20, 9,106; for the Army, Up to July 18, They Were 321,889.

266,903 LOST IN FRANCE

While the Dardanelles Has Claimed 49,238 Soldiers—4,000 Army Officers Killed, 499 from Navy.

LONDON, July 27.—The casualties in the British Army and Navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to the printed statement issued by Premier Asquith.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed, 499; wounded, 87; missing, 29; men killed, 7,430; wounded, 737; missing, 274.

The military losses were divided as follows:

Killed.

	Officers.	Men.
France	3,288	48,372
Dardanelles, (including naval division	567	7,567
Other theatres of operations, excluding Southwest Africa.	145	1,445
	4,000	57,384

Total killed, 61,384.

Wounded.

	Officers.	Men.
France	6,803	156,308
Dardanelles	1,379	28,833
Other theatres	248	3,247
	8,430	188,190

Total wounded, 196,620.

Missing.

	Officers.	Men.
France	1,163	50,969
Dardanelles	198	10,892
Other theatres	22	641
	1,383	62,502 killed.

Total missing, 63,885. Total wounded, and missing, 321,889.

Total Casualties by War Theatres.

	Officers.	Men.
France	11,254	255,649
Dardanelles	2,144	47,094
Other theatres	415	5,333
	13,813	308,076

Total military casualties, 321,889.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31, in killed, wounded, and missing. This shows casualties in the army alone of 83,820 between May 31 and July 18.

A statement made in London on June 15 giving the number of killed, wounded, and missing in the British Navy up to May 31 as 13,547, evidently was erroneous in the face of Premier Asquith's statement.

On April 11, H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, announced the total of British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 139,347. If his figures were correct the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 13,000 a week.

Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war, which has announced from time to time her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded, or missing, but the Government has given out no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Italy.

CAN'T TEMPT LLOYD GEORGE

London Paper Says False Friends Would Lure Him from Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a long editorial article on "Lloyd George and His Future" which pays a tribute to the national services of the Minister of Munitions, but asserts that Mr. Asquith is the only possible prime minister. Continuing, the Daily Chronicle says:

> "It is a thousand pities that some Liberal members of the House of Commons have accepted the ridiculous fable that Mr. Lloyd George was seeking by devious means to unsaddle Mr. Asquith. A fantastic story has been current of an alleged secret deal between Mr. Lloyd George and the Tory democrats for cooperation after the war on the basis of a program which would include tariff reform and conscription. People who have swallowed that kind of concoction will believe anything.
>
> "Mr. Lloyd George has a right to complain that he has been made the object of these unworthy suspicions on the part of some Liberals. They must be purblind if they cannot see that his political future is bound up indissolubly with the future of democratic progress. There may possibly be a new alignment of political parties after the war, but it does not require prophetic gifts to predict that Mr. Lloyd George will remain on the side of progress and liberty.
>
> "Forces are at work which are seeking to win him over to reaction. They will not succeed. He cannot breathe in that atmosphere. The incomparable leader of British democracy is not going to be lured from the path of duty by the seductions and flatteries of false friends.
>
> "When the war is over the cause of democracy, not alone in this country, but also in Europe, will need men of faith and vision and courage to inspire and lead it. Pre-eminent among those men will be Mr. Lloyd George We, for our part, confidently anticipate that when peace once more reigns among the nations he will play a conspicuous and honorable part in laying the foundations and building the superstructure of a new and better social order."

ENGLAND BUYS OUR BONDS?

Supposed Explanation of Recent Activity on the London Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times in its financial article this morning says:

> "The buying of American bonds, which was such a noticeable feature among dealings in the city on Monday, had, in fact, been also going on for two or three days at the end of last week, and was continued yesterday in some quarters. The explanation has been taken to be that it was for American account as a result of Government disbursements here in payment for orders placed in the United States.
>
> "Yesterday, however, the firm belief spread in the money market that the buying was being done for the Government itself, the interpretation put on these purchases of American bonds being that they were to be used in connection with the placing of a loan in New York.
>
> "There has been so much discussion for weeks past as to the prospect of the British Government borrowing in New York, with the object of affecting American exchange, that such a belief and such an interpretation in financial circles are easily accounted for. Whether they are correct time will show.
>
> "From the character of some of the bonds which have changed hands the inference is drawn that if they have been acquired by the Government for this purpose they are to be used as collateral for a loan after the example set by the recent French borrowing in New York, and not simply to be sold against Government purchases."

Flag Day in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—Jamaica today celebrated what was known as Flag Day, with enthusiasm. Flags were sold, and the proceeds devoted to the contingent fund. The Governor spoke to the people on the meaning of the celebration. $50 was the highest sum for which a flag was sold.

WANAMAKER DROPS LEAGUE OFFICE

Out as Chairman of Defense Society Branch Following Proposal to Buy Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—John Wanamaker resigned as Chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League today when the executive and membership committees of that newly formed local organization met at the Union League to perfect the organization.

Mr. Wanamaker explained that his remarks at the first informal meeting held at the Racquet Club last Thursday night, in which he proposed buying Belgium for $100,000,000,000, and also proposed that the United States end the European war by placing a prohibitive import and export duty on all sorts of goods, had gained wide publicity and confused the issue of the league. Therefore, he felt that his position was untenable in that he might cause embarrassment to the movement.

Mr. Wanamaker admitted that his mail had been swamped with letters protesting against his proposal, and he also pointed out that the newspapers of the land had received and printed letters declaring his suggestion impracticable. Not wishing to permit his personal views to cloud the real issues and the aims of the National Security League, he said he thought it best he should withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Philadelphia organization. Mr. Wanamaker retained his membership in the organization, and also promised his support financially and otherwise in the work.

In a speech of some length he reiterated his ideas about purchasing Belgium for one hundred billion dollars, if necessary, and also his plans about stopping the shipping of arms, ammunition, and all goods abroad to the warring nations in an effort to force a halt in the great war. He said he wished it understood that he believed in national preparedness as advocated by the National Security League, and would do his share in promoting any plan that would make this country safe from attack.

Many of the local members of the league objected most seriously to Mr. Wanamaker's proposition to place a practical embargo on all ammunition and other goods to the warring nations. In view of the fact that only the Allies are buying here, and that Germany is protesting against this, the members said Mr. Wanamaker's proposal could not be taken in any other way than pro-German. Mr. Wanamaker denied he ever intended anything in this direction, and that his only desire was to force a halt on the greatest slaughter in the history of the world.

To show that his proposal had not been ridiculed by every one, Mr. Wanamaker submitted a letter he had received from David Beach of Bridgeport, Conn., who had already organized the World's Liquidating and Refunding Company, a huge insurance proposition, which, Mr. Beach says, would be able to raise $110,000,000,000 and allow the purchase of Belgium by the people of the United States. Mr. Beach wants Mr. Wanaker to head the gigantic insurance company. He not only wrote the merchant a letter, but inclosed a bond which he had already had printed. These bonds are in various denominations from $1,000 to $10,000, and are figured on a premium basis of $35 and to carry interest at 4½ per cent.

DUTCH HOLD UP STEAMER

But Suspected American Oil Ship Is Released at Batavia.

BATAVIA, Java, July 27.—The American oil steamship Maverick, 1,118 tons, from Los Angeles, on reaching the Java Sea was held up by a Dutch warship as a suspect.

The vessel was brought to Batavia, and after an inspection of her papers was released.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The American steamship Maverick has for some time been engaged in missions of which shipping men profess to know little.

The vessel was sold by the Standard Oil Company of California to the Craig Shipbuilding Company at Long Beach, Cal., several months ago. It was reported at the time that the Maverick was transferred immediately to another owner. Fred Jebsen of San Francisco, a former Lieutenant in the German navy, was reported to have been a bidder for the vessel. Jebsen was sought by J. O. Davis, Collector of the Port, in connection with an investigation of traffic with Mexican ports, but disappeared about two months ago.

The Maverick caused much speculation recently by her actions off the coast of Southern California and Lower California. She was reported to have taken a cargo of supplies to an island for transfer to another vessel. Recently the Maverick put out of Hilo, Hawaii, for Batavia.

PREPARING DEFENSE DATA FOR PRESIDENT

Army and Navy Officials Shortly Will Report Progress on New Plans.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY

Secretary Garrison Will Withhold Details Until Scheme Is Complete—Naval Plans Tentative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Officials of the War and Navy Departments began today a series of conferences for the purpose of preparing preliminary reports for President Wilson, to show progress made in formulating plans for better national defense, upon which work has been in progress for several months. Secretary Garrison, who came to Washington this morning from Seabright, N. J., conferred throughout the day with Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff; Brig. Gen. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Aleshire, head of the Quartermaster's Corps; Brig. Gen. Mills, Chief of the Militia Division of the General Staff; Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and other officers. The General Board of the Navy held a meeting to get data ready for Secretary Daniels to present to President Wilson on the latter's return to Washington.

It is not the intention of either army or navy officials to perfect programs at this time for a comprehensive scheme of national defense. President Wilson wants to know first what progress has been made toward agreeing on such programs.

Secretary Garrison said that he hoped to be able to present to President Wilson when the latter returned from Cornish a general outline of the proposed army reorganization. It was not a rush order, said Mr. Garrison, and his report would cover work the War Department had been doing for some time.

The General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President, decided at its meeting today that it would not attempt at this time to complete its plans for an increase of the fleet or determine its recommendations on other phases of naval preparedness An outline of the present views of the board will be presented to Secretary Daniels for the information of the President; the members thought it wiser to wait until just prior to the convening of Congress before perfecting the naval construction program. They were influenced by the desire to get additional information with the progress of naval warfare in Europe.

Not Formulated as a Whole.

Secretary Garrison said that the policy of army reorganization had not been completed, and that he had been embarrassed by the publication of unauthentic statements along this line. He asked that all quarters refrain from pressing the department prematurely for details. Mr. Garrison said:

> "I am constantly being asked to make statements about the military policy as a whole or about specific details. My reason for refusing to make anything public at this time is that the policy has not yet been formulated with its details sufficiently worked out to make it possible to present it as a whole. If some one or more of the various parts are put forth separately, they might excite opposition, which would be entirely dissipated, if not turned into approval, when considered in connection with the whole plan.
>
> "I feel that all sensible, patriotic persons wish to see a wise, sensible, practical, adequate military policy adopted. We are working toward that end. I ask every earnest advocate of a proper military policy to devote himself as suggested and to abstain from pressing for details until the appropriate time has come to give them."

Naval Building Program.

The General Board of the Navy adopted a policy of construction twelve years ago to which it has adhered. This provided for building a battleship fleet of forty-eight vessels with lesser units and auxiliaries. The lessons of the European war have accentuated the need of submarines, and since the board's program was adopted the battle cruiser has become an important factor in naval warfare. But the board still believes that "the power of a fleet is to be measured by the number and efficiency of its heavy fighting units or battleships,' and so stated, in the language quoted, after the European war was begun. In 1908 the building program was three battleships in arrears, and to make good this deficiency the board began the practice of recommending that four battleships be authorized each year, so as to provide for the completion of the original program in 1915.

Submarines of large size and capable of a steaming radius that will enable them to accompany the fleet on long voyages are favored by the board. One such vessel was authorized by Congress two years ago. Last year the board recommended that three more large submarines be authorized. Congress appropriated money to build two. It is expected that this year the board, in addition to recommending the construction of four dreadnought battleships of battle cruisers, sixteen destroyers and sixteen coast submarines, will suggest that a considerable number of fleet submarines be provided. As much as $5,000,000 for aviation may be asked. Scout cruisers are badly needed, in the opinion of naval experts, and the construction of some of these vessels probably will be urged.

SAW FATHER LED TO DEATH.

New Jersey Woman, Returning from Poland, Tells of Spy Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—After having been detained for a year at Plotzk, twelve miles west of Warsaw, where she was visiting her parents, Mrs. Frederick Rahm reached her home at 419 Court Street today.

Mrs. Rahm is a native of Russian Poland, but of German parents. Before the war was declared between Germany and Russia her father was an instructor in the public schools at Plotzk.

> "I saw my father with a rope around his neck led off to a Russian prison condemned to die as a German spy," she said, "because he was a German. The Russians took him and others for spies, although he had lived quietly at home when he was not teaching school. My mother was told when she protested that she was fortunate not to be condemned to die, too."

It was through the efforts of her husband, who is an American citizen, that Mrs. Rahm and her son Frederick, 7 years old, were enabled to go to Copenhagen. The State Department communicated with the American Consul at Berlin, who had Mrs. Rahm released.

WAR BOOMS INDIA'S JUTE.

Calcutta Shipped 13,000,000 Bags to England Alone in May.

CALCUTTA, July 27.—War has brought great prosperity to the jute trade, mainly on account of the great demand for bags. In May alone Calcutta sent to England 13,000,000 bags, half as many as in a full year of peace, and to Russia 4,500,000. South America and the United States have also been very large customers.

In the last completed year, during two-thirds of which war was being waged, the United States took 73,000,000 bags, valued at more than $5,000,000, and two-thirds of Bengal's output of yarn.



$19.50 for Stein-Bloch Silk Suits

Norfolk and Regular Sack Models that sold all season at $25 and $30, now reduced to $19.50.

$3.75 for All-Wool Flannel Trousers, Plain White or Striped.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Marceau
PHOTOGRAPHER
258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
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During the Summer Months
before moving into our new Studio next fall.
FIFTH AVE. AND FIFTIETH ST.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Will Continue To-Day

Semi-Annual Sale

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 TO 46 CHEST.

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweeds; many half silk lined (also Tuxedo Suits, galloon bound collar and cuffs; sizes incomplete).

15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

33 TO 46 CHEST.

One, two, three or four button models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart or tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweeds, soft roll front; natural shoulders.

20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out To-Day

Men's "Banister" Shoes

"Banister" Low Shoes in the newest models of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf; also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe or fawn buckskin.

4.00
Regular Prices $7.00 and $8.00

Men's Low Shoes

Of mahogany, black or tan, Russia calf or patent colt, with tops of same, taupe or fawn buckskin.

3.00
Regular Prices $4.00 to $6.00

Today and Tomorrow

The Half-yearly Sale of Saks Suits for Men

reduced from

$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to

$17

¶ We have just one thought uppermost in our minds as we write this advertisement, and we would like to have it uppermost in yours, namely: *That this is a sale of our regular stock as it lies on our counters, and not a sale of suits made up in a hurry for the purpose of making a noise.* We have said this before. We shall say it again. And if you knew how many clothing sales are run on other lines, you would better understand why we want you to appreciate the basic principles of integrity and honor which underlie this and all sales of Saks clothes!

¶ Coming down to particulars, you will find in these selections at the reduced price of $17 all the models, all the materials, and all the characteristic individuality to be found in Saks clothes at $30, $28, $25, $23 and $20, because they are those selfsame clothes and none other!

A small charge for alterations.

All Straw Hats, $1.00
Except Panamas and Leghorns

Every Straw Hat in the house the product of several of the country's best makers

Prices have been $3, $4 and $5

Panamas at about Half-price

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE FUTURE

The success of a building largely depends upon the economy of cost and time which enters into its construction.

Thus, the future of your building operation conceivably depends upon the past of the contractor who is employed to build it.

Our past is an open book, so is our present, and we invite you to investigate both.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak
Other styles $15 to $250

The Victrola

Is everywhere acknowledged the Supreme Musical Instrument. With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00, and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVI, at $200.00 and $250.00, there is a Victrola easily within the reach of every home.

Investigate our Easy Payment Plan.

August Records Just Out
Very Attractive—Great Variety.

Twelve Red Seal Records
by the following great artists:
Caruso, Ober, Powell, Bori, McCormack, Gluck, Reimers, Williams, Destinn, Martinelli and Culp.

TWELVE POPULAR SONGS
FOUR NEW DANCE RECORDS

Have you heard "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," as sung by Alma Gluck? Catalogues free for the asking. Have your name on our mailing list.

We are giving Special Renderings of the above on

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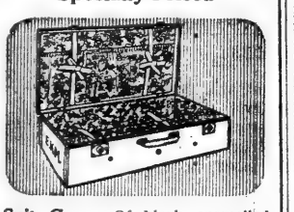
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Telephone, Murray Hill—4144.

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Distributors
8-10-12 East 34th St., New York

ESTABLISHED 1859 MARK CROSS LONDON TRADE MARK ACTUAL MAKERS

Cross Suit Case Specially Priced



Suit Case—Of black enamelled duck cloth, with flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-tapes to secure clothing. Sturdy basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, gilt or nickel mounting. Lock and key fastening; 24 or 26-inch size $4.75
Painting initials, extra..... 75c

Hat Box—To match, flowered cretonne lining, shirred pocket inside, basswood frame; 12 x 16 x 16 inches $8.00

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK: 404 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON: 145 Tremont Street
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Dealers Throughout the World

SPECIAL
BATH TOWELS
Large White Bath Towels, splendid for absorbing and promoting circulation, per dozen
5.00

BATH MATS—WASH CLOTHS
SHEETS—PILLOW CASES
TABLE DAMASKS—BED SPREADS
LIGHT WEIGHT BLANKETS

McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician.

COASTER KILLS 3 AT CONEY ISLAND

Rough Rider Car Upsets 30 Feet in Air, Hurling Three Persons Into Street Crowd.

PASSING WOMAN IS HURT

Mother, Clasping Son in One Arm, Hangs to Railing Till Detectives Climb to Their Rescue.

The capsizing of a roller coaster on the "Rough Rider" scenic railway, at the Bowery and Jones' Walk, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon resulted in three deaths and might have caused two more but for the quickness and agility of two detectives.

Dead.

CUDDY, RUTH, 19, 387 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
HARTMAN, Mrs. ANNA, 55, 165 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
McDONALD, JAMES A., Jr., 24, West Twenty-fifth Street, near First Avenue, Coney Island.

Injured.

MOLES, Mrs. CLARA, 28, Spring Valley, N. Y., bruises of the face and hands, shock and hysteria.
MOLES, EDWARD, 4 years old, her son, cut and bruised about the face.
POVENOVA, Mrs. CELIA, 17 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, bruised and cut about body.

Mrs. Moles and her little son had come down from Spring Valley to visit her father, Joseph Scales of 17 Downing Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon Scales took his daughter and grandson, together with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hartman, to Coney Island for an outing. As they passed the front of the "Rough Rider" railway and saw the cars shooting up and down the inclines the little boy cried out gleefully and demanded that his mother take him for a ride.

Hurled from Their Seats.

Mrs. Hartman, with Mrs. Moles and her son, went in and after buying their tickets climbed into a car in which Miss Cuddy and a man and woman whose names could not be learned, were already seated. McDonald was operating the car. They started out on their trip, and Mr. Scales, after seeing them on board, went back into the street to watch them as they rode past.

Presently he saw the car with its seven occupants shooting down a long incline and take a sharp curve which was just above the entrance. Here the track was about thirty feet overhead, and as the car rattled down toward the gate hundreds of the passersby looked up to watch it shoot past. Just as it made the curve the four wheels of the toboggan left the track, and suddenly the car turned sharply over on its side.

McDonald and four of the six passengers were shot out of their seats and hurled against the double railing of one-inch iron piping which bordered the track for about forty feet above the entrance. The railing broke under the impact, and the passengers were flung headlong down to the crowded pavement. Mrs. Hartman's body fell not more than ten feet from where Scales was standing, his arm raised to wave at his grandson. Mrs. Povenova, who was walking past, was hit by McDonald's body as it fell and thrown to the sidewalk. Miss Cuddy fell not far away.

The Rev. Father John B. Gallo, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Newburg, N. Y., who was paying a visit in Coney Island, administered the last rites of the church to McDonald.

Mother Saves Her Son.

Mrs. Moles, when the accident happened, had one arm around her little boy and was holding with her other hand to the railing along the side of the car. The coaster, after turning over, lay flat on its side on the track, and, though Mrs. Moles was flung out over the edge of the funway, her grip held. She hung there in midair, clinging by one hand to the handrail of the wrecked car, with her other arm curled tightly about her boy, whom she held pressed against her side, thirty feet above the concrete pavement.

In the crowd of excited and terrified sightseers were Detectives James Vitale and Charles Kellerman of Inspector Thomas Murphy's staff. They blew their whistles vigorously, and then ran to the wooden framework supporting the runway and started to climb up. Mrs. Moles was still holding on with one hand when Vitale and Kellerman scrambled up over the edge of the railway and dragged her to safety.

The other man and woman, who had been on the back seat of the car and had fallen out onto the runway, were not injured. Two ambulances from the Coney Island Hospital, bringing Drs. O'Reilly, Goodhart, Saltzman, and Herold, were on the spot in a minute or two after Mrs. Moles and her boy were rescued, and they set to work on the victims.

Crushed on Pavement.

McDonald, who had hit the pavement head first and had his skull fractured, was dead when the ambulances arrived. Mrs. Hartman, Miss Cuddy, and Mrs. Povenova were put into an ambulance and taken to the hospital, but Mrs. Hartman died on the way, and Miss Cuddy about an hour after reaching the institution. Mrs. Moles had fainted after the detectives dragged her to safety, and went into hysterics when she recovered, but her injuries were not serious. Her son was only slightly hurt.

Thomas Ward, Manager of the "Rough Rider" railway, was arrested last night on a charge of homicide and will be arraigned today in the Coney Island Police Court.

Ward was released in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by his brother, William J. Ward, President of the Bank of Coney Island.

Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson of Kings, in charge of the Homicide Bureau, said last night that after questioning many witnesses of the accident he was still uncertain as to its cause. Building Inspectors Patrick H. Smith and John C. Shackenberg, who examined the roadway of the coaster, said they thought the high speed of the car was probably responsible.

TRADE BALANCE LEAPS.

Last Week's Figures the Highest Since May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The trade balance on the foreign trade of last week was three times that of the previous week, and the highest since the week ended May 1, being $22,908,423, as compared with $7,362,000 last week, and $23,323,000 for the week ended May 1. Exports last week for the thirteen principal ports of the country were $54,122,340, and imports, $31,213,917. The duties collected were $3,762,327, of which $2,868,673 were collected at the Port of New York. There was exported during the week cotton to the amount of 45,712 bales, making the total exports since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,441,028 bales.

Imports and exports of copper last week were about even. A notable circumstance was the receipt of large shipments of scrap copper from Spain and Portuguese Africa for remaking and shipment to the war countries. There were received from all sources 6,021,033 tons of pigs, bars, plates, and scrap, and 2,065,286 tons of ore and matte. The largest shipment received came from Peru, and amounted to 2,663,289 tons of pigs and ingots. There was received from Spain 1,321,882 pounds of scrap and from Portuguese Africa 1,824,016 pounds of scrap. Canada shipped in 497,251 pounds of pigs, and Venezuela 356,042 pounds. The largest export was to England and was 3,269,844 pounds. The shipment to France was 1,877,205 pounds. To Russia, by way of Vladivostok, 448,076 pounds were shipped, and Italy took 560,659 pounds.

American Schooner Wrecked.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 27.—The American schooner Sallie C. Marvil, 565 tons, owned by A. H. Bull & Co. of New York, was wrecked July 22 near Buen Ayre, a Dutch West Indian island on the Venezuelan coast, 30 miles east of here. The Captain and crew were saved and arrived here today. They are proceeding for New York on the Red D Line steamship Caracas. The schooner is a total loss.

MACHINISTS EXPECT TO GET 8-HOUR DAY

Demands on All Employers, Whether Making War Munitions or Not.

CONFERENCE WITH BLISS

Vice President Keppler Calls This a Dignified Campaign, with Alternative of General Strike.

At the close of a conference yesterday at the Hotel Marlborough between J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who is in charge of the union's national movement for an eight-hour day, and representatives of the machinists of New York and New Jersey, it was announced that before noon of Saturday Keppler would present demands to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes. The machinists will demand a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day with a strike as an alternative.

Keppler said he would go to Plainfield, N. J., next Monday to inaugurate a general labor fight for the eight-hour day. He said there were no difficulties remaining at Bridgeport that would not be adjusted in a few days.

The Bliss Company has large contracts for torpedoes for the Allies.

Keppler said he would demand an investigation of how the Bliss Company made torpedoes for the United States Navy and at the same time worked some of its men more than eight hours a day, inasmuch as there is a Federal law that men employed on Government jobs shall work but eight hours a day. He refused to tell what day he would submit the ultimatum to the Brooklyn company because he said the publicity might spoil a conference he intended to have with the company's officials.

He said the demands would include the New York scale of wages, which is from $8.50 to $5 a day, and the fixture of a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

He said it was more than likely that Brooklyn firms having sub-contracts from the Bliss firm would be involved. These include the A. Schrader Company, the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the F. H. Gill Company, and the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of Brooklyn; the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City, the Garvin Machine Works in Manhattan, and the Standard Motor Construction Company of Jersey City.

There are 4,000 employes of the Bliss Company. Keppler estimates that about half of these are machinists. There are about 3,000 other machinists in the subcontractors' shops affected. Keppler thinks he could get all out on strike if the necessity arose.

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bliss Company, said yesterday that he had received no demands from the machinists, and that so far as he knew the men in his plant were content, and had no desire to strike for anything.

Keppler estimated about 1,500 machinists in Plainfield would be subject to a strike call. He said, however, that these 1,500 could by their absence effectively paralyze the whole of the shops in which they worked.

The International Association of Machinists has been working for months on a national fight for an eight-hour day, Keppler said:

"The plans are all laid for a national strike, but the machinists don't want to do any unnecessary damage to the manufacturers, and any employer who wants to give us the eight-hour day can save himself a lot of trouble by meeting the demands. I shall see that the demands are presented in New England and all the Eastern States. Every manufacturer shall have his chance. When that job is through there will be a general strike on all employers who refuse. But it must be remembered that more than half of our machinists are now working in eight-hour shops. The eight-hour day recently went into affect all over Cincinnati. Men in these shops would not be affected.

"I believe our whole fight will be victorious, because we have chosen a psychological moment when the manufacturers cannot do without us. We realize that if a national strike comes it should come while the plants are busy with war orders and that is the reason we are rushing the campaign with all possible dispatch."

500 STRIKE AT WIRE WORKS.

Surprise Superintendent of Waclark Plant in Elizabeth, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Demanding an increase in pay and a reduction in working hours, in addition to time and a half for overtime, more than 500 employes of the Waclark Wire Company, Bayway and South Front Street struck this morning. Following the first disorder at the noon hour, Chief of Police Michael Mulcahy addressed the strikers and urged them to desist from carrying weapons.

John Pefon, who said he was from Bayonne, was taken to a police station and told to leave town on the next train. When he reached in his pocket for his ticket Pefon drew a revolver. After taking the revolver from him a patrolman found a blackjack in another pocket. Pefon was taken to the county jail.

F. W. Wallace, Superintendent of the Waclark Company, said he got the first intimation of trouble when he went to work this morning and found the entire force of employes gathered in front of the plant.

The men asked for an increase of 75 cents a day, that a day's work consist of nine hours instead of ten, and that two foremen alleged to have mistreated employes be discharged. In the afternoon the company offered a increase of 10 cents, but refused the other demands. The offer was rejected by the strikers' committee.

Superintendent Wallace said no attempt would be made at present to reopen the plant. At his request fifty local policemen are guarding the property.

BOSTON MACHINISTS ACT.

More Pay and Other Demands Made on Becker Milling Company.

BOSTON, July 27.—At a meeting of 400 machinists of the Becker Milling Machine Company in Hyde Park tonight a committee was appointed to present to their employers tomorrow requests that twenty men who were recently discharged be reinstated, and that changes be made in the wage scale and working conditions.

The workmen assert that the twenty men were dismissed because of their activity in unionizing the shop. A standard wage scale of 50 cents an hour is asked, with time and a half for overtime, and the abolition of the efficiency system.

The company, it is said, is engaged in the manufacture of war materials.

THREATEN RAILROAD STRIKE

Four Thousand Boston & Maine Men Press Demands.

BOSTON, July 27.—Four thousand employes of the mechanical departments of the Boston & Maine Railroad, including the bridge and building workers, roundhouse men, and signal men, have voted to strike unless their demand for full pay for Saturday half-holidays is granted.

Announcement was made by union officials this afternoon that 95 per cent. of the votes cast were in favor of striking if necessary to enforce the demands.

The men are members of the American Federation of Railway Workers.

T. H. Condon, General Chairman of the Boston and Maine council of the federation, said that the men would await action by officials of the company before leaving work, and he believed that the demands would be granted.

SHERIFF'S NERVE ENDS OIL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

grew surly and abusive. A Deputy beckoned toward a group of four Boulevard police and pointed to the two men.

With rifles pointed threateningly, the four Boulevard men charged the pair, who fairly squealed their terror, until the Sheriff burst through, collared a man in either hand and kicked and hustled them to his automobile. He tossed them into the tonneau, climbed in behind, and shouted to his chauffeur. With a roar the big car shot off at full speed out of the danger zone.

Kinkead a Good Actor.

Throughout Twenty-second Street the Sheriff was a picture of indignant rage before which the frightened prisoners cowered. The impression on the crowds was all the Sheriff could have wished, but once out of view he became mild and genial and quickly learned that one prisoner was a sickly old man who had not realized that he was defying the Sheriff's men. To him the Sheriff gave a dollar and sent him home. The other, a youth, was out of work. He had never been a striker, and would gladly take any job he could get. A letter to Supt. G. B. Hennessy of the Standard Oil plant was the Sheriff's gift to him, and presently the man returned to the Sheriff to report that he had been employed.

It was the only disorder of the day. By 8 o'clock 2,500 or the Standard's 5,000 men had passed into the works. Of the Tidewater's staff of 2,500, more than 1,200 were at work. Some 400 men of the Vacuum Oil Company met and agreed unanimously to return this morning.

The Sheriff and his men saw the last striker into the plants who wanted to go, though there was no little sign of disorder that the deputies sat on the curbstones and munched apples. At 8 o'clock they were sent home to bed with orders to report at 5 o'clock, and the Sheriff went to bed in Police Headquarters, leaving only the usual quota of police on duty.

The Sheriff awoke before 2 o'clock, however, long enough to telephone John Mydosh not to open his hall to 500 strikers, who had planned a meeting there.

"I'll tell you the truth about that," said the Sheriff afterward, in answer to a question. "I played a little politics. I have been through this strike with those who have assisted me, and we have done everything to restore order and law and give fair treatment to every one concerned. Without boasting, I can say that we have worked hard and risked our lives to bring about peace.

Balks a Thunder Theft.

"I heard this morning that certain local politicians opposed to me, who have been noticeably absent from the firing line when it was dangerous to be there, intended to go to this meeting and attempt to steal my thunder and snatch a little glory for themselves. Those strikers simply wanted to vote to go back to work. Dozens of them said so in the streets. It was all settled and there was nothing to be done.

"Now, I'm not seeking any praise for anything I've done, but I didn't want to see those fellows get away with anything, so I just telephoned John Mydosh not to let 'em have his hall. That's all."

The Sheriff proved to be right, for when the strikers couldn't enter the hall five of them, headed by Ziegmund Lupinski, hurried to Police Headquarters and got M. T. Crouch, Director of Finance, and Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety of Bayonne. They hurried in an automobile to the hall, where Cronin addressed the strikers gathered outside. In a speech, which might have been made by the Sheriff, he advised the men to return to work, and, cheering, they unanimously voted to do so as they had intended to do all the time.

John A. Moffit and James A. Smyth, the Federal mediators, learned of the status of the strike late yesterday afternoon and left Bayonne at once, declaring they were satisfied with the situation.

Sheriff Kinkead was jubilant. His six feet of height and 175 pounds of bulk radiated good nature. They always do say his friends, "when things are going Gene's way. It's when things are going against him that he, like another very prominent citizen, grins the broadest, but it's also then that he hits the hardest and straightest, careless of most things but the force and direction of his blows.

His grin chased the scowl from his face and the scowl replaced the grin as he presided last night at a peace feast in a Bayonne restaurant and for the benefit of newspaper men recapitulated the events of the strike since he entered it last Wednesday at the request of Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne.

Will Punish Men Who Sulked.

He told how he had tried to conciliate the strikers by making speeches to them; how, this failing, he swore in deputies and then begged for uniformed men when the strikers attacked his men and showed that only blue cloth and brass buttons could arouse their respect. He told how the Governor had failed him in this emergency and how Jersey City and Hoboken had refused him aid. He was grim as he declared:

"Chief of Police Frank Monahan of Jersey City has ignored my summons entirely and none of his men responded. Their actions have been cowardly and in their fear of coming here they deliberately faked a riot at the Caven Point plant in Jersey City. I shall certainly do everything in my power to punish those responsible for this contemptible action."

The Sheriff intimated that he would make a test case of Captain James F. Larkin, who put out the lights in the Seventh Street Police Station, and tried to hide from him on Monday night.

He declared he would also prosecute Supt. Samuel H. Edwards of the Tidewater plant and the thirty-two oil guards whom he arrested last Sunday for shooting at the strikers. He said he wanted a legal decision as to whether or not private companies could employ guards to shoot workmen.

Frank Tannenbaum and Jeremiah J. Baly, the former the I. W. W. agitator and the latter the discredited strike leader, would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, he declared, for he wanted to end once and for all the practice of outsiders mixing in local strikes.

The Sheriff grinned as he worked around to last Sunday, when he arrested the oil guards. He said that it was on Sunday that he decided he would have to end the strike single-handed, and his arrest of the guards was the first move in that effort.

Help Failing, He Did It Alone.

"I got good and mad," he declared, "when I couldn't get any help, and I determined to go it alone."

He admitted that his course of action must have surprised any one who was not in his secret, for he purposely became as theatrical as possible.

"It was the only way I could impress these fellows," said he. "You see a lot of them can't talk English, and I can't talk their language, but I wanted them to know I was their friend. The arrest of those guards did it. The strikers began to think maybe I was for them, and I began to get along better with 'em right away.

"Maybe you've noticed that all my deputies took off their hats when they passed the Catholic Church. Boys, I'm a good Catholic, and I'd remove my hat in respect any way, but all my deputies weren't. However, nine out of every ten of those foreigners are Catholics, and when they saw me and my deputies paying respect to their church, that helped me too.

"You fellows thought I'd gone crazy when I made 'em hold an American flag behind me the other day at Mydosh's Hall while I harangued those strikers. Sure, they couldn't understand me. I knew that. But they could see me, and they could see that flag, and they knew I was their friend. It worked all right.

"That's why I punched Baly, too. There were about 100 strikers around us, and I sort of knew he'd cringe. Sure enough he did, and begged me not to hit him. I just looked at him and shouted, so all the crowd could hear me: 'Why, you cur, if I'd hit one of these boys here like that they'd fight back. They wouldn't cringe like a rat.'

"Did it work? Why, they almost cheered when they found I had that sort of respect for them.

Wage Promise a Big Help.

"Of course I couldn't have got the men back if the Standard Oil Company hadn't practically promised to raise wages. Superintendent Hennessy gave me his word the company would act fairly and favorably on the demands of the men, and I'm satisfied they'll keep their word. I wouldn't have wanted those men to go back if I thought they wouldn't. Now, though, the trouble's over and the men will have a chance to organize. The company will keep faith, I know, and in the future the men will be prepared to make their demands and conduct their business with the company in an orderly way."

The Sheriff received a letter from Supt. Edwards of the Tidewater plant saying he would support Mr. Hennessy in everything he did to restore order and peace, and the Sheriff said he understood that to mean that the Tidewater Company would raise wages also.

He went to his home in Jersey City last night for practically the first night since he began strike duty. He was like a boy in his elation when he drove away from Bayonne. Laughingly he said he'd been Alderman from the old Tenth Ward in Jersey City, President of the board later, and then a Congressman from 1909 to 1915, but he'd never before tackled a job like this.

Before he left the Sheriff notified the School Commissioners that it would be safe to open Public School 5 this morning. The school is in the Constable Hook district and had been closed since the strike started. The Twenty-second Street crosstown cars began running also last night for the first time in nearly two weeks, and Bayonne resumed its normal aspect of peace and quiet. There were no strikers in the streets and few policemen.

Sheriff Kinkead said he thought everything would be as it was before the strike in a few days. He said he would keep his eye on the situation till Monday, but thought by then he could forget there'd ever been a strike. He ordered the discharge of fifteen strikers, whom he had had arrested in the last few days, "as part of the demonstration I planned," and told them to go home to their wives and families.

One Sad Home.

In all Bayonne there was sadness in only one home, that of John Dietz, a still cleaner in the Standard works, for Dietz was killed yesterday by a fall from an oil tank. He had been one of the last to quit the works, going on strike only after he had been beaten up by strikers, and he was one of the first to return yesterday. He was climbing up a tank, when he lost his grip and toppled to the ground.

In Jersey City the strike at the Eagle Works, a subsidiary of the Standard, seemed to have fizzled out. The company got three Pullman cars as sleeping quarters for the 250 Jersey City police men on duty at the plant and hired two barbers to keep them shaved. They also put shower baths in the office building, and some of the policemen declared they didn't care if the strike lasted all Summer.

Charge Purchases made between now and Aug. 1st billed Sept. 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

FINAL CLEARANCE OF
SUMMER DRESSES



Street, Afternoon & Dance Dresses
Formerly $45, $65, $75, to $95—at $25 & $38
Over two hundred fashionable gowns—of the regular Gidding caliber—suitable for all manner of semi-dress occasions. Of satin, faille, taffeta, gros de Londres, pompadour silks, chiffon and in many delightful combinations of lace and hand embroidery.

Net, Crepe and Linen Frocks—at $18
Formerly $35 to $45—Delightful summery effects; for morning wear in the country, beach wear, Summer dances, etc.—including hand-tailored effects.

$75 to $125 Summer Wraps—$35 & $55
Including exquisite styles with silver metal embroidered collars and cuffs at $55, and very rich styles of silk and satin at $35.

Suits—Linen, $10—Cloth, $15—Silk, $29
Formerly $25, $35, $45, $65, $95 to $125
Remaining lines to close; many styles, but few of a kind.

$10 to $30 Summer Hats at $5 to $10

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

A rare opportunity for men who desire distinctive apparel at a very low price will be provided
To-day, Thursday and Friday, in

A Most Exceptional Sale of Men's Summer Sack Suits

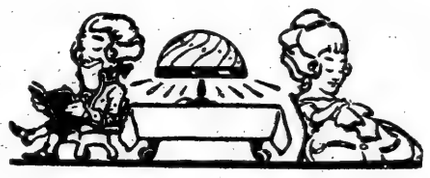
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SEIZED WITH WIFE IN HOTEL OPIUM RAID

Detectives Take Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett, Tango Dancers, at the King James.

FIND $4,000 WORTH OF DRUG

Get Bowls for Preparing Raw Material, Smoking Outfit, Brass Knuckles, and Roulette Wheel.

Two men walked into the Hotel King James at 137 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and asked the clerk for "Mr. Bennett." When asked what name should be announced one of the pair said: "Just tell him it's some of the boys from downtown." In a moment the answer came back that they were to be admitted.

The room they sought was on the ground floor, rear, and as they went toward the door two other men, who were strolling apparently aimlessly through the lobby, followed them. One of the first pair knocked on the door and it was opened a little. Then the four callers lost their good manners. One of them sent the door flying open with a heave from his shoulder and the four were inside, notifying the occupants that they were under arrest. The invaders were Lieutenant Scherb, head of a Central Office narcotics squad, and Detectives Johns, Judge, and Waterhouse.

The occupants of the room were George Bennett and his wife, Maie Bennett, who are professional dancers under the team name of Bennett and Malloy. They returned several months ago from a tour of England, Australia, and Africa, where they had featured as American tango dancers during the dance craze. They are also well known here as dancers, and after their arrest a representative of one of the large theatrical booking offices went to the police station and tried to bail Mrs. Bennett out. He said the pair were under contract to his office.

Big Opium Store Captured.

The detectives assert they found in the room of the Bennetts an assortment of drugs and instruments that indicated Bennett was the largest seller of forbidden drugs captured in a long time. In a box couch the detectives found, they say, seventy-four cans of opium, prepared, sealed, and ready for consumption. In a cupboard there were five more cans and two on a dresser, making a total of eight-one cans. Each one held, roughly, seven ounces of opium. There were three opium pipes in the room, a complete layout for smoking, a jar of cocaine, and another of a whitish powder that may be heroin.

Other finds that interested the police were an automatic pistol, which was under Bennett's pillow; two hunting guns with ten boxes of cartridges, one of the guns equipped with a Maxim silencer; a pair of brass knuckles, and a roulette wheel with the cloth. Bennett made no attempt to use his revolver. When he opened the door for the "boys from downtown" he was in his pajamas and carried an opium pipe, which he was smoking, the detectives say.

Before they left the detectives examined the Bennetts' luggage in the basement store room and found, they say, two brass bowls used for preparing raw opium, a stick for stirring it, and a gas stove.

Government Makes Charges.

Federal detectives, who had been concerned in the arrest, also made their appearance. They were Customs Inspectors Collins, Lewis, and Kyte. When the prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station the inspectors made charges against Bennett of having opium in his possession and of manufacturing opium, the latter charge based on the finding of the copper bowls. The local detectives made charges based on the possession of narcotics, the revolver and the brass knuckles, so there will be at least five charges against Bennett.

According to the detectives, Bennett denied that he sold opium, in spite of the complaints they had received against him. They say he told them the opium was only for his own use, that he consumed a pound a day, and that his present supply would last only six or seven months. They say, on the contrary, there was enough opium in the room to last a man for seventy-five years.

Lieutenant Scherb values the captured opium at about $4,000, but says that at the rate the police have evidence Bennett sold it it would fetch about twice that amount. According to one of the detectives, Mrs. Bennett said that as soon as the lot had been sold her husband intended to buy an automobile and start with her on a tour to San Francisco. It was in that city, according to his statement, that Bennett obtained his opium. He says he got it there before he last went abroad and secreted it in his trunk in the storeroom at a hotel.

Mrs. Bennett is held on a State charge of having opium in her possession, the detectives saying they found a small bottle of it in her pocketbook.

The pair will be arraigned for hearing in the West Side Court this morning before Magistrate Deuel.

FIND OPIUM ON BRITISH SHIP.

Chinese Storekeeper Had $3,000 Worth Hidden in His Room.

Acting on news received from London that the opium smugglers were active again, Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton yesterday instructed Thomas Rush, Surveyor of the Port, to search the steamer Den of Airlie, which arrived a week ago from Liverpool with a Chinese crew, under charter to the Cunard.

Customs Inspectors Collins, Kyte, and Lewis went to the Cunard pier and searched the Den of Airlie, which resulted in the discovery and seizure of $3,000 worth of opium and a smoking outfit hidden in the storeroom on the main deck by Lam Long, the Chinese storekeeper. He was arrested on the ship and taken before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal court, where he waived examination, and was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Reduces Informers' Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued an order revoking a regulation of Aug. 21, 1913, which increased the fees of informers in excise prosecutions from $10 to $50. It has been found that the higher fee has brought no improved conditions. Information of illegal distilleries of a specified capacity received after Aug. 1 will be paid for at the original rate of $10.

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DIRECT WIRELESS TO JAPAN.

Test Message Received from Tokio —Communication with Hawaii Also.

The first direct wireless communication between Japan and the United States was established yesterday, when a message was received by Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, from Jiro Tanaka, Director General of Ministry Communications, at Tokio. Mr. Nally replied immediately with a wireless message of congratulation.

Mr. Nally has just returned from Honolulu, where he arranged for the preliminary tests between the Marconi Company's high-power stations at Kahuku and Koko Head on Oahu Island and Japan. When both stations shall have been fully tried out, the transpacific service of the Marconi Company, which has been in operation between this country and the Hawaiian Islands since Sept. 24, 1914, will be extended to Japan, with rates at least one-third less than the present scale.

From Japan connections will be established through the Japanese Imperial Telegraph System with all points in the Orient.

TOKIO, Japan, July 27.—Wireless communication was successfully inaugurated today between the new station at Funabashi, near Yokohama, and the Hawaiian Islands. The distance between Funabashi, where a new wireless station has been constructed, and Honolulu is about 3,380 miles.

SUES FRANK ROCKEFELLER.

Montreal Widow Asks $100,000 for Attack and Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Actions at law for more than $100,000 were filed today against Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, in the United States Court by Mrs. Bertha Leland, a widow of Montreal, who formerly was cashier in a Cleveland restaurant.

In one action Mrs. Leland charges that by reason of a relation of trust and confidence between herself and Mr. Rockefeller, he induced her in 1907 to invest $10,000 in ten bonds of the Ashland Emery and Corundum Company, in which he was a Director and large stockholder. Later, she avers, she discovered the property was of little value and that his representations were false. She seeks to recover $9,624.

In this action Mrs. Leland charges that, calling on her at her Montreal home, Mr. Rockefeller advised her to purchase the bonds. She says that in order to induce her to make the purchase, Mr. Rockefeller told her "our own people," meaning the Standard Oil Company heads, were at the head of the business. Mrs. Leland alleges that last January a mortgage was foreclosed and she received only $376 for the bonds.

In another suit Mrs. Leland asks $50,000 damages from Mr. Rockefeller, charging that on Nov. 12, 1914, he "assaulted and struck and choked her and bruised her body and strained her right arm and shoulder, whereby she became lame and sick and will be disabled from doing household or other work."

In a third suit Mrs. Leland asked $50,000 damages, alleging that Mr. Rockefeller on Jan. 8, 1915, "unlawfully and with force, falsely and maliciously imprisoned the plaintiff for a period of twenty-four hours."

According to Francis J. Wing, attorney for Mrs. Leland, the attack which his client charges Mr. Rockefeller made on her occurred in Mr. Rockefeller's office in Cleveland when she called on him to demand the return of her money. The arrest, the attorney says, occurred at Mr. Rockefeller's ranch at Belvidere, Kan., when she visited him to make a similar demand. Mr. Rockefeller, according to Mr. Wing, called the Sheriff and caused him to take Mrs. Leland into custody as an insane person, releasing her the following day. Mrs. Leland is about 40 years old. "There is nothing in the charges, nothing whatever," said Mr. Rockefeller tonight. "I shall fight the case to a finish."

Dr. Sexton Chancellor of Regents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—Dr. Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, was elected Chancellor of the university by the Regents at their regular meeting today, succeeding the late St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. Dr. Sexton is the senior member of the Board of Regents, having been elected in 1890, and has been Vice Chancellor since 1913. Dr. Sexton is a lawyer and banker by profession. He was born in Palmyra June 12, 1840, and educated in private schools and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie. Dr. Albert Vandercveer was elected Vice Chancellor.

GROUT IS SENTENCED TO YEAR IN SING SING

Counsel Gets Ten-Day Stay in Which to Seek Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

RECORD IN ROGUES' GALLERY

Ex-City Official and Banker Hears Fate Without Flinching—Goes Back to Jail.

In the presence of a crowd that jammed the courtroom Edward M. Grout, Brooklyn's first Borough President and for two terms Controller of the City of New York, was sentenced by County Judge Lewis in Brooklyn, yesterday, to Sing Sing Prison for not less than one year nor more than two years for swearing to a false report of the condition of the Union Bank while he was its President.

He heard the sentence without flinching, and Stephen C. Baldwin, his counsel, began a new fight to save him from prison. Mr. Baldwin got a stay of ten days in which to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mr. Grout was taken to Police Headquarters, where his finger-prints were made and he was measured and photographed for the records. He then returned to the City Prison.

Mr. Grout was spared the humiliation of riding to Court in a prison van. He walked from the jail and was permitted to sit in the office of Chief Clerk John T. Rafferty, where he was joined by his wife, his son, and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout. When Mr. Grout was called to the bar, his counsel said:

"May it please the court, the defendant has nothing to say at this time, except in the way of motions." He then moved for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

"I make application," said counsel, "on the following grounds: That the verdict has been decided by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors; that the court has misdirected the jury in matters of law and that the verdict is contrary to law and against the weight of evidence."

Judge Lewis denied the motions and Mr. Baldwin took an exception. The court then pronounced sentence.

"After a fair and impartial trial," said Judge Lewis, "you have been justly convicted of the crime of perjury. While the court regrets that a man who has occupied high and exalted public office should be in your position, the court is responsive to the duty which it owes to the people as well as to yourself.

"Mindful of the recommendation of the jury and that the conviction prohibits your further practice of the law, the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State's Prison at Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year, nor more than two years."

The maximum penalty is ten years.

Many friends of the prisoner shook his hands and expressed sympathy and confidence. Mr. Grout was visibly affected and thanked them.

The application for a certificate of doubt will probably be made to Justice Kelly in Special Term for Motions. If the order is issued, it will probably be returnable for argument next week. Justice Townsend Scudder, who figured in the "hand-picked" judges controversy, will then be sitting in Special Term.

E. ST. J. HAYS LEFT $702,032.

Widow and Daughter Inherit Estate of Stock Exchange Member.

Edward St. John Hays, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and Vice President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, left a net estate of $702,032 when he died on Dec. 6, 1914, according to the appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Hays was taken ill in the Grand Central Station and died in the emergency hospital there.

Under the will the widow receives $601,483 and the daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Dater, $100,000. The assets included stocks and bonds appraised at $559,278, among which were 337 shares of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, $84,360; a fourth interest in an unimproved tract in Fort Washington Avenue, extending to Broadway and Riverside Drive, $119,907; bank deposits of $34,738, and the decedent's seat on the Stock Exchange, $38,000.

DR. JELLIFFE AIDS GIRLS HIT BY AUTO

Riding in Miss Edith Cartledge's Car When Children Are Knocked Down.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, July 27.—A big touring car occupied by Miss Edith Cartledge of East Neck, L. I., and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, and driven by Miss Cartledge's chauffeur, Emil Hracek, knocked down two little girls at 6:15 o'clock this evening on the Cedar Swamp Road near Glenhead, L. I.

According to the chauffeur the girls were riding on the back of a coal wagon which was going in the opposite direction, and jumped off just as the automobile was about to pass. He sounded his horn, he said, but the children, frightened, ran in front of the car.

Miss Cartledge ordered the car stopped and picking up the younger child, who was unconscious, directed the chauffeur to drive to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola. Dr. Jelliffe accompanied her and they turned the baby, who is but 3 years old, over to the house physicians. An examination showed that the girl's skull probably was fractured but late tonight it was said that her condition was favorable. The hospital authorities got her name as Antonia Honenowesky.

The other child, 6 years old, a sister of the girl in the hospital, was taken to her home near the place where the accident occurred. Her condition was not serious.

At the Cartledge estate it was said that Miss Cartledge drove to New York this afternoon to consult Dr. Jelliffe. He was going to the home of a brother living near Glen Cove and Miss Cartledge offered to take him there. The accident happened while they were on the way to the home of Dr. Jelliffe's relative.

OPEN NEW SUBWAY BIDS.

Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Low for Times Square Section.

When the Public Service Commission opened bids for two important subway contracts yesterday the unofficial totals furnished by representatives of the bidders indicated that the lowest proposals were submitted by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

One of the contracts is for the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway subway, extending from Thirty-eighth Street to Fifty-first Street. There were nine bidders, and the unofficial totals of the proposals ranged from $3,741,000 to $4,444,000. The first figure was that of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins concern, while the second was that of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The plans call for a four-track underground road, with an express station at Times Square and a local station at Forty-ninth Street. The Broadway subway is to be operated by the New York Consolidated Railway Company.

The second contract is for the building of that part of the Eastern Parkway subway, Brooklyn, lying between Nostrand and Buffalo Avenues. Nine contractors bid for this contract. The lowest bid was apparently that of Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., at $2,170,000. The highest was, seemingly, that of John J. Creem, $3,196,000. The Eastern Parkway subway is to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as an extension of the existing tube line.

The formal awards of the two contracts will not be made until the Public Service Commission's engineers have checked up the bids.

Operation on Minister to Sweden.

CHICAGO, July 27.—An operation was performed today on Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, for the removal of a tumor of the throat. The surgeons after the operation announced that Mr. Morris's condition was good, and that he would be able to leave the hospital within two weeks. Mr. Morris arrived here on Friday.

BECKER REPRIEVE MAY BE A RESULT OF FORD'S REVIEW

Continued from Page 1.

clusively that the court was misled and deceived by the story imposed upon it on the trial.

Cockran Insists on Plot.

Mr. Cockran then argues that the affidavit of Joseph Murphy concerning an alleged plot among the informers to "frame" Becker is new and in no sense cumulative. His evidence, Mr. Cockran asserts, "is given at the risk of injury to himself, for he is a convict, whose daily existence is governed by prison officials, subordinates of the man who as District Attorney brought about the defendant's conviction."

The testimony of Harford T. Marshall, Benjamin Kauffman, and Louis Harris is also entirely new, Mr. Cockran contends. The brief concludes as follows:

Here, then, is the question before the Court. On the facts set out in these affidavits and conceded by the District Attorney, it is now apparent that the whole case erected against the defendant, (its foundation and its superstructure,) was based upon fraud and perjury. Becker never had the conversation with Rosenthal described by Rose on the trial and which led the Trial Court to charge the jury that there was evidence that the corrupt partnership existed between Rosenthal and Becker.

The suggestion that the defendant planned this murder through fear of any revelation that Rosenthal might make is now met by the overwhelming proof embodied in these affidavits, first, that before the murder steps had been taken to remove Rosenthal from the jurisdiction and, second, that the defendant refused to be a party even to these measures for Rosenthal's removal on the ground that he had much more to fear from his disappearance than from the testimony which he might give.

This, Rose further established by saying that the defendant refused to furnish any part of the $6,000 necessary to bring about Rosenthal's disappearance.

Against this mass of new proof the District Attorney seeks to interpose a denial. But he claims that the court is powerless now to consider it. His contention is that the defendant must be executed, not because it can now be considered established that he actually committed the crime of killing Rosenthal, but because he remained silent on the trial, instead of taking the stand on his own behalf. In other words, it is contended that this court must permit this defendant to be deprived of his life, not because he killed or procured the killing of another, but because he made a mistake in the manner of conducting his trial.

This court is not reduced to any such state of helplessness. Through its own inherent powers, as well as by virtue of the code, it has the same power exercised so vigorously and beneficially by Mr. Justice Hooker in the Benham case, to require before this defendant is executed that the State must first review the evidence now presented proof of which is not questioned and which is utterly subversive of the theory upon which defendant was convicted.

Additional Briefs Filed.

The District Attorney's answer to Mr. Cockran's brief was to the effect that eleven cases, which he cited, showed that the Court had no power to decide the issue, except as prescribed by statute, and that the affidavits themselves were of no value, because those alleging a "frame-up" were cumulative, those respecting the Sullivan episode were not newly discovered, since Becker himself knew of it, and the affidavit of ex-Deputy Sheriff Ginty that Rose had $6,000 to give to Rosenthal was denied by Rose and Harry Appelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary.

Mr. Cockran's last word was a four-page brief, in which he said that the District Attorney in his second brief cited a Federal case, and, by the Constitution, the Federal Government possesses no inherent powers, but the States do possess such powers.

"In those briefs submitted by the District Attorney, as in his argument yesterday, the facts embodied in defendant's affidavits are hardly questioned," Mr. Cockran says in conclusion. "The District Attorney places his whole reliance, not on the justice of the defendant's conviction, but on the technicalities which he invoked to prevent this court from doing what justice manifestly requires should be done."

Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-first Street and Dr. William S. Bryant of 19 West Fifty-fourth Street have accepted invitations to attend the execution. The law requires that two physicians be present. Sheriff Grifenhagen said yesterday that he had declined to go. District Attorney Perkins said he would not attend.

BECKER WORKS ON STATEMENT

It Will Denounce Whitman and Be Made Public After Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 27.—Charles Becker was up at sunrise today and didn't go to bed until midnight. He read every New York paper, morning and evening. He said he was highly pleased with the manner in which his lawyers were presenting his case to Justice Ford. The question he asked oftenest today was whether or not it appeared as though Justice Ford would order him to New York to appear in person in the proceeding. He reiterated the expression of his willingness to do this.

Mrs. Becker arrived in Ossining on the 5:54 train and hurried to the death house to see her husband. He seemed disappointed after she had told him that no decision had been reached by Justice Ford. Mrs. Becker made every effort to cheer him and when she left he seemed to be still hopeful that the hearing will result in his favor.

Becker today talked of the conduct of his case for the first time in a long while. He said he felt he had made a mistake in not going on the witness stand at his second trial, and that the outcome of the present hearing would show whether it was a mistake not to bring out the "Big Tim" Sullivan story earlier.

Becker, though he talked as hopefully as usual today, spent part of his time working on a new statement to the public. This is not to be given out unless he goes to the electric chair and then not until after he is dead. A friend of Becker's said tonight that the statement positively will not be a confession of guilt or graft, but will protest that he is innocent and will "place the entire responsibility for his death" on Governor Whitman. It is intended to be a dying utterance picturing its author as a martyr to the political ambition of his prosecutor.

There are now twenty-five condemned men at Sing Sing, the last having arrived yesterday. He is Charles Frederick Stielow of Albion, Orleans County. The one woman who had been awaiting the electric chair here, Mrs. Madeline Ferola, was transferred today to Auburn to serve a life term, her sentence having been commuted by the Governor. The death house itself, in which Becker has a cell, is overcrowded, and seven of the condemned men have quarters in the old "punishment" cells.

Father Curry of New York, Becker's spiritual adviser, again visited Becker in his cell today. So did Police Lieutenant John Becker, his brother. Becker spent a short time in the 15 by 50-foot court near the death house at exercise today and ate three hearty meals.

SEEKS A EUGENIC HUSBAND.

Brooklyn Widow Requires Physical Examinations Before Marriage.

Mrs. Martha Stephens, 50 years old, a widow who owns a fourteen-room dwelling at 697 Elmore Place, in the South Midwood section of Brooklyn, is looking for a eugenic husband. She inserted in a Brooklyn newspaper yesterday the following advertisement:

WIDOW would like to get acquainted with a gentleman, object matrimony; no triflers; own beautiful home.

Mrs. Stephens explained that her husband had been dead three years and the care of the big house in which she lived was too great a burden for her. Rather than take in a boarder she thought the right thing for her to do was to get married.

"I do not want a clubman or one who drinks," she said. "I will submit to a careful investigation and physical examination, and I shall expect the man to do likewise. It was the wish of my husband that I marry again, and I am doing this partly for that reason."

NASHVILLE IS THROWN INTO A RECEIVERSHIP

Municipal Officials Suspended and Court Appoints a Man to Run the City.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—A municipal receiver came as a culmination to the City Hall muddle and scandal today when Chancellor Allison of the Chancery Court appointed Robert Vaughn, clerk and master to take over all of the property and affairs of the city and conduct affairs, with full executive authority to discharge at will and fill vacancies.

Almost at the moment of the appointment of the receiver for the city came the suspension of Mayor Howse, Commissioners Elliott and Andrews, and City Treasurer C. A. Myers, under a petition filed by Harry S. Stokes, counsel for the citizens in the receivership case.

The receiver will report to the Chancellor as to all affairs of the city, including the interest-bearing debt along with all other indebtedness. Nashville securities, valued at several million dollars, are owned in New York. Only recently Nashville issued $2,000,000 in bonds, not voted upon by the people, and sold them in New York. It is not thought that these will be in the least disturbed by the receivership.

The receivership will begin Friday morning. The suspended officials were put out under the ouster law that was passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, the law being so drastic that under its provisions the officials go out of office after five days' notice and stand removed until the cause is finally adjudicated by the Appellate Court.

The hearing as to alleged misdoings of officials will be continued in the Chancery Court by Harry Stokes and associate counsel for the citizens and further sensations are promised.

BOY DYING AFTER EXPLOSION

He Poured Kerosene on Smoldering Wood Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 27.—George Wentzel, 15 years old, of 311 Burgess Place, is dying at St. Mary's Hospital after he had poured kerosene on smoldering wood embers. A can of kerosene exploded in his hands. The boy, an employe of the Tornquist Company, sheet metal workers, in Ann Street, had allowed a wood fire in the rear of the shops, used by workmen, to die down during the noon hour. At 1 o'clock he obtained the kerosene and started to pour it on the embers.

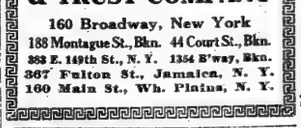
When the oil touched the wood the can exploded, and the boy was enveloped in flames. He ran to the shops and there workmen wrapped their coats about his burned body. Almost all his clothing was burned off. He was later taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

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Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new, and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

THE NEW NATIONAL MONTHLY
THE SPERRY MAGAZINE
NOW ON SALE
At all Elevated and Subway News Stands
Ask for a copy at any B-M Premium Store and obtain the name of a distributor nearest your home
The newest and best message for the family
"FOR THE WOMAN WHO BUYS"

Founded 1827 **Arnold, Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

Today and Till Sold—Our Annual and Important

Pre-Vacation Sale of 8,250

Men's Finest Summer Shirts

Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Any One Sale

Reduced 1/3 to about 1/2 for Immediate Clearance

PURE SILK CREPE DE CHINE—Every shirt in our entire stock, from the finest custom silk shirtings, in the smartest and choicest patterns shown this season. Regularly $7.50. 3 for $14.00 — **4.95**

SPECIAL QUALITY PURE SILK—Unusually brilliant and strongly woven; rich satin striped effects in single, double or multi colors, on white grounds in a great assortment of patterns. Regularly $5.00 and $5.50. 3 for $10.00 — **3.45**

SATIN STRIPED HEAVY TUB SILK, in every fashionable combination of color, including smart black and white effects and exclusive novelties. Regularly $4.50 and $5.00. 3 for $8.50 — **3.00**

MERCERIZED AND FINEST COTTON SOFT SHIRTS—Our entire stock without reserve, being an unusual collection of the season's brightest and best of all mercerized woven shirtings. Plenty of patterns for conservative dressers or those that like a dash of color. Cool shirts that are perfect in fit and finish, and will give good service. All sizes, 14 to 18. Regularly $1.65, $1.85, $2.00. 3 for $3.25 — **1.15**

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT FINE SHIRTS—All from our well known, higher priced lines and from previous sales at higher prices. The selection is unusually good in neat fancy stripes on white grounds. Regularly $1.45 and $1.65. 3 for $2.75 — **95c**

Also Following Very Special Attractions:

SILK HALF HOSE—In the popular new shades of grey, with re-inforced lisle feet. *Regularly 50c pair* 3 prs. 1.10; 6 prs. 2.00 — **39c**

SUMMER RAINCOATS—Of fine gabardine, cravenette, splendidly tailored, with silk lined yoke and sleeves; most desirable tan and field shades. *Regularly $19.50* — **13.50**

NEW CREPE DE CHINE FOUR IN HANDS—Also Bat Ties with colored printed stripes and figures. *Regularly 75c and $1.00* — **50c**

PAJAMAS—Of mercerized pongee, in white, cream and plain colors; cut on liberal lines. *Regularly $1.50* — **95c**

BATHING SUITS—Of pure worsted, special heavy weight and extra quality; sleeveless and trimmed with white. *Regularly $5.00* — **3.50**

TRAVELLING BAGS AND SUIT CASES—Of genuine cowhide or sole leather, of best construction; full size in tans and russet. *Regularly $7.50* — **5.50**

Broadway & 19th Street

Broadway and 33d Street **GIMBELS** *Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30*

"An Exposition of the NEW"

View it today, the second of the "Days of Review" in the

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

With Initiative

When, nearly a twelvemonth ago, our 1914 August Furniture Sale was barely ended, we began to plan, to originate and to construct for the great annual event that culminates at GIMBELS today with

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Cabinet-Made Furniture

And here it is—arranged and displayed with masterly skill, in miles of cleverly and conveniently disposed aisles—a veritable "Furniture City."

No BETTER Furniture can be bought; for it is a cardinal point in GIMBEL policy to maintain inviolate our high standard of quality.

Novelty Is the Keynote

There are twelve absolutely NEW Bedroom Suites alone. NEW—that is—in conception. They are *of the moment*. They reflect the genius of the great designers of today, whose magnificent handiwork commands, sometimes, four or five times as much as the GIMBEL reproduction of equal quality.

Here, for example, is the

Ritz-Carlton Bedroom Suite

which is an accurate reproduction in quality and design of the famous POOLEY-made suite found in the bedrooms of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York. Originally such a suite would cost $400 or $500. GIMBELS would ordinarily have to sell it at $350. Today it is here at $185.

The Hand-painted Black Enamel Bedroom Suite

is absolutely the *"dernier cri"* of the great interior decorators. Inspired by a suite originated by a woman decorator of international fame, it is priced $245 today, as against $400 ordinarily, and probably $1,000 in its inception.

Space does not permit to tell in detail of the $30,000 worth of Charles P. Limbert Furniture for $15,000, the wonderful values in Bedding, the Brass Bedsteads at 1/4 less, the Cowan Mahogany four-posters and the special purchase of Karpen Sample Chairs, Davenports, etc.

The August Savings Often Make a Dollar Do the Work of Two

The savings are MOST unusual. They reflect the assiduous pains, the long preparation and the constructive effort that have gone toward making this a landmark in successful public service.

During the "Days of Review" preceding the actual opening of the sale on Monday next, selections of Furniture may be made for delivery in August or later.

Seventh Floor

Borah of Idaho, who felt he could be a better Progressive inside the Republican party than out of it, is the first of the Presidential possibilities considered by C. P. Connolly in a series which voters (and their wives) to the number of over 800,000 will see in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

"Captivating

and joyous," says the *Outlook* of the new story by Florence Olmstead. And the *Boston Transcript* says of the characters: "The narrator of this romance has touched them with pure gold."

A CLOISTERED ROMANCE
By Florence Olmstead
$1.25 net
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Wesson Oil
At YOUR GROCER'S
for
Salads & cooking

Mayonnaise "stands up" better when made with Wesson Oil.

25 and 50 cent cans

During Our 5020th Week
Of Business We Will Sell The
$5.00 DURHAM DUPLEX DOMINO SAFETY RAZOR
At the unheard price of 68c Durham blades each 80c. doz.
Only 2 outfits to a customer. Mail orders 4c extra. This outfit consists of one DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR, with White American Ivory Handle, Safety Guard Stropping Attachment and 6 Blades, with 12 cutting edges. Packed in Genuine Red Leather Roll Case, complete for 68c.
C. KLAUBERG & BROS., INC.,
Cutlery Established 1819 Kodaks
WOOLWORTH BUILDING,
and 171-173 William St., N. Y. C.



The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches:
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

As a thirst quencher and a temperance drink, Rheingold Beer is far more satisfying than any other drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

KILL MARSHALL PLAN TO AID MINORITIES

Constitutional Convention Committee Reverses Its Action on Stock-Voting Amendment.

SPONSOR TO FORCE FIGHT

Will Appeal to the Convention—Committee's Chairman Says Legislature Should Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—After once voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall, which provides that stockholders of a corporation may elect whether to have cumulative or distributive voting in the election of Directors, the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations at a secret meeting today reconsidered its previous action and killed the amendment by a vote of 13 to 8, one member of the committee not voting. When Mr. Marshall heard of this change of front tonight he asserted that he would bring the matter to the attention of the convention, probably at the session tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall presented his proposal as a means of obtaining representation for minorities on the boards of large corporations. Since the proposed amendment has been under discussion, and especially since the favorable vote taken two weeks ago, the members of the committee have been flooded with telegrams from banks and corporations urging that it be not reported.

Mr. Marshall appeared before the committee again today before the vote was taken. His attention was called to the numerous requests for the rejection of his proposal, and to the fact that he alone had appeared in favor of the cumulative plan of voting.

"Well," said Mr. Marshall pointedly, "you should not permit that to sway your judgment. That is merely an indication that we are not employing any accelerators on our side."

Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn is Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He made a spirited speech in opposition to the Marshall proposal before the final vote was taken. He urged that the matter could well be left to the Legislature, although that body in the past repeatedly had failed to pass measures embodying the features of the Marshall amendment. Here is the vote on the Marshall proposal in committee today:

Against reporting it: Jacob Brenner of Kings, Samuel H. Pancher of Delaware, Andrew F. McKean of Rensselaer, Frank S. Wood of Livingston, Edgar M. Doughty of Kings, Albert F. Gladding of Chenango, Joseph Rosch of Sullivan, Frank M. Jones of Monroe, Floyd J. Adams of Kings, Perry G. Williams of Lewis, Robert R. Law of Washington, Republicans; Philip Frank of Queens, and Harry Heyman of Kings, Democrats.

For reporting it: George H. Bunce of Herkimer, Republican, and Frank Mann of Kings and Peter Donovan of Bronx, Democrats.

Not voting: Hiram M. Kirk, Democrat, of New York.

Mr. Marshall said tonight that fifteen States had incorporated in their Constitutions clauses similar to his proposal and that in many other States provisions enabling minority stockholders to protect their interests had been made the subject of statutory enactment.

"The looseness of the laws affecting corporation management which have been enacted in this State makes it essential that some safeguard should be erected for the protection of minority stockholders," said Mr. Marshall. "We have come to the Legislature, and the Legislature, owing to outside pressure, has failed to act. Until I learned of the latest action of the committee on my proposal I had hoped that there might be a different story in the convention. I shall certainly bring the matter before the convention in open session.

"Under present conditions a minority stockholder has no show at all. The majority Directors can boost their own holdings to $200 a share, but the stock of the minority stockholders won't be worth more than the majority is willing to pay for it. If a minority stockholder comes forward with no matter how reasonable a demand for some degree of justice or for an opportunity to acquire some real information about the affairs of the corporation in whose shares he has invested his savings, he is branded right away as a blackmailer. The small investors, who have everything to lose, should wake up to the lurking danger behind this extraordinary change of front on the part of the Committee on Corporations.

Chairman Brenner voted to report the bill favorably a couple of weeks ago, but it was explained afterward that he did so only for the purpose of being in a position to move for a reconsideration of the vote, which he could not have done had he voted in the negative. He, it was said, had been opposed to the Marshall proposal from the beginning.

WANT NEW YORK TIED FAST.

Reapportionment Advocates Urge Root to Aid Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—If ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett and his fellow up-State Republican standpatters can bring it about, the Constitutional Convention will undertake to make a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts which for twenty years will keep New York City from having a majority in either house of the Legislature. After a recent meeting of Senator Brackett's Committee on Legislative Organization, when a majority opposed reapportionment by the convention, it was thought that the plan had been killed. Today, however, the reapportionment advocates visited President Elihu Root and urged him to support their project.

Mr. Root from the very beginning has opposed reapportionment by the convention on the ground that it would tend to inject politics into its deliberations. The leading men of the convention have supported Mr. Root in this attitude.

Lemuel E. Quigg of Columbia County, one of Senator Brackett's lieutenants, acted as spokesman at the conference today. He told Mr. Root that there was very real danger of New York City becoming a dominant power in the Legislature, or at least in the Assembly, within the next twenty years, unless steps were taken now to prevent it.

"We might have a situation," he said, "where the tail would be wagging the dog. We want the sovereignty of the State assured, no matter what the growth of New York City is in population."

President Root said he felt that it would be unwise for the convention to undertake reapportionment, but that his mind was open on the subject of additional safeguards to prevent any locality from having dominant power in the Legislature. Mr. Root said that he would like to study the provisions of Article III. of the present Constitution, which prevents New York City from having a majority in the Senate. Mr. Root told Senator Brackett and his followers that he would be ready to discuss the matter with them tomorrow.

TAX ARTICLE ASSAILED.

Might Upset Secured Debt Exemption, Wickersham Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—In a discussion of the proposed new article on taxation in the Constitutional Convention today, it was brought out that if adopted the article would enable the Legislature to repeal the so-called secured debts tax law and impose a new tax on securities which under the terms of the existing law should be forever exempt from taxation.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham brought the fact out by questioning Tax Commissioner Saxe while he was explaining the provisions of the proposed new article, in the first section of which this occurs: "Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal."

"Was it the intent of the committee that this provision should pave the way for the repeal of the so-called secured debts law?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

Commissioner Saxe, after some hesitation, said that it was not, although in his opinion the exemption granted in that law was unwise and should be repealed.

"Does the gentleman think it is wise or just to write into the Constitution a clause that would pave the way for the Legislature to enact what would amount to a breech on the part of the State of a contractual obligation?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Saxe said that the Legislature had the power to repeal that law under the present wording of the Constitution. Mr. Wickersham said that the proposed provision ran contrary to decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and that any action on the part of the Legislature surely would invite litigation that would be taken to the highest court under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which prohibits any interference on the part of States with the power of making contracts.

TREBLED THE PRICE ON THE CITY'S JUNK

New York Has Been Losing $200,000 a Year, Scrap Metal Expert Says.

WAS AUCTIONEER AT SALE

Jacobus Broke Up "Navy Yard Ring" and Recognized Bidders Who Had Combined.

New York City has been losing more than $200,000 a year on the sale of its discarded equipment and materials, commonly known as junk, according to William Jacobus, who was appointed expert on condemned material of the United States Navy by Secretary Meyer. He is credited with saving the Navy Department $10,000,000 a year in handling worn-out material. By systematizing the work of getting rid of this junk he broke up the notorious "junk ring" that had operated for years with great profits at the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk and the torpedo station at Newport.

Profits from Government junk formed only a portion of the revenue of the "ring." Railroads, corporations, and cities, particularly the City of New York, have suffered at its hands. Mr. Jacobus found the agents of the "ring" very active here, and last week he came into direct contact with them, with the result that he saved the city more than $10,000.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity had advertised a sale of discarded material for last Friday at the Twenty-fourth Street and East River yard. Mr. Jacobus was asked to act as official auctioneer. He arrived at the yard a few minutes before the sale was to begin and found several familiar faces among the crowd of junk dealers present. In the days before the sale he had carefully classified all the material offeerd and had personally looked it over and made his estimate of its worth and the price it should bring.

The first lot offered consisted of 875 tons of broken cast iron.

"What am I offered for Lot 1A?" Mr. Jacobus asked.

Quick as a flash came the bid of the spokesman of the dealers: "Three dollars a ton!"

The auctioneer looked for other bids, but there were none.

"I am offered $9 a ton for Lot 1A," he said, smiling.

A shout of indignation came from the dealers, but the auctioneer held his ground, with the result that after a conference he sold the 375 tons for $9.80 a ton, netting the city $3,675 instead of $1,125, or a saving of $2,550.

The same thing happened on nearly every other lot offered, and the expert on scrap metals remained adamant to the pleadings of the dealers. The city received $15,380 for the junk sold, which Chief Clerk Beardsley said was at least $10,000 more than had ever been received before for the same amount.

One other item, for which an increased price was obtained was the brass. Instead of lumping this, Mr. Jacobus divided it into four classes. At the previous sale, the brass junk brought about 6 cents a pound, but at this sale the dealers ended by paying more than 12.

A realization of the abuse practiced by the "junk ring" resulted in the postponement of the Department of Street Cleaning sale, which was to have taken place on July 15. Several hundred tons of cast iron were offered for sale and the dealers bid $3 a ton. The auctioneer protested and asked for higher bids, but the dealers stood fast on that price. After a consultation the department called the sale off, and it will be advertised to take place early in August.

Mr. Jacobus has handled many great collections of junk. He sold 85 per cent. of the junk from the Paterson fire and all the junk from the Hoboken pier fire. In addition, he has handled the junk of several railroads.

In speaking of the handling of the city's junk, Mr. Jacobus says that it would be easy to save at least $200,000 a year.

"Through lack of system and the city being at the mercy of the 'junk ring' there is no question but that it has lost close to $1,000,000 during the last five years," he said. "A proper system and an intimate knowledge of the business would have saved this."

JUDGE WARNS A LAWYER.

Today Entire Court Will Visit Scene of Bronx Holdup.

Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court yesterday warned Louis Friedieger, counsel for James Flanagan, on trial for robbery. District Attorney Martin in the four days of the trial had aroused the ire of Friedieger by prompting his assistant, Richard McKinley, in a voice audible all over the courtroom. Yesterday Friedieger made a remonstrance and said:

"It takes a great deal of courage to come into this court."

Judge Gibbs rapped sharply and said:

"I find nothing improper in the District Attorney's conduct. If it were not that this trial is now going on and your client's interests must be guarded, I would take a course with you which you would find most disagreeable. I will wait until the trial is ended."

Flanagan is charged with holding up with a revolver and robbing T. Boyd, cashier of the Borden's Milk Company, at 178th Street and Park Avenue on June 8, when he was taking $8,500 to the bank. Today Judge Gibbs, the jury, District Attorney, and lawyers will go to the scene of the hold-up in a sight-seeing bus.

MAGISTRATE COBB DINED.

Friends in Water Supply Board Honor Mayor's Old Law Partner.

Thirty friends of Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, who were his associates in the Board of Water Supply, of which he was Secretary, gave him a dinner at the McAlpin Hotel last night. Magistrate Cobb was the second professional associate of Mayor Mitchel to be elevated to a place in the city's administration. The other was George V. Mullan, now Tax Commissioner.

Magistrate Cobb was presented with a French clock. Among those present was Mayor Mitchel, who said that it had been a privilege rather than a favor to appoint Mr. Cobb to the bench.

B. R. T. READY TO QUIT WILLIAMSBURG SPAN

At a Deadlock with Bridge Commissioner Over Payment for Franchise.

PROFITS, $100,000 A YEAR

Have Been Paying City $10,000 and Agreement Expires Aug. 31—Refuse to Pay City's New Price.

It was announced at the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday that the company was prepared to take its cars off the Williamsburg Bridge. The company was notified a year ago by Bridge Commissioner Kracke that the ten-year agreement on tolls across the bridge will expire on Aug. 31.

Several conferences on the matter have been held between the Commissioner and the railroad officials, but no agreement has been reached. The Commissioner wants to raise the price to the operating company for the privilege.

Commissioner Kracke says the profits on the bridge have been $100,000 a year for the last six years. He says the original investment was $100,000. The Bridge Commissioner and the Board of Estimate, according to a statement given out at the Commissioner's office yesterday, believe that the company ought to and can afford to pay a better fee to the city for the privilege of running cars across the bridge. The company pays $10,000 a year now.

In 1904 the New York Railways Company, (then the Metropolitan;) the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company, the Nassau Electric Railway Company, and the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company entered into an agreement with the Bridge Operating Company whereby the companies were to co-operate in having a through service across the bridge of the surface lines operated by the companies from Brooklyn to New York and return. All except the New York Railways Company are under the control of the B. R. T.

The Bridge Operating Company handled only the local cars across the bridge, but the interests of the companies became so involved that the Commissioner decided that all were to be brought into the same action. Accordingly, he notified the companies that their ten-year agreement expired on Aug. 31, 1914. The companies told him that under the agreement they had the right to use the tracks over the span for a further period of twelve months. So he set the date as Aug. 31, 1915.

This year, it is expected, the company will handle 16,000,000 passengers. Commissioner Kracke yesterday sent to the Public Service Commission the figures submitted by the railroads, showing the cost of bridge operation and the profits.

Hear Arguments in Titanic Suits.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday interrupted his vacation in order to hear argument continued in the proceedings brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, (the White Star Line,) owner of the Titanic, for a limitation of liability to the freight and passage moneys and value of fifteen lifeboats saved, the fund aggregating about $90,000. The claims for loss of life, personal injuries, and loss of property aggregate about $18,000,000. The argument will continue today and tomorrow.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting About 5½%
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

Founded 1850

Our sale of Men's Sack Suits affords an unusual opportunity for those who have a preference for fine imported woolens.

A large part of the 2000 Suits we reduced to

$20

Were $32 and $30
Foreign fabrics

The balance were $28 and $25
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BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

KEEP AWAY FROM DRUGS

LAXATIVES and cathartics, used continuously, only accentuate the condition they are meant to cure.

Nujol, a pure, white mineral oil, is the recognized common-sense remedy for constipation. It conforms to the requirements of the well-known Lane treatment.

Nujol is not a drug, but a mechanical lubricant. It restores the bowels to normal activity without harmful stimulation of the intestinal nerve centers.

Nujol is an American mineral oil, refined by the most modern and approved methods that the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), with all its experiences and resources, can devise.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL



Get Nujol at your druggist's or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Send for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Address Dept. E.

Lay-to for a spell and swing on this:

You'll start an old-pal-party via a pipe or a makin's cigarette quick as a flash, as soon as you realize it's a live bet to let your good money rub up against some Prince Albert tobacco. Why, it's like beating back to the bushes for old-home week, P. A.'s so friendly, so chummy-*like*.

You see, Prince Albert lets you hear the song of the joy'us jimmy pipe and the makin's cigarette all the day long! The patented process takes care of that—and cuts out the bite and parch!

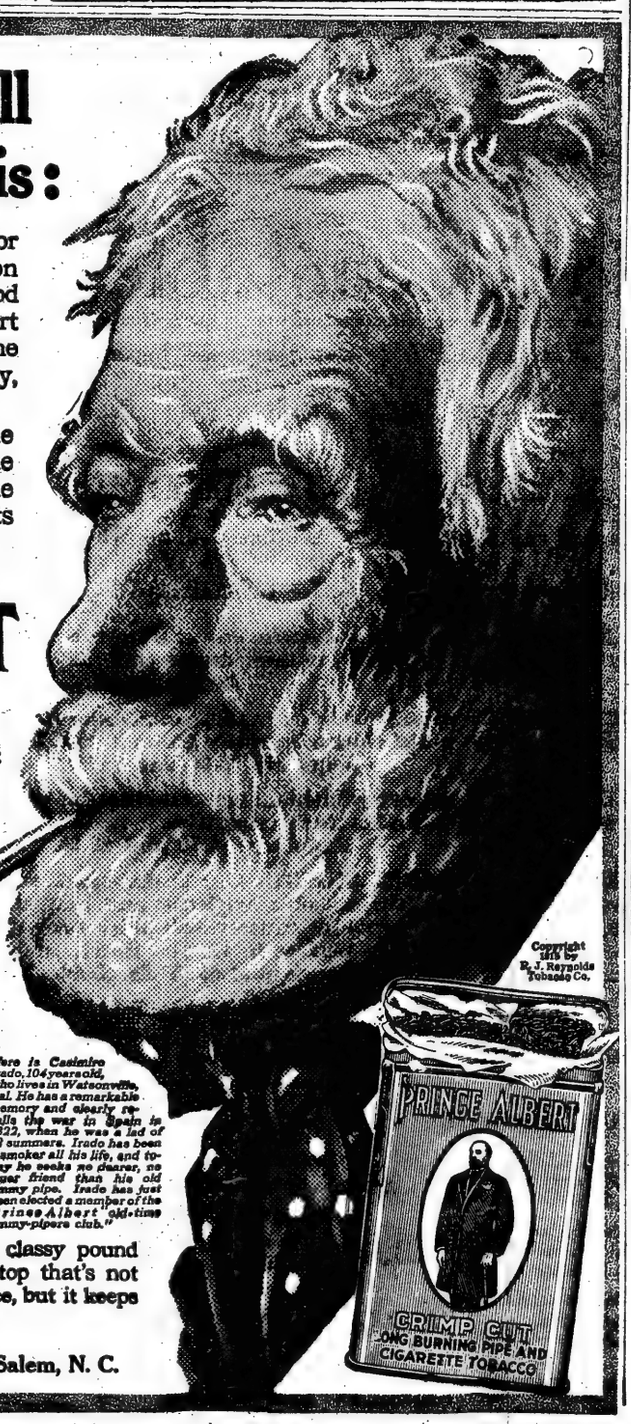
PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

just hands you home-made quesuons like these: Were *you* ever pipe-happy? Did *you* ever hit a brand that just pushed pleasure against your palate? The kind that sort of teased your smokeappetite for some more fire-up, then another—and so on, right to the pillow-period!

Well, that's P. A., no matter how you hook it up—pipe or cigarette. *It just-jams-joy into your system!* You nail that fact hot off the bat, because it's case-cards information! And handed out to you for *personal* and *immediate* attention as being about as real and true as you've heard since Hector was a pup!

P. A. is sold in the toppy red bag for the price of a jitney ride, 5c; tidy red tin, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—*and*—the classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that's not only a joy'us thing to have at home and at the office, but it keeps P. A. in the highest state of perfection.

Here is Casimiro Irado, 104 years old, who lives in Watsonville, Cal. He has a remarkable memory and clearly recalls the war in Spain in 1822, when he was a lad of 12 summers. Irado has been a smoker all his life, and today he seeks no dearer, no truer friend than his old Jimmy pipe. Irado has just been elected a member of the Prince Albert "all-time Jimmy-pipers club."



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Six Western Trips in One



The traveler West over the "St. Paul" road can now break his journey into six delightful trips—each distinctive, each affording a change of scene and a change of conveyance—as follows:

Chicago to Butte, Mont.—Rail trip of rare scenic variety, including the Montana Rockies.

Butte to Yellowstone Park and Return—Rail side trip and several days of coaching through the Park.

Butte to St. Maries, Idaho—Fascinating rail trip through mighty Rockies and forested Bitter Roots.

St. Maries to Spokane—Optional 40-mile steamer trip down the "Shadowy" St. Joe River of Idaho—without extra cost.

Spokane to Seattle and Tacoma—Rail trip through the rich "Inland Empire" and the snow-crowned Cascades.

Rainier National Park, Washington—Rail and auto side trip from Seattle or Tacoma.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Let me send illustrated literature and full information—address
G. L. COBB,
General Agent
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New York

EASTLAND DISASTER LAID TO NEGLIGENCE

List Prolonged, Yet Captain Gave No Warning, Officials Testify at Inquest.

SOME FAULT WITH VALVES

Tried in Vain for 17 Minutes to Fill Riverward Water Ballast Tanks —Estimate of Dead 1,329.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—With the arrival of Secretary of Commerce Redfield in Chicago today the work of fixing the blame for the Eastland disaster took on new vigor. The recovery of bodies from the wreck progressed slowly, and tonight the divers abandoned their efforts. The work of righting the hull will be begun tomorrow morning.

Divers working in the flooded hold reported, early in the afternoon, that no more bodies were in sight. They immediately transferred their activities to the river bed. Beginning at the Clark Street Bridge, eight divers combed the bottom as far as the Wells Street Bridge. Discovery of only three bodies rewarded their search. F. H. Avery, City Engineer in charge, announced that every body within reach had been brought to the surface.

"The only bodies remaining on the Eastland are in inaccessible staterooms or behind impenetrable steel bulkheads," he said. "These cannot be recovered until the ship has been righted and drained."

These figures were announced this evening: Identified dead, 823; unidentified dead, 4; Western Electric Company's list of missing, 502; total, 1,329.

No accurate estimate can be made of the number of bodies still pinned in the hold or under the Eastland. Estimates range from 500 to 500. Beginning tomorrow morning fifty motor boats equipped with grappling hooks will drag the river bed from Wells Street to Western Avenue. It is believed that many bodies, supposed to have slipped by the net stretched under the Wells Street bridge, will be recovered. With the beginning of the work on the raising of the steamer nets will be stretched to catch bodies which may be released.

A diver sent down into the Eastland to recover what looked to those at a porthole above to be the body of a child brought up a doll, one of many taken from the sunken ship.

No Regulation of Stability.

Secretary Redfield inspected the Eastland this afternoon. He spoke of the "seeming impossibility of such a disaster." He said later:

"There is no Government body that has power to sit in judgment on the stability of a vessel. In my reports I have called attention to the need of additional powers."

A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the department, added: "A man may build any sort of boat he sees fit, any model, and may put it into commission without inquiry from the Government as to whether it is stable."

Secretary Redfield announced that the local Steamboat Inspectors would play no part in the investigation. The Board of Inquiry will be composed of the following:

In charge—Secretary Redfield and Solicitor Thurman.

Civilian Members—Harry A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, and Marvin B. Poole, of Butler Brothers.

Officials—The Federal Inspectors from Milwaukee, and George Uhler, Inspector General of the Steamboat Service.

The inquiry will be technical, according to Secretary Redfield.

"What happened in the boiler room?" the Secretary commented. "The Eastland traveled the lakes for twelve years without an accident, which indicated that some unusual thing caused this disaster. These facts our investigation must determine.

"We shall co-operate with the other authorities conducting investigations. There is absolutely no friction. When I reached town I met O. N. Hoover and Captain Charles H. Westcott of the service, both of whom had been notified to appear before the State Grand Jury. I instructed them to say to that Grand Jury that the department desires the fullest possible light thrown upon every detail of its work, and will co-operate in the most searching investigation. They were told to lay everything in their possession before the Grand Jury."

Opening of the Inquest.

The inquest was opened today by Coroner Hoffman. Two things loomed up in the testimony of witnesses. They were:

1. The coincidence between Manager W. K. Greenebaum's notice to Western Electric Company employes that they must let him know by July 1 whether they would use steamships hired from him and the notice sent the next day, July 2, to the Government Inspectors in Michigan that the boat, by adding certain life equipment, was entitled to carry nearly 300 more persons.

2. The fact that Engineer Ericson tried vainly for seventeen minutes to "trim ship" by letting water into the shore-side ballast tanks on the Eastland, yet failed to notify the passengers to leave the ship at once. Ordinarily from four to six minutes are required.

The City Harbor Master, Adam F. Weckler, testified that he noticed the dangerous list of the vessel and warned Captain Pedersen that he would not let the Eastland pass the Clark Street Bridge to go out into the lake until he had righted the vessel. Mr. Weckler's theory is that a hasty attempt to take on water ballast sent the Eastland on its tragic plunge.

Overloading, under-ballasting, and grounding on the river bottom, all were cited in the testimony at the inquest as reasons why the Eastland toppled over. Both Mr. Weckler and Joseph R. Lynn, Assistant Harbor Master, told the Coroner's jury that the boat was cranky, and never should have been permitted by Government Inspectors to carry more than 1,200 persons.

Something Wrong with the Valves.

Mr. Weckler said the Captain tried to right the ship, but seemed unable to take water into the ballast tanks fast enough. The Harbor Master said he had no doubt the tanks had been pumped dry, but that the Captain should have been able to fill them in from three to six minutes if nothing had been wrong with the valves.

"I never saw the Eastland loaded so heavily as it was Saturday morning," said Mr. Weckler, "and I have seen her depart many times. The boat first listed about seven degrees, then came back slightly, again started over, and kept on going. Only last Tuesday I told Captain Pedersen that his boat needed trimming, as it was constantly traveling on its ears. He said that the twin screws kept the Eastland on an even keel while under way.

"After his arrest I heard Captain Pedersen say that he tried for seventeen minutes to trim the steamer, but could not get water into the ballast tanks fast enough. I don't believe that Captain Pedersen realized the danger until the final plunge came."

Mr. Lynn, Assistant Harbor Master, testified that he arrived just as the Eastland was due to start. He saw the dangerous list, and called the Police and Fire Departments, returning to the wharf to see passengers leaping from the decks to the river.

"I believe," said Mr. Lynn, "that the ship was on the bottom aft of midship. If she lay on a bank sloping toward the middle of the river and was being jammed down against this bank, she would naturally tip riverward. If the Captain tried for seventeen minutes to right the boat without attempting to get off those on board, there was negligence."

Captain John H. O'Meara of the tug Kenosha, which was hitched to the Eastland to tow the ship out of the river, testified that he did not take hold of the Eastland until 7:25 o'clock; several minutes after other witnesses said the ship had begun to list. He said he finally got the word to go ahead, but before the tow line was taut, the Eastland listed dangerously, and he stopped, but the ship never righted. He had towed the Eastland four times, and she always listed, he said.

Buried 200 Dead.

Chicago buried 200 of the Eastland dead today. Most of the remaining 827 bodies will be laid to rest tomorrow. Official business will halt during the hours of the funerals.

The dead were buried today by twos and fives and even sevens. There were not hearses enough and in many instances the funeral processions were led by coal, express, and ice wagons. Even a hayrack was used to carry a dozen coffins to a Polish cemetery.

Funerals were delayed because of the congestion in the churches. Services for eight dead were held simultaneously at St. Mary's Church at Forty-ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Moving picture censors today refused permits to four concerns to display pictures of the disaster on the ground that the companies wanted to "commercialize a calamity."

W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which leased the Eastland for use Saturday, was taken into custody tonight.

TEN BODIES BROUGHT HERE.

Special Train Arrives with Victims of the Eastland Disaster.

The bodies of ten of the victims of the Eastland disaster at Chicago arrived in New York yesterday. They were brought here on a special train which arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. Two survivors came on the same train.

The bodies of Robert L. Clarke, his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Clarke, and their two-year-old daughter Elinore, were accompanied from Chicago by Richard Clarke, a brother of Mr. Clarke, and by Mr. Clarke's mother, who left here Saturday for Chicago upon getting news of the disaster. The Clarkes lived in Manhattan until two years ago, when they moved to Chicago. The funeral will be held in Brooklyn.

The body of Edward Gatens was met by W. B. Butler of West New York, N. J. Gasper Laline's body was brought to New York by his father, C. G. Laline, his mother and his sister, Miss Cecelia Laline. The body was taken to Stapleton, S. I. The boy's mother is said to have dived for and recovered the body.

Mrs. Martin Judge brought the body of her husband and her infant son, Martin, Jr. She was so overcome by grief that she had to be assisted from the train. Mr. Martin's brother and his mother also were on the train. Mrs. Judge, the wife, was on the Eastland at the time of the capsizing.

Mrs. Frederick Kain brought her husband's body. She was met at the station by the Rev. C. P. Mallery of the Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kain will be buried at Newburg. Mrs. Kain was prevented by a slight illness from accompanying her husband on the Eastland.

Patrick McGlynn returned with the body of his niece, Miss Marie McGlynn. He was met by Miss Helen McGlynn of 158 West Sixty-fourth Street and several friends.

F. G. Rechten met the body of his brother, George P. Rechten. He lives at 631 Washington Street, Hoboken, and the body was taken there.

The train, at the request of the Western Electric Company, stopped at Elizabeth, where the body of William Rupp was removed. There also Emil Rupp, who was injured when the Eastland turned over, left the train.

FACTIONS MAY JOIN AGAINST CARRANZA

Many Mexicans Planning a Peace Conference With or Without "First Chief."

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS STEP

Works at Cornish on Move to be Made Soon—Embargo on Arms One Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Efforts to bring about a conference of military leaders in Mexico, in anticipation of a final appeal to faction leaders by the United States, are reported to be under way in the southern republic.

Information reached Washington tonight that representatives of various factions were consulting their leaders with a view to the assembling of a peace conference either with or without General Carranza. The report added to the interest in official quarters aroused by intimations that the Administration was considering asking General Carranza to reconsider his refusal to participate in peace negotiations which President Wilson urged two months ago.

Diaz Lombardo, General Villa's Foreign Secretary, who came to Washington to study the attitude of the Washington Government, is reported to have returned to Torreon to consult with his chief. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military adviser, also recently in Washington, is en route to Nogales, where he plans to confer with General Maytorena, Villa Governor of Sonora. The purpose of his visit, it is said, is to procure Maytorena's assurance that he and his adherents will join in deliberations to plan for restoration of Constitutional Government and ultimate recognition by the United States. Manuel Calero, Ambassador to the United States in Madero's régime, and not actively allied either with Carranza, Villa, or Zapata, also is on the border. He is said to be interested in a proposal to unite all the factions, if possible, and should Carranza again refuse to join in a peace conference, to support a conference of representatives of all other factions.

An embargo on exportation of munitions of war to Mexico was said tonight to be contemplated as a part of the next step of the Washington Government. Such an embargo, it was stated on high authority, would be rigidly enforced. Shipments across the border or by sea would be prevented. At the State Department it was suggested that attempts to evade the embargo by clearing cargoes for a foreign port and transshipping to Mexico would be carefully watched. At the close of the last session Congress empowered the President to punish shipowners and shippers who sought to ship ammunition from the country in violation of the law. This, it was argued, while passed with the European situation in view, could readily be applied to Mexico.

Mexico City remained cut off from the outside world today, despite official efforts to get word of actual conditions there. Reports that Carranza forces under General Gonzales had returned to the capital lacked official confirmation.

The Carranza agency here asserted Gonzales already had reached the outskirts of the capital and would re-enter the city. It also stated that General Obregon had seized San Luis Potosi and would be joined by General Trevino and reinforcements from Monterey, preparatory to a new offensive directed at Torreon. Troops from the interior were also reported arriving at Vera Cruz to be transported by boat to Tampico and thence overland to Monterey.

Burton Wilson, Chairman of the International Relief Committee in Mexico City, is expected in Washington tomorrow to consult with Administration officials.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—The presence here today of Alberto Madero, uncle of Francisco Madero, the late President of Mexico, and Alberto Mascarenas, a wealthy banker of Nogales, Sonora, gave rise to a report that they were interested in a plan for the overthrow of Carranza, the movement having for its object the uniting of the forces opposed to Carranza and the selection of a candidate for the Presidency acceptable to all.

PRESIDENT BUSY WITH MEXICO

Works at Cornish on Plan to be Announced Soon.

CORNISH, N. H., July 27.—Reports of increasing chaotic conditions in Mexico were studied today by President Wilson and he gave earnest consideration to formulating the next step in the new Mexican policy inaugurated when he announced that there must be an improvement in affairs in the Southern Republic.

It was said tonight that the President was not ready to make any statement here indicating what he plans to do next in Mexico. He has already received the ideas of his closest advisers on the question.

Some Washington officials are known to favor encouraging General Villa and the other northern leaders to select a provisional President who can be supported by the United States; others believe that the President should place an embargo on the exportation of arms into Mexico, and others are advocating the extreme step of armed intervention by the United States.

The President has been reading reports regarding Mexico very carefully, with the result that he has become convinced that the United States can wait little longer to see whether the different factions can compose their own differences. One of the reasons for his trip to Cornish at this time was that he wanted to study the Mexican situation carefully. He was in communication with Secretary Lansing today, but nothing was given out here regarding the subject matter of their exchange of views.

With the exception of a brief automobile ride this afternoon, the President spent most of the day working in his study on the Mexican question and other official business. After working all the morning and two hours this afternoon, he began to suffer from headache and was forced to take a brief rest.

HAITI MASSACRE; PRESIDENT FLEES

Continued from Page 1.

was asked today on the request of the State Department for a detailed account of the Port au Prince outbreak as soon as possible.

The sudden uprising in the capital aroused considerable interest here, but no additional instructions have been sent to Admiral Caperton as yet. A force of United States marines is landed at Cape Haitien, where quiet prevails. No United States forces, however, are believed to be at Port au Prince, although officials thought it likely that Admiral Caperton would send the gunboat Eagle there with a force of marines as soon as he learned of the outbreak, or proceed there himself on the cruiser Washington.

TWO YEARS OF CIVIL WAR.

Haiti's Present Troubles Began with Zamor's Election.

The present trouble in Haiti began almost from the inauguration of General Oreste Zamor, May 4, 1913, as President. He had been elected to serve until May 15, 1921. In Haiti very few Presidents complete their terms of office. Some die in exile, some die in prison, but more are disposed of on the spot. Zamor is no exception. His troubles began at once, from the fact that the opposition in solemn conclave assembled declared his election void on the ground that he had purchased more votes than was customary.

As, however, he felt quite secure, having the backing of certain foreign interests, which were to obtain concessions from his administration, he allowed another election to take place, and again won, although General Davilmar Théodore placed himself at the head of some troops and dared Zamor to take the oath of office. Zamor took it while the fighting was going on.

This was in February, 1914. Eight months later Zamor had had enough, and sought asylum from Théodore and his followers on board a Dutch steamer in the harbor of the capital, Port au Prince. Théodore was proclaimed President. For a time there was tranquility, for the United States battleship Kansas saw that there was. In November Théodore had himself regularly elected, and Zamor took up his residence in Curaçao to watch events.

Three months later another revolution broke out. The foreign interests which had backed Zamor were dissatisfied with the way Théodore granted concessions. Early in February he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor—abdicated, got on board a Dutch steamer, and started for Curaçao. Oreste Zamor took the hint and returned.

But events move rapidly in Presidential circles in Haiti, and when Zamor reached Haiti he found the Presidency being fought for by Generals V. G. Sam and Guillaume, with Generals Moreno and Petion as close seconds. The two last Generals held Cape Haitien, while Guillaume occupied Port au Prince. When Zamor appeared on the scene he was promptly put in jail.

Meanwhile Paul Fuller had been conducting an investigation on behalf of President Wilson, and in April the American Minister at Port au Prince, A. Bailly-Blanchard, was called to Washington for a conference. It was suggested that the United States might take charge of Haiti's customs revenues, so that the debts of foreigners might be paid. To do this a treaty would have to be arranged, as both France and Germany, just before the great war began, had objected to an American receivership. England is not interested, as the British Consul there had repeatedly said in his reports that English business would not thrive there.

However, before a treaty could be arranged another revolution started, led by Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, who wanted Guillaume's job. The fighting began on the northern coast of the island, and did not reach the capital until yesterday. Meanwhile, Rear Admiral Caperton, with the American cruiser Washington, has been trying to protect foreign interests, assisted by the French cruiser Descartes.

A fortnight ago the Washington landed marines at Cape Haitien, which until yesterday had been the bone of contention between President Guillaume and Dr. Bobo, both of whom have alternately taken the city.

SMALLPOX ON A LINER.

Scandinavian-American Steamship United States Reports Outbreak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 27.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Scandinavian-American liner United States, which recently left New York for Norway and Denmark, sent a wireless message today to the company's agent here that smallpox had broken out on board the vessel.

Measures are being taken to prevent the infection from spreading from the steamer on her arrival in Norway.

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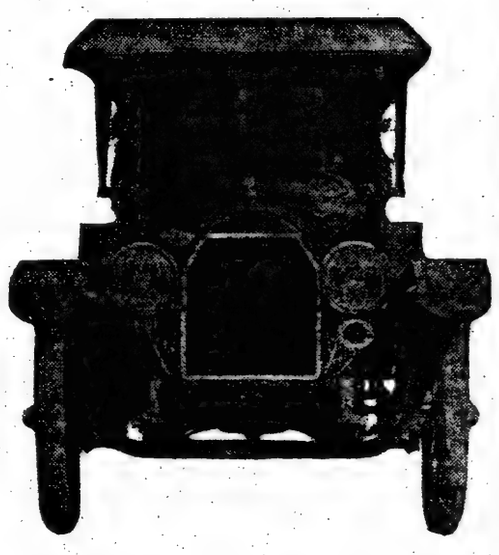
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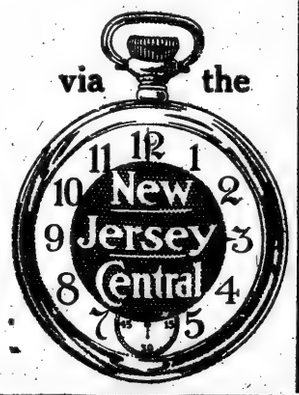
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

CUT PRICES UNDER THE CLAYTON LAW.

Judge HOUGH of the United States District Court has denied an injunction, sought under the Clayton law, to compel a manufacturer of a trade-marked article to furnish it to be sold at other prices than those fixed by the maker and seller. The plaintiff was proprietor of a chain of grocery stores that had been supplied with the article at wholesale rates, and that had undersold the retail trade. Thereupon the makers took means to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the goods to be sold at other than the fixed prices. This was represented to the court as the exercise of a monopoly, unfair competition, and the practice of a boycott. The decision is interesting beyond the immediate application of the case, for it declares that there is no distinction between fair and unfair competition under the Sherman and Clayton acts. Under both restraint of trade to be actionable must be unreasonable. The sort of competition practiced by the plaintiff is not the sort of competition which the law favors in the public interest. The only competition restrained by the practices of the defendant is the competition between sellers of the same article at different prices, and the only trade restrained is the commercial warfare of the large seller against the small seller, or "that of a merchant who "for advertising purposes may sell "an article at a loss in order to get "customers to his shop, and then "persuade them to buy other things "at a compensating profit." Price regulation is not an unreasonable restraint of trade, but cutting prices in the manner of the plaintiff would take from every grocery man in the field of cut-price competition the incentive to buy this article, "and collectively such grocery keepers are "more important to the public and "the defendant than is the plaintiff."

The Judge even went so far as to turn the tables upon the plaintiff. His practices are of a sort often judicially condemned, and the prevention of such practices is the reverse of unreasonable on general principles. Especially under the Clayton law a seller may select his customers, provided such selection is not unreasonable in its effect upon trade, and it was beyond the comprehension of the Judge how it can be unreasonable to refuse to trade with a customer who avows an intent to injure the seller. Congress could not compel any one to part with property against his wish, because that would deprive such person of his property for a private purpose and compel him unwillingly to contract for the sale of his property on terms not according to his will.

This is not only the first case under the Clayton law. It opens new ground upon a most contentious topic, and decides it rather in accord with the wishes of merchants than of customers. They think only of the price and the article and esteem as their friend the man who sells standard goods cheapest. The relations between the maker and the distributer, between the wholesaler and the retailer, are nothing to the ordinary buyer for consumption. There have been various other decisions to contrary effect regarding the legality of cut prices, but they have for the most part turned upon questions of copyright, or patent, or other particular considerations. Judge HOUGH mentions them in this case, but it was decided rather upon broader trade considerations. The gist of the decision is the right to fix prices, choose customers, and abstain from business at will. It may be supposed that this is hardly the end of the matter. It would be invidious to take sides or even to argue that the law should take sides. Unfair competition, unreasonable restraint of trade, should be punished because detrimental to the public interest, regardless of the interests of either buyers or sellers. The law is concerned only with public interests, not with the rival interests of either side of a bargain. Those are matters suitable for decision in the market, and the course of competition should be allowed to settle them. The law is concerned with the regulation of conduct, not with the distribution of profits. Profits enhanced by unreasonable restraint of trade are not the right of traders. Goods cheapened by uneconomic competition to the injury of the innocent are not the right of the ultimate consumer, however he may dote upon them. Nor could he long enjoy them even though the law should grant them. Trade considerations are the best regulator of trade. However, it is admitted that the questions are as contentious as any known, and are peculiarly agitated just now. Judge HOUGH's decision is as likely to throw fuel on the flames as to settle the dispute, which no doubt will last as long as there are buyers and sellers with different views.

MONKEYING WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

From the deep bosom of the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS's Committee on Industrial Relations has been reported to the Constitutional Convention this extraordinary amendment:

> The Legislature may delegate in its discretion to any duly constituted commission, board, or administrative agency power to make rules and regulations supplementing, varying, modifying, adopting, or otherwise applying to existing conditions laws passed for the protection of the lives, health, comfort, or general welfare of employés.

That is, the Legislature may strip itself of its own function and some of the most momentous laws it makes of any certainty. Without repeal and without amendment, statutes for the protection of "the lives, health, comfort, or general welfare of employés" may be so metamorphosed by an administrative board as to become new and different acts, remote from the intention of the Legislature. The Constitution is to make for certain purposes a little Legislature, with the power to add to, subtract from, and miscellaneously confuse and bedevil existing laws as to the welfare of employés.

In the curious history of government by commission is there a wilder chapter than this bestowal upon the Legislature of the constitutional power to shear itself of its indefeasible prerogative?

Whether or not this amendment comes from "the canneries," it would be canned instantaneously. It would beget reaction in Oklahoma. Nay, as a member of the House of Commons once said: "Hell itself could not be successfully conducted on these principles."

A MAD SHERIFF.

The Sheriff of Hudson County, New Jersey, has no reverence for a man-made situation. He knows of what materials it is compounded, how harmless it is if you take it in time and how uncontrollable it may become if you allow the parties to go on misunderstanding, threatening, and inciting each other. He takes it in time. He snaps off the fuse and opens the inside to the air, and then there is nothing to explode. Anybody could do it who was not afraid, only it requires both moral and physical courage. There are two ways of being afraid.

There was an ominous situation at Bayonne, with a fair beginning to become highly explosive. Three oil companies, on one side, and 8,000 overheated employés, on the other, so far misunderstood each other as to have come to open violence. The employés desired to destroy the companies' property, as employés on strike so often do, and the companies hired and armed guards to shoot the employés if they tried it. They did try it. It came to shooting. Some lives were lost. Feeling was intense. All that has happened before in many places, and, unfortunately, will happen often again.

The only novelty in this case was the Sheriff, EUGENE F. KINKEAD. He had appealed to the Governor for troops to keep order with, and as the Governor, in the usual way, was more interested in the attitudes of the belligerents than in the peace of society, he found reasons for not sending them. Then the Sheriff sought police aid from neighboring towns, equally in vain. Difficulties stimulate the right man. They had that effect in this instance.

Briefly, the Sheriff of Hudson County got mad. The employers' guards and the striking employés at Bayonne could not go on shooting at each other. It had to stop. So Mr. KINKEAD resolved by himself to stop it. And he succeeded, for the several reasons, namely, that he was unafraid, that he treated authority as a means to accomplish ends, and that he was neutral. A mad and neutral county Sheriff with two heavy hands and a fixed purpose is not a thing to play with. When you see him coming you begin to feel awed. That may be the respect for law that has been taught to you. It ought to be. But it is probably something else.

Mr. KINKEAD began to make contact with the situation, troopless, policeless, in fact powerless but for the madness that was in him. That gave him his control over circumstances. Wherever he touched the situation the effect was as if a torpedo had collided with it. He discovered the leader of the strike to be an impostor, beat him up a bit in good Queensberry fashion, and sent him to jail. Betimes he slapped a Socialist in the mouth. Then he got a letter from the employers offering the strikers a raise in pay if they would return to work. Next he talked sense to the strikers, roughly, as strikers like to be talked to, and when a great number of them had agreed to go back to work his problem was how to protect them from the violence of a few irreducibles. For that he needed policemen, and the officers of Hudson County cities had refused to lend him their policemen. But he was Sheriff. He could draft policemen to act as his deputies, and it would be illegal for them to refuse to serve. Sheriffs have always held that power. No one ever thought to use it before. So, late at night, he went about, through Jersey City and Hoboken, swearing in Police Sergeants, Police Directors, and policemen on sight, ordering them to report to him the next morning at Bayonne, where he had promised to protect the men who would return to work. Unless they reported, as he directed, irrespective of any other duty, he would have them indicted. That was putting it on a bit strong. Even a Sheriff, though within his legal authority, cannot really command a city's police force in just that theatrical way. Mr. KINKEAD was bluffing with a glinty twinkle in his eyes. The sequel was what you might expect. The next morning at Bayonne there was as many police as the wreck of the situation demanded. The strikers returned quietly to work.

We tender our compliments to Mr. KINKEAD, and to the fist that is swathed in arnica, and we are sorry we do not live in Hudson County. If we did, being of the third party, (the party interested not in the merits of every labor dispute but in order,) we should pledge ourselves beforehand to vote for Mr. KINKEAD's re-election. The support of the other two parties he is bound to have.

THE MEXICAN RUMORS.

It is a settled fact in the minds of Washington correspondents that something is to be done by the Administration within ten days or so in regard to Mexico, but they are unable to tell us what will be done. They believe that an embargo will be placed on shipments of arms into Mexico and that the President will give support to some man or group of men not involved in the revolutionary movement, who will attempt to restore order to the republic, with or without the co-operation of the leaders of one or both sides of the revolution. But it is asserted with emphasis that armed intervention is not at present thought of. We hope that is true. War with Mexico at the present time would be a very troublesome complication. But how the President can help Mexicans who are now exiles from their native land to return and establish a Government there without lending them military support is beyond our powers of conjecture.

As a matter of fact, the President has made no confidants. He probably has a plan of action, but it has not been revealed. We may be sure that he does not intend to give either moral support or material aid to the establishment of such a Government as Mexico had before the revolution of MADERO and that he is no nearer to involving this country in war at the behest of people who have interests in Mexico than he was at the beginning of his Administration. There are many rumors of plots against both CARRANZA and VILLA in which the names of FELIPE ANGELES and others have been mentioned, but the rumors lack verification.

The chance that the Mexicans may be able to settle their own difficulties, however, is as good today as it ever was. There is still a faint hope that a semblance of order may be restored before it becomes necessary for the United States to interfere. An embargo on the shipment of arms would help materially, at any rate, to lessen the work of destruction. CARRANZA and VILLA are as far apart as ever, and the seeming triumphs of the patriot who keeps himself out of harm's way at Vera Cruz, which made the formal recognition of his Government, dubious as that action would have been, seem possible a fortnight ago, have been turned into new defeats. Obviously, Mexico would be blessed if both VILLA and CARRANZA could be eliminated. If we can read in the various pronouncements and rumors from Mexican sources any hope that this dual elimination is possible, we may derive some encouragement from the Mexican situation. A conference of Maderistas and others is to be held, to consider plans of pacification, which it is officially announced "will ignore "if it cannot unite the warring factions." This may mean something.

THE CONTINUOUS RAILWAY VOYAGE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is as up to date as England in applying the doctrine of the continuous voyage. The announcement of the doctrine is apropos of the wicked wiles of shippers who combined two State rates in order to make a rate lower than the Federal through rate established by law. The shipment was intended to move from Kansas to Oklahoma, but it was not sent direct. It was shipped in the first place to another town in Kansas, at a Kansas rate, and then was rebilled to Oklahoma at an Oklahoma rate. The railway discovered the evasion of the rates fixed by the Commission, and refused to do any more carrying. The shipper, not to be balked of what he considered his rights and rates, took the case to the Commission, which rallied to the defense of its schedules. The Commission's decision is that "first billing to "an intermediate point of a shipment "that is really intended to reach a "destination beyond is simply a device for defeating the lawful through "rate, and is unlawful."

Of course it would be different if the shipments were not "really intended" for a further destination. Therefore it would seem to require a mind reader, or a detective, to tell what the rates are in the numerous cases in which a combination of local rates can be used to make a rate lower than the interstate rate. Goods may not be sent at the lawful and published rates if there is a hidden design to ship them further at another lawful and public rate, which becomes unlawful by combination with the former lawful rate. The conflict, of course, is less between the rates than between State and Federal jurisdiction. The case is not merely curious, it is representative of a large class in which the worse and better reason are so near allied that the knot must be cut, since it cannot be unraveled by reason.

When such cases used to arise they were put down to original sin on the part of the railways. Now that rates are Government made, the railways are exempt from all but the consequences of the muddle. They must carry at the lowest lawful rate, or fifty Commissions would want to know the reason why. It is all the same to the warring Commissioners of course. They have no financial stake in the problems brought to them. It used to be safe to follow the rule to decide against the railways, but that has its difficulties now, and there are troubles on every hand.

Imagine the dilemma of the Commission if it sought to apply the doctrine of continuous journey to passenger fares. At the present moment it costs $6 for a round trip to Atlantic City from New York, but $5 from towns across the river. Would it be unlawful to sell a tunnel ticket to a traveler designing to buy a $5 ticket to the New Jersey abode of bliss? Would it be lawful for a railway to decline to sell a $5 ticket if the buyer came from New York to get it? Must passengers and shippers file affidavits of intention when they apply for lawful and public rates? If that is the law it may be supposed that rate-breakers would have very definite intentions to end their journey at the first stop. They would proceed only after another distinct and deliberately adopted intention, duly signed, sealed, and witnessed in manner to defy proceedings before the rate regulators.

As there is no public disposition whatever to deny to men who serve in the National Guard the privilege of exemption from jury duty it is difficult to comprehend why a plan to abolish the privilege should have been submitted to the Constitutional Convention. We cannot believe that its adoption will be seriously considered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oratory Verging on Treason.

One HENRY WEISMANN, a somewhat mysterious person, speaking as State President of a somewhat mysterious organization called or calling itself the German-American Alliance, need not be taken too seriously, even though he does indulge in abuse of the head of the American Government that would be considered excessive if it were uttered by a backwoods spellbinder in the culminating heat of a political campaign. Mr. WEISMANN seems to be a professional German, and, like others who win attention, otherwise unattainable, by perfervid partisanship, the degree to which he forces the note of devotion to the cause he serves probably ought to cause more amusement than indignation.

But, while nobody is going to get excited over what he says, it would be wise for him to remember that his remarks are noted and that some day the outrageousness of his charges may not be ignored merely because of their wild absurdity. We are accustomed in this country to go far in our criticism of public officials, and so much do we value liberty of speech that an occasional drop from freedom to license does not start us to clamoring for a censor and laws against lèse-majesté. But there are limits, and there are times when the limits are closer than at other times.

This is one of the periods when moderation of language in expressing antagonism to the Government and its representatives is desirable and fitting, and there is, therefore, a special offensiveness in the ravings of this WEISMANN person about the President's subservience to Wall Street pirates and his carrying out of secret understandings with England. Real Americans, no matter of what origin, do not enjoy it when the President is described as a "political bankrupt," when he is accused of violating his oath of office.

Fortunately, one can laugh at the announcement of this same orator that he felt obliged to differ with the President "in any act that brings on danger," it being so well known how abhorrent danger is to Germans, and equally provocative of mirth is the offer of Mr. WEISMANN to be the "Kaempfer" of the German-American Alliance in its coming struggle with the misguided remainder of our population. Talk, even when semi-treasonable, is cheap.

Friends and Enemies as Teachers.

That there is danger in the criticism of friends, and that enemies are or can be used as the best teachers, was probably not first noticed by ARISTOPHANES, but his record of these facts, so much better known than heeded, appears in "The Birds," and, being now something over 2,300 years old, can safely be held as among the very earliest that have survived. Like so much in the work of the Greek dramatists, this passage might have been written today, and is as well worth heeding as ever. It is the King of the Birds that speaks, and he is reassuring his subjects, made anxious by his inclination to heed counsel coming from one of their gruel foes, a human being. In the Frere translation the lines run:

> Friendship is a poor adviser; politicians deep and wise
> Many times are forced to learn a lesson from their enemies;
> Diligent and wary conduct is the method soon or late
> Which an adversary teaches; whilst a friend or intimate
> Trains us on to sloth and ease, to ready confidence; to rest
> In careless acquiescence; to believe and hope the best.
> Look on earth! Behold the nations, all in emulation vying.
> Active all, with busy science engineering, fortifying;
> To defend their hearths and homes, with patriotic industry,
> Fencing every city round with massy walls of masonry:
> Tactical devices old they modify with new design;
> Arms defensive and offensive to perfection they refine;
> Galleys are equipped and armed, and armies trained to discipline.
> Look to life, in every part; in all they practice, all they knew;
> Every nation has derived its best instruction from the foe.

Intelligences higher than those of birds might find some sophistry in this, but there is in it, too, truth of a sort, and with many applications, ranging from nations confronted with the possibility of war down to ambitious scribblers who would save no end of postage if they would ask enemies instead of friends for opinions as to the merits of their "poems."

Generalizes from the Particular.

An American aviator who has been seeing service in the flying corps of the Italian Army makes from what cannot have been a very wide or long experience the rash generalization that possessors of the Latin temperament do not operate aeroplanes well—that they are emotional and erratic, with consequent inconveniences at critical moments.

The basis for this criticism seems to be that once while aloft the American was with an Italian aviator, and the latter, when kicked "slightly," as a hint to remove his foot from the brake, took both hands off the steering wheel because he could not adequately express his views of such treatment without using both hands in gesticulation. The result of this, says the American, might have been a serious accident.

"Might have been" hardly justifies a sweeping imputation of inferiority, especially as no accident followed, and, anyway, the assumption that all Italian aviators are alike is a wild absurdity—as wild as is the absurdity of calling everybody "Latin" who speaks a language of Latin origin. Both the Italians and the French are relatives as well as neighbors of the Germans, and the Teutonic strain spreads far in both of the so-called Latin countries.

Since the war began all the old views of "the French temperament" have been revised or abandoned, and those concerning the Italians are more than likely to suffer the same fate—not because the war has changed them, but because it has made better known what their reactions, as a psychologist would say, are to an environment like that now existing.

Edison's Sleep Theory Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is more than evident that Lambert A. Shears in his letter of July 24 does not agree with Edison in his ideas of sleep.

It is natural for a man who finds a good thing through experience to pass it on. Edison found that less sleep and more work is a good combination, and he said so. No one will deny that Edison's achievements are wonderful, and they cannot deny that had he slept more many fine things would not now be ours. That Edison should remain quiet regarding his theory because he is not a doctor is absurd. Some of the greatest medical aids were discovered by laymen. Living frugally—reducing physical necessities to a minimum in order to give more to the mind and soul is the highest cause for self-approbation, notwithstanding what Mr. Shears says to the contrary. To guzzle a meal and sleep ten hours I consider the worst of evils, and so does Mr. Edison. He is a shining star among man, and I would come under these rays. Why would not Mr. Shears?

JAMES E. FOLSEY.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Unneutral Street Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few weeks I have noticed a number of three and four piece bands playing in the streets around Harlem and 125th Street—and they are invariably playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." As I was aware of the fact that a law was passed some years ago abolishing these bands from playing in the city streets or yards, I made inquiry as to their being allowed to inflict their melodies upon my unhyphenated American ears, contrary to statute, and was informed that it was within the province of the Mayor to issue permits to such bands at his discretion, and this probably accounted for the bands being allowed to play without molestation by the police. A. W. R.

New York, July 23, 1915.

Too Much Piccolo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you aware that this city is overrun with divers German-looking persons, going about in groups of three and four playing the most atrocious music? East Fiftieth Street is a favorite rendezvous for them. Just now they play under my window "Die Wacht am Rhein." I imagine they are fervent Ridderites endeavoring to lull us into a Chinafied state of composure with their soul-stirring harmony. But it won't work. The idea is a good one, but there is too much piccolo in it. BEEKMAN HILL.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Morning Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 7:15 train from Arverne, L. I., July 26, I took it upon myself to walk through the nine cars and count the number of papers carried. I give you the result as follows: Times, 499; World, 22; American, 18; Tribune, 10; Sun, 8; Herald, 1; Telegraph, 1.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

New York, July 26, 1915.

THE OUTWARD-BOUND.

> Ho! dark-winged ship so lightly poised at rest
> Against the far horizon's flaming West!
> Where do you, nightly journeying, convey
> The souls who sail aboard of you today?
> Are there wise heads within your pilot-house?
> Do faithful hands lie firmly on your wheel,
> And clear eyes watch through shadows for the foe
> Lest your brave bows unwittingly should steal
> On hazardous adventures that but peep
> In frothing whirlpools from the placid deep?
> Often I watch you thus as you go down
> To the broad sea from out the ancient town;
> Dim birds of passage in the twilight hour
> Outbound, tide-borne, with cargoes fraught with hopes—
> Sleeping, shall I not follow you to scour
> The self-same seas you sweep, or wake to pray
> Safe havens for us both at break of Day?

EDNA MEAD.

AN OFFICER'S RIGHT TO QUIT.

To Deny It, One Argues, Would Make Service Compulsory for Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so much surprised at the editorial, "The Right to Resign," published by THE TIMES of the 16th inst. that I cannot refrain from protesting. If an officer has not the right to resign, then it must follow that at the option of the Secretary of the Navy, if he chooses to exercise it, any officer is bound for life or until retired. As the law now permits retired officers being ordered to active duty, an officer once commissioned becomes subject to service for life.

Does this not practically amount to compulsory service? How does this idea square with the general opinion in our country with reference to conscription? If, when a boy in his teens is sent to the Naval Academy by his parents, and after signing an agreement to serve eight years, finds that he is bound for life, does this or does it not savor of something worse than conscription? Does any country that you know enlist soldiers or sailors for a term of years and then say to them "you are in for life"?

Is this in accord with the spirit of our institutions? What could be more despotic than the exercise of such power? Under what existing statute can such curtailment of the individual liberty of an American citizen be legally accomplished?

I very much doubt that the decision of the Judge Advocate General upholding this exercise of power is in accord with the popular view of the matter, as you aver. Has not the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered exactly the opposite opinion with reference to the power of the Secretary of War?

When midshipmen are appointed to the Naval Academy they sign an agreement that they will serve for eight years. May I ask why it was ever considered necessary to make such an agreement if the mere fact of once accepting such an appointment automatically binds one to serve a lifetime?

If an officer has no right to resign why did the Government accept the resignations of so many army and navy officers who resigned at the outbreak of the civil war, not merely because they "received offers of higher pay," but because they wished to take arms under a rebellion to destroy the Union? Was there ever a time when compulsion to retain officers in the service was more needed? But even this is not conclusive. You may say that the Government was then wrong, and perhaps it was. On the other hand, perhaps it was right then and is now wrong.

My own opinion is that, unless some specific law has been enacted by Congress making it discretionary with the respective Secretaries whether or not to accept an officer's resignation, there is no legal right now existing to retain him for life against his will.

You may say that if one officer has the right to resign, then every other one has the same right, and that this reductio ad absurdum shows how impossible it is for such a right to exist. Many people will be convinced, perhaps, by this. But I contend that the point is simply this: The Constitution undoubtedly gives Congress the power to raise and maintain military and naval forces, and if, in order to accomplish this function, it becomes necessary to place any citizen in the army or in the navy, or to hold him there indefinitely, Congress must and unquestionably has this power. The fact is, I believe, that no such law has ever been enacted, and if not then the legal right to enforce such compulsory service does not exist.

The propriety, the necessity, in fact, of enforcing service in the army and navy By proper act of Congress, when this body finds it desirable, cannot be questioned. To do so would be to question the right of the nation to provide for its own preservation. But it does seem remarkable that any one should seriously uphold compulsory military service without due authority of law, especially in a country where compulsory service, even with authority of Congress, is so much frowned upon.

If an officer can be held indefinitely without any contract or law covering it, why not enlisted men? Do you think the popular verdict would be with the Secretary if he decided to apply such a rule to the sailors?

CAPTAIN UNITED STATES NAVY.
United States Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 21, 1915.

An Unimportant Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Martha Wentworth Suffren, in her letter to THE TIMES of the 22d inst., says in regard to the "discovery" referring to the placing of bread in cold storage: "The idea was probably hatched out in the domestic science department, (of the University of Minnesota,) taught by women, mainly for women."

It makes me feel rather small when she says "neither sex can make this absurd claim," as the idea occurred to the writer two or three years ago, and was put into practice by a friend. I wrote an article about it and sent it to a New York publication, a copy of which I have in my possession. It never occurred to me, however, that the process was of such importance that it could be dignified by the title of "discovery."

FREDERICK T. DES BRISAY.

New York, July 23, 1915.

An Old Bread Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have refrained from imparting to a receptive world my bright ideas for foiling hostile plots and ending the war, but the unextinguishable amusement aroused by the solemn joy which hails the epoch-making discovery of the wise men of Minnesota forces its way irresistibly to my pen point. You see, my mother, now 80 years old, has always known how to reduce the number of bakings by keeping her bread fresh in cold storage—and she didn't have to learn it from a man, either. G. H. G.

Potsdam, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Cash Profit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the fashion of the moment in England, in France, and in America to "knock" the British workman. The papers are all at it.

What is the matter with the British workman? Disloyalty to democracy, gurblindness to the higher aims of life, class selfishness, personal intemperance—such are the accusations. May we ask, in all mildness, how long commercialism has been putting spiritual enrichment above and before cash profits? BRITISH.

New York, July 23, 1915.

A Blind Man and Seven.

Mr. M., a blind man, has a wife and six young children. His blindness came on after several years of failing sight. He is now in the workshop of the New York Association for the Blind learning to cane chairs. Mrs. M. does sewing at home, in which she has been assisted by the eldest girl, who is 14. Their earnings at this are never more than $5 a week. The girl has just secured her working papers, but it is the hope of the Charity Organization Society that before beginning work contributions enough may be secured to help the family during the coming year so that the girl can have vocational training and thus become better equipped for her responsibilities later. In co-operation with the family a budget has been worked out calling for $24 a month from the society—this to pay the rent and provide a weekly scholarship of $3 to take the place of what the girl would otherwise earn. Two hundred and eighty-eight dollars will make this plan possible for the coming year. Contributions toward this amount should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts for other families received in response to appeals in THE TIMES: "J. F. L.," $10; A. C. Bradley, $10; Mrs. Harriet E. Blake, $2; "A. N. R.," $10; "C. K. H.," $20; Mrs. F. H. Howe, $1; "H. T. C.," $2; Mrs. L. H. Gray, $3; "A Sympathizer," $2; Mrs. A. M. Boyer, $3; "M. B.," $5; Mrs. Lucy B. Pratt, $10; Miss Margaret Warner, $5; Mrs. Sarah P. Sherwood, $10; "D. D.," $5; "T. J. R.," $5; "S. F. X.," $40; Miss Julia Mayo, $25; "J. G. H.," $5.

THE BONE THAT WAS DROPPED IN CHINA.

How Japan Seized the Opportunity Created by the Suicide of Western Unity in the Orient—Future Problems.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Formerly Financial Editor of the North China Daily News and Herald.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Although politically Germany was finished in the Far East, economically she was still active. It was surprising to find German business houses being still kept open, although not one vessel of theirs was on the high seas. Further, all through China the sentiment of the population was essentially pro-German. This was not because the Chinese were particularly anti-British, but because they had no special love for either Russia or Japan, both of whom had been recently active in the North. Prior to the war the British were also under a cloud on account of the so-called Tibetan negotiations, the trend of which was to deprive China of her sovereignty over Tibet. The Chinese press was somehow found to be mysteriously influenced by the Germans; and at Peking the official body seemed to be extremely sympathetic to Germany.

Great Britain and the Allies felt that if German trade, or whatever was left of it, was destroyed, there would be no further German activity in China. Hence the several enemy trading ordinances, the closing and liquidating of German business houses in Hongkong, Singapore, and other places, and the several regulations to make it impossible for Germans to do business in purely Chinese or international settlements like Hankow, Tien-tsin, or Shanghai.

The reasoning was sound on the part of the Allies. There was very little or no trade in German products or with Germany itself. The German merchants in China were found to be actually dealing in British piece goods, which they were able to obtain from Manchester. The British and allied banks were still dealing with German merchants, as old and long-standing friendships do not die quick, and business interests do not always lie parallel to political or national interests. The Consular and Diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the Allies made strenuous efforts to stop this business intercourse. Of course, all credit was stopped at the beginning of the war. But the motto was "no business of any kind with the enemy."

The steps taken by the officials were not attended with any great measure of success. The average Britisher or Frenchman became very indignant at this state of affairs, especially as he believed that enemy trade in China was at his mercy. More stringent measures were then adopted. British and allied insurance companies refused to insure cargoes of German merchants. Except American ships, Germans had no means of sending their cargo anywhere—as the European neutral tramps had already gone to Europe owing to the high freights ruling there. The position at both the fronts in Europe and the several atrocities credited to the Germans only helped to inflame feeling against Germans still further.

At this stage the sinking of the Lusitania acted as the last straw. All intercourse with Germans was stopped, and they were boycotted from clubs. A British Chamber of Commerce was formed, thus putting the last nail into the coffin of international activity on trade in China.

In spite of the alliance with Great Britain, Japan's entry into the war was very much disliked by the Britishers and nationals of allies in China. The conviction that Japan had forced herself into the war was only dispelled by the explicit statement of Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, that Great Britain requested Japan to help, under the terms of the alliance. The service of Japan to the Allies has been invaluable; as matter of fact, the Allies were helpless in China without the aid of Japan. Germany had enough forces, military and naval, to be a serious menace, especially to England, and the help rendered by Japan in reducing Tsing-tao and keeping the seas clear of German cruisers was of extreme importance. The price she asked for it was certainly not high, if only it was not at the expense of China.

The story of the demands sprung upon China, the protracted negotiations, and the final settlement are beyond the scope of this article. Japan gained a great political advantage, but at a great loss of economic advantage and moral prestige. England and the Allies were unable to help China, because they were under obligations to Japan, and themselves were guilty of such brigandage. The United States helped a little, but she was not able to do much, although, of course, in the circumstances, the withdrawal of the demands under clause V. was distinctly advantageous to China.

I am now concerned with the economic results. For the past four months the Chinese have organized a quiet, but active boycott against Japanese trade. Next to America, China is Japan's best market. As a matter of fact, Chinese trade is the principal support of the manufacturing industries of Japan. The boycott of Japanese goods by China, if continued, would seriously affect Japan's prosperity. It is not to be assumed, however, that the time is past for a friendly arrangement between Japan and China; but the future is one of grave apprehension.

In the excitement of the great war and the effects of it on China, American trade has once again become comatose. During recent years efforts were made to improve the volume of trade between the two countries; since the war started, however, there has been a serious setback. During the nine months of war, up to the close of April, the value of the export of American cloth to China has been to the amount of $700,000 as against $4,500,000 in the corresponding period in the previous year; kerosene oil and flour, which, with cloth, constitute the bulk of American exports to China, show a great falling off. During this period, the United States has bought slightly more tea than in 1914, but $5,000,000 less of silk. Under the special circumstances arising out of the war, and with the graver problems inviting and holding the attention of the United States, Chinese trade cannot help being relegated to the background.

When the whole world is in a crucible, as it were, and when the reshaping of future policies, both in politics and trade, is purely a matter for conjecture, it may seem presumptuous to invite special attention to China. But China, in spite of her weakness, has long been a factor of international import. The war and the part played by Japan recently are making China even more important. Will this war and the general economic exhaustion of European powers give a chance to China to play her rôle as a great nation in the world? Will Japan acquiesce in the rise of China or will she try to absorb her? What course is likely to be adopted by the European powers in their relations with China in future? What part will America play in the future adjustment of affairs in the Far East? How is the course of the trade in the Far East likely to be shaped? All these questions and a number of others closely interconnected with them will, it is my belief, demand speedy and efficient solution in the course of the next few months.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

FRUIT PROFITS ANALYZED.

Some Expenses Which Limit the Profit on Cold-Storage Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words in regard to Market Commissioner Dillon's remark quoted in your editorial comment of today: "Prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of the producers."

When the law of supply and demand commands that they stiffen they stiffen, and when the same law demands that they sag, they sag. It is logical and natural that when the apples have been harvested and put in storage prices should go up to compensate the storer or speculator for the extra expense attached. If there were not a radical advance after harvesting and storage, the speculators and producers would both go broke in short order. But for the stiffening in price, to which Mr. Dillon alludes so sneeringly, what would become of the approximate 65 cents a barrel added to the cost of the barrel by reason of labor, cold storage, shrinkage, &c.? The apple industry would have its props knocked from under it, and the producer would get off at the same lonesome tank station in the desert as the speculator.

When the producer stores, and a great many of them do, as the cold storage houses all through Western New York this past season so amply testified, he gets his share of the benefit of the stiffening of prices. You could hear him bellow like the bull of Bashan if prices did not stiffen. Suppose one bought Baldwins last Fall at $1.50, as more than one firm did, and put them into cold storage, to be taken out in February. The market did not go up to $2.25 and $2.50 until February. "Ha," says Mr. Dillon, "there you are. He bought Baldwins for $1.50 and is selling them for $2.50—a clear profit of $1 a barrel. Highway robber! Let us protect the poor farmer." As a matter of fact, the Baldwins that were put in cold storage in the Fall at $1.50 came out with the extra charge of 40 cents for cold storage, 10 cents for labor, not to speak of shrinkage, interest on the money invested, and—by no means negligible in the expenses—salaries, &c., the telegrams regarding the transaction, office rent, overhead expenses, and the cost of selling the fruit. Not so much left out of that extra dollar after all, is there?

There is only one more paragraph of Mr. Dillon's bulletin with which I shall deal. Mr. Dillon is going to revolutionize the apple business in New York State by "absolute control," to quote his own words, "of 800 cars of apples." Count them—800 cars. In 800 cars there are just 128,000 barrels. The writer knows of one Monday during this past season when New York's receipts of apples for that day alone were 100 cars. He knows of one week this past season when total receipts for that week made 100,000 barrels. He knows of one firm which, in one transaction alone this past season, bought 75,000 barrels, and that was one transaction, mind you, and only a fractional part of the firm's total business.

As Louis Mann used to say: "It is to laugh." The fly on the wagon wheel that moved the whole dray has nothing on Mr. Dillon, has he? ALAN H. HERNE,
Secretary-Treasurer The Fruitman's Guide.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Unlucky Month.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the perfected calendar were to be introduced, as is suggested in THE TIMES by Philip W. Hall, which of the thirteen months would be the unlucky one? C. L. D.

Springfield, Mass., July 26, 1915.

A HOSPITAL IN NEED.

An Appeal for the Unarmed Merchant Seamen of the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great American people are only too acutely aware of the hardship and suffering which this devastating war has brought upon the noncombatants. May I through your columns make known to a more than generous public the pressing needs of an institution which is caring for the unarmed defenseless merchant seamen of the world, who, combatants against their will, are yet facing the worst dangers of modern warfare with a courage and devotion to duty unparalleled in history?

The Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich has cared for the sick and

SUFFRAGISTS TALK AND BARBERS LISTEN

No Chance for Conversation When Vote-Seekers Invade Domain of Loquacity.

MANY PLEDGE AID TO CAUSE

Lathery Smiles from Customers Encourage Crusaders to Flights of Oratory.

Barbers' Day, when the suffragists went to the barber shops yesterday, was a great success. Practically every barber in New York was visited by suffragists, and the reception generally was cordial.

The most amiable was an Italian tonsorial artist in the Bowery, who didn't know what it was all about until the vote-seekers ran out to the automobile and brought in a bunch of leaflets printed in Italian.

The no-tip barber said he believed in progress, so, of course, he was for woman suffrage.

M'sieu Henri, at the Brevoort, was busy with the sacred rite of luncheon when the votes-for-women automobile drove up to his door, but his two assistants received the women with demonstrative courtesy, and a customer in the lather gave them a cheerful, soapy smile.

At another shop a bunch of men of the clothing trade were having their hair snipped. They were so pleased with the suffrage delegation that they begged the women to take a day for their shops, and told them they would be received with "open arms."

The most effective squad started from the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party at 2 o'clock with four automobiles, each carrying a bona fide barber's pole (borrowed from a barber's supply shop) upright in the centre of the car. The cars were decorated further with United States flags, the new city flag, which has the Empire State Campaign Committee's colors; the red, white and blue Empire State Campaign Committee flag, with stripes of yellow, white and blue, and across the back a big yellow banner with the words: "Vote for the Women's Suffrage Amendment November 2, 1915."

Three of the poles were red, white, but the most gorgeous was red and gold. In the car with the gold pole were Miss Adeline Sterling, Mrs. Oreola Haskell, who conceived the idea of Barbers' Day, and Mrs. Mabel Keep. The gold-pole car made its first stop at the shop of Emil Gutman, 2 West Twenty-sixth Street, where the women were warmly welcomed. Most of the barbers had received letters telling them the women were coming, and the men were ready to receive them. Outside the Gutman shop Miss Sterling told a large crowd of men about the first woman barber, the one mentioned in the Bible. She told them first how useful the barbers were, what a reputation they had as conversationalists and what valuable aids they could be to the women.

"When you are in a position where you can't help yourselves, we turn the barbers loose on you and you are sure to be converted. Some of the men say women are taking away their trades and they don't like it," she continued. "The trade of the barber is one that the women have not taken away. There is one woman barber mentioned in early days, and she is in the Bible. That was Delilah, who cut the hair of Samson."

Then she went on to plead for suffrage, and closed with:

"Now, will every man here who believes in votes for women raise his hat?"

The crowd smiled, and many hats came off.

At another shop Miss Sterling told them why she was sure women were not inferior to men. "You see," she said, "when the Lord made Adam he was experimenting, but when Eve was created he had learned the trade and she was a finished product."

"Of course," said a stout, red-faced man, beaming with smiles, "Adam was made of dirt, while Eve was made from Adam's rib; much better material and naturally she was superior."

SUFFRAGISTS AID POOR.

Teachers Take Forty-two Children on a Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—The old Mooreclift Inn in this place, which has long been vacant, has been taken this Summer by several New York teachers, with Miss Cora M. Hill at their head, and they are spending their vacation there and have taken forty-two children of New York to benefit from the country air.

Children in the greatest need of the change were taken, bathed, fed, and freshly clothed and turned loose to enjoy themselves. The little people in the short time they have been in the place have gained in health and strength, and have now been put to work. The girls are making middy blouses and the boys do raffia work between play times, and they are gaining much skill with their fingers.

The teachers belong to the Teachers' Suffrage Association of New York, and from their stronghold sally forth to make suffrage speeches and distribute suffrage literature in the towns and villages near by. To help pay for the work they are doing, they cater to automobile parties, and to women who wish to entertain their friends.

Among the teachers engaged in this work and play vacation are Miss Martha Jackson, Miss Jane Mandor, who acts as commissary; Miss Elizabeth Best, Miss Harriet Avery, Miss Ruth Brolaski, Miss Eba Wernstadt, and Miss Adelaide Rorke.

The women say they will entertain free any suffragists who wish to go out as speakers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, daughter of Mrs. Francis Edward Barbour by a former marriage, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., will take place today at the home of the bride, Arkell Hall, at Canajoharie, N. Y. The bride's father was the late Bernhard Gillam, the cartoonist, of this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Raymond, Jr., of 380 Riverside Drive are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Raymond was formerly Miss Grace I. Ashwell.

Clarence Mackay and the Misses Katherine and Ellin Mackay and Master William Mackay left Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., yesterday for the Adirondacks, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

The engagement of Miss Helen York Judson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and the sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and George Elton Parks of this city, formerly of Providence, R. I., has been announced. The Judsons are at Oyster Bay for the Summer. Their town home is at 777 Madison Avenue. Miss Judson's brother-in-law is Governor General of the Philippines.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley have taken an apartment at 390 Park Avenue for the Winter.

The marriage of Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of former Congressman and Mrs. Victor Murdock, and Lieutenant Harvey Delano, U. S. N., will be celebrated on Aug. 28 at the Murdock home in Wichita, Kan. On Sept. 4 the couple will sail for Shanghai. Lieutenant Delano has been assigned to the personal staff of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic Squadron.

Arrives on the Carpathia.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Carpathia were:

F. R. Amutt, G. L. Atkinson, J. A. Bates, W. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughton, Miss Margaret Butler, A. Carstairs, H. W. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, R. Gregory, Mrs. A. Hale, Mrs. R. Hawry, G. Innes, W. Levitt, Miss B. Palmer, Miss C. L. Richards, G. R. Richards, S. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Scott, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss M. Whyte, and W. Watson.

TOUCHARD GUILTY OF THEFT

Many Pleas to Court for Mercy for Ex-Tennis Champion.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., former indoor tennis champion, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for sentence on Friday for the larceny of golf balls worth $140 from Abercrombie & Fitch of 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, by whom he was employed.

Touchard pleaded guilty to the theft. His counsel, George Gordon Battle, pleaded extenuating circumstances, and asked that mercy be shown. Scores of letters from persons prominent in many branches of athletics have been written to Judge Rosalsky in Touchard's behalf. Mr. Battle said that Touchard's wife, who was Miss Emeline Williams Holmes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes of 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, died several months ago when a baby was born. Touchard, he said, was left with the care of the baby, and there were many bills for physicians and medicine.

The arrest of Touchard on July 1 followed the discovery that his employers were being robbed systematically. Two Headquarters men followed him to a sporting goods store in Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue. There, the detectives said, he disposed of the golf balls.

Touchard, who is 27 years old, filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1912, asserting that creditors whom he named held gambling debts against him.

VERNON CASTLE TO THE FRAY

Dancer Has Bought an Aeroplane and Hopes to be an Aviator.

Vernon Castle, the dancer, hopes to join the Aviation Corps of the British Army. Mr. Castle says he has bought a military scout biplane from the Wright factory and will go to Dayton shortly to take lessons in flying from Orville Wright. He will then resume playing in musical comedy for eight weeks and after that go to England to report for duty. He told a TIMES reporter all about it last night, at another musical comedy show.

"You know I am an Englishman," he said, "and, as I want to do something to help, I am going to join the Aviation Corps. I wouldn't be much good in the trenches, but I think I might make a good aviator, and they need men in that branch of the service. I have passed the physical examination, and have applied for a commission. This will be given me after I have secured my pilot's license. I will have to take some training in England before being assigned to active service.

"I wanted to do this last Spring, but the state of my finances wouldn't permit it. Now I have enough money to allow me to go."

WILL TAKE BRIDE TO INDIA.

Dr. G. F. Frost and Miss Barbara Brewster Are to Wed Today.

Miss Barbara Brewster, the daughter of William Brewster of 515 Madison Avenue, New York, and Dr. Inglis Folger Frost of Summit, N. J., will be married at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Summer home of Miss Brewster's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver (Miss Rebecca C. Brewster) at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Miss Brewster will be unattended and her father will give her in marriage. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William J. Brewster of Warehouse Point, Conn., a cousin of the bride. Stephen P. N. Rhoades is to be best man. There will be no ushers and a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends will follow.

Dr. Frost and his bride will leave on Thursday for India and will visit the Panama Exposition before sailing for the Far East. Dr. Frost has accepted a position as physician in the hospital at Miraj and will be there for two years or more. The wedding is a somewhat hurried one, owing to Dr. Frost having just decided upon going to Miraj.

LOUISE GUNNING MARRIES.

Light Opera Star Secretly Weds Oscar Seiling, a Musician.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—The secret marriage of Miss Louise Gunning, light opera star, and Oscar Seiling, a Los Angeles musician and first violinist in the Brahm quintet, became known today. The two musicians, whose romance began when they met on their adjoining ranches at Sierra Madre, ran away from their friends and were married in San Diego Saturday, motoring back to this city and announcing their marriage today.

Miss Gunning was the star of "The Balkan Princess." She also made a record for herself while singing with Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is one of her closest friends. Following the wedding Mme. Schumann-Heink gave a tea for the bridal couple.

The two musicians met six months ago, when Miss Gunning, who had been filling a European engagement, was forced by the war to return to America and came to her Sierra Madre ranch.

'The Mikado' for Polish Relief Fund.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund, "The Mikado" will be sung at the Opera House, New Canaan, Conn., Friday afternoon and evening. Mme. Sembrich and her husband will be present and the singer will sell autographed portraits of herself and her home in Poland. Donna Easley will sing Yum-Yum, Henry J. Davenport will be Ko-Ko, Arthur Clough will be Nanki-Pooh and Evert Jansen Wendell will have the rôle of the Mikado. Others in the cast will be Mrs. H. J. Davenport, Miss Florence Gerrish, Mrs. Rupert C. King, Morris K. Parker, Marshal Stearns, and D. Putnam Brinley. The chorus is also recruited from the Summer colony. The production will be put on by Frank E. Ranney of New York, and Al Henderson, who directed the first performance of "The Mikado" in this country, will have charge of the orchestra.

The Knickerbocker Not Yet Leased.

For several days conflicting statements as to the status of the Knickerbock Theatre the coming season have been afloat in theatrical circles. To settle the matter Klaw & Erlanger yesterday gave out this statement:

"The statements which have been circulating in the daily papers about the lease of the Knickerbocker Theatre by the Triangle Film Corporation are not true. We have been in negotiation with that corporation for a rental of the Knickerbocker Theatre for a period of six weeks. The Triangle Film Corporation has never wanted to assume responsibility beyond that period; nor have we as yet signed any contracts for any period whatsoever."

Bernhardt's Tour Begins on Sept. 20

Sarah Bernhardt's tour will begin at the close of the current season of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre, Sept. 20. Her first offering will be "Jeanne Dore," a dramatization of Tristan Bernard's novel, "Amants et Voleurs," ("Lovers and Thieves"). This will be followed by performances of several other new plays and some of her former répertoire.

100 Stenographers Needed.

The Public Employment Bureau at 53 Lafayette Street announces that it now has a demand for at least 100 experienced stenographers for substituting from now until Sept. 15, at from $12 to $20 a week. They must have had at least two years' experience and be of good appearance. Men and women may apply in person or send for application blank.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace Carlyle has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for an important role in the new farce, "Brother Masons." Miss Carlyle was seen here last Winter as leading woman with John Drew in "The Prodigal Husband."

Alfred de Manby has been engaged for the role of Lord Amersnam in "The Girl from Utah" when it is presented again in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Mr. de Manby created the part when the piece was first acted in London.

Two hundred and fifty children from the Christ House Settlement were the guests of the management in the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon.

SANITARIUM PATIENT BUYS R.R. AT AUCTION

Happens Along Just in Time to Bid in Line, Pay Down $500, and Become a "Magnate."

SANE ENOUGH TO BE SORRY

Lawyers Go to Court and Get Him Free of His Bargain, but Receiver Keeps $500 Binder.

Frederic V. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., receiver for the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, learned to his sorrow yesterday that he had counted his chickens before they were hatched when he reached the conclusion on July 7 last that he was well rid of the property which hadn't been operated for a year and was heavily in debt.

The truth came out before Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark, yesterday, when it was proved that James R. Pidcock of Whitestone Station, N. J., who bought the property at auction on July 7, and even put up $500 "earnest money," was suffering from some sort of mental disorder at the time, and shortly before had escaped from an attendant of a sanitarium in Milledgeville, Ga., where he had been confined.

The Vice Chancellor, upon Pidcock's affidavit that he "has absolutely no use for said railroad," released him from the agreement. Pitney, however, was permitted to retain the $500 "earnest money," and it will be added to whatever sum may be realized at a later sale.

When Pidcock, fresh from the sanitarium, and filled with a spirit of optimism which nothing could overcome, happened along just in time to bid in the property, he agreed to pay $27,000 and meet State taxes amounting to $15,000. It didn't matter a whit to him that there was a bonded indebtedness of $200,000 and general claims outstanding of $80,000 more. And the fact that the State Utility Board demanded many improvements which the receiver had found it impossible to raise funds to make, was the last thing he had in the world to worry about.

It was enough for him that the railroad ran from Watnong to his own home town of Whitehouse Station. He was glad that it connected there with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but even if that had not been so it wouldn't have made much difference, the way he felt just then.

The petition filed with Vice Chancellor Howell by Large & Large of Flemington yesterday, in his behalf, showed, however, that calm reflection had put another face on the deal even in the mind of Mr. Pidcock. He no longer left that life would be dull and drab without the railroad, and went to great pains to point out that he had long been subject to recurring attacks of mental derangement. He agreed that he was suffering from such an attack when he closed the deal with Mr. Pitney.

In fact, he explained through his attorneys that the attack had come on early in the year when he left Whitehouse Station for his former home in Moultrie, Ga. There, the petition went on to relate, Mr. Pidcock's conduct of his business affairs was such that his brothers, Frank Pidcock and Charles W. Pidcock, and his daughter, Miss Belle F. Pidcock, had him committed to a sanitarium at Milledgeville, Ga., on May 11.

On May 29 while being taken at his own request to another sanitarium at Towson, Md., Pidcock escaped from his attendant in Washington and returned to Whitehouse Station. The petition said he was still suffering from mental disorder when he made his bid, signed the agreement to take over the railroad, and decided to be a magnate.

In his order Vice Chancellor Howell directed that the $500 which Pidcock paid be held by the receiver, and that it be applied as far as it will go to make good any difference resulting from the sale of the road at a lower price. The road is now in the hands of a receiver for a second time and bids will be sought.

NEW BURLESQUE WHEEL.

A Circuit of Stock Company Houses Formed for Eight Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—At a meeting of theatre managers of eight cities in the Middle West, held here today at the Hotel Sinton, a new wheel of burlesque was formed, which will run in opposition to the Columbia Amusement Company's circuit.

The plans include a circuit of stock company burlesque houses to play an interchange of stock companies. The plans call for a stock company in each of the following cities: Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. Huber Heuck, leading local magnate in the new venture, stated that the new companies will make their homes in the theatres which closed their doors under the arrangement with the Columbia Company, which absorbed the Empire wheel two seasons ago.

Each company will start at its home theatre with a two weeks' engagement, making a change of program the second week. The interchange of companies then will be taken up, each organization putting in rehearsal other burlesques which will be produced on the return of the companels to their home theatres.

FEWER DEATHS IN NEW YORK

Extremely Low Rate of 7.83 Per 1,000 in the Bronx Last Week.

According to figures compiled by Registrar W. H. Guilfoy of the Department of Health, there were 1,299 deaths reported the last week, with a rate of 11.67 per 1,000, as compared with 1,331 deaths and a rate of 12.44 during the corresponding week of 1914, a decrease in the absolute number of deaths of 32 and a decrease in the rate of .77 of a point, equivalent to a relative decrease of 86 deaths.

The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases under five years of age, notwithstanding the extremely hot weather of the week ended July 17, showed a decreased mortality of approximately 8 per cent. The number of deaths from heat stroke was nine, one more than in 1914. Tuberculosis and accidental deaths were the only other causes that showed an increased mortality. The mortality from typhoid fever was 60 per cent. lower than in 1914.

The Borough of the Bronx showed the extremely low rate of 7.83 per 1,000 from all causes.

The death rate from the first of January up to and including Saturday, July 24, was 13.86 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 14.37 during the corresponding period of 1914.

Thomas Hanly Missing.

The police have sent out a general alarm for Thomas Hanly, 16 years old, of 1,730 Adams Street, who left his home about a week ago to search for a position and has not been seen since. The boy's mother fears something has happened to him. When he left home he wore a soft hat, black and white tie, brown shoes, brown stockings, gray coat, and blue trousers. He weighed ninety pounds, was 5 feet 2 inches high, had blue eyes, and brown hair, and was of slight build.

DR. J. H. FRANKENBERG DEAD

Surgeon Is Stricken with Heart Disease at His Cedarhurst Home.

Dr. Jacob H. Frankenberg, surgeon, of 56 East Seventy-third Street, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his Summer home in Cedarhurst, L. I., in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883 and was the valedictorian of his class. After several years as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Frankenberg established his own practice.

He wrote extensively in medical and scientific journals on surgery, and was an attending surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital. His widow and two children survive him.

E. A. ARMSTRONG'S FUNERAL

Four Hundred Pay Honor to the Memory of Lieutenant of Detectives

More than 400 persons, many of them police officials, last night paid the last honors to the memory of Edward A. Armstrong, Lieutenant of detectives, in the chapel of the Frank Campbell undertaking establishment, 241 West Twenty-third Street. Among those at the funeral services were Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger and ex-State Senator William J. A. Caffrey.

The services were conducted by Clay Lodge, F. and A. M. Interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery today.

C. D. Du Bois Dies Suddenly.

Cornelius D. Du Bois, a member of the firm of Du Bois & Frank of 80 Maiden Lane, insurance brokers, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Belmont. With his family he was on his way from his home, 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., to spend the Summer at Cape Cod. Mr. Du Bois was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was in his fifty-eighth year. He had lived in Montclair for thirty years and was a member of the Board of Education, an officer of the Outlook Club, and a Director of the Montclair Art Association. His widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

William Le Grand Howland.

William Le Grand Howland, a composer and playwright, died at his cottage in Douglas Manor, L. I., on Monday following an operation for stomach disease. Mr. Howland was born in Asbury Park, N. J., forty-two years ago, but he had spent most of his life in France. Among his best-known productions were "Sarrona," an opera produced at the New Amsterdam Theatre five years ago; "The Smoldering Flame," "Deborah," "A Live Wire," which was staged in Atlantic City last week. Mr. Howland is survived by his wife.

Sidney B. Bowne.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27.—Sidney B. Bowne, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island, died suddenly tonight from apoplexy as he was about to enter his home on the Highland Road. Mr. Bowne, who was borne here sixty-six years ago, had been in business here for many years. He was a leader in civic affairs here for years, and was a Director of the Glen Cove Bank. He was also a member of the Society of Friends. He left a widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

BRUNO B. KESTLER, manager of L. C. Le Piemme & Co., died yesterday at his home, 2,147 Third Avenue, in his 44th year. He was a member of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M.

DAVID BRANTINGHAM HOLLAND, art director and assistant stage manager for David Belasco's theatres in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 1,547 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in his 35th year. Mr. Holland was born in Brooklyn and for several years was a teacher in the art classes in the Adelphi Academy School. He was a bachelor.

JONATHAN AUGUSTUS LAWRENCE died yesterday at his residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 76 years. He was a son of Judge Augustus Lawrence of Yonkers, and was born at Mile Square, now a part of that city. He was a blacksmith until two months ago. He organized Protection Lamp Company in Mount Vernon.

FREDERICK FIERMAN GRANT died last night at his home in Sewaren, N. J. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on May 30, 1857, and was a member of the Albany Society. Mr. Grant was with the First National Bank of New York City for forty years when he retired eight years ago. Twenty years ago he married Miss Helen Glidden, who survives him. He was a Senior Warden of St. John's Church and a Governor of the Sewaren Land and Water Club.

SAMUEL ISIDOR WARSAWER, an accountant in the Finance Department, died in the Jewish Hospital on Monday after an operation. He was a former Chief Ranger of Court Amaranth, Foresters of America, and at one time Deputy Grand Chief of the order in this State. His wife survives him.

Mrs. HERMINE AHRENS, widow of Herman Ahrens; a well-known wholesale oyster dealer in Manhattan, died at her home, 200 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 62 years. Mrs. Ahrens was an active member of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer and of its women's societies. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Miss NELLIE S. FUNNELL, formerly for twenty-five years a teacher of German in the Huntington (L. I.) High School, and an active member of the Huntington Baptist Church, died on Monday at the home of her cousin in Saddle River, N. J. She was 53 years old.

Judge WILLIAM HENRY WARTS, a Justice of the Peace of the Town of Canarsie and long active in civic and political affairs, died at his home, 1080 East Ninety-second Street, on Sunday at the age of 80 years. Judge Warts was born in Manhattan and was one of the early butchers of Washington Market. During the civil war he enlisted in a New York volunteer regiment and took part in many of the battles. He was a Trustee of Grace M. E. Church in Canarsie for many years and a member of N. S. Ford Post, 161, G. A. R. His wife survives him.

Mrs. SARAH CORCORAN, widow of John Corcoran, a brush manufacturer of Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 308 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

VALENTINE SAUER, 52 years old, a member of the Sauerbrunn Co., a mineral water merchant, died at his home, 1,510 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two sons.

Mrs. SALLIE JULIAN, who died at her home, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, on last Saturday, was the wife of Henry C. Julian, a well-known merchant of this city. They were formerly prominent residents of the Heights section of Brooklyn. Mrs. Julian was 80 years of age and is survived by a son, Rice Lewis Julian, and a daughter, Mrs. Margaret G. Hinkley.

FREDERICK HERBERT GREY, senior member of the Welsh & Grey Lumber Corporation, died from Albany, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Bedford, England, July 21, 1852, and came to this country in 1869. He was at first a bookkeeper, but had been in the lumber business since 1888.

EUGENE MURRER LONG, a member of the firm of Loines, Long, 315 Fourth Avenue, died on Monday at the Mountainside Hospital, in Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He had been in the dry goods commission business all his life from his boyhood, when he entered the employ of P. A. Dailey & Co., which was dissolved in 1886. In 1890 he formed his late firm with Joseph Loines. Mr. Long was a son of Colonel Jacob Long, for many years Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Works, and lived in Essex Fells, N. J. His wife and a son survive him.

PATRICK J. NEVINS, a contractor who formerly lived in the Oranges, N. J., died last Thursday in Texas, according to news that reached here yesterday. He had lived in that State for the last year and a half and is survived by his widow and one son. Mr. Nevins was 57 years old.

Mrs. ANN RODMAN MELLON, wife of William P. Mellon, died on Monday at St. Luke's Hospital in her forty-seventh year. She was a daughter of the late Isaac Rodman, at one time widely known as a merchant, and lived at 317 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Mrs. CELIA SCHNAIER, widow of Gustave Schnaier, died on Monday at her home, 1,569 Lexington Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year. She was born in this city and lived here all her life. Mrs. Schnaier was an active member of the Sisterhood Sewing Society and is survived by four sons.

Mrs. EZRA W. SAMPSON, formerly of this city, where her husband was a high school Principal, died on Monday at her home in Newtonville, Mass. She was born in England, and, in addition to her husband, is survived by six children, one of whom is Dr. Edwin F. Samson of this city.

EDWIN R. FLEMING of New York, manager of the New York and Mexican Whiting Company, died on Monday in Mobile, Ala., where the company has a refining plant.

Mrs. LOUIS TAYLOR STEVENS, widow of Lyndon Hoyt Stevens, former President of the Batopilas Mining Company of this city and Mexico, died on Monday at her home in Greenwich, Conn.

LINDSAY JOHNSON, Director of Philippine Census, died yesterday in Manila of tropical ulcers and blood poisoning.

SAVED BY ADAMSON, CHURCHILL ASSERTS

Head of School Board Says Commissioner Changed Order to Raze Erasmus Firetrap.

DENIES HAVING ASKED IT

Deputy Swartwout Makes New Inspection of the Wooden Buildings Used by 1,200 Pupils.

By order of Fire Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention yesterday made a visit to the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush to inspect the frame buildings forming part of the school plant. President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education declared that the board had not disobeyed any order of the Fire Commissioner with regard to the buildings, and that it was ready at any time to raze any building which the Fire Department should pronounce unsafe.

"I had heard nothing of the Erasmus High School affair," said Commissioner Adamson yesterday, "since the inspections last December, as a result of which part of the frame buildings was torn down so as to open up a way of escape from the inner inclosure in case of fire, until I read in this morning's TIMES that the remainder of the frame buildings was still there and was presumably to be used again for the housing of part of the school enrollment next year. I have instructed the Bureau of Fire Prevention to get together all the facts pertaining to the present situation at the Erasmus High School, as well as to previous findings of this department, and have directed that a report be made to me at once."

The Commissioner could not remember what action, if any, had been directed last December, aside from the removal of the wing which inclosed the inner court, and which was taken down at once. He could not recall off-hand whether it was correct, after the receipt of the Fire Department's order of Dec. 8, that all the frame buildings in the Erasmus Hall plant be removed at once; there was an understanding between the Fire Department and the Board of Education that the remainder of the frame buildings was not to be used for school purposes after the closing of the school year, which ended in June.

President Churchill, however, emphatically insisted that there had been no such understanding, and that the modification of the Fire Commissioner's order of Dec. 8, countermanding the building had been made without any suggestion from the Board of Education.

"On Dec. 8," said Mr. Churchill, "I got the Commissioner's letter. On the following morning Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission and asked its approval for the immediate destruction of the buildings. On Dec. 10, without any suggestion by this board, Commissioner Adamson wrote to us and said that it would be sufficient if the tearing down and burning of the buildings, which was done. As I remember his letter, there was a suggestion—only a suggestion—that it might be possible to double up classes in the new fireproof buildings and thus to get rid of the necessity of using the old frame buildings. But there was no understanding of any kind."

Last year the frame buildings housed about 1,200 of the 3,500 pupils of the school.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn said last night that he did not understand last Winter that the buildings were to be razed, but only to be repaired and improved. This improvement consisted in the installation of fireproof doors, the fireproofing of the heating plant, the appointment of a day watchman whose sole duty was to look for fires, and the tearing down of the wing which inclosed the quadrangle within the wooden buildings.

"I do not think the buildings should be destroyed," said President Pounds last night, "at a time when the city is so badly in need of money, and would find it so difficult to raise the funds for their replacement. They have been repaired, they are only two stories high, and with the many improvements that have been made and the numerous exits, I do not think they are unsafe."

LORD GLANTAWE DIES AT 80.

From a Laborer He Became a Member of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Glantawe died here yesterday. John Jones Jenkins, as he was known until 1906, was one of the most notable Welshmen of our time. The spectacle of a man once engaged in manual labor raising himself to be not only a leader of commercial men in his district but also a very popular figure in London society is a remarkable one. It could only be achieved by industry, intelligence, and self-culture, and in these respects Lord Glantawe was exceptionally well equipped.

The popular legend was that he could neither read nor write English when 15 years of age. As a tinworker he was a zealous supporter of friendly societies. He soon became a master in the tin plate trade, to which he subsequently owed his great riches.

On his entry into politics Lord Glantawe was first elected Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, becoming High Sheriff in 1889. He also became Justice of the Peace for Carmarthenshire and Swansea, of which borough he was Mayor in 1869-70, 1879-80, and 1880-81. From 1882 until 1886 and again from 1895 until 1900 he was Member of Parliament from the Carmarthen District. Lord Glantawe was a member of the Governing Body of Intermediate and Technical Education of the Borough of Swansea and of the Board of Trade Arbitration Court.

He was former President of the Royal Institution of South Wales, a member of the Swansea Harbor Trust, a Director of the former Swansea and Metropolitan Banks, from 1872 until they were merged with the London City and Midland Bank in 1914, he then becoming a Director of the new bank.

Lord Glantawe was an Honorary Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, and a member of the Reform, National Liberal, Hurlingham, Sports, and Welsh Clubs. He was 80 years old and left no heirs.

CHARITIES.

VERY MUCH WORTH WHILE

It is a great pleasure—to help along just one baby to get somewhere—to start it towards manhood or womanhood.

We train a young vine in summer, one way or the other, so if directed rightly and given a chance to grow strong nature will do a lot to aid—more than man can ever do.

But man's help is needed to start the baby right.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

EBENEZER DRAPER DEAD.

Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum Was 51 Years Old.

Ebenezer Draper, one of the most prominent Masons in this State, who was Superintendent of the Mail and Express Building and had lived there since its erection, died on Monday night at the Flower Hospital in his fifty-second year. He was born in Welling, Herefordshire, England, and had lived in this city for many years.

Mr. Draper was Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum, former Supreme Representative of the Royal Arcanum of New York State, Past Master of Copestone Lodge, 641, F. and A. M.; a member of Empire Chapter, 170, R. A. M.; a former member of the Palestine Commandery, and a member of the New York Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Past Regents, and Regents Association of Manhattan and the Bronx Royal Arcanum, and the Executive Council of the Royal Arcanum Hospital Association.

Mr. Draper was also President of the Associated Grand Council of the Officers of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and the Bronx, Past Regent of Empire City Council, 557, Royal Arcanum, and a member of Loring Council, 17, of the Loyal Association. His widow and three sons survive him.

Robert A. Snyder.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27.—Robert A. Snyder, President of the Saugerties Steamboat Company, died today at Saugerties, aged 79 years. He was also President of the Saugerties Manufacturing Company, First National Bank of Saugerties, and other corporations. He was a Republican, and served six terms as Assemblyman from Ulster County, being first elected in 1874, and the last time in 1902. Mr. Snyder held other offices, including Sheriff. His son, John A. Snyder, is the Treasurer of Ulster County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

STOLOFF—LEVY.—Miss Freda Levy of Brooklyn announces the annulment of her engagement to Dr. I. Arthur Stoloff of Manhattan.

Married

KELLEY—ADAMS.—At Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn., July 27, 1915, Mrs. Helen R. Adams to Mr. Frank M. Kelley.

MICHELSON—HARRISON.—On July 25, Daisy Harrison of New York City to George Michelson of Lakewood, N. J.

POWELL—HALE.—At Westport, N. Y., July 27, by the Rev. Edward Hale of Chestnut Hill, Thomas Reed Powell of New York and Mary Lee Hale of Boston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Hale.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—Edward, aged 52. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Campbell Building, Wednesday, 10 o'clock.

BARRET.—At her residence, Lawrence, L. I., Tuesday, July 27, Mary Spotswood Lemoine Barret, eldest daughter of the late William Lee and Nannie Lemoine Barret. Funeral in St. Louis Friday.

BARROW.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1915, William Barrow, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 328 East 119th St., on Thursday, July 29, 10 A. M.

BOWNE.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, July 27, 1915, Sidney B. Bowne, in his 66th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

CARRUTHERS.—At Toronto, Canada, July 27, William Carruthers, son of James Carruthers of Montreal.

CLARKE.—Marie A., wife of Robert L. K. Clarke, at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

CLARKE.—Elinor, 2½ years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. K. Clarke, at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

CLARKE.—Robert L. K., son of Ella Hamilton Clarke, (Mrs. Joseph Calvitt,) at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

DAWSON.—At his residence, 612 West 182d, Monday, July 26, Edwin Dawson, age 71. Funeral private.

DRAPER.—In New York City, on July 27, 1915, Ebenezer Draper, in the 51st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton St., Thursday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Friends may see the remains at mortuary chapel at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., up to 3 P. M. Thursday. Interment at Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 11:14 A. M. Friday.

DRAPER.—The Associated Grand Council Officers of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and Bronx and members of the Order are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum of the State of New York, at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St., on Thursday evening, July 29, at 8 o'clock. EDWARD BECKER, P. G. R., Secretary.

DRAPER.—Citizens Lodge No. 628, F. & A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother and fellow member, Worshipful Brother Ebenezer Draper of Copestone Lodge No. 641, F. & A. M. Religious services Thursday evening, July 29, at St. Paul's Chapel, at 8 o'clock. Masonic services Friday, July 30, at Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:14 A. M., Harlem Division, New York Central. ARTHUR FALK, Master.

DRAPER.—Members of the Past Regents' and Regents' Association of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and Bronx are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the State of New York, to be held at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, Thursday evening, July 29th, at 8 o'clock. We wear jewel. EDWARD G. MEYER, President. Attest: GEORGE L. RAUCH, Secretary.

DRAPER.—Copestone Lodge, 641, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother Ebenezer Draper, Thursday evening, July 29, 8 o'clock, St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey, to attend the funeral service of our late W. Ebenezer Draper. Masonic service Friday, July 30, Kensico Cemetery. Brothers will meet the Master at 11:14 A. M. train, Grand Central Station, Harlem Division. CHARLES H. PILLSBURY, Master.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS CHECK BROOKLYN CLUB--- GIANTS AND YANKEES LOSE---TURF---CYCLING

EVERS AND BRAVES UPSET THE SUPERBAS

Johnny Clubs Out Four Hits, Which Help Boston to Win, 4 to 3.

Johnny Evers came near being the whole show at Ebbets Field, over in Flatbush, yesterday. If Johnny went to a wedding, he'd want all the attention due the bride, and if he went to a funeral he would want all the attention due the deceased. So it was in the ball game between the Braves and the Dodgers yesterday. When there was any bad playing, Johnny did it, and when there was any good playing, Johnny did that, too. Evers likes to have eight men around him in a game just for company, but he's keen on doing most of the playing himself.

The Braves dropped in on the Dodgers yesterday for a one day's stand and were surprised to find Brooklyn seriously inoculated with the pennant virus. It's a serious case. They talk about the pennant by day and dream about it by night. When you ask anybody in Brooklyn what time it is, he will answer, "Sure, we'll win that pennant." And when you politely ask, "Do you think it will rain!" the Brooklyn bug comes right back at you with, "Wait till you see Coombs pitch in the big series."

This effervescent spirit of the Brooklynites rather surprised the Braves, for they have a few ideas of their own about that pennant. Johnny Evers for one didn't like it, so when the Brooklyn fans were shouting themselves hoarse and were waving their faded straw hats, because the Dodgers were leading at the end of the eighth inning by a score of 3 to 2, the Braves, led by Evers, set out and hammered Phil Douglas so hard that they squeezed out a 4 to 3 victory.

When Sherry Magee slapped out a two-bagger in the ninth, and sent Evers and Joe Connolly home. Squire Ebbets almost tumbled off the high chair from which he views the daily proceedings of his Dodgers.

The Braves tucked a run away in the third. After Whaling fanned, Lefty Tyler got a single for himself. He went to second on Moran's out at first base and scored on Evers's single. Another came in the fifth. Maranville was safe on Cutshaw's fumble and was sacrificed. Lefty Tyler poked another single to centre for himself and pushed the Rabbit to third. A sacrifice fly to Casey Stengel sent Maranville home.

Here's where Johnny Evers comes in for a full portion of "guying" from the Brooklyn folks. After Stengel and Gus Getz had vanished at first base, Otto Miller singled to centre. Douglas rolled an easy one to Evers, who was so anxious to make an easy force-out at second base that he fumbled the ball and all hands were safe.

Hi Myers then poled a double between left and centre and Miller and Douglas rushed home. It was a hard sprint home for the big pitcher and he covered the last dozen yards like a coal truck going through a crowded street. He was about all in when he scored and the whole Brooklyn team, acting as his seconds, fanned him with towels until he was able to breathe again. O'Mara shot a single to left and Myers scored. Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2. Wow!!!

When the Brooklyn home folks finished cheering they began to sing. The song was for the benefit of Evers, and the lyrics of the selection were "Johnny lost the game. Johnny lost the game." The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses were just the same.

The Braves had the Dodgers tottering in the sixth, but Douglas pitched himself out of a deep difficulty. Schmidt singled and Smith sacrificed, but Daubert missed Douglas's low toss and J. Carlyle was safe. Maranville's sacrifice sent them along a station.

The megaphone boy then made an announcement. Dick Egan was batting for Whaling. You would never know that from what the megaphone boy said, however. When he yelled through the megaphone it sounded like a hippopotamus up at the Bronx Zoo calling its mate. Egan rolled to Getz, and Schmidt was out trying to score. Tyler rolled to O'Mara, and Egan was forced at second.

Uncle Wilbert, who hasn't lost any weight during the hot spell, was on the coaching lines urging his men on. He had half a dozen pitchers out warming up, because he wasn't going to be caught napping with a narrow one-run lead. Robbie spoke to Douglas like a father and told him not to mind anything Johnny Evers said to him. Phil said no Evers person could rattle him, but he underestimated Johnny.

Evers's line of ballyragging is hard on young pitchers. Moran, the first man up in the ninth, was extinguished at first by Ollie O'Mara. Next came Evers. Johnny had already made three hits, and the Brooklyn crowd was still nagging him with the song "Johnny lost the game." He kept his temper. He didn't even walk on the umpire's feet. But then, Bill Klem has small feet.

Evers kept talking to Douglas, and told him that he was going to hit it so hard that the ball might carry away his pitching arm. He also advised Douglas that to duck when he saw the ball coming, for if he didn't it would be apt to go right through him like the balls do in the well-known war in Europe. Then Johnny got his fourth hit of the day, a stinging slam over O'Mara's thatch. When Evers got to first he turned around and made funny faces at the Brooklyn rooters.

Joe Connolly slashed a hit to centre, and Evers scooted to third. Sherry Magee laced the ball to the right field stockade, and Evers and Connolly romped home, Evers with the tying run and Connolly with the victory. Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3. The Brooklyn rooters were depressingly silent. Rabbit Maranville stood on his head.

The only mistake Robbie made yesterday was that he didn't derrick Douglas soon enough. He locked the barn door after the horse had been stolen, and sent Southpaw Sherrod Smith in to pitch. Butch Schmidt hoisted a fly to Moran, and Carlyle Smith bunted a single between three Brooklyn infielders bunched at second base. Magee trotted past third too far, and he was but before he could get back to dry land.

As the Phillies lost to Cincinnati, the Brooklyns and Pat Moran's team are still two games apart. The

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Evers, 2b	5	0	4	1	2
Fitz'k, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Cut'hw, lf	4	1	1	6	0
Magee, cf	4	0	2	4	1
Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
J.S'th, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Mille, ss	3	1	0	2	6
W'ling, c	1	0	0	3	0
*Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p	4	1	2	0	0
Total	35	4	12	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	3	1	1	1	0
O'Mara, ss	4	0	1	4	2
Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Whan, rf	3	0	1	2	0
C'shaw, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Sta'gel, rf	3	0	0	6	0
Schultz, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Getz, 2b	4	0	0	0	3
Miller, c	4	1	2	4	0
Douglas, p	3	1	0	0	4
S'Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	27	14

*Batted for Whaling in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Stengel in the ninth inning.
Errors—Evers, Cutshaw, (2,) Douglas.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	7	2

Two-base hits—Magee, (2,) Myers, Cutshaw. Stolen base—Connolly. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Sacrifice fly—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, J. Smith, Maranville, Whaling. Double play—Whan and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off Douglas, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 11 in 8 1-3 innings; off S. Smith, 1 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Douglas, Connolly. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Douglas, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

Phillies Lose to Reds on Errors.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Philadelphia gave the last game of the present series to Cincinnati today, 4 to 3. In the ninth inning, when the game was a tie, Clarke filed to Becker, who dropped the ball, Clarke taking second base. Leach then grounded to Bancroft, who let the ball get away from him, Clarke scoring on the play. Griffith drove out a home run with a man on base in the fourth inning. Niehoff was put out of the game in the same inning for disputing with Umpire Eason, asserting that Griffith did not touch second base. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Herzg, ss,3	0	0	0	3	3
Wade Killi., cf, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Griffith, rf,3	1	2	3	0	0
Clarke, c	4	0	2	4	1
Evans, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Twom'y, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Leach, cf	1	0	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b	3	0	0	8	3
Toney, p	3	0	1	0	1
Schneider, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Von Kol'z	1	0	0	0	0
‡Wagner	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'er'ft, ss,4	0	1	1	6	
Byrne, 3b	5	0	1	3	0
Becker, c	5	0	2	1	3
Dugey, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Whitted, rf,lf	3	1	1	0	0
L'd'us, 1b	3	0	1	10	1
W.K'er, c	4	0	0	0	1
Somers, p	4	0	1	0	2
Rixey, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	33	3	8	*24	10

*None out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Griffith in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Becker, William, Killifer, Herzog.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Two-base hits—Chalmers, Luderus. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Becker, Wade Killifer, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Dugey, Herzog. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 5. Hits—Off Chalmers, 8 in 7 2-3 innings; off Toney, 7 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Rixey, none in 1-3 inning, (none out in ninth;) off Schneider, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Toney, 1; by Schneider, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Havana Reds to Play Here Again.

The Havana Reds, composed of the best ball players in Cuba, who made a good showing in their last appearance against the Lincoln Giants, will again face the colored champions on Sunday at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue, when the two teams play a big double-header. At their last appearance the spectators were very enthusiastic over the playing of Rodriguez, the great first baseman, and the work of Gonzales and Ferrer, the crack battery of the Cubans.

Today's Chicago Games Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Both Chicago Federals and Chicago Nationals today announced their games scheduled for tomorrow would be postponed out of respect to the official day of mourning for the Eastland victims set by the city authorities. The Federals will play a double-header Friday and the Nationals Thursday.

No Runs Till Nineteenth Inning.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 27.—Grand Rapids defeated Youngstown 3 to 2 here today in a nineteen-inning game, the longest of the season in the Central League. Both teams made all their runs in the final inning, the visitors winning the game on a pass, two scratch singles, and two errors. Meiter, for the winners, allowed eight hits, and Hill for the locals twelve. First Baseman Thompson of the Youngstown team collided with Pitcher Hill and sustained a concussion of the brain.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 3.
Washington, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Newark, 11; St. Louis, 3.
Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 8; Jersey City, 6.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.
Harrisburg, 6; Rochester, 3.
Harrisburg, 7; Rochester, 6.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	30	.659
Chicago	56	34	.622
Detroit	55	34	.618
Washington	45	44	.506
New York	42	45	.483
St. Louis	34	55	.382
Cleveland	34	55	.382
Philadelphia	31	58	.348

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	37	.570
Brooklyn	48	40	.546
Chicago	43	43	.500
Pittsburgh	44	44	.500
Boston	44	44	.500
New York	41	43	.488
St. Louis	43	48	.473
Cincinnati	36	49	.424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	39	.571
Kansas City	50	39	.562
St. Louis	49	41	.544
Pittsburgh	47	40	.541
Newark	46	43	.517
Buffalo	42	51	.452
Brooklyn	42	52	.447
Baltimore	33	56	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	25	.675
Buffalo	44	32	.579
Harrisburg	43	38	.531
Montreal	42	39	.519
Richmond	38	45	.458
Rochester	37	44	.457
Toronto	35	48	.422
Jersey City	31	51	.378

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
(Two games.)
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
(Postponed.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto

MAMAUX STUMBLING BLOCK FOR GIANTS

Pittsburgh Pitcher Allows the McGrawites One Run—Marquard Blows Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 27.—The Giants stopped over here today on their journey to Chicago to play a scheduled game with the Pirates. The visit was disastrous to them, as they were beaten, 8 to 1. The cause of the defeat was the inability to hit Mamaux. They got only eight hits off one of the pitching wonders of the season. Three of these hits they bunched in the seventh inning, and this enabled them to escape a whitewash. In that inning the first three men who faced the Pirate pitcher—Fletcher, Merkle and Lobert—all made hits in succession. Fletcher and Merkle made singles, while Lobert stung the ball for two bases, driving Fletcher over the plate. The double sent Merkle to third, where he anchored, as the three following batsmen could not hit safe. Fletcher, who scored the only run, was the third Giant to reach third base.

In the first inning Doyle hit the ball into right field for three bases. Only for lameness he would have scored a home run. His hit came after two men were out and he was left at the third sack, Fletcher sending a fly to Hinchman.

In the fourth inning Fletcher, to atone for his lack of hitting in the first inning, smashed the ball into right field for a three-bagger. He, too, made the long hit after two men were out, and the third out was again a fly to Hinchman.

The Giants were unable to make much of an impression on Mamaux, and were brushed aside like chaff in the wind. They made a good showing in the seventh inning, when they secured three hits in succession, but after this effort Mamaux apparently realised that, although the score was 6 to 0 in his favor, he had better tighten up, and then he squelched any hopes entertained by the Giants of overcoming the long lead.

Both teams were fighting to reach the 500 mark in the standing, and the Pirates won. The result leaves Pittsburgh tied for third place and puts the Giants in sixth place.

Marquard began to pitch for the Giants, and he looked like a winner until the sixth inning. Up to that time only two hits were made off him, a single and a double, but this combination of hits gave the Pirates one run and the lead which they never lost.

In the sixth inning four singles and a home run, netting three runs, were made off him. Then he was taken off the rubber, after one out, and Ritter was substituted with two men on bases. These two came across the plate on the first and only hit made off Ritter.

Rixey, when the Giants came to bat in the seventh inning, was taken out for Brainerd, a pinch hitter, who flied out to Collins and retired the side. Schauer, who followed Ritter on the rubber, was ineffective at the start, and before he was warmed up two runs came over the plate. However, he finished strong, striking out two of the three men who faced him in the last inning. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	2	2	3	0
C'llins, cf	4	2	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b	3	2	2	7	1
H'man, rf	4	0	2	4	0
W'gner, ss	4	1	1	3	4
Viox, 2b	3	1	1	2	2
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Gibson, c	4	0	1	4	1
M'max, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	33	8	12	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0
R'b'son, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
F'her, ss	4	1	2	2	3
M'Kle, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
L'bert, 3b	4	1	2	1	0
Sn'r'ss, cf	3	0	0	0	0
*B'b'ton	1	0	0	0	0
Doolin, c	2	0	1	2	1
Rixey, p	0	0	0	0	0
W'dell, c	1	0	0	4	1
M'q'rd, p	1	0	0	0	1
Ritter, p	0	0	0	0	0
Brainerd, †	1	0	0	0	0
Scha'er, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	1	8	24	13

*Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
†Batted for Doolin in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in seventh inning.
Errors—Doolin, Wendell, Wagner.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	8		
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		

Two-base hits—Collins, Hinchman, Lobert. Three-base hits—Doyle, Marquard. Home run—Collins. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—Doyle, Lobert, (2.) Hinchman, Baird. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle; Wagner, Baird, and Viox; Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Mamaux, 2. Hit by pitcher—Marquard. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Women's and Children's Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—At the Casino today in the women's scratch tennis doubles Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss Julia Brown and Miss Molly Hammill, 6—1, 6—3.

The first round began today in children's handicap mixed tennis doubles at the Casino for prizes offered by Mrs. Henry Clews. Larry Taller and Miss Barbara Loew defeated Miss Emily Pierson and Cameron Winslow, 6—3, 8—6; Theodore Mayer and Miss Suzanne Pierson defeated Miss Bettie Pierson and Brewster Jennings, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Catboat Nesbitt First on Shrewsbury

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 27.—Uzal McCarter's Nesbitt won a race on the South Shrewsbury River today between one-design catboats sailed by the sons of members of the Rumson Country Club. Gerald Warburg's Carola was second, Gardner Stout's Tadpole third, Fred Potts's The Five Brothers fourth, and S. Chevalier Sinclair's Dorothea fifth.

A brisk southerly breeze was blowing, which sent the little "cats" along at a lively rate of speed. The juvenile skippers handled their racing crafts in fine style.

The fathers will sail their one-design knockabouts in a race tomorrow afternoon.

100-Yard Championship of World.

Arthur Postle, the famous Australian sprinter, has challenged Willie Applegarth, the present holder of the 100-yard championship, to a match to be run in Australia for the world's title and a purse of $1,000.

Kahoe to Scout for Red Sox.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Michael Kahoe, scout for the Washington American League baseball team for many years, has signed with the Boston American League team and will report immediately.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 12; Kansas City, 4. Kansas City, 3; Minneapolis, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Cleveland—Columbus, 10; Cleveland, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 5.
St. Paul at Milwaukee—Postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 2; Utica, 1.
At Syracuse—Albany, 5; Syracuse, 2; Syracuse, 5; Albany, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 2. Binghamton, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1; Scranton, 8; Elmira, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 8; Lowell, 0.
At Portland — Portland, 8; Worcester, 1. Worcester, 4; Portland, 3.
At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lewiston — Lewiston, 1; Fitchburg, 1, (seven innings; called by agreement.)

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 3; Springfield, 2.
At New Haven — New Haven, 6; Brockton, 5.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Pawtucket, 3.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Little Rock—Mobile, 2; Little Rock, 1.

BASEBALL Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Divides a Double-Header with Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—Kansas City and Brooklyn divided a double-header today, the visitors taking the first game, 7 to 5, and the locals the second, 6 to 2. Bluejacket held the locals safe all the way in the first game. Johnson, pitching for the locals, was never in danger in the second until the ninth inning, when Cullop cut short a threatened rally. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Magee, 2b	5	0	3	6	0
Cooper, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf	5	1	2	2	0
H.B'ly, 1b	3	0	1	7	0
Holt, 3b, ss	4	1	2	1	3
Smith, ss, 3	2	1	2	3	5
Simon, c	3	1	0	7	1
B'j'ket, p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	27	12

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cl'ne, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Goodwin, ss	3	0	2	3	4
Stov'l, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
K'w'y, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Perring, 2b, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Ib.	0	0	0	4	2
Shaw, lf	3	1	1	3	0
W.B'y, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
Krug'r, rf	3	1	2	1	1
East'y, c	3	1	1	4	1
Pack'd, p	3	1	1	0	4
Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Brown	1	0	1	0	0
Hen'g, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	5	13	27	17

*Batted for Cullop in eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Goodwin, Kenworthy, W. Bradley, Easterly.

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	7		
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	6		

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 11. Stolen base—Cooper. Sacrifice hit—Chadbourne. Sacrifice fly—H. Bradley. Two-base hits—Shaw, Chadbourne, Kruger, Cooper, Kauff, Holt. Earned runs—Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hits—Smith, W. Bradley. Double plays—Smith to Magee to H. Bradley; Goodwin to Perring. Hits—Off Packard, 10 in six and one-third innings; off Cullop, none in one and two thirds innings; off Henning, none in one inning. Struck out—By Bluejacket, 4; by Packard, 2; by Cullop, 2. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 3; off Bluejacket, 4; off Henning, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

SECOND GAME:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lb'n, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Good'n, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Stov'l, 1b	4	1	1	14	2
P'ring, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Shaw, lf	4	1	2	2	0
W.B'y, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Krug'r, rf	4	1	0	1	0
East'ly, c	3	1	2	4	2
John'n, p	4	1	1	3	0
Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	6	10	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Magee, 2b	3	1	0	1	2
Heit'n, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Cooper, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	4	0
H.B'ly, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
*Land	1	0	0	0	0
F.S'th, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Myers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	10

*Batted for Finneran in eighth inning.
†Batted for Frank Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, H. Smith, Finneran, Stovall.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Kansas City	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	-	6		

Two-base hits—Cooper, Holt, Easterly, Chadbourne. Three-base hits—Holt, Easterly. Stolen bases—Anderson, Goodwin, Chadbourne, Cooper, Shaw, H. Bradley, Goodwin. Double play—Cullop, Easterly, and Stovall. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Kansas City, 5. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 1; off Johnson, 5. Hits—Off Johnson, 6 in eight innings; off Cullop, 3 in one inning; off Finneran, 10 in seven innings; off Smith, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Smith, 1; by Johnson, 8; by Cullop, 1. Time of game—One hour forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Buffeds' Batting Beats Chifeds.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Buffalo bunched hits today off Prendergast and Brown and defeated Chicago 3 to 2 in the first game of the series. Brown took the mound in the sixth, and three bunched hits off him gave Buffalo the winning run. Chicago had plenty of opportunities to make runs, but failed to deliver a hit in the pinch. Five fast double plays were features of the game. Score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roche, ss	4	1	2	2	2
Lord, ss	4	0	2	1	4
Dalton, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	0	10	2
Engle, cf	3	0	2	1	0
Hofm'n, lf	4	0	3	2	0
D'ney, 2b	4	0	2	2	5
Allen, c	4	0	0	6	0
Schultz, p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	35	3	12	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Flack, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Clem's, c	4	0	0	3	0
Zwil'g, cf	3	0	0	2	1
Fritz, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
J'ks'n, lf	3	0	0	1	0
*Hendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, 1b	4	0	0	2	0
Mann, lf	3	0	2	5	1
Smith, ss	4	0	0	2	3
P'gast	1	0	0	0	2
†Hanford	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	2
‡Wilson	0	0	0	0	0
§Tinker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	§26	13

*Batted for Schultz in eighth inning.
†Batted for Jackson in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Prendergast in fifth inning.
§Batted for Beck in ninth inning.
§Batted for Browning in ninth inning.
Errors—Engle, Allen.

Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2		

Two-base hits—Roche, Dalton, Smith. Stolen bases—Dalton, Earned runs—Buffalo, 1; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Roche. Double plays—Lord, Chase, and Roche; Lord, Downey, and Chase; Zwilling and Zeider; Roche, Downey, and Chase; Brown, Zeider, and Beck. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Schultz, 3; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Prendergast, in five innings; off Brown, in four innings. Struck out—By Schultz, 8; by Prendergast, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Rebels Break Tie in Tenth.

PITTSBURGH, July 27. — The Pittsburgh Federals defeated Baltimore by a score of 2 to 1 in ten innings today. With the score a tie in the last half of the tenth, Kelly singled, went to second on Mowrey's sacrifice, and, after Yerkes had walked, O'Connor singled, scoring Kelly with the winning run. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Berg'r, ss	4	0	1	1	7
W'k'd, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Oakes, cf	3	1	1	4	0
K'tc'y, 1b	4	0	2	12	0
Kelly, rf	3	1	1	4	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
Yerk's, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
O'C'nor, c	4	0	1	7	1
Burk, p	3	0	0	0	8
Total	31	2	7	30	15

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
M'C'l's, cf	4	0	1	1	0
D'nc'n, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Evans, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Walsh, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
J'k'ch, c	0	0	0	0	0
Owens, c	2	0	0	6	2
Dool'n, ss	4	0	0	2	4

LONGWOOD TENNIS---CUP YACHTS RACE AGAIN

ONLY ONE UPSET IN LONGWOOD SINGLES

Favorites Come Through in Tennis Tournament—Start Eastern Doibles Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Longwood singles tennis tournament processed smoothly on the Longwood Club courts this afternoon, and the Eastern doubles championships got well under way. There was one upset only. This was in the doubles, when Seaver and Sulloway, in the final quarter of the draw, were beaten by Nettleton and Cole. In the singles there was one close shave when G. P. Gardner, Jr., after being behind 2 sets to 0, managed to regain his form and defeat George Wightman, who won from Dabney yesterday.

The advance in the tournament included seventeen singles matches, the entire third round, and the twenty doubles contest finished the first round and a part of the second round. There was a general logical advancement of the favorites, but the weeding out process has resulted in bringing come of the real contenders into competition against each other tomorrow. Eleven of the sixteen players who have survived the third round are Niles, Johnston, Biddle, Le Roy, Griffin, Emerson, Washburn, W. F. Johnson, Caner, Seaver and Williams. All these players won in straight sets, except Gardner, although Williams was hard pressed in the third set of his match against the New Orleans star, Watters, who disposed of Dawson of San Francisco on the first day.

The doubles matches were rather stereotyped, and the stronger teams are so widely separated on the card that the real struggle will not begin to clash until Thursday. The best singles matches today were those between Gardner and Wightman in the forenoon, and Washburn and Irving Wright in the afternoon. Wightman's remarkably fine volleying upset Gardner just as it did Dabney, but after Wightman had secured two sets on his fast hit speed, and Gardner's hard strokes began to tell. At the finish Gardner romped away with almost everything.

In the Wright-Washburn match the former wore himself out winning the first two sets. The fourth set found Wright holding back, but he could not et his famous cut-stroke game going, although he took the first two games of the deciding set. Washburn then broke down this lead, and finished with a 6-3 score.

Watters was helpless for the first two sets with Champion Williams, but he made a very plucky and even brilliant fight in the third, when Williams eased up a bit, but finally won after eighteen games had been played.

The most important matches tomorrow in singles will be Niles vs. Johnston, Gardner vs. Williams, Griffin vs. Emerson, and Seaver vs. Caner. In the doubles the match between Hackett and Fell and Holt and Foster, the veterans, will attract the gallery. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Second Round—J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., defeated C. Vose, Jr., Walpole, Mass., 6—1, 6—2; H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated L. Beekman, New York, by default; H. Taylor, Boston, defeated R. A. Holden, Cincinnati, by default.

Third Round—William Johnston, San Francisco, defeated A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—4, 6—2; L. Le Roy, New York, defeated H. H. Whitman, Boston, 6—4, 6—2; 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Newton, 6—2, 6—2 6—1; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated C. B. Wilbar, Boston, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; J. S. Seabury, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; G. A. Lyon, Jr., Boston, defeated C. Wethers, Winthrop, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Seaver, Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated L. H. Martin, Boston, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated D. S. Watters, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—2, 10—8; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; H. T. Ellison, Cincinnati, defeated S. L. Beals, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated I. C. Wright, Boston, 5—7, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; H. Nickerson, Boston, defeated M. Johnson, New York, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated C. P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Eastern Doubles.—First Round—C. P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, and J. Richardson, Boston, defeated D. S. Watters, New Orleans, and H. D. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 6—3, 2—6, 1—6, 6—4; H. R. Scott and S. L. Beals, Boston, defeated F. N. Olmstead, Pomfret, and R. A. Cook, Williamstown, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; A. S. Rotch, Milford, N. H., and E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., defeated R. and W. S. Minot, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; C. Hutchins and D. L. Pickman, Jr., Boston, defeated B. Ward and L. Beekman, New York, by default; H. V. Greenough and C. Frothingham, Jr., Boston, defeated G. Smith and F. Willett, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; J. R. and R. R. Tunis, Boston, defeated W. S. Kimball and R. McKim, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated J. S. Nichols and A. Hincheliffe, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; W. P. Whitehouse, Portland, Me., and A. A. Cameron, Boston, defeated C. Vose and A. E. D. Benedict, Boston, 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated J. R. Sedgeley and E. Field, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; G. C. Caner, Jr., and A. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated J. W. Oweil and N. P. Hallowell, 11—9, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

Second Round.—H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated R. C. Bray and G. F. Wales, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; H. H. Holt and H. I. Foster, Boston, defeated H. Taylor, Boston, and M. Johnson, Plaintka, Fla., 6—0, 6—4, 6—2; E. H. Hooker and H. W. Mason, New York, defeated R. Means, Beaton, and J. G. L. Blake, Lowell, 6—7, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; C. Nettleton and F. W. Cole, Hartford, defeated F. J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., and R. C. Seaver, Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 9—7; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bendy, Boston, defeated Philip Gardner and W. H. Davis, Boston, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round.—C. T. Porter and C. Collester, Boston, defeated C. B. and J. L. Karrick, Washington, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

McLOUGHLIN TALKS TENNIS.

Former Champion Stops Off on Way to Defend Longwood Bowl.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, former national tennis champion, arrived here yesterday from California on his way to Boston, where he will defend his title to the Longwood Bowl at the close of that tournament early next week. McLoughlin devoted the forenoon to discussing the tennis situation with Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, after which he went to the courts of the West Side Club for practice. He left on the late night train for Boston.

McLoughlin stated that in addition to playing at Longwood he would compete in the Seabright and Newport tournaments, beginning Aug. 9 and 16, respectively, but beyond that his plans were indefinite. He said that he had been playing for some time on the hard courts of the Pacific Coast and did not know just how much practice on grass courts would be necessary to round him into form for the championship tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., at the end of August.

T. C. Bundy, who with McLoughlin holds the United States doubles title, will arrive in the East about the middle of next month in order to accustom himself to the grass courts upon which they will defend the championship. With Bundy will come one or two Californian players in addition to those now playing in the Longwood tournament.

Mathey and Church Win at Nets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Dean Mathey and George M. Church, the Princeton University team, continued to win today in the Northwestern championship tournament at Deephaven, Lake Minnetonka. Mathey defeated L. H. Waldner of Chicago, 6—3, 6—3 in the third round of singles.

In the doubles, the Eastern men in the first round won from Miller and Hobbs of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—1, 6J0, and in the second round from R. M. Sunberg of Fargo, N. D., and F. M. Enright of Bushnell, S. D., 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

BRYN MAWR'S POLO CUPS.

Philadelphians Defeat Cooperstown for Army and Navy Trophies.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 27.—Bryn Mawr polo team of Philadelphia defeated Cooperstown at the Point Judith Club here this afternoon. The score was 6½ to 3½.

The match was the final for the Army and Navy Cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell, for teams handicaped at not less than seventeen goals. These two clubs were the only entrans and the one game decided the ownership of the trophies. Each side carried the full penalty in goals, so the game was virtually played on the flat.

Cooperstown tok the lead in the first period, the only point made going to the credit of Le Boutillier. But the Philadelphias went ahead soon after the opening of the second chukker, R. E. Strawbridge scoring three times. At half time the board read 3 to ¾ of a goal, in favor of the victors.

The up-State team played a far more aggressive game in the second half, and before the fifth period had closed both Stevenson and Heckscher had added points. But the Quakers, by two to one, had the honors in the sixth, which virtually settled the match. Hopping was the only score in the seventh. Soon after having made the point he was struck in the head by an opponent's mallet and the game was called while he received first aid to the injury. He was soon patched up and resumed play.

Hopping marked his return to the game in the eighth period by again scoring, this time in thirty seconds. This was the last count of the match. The line-up and summary:

BRYN MAWR.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
J. R. Fell	3	G. M. Heckscher	1
E. W. Hopping	4	T. Le Boutillier 2d	3
R. E. Strawbridge	5	M. Stevenson	8
A. Brown	5	Joshua Crane	8
Total	17	Total	17

Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 7; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Cooperstown—Goals earned, 4; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 3½. Individual goals—Strawbridge, (3.) Fell, (2.) Hopping, (2.) Stevenson, (2.) Heckscher, Le Boutillier. Penalties—Foul against Hopping; safeties, by Le Boutillier and Crane. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

Port Chester Takes Polo Game.

Port Chester polo team easily defeated the Gedney Farms Country Club four yesterday on the home grounds. The score was 14 to 1. Seon after the opening of the first period making goals became an epidemic with every member of the Port Chester team and at half time the result was 9 to 0. Four more points were added in the second half of the game. While James Butler, Jr., tallied for the Country Club. Line-up:

Port Chester—H. J. Chisholm, Jr., E. L. Crawford, Dr. J. F. Black, and J. I. Downey. Gedney Farms Country Club—W. Butler, James Butler, Jr., C. Davies Tainter, and P. Butler.

Referee—Dunlevy Milbank.

Polo Victory for Rumson Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 27.—Pretty goals by R. J. Berens Waters for the Reds and Leland H. Ross for the Whites featured today's polo match on Rumson Field, in which the Reds won by 9 goals to 6. Hugh Barrett, George Henry, and G. Mason Waters also scored for the Reds, while W. W. Barbour and Peter Hauck contributed their share for the Whites.

SINGLE G.'S $5,000 STAKE.

Takes Chamber of Commerce 2:07 Pace in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—The Chamber of Commerce $5,000 stake for 2:07 class pacers, with fourteen starters—the largest number in its history — proved easy for Single G., the sensational Indiana horse, this afternoon. Gosnell drove the son of Anderson Wilkes three fast miles to win in straight heats, but never had to urge his mount and easily could have set a new record for the stake, had it been necessary, to capture the prize.

In addition to the Chamber of Commerce, which was the feature of today's Grand Circuit program, two other races were finished and one was left uncompleted when rain stopped the racing after one heat had been run off. The summary:

2.05 pace; 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Lelia Patchen, blk. m., by Dan's Brother, (Snow)	1	5	1 1
Baron Axworthy, b. h., (Cox)	2	1	2 2
The Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	3	3	3 3
Harry the Ghost, g. g., (Hopkins)	4	2	5 5
Strathstorm, b. h., (Murray)	5	4	4 4
Nutmood, b. m., (Geers)	6	dis.	

Time—2:06; 2:11¾; 2:05; 2:00.

2:13 trot; 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Lou Jennings, b. m., by Todd, (Brennan)	1	1	1
Victor Star, b. g., (Valentine)	4	2	3
Fly Low, b. m., (Gosnell)	3	3	2
Worthy Bingen, blk. h., (Murray)	5	4	4
Electric McKerron, blk. h., (Kane)	2	5	7
Blue Feather, br. h., (Cox)	6	6	6
Sadie S., b. m., (Murphy)	9	8	5
Montferrin, b. h., (Mott)	8	7	8
Roy Miller, b. h., (Grady)	7	dis.	

Time—2:09; 2:08¾; 2:08.

Chamber of Commerce Stake, 2:07 pace, 3 in 5; purse $5,000.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Gosnell)	1	1	1
Rastus, br. g., (McDonald)	5	3	3
Judge Ormond, bl. h., (Valentine)	8	2	4
Hal Boy, b. g., (Childs)	2	11	2
Camelia, br. m., (Cox)	3	5	11
Fred W. B., (Fell)	6	7	7
Patrick H., blk. g., (Stokes)	7	9	5
Hal S., r. g., (Murphy)	9	7	6
Russell Boy, b. h., (McDaniel-Geers)	4	10	8
Lady Kinney, b. g., (Rodney)	11	10	
Alcy E., b. m., (Whitney)	10	8	9
Miss Meriam, r. m., (McMahon)	Dis.		
Thistle Patch, blk. h., (Snow)	Dis.		
Queen Abbess, br. m., (White)	Dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:05¾.

2:22 Pace, 3 in 5; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Jean, b. m., by Floska (Murphy)	1		
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)	2		
Marriett, b. m., (Marvin)	3		
Lady Aubrey, b. m., (Snedeker)	4		
Grace Ongale, b. m., (Squires)	5		
Hal Plex E., br. h., (Geers)	Dis.		

Time—2:10¼.

Third Round in Newport Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The third round and one match in the fourth of the women's foursomes match play golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club were played today with the following results:

Third Round—Miss Muriel Winthrop and Miss Rose Dolan beat Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, 4 and 3; Miss Ethel King and Miss Freda Pearson beat Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 3 and 2; Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin and Miss Doris F. Hyer beat Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard, 3 and 2; Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Funk beat Miss C. R. Borland and Miss Evelyn Rives Smith, 7 and 7; Miss Sophia Mott and Miss Dorothea Carroll beat Mrs. William A. Delano and Mrs. Templeton McIlvaine, 2 and 1; Miss Ruth Twombly and Miss Maude K. Wetmore beat Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Miss Margaret Perrin, by default; Miss Louise B. Scott, H. Funk beat Miss C. Montague beat Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, 2 and 1; Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Miss Christine Biddle beat Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. George B. Post, 2 up.

Fourth Round—Miss Scott and Mrs. La Montagne beat Miss Christine Biddle and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, 2 and 1.

Long Branch Horse Show Today.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association opens tomorrow with 59 filled classes and 413 entries, one-third larger than last year. All the classes have filled exceptionally well, and the indication for the best show year is predicted. The show will continue for the balance of the week. Harry Content, President of the show, will be in the ring on the opening afternoon of the show, when fifteen classes will be judged. These include branded hacks under saddle, horses to harness owned by amateurs, novice harness class, novice saddle class, ponies under saddle, saddle horses owned by residents of Monmouth County, women to ride; pairs in novice harness class, tandems, saddle horses, pairs of harness, hunters and jumpers, and thoroughbreds, green qualified hunters, and a quarter of a mile running race. Governor Fielder and staff and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, are expected the latter part of the week, probably Saturday. Horse show fetes will be popular. Friday there will be dances at the Breakers, Takanassee, and Hollywood Hotels, and the Directors are planning their annual shore dinner for Saturday night.

RESOLUTE SAILS FAST AT NEWPORT

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Vanitie, Has Long Stern Chase in Losing Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The Resolute defeated the Vanitie by three minutes and fifty-seven seconds actual time and five minutes and four seconds corrected time off Newport today. The course was a leeward and windward one from the Brenton Reef Lightship to the Point Judith Whistling Buoy and return, sailed twice around, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

There was no fog today, and instead bright sunshine weather, and a breeze of about eight miles from the southwest enabled the two yachts to make fairly good time over the course.

As was the case Monday, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's steam yacht Alberta served as the Regatta Committee boat, in which were H. DeB. Parsons, Joseph M. McDonough, and Stuyvesant Wainwright. The committee selected the course which gave the yachts windward work to the buoy, then a run back to the lightship and the same conditions for the second round.

The starting whistle was blown at 11:25 o'clock, at which time both yachts, on the starboard tack, were close to the line. The Resolute crossed at 11:25:15 and the Vanitie gybed and made a detour which kept her from getting away until two minutes and one second after the Resolute.

The Resolute tacked soon after, crossing the line, and stood toward the Narragansett shore, while the Vanitie held to the starboard tack for several minutes and then followed her competitor. It was a case of several hitches along the beach to gain sugh advantage as the tide offered, and at this part mark the Resolute had gained nearly half a minute over the advantage she had at the start.

Once around and on the way to the lightship ballooners were broken out and the yachts made the second leg, beating to leeward instead of using spinnakers in the run before the wind.

The Resolute kept increasing her lead and rounded the lightship at the conclusion of the first round with an added lead of half a minute and then started on the second windward leg.

Both yachts made for the Narragansett shore this time, and it was a repitition of the first leg, the Resolute making nearly twice the number of tacks to the outer mark than the Vanitie did. The former was unusually quick in stays, and did not seem to lose much, if any time by going about so frequently.

At the outer mark the Resolute had a lead of almost five minutes, and quick work was made of setting her balloonер for the trip to the finish line. The Resolute repeated her performance of tacking to leeward, while the Vanitie broke out her spinnaker a few minutes after she rounded and made a run of it to the finish.

The finish time of the Resolute was 3:43:43, while the Vanitie was timed as finishing at 3:49:25. The Vanitie had to allow the Resolute one minute and seven seconds.

Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed the Vanitie and Charles Francis Adams handled the wheel on the Resolute. The yachts will race tomorrow. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	C'r'd Time.	All'ce.
Resolute—	11:25:15	3:43:43	4:18:28	1:07	4:17:21
Vanitie—	11:27:00	3:49:25	4:22:25	..	4:22:25

Yale Loses Star Football Player.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—Arthur Yates, probably the most valuable member of the Yale freshman eleven of last Fall, has withdrawn from college. This announcement came as a severe blow to the officials of the 1915 eleven. The material for the team was regarded unusualy strong, and Yates's power was one of the strongest links in the chain which was to bind the eleven into a team of unity and strength. Yates was tackle on the 1918 eleven last Fall, and critics regarded him generally as the best tackle of the year. Had he been eligible for the Varsity he would easily have won a position on the team.

Athletes for National Games.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, yesterday announced the official list of men entered from the East, Middle West, and South in the track and field championships at San Francisco on Aug. 7. Before the end of the week forty-three men from the Metropolitan Association will be on their way West; eight from the New England Association, four from the Middle Atlantic Association, twenty-three from the Central Association, and eight from the Southern Association.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

Martha Brittner,
Henry W Schlickman,
Lester A Nolan,
David M Bennett,
M Barton,
Julius Robbins,
Solomon Rossman,
Roger Cutting,
A & S Loscelles & Co.
Sarah A Alper,
Henry L Eberle,
Moses Haas,
Edward L Masters,
Abraham Storch,
William C Weber,
Clare Trucking Co.
Isidor Gryan,
Sadtor Prince,
John D Fricke,
Max Goldfaden,
Star Beef & Provision Co.
Kleinert & Rosenbluth.

Another objections:
Samuel Friedman,
John M Yeager,
Louis Abrens,
Harris Sokolowsky,
Orville E Short,
Louis Schentes,
Horowitz & Laidhold,
Barnett & Klinsky,
Joseph Abrahams,
David Kamsler,
M & L Solomon,
I & S Novick,
Benjamin Rubin,
Charles Pasink,

Adjourned cases:
Solomon J Joseph,
Gingold & Scheffer,
H & N Churon.

Motions:
Edward I Wormser,
Wyoming Valley Mill Co.
Stultz Bros.
Annex Homes,
M & L Jarmulowsky,
Leo Hammel.
A O Lawrence.
Weingart & Wechsler,
N Zeller & Co.
New Premier Market,
Glen Island Realty Dev Co.
Vrabeck Auto Supply Co.
I & H G Greenfield,
N Y Transatlantic S S Co.
Mitchell & Co,
Otto Spring.
Maud B Barclay,
James K Ryan,
Robert M Bernagozzi,
Maud B Barclay,
Adolf Mandel,
Augusta Greenspan,
Louis Summer,
Arthur Fischer,
Ulrisehs Bros.
Frank J Flocke,
Frank A Brostel,
Henry W Skolnick,
Haus Triest et al.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Motion calendar.

Pendleton<Logan Coal Co.
Actiesselskabet Rondal & Daniel Steen<NY Transatl SS Co et al.
Hausman<Vedette.
Daukszas<Clyde SS Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Re Underwood Computing Machine Co.
Alonge<Barrett.
Needham Piano & Organ Co<Motor.
Grundwerg<Scheiff.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Reader<State Bank.
Martin<Fourmier.
Scher<Benenson.
Siegelman<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Schwarz<Greenblatt.
Goldberg<Old Ark Cas.
McCuaig<Ellis.
Elmer P Morris Co of Penn<CNY.
Bayer<Ward.
Simpson<Zbarager Realty Co.
Astor Trust<McNally.
Re Lionello Perara & Co.
Egan<NY, NH RR
Bantovich<New England S S Co.
Bugbee<NY, NH RR.
Cladella<same.
Re Cahill<Bell.
Patterson<Mitsui & Co
Re Loeffler<Bell.
Thompson<Heinze.
Hitchins<Tempest.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Gotham Silk Hos Co<Landay Bros. Inc.
Winkler<Winkler.
Lurich<Curley.
Steneck<Franke.
Pakas<De Voe.
Cook<Fagan.
Lachat<Greenbaum.
Van Loan<Carrabine.
Cavinato<Pecirilli.
Berry<Brown.
Re Champlin Hotel.
Greenwood Cemetery<Lippmann.
Grenadle<Wittes. (2.)
Greenberg<Glaser.
Moscowitz<Klarman. (2.)

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
John R Webb,
Francis V Nwlea,
Verderie E Prentice.

Adelina Von Elff,
Patrick C Morrison,
Carrie A Whitcomb,
Alexander T Reid.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Aronson<Melrose Waist Co.
Horwitz<Bernhard.
Bristor<Reinfeld.
Rosenwasser<Glickfeld.
Purity Vanilla Co<Oliver Brick Ice Cream.
Plaza Motor & Renting<Willard.
Hutchinson Shirt Co<Hughes.
Kings Transpt & Supply<Seamon.
Jackson<Fritz.
Farrell<Phillips. (2.)
Rubel<Hanig.
Wilberth Realty<Crystal.
Weinstein<Rapid Delivery Express.
Dokos<Barris.
Nell<Hersilch.
Stern<Olson.
Levine<Novelty Button Works.
Rutchik<Schlansky.
Condon, Jr<Rusk.
Kamber<Prince.
Fainer<Bernstein.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bradish Johnson<Harry Bierhoff—Samuel Marx. Marie Louise Wight<Murray Estate—Percival H. Gregory, Amy A. C. Montague<Michael D. Ryan—John J. Brady, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society<Ellen's Shephard—Edmund L. Durkin.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Union Estates<Adlon Construction Co.—Morris L. Goldstone.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sullivan<Walsh, (2)—Loyal Leale.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sage<Warwick—Samuel S. Koenig. Satterlee<Miller—Carl Billerman, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Kohn<Lerner—Arthur L. Giegerich. Re Holly—Joseph N. Tuttle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 3.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Julius Stierheim,
John W H Peisel,
Hyman Auerbach,
Stanislaw Dziekowski,
Joseph Rando.

Wills for probate:
Emma Snyder,

Thomas E Grace,
William J McMullen,
James T Brady,
Charles J Johnson,
Marie Sievers,
Susan L Rawcliffe,
Emily Hanley.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fitzgerald<Lawrie—Arthur L. Giegerich. Rondout Sav B'k<Levy—Arthur L. Giegerich. Lawyers Mtg Co<Bernstein—Arthur L. Giegerich. Durye<Branich—Matthew P. Breen, Jr. Wilkinson<Wilkinson — Matthew P. Breen, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM FOR CONTESTED MOTIONS—Kelly, J.

Re Walace.
Owen<Owen.
Rober<Katz.
Helmick<Hellmich.
NY Title Ins Co<St Heliers Holding Co.
Re Wadsworth Av.
Butterly<Deering.
Bruno Bleue<Trustees Village of N'thport.
Re Henderson (alleged incompetent.)
Stehl<Schiller.
Re Grossman (Hemlock St.)
Re Hunter Accounting (Hoffman, Incomp't)
Kern Horse Remedy Co<Kern.
Silberstein<Geegold et al.
Thompson<Mitchell.
Lifschitz<Spinelli et al.
Kurtzka<Murphy et al.
Ofrinski<Collins.
Farley<Farley.
Hamilton Trust Co<Dobbin et al (2.)
Eichorn<Weber.
Frank Weikel, inf<Henry Bosch Co.
Weikel<Henry Bosch.
Obcatz<Berg.
Aident Co<Doyle.
Reed<Zierfield et al.
Solauch<Solauch.
Fanning et al<Still et al.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces:

Miller,
Santonie,
Miller,
Alexander,
Roggelin,
Simonovitch,
Lavine,
Kapplowitz,
Haveson.
Kaufman,
Willeman,
Wagner,
Schaefer,
Johansen,
Turner,
Neid,
Barr,
Lockwood.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Anna M K Nyby,
Jane Ann Allen,
Harriet Strong,
August Johnson,
Garrett S Braisted,
Leopold Labwitz.

Administration of:
John T Wardley,
Mary Driscoll.

Accounting of:
John Wortman,
Henry Schneider,
Richard Alfred Koppe,
Joseph Pinciotta,
Mary Rheinhardt,
Clara Griffin.

Estates of:
Vm Watson,
Rose Dunn.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 25; Shanghai, July 3; Kobe, July 7, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 24, and mails dated Manila, June 26; Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 10, and Honolulu, July 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on July 26. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, July 29, and Friday, July 30, respectively.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:53 | Sun sets, 7:20 | Moon rises, 8:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:00	9:16	2:58	3:08
Governors Island	9:38	9:52	3:41	3:47
Hell Gate	11:26	11:43	5:21	5:27

Arrived—Tuesday, July 27.

SS Carpathia, Liverpool, July 17.
SS Idaho, Deal, July 14.
SS Lompoc, London, July 8.
SS Highland Prince, London, July 9.
SS Bayamo, Progreso, July 20.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, July 19.
SS Inverclyde, Havre, July 1.
SS Libra, St. Michaels, July 15.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 24.
SS Frankly, Barcelona, July 10.
SS Tarnwell, Swansea, July 15.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 24.
SS Honduras, Freeport, July 15.
SS Vauban, London, July 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Cacique	Havre	July 13
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Finland	Balbos	July 21
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Belford	Naples	July 10
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Frances	Liverpool	July 15
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Europa	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bevic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kurak	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
La Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Koroma, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	———	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquiz, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Noteworthy Advance in Railroad Issues—Trading Broadens on Good News.

While the early dealings in yesterday's Stock Exchange session were marked by large advances in some of the war stocks, notably in Bethlehem Steel, which sold up to 250, the feature of the market which attracted most attention was the notable strength of the standard railroad shares in the last hour of trading. It was a day of more than unusually interesting developments, for it included among its other news the report of the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year, which brought out very strikingly the very great improvement which has been underway in the country's most important industry. The further rise in the war stocks had the now very familiar backing of the profits accruing from orders placed here by the European belligerents. It was not a new influence and this particular group of stocks was by no means free from reactionary tendencies, for while some were making new high records net losses were being recorded in others. Such irregularity is natural enough after a violent movement which was very apt to lack proper discrimination between one issue and another among stocks known to be or believed to be benefiting by orders for munitions or other war supplies.

The immediate cause of the rise in the railroad stocks, which in several conspicuous issues amounted to between 3 and 5 points, was a report that the Interstate Commerce Commission would grant the increase in rates applied for by the Western railroads. That report was quickly transformed into the further report that the Western roads which, according to recent rumor, were considering the advisability of reducing their dividend rates, would see their way clear to declaring them at the usual rate. In this matter rumor busied itself particularly with St. Paul, and that stock showed no less a net gain than 5½ points. Canadian Pacific gained even a little more than that, Northern Pacific over 4 points, Union Pacific more than 3, and Southern Pacific a fraction over 2½. The betterment extended to the Eastern roads as well, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and New Haven gaining 3 points or more, and Reading showing a net gain of more than 2. The extent of the movement in these individual railroad issues is worth citing to give point to the statement that yesterday's market came nearer than the market of any other recent day to bearing out the optimistic sentiments which have been entertained in many quarters, but which evidently were under check so long as the important railroad issues failed to share in any substantial degree in the buoyancy of individual issues. A grant of higher rates to the Western roads would be in keeping with the changed attitude toward the railroads which has already found reflection in the grant of higher rates to the Eastern railroads, and which has been collaterally manifested in the willingness of the Commerce Commission to allow higher rates to the express companies. It was noteworthy that yesterday's large advances in most of the leading railroad stocks came about on the purchase of relatively small amounts of stock. If their prices had been depressed there seemed at least to have been no large amount of stock pressing for sale.

It has been known that the steel trade had been improving, but nevertheless yesterday's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation gave new point to that improvement as an influence in the general situation. The earnings for the first quarter of the year were the smallest in the history of the corporation. The earnings for the second quarter were more than double those of the preceding quarter and were larger than the earnings of the second quarter in three out of the last five years. What is more, the progressive improvement month by month which was the redeeming feature of the first quarter's report was continued throughout the second quarter, the June earnings being 50 per cent. larger than those for April. After the payment of the preferred stock dividend the first quarter showed a deficit of over $5,300,000. The second quarter's earnings sufficed to make good that deficit and to show a surplus for the first half of the year of more than $2,800,000 above the dividend on the preferred stock. It would appear that the steel trade is again fulfilling Mr. Carnegie's saying that the steel trade was either "prince or pauper."

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money More Plentiful — Canadian Car the Feature.

LONDON, July 27.—Money was rather more plentiful today than it has been of late and it is believed the proceeds of further sales of American bonds are being utilized in the market. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market was moderately active with Canadian Car the feature at quotations ranging from 100 to 105 compared with 97 yesterday. Home rails and oil and Marconi shares were steady, but Brazilian leases closed weak.

Most of the business in the American section was in Canadian Pacific and United States Steel at hardening prices. The other shares were neglected. Bonds were sold in fair numbers and were absorbed by American interests.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	540	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	101	99	101
Chesebrough Mfg.	709	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	222	229	225	229
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	48	46	49
Eureka P. L.	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	149
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	127	130	133	135
*Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
National Transit	28	30	28	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	91	94	91	93
Ohio Oil	135	137	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Pierce G. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	309	312
Prairie P. L.	154	157	154	157
Solar Refining	215	222	215	222
Southern P. L.	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	270	273	270	273
S. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	280	285	278	282
Standard Oil of Ind.	395	400	395	400
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	252	257	253	257
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	399	402
Standard Oil of N. Y.	182	184	182	184
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 26. Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$351,818	$11,815,288	$11,815,288
Int. rev., ord.	949,223	23,197,282	23,197,282
Corp. and inc. tax	146,318	7,746,888	7,746,888
Miscellaneous	94,223	3,898,006	3,898,006
Total rects.	$1,541,584	$46,656,966	$46,656,966
Expenditures	2,359,396	64,232,200	64,232,200
Deficit	$817,811	17,575,234	17,575,234

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	861,958
Same day last year	1,019,975
Year to date	78,026,157
Same period last year	43,905,131
Average price and change 50 stocks	72.70 +1.70
Same day last year	62.29 —2.40

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	61.70	July 28
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅛	34¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
24	24⅛	11,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅝	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅜
66	67	4,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	67½	68⅛	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅞
71¼	71⅝	9,400	Amalgamated Cop	70⅝	71¼	69¼	71¼	+ ⅞
50	51½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	51	51	— ⅞
54⅜	54¾	27,100	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅜	55⅝	52½	54⅜	+2⅛
100	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
161	165	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	160	160	160	160	— 3½
59½	59⅞	54,900	Am. Can	61¼	61⅞	59½	59½	— ⅝
103	103½	500	Am. Can pf	104⅞	105	104⅝	105	+ ⅝
56⅜	57	3,300	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅞	57⅝	56⅜	56⅞	+1⅛
145	146½	4,325	Am. Coal Products	144	149	143½	147	+5
89½	91	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	+1
6¾	7	400	Am. H. & Leather	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅞	35¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
24½	25	4,700	Am. Ice Securities	23⅜	25	22⅞	25	+2
10	10½	210	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
52½	53	8,500	Am. Locomotive	53	53½	52	52½	+ ½
93	96	300	Am. Locomotive pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1
77⅝	77¾	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅛	77⅝	76⅝	77⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	3,300	Am. Steel F'dries	40	41¾	40	41	+1⅛
109	109½	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	108	110¾	108	109	+ ⅝
113	114	25	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	...
121¼	121⅞	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ⅛
5	6	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
36½	37	5,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	37	37½	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅝	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	102½	100¼	102¼	+1⅝
97	97⅜	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
99⅜	100¼	400	Atlantic Coast Line	99⅛	100	99⅛	100	+1
83⅞	84⅛	42,300	Baldwin Loco	83¼	85	83	84	+1¼
105	106	400	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105½	105	105½	+1⅝
81⅞	82	18,200	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅝	82	78½	82	+3½
74	75	1,400	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅝	73½	71⅝	73	+1¼
247	248	8,800	Bethlehem Steel	224	250	224	247	+26
135	140	1,700	Bethlehem Steel pf	140	142	137	140½	+1½
86⅜	86½	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	86	86¼	+1¼
69½	69⅝	600	Butte & Superior	70	70	69	69	— ⅛
9½	10	200	California Petrol	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
144¼	145	13,200	Canadian Pacific	140	145	139½	145	+5⅝
41⅞	42	3,000	Central Leather Co	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅞
40⅝	41	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	38¼	40⅞	38½	40⅞	+1⅞
11⅞	12	700	Chi. Great Western	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
29½	29⅝	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27⅛	29	27⅛	29	+1
82⅝	84	8,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79¼	84½	78⅝	84	+5½
125	127	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124	125	124	125	—1
123½	124	700	Chi. & Northwest	122	123	122	12	—1⅞
12⅛	12¼	4,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	11½	12¼	11¼	12⅛	— ⅝
43⅝	44¼	5,900	Chino Copper	44¼	44¾	43¼	44	— ⅜
36	36¼	23,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	36¼	37	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
14½	14⅝	1,000	Corn Products Ref	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
76¼	76¾	700	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf	77	77⅜	76⅝	77⅜	+ ⅜
49½	49⅝	79,500	Crucible Steel	47¼	51¾	47	49⅞	+2⅞
99	99½	3,050	Crucible Steel pf	98⅛	100¾	98¼	99⅝	+1⅝
113	115	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113	113½	112½	113½	—4⅛
102½	104½	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103½	108½	103¾	103½	+ ½
145½	149	600	Delaware & Hud	145	145½	145	145½	+ ⅜
7	7¼	400	Del. Lack. & W.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	20,765	Distillers' Secur	27¼	28⅜	27¼	27⅞	+1⅛
23⅝	23⅞	2,500	Dome Mines	22	23⅞	22	23⅝	+1⅝
26⅜	26⅞	11,720	Erie	25½	26⅞	25½	26⅞	+1⅝
41	41⅜	3,800	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	41⅜	38⅝	41⅜	+1⅞
32¼	32½	200	Erie 2d pf	31½	32	31½	32	+1
174	175½	14,180	General Electric	176	177½	174	175	— ¾
183	184½	1,450	General Motors	184½	184¾	180	184	+2½
106	107	100	General Motors pf	106	105	105	105	...
52⅜	53	14,500	Godrich (B. F.) Co	51¼	53½	51¼	52½	+2
104	104⅞	200	Goodrich pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅞	+ ⅞
118	118¼	3,025	Great Northern pf	115⅞	118½	115¾	118½	+3½
37⅛	37⅜	2,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	37⅞	37⅞	37	37⅜	+1½
60¼	60½	700	Guggenheim Explor	61	61	59¼	59½	—1¾
117	118	25	Homestake Mining	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	...
103	104	400	Illinois Central	101½	103	101½	103	+1
29½	30	2,000	Inspiration Copper	29½	30	29½	29⅝	...
21½	21⅝	7,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜
72	72⅝	500	Inter.-Met. pf	74	74	74	74	+1
21⅜	21½	2,400	Interboro Consol	21¼	21½	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
74	76	700	Interboro Consol pf	72½	72⅞	72	72⅞	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Int. Agricultural	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
9½	10	100	Int. Paper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
36½	37	100	Int. Paper pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
24½	24½	700	Kansas City South	23½	24½	23½	24¼	+1¼
57	57½	100	Kan. City South. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	—2¼
49	49½	3,600	Lackawanna Steel	48⅝	50	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅝
143	143⅞	1,600	Lehigh Valley	141	143⅞	141	143⅞	+4⅜
106	106½	500	Louis. & Nash	108	110	108	110	+3
31	31⅛	8,500	Maxwell Motors	35	35	29½	31	—4
...	...	10	do., odd lot	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
82	82½	2,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	80¾	82½	+ ⅛
28½	29½	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	30	30	27½	29	+2
73	74	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	72	73½	71¾	73½	+2
26½	26⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	26¾	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
13	15½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	—1
115⅝	116½	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113¾	116	113¾	116	+4
5⅞	5½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14½	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
2⅜	2¼	3,600	Missouri Pacific	2	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+ ¼
118	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	...
26	26½	18,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	26⅝	27⅝	26	26	+ ⅛
89	91	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	90	90	89	89	+ ⅛
61	62¼	300	Nat. Lead Co	62¼	62⅝	62	62	— ¾
101	102	2,250	N. Y. Air Brake	104½	104⅝	102	102	+1
85⅝	89	6,700	N. Y. Central	86	88¾	86	88¾	+3
61	62	3,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¾	61	58	61	+3
27¼	27⅝	1,500	N. Y. Ont. & West	26	27⅝	25⅞	27⅜	+1⅝
105⅜	106¼	1,400	Norfolk & Western	105¼	106	105¼	106	+1
72½	73	200	North American	74	74	73	73	...
107¼	107½	5,500	Northern Pacific	103⅜	107¼	103½	107¼	+4⅜
31	32	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	31⅜	30	31⅜	—1¼
...	...	50	do., odd lot	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
106¾	107	4,060	Penn. R. R.	106⅜	107	106	107	+ ⅛
115	117	10	People's Gas, Chi.	118	118	118	118	...
85	95	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	+7
75	76	100	Philadelphia Co	76	76	76	76	+ ½
22⅝	23	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
92	93	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ¼
87	90	800	Pitts. Steel Pr. s2of	85	85	84	84	...
49¼	49⅜	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	49½	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
160	162	200	Pullman Co	161½	161½	161½	161½	— ⅝
2	3	300	Quicksilver	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅝
3½	4⅜	300	Quicksilver pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	...
35	35½	2,300	Railway Steel Sp	34⅜	35⅞	34⅜	35	+1
88½	91	200	Railway Steel S. pf	90½	91	90⅜	91	+2½
22	22¼	1,720	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
147	147⅞	15,400	Reading x d	145	147¼	144¾	147	+2¼
37	37¼	20,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	36¾	37¾	36½	37	+ ⅛
93	93⅝	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
3	3¼	300	Rumely (M.), Co	3½	3½	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	4¾	600	St. Louis & San F.	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8½	10	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9½	10	9	9	— ⅛
5½	5⅝	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
11⅜	12	200	Seaboard Air Line	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
30	32	1,150	Seab. Air Line pf	30½	32	30	32	+2
147	147½	100	Sears, Roeb. Co	147	147	147	147	+ ⅝
39	40	500	Sloss-S. St. & I. Co	40¼	40¼	38⅞	39	...
86⅜	86⅝	10,360	Southern Pacific	84½	86½	83⅜	86⅜	+2⅝
13⅜	14	4,600	Southern Railway	13¼	14	12⅝	14	+ ⅜
45½	45⅝	300	So. Railway pf	43⅜	45	43	45	— ⅛
72	73	100	Standard Milk. pf	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	— ⅛
81¼	81⅜	3,900	Studebaker Co	82½	83¼	80⅞	81½	— ⅛
99½	101	700	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
36	36½	800	Tennessee Copper	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ½
10	10⅝	200	Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	+ ½
10	10⅜	20	do., odd lot	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	...
51¼	51½	500	Third Avenue	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51¼	— ⅝
98	99	200	Tobacco Products	99	99	99	99	...
...	...	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	6	...
90	91	200	Twin City R. T	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ⅝
69	74	800	Underwood Typew	68⅞	75⅜	68⅞	75	+12
...	6½	100	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
129½	129⅝	21,600	Union Pacific	128	129½	125⅝	129⅛	+3⅝
80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅜
80½	81	25	do., odd lot	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
45	48	250	United Cigar Mfrs	46	47⅞	46	47⅞	+1½
58	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	58	58	58	58	...
18½	19	500	United Rys. Invest	18½	19	18	19	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	36	37½	35½	37½	+2½
30	43	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	30	36	36	36	+ ⅞
55	60	160	U. S. Express	60	60	60	60	— ⅞
58½	59	6,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	58	59½	58	58½	+1½
90	93	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	90¼	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	—1⅝
44½	45	1,000	U. S. Rubber	45¼	45½	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
102	103	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102¾	102½	102¼	102⅝	— ⅛
65¼	65¾	117,625	U. S. Steel	65	65½	64⅜	65¼	+ ⅝
111½	111⅝	700	U. S. Steel pf	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	+ ⅝
64⅜	64½	6,400	Utah Copper	64½	64⅝	63⅞	64	— ⅜
31	31½	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	32½	32½	31½	31½	+ ½
22	23	100	Western Maryland	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
68¼	69¼	300	Western Union Tel	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
107⅝	108	93,700	Westinghl. E. & M	107	109¼	106¾	107⅝	+1¼
125	130	100	Westinghl. 1st pf	128	128	128	128	...
2½	3½	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	3	3	3	3	+ ½
135	136	600	Willys-Overland	134¾	135	132½	135	+1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos	3¼@3½
4 mos	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3⅝
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3⅝@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼
Cables	4.77¼	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¾	4.77¼
Paris	5.63⅛	5.62
Berlin	81½	81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	...	33.50
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.80	25.90
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	40¼	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.28½	6.25
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $319,764,731; balance, $21,676,022. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $522,429.

The local banks have lost $623,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 4.37½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, unchanged; New York, 47⅝c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A 900,000-Shares Day.

Yesterday's stock market was marked by further sharp advances of the war stocks, but, more important from the point of view of many market followers, was an unexpected upturn of railroad shares in the last hour of trading. Rumors were heard that the Western railroads would be successful in their application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an advance of freight rates. The report was made more influential from the fact that wire houses with connections with Western cities were among the heaviest buyers.

The day's turnover, in excess of 900,000 shares, was the greatest since the series of million share days ended last April. Bethlehem Steel was the star performer, rising for the first time to 250, a gross gain for the session of 29 points. It closed at 247. Among the railroad shares Canadian Pacific led with a net increase of 5⅝ points, and St. Paul stood a close second, up 5¼ points at the close. Union Pacific rose more than 3 points, Baltimore & Ohio about the same degree, while Great Northern preferred was a shade better than 3 points up at the end of the day. Gains extending from 1 to more than 2 points were common elsewhere.

***

War Stocks in Second Place.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday the war stocks appeared to be as firmly intrenched in popular favor as ever they had been since the buying of these shares became insistent early in the Spring. Strength was in evidence all along the line, with new high records established in a number of them. Then occ

AMERICAN BRASS
AM. LIGHT & TRACT.
BABCOCK & WILCOX
BORDEN'S CON. MILK
CAN. CAR & F'D'Y
NEW JERSEY ZINC
NEW STOCK AND FRACTIONS
OTIS ELEVATOR
SAFETY CAR H. & L.
STEEL CO. OF CAN.
DEALT IN
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
IS BROADST
TEL. MANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCKS
BONDS
COTTON
COFFEE
SUGAR
For Cash or on Conservative Initial Deposit.
Send for Stock and Cotton
MARKET OBSERVATIONS
on long trend of values.
BARUCH BROTHERS
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60 Broadway, New York

WE OWN AND OFFER
$100,000
N. Y. State 4½
1963-1964
Price 110 and Interest
$100,000
N. Y. City 4¼
1960 opt. 1930.
Price 98¼ and Interest
Send for our list of Municipal Bonds exempt from income tax
Netting 4% to 5.50%
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WESTINGHOUSE
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New Issue
Government of the Dominion of Canada
5% Notes 1916-1917
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Geo. H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis Seattle San Francisco

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Carbon Steel
BUY—SELL—QUOTE
Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Telephone 9300 Rector. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

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yields 7%
Send for Description "T."
JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company
J. A. MORRILL,
5 Nassau Street. Tel. 1829 Rector.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT RATHKOPF and LOUIS GOODMAN, carrying on business at 24 Bond Street as the RELIANCE HAT REMODELING CO. and at 879 Prospect Avenue and 2,387 Third Avenue, Bronx Borough, and 578 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, under the name of L. GOODMAN, has this day been dissolved.

Robert Rathkopf will pay all the debts arising out of the management of the Reliance Hat Remodeling Co. and Louis Goodman will pay all the debts arising out of the management and conduct of the stores hereinbefore mentioned. Robert Rathkopf is to continue business at 24 Bond Street and the said Louis Goodman is to continue business at the above mentioned stores.

Dated, July 27th, 1915.

LOUIS GOODMAN.
ROBERT RATHKOPF.

$27,950,055 EARNED IN STEEL'S QUARTER

Surplus of $8,267,645 Compares with a $5,389,861 Deficit for First Three Months.

RESULT OF HEAVY BUYING

Directors Pass the Common Dividend Again—Nearly $2,000,000 Added to Fund for Upkeep.

The United States Steel Corporation's net earnings in the second quarter of the year, after allowances for maintenance of plants had been made, amounted to $27,950,055, compared with $12,457,809 in the preceding three months and $34,426,801 in the June quarter last year. The statement issued yesterday fulfilled expectations of the trade to the fullest extent, and displayed the degree of recovery made since enlarged buying for both foreign and domestic consumption began late last Spring.

The corporation had a balance of $14,572,564 before paying dividends, against $915,058 in the March quarter. The preferred dividend payment required $6,304,919, leaving a surplus of $8,267,645. From this the erstwhile dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $6,253,781, could have been paid with close to $2,000,000 over.

The dividend was not paid, however, and the money was carried to the surplus account. In the quarterly statement the deficit of 5,389,861 incurred in the March quarter was subtracted from the latest quarter's surplus, leaving $2,877,784 to be placed with the surplus accumulated in previous years.

The improvement of the steel business was especially emphasized by two items in the statement. One was the surplus of more than $8,000,000 for the quarter, which indicated that the corporation actually had gained in surplus about $13,700,000 over the preceding quarter, as in the three months ended with March a deficit of $5,500,000 was reported.

The second was the monthly earnings. Last January the corporation's net income from operation was $1,687,150, and in June it amounted to $11,343,070, an increase of more than $9,600,000.

The quarter's net earnings as compared with those of the previous quarter and of the corresponding quarter last year follow:

	Quarter End. June 30, 1915.	Quarter End. March 31, 1915.	Quarter End. June 30, 1914.
Net earnings	$27,950,055	$12,457,809	$34,426,801
Dep., sinking fund, &c...	7,638,471	5,773,236	8,730,202
Net income	20,311,584	6,684,573	25,696,599
Int. U. S. S. bds. & pre.	5,739,020	5,769,515	5,668,209
Balance	14,572,564	915,058	20,028,300
Dividends— Preferred	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common			4,205,712
Quarter surp.	8,267,645	*5,389,861	7,369,600

*Deficit.

The monthly net earnings for the first half of the year correspond with those of the previous two years as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$1,687,150	$4,941,337	$11,342,533
February	3,638,578	5,655,611	10,830,051
March	7,152,681	7,397,433	12,254,217
First quar.	$12,457,809	$17,994,381	$34,426,801
April	7,286,409	6,920,879	13,072,710
May	9,359,576	8,845,823	14,354,506
June	11,343,070	6,680,894	13,592,337
2d quar.	$27,950,055	$20,457,596	$34,426,801
Half year	40,407,864	38,451,977	75,646,614

The improvement of business enabled the corporation to devote more of its income to the upkeep of plants than in the quarter before. The fund set aside for depreciation and sinking fund requirements was $1,800,000 greater than in the March report.

The Directors yesterday declared the usual preferred dividend, payable Aug. 30 to stockholders of record Aug. 2. No action was taken on the common stock dividend, and the directors declined to discuss possibilities for a renewal of payments in the near future.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the railroads were advancing on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon, the industrial list, as a whole, turned heavy. Early in the day the industrials, under the lead of the "war stocks," had been the great features of strength, but, in the final movement in the market, they were relegated to the rear. The rapidity of the upward movement in the railroads was surprising. It occured in the final hour with reports that an increase in Western rates would be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission helping to stimulate the buying. The advance disclosed a scarcity of supply in many of the railroad issues and there was some active short covering.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Allis-Chalm ..	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
1,030	Amal. Copper..	71	71⅝	69⅝	71¼
2,060	Am. B. Sugar.	52⅜	55⅝	52⅜	55½
5,050	Am. Can....	61⅝	61⅞	59⅝	60⅝
50	Am. Can. pf.	57	57	57	57
30	Am. H. & L...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
60	Am. Ice.....	23½	25¼	23½	24⅜
480	Am. Locom ..	52½	53½	51⅞	52⅝
490	Am. Smelting.	77⅜	77⅞	76½	77½
30	Am. Sugar....	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
190	Anacon., ($25).	33⅜	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝
820	Anacon., ($50).	67¼	67¾	65½	66
210	Atchison	100	100½	100	101⅜
2,450	Baldwin Loom.	83¼	85	82¼	84¼
590	Balt. & Ohio..	78¾	82	78⅝	82
10	Brklyn R. T...	86	86	86	86
850	Can. Pacific ..	139⅜	145	139¼	144⅞
100	Cent. Leather.	42¼	42¼	41⅜	41⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio..	39⅜	40⅜	39⅜	40⅜
440	C., M. & S. P.	79½	84¾	78½	84⅛
140	C., R. I. & P....	11⅝	12¾	11⅝	12¾
20	Ching Copper..	44	44	44	44
1,460	Col. F. & I....	36½	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞
110	Corn Products.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝
8,180	Crucible Steel.	47¼	51⅛	47	49⅞
340	Dist. Securities	28	28½	27¼	27¾
500	Erie	25¼	26⅜	25¼	26⅜
10	Erie 1st pf....	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
400	Goodrich Co...	51⅛	53⅜	51⅛	52⅝
60	Gt. Nor. Ore..	37½	37½	37	37½
440	Inter.-Met. ...	21	21½	20⅜	21⅛
100	Max. Motors..	84⅜	84⅜	80½	80½
40	Mex. Petrol..	72⅜	75	72⅜	73
20	Miami Copper.	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
50	Mo. Pacific...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nat. Enamel..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	N. Y. Central.	86	88⅛	86	88¼
230	N.Y.,N.H & H.	59	61	59	61
10	North. Pacific.	106	106	106	106
40	Press. St. Car.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
5,040	Reading	145⅞	147⅞	144⅝	147
396	Rep. I. & S..	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37
610	South. Pac....	84⅜	86⅜	83⅝	86⅞
30	Southern Ry..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20	Studebaker ..	82½	82½	82½	82½
50	Tenn. Copper..	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
2,810	Union Pac....	128¾	129⅝	125¾	129¼
100	U. S. Rubber..	45⅞	45⅞	44⅜	45⅜
19,720	U. S. Steel...	64⅞	65¾	64⅛	65⅞
60	Utah Copper...	64½	64½	64	64
4,500	Whouse El...	107⅜	109⅜	106¾	108
290	Whouse rts....	2	2	2	1
62,540					

MINING STOCKS,

1,000	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,500	Cons. Pres....	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Gold Flor....	.47	.47	.47	.47
300	Jumbo Ext...	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Mexican	.40	.40	.39	.39
500	Midway	.13	.13	.13	.13
150	Tonopah Ex...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
300	Portland	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
700	Tonopah Mer.	.36	.36	.35½	.35½
5,550					

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	135	140	137	143
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	214	222	214	220
Bliss (E. W.)	325	335	325	675
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	139	130	135
Canadian Car & F.	103	106	103	110
Canadian C. & F. pf.	112	116		
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Canadian Exp. pf.	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms	430	460	430	460
DuPont Powder	630	640	640	660
DuPont Powder pf.	97	100	97	101
Electric Boat	355	365	375	385
Electric Boat pf.	350	360	345	355
Hercules Powder	375	390	400	415
Niles-Bement-Pond	116	119	117	119
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The assets of the United States Metal Products Company of College Point, L. I., including buildings, machinery, and office fixtures, will be sold at auction next Monday in the Mutual Life Building.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. offer the unsold portion of $3,500,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Series B, at 100 and interest.

Shivers & Fay have issued a circular on the Lima Locomotive Corporation.

NEW HAVEN SHOWS SURPLUS

Only One Subsidiary Failed to Earn Its Fixed Charges.

The New Haven system, according to reports submitted yesterday to the Directors, will have a surplus for the year ended on June 30 of $2,418,000. The only associated company which failed to earn its fixed charges was the New England Transportation Company, which had a shortage of $313,000.

The tentative report shows that gross earnings decreased $2,078,000. The operating expenses, however, decreased $5,106,000, the ratio of expenses to earnings for the year being about 68 per cent., compared wfth 72.83 in 1914.

All the interest for the New York, Westchester & Boston had to be paid out of the New Haven treasury. In addition, a shortage of $115,000 for general expenses had to be met. There was an improvement of about $85,000 net over last year, however, in that subsidiary's earnings.

Out of the New Haven's surplus of $2,418,000, it was said yesterday, deficits of about $175,000 would have to be paid, as interest on the bonds of the New York & Stamford Railway, the Westchester Street Railroad Company, and the Berkshire Street Railway system, the three trolley properties still managed by the New Haven.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅛	2.75
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	.6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont.	.5	Dec., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.90
City of Q'b'c	.5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	.5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.85
Dom. of Can.	.6	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.90
French Govt.	.5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅜	7.10
German Govt.	.5	Jan., 1916	96⅝	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	.6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	.6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	.6	Dec., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	.5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	.6	Mar., 1918	96¼	97¼	6.25
Swiss Govt.	.5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	.5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	8.40
Am.T.&T.,sub.	.5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.50
Ana. Copper.	.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June 1917	99¼	99⅜	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	.5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific.	.6	Mar. 2,'20	101⅛	101⅜	5.70
C. Gas, Balt.	.5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Ches. & Ohio.	.5	June, 1919	90¾	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	.5	Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
Chi. El. Rys.	.5	July, 1916	94½	95½	5.55
Con. Pow. Co.	.6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.90
C. P. R. & L.	.6	May, 1916	98	99	6.90
East. P. & L.	.5	Mar. 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	.5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	.5	Oct., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.25
Erie R. R.	.5½	Apr., 1917	99⅛	99½	5.95
Gen. Rubber	.5	Dec., 1918	98⅜	98½	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	.5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	.5	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.61
Hav. El. Ry.	.6	Sep., 1916	99½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	.6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	100⅞	2.75
Int. Harv.	.5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel.	.6	Mar., 1917	98⅝	98¾	7.15
L. Gas & El.	.6	Apr., 1916	97½	98	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	.5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	.5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	.6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	.6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.90
Mont. T. & P.	.6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. Eng. Nav.	.6	May, 1917	94½	95¼	8.25
North St. P.	.6	June, 1917	98¾	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	.5	Sep. 15,'16	100¼	100¼	1.00
N. Y. Central	.5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	.5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100½	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	.5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	.5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Southern Ry.	.5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.50
Southern Ry.	.5	Mar., 1917	97⅜	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	.6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	.5	June, 1918	98¼	98¾	5.10
Union Type.	.5	Jan.15,'16	94⅜	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	.6	May, 1917	101⅜	102⅜	4.75
United Fruit.	.5	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	.6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	6.40
West. Power.	.6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	.6	Oct., 1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	.6	June, 1917	96	96	7.10

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Lead		5.55	..	5.55
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry	14.00	14.50		
Spelter	*18.50		*19.00	
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	131.00	33.00	†31.00	†33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19⅛c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	5	0	71	15	0
Copper, futures	73	7	6	72	17	6
Tin, spot	161	5	0	161	18	0
Tin, futures	160	0	0	159	10	0
Lead	24	7	6	24	10	0
Spelter	92	10	0	93	10	0

EARLY COTTON RISE CHECKED BY BEARS

Trade Feels Weather Conditions Are Too Good to Permit Advance.

3 TO 6 POINT GAIN ON DAY

Dispatch Says British Have Granted Sweden Permission to Import 55,000 Bales.

Cotton was narrow yesterday and moved within a range of 8 to 10 points, closing steady at an advance of 3 to 6 points. Offerings were rather liberal on strong spots, as the trade still feels that weather conditions over the belt are too good to permit the development of any bull movement. Sentiment consequently is bearish, although traders are not operating freely on the short side.

Yesterday's weather map was again favorable with the exception that temperatures in the Eastern Belt are again rather high. A maximum temperature of 100 degrees was reported throughout Georgia and Alabama. Light scattered showers ranging from a trace to nearly half an inch were reported in Southwest and Central Texas. One point in that State reported a temperature of 102 degrees.

Especial reports to The Journal of Commerce indicate a slight falling off in the condition of the crop in Alabama and Mississippi. In Alabama it is said that recent hot dry weather has enabled farmers to clean their fields, but stands are not entirely satisfactory, although the plant is fruiting fairly well. In Mississippi boll weevils have made their appearance generally, but have not done much damage, owing to the hot weather. Earlier in the month excessive rains caused more or less injury.

The restrictions around the shipments of cotton to neutral countries still form a leading topic for discussion. A dispatch from Stockholm says that the British Government has granted permission to the Swedish cotton spinners to import 55,000 bales of cotton now being held in English ports, provided satisfactory guarantees are given that the cotton will not be re-exported. Members of the exchange also took considerable interest, in a statement attributed to D. F. Pennefather, a well-known member of the cotton trade who represents Kirkdale in Parliament. In a recent address in the House of Commons Mr. Pennefather said: "To stop the supply of cotton to any country is to paralyze that country's industries to an extent which would render its armies impotent. There is hardly a branch of human industrial activity which does not depend upon a supply of cotton. Without cotton it is impossible to run the railways or to run motor cars, because it is the main fabric used with rubber for motor tires. Without cotton it is impossible to reap the crops with which to feed our people and our troops. Moreover, armies require great quantities of cotton for many different purposes, while the modern battleship is said to use more cotton than did a frigate in old days. There is no doubt that the submarines would have to cease their operations if we could stop the supply of cotton to Germany."

While the trade is skeptical about any actual working plan being evolved which would entail the purchase by Great Britain of an amount of cotton equivalent to that ordinarily imported by Germany and Austria it is quite evident that a decline in prices this Fall as a result of a limited market would cause a great deal of irritation in the South.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 5.15.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	9.14	9.06	9.09@9.10	9.06@9.08
December	9.40	9.31	9.37@9.38	9.32@9.33
January	9.50	9.41	9.47@9.48	9.41@9.42
March	9.75	9.65	9.72@9.74	9.66@9.67
May	9.97	9.90	9.93@9.95	8.89@9.90

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,001	3,121	739
New Orleans	3,621	3,629	1,704
Mobile	9	180	11
Savannah	955	1,400	85
Charleston	14	18	50
Wilmington	....	4	10
Norfolk	808	240	83

Total port receipts, 10,285 bales, against 2,795 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	178	307	24
Memphis	10	90	248
St. Louis	....	901	251
Houston	484	900	25

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,918	928
New Orleans	600 to 800	1,220	402

Total exports yesterday, 4,560 bales; so far this season, 8,297,616, against 9,028,221 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,300	New Orleans	8.93	160,365	58,091
	Mobile	8.18	14,632	2,100
255	Savannah	8.50	71,275	13,449
104	Galveston	8.75	127,795	40,792
	Wilmington	....	30,128	9,017
	Norfolk	8.38	...	17,061
101	Augusta	8.38	68,613	11,329
100	Memphis	8.62	80,904	17,117
	St. Louis	8.625	18,296	15,289
	Houston	8.63	54,936	28,243

The Liverpool market was quiet. There was fair business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.15d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, none.

AGAIN TALK BRITISH CREDIT.

Negotiations Renewed Along Lines of Plan with France.

Bankers in close touch with the international financial situation let it be known yesterday that negotiations looking toward a British credit in this country had been renewed. The intent of the conversations being carried on between this city and London is, as in the case of previous communications, to establish a great credit here to be used in purchasing supplies for the allied nations. It was learned that the state of the foreign exchange market recently has been the subject of much study both here and in London, and measures are looked for soon to cause rates to approach a normal basis more closely than they have since our great trade balance began to pile up.

While bankers were reluctant to discuss the plans in view, it was learned that a credit modeled closely after one floated by France some weeks ago is being given first consideration. The French arrangement called for the deposit of French-owned American railroad bonds as security. French banks bought Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds on an extensive scale, making payment in the form of French Government bonds, and these were put up as collateral for a loan here. The extent of France's borrowing under the plan has not been made public.

It is understood that if the English credit finally takes the same form a "loan bond" will probably be issued by the British Government to be exchanged for the American bonds turned in by English holders. The British banks will not have a part in the transaction directly as the British Treasury will handle the matter.

Cables from London recently have indicated that something in the nature of this process would be followed out. Local bankers expect early developments as the need of further credits for the purchase of war material is recognized. During June England paid in gold to the extent of more than $50,000,000 for supplies bought in this country, but the inflow of the metal stopped several weeks ago.

Bankers state that the loan will be of large proportions when it is finally placed. A minimum of $100,000,000 has been mentioned, and in some quarters it is thought that the borrowings will amount to $300,000,000 or more.

GAINS BY RUBBER COMPANY.

B. F. Goodrich Report Out for First Half of 1915.

The B. F. Goodrich Company, manufacturer of rubber goods, is issuing this statement today in regard to operating results in the first half of 1915:

After making proper allowances for maintenance, depreciation, bad debts and all outstanding liabilities, &c., the net profits for the period amounted to approximately $4,000,000.

The company has redeemed and cancelled out of surplus preferred stock to the value of $2,000,000, leaving $28,000,000 outstanding. The amount of quick assets over current liabilities shows a gain of approximately $3,016,866.16 for the period.

The officers have recommended to the Board of Directors that no dividend be declared on the common stock at this time.

An improvement to a substantial degree in business over the corresponding period of 1914 is displayed in a comparison of earnings. In the first six months of last year the net income, after maintenance and depreciation had been provided for, was $2,651,278.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	306	313
American Light & Traction pf.	106	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52½	58
*American Gas & Electric	96	98
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	68
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	50	53
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	29	30
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	64
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 8s	73	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	27	29
Federal Light & Traction pf.	65	68
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Illinois Gas & Electric pf.	20	30
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	46	56
Northern States Power	28	30
Northern States Power pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83½	86
Republic Ry. & Light	12	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	50	60
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	25	29
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	69½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	70
Utah Securities	13	14
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Mexican	.42
Andes	.01	Occidental Con.	.19
Belcher	.23	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.07
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.03
Challenge Con.	.07	Seg. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.14
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.08	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Silver Bars	.47¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.83	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.83	D'dy Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.01	D'dy B. B.	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mispah Ext.	.21	G'd'y Con. M.	1.32½
Montana	.35	G'd'y Merger	.21
North Star	.12	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Mer.	.36	Nevada Hills	.30
Victor	.28	Rochf'r Mines	.27
West End	.65	Round Mountain	.85

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.49		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¾	Gold Sov.	3½	4
Elkton	33	34	Isabella	15¾	16
El Paso	90	94	Jackpot	8¼	8½
Findlay		3	McKinney	87¼	87½
Golden Cy.	178	179	Portland	143	146
Gold Dol.			2½ Vindicator	178	179

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Adventure	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
2,100	Alaska	32¾	33½	32¾	33½
745	Algomah	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
70	Alloues	52	52	52	52
55	Amalgamated..	70¼	70½	69⅞	69⅞
3,570	Am. Zinc.....	55⅛	55½	54⅜	55
40	Anaconda	67	67	65½	65⅞
623	Butte & Sup..	69½	69½	69¼	69¼
620	Cal. & Arizona	63¼	63¾	63	63
17

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20 days delivery under price of regular delivery.
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Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

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American Brass Co.
Atlas Powder Co.
Du Pont Powder Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
International Nickel Co.
Adirondack Elec. Power Co.
American Lt. & Tr. Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Pacific Power & Light Co.
Lamarche & Coady
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Bought—Sold—Quoted
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15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Dull and Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 169,618 shares of stock and $12,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 89,410; railroads, 300; oils, 650, and mining, 79,258. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Alliance Film	..	..	..	.. 7/8
800	Amer. Zinc	55	55	54½	55
450	*Canada Steel	22	23	21¾	21¾
2,000	*Can. C. & F.	110	110	108	108
900	*Can. C. & F. pf.	110	117	110	115½
28,150	*Car. L. & P.	12¾	13½	10	10¼
3,000	*Central Fdy.	15	16	14½	14¾
1,400	*Cen. Fdy. pf.	23	26	22¾	24
700	*Cramp Ship	67	68	66	67
1,700	*Elec. Boat	400	400	320	320
1,000	*El. Boat pf.	350	370	303	310
550	Emer. Phon.	15	15	14½	15
365	*Hendee Mfg.	37	37	36	36
	*In. Mer. Mar.	..	..	..	1⅞
250	*In. M. M. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
90	Int. Motors	17	17	17	17
10	Int. Motors pf.	40	40	40	40
300	Int. Rubber	7½	7½	7	7
1,550	*Int. St. Pu.	6¼	8	6¼	8
135	Kelly Spr. T.	168	168	163	166
800	*Lake Torpedo Boat	20	50	20	40
	Le. V. C. S. Co. Manh. Tran.	..	..	..	160 11
18,200	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	4⅜	3⅜	4⅜
	Mut. Pr. Shar.	..	..	..	7⅝
450	N. Y. Trans.	16¼	16¼	16	16
10	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	12	12	12	12
500	Rik. & H. Cn	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼
200	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
19,700	*Stand. Mot.	16	16¾	14⅝	14¾
700	Sterl. Gum	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	*St. Jos. Lead	12½	12¾	12¼	12⅝
1,100	Un. Cig. St. n.	9⅝	10	9⅜	10
	Un. Cig. St. n. pf.	..	..	..	11⅞
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	*Vent. Con. Oil	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
	Wayl'd O. & G.	..	..	..	2½
700	*World Film	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Ill. Pipe Line	136	135	136	+ 1
550	*Int. Pet.	8¼	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
5	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	..
15	Prairie P. L.	157	157	157	— 3
43	Std O. of Kans.	283	280	283	+10
5	Std Oil of N. Y.	182½	182½	182½	— ½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*W'b'sh pf. (a)	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½
200	*W'b'sh pf. (b)	20½	20½	20½	21

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	*Alaska Jun.	11½	11¾	11	11¾
800	*Alta Con. M.	82	82	80	82
3,700	*Atlanta	31	31	30½	30½
3,000	*Big Cot'wood	6	6	5½	5½
1,325	Big Ledge Dev.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
1,600	*Booth	48	49	48	49
700	Braden Copper	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,850	Butte Cop. & Z.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
1,400	Caledonia	88	88	86	87
	Canada Copper	12	12	12	12
200	*Chile Copper	19	19	18¾	18¾
500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Crown Reserve	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	†Dom. Mines	22	22	19	19
7,000	*†Emma Cop.	34	36	33	35
100	First Nat. Cop.	2	2	2	2
750	†Florence	48	50	48	50
450	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	*†G'dfield Mer.	22	22	21¾	21½
100	Gr.-Cananea	40½	40½	40½	40½
700	Howe Sound	3½	3¾	3	3
1,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Kennecott Cop.	32½	32⅞	32½	32¾
2,000	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
200	Magma Copper	12½	12½	12¼	12¾
500	McIntyre	51	51	51	51
500	†McK.-Dar.	20	20	20	20
800	†Majestic M.	74	75	74	70
800	*Montana Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Mines of A.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	New Utah B.	3½	3½	3	3½
100	Nip. Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Oro	8	8	7½	8
200	†Sells Mining	25	25	25	25
500	*†Silver Pick	9½	9½	9¼	9½
600	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,800	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,900	*†Success Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,900	†Super. Min. Co.	23	23½	22	23½
100	Tono. Belmont	2½	2½	2½	2½
145	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
250	Tonp. Mining	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
963	United Verdi	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
700	*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	†West E. Con.	66	66	63	64
625	*White K. Cop. pf.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BOND.

$12,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	116¼	117	116	116

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 27. Bid.	Asked.	July 26. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	½	⅞	½	⅞
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine	1¾	2	1⅝	2
International Nickel	159	161	159	161
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump. pf.	10	14	10	14
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Un. Cig. St., new pf.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific. w. i. pf.	35	39	35	37
Wabash w. i.	9	10	10	11

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	27	29	27	29
Butte & New York	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Dia. Black Butte	2	3	2	3
Kewanas	12	13	12	13
La Rose Consolidated	½	⅝	½	⅝
Nevada Hills	17	19	18	20
Tuolumne Copper	½	¼	½	¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	73	75	73	75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1915	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
6s	Sept.,	1916	102¼	102½	102⅜	102½
6s	Sept.,	1917	103⅛	103½	103⅛	103½
4½s	June,	1965	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March,	1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May,	1957	101⅝	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May,	1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March,	1964	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	March,	1962	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	97⅞	98¼	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	March,	1930-60	98	98	98	98¼
4s	May,	1959	94⅝	94¾	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	May,	1957	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	93⅝	93⅞	93¼	94
4s	Nov.,	1955	93⅝	93⅞	93½	94
4s	Nov.,	1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May,	1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May,	1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s	Nov.,	1954	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May,	1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis,

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4¼	4.58	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff. Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'26	4½	4.95	4.75
Caro., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.65
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Nort. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	5 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'34	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	98	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young, pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118¼	120¼

CENTURY INCREASES CAPITAL

6,500 Shares Sold to Syndicate Will Be Offered to Stockholders.

The Century Bank, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, which last week took over the Security Bank, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, has increased its capital and surplus by $1,170,000 by the sale of 6,500 shares of stock at $180 a share. A syndicate purchased the entire block of stock at 180, and next week this stock will be offered to the stockholders of the Century Bank at the same figure. The revised statement of the Century Bank as of last Saturday included the deposits of the Security Bank, which were taken over in the merger. Capital and surplus is now $2,275,765, and deposits are $23,316,356. The capital stock alone is $1,250,000.

Under the terms of the merger the stockholders of the Security Bank did not get a fixed price for their shares, as was stated last week. They will get their pro rata share of the assets when the Security Bank is liquidated. It is understood that it will require six months to complete the liquidation and that the average amount of business done by the bank in these six months will constitute the basis of the settlement. The new stock of the Century will not be offered to the stockholders of the Security Bank.

An increase in the capital of the Century was necessary under the New York banking laws, which require an additional $100,000 capitalization for each branch maintained by a bank. The Security Bank had eight branches. One branch, at Third Avenue and 106th Street, was abandoned by the new owners. Thus the seven branches alone required additional capital of $700,000. The State Banking Department, it is understood, favored the raising of additional capital to put the merged banks on an even better footing.

The Century Bank will maintain headquarters in its present quarters at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. It will have eleven branches for the present, but it is understood that one of these branches, because of proximity to one of the old Century Bank branches, will later be dropped. The branches are at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, Bowery and Grand Street, 345 Grand Street, Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Warren and Greenwich Streets, and Broadway and 104th Street.

Harden L. Crawford will remain as President of the enlarged bank. R. I. Brewster, R. Ross Appleton, and Bradley Martin, who were connected with the old Security Bank, have been made Vice Presidents of the Century Bank. George P. Kennedy and C. Stanley Mitchell are the other Vice Presidents. Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, is Chairman of the board.

HARD YEAR FOR B. R. T.

Only Acquisition of Coney Island Co. Saves It from Setback.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including returns from its newly acquired Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the year ended June 30, earned $26,427,000 gross, an increase of $869,000 over the previous year. The net earnings increased $196,856. The new line was acquired in January, 1914.

Taken by itself, however, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company suffered a setback in earnings, the first time that the earnings of the old lines failed to show an increase over a preceding year.

A number of causes contributed to the falling off, according to the report, including business depression, unemployment, a tendency toward economy, and the order of the Public Service Commission whereby the points of transfer on surface lines were increased from 721 to 1,008.

"The first year under this order," says the report, "shows an increase of 10,552,274 transfer passengers carried, and a decrease of 2,141,700 cash passengers."

Operating expenses increased nearly $906,000. Of this amount $267,500 went toward trainmens' wages and $450,000 to maintenance of way and structure and for buying equipment.

The accumulated surplus on June 30, after paying 6 per cent. in dividends on the capital stock, was $10,621,966, an increase of $889,377.

There were 1,333 fewer accidents on the system in 1915 than in 1914.

The company's stock is in the hands of 8,833 holders, an increase of 2,514 over last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,645,560	+$122,078
Ten roads	4,916,801	— 423,005
Total (16) roads	6,565,381	— 300,927

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earn.	26,427,087	25,558,250	24,152,288
Op. expenses.	14,960,381	13,994,553	12,883,456
Net earn.	11,467,306	11,563,697	11,318,832
Other income.	438,715	451,772	339,947
Total income.	11,906,020	12,015,469	11,685,779
Chgs. & tax.	6,399,459	6,698,704	7,161,851
Surplus	5,512,561	5,315,765	4,496,928

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	331,977	317,780	14,197
Net	131,036	118,255	12,843
Sur. aft. chgs.	78,594	67,235	11,359
Bal. af. pf. div.	62,272	52,144	10,128
6 mos. gross.	1,756,652	1,721,701	34,951
Net	655,005	662,065	*7,060
Sur. af. chgs.	346,540	360,230	*13,690
Bal. af. pf. div.	248,605	270,113	*21,508

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	23,843,995	24,255,812	23,927,179
Exp. & tax.	13,877,432	14,299,245	14,205,753
Net earn.	9,966,172	9,956,567	9,721,423
Interest	2,260,471	2,161,696	1,728,222
Rentals	7,364,996	7,364,634	7,363,418
Sink. fund.	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total chgs.	9,744,468	9,646,331	9,211,640
Surplus	221,704	310,235	509,582

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—

Gross	4,473,560	5,232,400	5,147,098
Net after tax.	1,139,435	773,172	1,180,242
12 mos. gross.	62,198,510	70,750,997	68,529,490
Net after tax.	13,400,055	16,310,938	17,865,718

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings.	$271,373	$150,979	$339,301
Int. on bonds.	72,285	77,565	82,590
Sinking fund.	93,038	87,810	82,785
Surplus	106,050	*14,396	173,925

Year ended June 30:

Net earnings.	1,619,609	766,015	1,132,212
Int. on bonds.	295,810	310,260	337,470
Sinking fund.	365,638	351,240	324,030
Surplus	958,161	104,515	470,712
*Deficit.			

Net current assets as of June 30, 1915, were $10,147,459. Bonds in hands of public, $4,819,000.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Total income.	2,547,230	2,373,721	2,144,598
Gen. exp. and misc. loss.	869,199	869,305	739,402
Interest	459,552	459,552	468,829
Total deduc.	1,328,751	1,328,857	1,208,231
Net income.	1,224,823	1,044,864	936,366
Preferred div.	582,732	582,732	582,732
Surplus	642,091	462,132	353,634

Six months ended June 30:

Total income.	4,869,146	5,185,708	4,673,650
Gen. exp. and misc. loss.	1,764,413	1,743,358	1,487,551
Interest	919,104	919,104	903,631
Total deduc.	2,683,517	2,662,462	2,451,182
Net income.	2,191,973	2,523,246	2,222,476
Preferred div.	1,165,464	1,165,464	1,165,464
Surplus	1,026,509	1,357,782	1,057,012

HERCULES POWDER CO. for the six months ended June 30—

Gross	4,906,350	3,981,993	3,633,460
*Net	1,277,088	645,119	653,206
Int. and pf. div	210,630	190,211	195,000
Surplus	1,066,458	445,308	458,207

*After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sales, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, &c.

Paris Market Eases Off.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 87½ centimes.

WAGE EARNERS SAVING MORE

Building and Loan Associations' Assets Up $108,860,897 in 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The building and loan associations of the United States increased their assets more than $100,000,000 in 1914, marking a growth of 8.72 per cent. over the previous year, according to the annual report of H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, Secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, made here today at the twenty-third annual meeting. Secretary Cellarius continued:

"Considering the fact that this period included nearly six months of the great war in Europe, during which time there also existed in this country an industrial depression more or less severe, this showing speaks volumes for the thrift and saving habits of the wage-earning classes of our citizens, who are the chief patrons of these institutions.

"Hard times apparently have stimulated an enforced economy; have required a reduction of unnecessary expenses, which in times of great prosperity are usually on the increase, and have brought home to the people the necessity of conserving their resources. As a result they are saving as much or more in proportion than they did during more prosperous periods.

"There are in the United States 6,612 building and loan associations, with a membership of 3,103,435, and assets aggregating $1,357,340,686. This is an increase over last year of 183 associations, 267,402 members and $108,860,897 in assets. The average amount due each member is $437.36, as against $440.16, the amount shown last year."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade seems impressed with the possibility of some calamity overtaking the Spring wheat crop before it is harvested, and during yesterday's session there was a general tendency to cover outstanding short contracts. Price changes were irregular at times and the market was nervous and more or less feverish, but toward the close of the day the undertone was firm, and final quotations were ⅝c to 1⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17@$1.18, and No. 2 hard, $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.15½	1.13¾	1.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.13¼	1.11⅜	1.12⅝	1.11⅝	92⅛
September	1.08⅝	1.06½	1.08⅛	1.06⅝	92⅝
December	1.10⅛	1.08½	1.10¼	1.08½	95⅜

CORN.

The market for corn developed pronounced firmness and closed with net gains of ⅛@1¼c. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91½c, prompt shipment, and there was comparatively little Argentine corn for sale.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80	78¾	80	78¾	74½
Sept.	74¾	74	74¾	73¾	75
Dec.	64½	63¾	64¾	63¾	61¾

OATS.

The oats market was nervous and somewhat irregular, but toward the close developed strength, and final quotations were ⅝@1⅝c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; No. 4 white, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 37@38c; ordinary clipped white, 65¼@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	53½	51¼	53⅛	51⅞	37
Sept.	38¼	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	38⅜
Dec.	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜	39¼	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again showed weakness under continued heavy liquidating sales, but on the decline shorts were good buyers and prices rallied and closed steady to firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	7.85	7.67	7.85	7.85	10.22
October	7.95	7.80	7.95	7.95	10.30
Ribs—					
September	9.52	9.32	9.45	9.50	12.05
October	9.50	9.32	9.42	9.50	11.57
Pork—					
September	13.50	13.15	13.50	13.35	..
October	13.65	13.32	13.65	13.52	20.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive, and after showing some heaviness early in the day prices rallied late with lard and closed at net unchanged to 3 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.00@6.10	6.03
July	..	..	6.00@6.10	6.00
August	6.07	6.07	6.05@6.07	6.08
September	6.06	6.05	6.05@6.06	6.07
October	6.06	6.00	6.06@6.08	6.08
November	..	..	6.00@6.02	5.99
December	6.06	6.03	6.05@6.07	6.06
January	6.10	6.07	6.09@6.11	6.11
February	6.18	6.16	6.16@6.18	6.15

COFFEE.

Developments in the coffee market recently have not been to the liking of those who were carrying long contracts in the expectation of higher prices, and during yesterday's session there was a tendency to liquidate long accounts by discouraged longs. Total sales consisted of only 15,500 bags, but the pressure was sufficient to carry values down 8 to 14 points, with last prices at about the low of the day. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.80@6.85	6.90
August	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.80
September	6.70	6.63	6.62@6.64	6.73
October	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.79
November	..	..	6.66@6.67	6.79
December	6.77	6.70	6.68@6.69	6.82
January	..	..	6.73@6.79	6.85
February	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.89
March	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.94
April	..	..	6.89@6.91	6.97
May	6.98	6.98	6.94@6.96	7.04
June	7.04	7.04	6.99@7.00	7.09

SUGAR.

Continued dullness in the spot and refined sugar situation caused further liquidation today in futures, and first prices were 1 point higher to 10 points lower, with sales on the call, 7,200 tons. Toward the close there were reports that refiners were bidding 3⅝c for any position, and short covering sent prices upward, the market closing 4 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales for the day, 19,850 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.49@3.51	3.50
August	3.50	3.45	3.43@3.51	3.50
September	3.48	3.45	3.46@3.55	3.50
October	3.60	3.54	3.59@3.61	3.60
November	3.55	3.50	3.54@3.55	3.50
December	3.40	3.35	3.38@3.40	3.35
January	3.06	3.05	3.06@3.08	3.05
February	3.06	3.03	3.06@3.08	3.05
March	3.04	3.04	3.08@3.10	3.08
April	..	..	3.12@3.14	3.11
May	3.20	3.15	3.20@3.22	3.15
June	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 78,799 packages. Supplies have come forward very freely, and a good deal of stock has accumulated. The public warehouses have taken care of a moderate qu

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale
of the entire high-grade stock of one of the best-known importers, consisting of

SILKS, WOOLENS,
LACES, TRIMMINGS,
LINGERIE AND SILK UNDERWEAR,
SCARFS, SHAMS, LAMBREQUINS,
FANCY BUTTONS, POCKETBOOKS,
SHEIN SILKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Today, Wednesday, July 28th, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE: This entire offering consists of the highest class merchandise, and warrants the attention of all dealers trading in this line. Every lot will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, July 28th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve
Select and Seasonable Offering
Men's, Youths' & Children's
High Class
Clothing
Consisting of Men's and Youths'
Suits, Overcoats, Trousers,
Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits,
Overcoats, Reefers.

SALVAGE SALE.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers. Will Sell Tomorrow, Thursday, July 29, '15, 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., Entire Stock of a Dress Manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa.
95% IN PERFECT CONDITION.
75,000 YARDS
PIECE GOODS
200 Doz. Ladies' House Dresses,
1,000 Ladies' Skirts.
Entire stock very slightly damaged by water only.

$15,000 VALUATION
High-Grade Stock Imported and Domestic
Trimmings
DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES,
ORIENTAL BUGLE & SPANGLE ROBES.
Frank Jacobovitz, Max Schwartz, Auct'rs,
Sell To-morrow, Thursday, July 29,
10:30 A.M., 10 Lispenard St.; nr. W. B'way,
SILKS AND WOOLENS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
VELVET & SILK RIBBONS & NOVELTIES.
Tel. 2950 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stock, Raw Material, Machinery, and Fixtures of Jewelry Factory and Rhinestone Novelty Works, Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells by public auction, on Thursday, July 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 106-112 Spring Street, New York City, 1 Block West of B'way, large unmanufactured Stock, consists of large quantity of Rhinestones in original packages and assorted sizes from 1 to 26; colored Jewels of various descriptions for the manufacturing of jewelry, such as Carbuncles, Doublets, Roses, in full tin polishes and second qualities in Turquoise, Pearls, Sapphires, Opals, Coral, Carolines, Amethysts, Topaz, Rubies and Emerald Colors. Large amount of Chatons, first quality, sizes 8 to 20. Meshbags and Leather Bag Frames, Unfinished Vanity Cases, Bag Fittings, Brass Jewelry Ornaments, Fittings, Settings in Strip form, also Meshbags, Leather Bags, Barrettes, Ornaments, Combs, and Hairpins, some mounted and plain; also embroidered Emblems. Machinery consists of Model Ring Mesh Machine with patent rights lately issued; 4 Arbos Automatic Press; Power Presses; 2 Sets Vanity Case Dyes complete, Cigarette Frame Dyes and Chucks, U. S. Gas Furnace, large size; Soldering Tables, complete, with Blow Pipes, Tables, Chairs, Oak Office Partition, Desks, Wall Cases, Counters, etc. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith, Samuel Marx, auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912-7904-7905 Barclay.

ASSIGNEE SALE
Stock, Plant and Fixtures
—OF—
M. GREENSTEIN & CO.,
Manufacturers of Ladies' Hats, consisting of large line of velvets, felt, silk corduroys, silks, satins, plushes, linings, linens, buckram, trimmings, braids, hats, hat shapes, cotton, etc. A large lot of RIBBONS and STRAW BRAIDS in original packages. Also
UP-TO-DATE PLANT,
Comprising 3 Hydraulic Presses, 18 and 21 inch; 8 Hat Presses, Aluminum and Spelter Dies, Moulds, Special Machines, Straw Stitching Machines, Lining Machine, Wiring Machines, 60 Straw Machines, Singer Machines, Power Tables, 3 Motors, new Eastman Electric Cutting Machine, Braiding Machines, etc., etc. Also
OFFICE FIXTURES
Very fine Partition and Wall Case, Desks, Chairs, Time Clock, Typewriter, Safe, etc.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
Sells To-day, Wednesday, July 28th, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M.,
AT 598 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The above stock, fixtures and machinery, in large lots to the trade.

SAM KANNEY, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, July 28, 1915, at 10 A. M., at 818 Westchester Ave., Borough of The Bronx: 1 buffet, 1 closet, 1 table, and 6 chairs, covered by chattle mortgage made by L. Brown to A. S. Dorfman & Co., dated Oct. 24, 1914. By order of GINZBURG & PICKER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAAN H. MULDER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCT. OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
FOR ACCT. OF ADMINISTRATORS.
20 shs. International Postal Supply Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. New York-Westbury Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
67 shs. Homestead Bank.
5 shs. Title Estates & Mortgage Co.
$7,000 National Light, Heat & Power Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 City of New Orleans Improvement 4 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$3,000 Cicero Gas Co. 5 p. c. Gen. & Ref. Bds., 1932.
$5,000 Western Casualty & Guaranty Co. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1927.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
$100 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. (unassented.)
15 shs. Columbia Trust Co.
5 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
23 Milligrams more or less of Radium Salts.
$1,000 Consolidated Nevada-Utah Corpn., 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1922-1927.
1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. preferred.
1,998 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common.
100 shs. New York Railways Co.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
5,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.
$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1917.
$10,000 Bingham Centry Rwy. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1948.
700 shs. Utah Copper Co. prefd.
$8,300 Bond & Mtge. of Louise M. Grueling, dated Mar. 17, 1915, payable in installments Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 21, Sec. A, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to 1st Mtg. of $11,000 and int., payable in installments.
$2,364 Bond and Mtge. of Geraldine S. Delamater, dated Sept. 11, 1912, payable Sept. 11, 1915, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 326, Sec. B, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to 1st Mtge. of $11,000 and int.
$1,000 Bond and Mtge. of Margaret Elizabeth McNair, dated Dec. 29, 1911, to secure sum of $4,500, reduced to $1,000 and int., lien on premises known as Plot 406, Sec. B, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to a right, if any, of Paul J. Exner Co. to a participation of 1-3 thereof, and to a 1st Mtge. of $9,100, payable in installments of $100 p. a.
$970 Bond and Mtge. of Anton J. Maier, dated April 7, 1913, to secure sum of $1,630, reduced to $970, payable April 7, 1915, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises S. S. Maple St., 175 ft. W. Hillside Ave., Great Neck, Nassau County, N. Y., 50x100 ft.
$4,000 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, not recorded, payable July 31, 1917, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 20, Sec. B, Map of Bayside Park, Queens County, subject to Mtge. of $6,000 under foreclosure.
$1,000 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, payable July 31, 1917, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, Blk. 39, Map Fairmount Land Co., Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.
$700 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, payable July 31, 1917, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Lot 25 and Southerly 25 ft. of Lot 24, Blk. 4, Map Central Land Co., Bergen County, N. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CORDUROY.—Will pay cash; No. 500, Julliard, or Boyd's, navy, brown, wine. Jacobs Bros., 124 West 19th St. 8086 Chelsea.

CONCERN starting punch board business wants combination premium sets; communicate by circular or letter. E 209 Times Downtown.

OPEN TO BUY FOR CASH.—QUANTITIES OF WOOL CHIFFON PANAMA, BLACK AND NAVY. THOMAS POSNER & BRO., 51 GREENE ST.

WANTED—Jobs in Spring wool suits and silk dresses. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., Resident Buyers, 170 5th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

JOBBER LOOKING AT ladies' suits, 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER SEEKING popular-priced dresses; cloths, silks, combinations. 58 West 33d St., Room 502.

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Submit popular-priced samples, serges, and novelties. 136 5th Av., third floor.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 275 Times Annex.

BLOCH PURCHASING CO. will look at Fall coats Wednesday morning. Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.

L. P. LABORITE CO., Manchester, N. H., will look at Fall coats Wednesday morning. Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.

LOOKING AT FALL SAMPLES, dresses, skirts. Call all week. Queen, 25 W. 27th.

CONTRACTORS with samples of waists. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., 19 West 24th St., 12th Floor.

600 DRESSES to close out; white and colors; variety materials and models. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th St.

900 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' plush and pile fabrics, to close out. Ulin Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

WE HAVE 1,200 wash dresses to close out at a very low figure. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 4414.

100 LADIES' linen auto coats, to close out at a price. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out $1.00 and up. Vassar Dress Co., 39 W. 32d.

WASH DRESSES, $1, formerly $2.75 to $6.50. Silverman Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

EMBROIDERY PLANT FOR SALE.
Consisting of eight (8) modern Schiffli machines with all equipments; can be seen in operation; will sacrifice to quick buyer. F. Savage, 1,123 Broadway.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED, responsible party to take entire output of manufacturer of HIGH-GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS, AND JERSEY CLOTH. Box E 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMAN or SALESWOMAN to sell new, good article for infants' wear on commission. X 273 Times Annex.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED cloak and suit buyer desires connection with resident office or jobber; first-class reference. W 20 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3¾@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Appeals in Customs Cases.

The Treasury Department is to appeal from two recent decisions of the Board of General Appraisers. In one the board held that certain needle folders which had been assessed with duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, were, with the exception of a bedkin in each folder, free of duty. In the other case it has to do with a decision that a manifest clerical error was shown by the record because the importers failed to reduce the foreign currency in accordance with the published value of foreign coins. The Assistant Attorney General will be able to continue the court that the error was not "manifest" within the meaning of the administrative section of the tariff law.

Staple Gingham Prices Named.

Amory, Browne & Co. of this city yesterday priced Lancaster staple ginghams on the basis of 6¼ cents, at which price they will charge up all "at value" orders and accept further orders for moderate quantities of goods for Fall delivery. Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, very recently made known the fact that the staple ginghams turned out by the Amoskeag Company will be sold for the coming season on the basis of 6¼ cents, and that eight-ounce staple dickings will be sold on the basis of 11½ cents. These goods have been "at value" for quite a while, and those previously ordered on that basis will be charged at the figures given. It was said yesterday at the office of the selling agents that it was not known just now when prices would be made on fancy ginghams. The prices named on staple ginghams, as shown above, came somewhat as a shock to certain sellers of these goods, some of whom had, because of the dyestuff situation, looked for an advance of at least a quarter of a cent a yard on them.

Little Doing in Gray Goods.

Though a little more inquiry for gray goods was reported in the local market yesterday than on Monday, not a great deal of business was put through. That which was done was more or less of a straggling nature, and it was pretty generally admitted by sellers that none of the sales made was sizeable enough to deserve comment. As usual, when an unsteadying influence is at work on the market, buyers turned the bulk of their attention toward getting goods for the late deliveries at spot prices. This kind of bargaining, however, did not appeal to the selling contingent. Prices, which continued to be very largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-90s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

Clothing Demand Still Dull.

The clothing trade is still suffering from what is generally believed to be a belated demand. Some of the leading houses have not done over 75 per cent. of their normal Fall business as yet, and they put dull conditions down to late buying. Clothing today, as one prominent manufacturer said, is sold cheaper than it ever was, and the longer buying is put off the more the retailers will have to pay. Woolens have gone up, the price of labor has increased and dyes are scarcely obtainable at any price. It is generally believed there will be a rush for merchandise at the last minute, and this will undoubtedly tend to send up prices. In the style hints for next Spring that are just beginning to appear, the one credited with most chance of successful exploitation is the narrow lapel. Buyers connected with responsible houses in this city seem to be favorably inclined toward this innovation.

Importers Postpone Meeting.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of Importers, announced late yesterday that it had been decided to postpone the general meeting of merchants called for today to consider the getting of German and Austrian merchandise into this country. Mr. Stern said that, in view of the action of Sir Edward Grey in cabling Secretary of State Lansing that a supplemental note to be forwarded to the American Government, it had been decided to await its receipt before making further efforts to secure a modification of the British embargo. The Vice Chairman also stated that he had received information from London by cable which further emphasized the desirability of delaying action by merchants here. After the supplemental British note has been made public, the importers will decide whether renewed protests are necessary.

For Central American Trade.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that Garrard Harris, a special agent of the bureau, who has been investigating the trade conditions in Central America for the last six months, will be at the New York office, room 409, Custom House, for a short time. Mr. Harris is expected to arrive tomorrow morning and to remain until Aug. 6. He is particularly interested in the development of the exportation of cotton sacks to Central America. There is a large demand for sacks of this kind on account of the elimination of jute bags. Mr. Harris will be very glad to confer with the representatives of any firm who are interested in Central American trade during his stay in New York.

Baggage Valuation Bother.

Under the Cummins law, which compels a proper valuation of baggage carried on railroads, the traveling salesman is up against a difficult proposition. The sample trunks which he carries, if he is representing a clothing firm, contain only coats and piece goods swatches. The task of placing a value on the coats is almost impossible, and yet overvaluation or undervaluation in case of damage or loss renders the salesman guilty of a misdemeanor. The coat might be figured on cost of material and manufacturing, yet they would not bring the price arrived at in this way if the attempt were made to sell them separately from the vest and trousers. The sample swatches might be worth intrinsically only 20 or 25 cents apiece, but figured on their value to the salesman is much greater, since he derives his entire business from them. No account is taken under the Cummins amendment of the floating insurance policies which are taken out by a firm to cover the risk its goods run in transit.

Underwear Demand Slack.

Reports from local jobbers indicate that retailers are not doing overmuch just now in the shape of buying underwear, either for current or Fall needs, though better business in the heavier merchandise is believed to be about due. With Fall stocks not yet very well broken, there is little incentive for the jobber to duplicate much, and this is keeping business limited in the primary end of the market. The erratic course of the cotton market and the wide range of prices on lightweight goods for next Spring are keeping jobbing buyers more or less inactive, which means that the selling agents are having a rather quiet time of it for the present. Just when earnest buying for the new season will set in is a puzzle that a good many men in the underwear trade would like to be able to solve.

Hard Coal a Little More Active.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the closing of the month has brought a little more activity to the hard coal trade, as is usually the case. It adds that mining operations are still limited to three and four days a week at most collieries, and that even at this rate the market is not taking the entire output. The companies are putting their surplus on the stock piles and the individuals are bringing theirs to tidewater or holding it in cars until a buyer can be found. To many people in the bituminous trade the situation is beginning to take on a somewhat brighter aspect, this is because of any particular improvement in the spot demand, for that is extremely light, but for one reason or another a considerable number of consumers are asking for a little more coal on their contracts.

Votes for Salesmen Amendment.

The Far Western Travelers' Association has notified its members that through the efforts of Leon Meyer, Chairman of the Votes for Salesmen Committee, the Constitutional Convention at Albany has unanimously adopted an amendment to allow traveling men to register and vote while away from their homes. The Legislature, which will convene in November, will vote on the appropriate bill for this amendment, and the association has reason to believe that the members of the Legislature are in accord with the movement. The progress made by the salesmen's association in obtaining the right to vote while away from home is said to have interested navy officials, and it is understood that a similar movement will be taken up in that quarter.

What the Holes Were For.

A local jobber told yesterday of an amusing incident in which a recently appointed hosiery buyer figured. Very recently a woman came into the store this man buys for with some hose she had bought for her husband, complaining that in all of them there were little holes, which she thought had been caused by dropped stitches. The buyer looked at the goods and, while he did not think the holes were caused by defective stitches, he did not know why they were there. He took the goods back from the woman and took the matter up with the jobber. The latter pointed out to him that the holes were used by the German manufacturers of the hose to designate the sizes, the idea being to prevent their getting mixed in the dying process. In this case there were five holes, just below the ribbed top of the hose, which meant that they were size 11, for the first hole means size 8, the second 9½, and so on. This way of marking women's goods is also used, though in this case the first hole means size 8, and the holes are less conspicuously placed.

Spring Dress Goods Buying.

The mills that have opened up their Spring lines of dress goods for the jobbing trade are reported to be doing a very fair business. The almost total lack of foreign competition has had a stimulating effect on the sales of domestics. From what the jobbers are buying it would appear that little is in the way of novelty will feature the operations for the new season, the demand still setting in for gabardines, poplins and whipcords. The market will not be opened generally until about the middle of next month or even later, some of the large corporation mills showing a disposition to delay matters.

DUTIES ON WAR BOOKLETS.

Victorian League Pamphlets Come Near Being Forfeited.

Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday settled a dispute between the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, and the local customs authorities regarding the entry values of booklets dealing with phases of the European war. The pamphlets, numbering several thousand, contain speeches by Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, British "eyewitness," and Harold Cox on the "Economic Strength of Great Britain."

It appears that the pamphlets were gathered in England by the Victorian League and consigned to the Cunard Company, which undertook to bring them over and distribute them gratuitously in the United States. When the consignment reached the Federal Public Stores Appraiser Sague decided that the pamphlets were heavily undervalued and advanced entered values above the seizure point, which under the present tariff is 75 per cent. Collector Malone indorsed this action, and in the usual procedure would have initiated proceedings looking to the forfeiture of the booklets to the Government.

John Francis Strauss, attorney for the Cunard Company, took an appeal for a reappraisement, which acted as a stay. Mr. Strauss told the General Appraiser that, while the pamphlets recited the prices at which they might be purchased by the stationery trade, they were not controlling in the matter of fixing a foreign market value, as eventually the pamphlets were gathered up by the Victorian League wherever found and sent to this country. The free distribution to influence American sentiment as to the merits of the war.

Judge Fischer said yesterday that he found the pamphlets to be reprints, and, as their cost was not as great as the first edition, he believed they should be allowed to enter at values lower than those fixed by the Appraiser. Accordingly the General Appraiser raised the entered values just below the seizure point, thus reversing the penalty of seizure accruing under the appraisement made by Mr. Sague. Mr. Strauss said there was no suggestion of fraud in the prices at which the pamphlets had been entered, and the same statement was made by Martin T. Baldwin of Assistant Attorney General Hanson's office, who appeared for the Government. The Government will not take an appeal, and the case will be settled by the Cunard Company's paying the increased duties and penalties.

AUCTION SALES. REAL ESTATE.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
400 LOTS · Edgemere Crest · 7 HOUSES
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND

In response to urgent requests from inquirers for more time to investigate, we have persuaded the owners of Edgemere Crest to postpone the sale of the remainder of their 400 lots and 7 houses at the ruinous prices at which we have been forced to sell them to date.
Some of the very best lots and two houses remain unsold.

Every one must be disposed of, as the Company must be liquidated.

The Sale Continues
FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS,
July 30th & 31st,

rain or shine, in the wooden-floored, electric lighted tent on Edgemere Avenue near Edgemere Station, L. I. R. R.

For further particulars 'phone Rector 3093—or see

MORGENTHAU JR. & FITZJAMES E. BROWNE
ASSOCIATE AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Tuesday, August 3rd, 2 P. M.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
COURT HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.
OLYMPIC AMUSEMENT PARK.
This valuable property, comprising approximately twenty-five acres at Irvington, N. J., fully equipped as an Amusement Park, will be sold at Auction on the above date. Full particulars as to land values, encumbrances, and business done will be furnished on application.
Inspection of property invited.
ALFRED B. VAN LIEW,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
HERMAN H. A. SCHMIDT,
810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 2,000 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the moniton of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has granted an extension of ten days for the Prospect Leasing Company, Inc., which operated the Hotel St. Andrew at Broadway and Seventy-second Street, to answer the bankruptcy petition filed against it on July 16. The company is planning an adjustment with creditors. The company has a lease of the hotel of fourteen years, and all the furnishings and fixtures, valued at $50,000, are pledged as security for the lease.

JACOB STERLING.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Sterling, men's furnishings, 1,378 Boston Road, by J. Sinsheimer & Son, $106; Harold W. MacManus, $163; Ocean Mirants, $204, and Samuel Friedman, $160.

MISHKIN & GROSSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mishkin & Grossman, cloaks, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, by S. Hyman Company, $547; L. Finkelstein & Sons, $127, and C. Naitove & Co., $16. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

EUGENIA FALCO, 71½ Mulberry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,245 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the Atlantic Fish Market at 287 Eighth Avenue.

TIDEWATER STANDARD COMPANY, 16 East Thirty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,166 and assets of $1,028.

I. TANENBLATT & CO., umbrella handles, 411 East Eighth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,661 and assets of $3,883.

HERSON & GARSON, tailors' trimmings, 442 Third Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,746 and assets of $2,089.

JAMES B. MARTIN.—Harry Zalkin has been appointed receiver for James B. Martin, furniture, 2,417 Eighth Avenue, bond, $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

E. GEORGE SCHEER, shirtwaists, 1,560 Broadway, has assigned to Moses H. Rothstein.

DIATKIN & WALD, painters' supplies, 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, have assigned to Monte London.

NIKOLAUS WREDE, 1,019 Boston Road, a confectioner, has assigned to Henry Wacker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—The Galland Henning Pneumatic Malting Drum Manufacturing Company, holding an unsatisfied civil court judgment of $374.83 against the Badger Concrete Mixer Company, has petitioned the Circuit Court for receivership, alleging that it has assets of not less than $20,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Harry D. Clark, clerk, bankrupt; debts, $16,000; assets, $500. Wallace S. Montgomery, Assistant Superintendent of Construction, San Diego, bankrupt; debts, $7,000; assets, $4,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Armington, Henry A.—J. F. Fargo....$703.21
Allen, John R.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....271.25
Alt, Charles—J. Bohn et al.....1,620.42
Braune, Paul—F. Fuger.....293.06
Bennett, John, or E. S. Bennett—R. T. Fairchild.....236.65
Blutstein, Max and Philip—Airo Waist Co.....144.65
Butler, Harry V.—Saks & Co.....105.82
Brady, Thomas J.—Same.....153.81
Caram, Pedro—H. Graff.....813.25
Brembos, George N. and Thomas N.—H. Saletan.....379.41
Cotromano, Antonio—D. Pertto.....133.95
Gereigery, Shehady—A. J. Hamrach et al.....284.26
Greenberg, Max—A. Kuflik et al.....117.35
Hahn & Rampe Co.—L. W. Wehle.....229.37
Heath, Howard W.—Donigan & Nelson.....162.91
Herr, Noah C.—M. Heyman et al.....178.11
Hicks, Edgar P.—Broadway Building Co. 633.65
Hyman, Isaac B. and Montague E.—Second National Bank of City of N. Y.....14,014.35
Kyriazis, George—Christ Casino.....140.71
Kelly, George—J. C. Toole.....468.75
Karper, Ray and Barney—L. Shonts.....500.17
Liber, Bernard—Minnie G. Frank Realty Co.....116.26
Lund, Mrs. Haviland H.—Stenography Service Co.....205.38
Motta, Salvatore—A. L. Hillyard.....3,640.16
MacNamara, Feature Film Co., Inc.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc.....324.68
Meanley, Charles R., and Joseph A. Coram—Crystal Film Co.....259.03
Marcovita, David—London & Brit. Co., Inc.....105.41
Marchisio, Secondo—S. Maresco.....203.98
Manhattan Candy Co., Inc.—C. Cohen & Co.....151.90
O'Neill, Frank—Rolland Realty Co., Inc.427.65
O'Connor, Ellen—M. Flynn.....797.04
Purcell, Joseph—Julius Wegner Machine Works, Inc.....132.36
Progressive Motion Picture Corp.—Evans Film Mfg. Co.....1,000.00
Quigley, Katherine—M. Davis.....307.72
Ritter, Edward P. V.—J. W. Chapin.16,264.25
Roserzweig, John J.—M. Frendenheim et al.....262.54
Rosenberg, Solomon—R. Rabinowitz..5,000.00
Rodman, Edward—M. Burnofsky.....235.05
Repp, George—J. Resch.....448.56
Schechter, Harold—A. Lilienfeld.....502.91
Silverstein, Meyer—Vassar Realty Co..120.42
Stewart, Samuel T.—Stern Bros.....185.36
Schwimmer, Louis—M. Adler et al.....139.91
Vanni, Vincenzo, and Terrucci Guidette —J. Petrocelli et al.....101.88
Ubecker, Joseph F.—Studebaker Corp. of America.....1,261.44
Van Nostrand, Chas. B.—New Netherland Bank of N. Y.....6,093.96
Wykoff Reservation, Inc.—North Shore Land Co.....1,166.81
White, Grace M.—E. L. Rosenbaum....126.78
Same—F. A. Palem.....205.65
Wilbur, Frank L.—Manhattan Land & Security Co.....204.25

In Bronx County.

Arena, John—H. Arena.....$143.20
Braitwaite, William—C. G. Willoughby.170.37
Evelyn Building Co., Evelyn H. White, and Joseph J. White—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co.....291.17
Farago, Joseph and Malvine—H. Rapert.....240.74
Gilligan, Thomas—City of N. Y.....52.00
Greenberg, Thomas — Garland Refining Co.....54.65
Greenberg, Max—A. Kuflik et al.....117.35
Hoffman, Philipp—Santi Moving & Express Co., Inc.....29.72
Hynes, Leo—National Casket Co.....394.41
Same—Same.....430.51
Kellbert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and William T. Hooker & Sons Co., Inc.—M. Kobre.....259.51
Steiner, Fay—A. Furst.....27.72
Schultz, William F.—F. Gerding.....53.15
Schultz, William F.—W. G. McCrea.....53.15
Vaughan, John R.—J. J. Egan.....74.75
Walsh, Alexander—A. L. Clark.....686.50
Waks, Max M.—F. Campbell.....166.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bracke, Theofield, and Amede Callewaert—Vaughan's Seed Store, Nov. 24, 1914.....$567.98
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....4,052.50
Dorchester Building Co., Inc.—W. L. Fleischer & Co., May 20, 1915.....268.50
Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and Vincent Bohagur—W. L. Fleisher & Co., May 26, 1915.....245.34
Same—Same, May 20, 1915.....242.91
Hoffman, Charles L.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,124.58
Haupt, Isidor H.—C. M. Meeks, Dec. 14, 1914.....260.80
Margolies, Edward—P. Morrill, June 18, 1914.....223.28
McQuade, Anthony—J. M. Morrow et al., Feb. 9, 1915.....114.32
Rothschild, Emanuel—West Side Bank, Oct. 15, 1914.....3,149.74
Voss, Bernhard; J. B. McCoy, & Son, and Kammann & Crowley—Dunmore Realty Company, July 15, 1915. (cancelled).....107.25
Same—J. L. Murray et al., July 15, 1915, (canceled).....108.31

In Bronx County.

Fatigato, Santo—People of the State of New York, Feb. 9, 1915.....$1,000
Hoepker, Henry—H. C. Rotheroe, Oct. 20, 1914.....87.88
Same—Same, Oct. 22, 1914.....87.88
Palmieri, Cesare—Lion Brewery of New York City, Nov. 27, 1914.....17.72

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forecast July 27:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n. w. and showers in the peninsula Wed. and Thur.; light, variable winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except probably showers in extreme w.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Cloudy, with probably showers Wed. and Thur; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers. Thurs., cloudy.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., with probably showers in n.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers in s. Thur., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. Thur., unsettled, with probably showers by afternoon or night.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thur., probably showers.

N. Dak.—Increasing cloudiness, with probably showers Thur. and in w. Wed.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thur., with probably showers.

$106,611 Paid for Edgemere Lots.

At the third session of the sale of Edgemere Crest property at Edgemere, L. I., last night, the auctioneers disposed of fifty-six lots for a total of $24,146.50. The average amount paid for a lot was $431. Last night's proceedings brought the grand total of lots sold since the opening session last Friday to 234, for a total sum of $106,611. The sale will be continued on Friday and Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; Mr. Phillips, books; 2 Walker.
ANDERSON—G. W. Gates & Co.; G. W. Gates, ladies' garments, furn. goods; Imperial.
AUSTIN—Estes & Matthelsen; Miss M. Matthelsen, ladies' furnishings, millinery; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, hosiery; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kuhn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, are embroideries; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
B

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West Eighty-sixth Street Apartments Valued at $1,000,000 in Lewis Estate Trade—Builder Buys Dyckman Plot—Bronx Borough Sales—Brooklyn Transactions—Buys Greenwich Residence.

A large west side apartment house transaction which proves to be the larger end of the deal involving the recently reported sale of the Percy Pyne Lewis estate at Bedford, Westchester County, was announced yesterday in the sale of a row of four houses on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street including the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. These properties have been purchased by the Lewis estate from Lee & Fleischman. They include the seven-story St. Germaine apartment on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 102.2 on the avenue by 100 on the street, and the three adjoining six-story structures on the street, extending to the Bretton Hall on the Broadway frontage. The three inside houses each have a frontage of fifty feet, giving a total frontage of 250 on the street.

Lee & Fleischman acquired them a short time ago from Arthur Curtiss James in part payment for the Fifth Avenue apartment at Eighty-first Street. They figured in the recent deal, it is said, at a valuation of about $1,000,000, while the Lewis estate at Bedford, given in part payment, was valued at $500,000. The Eighty-sixth Street houses are assessed at a total of $590,000. They are well rented and have been taken back on a long lease by Lee & Fleischman.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company acted as the broker in the transaction.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Kovacs Construction Company, Julian Kovacs President, has purchased from Max Marx three lots on the south side of 215th Street 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue. The plot has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

Tenement Property Sold.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for the City Real Estate Company to Matilda Jackson the five-story tenement 22 Broome Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Benjamin Libman has sold to a Mr. Stiger 651 East Fifth Street, a six-story new-law house, with two stores, on a lot 24.9 by 96, adjoining the northwest corner of Avenue C.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for the Kane Construction Company to a client of Josiah Jones, the plot of land located on the easterly side of Boscobel Avenue, between West 169th and 170th Streets, having a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 170.6 feet running through to Cromwell's Creek, to an investor.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Max Hoffman a plot, 110 by 103 by irregular, on the west side of Fox Street, located 145.1 feet south of Westchester Avenue. The buyer will improve the site with a two-story garage.

Richard H. Scobie has sold to a client for Mrs. Hattie A. De Clyne, the three-story frame house at 865 East 173d Street, northeast corner of Mohegan Avenue. The plot is 28 by 105.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-family limestone dwelling on the east side of Bedford Avenue, 293 feet south of Clarendon Road, on a plot 20 by 100 feet for Sarah Billings to a client for investment.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, has purchased a plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Argyle Road, 80 feet south of Cortelyou Road, and nine lots on the south side of Lincoln Road, between New York and Nostrand Avenues.

Charles E. Rickeson has sold 424 Park Place, between Underhill and Washington Avenues, a two-story two-family dwelling, for Mrs. Catherine A. Caldwell to a client for occupancy.

Suburban.

Augustus S. Houghton, a member of the Conservation Commission of New York has sold through Burton Thompson & Co., incorporated, his residence located in the Rock Ridge section of Greenwich, Conn., to Colby M. Chester, of Manhattan. The property consists of about three acres, improved with a modern residence of English country style, and was held at $45,000.

Recent Buyers.

Everett P. Wheeler is the buyer of the five-story business building at 67 and 69 Front Street, recently sold by James W. McCullough.

Mrs. Henriette Tisue of the Tisue Institute is the buyer of the dwelling at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Leases.

Henry London has leased for the Fremont Realty Corporation the six-story apartment house at 271-273 West 141st Street for a term of years, and also leased for I. Tamor the six-story tenement at 225 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of William H. Hall the three-story dwelling at 350 East 120th Street to Freda Strobel.

Fifth Avenue House Alteration.

Plans have been filed for altering the new residence on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, recently purchased by Jennie C. Whitman, wife of Malcolm D. Whitman. Foster & Gade, the architects, placed the cost of the changes at $44,000. The mansard roof will be removed and interior changes made. The house was purchased from Percival Farquhar.

Realty Notes.

Edward Gambier purchased for $54,700 at foreclosure sale in the Vesey Street sales room yesterday the four-story residence, 50 East Sixty-ninth Street, on a lot 19 by 104.5.

Since the 155th Street station of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway has been moved northwest to 157th Street the need of a station between 145th and 157th Streets has been urgently felt by residents and storekeepers in that section of Harlem. A petition has been prepared and will shortly be presented to the Public Service Commission asking that a station be erected between 150th and 152d Streets.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for one four-story and cellar brick flat to cost $40,000, to be erected by the Rez Building Company, Inc., on a plot 50 by 100 at the west side of Ocean Avenue, 240 feet north of Avenue H, Brooklyn.

Folsom Brothers negotiated the lease for Edward W. Browning of the thirteen-story hotel, known as the Hotel Nobleton, at 126 West Seventy-third Street, to C. M. Bellak.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Barney Brady.

69th St, 50 East, s s, 81 ft w of Park Av, 19x104.5, four-story dwelling; M. S. Bondy against S. B. Robinson et al.; William Bondy, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $47,161.42; taxes, &c., $2,139.90; to Edward Gambier for $54,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, 1,364-1,374, e s, 50 ft n of 178th St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; Allebel Construction Co. against Rosie Levy et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $82,625.23; taxes, &c., $1,880; subject to mortgage of $150,000; to the plaintiff for $170,731.

178th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,462.87; taxes, &c., $579.24; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

Norfolk St, 171, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; E. A. Mossman against Rachel Pasinsky et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $30,639.06; to the defendant for $31,125.

624 St, 216 West, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House against Star Manufacturing Co. et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $15,972.39; taxes, &c., $216.26; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.2x19.8x60.4x121, two-story building and vacant; adjourned to Aug. 10.

By Henry Brady.

Seton Av, e s, 100 ft s of Strong Av, 50x100; Annie Anderson against Augusta Nelson et al.; Frank Carlson, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $1,370.36; taxes, &c., $32; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th Av, 222, w s, 88.10 ft n of 23d St,19.8x80, four-story building with store; trustees' sale; also 25th St, 272 West, s s, 137 ft e of 8th Av, 16.2x98.9, four-story dwelling; trustees' sale; estate of William A. Boyd, deceased.

2d Av, 1,402, s e corner of 73d St, 27.2x75, five-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al., trustees, against Jacob Kaplan et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $33,186.99; taxes, &c., $1,978.27.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 25 West, n s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9, four-story building and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against W. J. Clarke, executor, &c., et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due, $56,-502.22; taxes, &c., $682.55.

3d Av, 2,350, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; H. D. K. Hulst against J. A. H. Pelletier et al.; Leseur & W., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $26,641.48; taxes, &c., $375.

Avenue A, 34, w s, 60.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x80.6, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swaim, attorney; R. E. T. Riggs, referee; due, $7,588.62; taxes, &c., $129.85.

Avenue A, or Sutton Place, 36, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x86.6, four-story tenement; Fringle Memorial Home against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swaim, attorney; J. T. Sturtdevant, referee; due, $7,591.52; taxes, &c., $129.85.

48th St, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5, four-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against C. L. Brandt et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $5,936.34; taxes, &c., $1,646.06.

61st St, 239 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; J. W. Thomson, Commissioner, against Mamie Levin et al., Foster & T., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $7,665.87; taxes, &c., $311.85.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 3 East, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against P. E. Nagle et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $13,066.01; taxes, &c., $245.35.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Katcham, receiver.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 596 East, n e corner of Cottage Place, 50x171.1, two-story dwelling; W. A. Paton et al., trustees, against M. A. Nolan et al.; Carlisle Norwood, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $9,695.33; taxes, &c., $705.50.

139th St, 605 East, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; K. C. Fulton et al., executors and trustees, against M. E. Flynn et al.; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $3,000; taxes, &c., $29.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

153d St, 328 East, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, three-story tenement and vacant; Benjamin Einbigler against Sol Sobol et al.; S. J. Jacobs, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $2,635.90; taxes, &c., $111.55; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000.

By George Price.

Bear Swamp Road, 1,805, w s, 30.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x99.4x150x80.3; Gustav Grossman against F. A. Schmieder et al., executors; Rothenoth & C., attorneys; J. F. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,982.80; taxes, &c., $773.63.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Brady Av, n w corner Radcliff Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 24x52; Sebastiano Ranno, Hughes Av, owner; Joseph Zicardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner 99th St, to a five-story dwelling; J. C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., owner; Foster & Gade, 15 West 38th St, architects; cost, $44,000.

40th St, 122 East, to a three-story dwelling; H. F. Patterson, 299 Madison Av, owner; T. C. Visscher, 299 Madison Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

9th Av, 614 and 616, to two three-story stores and apartments; W. Yoost, Rockaway Park, L. I., owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, s e corner of 5th St, 22x78; Samuel Grueber to Samuel Newman, 103 West 117th St, all title, all liens, July 27; attorney, Jacob Cebulsky, 212 East Broadway $4,000

BROOME ST, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Sheriff of N. Y. County, on judgment sale, to Gabriello Dolisio, all right, title and interest of defendant on Dec. 11, 1914, May 7; attorneys, Kaufman & Gimel, 290 Broadway $600

FORSYTH ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Max Green to Gussie Green, 64½ Rush St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, July 26; attorneys, Siegeltuch & S., 233 Broadway $1

LEWIS ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Libbie Goldstein to Harry Goodwin, 243 Sackman St, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,500,) July 10; attorney, William F. Troy, 5 Beekman St. $1

PARK AV, 1,406, w s, 75.11 ft e of 105th St, 25x80; Nassau Mort. Co. to Herman Moench, 137 Moffat St, Brooklyn, basement and store and correction deed, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 186th St, 153.2x96x158x200; Bloshen Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, (mtg $150,000,) July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$1

WASHINGTON ST, 23, e s, 207.11 ft s of Morris St, 36.8x67; William F. Buzard, Danbury, Conn., to Guttas Faris, 212 Clinton St, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $23,500,) all liens, Jan. 19; address, on premises $100

6TH ST, 526 East, s s, 374.5 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x97; Joseph A. Freudenberger, Woodhaven, L. I., et al., executors; Anna Freudenberger to Martin G. Freudenberger, 1,512 Hancock St, Brooklyn, et al., (mtg $10,000,) May 7; attorney, William S. Miller, 837 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn $1

7TH AV, 2,307, e s, 62.11 ft n of 135th St, 17x75; Elizabeth Realty Co. to Alfred T. Robinson, 251 West 134th St, (mtg $9,000,) July 24; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 35 Liberty St. $100

8TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 26x112.10, same to same, ¼ part, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, March 30; same attorney $9,250

8TH ST, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 26x112.10; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, 48 North 16th St, East Orange, N. J., ¼ part, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, March 30; attorney L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $7,250

8TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 20x120; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, East Orange, N. J., (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 30; attorney, L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $8,500

11TH ST, 613 East, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Lena Schiff to Annie Rofman, 613 East 11th St, ½ part, all title, all liens, July 26; attorney, Samuel Solomon, 119 Nassau St $2,000

17TH ST, n s, 1234 ft e of 3d Av, 46.8x98.8; Willis H. Smith to Cora L. his wife, 175 Claremont Av, all title, quitclaim, July 24.$1

32D ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; the Sybil Realty Co. to Sara Barnett, 306 West 98th St, h and s, (mtg $44,750,) c. a. g. s. all liens, July 26; attorney, W. B. Marx, 279 Broadway $1

57TH ST, 25 West, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; 25 West 57th Street Co. to Edwin T. Holmes, 43 West 57th St, (mtg $180,800,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 176 Broadway $100

58TH ST, 29 West, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 24.11x100.5; Edwin T. Holmes to 25 West 57th Street Co., 133 West 21st St, (mtg $50,000,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 176 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 241 East, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 26x102.2; Harris E. Goldstein to Martha M. Steiner, 219 East 71st St, (mtg $21,000,) July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

75TH ST, 240 East, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Jennie Salerno (Cannariato) to Benjamin G. Cannariato, 240 East 75th St, all liens, May 18; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway $100

88TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of West End Av, 19.11x100.8; Leila La Fetra Rees to R. Llewellyn Rees, New York City, (mtg $28,-000,) Aug. 3, 1910; attorney, Walter S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St. $100

99TH ST, n s, 185.5 ft e of Broadway, 32.7x146.10; Stuyvesant Le Roy, administrator of Herman Le Roy, to St. Michael's P. E. Church, 225 West 99th St, Dec. 31, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,830

113TH ST, 168 to 172 East, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 66.8x100.11; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, East Orange, N. J., ¼ part, C. A. G. March 30; attorney, L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway ..$13,750

121ST ST, 271 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100.11; Utility Realty Co. to Flanton Realty Co., 545 West 111th St, h and s, July 21; attorney, J. P. Flannery, 545 West 111th St $1

131ST ST, 207 West, n s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Alfred T. Robinson to Elizabeth Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, July 24, prior mtg $9,000, due Jan. 25, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 35 Liberty St $2,500

8TH ST, n s, 107.6 ft e of 1st Av, 35x112.10; Avenue A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 7th St, 24.6x100; Edw. F. Zimmerman to Mary A. Breed, 230 West 103d St, July 27, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row $500

67TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Edwin T. Holmes to 25 West Fifty-seventh Street Co., 133 West 21st St, July 26, prior mtg $120,800, due Aug. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $60,000

70TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Mary Trageser to F. Leon Sheip et al., trustees, 136 West 44th St, July 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $17,000

95TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 110x--; 157 and 159 East Ninety-fifth Street Co., Inc., to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av., July 23, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $35,000

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x100.11; Mary J. Hartigan to Teresa J. Coman, 35 West 76th St, July 27, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $750

173D ST, s s, 33.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; 173d St, s s, 66.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Eugenie Hoenncher to Meyer Miller, 1,258 Lexington Av, July 26, prior mtg $12,-000, due Jan. 26, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

Bronx.

BECK ST, 680, s s, 54.2x125; American Land Credit Corporation to Ida V. Zieser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $45,000, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $750

BOSTON ROAD, 1,262, s e s, 60x irregular; Anna C. Grossman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

CRESCENT AV, s s, 107.9 ft w of Fieldston Road, 88.5x69.1x55.1; Gussie Zanderer to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, July 26, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$275

FULTON AV, 1,301, w s, 40.2x94.2; Max Cohen to Abr. Zadek, 562 West 113th St, et al, July 26, due Aug. 15, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

LOT 161, Block D, map of Mapes estate; Minnie Barger to Henry Becker, 132 9th Av, July 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St. $1,000

LOT 447, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; River Realty Co. to Gottlieb Kufus, 60 South 24th St, Flushing, L. I., July 1, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St. $500

LOTS 136 and 137, map of Seneca Park; Anna Dannies to Nora O'Connell, 49 Sherman Av, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,100

VALENTINE AV, 2,840, s e corner of 198th St, 30.6x90.1; John H. Heitmann to John L. Fox, executor, 261 East 201st St, prior mtg $22,000, July 26, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE D, 14-16, 15x27, all; Simon Silverman to Joseph Feder, 27 Avenue D, 2 years and 10 months from June 1, 1915 ..... $5,755

LEXINGTON AV, 445, all; Nelson F. Swanson to Swanson & Frost, Inc., 525 West 138th St, 7 years and 5 months from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St. $2,100

LEXINGTON AV, 422-425, ground floor; Nelson P. Swanson and another to Swanson & Frost, Inc., 8 years and 1 month from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St. $2,000

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, corner store and basement; Bendheim Construction Co. to Charles Greenberg, 138 Sherman Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914, $3,900

2D AV, 1,068, store and basement; Rosa Simon to Ignatz Mertzel, 822 East 88th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 149 St. Anns Av $860

11TH AV, 857, store and basement; Mullen Brothers to Frank P. Sullivan and another, 1,864 Broadway, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Chris. Schierloh, 214 11th Av. $900

50TH ST, 74 West, all; Alfred W. Kramer to Dan's Blue Book, Inc., 10 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Dan Publishing Co., 10 West 23d St $1,200

112TH ST, 218-222 East, all; Rosa Saberski to Benjamin Bernstein, 124 East 107th St, 3 years from April 22, 1915; attorney, Abr. L. Feinstein, 261 Broadway $3,900

115TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11, all; 116th St, 152 West, all; Theatre Realty Corporation to Max H. Saxe, Broadway and 47th St, 9 years and 8 months from Jan. 4, 1915, attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway $31,200

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, 282, e s, store; Abraham E. Martin to Otto F. Gilbert, 1,393 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, from Aug. 1, 1915, to April 30, 1921; attorney, C. A. Kalish, 60 Wall St. ..... $480 and $540

MORRIS AV, 648 to 652, n e corner Tera Schachne and another to Rosina Leggeadro, 648 Morris Av, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, R. Legreadro, 648 Morris Av $5,400

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 46.1x94, all; Regina Construction Co. to Abraham Zauderer, 2,120 Hughes Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 72; Leslie B. McClure against Agnes Goldsmith, owner; Charles P. Goldsmith, contractor $22

19TH ST, 205 to 209 East; P. J. Durcan, Inc., against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, (renewal) $2,930

141ST ST, 630 West; Samuel Robinson against One Hundred and Sixty Broadway Holding Corporation, owner and contractor; Pedro Lasswain, lessee and contractor..$756

SAME PROPERTY; Leslie B. McClure against same $24

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Fireproof Products Co., Inc., against Eva J. Coe et al., May 7, 1915 ..... $14

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 782; George and Nathan Foster against Kermit Realty Co., Inc., et al., July 20, 1915 ..... $165

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100.4; Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Charles L. Stickney, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BROADWAY, s e s, 20 ft s w of 226th St, 20x85; Mary G. Waters against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 90 ft s w of 226th St, 20x85; Fannie F. Welch against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 40 ft s w of 226th St, 20x85; Elizabeth A. Courter against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, e s, 647.11 ft n w of Broadway, 113x423.8x irregular; Herman B. Brecher against Orleans Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 50.5x 90; Maximilian Fleischmann Co. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jackson & Fleischmann.

5TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 36.10x80; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Hudson Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

5TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x 45.6; Frederick F. de Rham against Isidor Kraushaar et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de F. Foster.

117TH ST, 61 East; Marie L. Wight against Murray estate et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

123D ST, 239 West; William F. Clare against Lucky Star Realty Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Clare.

Bronx.

LOTS 307 and 308, map of property formerly of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, on Town Dock Road; Margaret McGill against Minnie Rawitzer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

LOT 565, Block 18, map of Tremont Terrace; also Lot 324, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Claribel Schutte against William Steinberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

PROSPECT AV, 876, 878 and 878½; and 845 and 847 Westchester Av; Joseph Walder against Walter Wilkens et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Monfried.

TAYLOR ST, e s, between Morris Park and Columbus Ave, (known as Lot 319, Van Nest Park, 24th Ward;) George L. Carlisle against Mary White et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. C. Foster.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx loans Two Hundred and Fourth Street Corporation to erect a five-story apartment $42,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

See reason for

Postponing Edgemere Crest AUCTION

Business Page—this newspaper—To-day.

MORGENTHAU JR © AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

TO-DAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

TRUSTEES' SALE

Est. of William A. Boyd, Dec'd,

Garrard Glenn and Harriet V. Van Hook, Trustees,

232 Seventh Avenue

88.10 FT. NORTH OF 23D ST.,

the four-story brick building, with store and basement store; size of lot, 19.8 4-5x80.

272 West 25th St.

137.2 FT. EAST OF 8TH AV.,

the four-story and basement brick Dwelling; size of lot 16.2x98.9.

60% ON MTGE. 1-3 YEARS AT 5%

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Louis Israelson

Tel. Aud. 5540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.

Conservative management of Apartment House property.

HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.

Now is the time to make a change.

Exceptional Opportunity.

We offer for sale or to lease modern factory in lower Manhattan, containing 43,000 net sq. ft. Equipped with high-power plant, dynamo, automatic sprinklers, elevator, etc. Convenient to all shipping points. Ready for immediate occupancy. Full particulars from

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Only 29 Minutes from Municipal Building on

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"The Finest Subway in the World."

Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses,

All ready to move into.

Prices $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.

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Take local trains leaving from Municipal Building, N. Y. C., and get off at 20th Ave. Station Property offices, Phone 1118-1119 Bath, Beach

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Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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Waterfront Bungalow with Garage

and all improvements; within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

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Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

A PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES BARGAIN.

Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges. 166. per sq. ft. C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Have You a Feeling way down inside you

That you want a place
That's your very own—

A place where you don't have to pay rent,
A place where you can invite your friends,
Where you can kick your enemies out,

A place that will increase in value as you get older
and you will get the benefit,

A cool place in summer,
A comfortable place in winter,

With all the conveniences of living in the city
and all the pleasures of living in the country
and no assessments to pay for improvements,
because they are all there?

All the above, and more, you can get

By buying a lot at the auction sale of

679 LOTS Including 234 OCEAN FRONT LOTS with Riparian Rights,

Also a Large Boarding House and Stable at

BELLE HARBOR

Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,

12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station

42 Minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal

MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction

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On the Premises.

10% on Day of Sale, or 36 Monthly Payments May Be Arranged, or 70% Can Remain on First Mortgage.

Titles Insured Free.

For maps apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity

Unusual BARGAIN Opportunities

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED

HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.

Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited. Exchanges for farms & N.Y.C. property

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8 ACRES Absolute Sacrifice. Must Be Sold.

Attractive house, all improvements; stable; other buildings; fruit; shade; excellent views; near station. Price $7,500; little cash needed.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 East 42nd. 2875 Murray Hill.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Hollow tile stucco dwelling, two-car garage; handsome grounds; shade, shrubbery, extensive country views; 40 minutes out; convenient to trolley, station and country club.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 East 42nd St. 2875 Murray Hill.

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Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN

$6,200. Easy Terms.

ARTISTIC COLONIAL

COUNTRY HOME

Plot 100 by 150 Feet.

On the water; actual lake rights. Easy Commutation, 48 Min. on Train to N. Y. City.

Lackawanna Railroad Express Service. Home contains four bedrooms, tiled bath; running water, electric light; splendid living room with open fireplace; paneled dining room, kitchen; stone cellar. Plot covered with fine old trees. Fine boating, fishing, bathing. Actual riparian rights. Country club, golf, tennis. Address

Owner, W. E., Box 692, Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

A DEFENSELESS HOME

is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Northern New Jersey and Rockland County Titles. Write for Booklet A and new Auto Map. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,

HACKENSACK, N. J.

N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

LARGE LAKE—25 MILES OUT

25 miles New York; 3 miles station; 700

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Pressure continues relatively high over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and low in the west Plateau region and the Pacific States. This distribution has resulted in a continuation of moderate temperatures over the North and West and moderately warm weather in the South.

Rainfall during the last twenty-four hours was light and local, and confined to the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, Florida, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast, with probable showers in the region of the Great Lakes Wednesday and Thursday, that it will be partly overcast Wednesday and unsettled, with probably showers, Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and that it will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England and Eastern Pennsylvania — Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy, probably local showers.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	76	64	4 P. M.	73	81
5 A. M.	76	65	6 P. M.	69	79
8 A. M.	80	71	9 P. M.	70	74
12 M.	78	77	11 P. M.	69	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 5 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:40—98 Dawson St.; Morris Dippleman	Slight
12:50—89 E. 20 St.; Frank Tschenor	$10
1:05—529 W. 42 St.; Park & Tilford	Slight
9:35—325 Stanton St.; Samuel Russ	Slight
10:39—39 Essex St.; Hyman Stopack	Slight
11:10—68 W. 135 St.; Levien & Bass	Slight
11:50—1,900 Wash. Av.; Morris Pan-chewsky	Slight
P. M.	
12:32—302 E. 101 St.; Isaac Leibowitz	Slight
2:05—73-75 Chrystie St.; George Collas	Slight
2:05—73 Chrystie St.; Thos. Collas	Slight
3:20—38 Oak St.; Marie Saint	Slight
4:45—150 Nassau St.; New York Sun	$200
6:20—317 W. 120 St.; not given	None
9:40—2,839 3 Av.; Oppenheimer	Slight
7:15—29 W. 19 St.; Federal Cloak & Suit Co.	Slight
7:55—1,593 1 Av.; Joseph Greenwald	Slight
8:35—214 W. 98 St.; Oscar Rothmiller	Slight
9:40—451 E. 171 St.; Joseph Kuschick	Slight
10:05—207 W. 16 St.; H. Erb	Slight
11:25—603 W. 42 St.; J. Whalen	Not given
11:40—Williamsbridge & Pelham Roads; (auto.); H. 52 Auto Co.	$500

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion eligible lists are announced:

To bookkeeper, fourth grade, Fire Department, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies—Morris Pearl, 84.15. Bureau of Audit and Accounts—Benjamin Cohen, 83.35.

To assistant engineer, Grade E, Bureau of Design, the Bronx—Raphael J. Smyth, 87.61. Bureau of Highways—George T. MacNab, 80.56.

To examiner, third grade, Finance Department, Auditing Bureau, main—Vincent C. McLoughlin, 88.10; Morris Lippman, 85.25.

To examiner, fourth grade, Finance Department, Auditing Bureau, main—George W. Morton, 80.80.

To pilot, Department of Charities, Bureau of Steamboats—William L. Will, 85.60.

To chief of the Division of Employment Certificates, Department of Health—Mary L. Morrison, 81.25; Mary Morgenson, 80; George A. Cotton, 79.52; Katherine E. Maryson, 78.92; Hyman Finkelstone, 78.47.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the open competitive examination for local and assistant inspector of hulls, for men only, scheduled to be held on Sept. 15 and 16, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the positions of local inspector of hulls and assistant inspector of hulls in the Steamboat Inspection Service. At the present time vacancies exist in the following positions: Local inspector of hulls, $1,500 per annum, Galveston, Tex.; assistant inspector of hulls, $1,800 per annum, New Orleans, La. The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in Section 195 of the Manual Regulations, 1,405, containing further information concerning the positions of local and assistant inspector of hulls will be furnished upon application to the commission.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that nine classes for anaemic children be established and equipped in Manhattan schools.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the leave of absence for two years granted to Mrs. Frances E. Morse, a teacher in P. S. 90, in the Bronx, on March 11, 1915, be terminated on Sept. 1, 1915.

A request will be made of the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of $5,000 corporate stock for the payment of costs in connection with the acquisition of school sites by condemnation proceedings.

The services of eight attendance officers appointed for temporary periods are to be terminated on account of the promulgation of the new eligible list for attendance officers.

A loan of 570 old books is to be made to the Department of Correction for use in the institutions under its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Supplies has approved the appointment of Joseph A. McDonough as an Inspector of Fuel in the Bureau of Supplies for a period not to extend beyond Dec. 31, 1915, at the rate of $1,150 a year.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAYS, EDWARD ST. JOHN; (further details elsewhere.) Assets were fourth interest in large unimproved tract, Fort Washington Av., Broadway, and Riverside Drive. Interest appraised at $119,907; interest in estate of Mary Hays, deceased, $1,285; realty subject to deduction of $16,881 in favor of dower deposits, $34,738; jewelry and personalty, $249; claims due, $1,003; stocks and bonds, $559,278; seat on N. Y. Stock Exchange, $38,000; commissions due as as trustee of Mary C. Tomkins estate, $842; interest in St. John trust, $3,221. Interest in personal estate of Mary Hays, deceased, $1,501. Larger holdings of stocks were 307 shares Eighth Av. R. R. appraised at $34,390; 210 shares Great Northern pf., $24,138; 150 shares Ninth Av. R. R., $23,250; 400 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $45,400; 420 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $47,880; 250 shares Central and South American Telegraph Co., $26,250; 400 shares Pullman Co., $60,000; 100 shares American Tobacco Co. pf., $10,200; 100 shares American Car and Foundry Co. pf., $11,100; bonds of New Jersey Steamboat Co., $27,000.

DE FOREST, FREDERICK L., (March 14, 1905;) additional assets consisting of decedent's net interest in estate of James G. de Forest, deceased, appraised at $12,921; under which decedent had a power of appointment; no deduction enumerated; James G. de Forest, brother, and Louis de Forest Russell, nephew, beneficiaries; item was not included in original appraisal of decedent's estate, as the value was not determined until the judicial settlement of the estate of James G. de Forest in 1912.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HERTER, GOTTLIEB, (June 20;) personalty, $1,900; realty, $500; all to widow, Anna.

ISAACS, PAULINE, (July 12;) personalty, upward of $25,000; one-half to each child, Flora V. and Clifford.

JACOBUS, HERMAN, (July 14;) personalty, $1,400; realty, $9,000; all to widow, Hannah, and children.

KAPLAN, ABRAHAM, (July 22;) personalty, over $10,000; widow, Sarah, gets $2,000; $2,200 goes to charitable and religious institutions; ½ the entire estate goes to son, Louis; 5 grandchildren each receive $1,000; there are bequests of smaller sums to brothers and sisters; also to several friends; residue equally to remaining children.

McGOVERN, MARTIN, (July 19;) personalty, $1,000; all to children.

REID, ALEXANDER T., (June 26;) personalty, $2,000; all to sister, Jessie T.

STEWART, LIZZIE, (June 14;) personalty, $296; all to Mary McGowan.

WATERMAN EVELYN'ADELAIDE, (July 19;) personalty, over $10,000; widower, Dr. John S., gets 1-3 of estate; Edith Delmar, mother, receives $1,000; annuities bequests to friends; residue equally to brother and three sisters.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The New York Times Current History presents in neat and compact form the story of current events. The European War brought up to date. Beautifully illustrated. 25 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Capt. D. L. Stone, 25th Inf., to service in Quartermaster Corps, Sept. 1, vice Capt. A. H. Huguet, Q. M. Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 31, and assigned to 5th Inf.

1st Lts. C. P. Gross and A. P. Cogwill and 2d Lt. J. H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from assignment to and duty with the 2d Batt., and 1st Lt. R. W. Crawford, Corps of Engineers, from assignment to and duty with 1st Batt., and will proceed to this city, take station, and report to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., not later than Sept. 28, to take course of instruction.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, C. A. C., (now detailed in Q. M. C.,) is assigned to 112th Co., about Oct. 5. Orders of June 19 and of July 2, directing Capt. Matthews to sail for the Philippines, revoked.

1st Lt. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., to West Point Academy July 27 as a witness before a general court-martial, on completion of which he will return to his station.

Capt. T. Ross, 3d Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, Aug. 5, vice Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, who is relieved as a member of that corps, Aug. 7.

Name of Capt. C. H. Danforth, 4th Inf., to detached, Aug. 8, and name of Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, removed, Aug. 7.

Name of 1st Lt. R. W. Kingman, 16th Inf., to detached, July 29, and name of 1st Lt. C. S. Bendel, Int., removed, July 28. 1st Lt. Bendel is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service.

1st Lt. W. A. Alfonte, Signal Corps., (Inf.,) is assigned to 18th Inf., Sept. 19.

Orders of July 21, relating to Lt. Col. F. Sayre, 7th Cav., revoked.

Orders of June 9, assigning Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson to 9th Cav., revoked. He is assigned to 15th Cav., Sept. 15, and will join that regiment in time to sail with it from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for Manila. Orders of July 19 relating to Lt. Col. Hutcheson revoked.

Orders of July 21 relating to Col. G. H. Morgan and Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, 15th Cav., revoked. They are relieved from assignment to 15th Cav., Aug. 15, and attached to 7th Cav. They will join the 8th Cav. on its arrival at its station or stations in the U. S., and will remain with that regiment until arrival of the 7th Cav.

1st Lt. D. B. Edwards, M. R. C., to active duty, and will report to commanding officer Ft. Schreven, Ga., for duty until July 31, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps: G. W. Gatchell, Lt. Col. to Col.; A. Hero, Jr., Major to Lt. Col.; P. Willis, Captain to Major. 1st Lt. to Capt.: H. Dunwoody, L. R. Bartlett, R. C. Eddy, and J. C. Peterson. 2d Lt. to 1st Lt.: M. Widrick, C. Holmer, F. Seydel, C. A. Chapman, and C. Hines. Col Gatchell will remain at his present station and on present duties, Lt. Col. Hero will remain at his present station and on his present duties until time for him to comply with orders of July 2, Major Willis will remain at present station and on present duties until time to comply with orders of July 21, Capt. Dunwoody is attached to the 60th Co. until time for him to comply with orders of April 16. Capt. Bartlett is assigned to the 111th Co., Capt. Eddy is assigned to the 16th Co., Capt. Peterson is assigned to 83d Co. Lt. Widrick will remain at present station and on present duties, Lt. Holmer will remain at present station and on present duties. Lt. Seydel will report to commanding officer coast defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company. Lt. Chapman will remain at present station and on present duties, and Lt. Hines will remain at present station and on present duties.

Orders of May 20 relating to Capt. M. A. Cross, C. A. C., amended to relieve him from assignment to 101st Co. and attach him to 21st Co. about Aug. 25.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. C. Waddill, inf., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. R. J. West, 16th Inf., 3 days; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, 2 months; Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson, cav., 1 month's extension, and 1st Lt. J. E. Carberry, Signal Corps, 12 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commissioned from July 11, detached Naval War College, to commander Second Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. Rodman, Marine Superintendent, Panama Canal, to home and wait orders.

Commanders: L. C. Palmer and W. T. Cluverius, commissioned; D. W. Todd, the Wyoming, to command the Dixie Aug. 15, and H. J. Cone, from command of the Dixie Aug. 15, to Marine Superintendent, Panama Canal.

Lt. Commanders: W. V. Tomb, Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., to the Florida; L. B. Porterfield to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.; C. F. Huff to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, and additional duty in command of the Marblehead; J. T. Bowers, the Florida, to the Academy; L. M. Overstreet, the New York, to the Texas as executive, and F. Morrison to Charleston (S. C.) Yard and F. W. Sterling, retired.

Lts.: B. K. Muir retired and E. B. Woodworth, the Cleveland, to Naval Station, Guam.

Jr. grade Lt. J. B. Will, the New Orleans, to Naval Academy practice squadron.

Ensign W. A. Corn, the Colorado, to the Chattanooga.

Midshipmen: J. L. McCres, the Hancock, to the New York; H. Bodfish and A. G. Quynn, the North Dakota, to the Kansas.

Machinist A. A. Hooper to the Panther.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cleveland at San Blas; Sandoval at Rochester; Brutus at Charleston; Culgoa, Lebanon, and Downes at Newport; Amphitrite at New Orleans; Georgia at Boston Yard; Albany at Astoria; Galveston at Chefoo, and the Neptune at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Colorado, La Paz for Ensenada; Louisiana and New Hampshire, Gloucester for Cape Cod Bay; Nicholson, Boston for Newport; Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Ammen, Trippe, Beale, Jarvis, Jouett, Fanning, Parker, Cassin, Cummings, and the McDougal, Newport for Long Island Sound; Texas, Newport for Block Isla d Sound; Arkansas, Newport for Menemsha Bight; Tonopah, D-1, D-2, and E-1, New York Yard for Newport, and the Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Motor Cycle Patrol. H. F. Bresnan, 42, to C. O., as messenger, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; Patrol, A. Hughes, 15, and V. R. W. Cristiano, 63, to 14 St., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 27; C. Naimoli, 21, and G. Fulco, 29, to 13 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., July 26; J. J. Wimmer, 61, as station house att'd't, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 29; G. Prigge, 63, to Commr's Office, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 27; T. M. Lavin, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., July 29; C. Pritting and B. Terry, 146, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 26; R. H. Duester, 147, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Ass't Property Clerk, 35 days, 9 A. M., July 26; J. P. Barron, 151, and E. Ghiggeri, 168, to 16 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 26; Mat. Matron Mary A. Sweeney, 2, to 34, 30 days, 4 P. M. July 27.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, W. J. Coffey, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 29; J. A. Walsh, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M., July 27; C. A. Tweed, 32, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 31; R. Cooke, 63, 4 days, 4 P. M. July 29; J. C. Ginnane, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 25; R. L. Hanstein, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 31; J. J. Reidy, 154, 7 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 7; H. J. Sondericker, 154, 1 day, noon July 27; L. Rickes, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 24; P. Clynes, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 28; P. J. Brosamer, Traffic Div., Subdiv A, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 27; W. H. Hanvey, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, 1 day, 8:30 A. M. July 27.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. Lang, 149, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 29.

Dismissed 4:30 P. M. July 26: Patrol, J. McGerald, 18, (failed to enter certain premises at 1 A. M. for purpose of having them cleared and cleared, under oath, testified before City Magistrate that he had entered said premises, notified proprietor to close and ordered the people out.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fir. 1st gr. A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., Thurs., July 29: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; W. J. Mertens, 24; A. Hotherstall, 31; R. Bornholz, 86; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Clancy, 70; J. L. Donovan, 76; E. A. Hammerly, 79; J. L. Dressler, 88; W. F. Gallagher, 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 231; W. F. Hickey, 214; C. Charous, 258; T. S. Richards, 227; F. Steininger, 237; P. M. Munn, 244; A. A. Wikmer, Jr., 250; H. B. Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; H. Brenner, 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, 149; W. H. Breuer, 261; J. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; E. S. Clements, 15; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; A. T. Cole, 107; J. Miller, No. 3, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 128; C. G. Brown, 137; J. J. O'Keefe, 147; J. A. Stack, 148.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. J. A. Kelly, No. 1 H. & L., 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; Fire. 1st gr. M. A. Ballentine, Eng. 13, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

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BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Plot, 50x162, East 72d St.; Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or second floor wanted by family of two; Richmond Hill or Brooklyn Manor, north of Jamaica Av. Box X 287 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

63 West 56th to Rent.—24 rooms; hardwood floors; steam heat, electricity; own agent or on premises. T 148 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

$25 cash, balance $3 per month, buys my 2 lots; full price $375; adjoining property sold for $950; located at Floral Park; 30 minutes out; this is a bargain of the year. Henry, 172 Times Downtown.

Belle Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.

Liberal Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; perfectly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Snap for the right buyer; 30 minutes Erie; delightful home; lot 50x150; fruit, shade; house, 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, electricity; very moderate payment. Address "No Broker," 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near-by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

Big Farm, suited to alfalfa and potatoes, on macadam road, near two stations; $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

MAINE.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
FINE ESTATE.

Right on coast of Maine; large house built in 1909 by day labor; has 15x25 ft. living room, dining room 16x20, fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout entire house, bedrooms, library, sewing room, bathroom, linen closet, hot and cold water; steam heated; screened front porch; screens, awnings; 80 ft. sea wall in front of house; flower and vegetable gardens; chickens, tools, &c.; artesian well, giving purest water; also on same property a fine bungalow, easily rented every season; both houses completely furnished and ready for occupancy; 15 acres of land, with splendid water front; the entire place a bargain, either for Summer or all year round house. Address HENRY W. HART, Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

Last two weeks of August, house seven rooms, $22; Nyack. E 214 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $7,500 to loan on bond and first mortgage, Manhattan real estate; principals only. R 120 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

226 144 East, (The Lexington.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; months August, September; price reasonable to responsible party.

West Side.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

57th, 284 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 839.—Seven-room apartment to responsible party until Sept. 15 for $110; immediate possession. Wolf.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113th, 536 West, (Apt. 74.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

51ST, 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements, $7-$9; small room, $5.

Hamilton Terrace, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—2 rooms, kitchenette, $5.50, including gas.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2827 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 160 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few bullet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

94th, near Broadway.—High class; elevator; five all light rooms, piano; $60. Information, telephone 4194 Riverside.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Would like to hear from gentleman having bachelor apartment who cares sharing same; best references furnished and required. W 21 Times Downtown.

Apartment from Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 2 master's baths; for 7 months or a year; must be home of refinement, 72d to 90th St. Heney, 607 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Madison Av., 2,082, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM.
736 to 744 St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Five and six rooms, large, light, airy; southern exposure; large kitchen; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartments from four rooms and bath to eight rooms, two baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Non - housekeeping apartments. Spencer Arms, "L" southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Apartment between 60th and 90th Sts., eight rooms, two baths; rent not more than $1,200; apartment need not be new if modernly fitted. E 217 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; private bath; rates for Summer; transients and table guests accommodated.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST., 267, 308 WEST.—Cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; near park; telephone; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence; near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone.

160TH, WEST. (Broadway.)—Cool south rooms; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1169-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117th, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 723.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 8c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park. — Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room

HURD STILL MISSING; CASE PUT OFF THRICE

Sentencing of ex-Postmaster, Convicted on May 22, Now Set for Aug. 17.

$2,000 BAIL NOT FORFEITED

Prosecutor and Counsel for Defendant Agree on Delay—One Says Judge Assented.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 27.—George A. Hurd, former Postmaster of Haworth, who was convicted on May 22 on a charge preferred by Miss Bertha L. Conrad, 15 years old, his assistant in the Post Office, was to have been sentenced today in the Bergen County Court, but he was not present.

The case was put over until Aug. 17, making the third postponement, although Hurd had not been in court at any of the times set. His bail bond of $2,000 called for his appearance today, but the bail was not forfeited. Hurd faces a fine of not more than $2,000 or not more than fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor, or both.

Prosecutor of the Pleas Thomas J. Huckin did not wait out the day for Hurd's appearance, but this morning he conferred with former Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright and Edwin C. Irion, attorneys for Hurd, and they decided to argue on Aug. 17 a motion for a new trial. Judge William M. Seufert, Mr. Irion said tonight, visited the court late today and remarked that he thought the agreement was all right. This means three weeks more liberty for Hurd, in addition to the nine weeks he has enjoyed since his conviction in May.

Bergen County women, who had interested themselves in Miss Conrad and had worked for Hurd's conviction, were mystified today at the long postponement. The reason given yesterday by the Prosecutor for the nine weeks' delay was that the court stenographer had not had sufficient time since May 22 to transcribe the record of the trial. It was learned tonight that the record would be finished tomorrow. Mr. Irion tonight confirmed this. The women could not understand why three weeks should be allowed.

Mr. Wright learned this morning from The New York Times that Hurd was not here. Athwold Hurd, son of the convicted man, told the lawyers today that his father was ill in Arkansas.

"Father is sick," he said. "He was sick during the trial, and has been a nervous wreck ever since."

"Never mind that," replied Mr. Wright, "we must have him here by Aug. 17, sick or not."

Mr. Irion said he really believed Hurd was in Arkansas and had not, as reported in Bergen County, gone to South America. Hurd disappeared on June 9, and his wife and her children say they do not know where he is. Before he left, he gave his lawyers a deed to his Haworth home to secure his bondsmen. Friends of Miss Conrad declare Hurd has no intention of coming back. It was the women who interested themselves in Miss Conrad's case who discovered his disappearance.

The trial of Hurd was one of the most sensational in the history of the local courts and was made doubly interesting by the circumstance that his sister, Mrs. Jesse L. Vaughn, was one of the chief witnesses against him. After his indictment he went before a grand jury and attempted to have his sister and Miss Conrad's brothers indicted on a charge of blackmail. He caused their arrest in Mount Vernon, N. Y., but they were released when the blackmail charges were dismissed.

Hurd, who is 55 years old, resigned as Postmaster as soon as the jury rendered its verdict, and Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack was named as his successor.

AVIATOR BOMBARDS MILITIA.

Camp at Fishkill Plains Struck by Many Missiles from the Air.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—Bomb dropping is being successfully carried out at the National Guard camp here, according to the announcement of the committee of the Aero Club of America which visited the camp today.

In one of the bomb dropping demonstrations George A. Gray, the veteran Wright aviator, dropped "bombs" in front of Major Gen. O'Ryan's headquarters from a height of 4,500 feet. This greatly interested the officers, as it showed them the power of the aeroplane in modern warfare, and also emphasized the necessity of having anti-aircraft guns.

ARRESTED IN BOND FRAUD.

Gang Said to be Duplicating U. S. Securities Held by Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Charles Siefert, Jr., formerly of St. Louis, who was brought here from Chicago this morning by Federal authorities, charging that he had entered into a scheme to defraud the Manhattan Bank of New York by mailing the bank six spurious coupons from St. Louis, alleging that they were clipped from bona fide bonds and asking for the payment of interest due.

Siefert's arrest was part of a general hunt for men operating on a gigantic scale in duplicating United States gold bonds held by John D. Rockefeller and other bonds.

Three other men have been arrested and are held in Chicago. It is known that the swindle has amounted to at least $20,000 and may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Members of the gang are said to have stolen plates with which United States gold bonds, bought by Rockefeller, were duplicated, bearing the same serial numbers.

In the information filed against Siefert it is said he began his operations June 2, 1914, when he mailed two interest coupons to the Manhattan Bank. He wrote a letter signing it H. C. Wittman, asking that the money be sent to Siefert, it is alleged.

Federal authorities, in connection with C. E. Baker, a private counselor for John D. Rockefeller, and private detectives have been hunting for the four men for more than two months.

PATIENT DIES IN AMBULANCE

David Schaeffer Had Been Hurt Trying to Stop Runaway.

David Schaeffer, a baker of 67 West 104th Street, died in an ambulance of the Knickerbocker Hospital last evening while he was being removed from the hospital, which is at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, to Miss Alston's private sanitarium at 26 West Sixty-first Street.

At Eighty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue the chauffeur of the ambulance made a sharp turn to avoid hitting a child. The car skidded and a tire was blown out. One report was that Schaeffer was well jolted up when the accident happened.

At the Knickerbocker Hospital it was said that Schaeffer had been brought there on Monday morning in a serious condition. The story was that he had attempted to stop a runaway horse attached to a milk wagon and had suffered a fracture of the right shoulder and several broken ribs. The hospital was crowded, but accommodations were obtained for the man.

Last night, it was said, his physician, who is not connected with the hospital, decided that it would be best to remove him to Miss Alston's sanitarium for an operation and the ambulance was ordered.

$100,000 for Tuberculosis Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, daughter of the late Albert H. Sprague of Chicago, has given $100,000 for the purpose of building a tuberculosis hospital here as a memorial to her husband.

New Traffic Head for the Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Commander H. I. Cone of the torpedo flotilla tender Dixie was today assigned to the Panama Canal as Marine Superintendent, succeeding Captain Hugh Rodman, ordered home to await orders.



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the LILY CUP co.
120 broadway rector 8318

NO 6-HOUR DAY FOR FORD.

Would Give Too Much Time for Loafing, Auto Manufacturer Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—John R. Lee, head of the Ford Sociological Department, says the report that the automobile concern contemplates substituting a six-hour work day at $6 a day for the present day of eight hours at $5 is without foundation.

Mr. Ford, he says, considers the eight-hour schedule to be entirely satisfactory and expresses the view that a shorter work day would give too much time for loafing.



ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Today and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre. B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Today. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Leaps from Laugh to Laugh

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION. GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS TWIN BEDS

Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Pop. Matinee Today 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. Brighton Beach. Fashion Show, Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Burlesque Today Matinee

Strand B'way & 47 St. 10c to 50c. Marguerite Clarke, Noon to 11:30. "SEVEN SISTERS" Strand Orc. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. "MY LOST ONE." "THE GODDESS" (12th Chapter).

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascension Daily.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN. ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449, 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. MURRAY HILL 427.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2588 Greeley.

MRS. DREXEL WON'T TALK.

Rumor That Her Assailant Was a Former Employe in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, who narrowly escaped death when an unknown man pushed her over a forty-foot bank at North Islesboro last Saturday afternoon, refused to make any statement today. Mrs. Drexel has fully recovered from the effects of her experience and entertained guests at luncheon.

According to a story which is current here, but which cannot be confirmed, Mrs. Drexel recognized her assailant as a former employe from Philadelphia, whom she recently discharged for beating his wife. The man is said to have made his way to Isleboro in a boat for the express purpose of seeking revenge.

"The next time I get you, I'll kill you," he is alleged to have said, as he pushed Mrs. Drexel over the bank.

Every effort was made to keep the story of the assault a secret, and no complaint was made to the authorities of Waldo or Hancock County.



All Tastes and Opinions Alike Agree

Churchill's popularity for Dinner is but natural in view of the fact that its *cuisine* in a la carte service delights the tastes of one and all—as true of its *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*.

Enjoy the Churchill a la carte specialties that woo and win the appetite—and you will know why Churchill's is famed for its delicious foods.

Enjoy the *Special Dinner* and you will know why it is pronounced a culinary delight.

Adding to the pleasure of dining at Churchill's is, of course, its sparkling *Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts. In the opinion of all who dine here, it's the cleverest restaurant entertainment that Broadway affords.

CHURCHILL'S

"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution."

BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

Shanley's is Appreciated

by those desiring comfort and perfect service while dining.

Twenty highly diverting acts —evenings seven to one.

A luncheon of quality— seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:

Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere. Crab Meat Bavigote. Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad. Peach Ice Cream. Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant

BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; partly cloudy, probably showers Friday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,005. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HAITIANS SLAY THEIR PRESIDENT; WE LAND MARINES

Guillaume Taken Out of French Legation and Shot in Revenge for Massacre.

BODY IS CUT TO PIECES

Portions of It Then Paraded Through the Streets of Port au Prince on Poles.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE

But Caperton Reports He Has Situation in Hand—France May Take Action.

Caperton Reports Our Marines Have Landed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 11:19 P. M.—The Navy Department announces that Admiral Caperton has landed a force at Port au Prince to protect property and lives and to prevent the "further spread of rioting."

Admiral Caperton tells the Navy Department that he has the situation in hand.

There was no firing at the marines, although disorder continued in the city.

It is assumed that a guard has been established at the French legation and at other points in order to protect foreigners. Admiral Caperton's force is too small to permit a general patrol of the city.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 28.—A mob of infuriated Haitians today removed Vilbrun Guillaume, President of Haiti, from the French Legation, where he took refuge yesterday with his family, and shot him to death in front of the building.

This act of violence followed immediately the burial of the 160 political prisoners, including ex-President Zamor, who were massacred in prison yesterday morning at the time of the revolutionary outbreak against President Guillaume.

The mob was composed in very large part of relatives of the victims of this wholesale execution. The crowd invaded the French Legation and seized Guillaume. M. Girard, the French Minister to Haiti, protested vigorously, but he was powerless before the fury of the people.

Guillaume was dragged from the protection of the legation. Once in the street the crowd surged around him with imprecations, and he was promptly shot to death.

Even then the anger of the people was not appeased. The body of the President was mutilated, and, tied to the end of a rope, it was dragged through the streets of the city. Later it was buried by several women in a cemetery outside the capital.

The people of Port au Prince are in a state of intense excitement, and further violence is feared. The city is now quiet.

The body of General Oscar, Governor General of Port au Prince, who ordered yesterday's massacre and was later slain by a mob, today remained unburied before the Consulate of the Dominican Republic, where it had fallen after the Governor had faced a firing squad. The Governor took refuge in the Santo Domingan Consulate after his unsuccessful defense of the Presidential Palace, but a mob stormed the building, and, dragging him through the streets, executed him by shooting.

The United States cruiser Washington, commanded by Rear Admiral Caperton, arrived today from Cape Haitien. The debarkation of American marines and sailors for the protection of the French Legation received the approval of the French Minister.

The French cruiser Descartes is expected to reach Port au Prince tomorrow. The Minister had been awaiting it to afford protection to the legation.

MAY MEAN COMPLICATIONS.

France, It Is Expected, Will Resent the Insult to Her Dignity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A serious international situation has been caused by the invasion of the French Legation in Port au Prince by a Haitian mob which dragged General Vibrun Guillaume, the President of Haiti, into the streets, where he was killed and mutilated, parts of his body then being carried through the city.

No person is justified in invading a foreign embassy, legation, or consulate, and the French Government will, it is expected, quickly resent the indignity thus offered it in the Haitian capital.

While the French Government might itself deal with the Haitian incident, it is probable that the United States Government, acting as the protector of foreign rights in Mexico and Central America and the West Indies during revolutionary disturbances while the war in Europe is in progress, will present representations in vigorous form against the invasion of the residence of M. Girard, the French Minister, calling for an apology, the punishment of those committing the offense, and possibly a salute to the French colors.

Prompt action was taken by the United States Government today, when, at the request of the State Department, orders were sent by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Caperton directing him to land marines and bluejackets

Continued on Page 4.

SUBMARINES DESTROY NINE MORE VESSELS

British Steamer Mangara and a Danish Freighter Among Day's Victims of Raiders.

LONDON, July 28.—German submarines show no cessation in their activity in the North Sea. The latest reports set forth that no fewer than nine vessels, including the Swedish steamer Emma and three Danish schooners, the Maria, the Neptunis, and the Lena, have been sunk by them. The crews of these four vessels were landed at Blyth today.

The British steamer Mangara of Glasgow, bound from Bilbao for Hartlepool, was torpedoed and sunk near Lowestoft. Eight members of her crew were saved. The Mangara was a vessel of 1,821 tons and belonged to the Mangara Steamship Company of Glasgow.

The British trawlers Iceni and Salacia were sunk today by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crews were landed at Lowestoft.

The crew of the Swedish bark Sagnadalen, which was set on fire by a German submarine in the North Sea, arrived at Grimsby today.

The crew of the Lowestoft smack Westward Ho, sunk by a German submarine, also was landed today.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—German submarines, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, had sunk in the war zone up to the 25th of July 229 English vessels, 30 other hostile ships, and 6 neutral craft. The latter, the message says, were sent to the bottom by mistake.

Twenty-seven additional neutral vessels, the dispatch adds, were examined and sunk because they carried contraband. This comprises a total of 292 vessels.

LANSING TAKES UP CONSUL CLERK'S CASE

State Department Inquires of Berlin About H. L. Wilson, Held on Passport Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Harry L. Wilson of Oregon, a clerk in the Consulate General in Berlin, who is under arrest in Germany, is held on the technical charge of attempting to leave German territory without a passport, but allegations of a more serious nature also have been made against him. While the State Department, which has taken up the case, declines to make any statement in the matter, it is understood that Mr. Wilson is charged with having issued a fraudulent American passport to a British subject to enable him to escape from Germany.

The case has been the subject of cabled correspondence between the State Department and the American Embassy in Berlin for ten days. It is gathered that the German Government regards the matter as extremely serious and is disposed to hold Mr. Wilson for trial. He is not protected by treaty provisions, as are members of the American Diplomatic and Consular Services and is not entitled to immunity from punishment. He is known favorably to the State Department, where the disposition is to believe that he has not been guilty of any intentional wrongdoing. If the German Government, as an act of grace, should release him, he probably would be recalled to the United States.

Mr. Wilson was formerly a clerk to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He obtained the post as clerk in the United States Consulate General at Berlin about five years ago through the interest of Senator Chamberlain, in order that he might have the opportunity of giving his daughter a musical education in Germany. At the outbreak of the war Mrs. Wilson and their daughter returned to this country from Berlin.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28.—Harry L. Wilson, who is under arrest in Germany, obtained an appointment as clerk in the American Consulate at Berlin through friends here who desired to help him give his daughter, Miss Beatrice Wilson, a musical education in Berlin. Mr. Wilson and his daughter went to Germany five years ago. He had lived in Portland only a short time before going to Germany. He was born in Washington, D. C. He is 45 years old.

AVIATORS ASSAIL TURKS.

French Airmen Attack Hangars and Supply Station of Foe.

PARIS, July 28.—The day bulletin of the French War Office included the following:

"In the Dardanelles there is nothing to report, with the exception of some slight progress on the part of our troops on our right wing, together with activity by French aviators, who bombarded successfully the new aviation camp of the enemy to the north of Chanak.

"They threw bombs on the hangars and on a gasoline supply station, causing a considerable outbreak of flames."

CLOSER WATCH ON SPIES.

Great Britain Restricts Travel to Scandinavian Countries.

LONDON, July 28.—A closer watch on possible spies is indicated in an official notice published in England today to the effect that travelers from the United Kingdom to Scandinavian countries will not be permitted to leave this country on or after Aug. 10 without special permit from the Home Office. This restriction applies to British subjects as well as neutrals, with the exception of soldiers and sailors.

FOR A THIRD GERMAN LOAN.

Proposal Reported Ready to Submit to Reichstag in August.

ZURICH, July 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—At a meeting of the German Reichstag early in August Finance Minister Helfferich is expected to submit proposals for a third German loan, which will probably be floated early in the Autumn.

The Imperial Finance Minister already has discussed his plans with the Finance Ministers of all the States of the German Empire.

First Class for all classes—CARABANA Tonic Laxative Water. All druggists, 25c.—Advt.

BERLIN MAY NOT ANSWER OUR NOTE; RAIDING TO GO ON

Lusitania Disaster Probably to be Treated as a Closed Incident by Germany.

U-BOATS TO REPLY TO US

Apparently Inspired Editorial Indicates Submarines Will Speak the Last Word.

SEE POLITICS IN OUR STAND

Various German Writers Think It Echoes the Differences Between Wilson and Bryan.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—One gathers the overwhelming impression today that the Lusitania disaster is a closed incident so far as Germany is concerned, that the interchange of notes has terminated, and that Germany will let her submarines speak the last word.

The Vossische Zeitung features the following statement, which bears all the earmarks of being inspired:

"We learn that the German Government will not answer the last American note in the immediate future. The submarine war will be continued at high pressure."

The Washington correspondent of the semi-official Cologne Gazette sends a wireless dispatch advising Germany not to answer the note, as it would only still further inflame feeling in America. All the newspapers give prominence to this advice. At the same time intense satisfaction is caused here by the continued submarine successes, though the press refrains from all comment on the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw, except the Wolff Bureau, which says that the Leelanaw had flax aboard, which is contraband.

Think Wilson Plays Politics.

There was little editorial discussion today of the American note or of German-American relations, although several writers toy with the idea that practical Presidential politics is at the bottom of Mr. Wilson's note. Otto Hoetzsch says, in the Kreuzzeitung: "Like every official utterance in America this, too, must be viewed from the angle of its international effect. President Wilson speaks not only as President, but as a Presidential candidate for 1916. If as such he believes he can talk this way to Germany, it is a sign that he does not consider the counter agitation of the Germans and Irish and of Bryan as dangerous, and that he does not expect his Presidential aspirations to be harmed by a crisis in the relations between Germany and America. That does not surprise us, and we will wait and see if Mr. Wilson has deceived himself in his judgment of the situation and whether Mr. Bryan's agitations for an arms and ammunition embargo will have any real success before the war is over. For the rest, Germany's position and answer have already been given.

Professor Edward Meyer of the University of Berlin, in a significant article featured in the Vossische Zeitung on "The Americans' New Policy," explains President Wilson's note as part of the Wilson-Bryan fight. He writes:

"President Wilson has taken sides with England and the Allies against Germany, and with all the energy of a champion is continuing to furnish arms and ammunition in the greatest possible quantity to the Allies.

"He has thereby gained powerful support, on the one hand, in the East, particularly in New England and New York, among the dominating Anglophile element, and, on the other hand, among powerful business and financial interests.

"But he and his party have alienated wide circles of citizens. Not only the Germans and the Irish stand solidly against him, but in the Middle West, in the Mississippi region, and in the Far West, particularly on the Pacific Coast, there is a strong element which has been underrated in Germany and which is against Wilson's one-sided stand and will not hear of war with Germany."

Says Wilson Won't Go to War.

After asserting that Mr. Bryan has placed himself at the head of these elements, Dr. Meyer says:

"Wilson's new note must be judged by these facts. He has laid down his policy and cannot go back. He must try and achieve a success.

"If Germany gives way before his threats ever so little, he will have achieved his purpose. If he has no success and she holds firm, then Wilson's game is lost, for he is unable to go to the logical conclusion of his 'deliberately unfriendly' act and declare war on Germany, even if he wanted to, for the peace movement is

Continued on Page 3.

Count Apponyi on First Year of War

Famous ex-Premier of Hungary declares Germany and Austria-Hungary are unconquerable. Read his article IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times now. It is always sold out early.

TEUTONS HAMMER RUSSIANS IN VAIN

Though Heavily Reinforced, They Seem Unable to Break Through to Warsaw.

BEATEN BACK IN NORTHEAST

Mackensen's Attempt to Seize the Lublin-Cholm Railroad in South Making No Headway.

Hindenburg Invites Hedin to Witness Warsaw's Fall

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported from Gothenburg that Sven Hedin received yesterday a telegraphic invitation from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to be present at the capitulation of Warsaw.

Von Hindenburg urged Hedin's immediate departure in order not to miss witnessing the great historic event. Hedin left immediately for Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All the Baltic province operations of the Germans must be regarded for the moment, for all the territorial scope, as attempts to throw dust in the eyes of Germany's opponents. The centre of the struggle is not there; it is on the Narew and Bug Rivers, where bigger things than even the fate of Warsaw are being decided.

The Germans have crossed the Narew at two or more points where the river bends inward between Rozan and Pultusk, but so far they are being held there, and on the greater part of the front they have occupied on the left bank they are even being pressed backward. South of Pultusk they are being held on a little river called the Prut, and their success in crossing the centre has not enabled them to dislodge the Russians from positions further to the northeast, where between Ostrolenka and Lomza the Russians are beating back the German attacks not so very far from the Prussian frontier.

The Germans, as usual, are trying to cast the shadow of their terror before them by sending Zeppelins over Bielostok and Malkin, and are keeping up a constant buzz of aeroplanes over Warsaw. None of these aircraft has done any great damage.

Perhaps the main German blow is to be dealt by Hindenburg from the north, but it is impossible to tell yet, for the tension is equally great on the Narew and Lublin fronts. At any rate Mackensen's operations are closely co-ordinated, and possibly Mackensen is simply trying to push his front far enough north to enable him at a given moment either to fling his reserves over in support of Hindenburg or else to cross the Vistula and close in on Warsaw from the west.

But the Russians are giving him very little breathing room. His attacks in the centre and on the left have been foiled again and again, and at one critical moment the Russians very nearly upset his whole plan by driving the Austrians across the Bug, appearing on the heights above Sokol, and threatening his main line of communication with Lemberg.

The battle on the main front died down for a day or two. Germans were hastily sent to relieve the vacillating Austrians at Sokol, and Mackensen, to improve his position on the Bug, advanced, only to be held up again on the front of Voislavitze-Horodlo. Now the big battle has blazed up once more on all the front between the Wieprz and the Bug.

Yet for all the fierceness of these various conflicts the great final and tremendous struggle has not yet come, though now it cannot be very far off.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—Although the Germans are using very strong reinforcements of men and guns, they have not yet succeeded in breaking the Russian resistance either around Warsaw or in Kovno and Courland Provinces, in each of which sectors heavy fighting has been in progress for nearly a fortnight.

Except for the capture of the village of Goroworo, on the Narew front, and a number of prisoners and machine guns at that point and between Mitau and the Niemen, the German official report issued today does not claim any advance.

In fact, General von Bülow, in the north, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who succeeded Von Narew at some points, are being held up by Russian counter attacks, which, although probably costly to the Russians, show that there is still plenty of fight left in them.

In the southeast Field Marshal von Mackensen's attack on the Lublin-Cholm Railway seems for the moment to have come to a standstill, although he, too, is receiving reinforcements and assistance from the Austrians who succeeded in crossing the Bug at Sokol.

To the west of Warsaw the Germans announce the capture of the village of Piorunow, which is about fifteen miles west of the fort line of the city, so that not much progress has been made on this front.

There is a good deal in the Russian and German official reports which cannot be reconciled, but, on the whole, the British critics are more hopeful than for some days that the Russians will succeed in withstanding this effort to capture Warsaw, as they did the previous attempts. The stubborn resistance of the Grand Duke's troops, together with the fact that the battle is being fought on ground of his choosing, has renewed the hope here that with sufficient supply of munitions he will be able to inflict a strategic defeat on the Germanic allies.

Russians Resume Offensive.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Narew front there has been a violent artillery fire on the left bank of the river up to the river Prut. Stubborn fighting took place, but did not result in any change. On the line of the front of the right bank of the Narew we repulsed six attacks

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH LEADERS RELY ON ENDURANCE

To be a Long War, Asquith Tells the Commons in Reporting Progress.

MORE MUNITIONS FACTORIES

Lloyd George Tells of Sixteen to be in Operation in a Few Weeks—Premier Praises Russia.

LONDON, July 28.—Premier Asquith, in addressing the House of Commons on the eve of its adjournment today, praised Russia and Italy for their services in the conflict, lauded the British fleet for its "unobserved" but "all-powerful activity," and indicated the Government's confidence in the results of the operations in the Dardanelles and also of the campaign in France.

He was followed by David Lloyd George, Minister or Munitions, who made a cheerful report as to the steps taken to supply the army with plenty of ammunition.

In some circles these two addresses are taken as a sign that more activity by the military forces of Great Britain may be expected soon.

Premier Asquith made his review of the war situation in moving the adjournment of Parliament from tomorrow until Sept. 14.

At the outset he stated that the conflict had become and was likely to continue a contest of endurance. He went on:

"We should be ungrateful and insensitive, indeed, if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and to retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions.

"I don't think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance, and of both individual and collective initiative, than has been shown by the Russian Army in the last seven weeks.

"Our new ally, Italy, is, with carefully prepared movements, steadily gaining ground, making her way toward the objective, which we believe will be within her reach in a very short time."

The Premier stated that the British Government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was undiminished.

The Premier emphasized his confidence in the triumph of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field.

Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world had never seen a more miraculous transformation in Great Britain, not in its spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, than had taken place here in those twelve months.

Makes Light of Submarine War.

The British fleet today was far stronger, the Premier continued, than at the beginning of the war.

"To its quiet and unobserved but ubiquitous and all powerful activity," he went on, "is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear.

"For, after all, this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we and the rest of the country depend, flowing in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom; and I may say without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

Continuing, Premier Asquith said:

"The navy has so far been denied the grim and glorious fight, but it is through its unrelaxing vigilance and the supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country today can laugh at the scare of an invasion, and that we to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers are immune from the actual ravages and dangers of war."

Glancing around the House, the Prime Minister remarked:

"This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this gathering of members, equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in the House, (and the House is typical of the whole country,) which has not given its hostages in sons or brothers."

Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for twelve months with undiminished activity, Premier Asquith said:

"The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

Cautions the Nation.

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying:

"Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, not only of supplying large contingents of well-equipped men for the battlefields and trenches, but also of financing to a large extent the whole conduct of the war.

"We cannot do that if we continue to import and to increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

Hits at Press Backbiters.

He characterized as calumny the statements in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to the newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of the great occasion and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions that Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement

Continued on Page 2.

A STRENGTHENING TONIC—Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A teaspoonful in a glass of cold water makes an invigorating, refreshing tonic.—Advt.

BECKER MUST DIE IN CHAIR TOMORROW; JUSTICE FORD REFUSES A NEW TRIAL; WHITMAN REAFFIRMS BELIEF IN GUILT

"No Justice Here," Becker Declares, "But I Will Get It in the Next World"

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 28.—"There is no justice here," said Becker tonight to Father Cashin, Catholic Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, after he had learned that his application for a new trial had been denied. "I am confident, however, that I will get it in the next world. I know that the truth will come out, and that the world will know that Becker told the truth, and is not the murderer that he is accused of being.

"I do not fear death, but I feel the stigma which death will attach to the name Becker, and I fear the distress and sorrow that it will cause my wife."

When first informed of Justice Ford's decision by Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing, Becker made no display of emotion except the tightening of the hand which clasped that of the Deputy Warden.

"Denied," he repeated. And then after a moment, "Well, I'll die like a man, anyhow."

BECKER OFFERED TO PLEAD GUILTY

After First Conviction, He Was Ready to Admit Second Degree Murder.

LENIENCY BARGAIN SPURNED

Five Prominent Men Were to Have Been "Delivered"—Evidence Never Disclosed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Governor Whitman, when informed tonight that Justice Ford had denied a new trial to Becker, said:

"Justice Ford did the only thing he could do. The evidence against him was conclusive. I never had any doubt of Becker's guilt. If I had any now, I would pardon Becker."

Governor Whitman has been receiving letters from various parts of the State urging clemency for Becker. Many of these missives have been from women who have advanced the purity of Becker's home life as evidence that he could not be bad. They have pleaded with the Governor on that ground to intervene on behalf of the condemned man.

On first receiving the news of the Court's action, the Governor refused to talk, but later he dictated the foregoing brief statement. Immediately thereafter he retired and said that he would have nothing more to say.

Virtually throughout today the Governor was at the Executive Mansion prepared to receive any communications on the case from the New York County authorities or the Court, but none came. He visited the Executive Chamber for only a few minutes.

Had Becker taken the stand at any of his trials Mr. Whitman in his cross-examination would have gone extensively into Becker's private life. The condemned man has been married thrice. His first wife died under suspicious circumstances in a bathtub. His second wife divorced him, charging cruel and inhuman treatment. She is living in Denver now with her child, 7 years old. Becker, it was said, even after his bank account was nearing the $100,000 mark, refused to contribute to the support of his child.

Governor Whitman feels that sympathy would be wasted on Becker. Filed away in the District Attorney's office in New York there is a mass of information which has created a distinct impression in the minds of those who acted in the prosecution of Becker that the Rosenthal murder is not the first in which he has had a hand.

Becker, it was learned recently, offered to "deliver" to the authorities in return for executive clemency five men of prominence in New York City, one of these a former high police official. This offer was treated with contempt by Governor Whitman, who put no faith in the word of the condemned man.

Becker's first lawyer, it is thought here, knew that Becker was guilty of the Rosenthal murder. It was learned that there was a standing offer from Becker to plead guilty to murder in the second degree ever since his first conviction. This would have saved him from the chair, but doomed him to spend the rest of his life in prison.

Mr. Whitman had evidence of the Circle Theatre conference at the time of the second trial, but could not bring it out because Becker failed to take the stand. This conference was held on the Sunday night before Rosenthal was murdered. It was on this occasion Becker urged "Big Tim" Sullivan not to raise a sum of money to send the gambler out of the city. This was known to the District Attorney's office all along, together with the motive for Becker's admonition. Becker at that time had arranged for Rosenthal's murder the following night.

MRS. BECKER SILENT.

Sister Says She Has Not Decided on Appeal to Whitman.

At 12:10 o'clock a southbound car rolling slowly down University Avenue in the drizzling rain stopped directly in front of 2,291 University Avenue, the home of Mrs. Charles Becker and her brother and sister, George and Mary Lynch.

Mrs. Becker got off alone, her face hidden, and brushed past the group of newspaper men and women who were waiting for her, with a brief, "I have nothing to say."

Then she went into the Lynch apartment on the ground floor, where her brother and sister, who had already heard the news, were waiting, and she shut herself in. She had apparently left the train at Yonkers or Riverdale, as she did not get off at the station nearest her home. The news had reached her en route.

After talking with her sister, Miss Lynch, who, like Mrs. Becker, is a school teacher, came out and said: "My sister has nothing to say, and at present is undecided as to what she is going to do."

SARONY PHOTOGRAPHS—55 FOR $5. 894 5th Ave. (54th St.) Only address.—Advt.

KEEPS IRON NERVE IN FACE OF DOOM

Becker Grips Warden's Hand as He Hears That Death Is Only a Day Away.

WIFE HAD JUST LEFT PRISON

Cell Trinkets Distributed for Keepsakes—Head Shaved Today, Ready for Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

OSINING, N. Y., July 28.—At 10:23 o'clock tonight the office of Sing Sing Prison, where Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and Deputy Warden Charles Johnson had been waiting for the news, was informed by telephone that Justice Ford had denied the last application of Charles Becker's lawyers for a new trial.

The first act of the Warden was to telephone to Father William J. Cashin, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the prison, who jumped into a taxicab and started for the prison to break the news to Becker. But almost as soon as the message had been sent, Deputy Warden Johnson, who has been Becker's best friend about the prison and who has been the first to tell him of each development in his case since he started the long fight to get out of the death house, decided that he would tell him this news, too.

It was about 10:35 when Johnson reached the death house. Most of its occupants had already gone to bed and their lights were out, but the light was burning in the cell of the former police lieutenant, and Becker, clad in the ordinary prison garb, was seated on the end of his bed waiting for the news, as he had heard that the decision was to be announced at 10 o'clock.

Johnson walked through the silent death house and thrust his hand through the bars of Becker's cell. Becker looked up, rose, came forward, and took his hand. In a soft tone that could not reach the ears or any of Becker's neighbors, Johnson said, "Charlie, I have bad news for you." He paused, and as there was no demonstration from the silent man before him, he added: "Your appeal has been denied."

Repeats Fatal Word, "Denied."

For a moment there was silence, and Becker's grip on Johnson's hand tightened convulsively. Then the condemned man said softly, "Denied." There was another instant of silence, then Becker stiffened and said: "Well, I'll die like a man, anyhow."

"Have you anything to say?" said Johnson, after a pause.

"No," said Becker, "nothing." Then Johnson walked away and left Becker standing with his fingers gripping the bars.

Mrs. Becker, who had spent the whole afternoon with her husband, had left at 9:50 o'clock for the Ossining Station to take the 10:31 train back to New York, intending to leave the train at Marble Hill or University Heights for her home in the Bronx. Warden Osborne, when the news was first received, thought over the idea of sending word to her at the station and then decided to let her hear the news first when she reached New York.

It was feared that if she heard it while still in Ossining she might return to the prison and become so hysterical as to involve injury to her health. Becker did not ask for her when the news was given to him, nor did he make specific reference to her in his later conversation with Father Cashin, except to speak of the distress and sorrow which his death would cause her.

Almost all Sing Sing except some inmates of the deathhouse were waiting up to hear the news. The guards were just being changed as word came of the decision of Justice Ford, and soon the news had spread throughout the prison, and the cell block was buzzing with a suppressed murmur as all Sing Sing talked over the fate of its most noted inhabitant.

Justice in the Next World.

A few minutes after Johnson had broken the news Father Cashin arrived and went at once to the death house. He remained about twenty minutes, giv-

Continued on Page 2.

PRISONER KEEPS HIS NERVE

Says on Getting News in Death Cell That He'll Die Like a Man.

DECISION ALL AGAINST HIM

His Own Affidavit Must Be Disregarded and the Others Are Merely Cumulative.

OR ELSE THEY IMPEACH

Not Enough Proof Offered to Change the Result Had It Been Produced at Trial.

Charles Becker has lost his last fight. Supreme Court Justice John Ford denied last night his application for a new trial, based on the statement which Becker wrote in the death house.

There is no appeal from Justice Ford's decision. Unless Governor Whitman interferes, which late last night he declared he would not do, the former police Lieutenant will pay the death penalty for the murder of Herman Rosenthal at 5:45 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Justice Ford decided against Becker on every point. Any action on his part, in view of the affidavits before him, except that prescribed by the statutes, would be a usurpation of the Governor's pardoning power, he held. He held that none of the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers met any of the requirements of the statutes.

"The decision was as I expected," District Attorney Perkins said when a TIMES reporter told him of Justice Ford's decision. "Justice Ford has devoted much time and attention to his consideration of the case. The public will realize that he reached the only decision possible on the application."

Governor Whitman, when the result was carried to him in Albany last night, said he never had any doubt of Becker's guilt.

Becker received the news in the death cell with no display of emotion beyond a tightening of the hand which clasped that of Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing. He said:

"Well, I'll die like a man, anyhow."

Mrs. Becker, who had been with her husband all day, had left the prison about half an hour before the news arrived, and was waiting for a train at the Ossining Station. The prison officials decided not to tell her, but to let her first information come after she had reached New York.

JUSTICE FORD'S DECISION.

Here is Justice Ford's decision in full:

Supreme Court, New York County.—The People of the State of New York against Charles Becker. — Special Term, Part I.—Ford, J.

This is a motion for a new trial, under Subdivision 7 of Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is made after defendant has been convicted of murder in the first degree and the conviction sustained by the Court of Appeals.

Such a motion could not be granted under the common law. (*Quimbo Appo., v. People.* 20 N. Y., 531.) The power to grant it was conferred by statute in the Laws of 1850, Chapter 330. That power now exists by virtue of Sections 462-466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. (*People v. Bonifacio.* 119 A. D. 719; affirmed 190 N. Y. 150.) The particular provision of the statute under which this motion may be entertained is as follows:

Section 465. The court in which a trial has been had upon an issue of fact has power to grant new trial, when a verdict has been rendered against the defendant, by which his substantial rights have been prejudiced, upon his application, in the following cases:

7. When it is made to appear, by affidavit, that, upon another trial, the defendant can produce evidence such as if before received would probably have changed the verdict; if such evidence has been discovered since the trial, is not cumulative, and the failure to produce it on the trial was not owing to want of diligence. * * *

No Inherent Right in Court.

Thus it is seen that the granting of new trials in criminal cases is strictly limited by statute, and is not at all based upon inherent right in the court as in civil cases. The reason for this difference seems to be that in the former class of cases the pardoning power is the safeguard relied upon to prevent injustice (Quimbo Appo vs. The People, supra, at Pp. 553 and 556), while in the latter the courts themselves are the only recourse for the injured litigant.

What a defendant must show to secure a new trial under the statute has been declared by the Court of Appeals in People vs. Priori, (166 N. Y. 459) as follows:

Newly discovered evidence, in order to be sufficient, must fulfill all the following requirements: 1. It must be such as will probably change the result if a new trial is granted; 2. It must have been discovered since the trial; 3. It must be such as could have not been discovered before the trial by the exercise of due diligence; 4. It must be material to the issue; 5. It must not be cumulative to the former issue; and, 6. It must not be merely impeaching or contradicting the former evidence.

In its decision affirming the conviction of this defendant the Court of Appeals, citing that case, says in passing upon a previous motion for a new trial:

The court may not grant a new trial under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to newly discovered evidence, (Sec. 465, Subdivision 7,) where the freshly preferred proof goes simply to impeach or discredit a witness sworn upon the first trial. (People vs. Priori, 166 N.

X., 439; People vs. Eng Hing and Lee Dock, 213 N. Y., 375.) This rule not only justified, but required the denial of the motion.

Becker's Affidavit Disregarded.

Does the evidence set forth as newly discovered in the affidavits presented on behalf of the defendant meet these requirements of the statute and of the Court of Appeals? That is the question, and the only question before me.

As to the defendant's own affidavit, it is not contended that it sets forth newly discovered evidence and must be disregarded.

Kaufman's two affidavits detail certain conversations with Bridgie Webber, Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal, Applebaum, and one Murphy, very little of which would be admissible under the rules of evidence.

So of the affidavit of Edward C. Ginty which purports to give the substance of a conversation had with Rose to the effect that it was not intended that Rosenthal should be killed, that Rose had over $5,000 in his possession to be given to Rosenthal for the purpose of getting him out of the way and that Rose was "shocked and disappointed" when he heard of Rosenthal's death. The only theory on which this evidence could be considered competent is that it might be introduced to impeach or contradict Rose. But such proposed evidence is clearly of no weight upon this motion according to the decisions cited above.

Only Value Is to Impeach.

The same may be said of the affidavit of the convict Murphy. If what he swears to would be admissible at all, it would be for the purpose of impeaching or contradicting Webber or other witnesses for the State. Murphy swears that in the Tombs he heard Rose, Valon, and Webber discussing a plan to "frame Becker."

Isaac M. Cohen's affidavit tends to show merely that Rosenthal had a note of the late Senator Sullivan which the affiant sought vainly to have discounted. This is immaterial except upon the theory that other incompetent and immaterial evidence proposed should first be admitted as a foundation.

Louis Harris in his affidavit swears that he overheard Webber say to the person known as Dollar John, "If you string with Herman we'll take you the same as we are going to take him," and that Rose admitted to him in effect that the evidence connecting the defendant with the killing of Rosenthal had been fabricated. This affidavit is prolix and for the most part a rambling jumble of irrelevant happenings and conversations. Whatever relevant matters it contains would be admissible only in contradiction or impeachment of Webber and Rose, and therefore unavailing here.

The affidavit of the Rev. James B. Curry becomes immaterial in the view I take of the defendant's statement as before indicated. Father Curry's affidavit is intended merely to show that defendant's statement had not been fabricated for the purposes of this motion.

Harford T. Marshall swears in his affidavit that, in a conversation between him as lawyer and Webber as his client, the latter told him that Becker had nothing to do with the killing of Rosenthal. Assuming that this statement was not privileged, it falls under the condemnation of the decisions as merely tending to impeach or contradict a witness for the people.

Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Manton make affidavits to their not knowing at the time of the last trial about the matters detailed in the defendant's statement. The fatal fact is that the defendant himself did know about them at and before both of his trials.

Deputy Warden Johnson merely swears to what occurred when he took the affiant Murphy from prison to see Governor Whitman, and this is of no consequence in the view I take of the proposed new evidence offered on this motion.

As to Applebaum's affidavit, which related to conversations between himself, the defendant, Senator Sullivan and others, it contains nothing of moment which was not known to the defendant before his last trial. Furthermore he knew that Applebaum knew about these conversations and he was available as a witness. The law requires reasonable diligence on the part of the defendant in producing evidence upon the trial.

Evidence Is Cumulative.

Not only is the proffered evidence open to the objection mentioned, but it is for the most part cumulative and hence insufficient by the express language of the statute. (People vs. Shea, 16 Misc., 111.)

I am of opinion that when subjected to the teeth of the statute and the decisions, there is not enough competent evidence proffered to have changed the result had it been received upon the trial.

Upon his argument and in his memoranda counsel for the defendant invokes the inherent power of the court to grant a new trial. I cannot find anywhere in the authorities even a suggestion that this court possesses any such power. On the contrary, as has been pointed out, the power is granted by statute and must be exercised in strict compliance with it. (People vs. Court of General Sessions, 112 A. D. 424; affirmed, 185 N. Y. 504.) In that case Mr. Justice Clarke said:

> In People vs. Glen, (173 N. Y., 395,) Judge Werner in discussing Section 313 of the Criminal Procedure, under regulating motions to set aside indictments, referred to the fact that from time immemorial common-law courts had quashed indictments, on motion, for defects in form and other irregularities, but added: "Such matters are now regulated by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and however inconvenient, or even oppressive, they may appear to be in specific cases, the courts must apply them as best they can, for they embody the commands of the law-making power in matters wherein its fiat is supreme and final." We have, then, the authority of the Court of Appeals that prior to the statute there existed no power in the court to grant a new trial on the merits after conviction of a felony for any reason, and that now the statute is imperative and controlling on all matters of criminal procedure.

Benham Case Different.

Defendant's counsel cites the Special Term case of People vs. Benham (30 Misc., 460) as a precedent. But in that case the evidence offered upon the motion for a new trial was actually newly discovered in the sense that what it tended to prove had never been mentioned upon the trial. Here the facts sought to be shown for the most part had been litigated, and the proffered evidence is merely cumulative.

The resemblance between the Benham motion and this is that the defendant there as here had knowledge of the facts sought to be proved at the time of the trial and was not permitted by his lawyers to testify concerning them. But it appears that there was new evidence, aside from that of the defendant's, which warranted the granting of the motion.

At Page 487 the court says that, "in view of the other important evidence which has been discovered since the trial, this application should not be denied for the reason that the testimony which the defendant can give was known to himself and his attorney at the time of the trial." That is true on this application also, but the trouble is that there is not "such important evidence," aside from that proffered by the defendant personally, which would warrant the granting of the motion, and, as I have studied the authorities and examined the affidavits, the conviction has grown upon me that it could not be granted without disregarding the law and attempting to usurp the functions of another department of government.

The motion is therefore denied.

Dated July 26, 1915.

JOHN FORD, J. S. C.

Ford's Hard Birthday Task.

Justice Ford announced his decision to reporters at his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building shortly after 10 o'clock last night. His face seemed very grave and careworn.

"This has been a most distasteful task," he said, "but I have had to hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may. This is my fifty-third birthday, and I had planned to spend it with my family, who are in the country near Peekskill. I have given every possible consideration to the case. I practically made up my mind to deny the motion Tuesday night. I decided, first of all, that my powers in criminal cases were limited, and I saw when I came to look into the authorities why this should be so. The Court of Appeals should curtail this authority because of the popular discontent against the tardiness of convictions.

"This man was placed on trial three years ago. If he is permitted to go on trial repeatedly things would come to a pass where the witnesses would not be available. It would always be possible for Becker to get witnesses to make affidavits on which to ask for a new trial. There is a natural sympathy we feel for to send a man to the electric chair. The safeguard seems to be the pardoning power. I have no right to listen to pleas for clemency."

Although Justice Ford did not leave his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building until 2:30 yesterday morning, after his night's work on the Becker case, he was back again at 9 o'clock, and immediately took up again the affidavits, briefs, citations and trial record which both sides had submitted. He ordered that the ninety-five motions which were to have come before him in Special Term, Part 1, be submitted at a later date, so that he could devote all of his time to the Becker case.

The Justice found on his desk several letters and telegrams, in which various views were expressed about the Becker case.

At his request, W. Bourke Cockran, Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, Becker's lawyers, and District Attorney Perkins remained within call all day. Early in the day the Justice communicated with the District Attorney's office, and asked Mr. Perkins to submit a further discussion of his views on the Benham case, which was cited by Mr. Cockran as a precedent for giving Becker a new trial.

Benham Case Considered.

In the Benham case the defendant failed to testify as to certain facts within his knowledge because of the degradation which, he felt, would result, although there was nothing criminal in the facts suppressed. He was granted a new trial by Justice Hooper and was acquitted. Mr. Cockran contends that Benham's position was analogous to Becker's, who failed to testify of "Big Tim" Sullivan's relations with Rosenthal because he was trying to shield Sullivan.

BECKER'S COUNSEL GIVE UP.

McIntyre Says He's Innocent—Shay Says Last Chance Is Gone.

No statement could be had from W. Bourke Cockran, Martin T. Manton, nor John B. Johnston last night. John F. McIntyre of Becker's lawyers made this comment on the decision:

"I had hoped that Justice Ford would see his way clear to granting Becker a new trial. I feel now as I felt after the first trial, that the conviction of Becker was a gross miscarriage of justice. The man did not have a fair chance. His conviction was obtained in response to popular clamor which was aroused at that time. It was a scandal. The evidence upon which Becker is to be sent to the chair is unreliable and unworthy of belief."

Joseph A. Shay, who won the appeal upon which Becker was granted a new trial said:

"I don't intend to criticise Justice Ford's conduct in the matter, but it seems to me the whole proceeding would have been more satisfactory if Justice Ford had heard witnesses. The hearing of witnesses is always more effective than the reading of affidavits. If witnesses had been called to the stand their testimony might have developed evidence upon which the conviction could have been reversed.

I am convinced that Becker is an innocent man. But so far as appealing from Justice Ford's decision is concerned that cannot be done. Becker has had his last chance."

VALLON FOUND IN PITTSBURGH

Identified by Local Man, He Says He Is Being Hounded.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—A man identified as Harry Vallon by a newspaper man who knew most of the characters connected with the Rosenthal murder appeared downtown today and was seen about a prominent hotel. Vallon has relatives in Pittsburgh and many friends in the underworld here, and it has been reported that he is living here under cover.

The supposed Vallon said today: "I feel compelled to talk before it is too late." When asked if this meant that he was going to give evidence in favor of Becker he replied: "Yes, if I get a chance."

The supposed Vallon was in charge of a large man who was said by persons acquainted with the two to be a detective in the employ of Governor Whitman. Vallon was very bitter against the New York police and detectives, who, he said, were in the employ of Governor Whitman, declaring bitterly: "They're hounding me to the nut factory by hanging a perjury charge over me." He also said that they had frightened "his girl" away from him by threats of prosecuting him.

BRITAIN TO DEFEND BROAD BLOCKADE

Chief Argument in New Note Will Be on the Right to Enforce the Order in Council.

AIMS AT GERMAN EXPORTS

Holds It to be a Vital Necessity to Limit Trade with Ports Contiguous to Her Foe.

LONDON, July 28.—The new British note to the United States, in the course of preparation, will be an amplification of the original note on contraband, which arrived in Washington on Monday.

It will take up the questions which have arisen since the first note was drafted.

WASHINGTON July 28.—Defense of the right of a belligerent to blockade a neutral port through which an enemy is receiving supplies or attempting to market his own products, is the chief argument to be made in the supplemental note Great Britain is preparing in reply to the American protest against the enforcement of the Orders in Council. The original note, received Monday, has been withheld from publication at the request of Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister pending the arrival of the supplemental communication which is expected within a week.

All other issues than that of the blockade of neutral ports, it is learned, will be regarded by the British Government as subsidiary and will be left for future discussion. Upon recognition by neutral Governments of the principle, from the British viewpoint, depends the ability of a belligerent, which has otherwise established control of the seas, to profit by the enormous expenditure and sacrifice which made possible that control. The matter is all-important in the British view.

The developments not discussed in the original note will be taken up in the supplemental communication. The first of these is the American caveat of July 17, conveying the notification that the United States Government would not recognize the Orders in Council as a substitute for the provisions of international law.

Takes Up the Neches Case.

The second point arose in connection with the enforced unloading on the London docks of the cargo of the American steamer Neches, June 24. The ship was en route from Rotterdam to New York with a cargo of non-contraband, mostly of German and Belgian origin. It included several thousand prayer books, rabbit skins, drugs, and even some cotton. The British Government asserted the right to prevent any goods from being exported, the sale of which might aid Germany financially.

Because the principal British argument is directed to that phase of the right of blockade which affects goods sought to be introduced into an enemy's country, it is believed that the British Foreign Office felt it necessary to supplement the original note by extending its argument to cover goods exported from the enemy country through a neutral port.

Civil war precedents in regard to the right of blockade form the chief basis of the British argument, attention being especially called to the famous Springbok case before the United States Supreme Court, developing the continuous voyage theory. Although this doctrine, which, it is asserted, justifies a belligerent in blockading a neutral port, was strongly resisted by European nations, the fact that it was finally accepted in its entirety by the Alabama arbitration was sufficient to make it an enduring principle of international law. According to Great Britain's contention, therefore, the Order in Council, which is believed by British officials to be entirely in accord with precedent, will continue to be applied, although with due deference to the protection of legitimate neutral trade.

Growth of American Trade.

Incidentally it is contended by Great Britain that the execution of these Orders in Council so far has not resulted in any damage to American trade. According to the British view, that trade has grown enormously since the beginning of the war, American Treasury figures showing an increase of $200,000,000 in exports during eleven months, while the increase in ocean freight has grown by 744,000 tons.

Significant as indicating the amount of American goods entering Germany and Austria, attention is directed to official statements that the exports of the United States to the Netherlands have increased from $93,000,000 to $122,000,000, to Sweden from $12,000,000 to $71,000,000, to Norway from $7,000,000 to $35,000,000, and to Denmark from $13,000,000 to $76,000,000.

That America received a fair supply of goods from Germany notwithstanding the war is shown, the British Government contends, by the fact that in eight months the imports from that country to the United States aggregated $86,000,000, and it is also noted that the importation of dyestuffs from Germany was greater than in the previous year.

OGEECHEE TRIAL NEAR.

American Owners Believe the Bremen Cargo Will Be Freed.

LONDON, July 28.—The case of the Ogeechee, the American steamer which was seized by the British Government in April while bound from Bremen to New York, is now in the hands of Referee Holman Gregory, who, on Aug. 2, will begin sittings to hear evidence regarding the American ownership of the various items of the vessel's cargo. The referee has full power to order the release of the various consignments if, in his opinion, American ownership is proved.

Representatives of the American claimants are pleased over the outcome of the conference which the judge of the prize court called on the opening day of the trial, because they believe the Government is adhering to its promise made in the memorandum issued by the Foreign Office some time ago that it would place as few obstacles as possible in the way of proving the ownership of the cargo. Technicalities, it is said, will be swept aside in favor of common-sense proofs that the goods aboard the ship had passed into American ownership at the time of her sailing.

While Holman Gregory has the power to order the immediate release of any consignment proving satisfactory American ownership, the items which fail to pass the test will again be referred to the prize court.

Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, has been invited to present the proofs of the American claimants to Mr. Gregory.

COTTON NOT RESOLD.

British Foreign Office Denies Report Published in America.

LONDON, July 28.—The Foreign Office denied in the House of Commons this afternoon a statement published recently in the United States that American cotton seized by the British authorities was being reshipped to be resold in neutral ports.

BERLIN MAY NOT ANSWER OUR NOTE; RAIDING TO GO ON

Continued from Page 1.

much too strong to enable him to win Congress for a war policy.

"His note is, therefore, an attempt to achieve success for his policy by putting up a bold front and strengthen his position, obtaining dominion for himself and his party."

Dr. Meyer concludes by asking whether Germany, by now adopting a conciliatory attitude, ought to strengthen Wilson and his supporters in advance and handicap the activities of ex-Secretary Bryan and the numerically increasing elements who are striving to maintain an attitude friendly to Germany and suspend the arms and ammunition exports.

In the opinion of many persons here this statement of Dr. Meyer is the best exposition of the German Government's probable policy which is yet available.

Chancellor Returns to Berlin.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London, July 29.)—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has returned from General Headquarters, but nothing regarding the results of his conference with the Emperor can be ascertained at present beyond confirmation of the fact that the German answer to the American note, as previously stated, will not be delivered for some time, if, indeed, it is decided to prepare an answer.

There is no chance whatever of formal abandonment of the submarine warfare on the present basis, although submarine commanders may be impressed with the advisability of avoiding complications with the United States and taking whatever steps they can to that end.

Developments in the American negotiations with Great Britain will have an important reflex action of the German-American situation. German statesmen are waiting to ascertain whether the American note to England is as stiff in tone as that to Germany before making a final decision on the German policy.

Meanwhile the successes of the submarine campaign are again being brought into the foreground of public interest.

BOY-ED'S VIEW OF OUR NOTE.

German Attache Quoted in Attack on American Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal is able to print this morning the following statement made last Monday night in New York City by Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington:

The United States Government must first show that it is just as sincere in its protest against breaches of neutrality made by the Allies as it is against alleged violations by Germany before my Government will cease to carry on its submarine warfare in its own way, or before it will condescend to reply to the last American note.

The German Government has made protests of various kinds to the United States Government, and the United States Government has virtually ignored these protests. When my Government protested against the manufacture of submarines in this country for use in Great Britain, the Federal authorities at Washington brought forward a mass of technicalities in order to evade their responsibility in this matter. I believe had the situation been reversed and had England protested against the making of submarines for Germany in the United States, these technicalities would never have been brought forward.

My Government knows its rights and is prepared to stand by them. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing must show, not by covert opinions privately expressed, but by a direct official statement in a note to England, equally as strong and vigorous in language as the last note to Germany, that she is prepared to go to the same limit with England as she has announced she is prepared to go with us.

Unless the United States sends to Great Britain such a protest, in language as strong as that used against us and indicating to all Germans in the United States in this way, that the United States Government is really neutral, my Government will not abbreviate its submarine warfare, nor under any circumstances will it make any reply whatever to the last note to Berlin.

Captain Boy-Ed could not be found by THE TIMES last night either in Washington or New York.

CHIDES WILSON'S CRITIC.

German Herold Holds Weissmann "Blameworthy" for His Attack.

Concerning the remarks made at the Utica convention of the German-American Alliance by Henry Weismann, the German Herold this morning says, in part, under the title "Mr. Weissmann's Ill-Advised Expressions":

"We think every President since the civil war, at one time or the other, has been denounced as 'subservient to Wall Street.' And in not a few cases they have been called 'political bankrupts,' especially if they stood for re-election. Such things are almost 'de rigeur' in Presidential campaigns and create little excitement. Sometimes, however, such expressions grate harshly on the nerves, a fact which Mr. Henry Weismann overlooked when he denounced Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the German-American Alliance.

"In so far as his expressions are in question, Mr. Weismann is certainly blameworthy. However, we should like to use this opportunity to inquire of the vernacular press:

"First—In dealing with foreign nations must the President have the undivided support of the people, no matter to what events his policy may lead? Or, to put it differently, should the President be robbed of the opportunity to hear the voice of his fellow-citizens?

"Second—If, as respects the foreign policies of the country, the President is supreme and his views must be right, why should he be expected to listen to his fellow-citizens in other matters?"

LANSING PREPARES LEELANAW CLAIM

Will Demand That Germany Pay for the Vessel, Holding Violation of Treaty.

CONSUL EXAMINES CREW

Captain of American Freighter Only Tried to Escape Until a Shot Was Fired.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—With the receipt today of a practically complete report of the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine, State Department officials began the preparation of a note to Germany requesting the payment of damages on the ground that the Prussia-American treaty of 1828 had been violated.

A report from Mr. Dennison, the American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, brought to light the fact that the Captian of the Leelanaw attempted to escape, but submitted to visit and search after warning shots were fired. The right to escape, officials declared, was conceded by international law, only repeated attempts to evade capture or forcible resistance being regarded as affecting the case.

Reports that the German submarine commander was unwilling to jettison the cargo of the Leelanaw and to allow her to proceed as the Treaty of 1828 provides cleared up doubts here on this point. The material necessary for the presentation of a claim similar to that made in the case of the William P. Frye was therefore practically ready for consideration tonight.

The complete report of Consul Dennison, dated today, was as follows:

Leelanaw's crew here; all safe. Sail Saturday on St. Paul. Master under oath states he sighted German submarine July 25 sixty miles north of Orkneys. Endeavored to escape. Fired on at distance of two miles, shot falling short. Hove to and stopped. Submarine signalled for ship's papers, which were sent. After examining them, submarine signalled abandon ship. Ample time given crew to leave ship. Five shots then fired at Leelanaw without effect, followed by torpedo. Crew then taken on submarine with lifeboats in tow, after which two more shots were fired, last one setting fire to ship.

Submarine headed toward Orkneys. Leelanaw was seen to sink one hour and twenty minutes later. At 8:30 P. M. another steamer being seen approaching, crew ordered into boats, in which they proceeded remainder distance to Kirkwall, arriving 6:30 following morning. Leelanaw was laden with flax and tow only. Before leaving submarine master demanded ship's papers. Request refused, his register, customs manifest, and bills of lading being retained. Master had no complaint of treatment on submarine.

The retention by the German submarine commander of the ship's papers brings up a point that has never been definitely settled, but in the present war there have been many such cases. When the William P. Frye was sunk her papers were seized. This point probably will not be disputed, because American naval commanders in the past have been instructed to keep the papers of any prizes destroyed for later consideration by prize courts.

Ambassador Page also forwarded today the British Admiralty report on the sinking of the Leelanaw. The Admiralty reported that the Leelanaw was flying the American flag when overtaken, and that the crew had plenty of time to take to the boats, which were towed sixty miles, until a strange vessel was sighted.

Sank Six Ships in a Day.

ABERDEEN, July 28.—"They could not have treated us more courteously than they did," was the unanimous verdict of Captain Eugene Delk and the members of the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw when questioned last night regarding their encounter with a German submarine. They traveled about sixty miles on the deck of the submarine and became well acquainted with its crew, several of whom had been in America.

One member of the Leelanaw's crew remained aboard the submarine at his own request. He was one of the mess boys of the American ship and as he was of German nationality preferred joining the crew of the underwater craft to the probability of interment in England. At Kirkwall another of the Leelanaw's mess boys was found to be a German and was detained.

Captain Delk said:

"We stopped when a shot was fired behind us, and then we had to leave. Our ship was shelled, bombed, and torpedoed, but it took an hour and a half to sink her. The Germans took us aboard the submarine, carried us about sixty miles, and then gave us directions for getting to Kirkwall, which we reached safely in about twelve hours."

The members of the crew, of whom there are thirty-two besides the Captain, explained that the German commander apologized for the necessity of sinking the ship, but said it was forced upon him by the fact that the Leelanaw was carrying contraband, and he was not in the habit of throwing overboard contraband cargoes.

The Germans had no idea of the contents of the latest American note to Berlin, for their newspapers were two days old. The Leelanaw was the sixth vessel the submarine had sunk that day, and it started in pursuit of two others when the Americans had been returned to their boats.

The sailors from the Leelanaw were cold and wet when they landed after their twelve hours' row in lifeboats, as they had been almost swamped several times in cross tides off the Orkney Islands.

SWEDEN WILL HELP OUR TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Agrees to Lift Embargo Against Re-Shipment to Let American Goods Through.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—To hasten restoration of trade with the lifting of the Russian embargo on exports to the United States, details are to be worked out here with the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff. A request that this course be taken was cabled to the State Department today from Petrograd.

Under the proposal, accepted by the Russian Government in agreeing to lift the embargo, Russian shipments will be consigned to Secretary Redfield, who will distribute the goods to importers and merchants in this country under guarantee that no Russian products shall find their way into countries at war with Russia. Negotiations with the Russian Ambassador are expected to uncover a method of distributing shipments under bond to be held by Secretary Redfield until the merchandise has been consumed.

The agreement is the result of negotiations brought about by pressure from American importers and manufacturers whose demands for Russian products, particularly vetch seed for fertilizer, hides, skins, and mineral oil, have been insistent.

At present the only European port open, Archangel, on the White Sea, is used only for Government shipments. The Adriatic port of Vladivostock is jammed with freight bound for European Russia.

The Department of Commerce has suggested to shippers three overland freight routes through Norway and Sweden to Russia, with fairly good rail connections with the Russian interior. An understanding was reached by the State Department today with the Swedish Legation by which American shipments to and from Russia via Sweden will not be subject to the Swedish embargo against re-exportation.

BRITISH LEADERS RELY ON ENDURANCE.

Continued from Page 1.

to the faint-hearted and still less to the backbiters who are disheartening our allies and encouraging our enemies," he said. "Let us in this House and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination which for twelve months has inspired us, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

Soldier Members for Conscription.

Conscription was urged by two Liberals, Captain Guest, who is Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal French, and Josiah Wedgwood, who returned wounded from the Dardanelles.

"When are those who have not come forward going to bear their fair share?" asked Captain Guest, the question being cheered by the Conservatives. He asserted that England ought to produce much greater numbers of troops.

Mr. Wedgwood said:

"We can buy from America. Let the Englishmen fight. I do not say that compulsion is necessary yet, but I do say that what we want is a declaration from the Prime Minister that if circumstances require he will not shy at that possibility.

"What we want in this country more than money and shells is a leader. For God's sake, give us a man who will lead without fear of the consequences. Believe me, the whole world from Vladivostok to San Francisco is looking to see if we can develop a leader."

He praised highly the conditions in France as a result of conscription. Germany now recognized France as its chief opponent, he said, and would be prepared to offer her peace on easy terms, which would be a great temptation.

Dalziel Criticises War Office.

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, moved, and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire, seconded, an amendment that adjournment should be only for four weeks.

Sir Henry explained that he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the Spring and Summer.

In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by a bombardment on the part of the fleet without the co-operation of the land forces.

Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer, as he had not the confidence in the Government that he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized, and he wanted to know whether any one at the War Office had been cashiered for the failure to supply sufficient munitions.

He also criticised the Government's delay in using gas against the Germans, and suggested that the reason for the failure to do this was a breakdown in the arrangements.

Sir Henry concluded by saying that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the Government to deal with the question of food supplies, which, he contended, was responsible for the increase in the cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said that the public had lost confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war.

Sir Henry Dalziel did not press his amendment and Premier Asquith's motion that Parliament be adjourned from July 29 until September 14, was carried.

BRITAIN IS OPERATING 16 ARMS FACTORIES

Ten More to be Built, Lloyd George Tells Commons—Tool Factories Acquired.

LONDON, July 28.—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and, after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up ten more large establishments.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons this evening by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done.

These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments, and, according to Mr. Lloyd George, when the Government has completed in a few weeks the developments it is now engaged on, the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the Minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that, until the new factories are ready, the work of his department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts.

"In the first place we had been faced with a grave labor shortage, he continued, and some machines were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One-third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night.

During three months his department had succeeded in adding nearly 40,000 men and women—nearly half of the men skilled—to the ranks of the workers connected with armaments, and they were pouring in further supplies. His department had also enrolled 100,000 volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men who had enlisted had been traced, and arrangements were made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

While the trades union leaders had agreed to the relaxation of union restrictions, the Minister said, he had not been able to convince the men, without giving figures, which he dare not give. Were all restrictions relaxed, hundreds of thousands of men could be added to the work.

Steps, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been taken to increase the supply of machine guns and hand grenades for trench warfare. The country had been divided into the great co-operative areas, so that all available machinery could be used for turning out supplies. The national factories already erected and those to be erected would be under Government control, and he believed that this would have an influence on the men, who would not object to a temporary relaxation of their trades union rules when the Government and not an individual was profiting.

The Government, he concluded, has taken over the control of the machine tool factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments. This would tax the engineering resources of the country, but when all was completed within a few months the Government would be able to equip the armies in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best-equipped armies on the Continent.

LABOR STILL DISAPPOINTS.

Leaders Have Not Kept Promise, Lloyd George Tells Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, referring to Lloyd George's speech yesterday, says:

"It confirmed the impression caused by the Prime Minister's earlier pronouncement that the Government expects that the war will be a long one and that they are making their arrangements accordingly.

"On the subject of volunteer munition workers the speech disappointed the House. Nearly 100,000 men have been enrolled, but the vast majority of them are already engaged on work which, if not directly Government work, is yet of considerable importance to the country, and in the case of two-fifths of the men their employers have lodged protests against being deprived of their services. The available labor for munition factories is, however, to be increased by recalling to the works thousands of skilled engineers who have enlisted in the army and have not yet been sent abroad.

"The House was visibly discouraged by what Mr. Lloyd George had to say about trade unions and the production of munitions. So far the promise that trade union regulations and practices restricting output should be suspended during the war has not been fulfilled. Genuine suspension of them would mean 25 per cent. increase in the output, or the equivalent of the labor of hundreds of thousands of additional men.

"Speaking in a solemn earnestness that impressed everybody, Mr. Lloyd George implored the trade union leaders to make effective the promised suspension of written regulations and unwritten practices.

"The Government's new scheme for the manufacture of munitions will not mature for some months. In the meantime we must rely for increased production on existing sources of supply. The Government is assisting the extension of existing factories, and already there is an appreciable increase in the output of rifles, bombs, hand grenades, and shells. Sixteen new national factories have been set up in various parts of the country, and ten additional ones are in progress of establishment. The advantages of these national workshops will be that shells will cost us less, there will be no trouble with labor, as private profit will be eliminated, and we shall be less dependent on foreign sources of supply.

"Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech by an impassioned protest against plotters and plot mongers. Loud applause greeted his remark, 'Let them Just keep their hands and their tongues off the Minister of Munitions.' He and his colleagues have neither time, nor inclination to engage in squalid intrigues. Their minds and energies are occupied with one task only. I beg and pray that we shall be allowed to go on with our work without interruption.'

"Mr. Lloyd George made no allusion to Sir Henry Dalziel's inquiry as to whether Sir Percy Girouard had retired from the Ministry of Munitions."

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News says that "the gigantic demand on our engineering resources" indicated the "tragic prospect of another year of war." He also comments on the fact that when the Premier mentioned "backbiters," "there was an immense demonstration. It echoed a big cheer that arose when the Prime Minister thanked the press for its patriotism, all the newspapers with one or two melancholy and notorious exceptions."

Lord Northcliffe's papers, The Times and The Daily Mail, have editorials on the debate. The Times suggests that "the idea which had been assiduously put about that the movement against adjournment implied a slur upon the whole House made the Premier's position tolerably safe."

The Daily Mail remarks:

"The complacent newspapers which hide the truth may accept the Prime Minister's compliments with the customary smirk of conscious rectitude. The future will test both them and the Premier. We warn him that if he and his partisans do not show more energy and foresight than they have hitherto displayed in this war, his place in history will be at least as melancholy and notorious as that which he assigns to us today."

DUTCH PAPER SAYS WE DEFEND NEUTRALS

Deserve Their Thanks for the Lusitania Note, Declares the Nieuw Courant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The Nieuw Courant, the most rigidly and uncompromisingly neutral newspaper in Holland, comes out tonight with a two-column first page article unequivocally indorsing President Wilson's stand in regard to the Lusitania case. The paper says:

"It is plain that the contention so passionately urged by the German press that Germany is fighting for existence is untenable as an argument. It is the duty of belligerents to avoid encroachment upon the Government rights of neutral powers at all times and under all circumstances.

"Once America or other neutral nations abandoned this standpoint they would no longer be able to denounce the wrong done to Belgium as an act of injustice. We ourselves should be unable to protest even against the violation of Holland's territory were we to accept the principle that Germany became fighting for its existence,' found such violation necessary under the circumstances of the moment.

"In principle the position taken by the American Government is impregnable, and for its emphatic declaration of principles in this note it deserves the thanks of all neutral States."

The journal regrets that the United States did not make a similar pronouncement before, but adds:

"Perhaps a deed of violence was necessary to awaken the backbone of America to take a stand in defense of the law. That does not alter the fact that this step will be acclaimed by all neutrals as a vindication of the rights of neutrals in the world war."

"The German press urges that if Germany should accede to the American demands the English would try to protect their vessels by carrying an American on every ship. This is a strange argument to make in view of the contention that merchant ships can, because submarines have no other method of attack, be destroyed without warning, without regard to the generally recognized rule that a warship must stop and search a vessel before resorting to violence."

JUSTIFY LEELANAW SINKING.

German Newspapers Back Up Submarine's Act.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—People of the United States will have a rude awakening when they hear that the German press does not express a single word of regret about the Leelanaw sinking.

Most of the German papers point out that the Leelanaw had contraband on board, and the semi-official Lokal Anzeiger goes further and says that the destruction of the vessel was entirely justified.

4

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KEEPS IRON NERVE IN FACE OF DOOM

Continued from Page 1.

ing the consolations of religion to the doomed man. He found Becker bearing up with wonderful composure and showing the same nerve which he has manifested at every turn of the case which went against him.

He said he had no further statement to make at present with regard to anything connected with his case, but added calmly: "There is no justice here. I am confident, however, that I will get it in the next world. I know that the truth will come out, and that the world will know that Becker told the truth and is not the murderer he is accused of being. I do not fear death, but I feel the stigma which this death attaches to the name Becker, and I feel the distress and sorrow that it will cause my wife."

The Chaplain reminded him that, now that all human help was gone, he had to depend on divine grace, and that he would get justice in the world to come; that it was no longer a question between man and man, but between one man's conscience and higher powers.

When Father Cashin left Becker's last words were a request to the priest to telephone to Mrs. Becker and by tactful lieve her feelings as far as possible, which Father Cashin at once set out to do.

At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning Becker will be bathed and have his head shaved so that the electrode will be in direct contact with his scalp. He will be dressed in a suit of black, with a slit up the left leg, where another electrode is to touch the skin. His shoes, which contain steel arches, will be replaced by felt slippers.

In this garb, he will be allowed to receive his last visits from relatives, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. Those who have signified their intention of visiting him are Mrs. Becker, his brothers John and Jackson, and his sister. They will be urged to leave the prison as soon as possible, for fear of the effect upon them of remaining on the scene of the coming execution.

Becker Gives Keepsakes.

Becker had been giving away for some days the articles that he had kept in the death cell until it was practically bare by this afternoon. Most of the gifts have been made to prison officials. To one he gave a book by Theodore Roosevelt, "Through the Brazilian Wilderness," and another work on the Panama Canal, both of which Becker had been reading recently.

Today the process of clearing out the cell was further accelerated when everything which he might use in a possible attempt at suicide was removed by the prison authorities. Comb and brush and all other articles were removed by which he might attempt to take his own life, save only the bedclothing, and the shoes, which contain small bits of steel. The other articles left in the cell are a photograph of his wife—without a frame or a glass covering—and a small calendar pad, off which he has torn a page each day as the date set for his execution drew near.

Near Becker in the death house is Sam Haines, a mulatto, convicted of murder in Putnam County. Haines was to have gone to the chair with Becker this morning, but for the convenience of the officials Haines's death, too, was postponed until Friday. Haines, who is a Protestant, will be led to the chair by the Rev. John Lowry of New York.

John J. Kennedy and George Mesarole, the two gu

ITALIANS STORM MORE MOUNTAINS

Austrian Attempts to Retake Positions by Night Attacks Repulsed.

3,200 CAPTURED ON CARSO

Vienna Asserts Invaders Have Made No Real Progress Since the War Started.

ROME, July 28.—Further "remarkable progress" was made yesterday by the Italians on the Carso Plateau, according to an official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff. The bulletin says:

Our adversary, profiting by a fog, attempted an attack against our positions at Passo del Cacciatore, between Mounts Chiadenì and Avanza, in Carnia, but was promptly repulsed by counter-attacks.

Our Alpine detachments attacked some of the enemy's trenches in front of positions at Val Piccolo and conquered the greater number of them.

On the Carso plateau yesterday was spent in strengthening important positions captured the day before. In the centre, nevertheless, further remarkable progress was made, thanks to the conquest of some strongly held enemy trenches which enabled us to straighten out our line of deployment. The latest advices placed the number of officers taken prisoners on the 26th at 102.

An earlier bulletin said:

Report Gains in Alone Valley.

In the Alone Valley we now are in full possession of the heights on the right slope, having occupied Monte Lavanesch and the Pissone crest. From points dominating the opposite slope the enemy's artillery attempted to hinder our operations, but without success. After a long preparation by artillery of medium calibre the enemy attacked with several detachments of infantry during the night of the 26th. Although supported by numerous machine guns these troops were repulsed.

In the Monte Nero region the struggle continues unabated, notwithstanding a fog which prevents the artillery from assisting in the operations.

At Plava the second operation undertaken to enlarge the bridgehead is developing favorably.

On the Carso plateau the battle continued yesterday. Our troops advanced along the whole front with great dash and boldness, conquering toward the left wing a strong position on San Michele commanding the greater part of the plateau. After being subjected, however, to a violent cross fire from the enemy's artillery of all calibres, our forces were obliged to fall back below the crest, where they are maintaining their positions.

On the centre we progressed toward San Martino, carrying with the bayonet trenches and a redoubt covering it.

On the right wing, by the perfect timing of an infantry advance, with the supporting fire of artillery, we completed at nightfall the conquest of a position on Monte Del, driving out, inch by inch, the enemy, who was strongly intrenched there. We made about 3,200 prisoners, including a lieutenant Colonel and forty-one other officers. We took five machine guns, two small cannon, trench mortars, quantities of rifles, ammunition, war materials, and food as trophies of a day of fierce fighting.

Say Invasion Has Failed.

VIENNA, July 28, (via London.)—According to the official bulletin of the operations on the Italian frontier, issued today, the Italians have made no progress since the war started anywhere on the entire front chosen by the Austrian leaders to make their stand against the invaders. The report says:

The Italian attack against the plateau of Doberdo yesterday has slackened. At some points the Italians have maintained a heavy artillery fire, but otherwise there have been only isolated and weak attacks, which were repulsed.

The second battle in the district of Gorizia, more formidable than the first, has terminated in the complete failure of the enemy, who, in a district of about thirty kilometers (18½ miles) front, between Monte Sabotino and the coast, had seven corps, with at least seventeen divisions of infantry, and tried to break through without regard to men or material.

History will record the deeds of our victorious troops at their value. Their leaders are firm and immovable; they are still standing where two months ago they expected the enemy. This is not only true of the fiercely contested positions in the district of Gorizia, but of the entire front, which was chosen for the defense of the monarchy.

Italian Progress Methodical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The general opinion is that the hardest part of the lower Isonzo-Carso battle has been accomplished. True, we are not in undisputed possession of all the dominating heights, but desperate hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding on a plan which will eventually clear the plateau of enemy positions.

At present the Italians are making full use of their substantial gains. The daily hauls of prisoners are significant. They do not show that the Austrian resistance is crumbling, but the fact that enemy posts are being methodically wiped out. The Austrian position is absolutely ideal for defensive warfare.

It was the existence of such a post with great guns concealed in caverns which rendered the summit of Monte San Michele untenable. The success at Monte Sei Busi, which means six caverns, shows these vast defenses are not impregnable, but were even a source of danger to the defenders, who were tempted to hold on too long. The battle which has been in progress for ten days may well prove one of the most decisive of the campaign against Austria.

The public attitude toward the prolonged struggle has been wonderfully calm. When General Cadorna's dispatch is published at night there is a rush for the papers, but little notice is paid to the official messages.

AIRSHIPS TO SHELL ROME.

Italian Government Notifies Pope of Reported German Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—It is reported from Friedrichshafen that the Germans have sent two airships, described as a Zeppelin and a Parseval, to Pola.

It is proposed to send them across the Adriatic to bombard not only Italian coast towns but Rome itself.

The Italians have learned of the plan and have mounted guns in the suburbs of the capital and also on Monte Mario, near Rome.

The Italian Government has notified the Pope, who has ordered that the art treasures of the Vatican be removed to a place of safety.

PRIEST WRITES OF WARFARE.

Mgr. Sartori, Formerly of Baltimore, Tells Experiences on Frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Former State Senator J. J. Lindsay has received a letter from the Right Rev. Don Luigi Sartori, for eighteen years pastor of St. Stephen's Church here, and who since January, 1904, had been residing a Grigno, Austria, on the frontier of Northern Italy, where he recently erected an orphan asylum and built for himself a villa.

Father Sartori writes that Grigno is occupied by the Italian Army, and his asylum is the headquarters of the Italian commander. He was therefore compelled to leave and take shelter in the sanctuary of Oropa, in Piedmont. Continuing, he writes:

"I have with me one dozen parish priests, all Trentini. We had to depart from the zone of war suddenly, without money. From May 20 last there was no post office in operation and no communication with the Trentino. I had to suffer for want of money, no banks being open. The Italian Government offers to exiles 10 cents a day, but we priests cannot live on this amount. Bread soup and a little meat are worth 10 cents. My United States naturalization papers were burned in the St. Stephen's fire. I beg of you, dear friend, to get a copy of them. I need protection from the powerful United States Government."

Father Sartori, who is a cousin of the late Pope Pius X., was created a monsignor early in the reign of that pontiff.

BRITISH PAY TRIBUTE TO ITALY'S CONDUCT

Distinguished Persons Say She Has Staked All for Humanity and Right.

The following tribute to Italy has been signed by 162 British men and women distinguished in science, art, literature, law, the Church, and politics:

"We, whose signatures are here appended, desire to place on record our admiration and respect for the conduct of Italy at this supreme crisis in the history of the world.

"Italy and Great Britain are now companions in arms, fighting side by side for the triumph of the same cause. Circumstances drew our country into the conflict from the beginning, while the ghastliness and the magnitude of the task before us were still only dimly manifest. Yet none of us will forget the crisis of decision through which we passed in the first days of August, 1914.

"Italy has had a still harder path to tread. Immediate action was not her part, and she had to bear the strain of nine months' suspense before her hour of decision arrived. During these nine months she saw all the established regulations and mitigations of warfare swept away by the enemy's systematic and cold-blooded resort to methods of a cruelty to non-combatants unprecedented in modern history.

"Yet, in spite, or rather because, of all which she knew she would have to face in a conflict with the Germanic powers, Italy nerved herself to the ordeal, resolved to do her utmost toward securing that such horrors as Belgium saw, and as the ocean has seen, should never again threaten the civilized world.

"She made her decision at a moment when the prospects of early victory seemed remote, and only the arduousness and the imperative necessity of the task were apparent, and she had to reach this decision through a series of the most complex diplomatic negotiations, which demanded the coolest judgment and most perfect mutual confidence from both Government and people.

"At last the suspense is over. Since May 20, 1915, Italy stands in arms at our side; and we feel that an expression of this comradeship on the part of a few among her British friends—we say a few, because every one in these islands is Italy's friend—would be both welcome to her and congenial to ourselves.

"The Italian people is at war to liberate its own brethren from an old oppression, and to avert from the whole of Europe the threat of a new military domination. Italy has staked all that she has for the same principles of nationality, humanity, and public right that inspire our own endeavors in this war. We hope with all the earnestness in our hearts that her national aspirations will now be consummated, and we wish the heroic Italy of 1915 to know from our lips that we feel toward her as our fathers felt toward the heroic Italy of the Risorgimento."

Among the signers of the documents are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir C. B. Ball, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir J. M. Barrie, Arthur C. Benson, Robert Bridges, Viscount Bryce, Hall Caine, Sir James Crichton-Brown, the Earl of Cromer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Elgar, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Douglas W. Freshfield, H. Rider Haggard, Viscount Haldane, Thomas Hardy, Frederic Harrison, Anthony H. Hawkins, (Anthony Hope,) Maurice Hewlett, Robert Hichens, Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of London; Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, Rudyard Kipling, Sir Oliver Lodge, the Bishop of London, T. O'Shea, Lord Mayor of Cork; Sir William Osler, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Walter Parratt, W. M. Flinders Petrie, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir Edward J. Poynter, Sir William Ramsay, the Earl of Rosebery, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, George R. Sims, May Sinclair, Flora Annie Steel, Alfred Sutro, and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

DAMAGE IN COAST RAID.

Austrians Say Italian Ports Suffered Severely.

VIENNA, July 28, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

The naval command reports that on the morning of July 27 our light cruisers and torpedo boats attacked the railway from Ancona to Pesaro and bombarded the station, works, magazines, guard houses, and railway bridges along this part of the coast with good results. Several engines and numerous railway cars were demolished. The railway stores at Fano caught fire, and this was followed by a heavy explosion.

Simultaneously, our water planes successfully bombarded the railway station, a battery, the barracks, and other objects of military importance at Ancona. They severely damaged the shunting yard and destroyed rolling stock. A naphtha tank was set afire.

All the units returned without loss. The enemy naval forces were not sighted.

Entire Stock Stein-Bloch Blue and Fancy Suits Now Reduced

Every remaining Suit in my stock, including all *Three-Piece Blue* and *Fancy Suits* in light and medium-weights, is now offered to you at these final and exceptional reductions.

$35 and $30.... **$24.75**
$25..... **$18.75**
$20..... **$14.75**

Special—The John David Blue and Oxford Flannel Suit, ¼ lined, with silk sleeves, goes on sale for the balance of the season at $20. This is an *over-the-price value,* alike in its fine fabric, thorough tailoring and smart style.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

GERMAN ATTACKS GAIN IN THE WEST

They Recapture Some of the Trenches Lost to the French Near Souchez.

MAKE PROGRESS IN VOSGES

Paris Reports Taking of Two Blockhouses by French Troops in Alsace.

LONDON, July 28.—The Germans have again attacked the French in the Vosges and in Artois, near Souchez, in an effort to regain trenches lost during the last few days. They have been partially successful at the latter point, according to the day bulletin of the French War Office. Berlin insists that the Kaiser's troops also made gains in the Vosges.

The day Paris bulletin says:

In Artois, to the north of Souchez, the Germans, after a strong bombardment, delivered last night several different attacks against three of our positions. After a very spirited combat they were driven out of the trenches which they had succeeded in occupying, with the exception of one point where they retained twenty yards of a saphead in advance of our front.

The town of Soissons was bombarded yesterday evening.

In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Fontaine-aux-Charmes, the enemy undertook to make an attack, but they were driven back to their trenches by our infantry fire.

On the rest of the front the night passed quietly.

The night bulletin reads:

During the course of the day there has been no incident reported on the front from the sea to the Vosges.

In Alsace we have occupied two enemy blockhouses to the east of Lingekopf and Schratzmannele.

The German War Office statement says:

Northwest of Souchez the Silesian landsturm last night stormed portions of trenches which as a result of previous fighting, still remained in the hands of the French. We captured four machine guns.

In the Vosges, on the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line, severe fighting took place. After four hours of hand-to-hand conflict, the French attacks were repulsed by our counter-attacks. We recaptured the trenches on Lingkepf, which we lost the day before yesterday, with the exception of one small portion.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS BY TURKS

Lord Crewe Denounces Influence of the Germans as "an Unmitigated Curse."

LONDON, July 28.—The Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replying in the House of Lords today to a question by Viscount Bryce, concerning the killing of Christians in Armenia by the Turks, said the information received at the Foreign Office showed that such crimes had recently increased both in number and in degree of atrocity. They include, Lord Crewe declared, both wholesale massacre and wholesale deportations, which were carried out under the guise of enforced evacuation. Similar crimes, he added, had been committed by the Turks against Christians on the Persian border.

The presence of the Germans and the influence they exercised had been, Lord Crewe continued, "an absolute and unmitigated curse both to the Christian and Moslem population. They have shown a most complete cynical disregard for the country and the people who inhabit it."

Lord Crewe said he regretted that it was impossible to take immediate steps for the suppression of such atrocities, but that those responsible for them would ultimately receive just punishment.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Today and Tomorrow, an Important Special Showing of the Famous

PAT. JAN. 8 1908 OLUS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Coat Cut Shirts, Pajamas and Union Suits for Men

These garments are too well known to require detailed description. The trade-mark OLUS is synonymous with comfort and common sense dressing.

A comprehensive display in the Men's Section at the 35th Street side of the main floor, and in the Broadway windows.

OLUS Coat Cut Shirts at $1.50
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and upwards

according to fabrics, of which the assortment is great. Like the buttons on the back of a tail coat, the skirt or "tail" of a shirt is useless. The OLUS provides shirt and drawers in one garment; the shirt cannot creep up. No underwear but an undershirt required. Cool and hygienic. In the best and most desired fabrics, colorings and patterns.

Shirts in this style for everyday wear, for dress and full-dress and for sport.

OLUS Coat Cut Union Suits, $1.00
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

Open all the way down one leg. Easy on; easy off. Fit perfectly. Absolute freedom of action. In a wide variety of woven and knitted fabrics.

OLUS One-piece Pajamas, $1.50
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and upward

No strings around the waist; a great comfort feature. Cannot slide up. No bunching about the waist. Easy, graceful lines. Madras, "pongee," crepe, silk and silk mixtures.

SAYS GERMAN AGENTS SEEK TO AWE BANKS

Providence Journal Reports an Effort to Stop Participation in Loans to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"A movement to force American financial interests to stop all participation in war loans to the Allies is in process of organization among a group of German agents in New York. The Providence Journal has secured the facts of this movement from one who has worked among the German agents since the inception of the scheme. The headquarters for the movement is on the thirteenth floor of the building at 150 Nassau Street, New York.

"The movement means, in brief, that the banks under German-American control will be used as a medium to make impossible American participation in future loans to the Allies. To accomplish this result the propagandists will warn loan participants that such action would be met by cancellation of their business relations. When they began their activities these men stated that they were renting the suites of five rooms on Nassau Street for the purpose of having headquarters for a new German-American paper. A large clerical and stenographic force was employed, and the excuse at all times was that an effort was being made to raise $2,500,000 for the publication of a daily paper to be printed in English, but to support the German cause.

"However, this shield has now been abandoned, and the clerical force is compiling statistics that show the strength of German-Americans in the banks of the country. To date they have completed their figures from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River. The facts in their possession show that German-Americans predominate in banks having a combined capital and surplus of nearly $900,000,000.

"This is virtually one-third of the capital and surplus of the 25,576 financial institutions of the nation. It is the belief of these men that when the figures for the whole country are completed they will show German-Americans control one-half of the banking power of the country.

"One of the endeavors of this campaign was to secure in New York State legislation which would have thrown open to inspection the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other financial interests relative to all war loans and dealings with foreign nations. This move was blocked through the representations of Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the Morgan firm.

"Mr. Stetson appeared before the New York State Constitutional Convention Committee on Banking and Insurance to oppose a proposition to incorporate in the revised Constitution a grant of authority that would give the State Superintendent of Banks much broader powers of supervision over private banks. In voicing the opposition of Morgan & Co. to this proposed legislation, Mr. Stetson said: 'We all know that the present Banking Superintendent, Mr. Richards, is a benevolent neutral. But suppose that our present transactions should be subjected to espionage by some one else, say, some employee of the State Department of Banking, who might not be bombproof, or proof against asphyxiating gases. I tremble to think of the mischief that might be wrought. The firm I represent is the fiscal agent of the three great powers engaged on one side of the great struggle in the purchase of munitions of war.'

"The committee sidetracked the plan temporarily."

The names of Henry Weimann, President of the German-American Alliance, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, was used by The Providence Journal as being connected with activities on the thirteenth floor of the building at 150 Nassau Street, bearing upon the alleged movement to bring pressure upon American banks. TIMES reporters were unable last night to get into communication with Mr. Weismann or Dr. Schweitzer.

SULTAN HONORS AMERICANS

Confers Decorations on Three Standard Oil Officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28, (via London, July 29.)—For numerous humanitarian services the Sultan has decorated W. E. Bemis, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, with the Order of the Osmanieh, second class, and Oscar Gunkel, manager, and L. I. Thomas, assistant manager of the Constantinople branch of the Standard Oil Company, with the Order of the Osmanish, third class.

GERMAN TROOPS PROMISED TO TURKS

Enver Pasha Hints at a Rush Through Serbia Within a Month.

MAY MEET BIG SURPRISE

British Observer in Athens Says Move Would Be Met by Great Counterbalancing Events.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Enver Pasha issued an extraordinary message to the troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula before the last big attack, thus:

"Soldiers: You will fight with all your strength. At least you will resist as long as possible. For I can promise you that within a month's time I shall be able to send you to your homes. The life of Serbia cannot now last longer than a month. Within that time the German armies will crush her and will come to our aid."

I learn that great pressure has been put on the Germans by the Young Turks to fulfill their promise to send German armies through the Balkans to the assistance of the Turkish forces. The Young Turks regard the achievement of that plan as the only hope for the old Turkish Empire in Europe.

A prominent military expert who has just completed a tour of the Balkan States, and who latterly has been in Austria, expresses to me the belief that such an effort will be the next great move on the part of the Austrians and Germans.

Should this cross-move be made, it will have immediate and important results in this corner of Europe. It would be unwise to give details which are within my knowledge, but I think I may be permitted to say that counterbalancing events are moving rapidly, and that the enemies' plans may quite possibly be nipped in the bud by a surprising move of which the public should hear at an early date.

Chances of German Aid to Turkey.

The "surprising movement" mentioned in the last sentence of the foregoing dispatch, viewed in the light of Enver Pasha's hopes and promises, could obviously refer to one of two contingencies—something which might prevent the Teutonic forces from going to the rescue of Constantinople or something which might make their commanders disinclined to send them. One may refer to their not being released from the eastern theatre; the other to some sudden change in the status of the Balkans which would effectively bar their path.

As to their being released for the work, the Turkish War Minister and Commander in Chief entertains little doubt, for his words imply that, after the Warsaw campaign shall have been brought to a successful conclusion, a sufficient army will be released to overrun Serbia and do what the Austrians tried to do last December—seize the western terminal at Nish of the Orient Railway, which runs through Bulgaria to Constantinople.

To send munitions of war to the Turks in this war would not violate Bulgaria's neutrality, but sending troops would, and the latter proceeding would mean that Bulgaria was ready to line up on the side of the Central Empires.

Admitting, however, the fact that the Bulgars could be coerced, it is by no means certain that even an overwhelming force would find an easy path through King Peter's kingdom in its present state of eight months' preparedness for defense and with the French and English auxiliaries on the ground. Besides, the overrunning of Serbia would depend upon the release of a sufficient force from the Warsaw campaign, and just now the release of such a Teutonic army does not seem to be in sight.

The fact that the dispatch comes from Athens, however, rather implies that Enver Pasha's aspirations are to be "nipped in the bud" nearer home. The Athens correspondent, therefore, may have in mind some "surprising move" in the Balkans themselves, referring to Rumania, Bulgaria, or Greece, or all, or immediately to Greece.

The attempts successively made by England and Italy to revive the Balkan League of three years ago are believed to have failed, as the contingent of obligation of going into the war on the side of the Entente Powers could not be realized. At the last appraisement Rumania had no ammunition, Bulgaria could not obtain sufficient territorial concessions from Greece, and Serbia, while Greece did not care openly to oppose the wishes of her very ill King. The rumors of a convention of the Kings of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece at Athens in the week of Aug. 3 have passed without confirmation. At the same time certain events have occurred which, at least, suggest that an important movement is on foot.

Rumania has declared to Austria through the German Minister at Bucharest that since Italy entered the war on May 24 she considers her hands free. Austria's reply was to give Rumania a time limit in which to declare her neutrality to the Central Empires. This limit expires on Aug. 12.

Meanwhile, M. Pilipesco, leader of the Rumanian Conservatives, had declared in the Giornale d'Italia that the Entente Powers had agreed to the demands of Rumania and that Greece and Serbia were about to come to an agreement with Bulgaria. Moreover, that the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, was most anxious that such an agreement should be concluded as soon as possible "under the auspices and with the guarantees of the Entente Powers, including Italy."

Finally, the new Greek Parliament is to convene on Aug. 14. As a result of the recent general election M. Venizelos, who last Winter resigned the Premiership because the King and Government would not allow him to keep his word to the Entente Powers and furnish a land force at Gallipoli, will have at least a majority of 80 votes with which to renew his intervention program in Parliament.

With only two days between the Austro-Rumanian time limit and the convening of the Greek Chamber led by M. Venizelos, all possibly preceded by a formal revival of the Balkan League under the auspices of the Entente Powers, a certain meaning is given to the foregoing Athens dispatch that at least is based on known facts and logical possibilities.

SERIOUS RIOTING UPSETS CEYLON

Two Europeans and Many Natives Killed—1,500 Jailed in Colombo Alone.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, June 16.—The troubles of the Government of India, which have been heavy ever since the outbreak of the European war, are far from subsiding. Information brought by the steamers from India touching here seems to indicate that disturbances are continually breaking out in new places.

The latest spot is the Island of Ceylon. Minor rioting, which began there weeks ago, and led to the fear of more serious developments, has increased and become more intense, until the Government is now dealing with the disturbances with an iron hand.

A large number of natives have been killed in putting down the rioters, and hundreds more have been thrown into jail. One report, just brought here, is that in the capital, Colombo, alone, 1,500 persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for varying terms.

So far, it is understood, only two Europeans have met death in the disturbances, and the severe measures taken by the authorities are beginning to have their effect. The strict censorship forbids the circulation of the exact facts, but it is optimistically predicted that the worst of the trouble is over, and the population is now well in hand.

Newfoundland Demands Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Secretary Lansing announced today that the State Department had been informed through the British Embassy that a regulation had been adopted by the Government of Newfoundland requiring aliens arriving there as passengers to carry passports, with photographs attached. It is understood that the new regulations will be strictly enforced.

Semi-Annual Sale Manhattan Shirts and Underwear

Beginning To-day

At the Following Reductions:

Manhattan Shirts

$1.50 Qualities, $1.25 — $2.50 and $3 Qualities $1.95
$2.00 " $1.65 — $3.50, $3.75 and $4 " $2.85
$5 and $6 Qualities, $3.85

Fabrics are Madras, Silk-and-Cotton, Silk and Flannel and Pure Silk.

Very Special

Weber and Heilbroner Make
$10.00 Quality Silk Crepe Shirts, $5.45

The silk of which these shirts are made is identical with that used in the regular $10 shirts. It was purchased at considerable less than regular prices from one of the best known silk manufacturers. These shirts were made to the specifications of $10 shirts. There are plain whites, black-and-white and the season's smartest stripes.

Manhattan Underwear

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers

$1.00 Garments, $ .75 — $2.50 Garments, $1.65
$1.50 " $ .95 — $3.50 " $2.25
$2.00 " $1.35 — $2.00 Union Suits, $1.35

And other Manhattan Union Suits at proportionate reductions.

Fabrics consist of Nainsooks, Linens and Silk-and-Cotton Mixtures

Largest Distributors in America of Manhattan Shirts and Underwear.

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241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 27 New, 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

SAY BELGIANS REVEAL ANTI-GERMAN PLOT

Alleged Reports by Ambassadors, Criticising Triple Entente, to Be Published in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 28, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung will begin tomorrow the publication of a series of supplements containing what are declared to be secret reports made by the Belgian Ambassadors at London, Paris, and Berlin to their home Government between 1905 and 1914. These reports, it is asserted, were found in Brussels by the Germans. They are supposed to give an unbiased description of international events from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present war, and to contain an immense amount of material tending to prove the correctness of the German attitude during this time.

"They will state," says the Overseas Agency, "how England enticed France, and later Russia, to oppose Germany, and to cooperate in the isolation of Germany, drawing the net around her closer every year. Belgian Ambassadors, especially Baron Greindl at Berlin and Leghait at Paris, prophesied that the Triple Entente was an element of international unrest, unlike the Triple Alliance, which had assured European peace for more than thirty years, while the Triple Entente, as these Belgian Ambassadors unanimously announced, made matters drift toward the worst.

"Thus the Belgian Ambassador at Paris, Baron Guillaume, writes under date of Jan. 16, 1914: 'I have already the honor to tell you that MM. Poincaré, Delcasse, Millerand and their friends invented and followed this nationalist jingoist and chauvinist policy whose resurrection we have already announced. This policy is a public danger for Europe and Belgium.' Thus the secret reports are overwhelming proof of the justness of the German attitude during recent years."

CONVICTED AS DYNAMITER.

Windsor, Ont., Explosion Traced to Lefler—Detroiter Involved.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 28.—William Lefler of this city was found guilty today in a Justice's court at Sandwich, a suburb, on two of three counts in an indictment charging him with dynamiting the plant of the Peabody Manufacturing Company at Walkerville, near here, and placing dynamite under the Windsor Armory several weeks ago.

The name of Albert Kaltschmidt, a Detroit business man, was brought into the case with the reading of one of the counts upon which Lefler was convicted. This count held that Lefler conspired with Kaltschmidt and "one Schmidt" to wreck the Peabody buildings and the Windsor Armory. The other count alleged Lefler was responsible for the explosion at the Peabody plant. The third count, in which Lefler was accused of unlawfully having dynamite in his possession, was quashed. An appeal from the conviction probably will be taken to the Ontario High Court.

Kaltschmidt has not been detained in Detroit or by Dominion authorities.

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Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT



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POSLAM SOAP

To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

AIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller, Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 Postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Schorndorff and its Treatment by the Quartalamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. H. Jenkins Co., Pub. 87 illustrations. 1.50 Postpaid.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The New York Times Current History presents in neat and compact form the story of current events. The European War brought up to date. Beautifully illustrated. 25 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Crepe Shirts

Custom shirts of imported cotton Crepe.

1.85 *Heretofore $3.00*

Men's Silk Shirts

Of heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings.

3.50 *Heretofore $5.00*

Silk Crepe Shirts

Of superior quality satin striped Crepe de Chine.

4.00 *Heretofore $6.00*

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Of finest quality satin striped silk Crepe and "Pussy Willow" taffeta silk.

6.00 *Heretofore $7.50 to $9.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of silk Crepe, Foulard and heavy silks in a large variety of colorings.

.55 *Heretofore $1.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of heavy imported Silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.

.85 *Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50*

Men's Silk and Madras Pajamas

Of silk and madras in a large variety of stripes and plain colorings.

2.65 *Heretofore $3.50*

Men's Silk Underwear

Athletic underwear of white silk, athletic shirt, knee length drawer.

Per Garment **1.50** *Heretofore $2.50*

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

WANTS COURT HOUSE PLANS CUT IN HALF

Contract Supervisor Reports Proposed Building Out of Proportion to Needs.

POINTS TO EXTRAVAGANCES

Objects to Lawyers' Club Quarters and One Hundred Other "Striking Features."

Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, sent a report yesterday to the Stock Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate in which he recommended that the court house plans be disapproved and returned to the architect for revision.

Mr. Adamson says the court house ought to be reduced in plan to one-half its proposed size. He realized the potential growth of the city, he said, but added:

"I believe at the same time that equal consideration should be given to the fact that no city, no matter how wealthy it may be, can afford to erect a structure of wasteful proportions simply to advertise the community."

Further on he said:

"I will not given in detail all the reasons supporting my conclusions, but will call your attention to the main features which appear to make the court house plans out of all proportion to needs, and which would to a large degree transform a very costly public building into a private club."

Director Adamson makes 17 recommendations for changes and notes 100 "striking features," which he says might be eliminated. He recommends, too, a conference between the Board of Estimate's Committee on Court House and the Court House Board to consider his proposals and to hear the architect's opinion on their practicability.

In addition to reducing the Court House to half the size proposed, Director Adamson asks the elimination of the following:

Two main stories, reducing the number from eight to six, and practically doing away with the attic floor.

All mezzanine floors except one, thereby reducing the number of floors above the basement from thirteen to seven.

Five miles of railroad for which there is no apparent use.

Ten miles of ventilating ducts of very costly construction.

The costly boiler plant.

The electric generating plant.

At least thirty of the forty-seven elevators.

More than half the wiring system for lights, telephones, annunciators, and motors.

The air-washing system.

The water distillery, refrigerating, and ice-making plant and the ultra violet ray sterilizing system.

Expensive imported marbles and stones where the native stone would serve as well.

Mr. Adamson suggests that the Court House could be heated by pipes from the heating plant in the Municipal Building. He recommends increasing the number and size of jury rooms, witness rooms, and Justices' offices, and says that a building two-thirds the size of the proposed Court House could afford all these increases and still leave space for more and larger courtrooms. There could be a larger and better auditorium than the one proposed, and a better arrangement of corridors, &c., Mr. Adamson says.

Illinois Naval Militia Best Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Illinois Naval Militia, according to announcement made today by the Navy Department won the "Organization trophy" by attaining the highest merit for target practice in 1915. The division trophy, presented to the division attaining the highest merit for the year, was won by the first division, Ohio Naval Militia, against seventy-five competitors.

THINK CARRANZA READY FOR PEACE

Washington Officials Expect to See Him Represented at Proposed Conference.

OTHER LEADERS WILLING

Orders Not to Fight at Nogales or Naco Said to Show Desire to Please Us.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Prospects for a settlement of the chaotic political conditions in Mexico seemed brighter tonight to Administration officials, following news from the Southern Republic indicating that General Carranza was taking pains to avoid offending the United States, and intimations that there were conditions acceptable to Carranza under which joint peace deliberations of all factions could be arranged.

From other military leaders, among them Villa, Zapata, Maytorena, and men who have been prominent in Mexican civil and military affairs, it was made known from an authoritative source tonight, there have come indications that another effort by the United States to institute a peace conference would not be fruitless. These reports, it is said, have resulted from an informal canvass of the situation that has been quietly in progress for several weeks.

Not to Attack Nogales.

Advices today from General Funston, commanding on the border, that General P. Elias Calles had been ordered not to attack Nogales, because of the neutralization agreement regarding border cities, were received here as indicating that Carranza desires not to offend the United States just at this juncture. Yesterday Carranza ordered his men to leave Naco for the same reason.

Another indication of a general effort to compose the Mexican imbroglio was the action of Secretary Lansing in asking the Arizone authorities to grant a respite to five Mexicans who are under sentence of death at Florence. This request was made in response to an appeal from General Villa.

Emissaries of General Carranza are expected to reach Washington within a few days. It is expected they may have some plan to suggest to the Administration. The Washington Government also expects valuable information regarding actual conditions in Mexico from Consul General Arnold Shanklin, who will arrive from Mexico City and Vera Cruz within a few days.

The Government, through agents in Mexico, is also making efforts to induce the leaders of the various military factions to compose their differences and establish an orderly central Government in Mexico City. These efforts are a renewal of the attempt made in June immediately after President Wilson issued his warning statement to the Mexican leaders to have Carranza, Villa, and the other chiefs agree on a basis of amicable settlement. The attempt failed, and the dispostion here is to attribute the failure mainly to stubbornness on the part of General Carranza.

President Preparing for New Move.

No secret is made by Administration officials that President Wilson is preparing to take some new step in the Mexican situation. It is stated that he will be ready to announce a new policy when he returns to Washington from Cornish. Although officials are reticent, it is generally understood that the action in contemplation, which, of course, would not be necessary if the factional leaders should decide to compose their differences voluntarily, does not involve armed intervention by the United States.

Great Britain has arranged to accredit its consular officers in General Carranza's territory to General Carranza in the same way as the United States has accredited Consul Silliman. The arrangement in no way constitutes political recognition, but makes possible a continuance of business relations between the British consular officers and the Carranza Government. General Carranza recently announced he would not recognize foreign consuls unaccredited to him.

The arrangement was made after conferences here between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Washington agent. The British Consul at Vera Cruz will be given a letter addressed to the Firs. Chief of the Constitutionalist Government."

The military situation in Mexico was not clearly known tonight. State Department officials have been trying for days without success to get accurate information regarding the whereabouts of the various armies.

Mexico City Still Cut Off.

Mexico City remains completely cut off from communication, and there have been no official advices regarding the whereabouts of General Gonzales's army, which moved out of Mexico City to head off Villa's flying column from Queretaro. Efforts to locate the Villa southern expeditionary force also have failed. Further northward in the vicinity of Torreon, San Luis Potosi, and Monterey the same conditions prevailed. Repeated attempts to get information from all of these centres have proved fruitless.

LANSING ASKS REPRIEVES.

Arizona Pardon Board to Consider Case of Five Mexicans Today.

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—A telegram from Secretary Lansing asking further reprieves for five Mexicans under sentence to die Friday at Florence, Ariz., was received today by Wiley Jones, Attorney General of Arizona.

Mr. Jones replied: "The United States has no right to interfere."

The request, Secretary Lansing's telegram said, was made "in view of the political situation in Mexico." The telegram was forwarded here by Frank Trott, Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, at Phoenix, Ariz.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 28.—Frank Trott tonight called a meeting for tomorrow morning to consider the case of the five Mexicans condemned to be hanged Friday. At the same time habeas corpus proceedings will be held there in behalf of four of the prisoners. The board meeting was called after receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing asking for further reprieves for the condemned men.

REPORT VILLA IN FLIGHT.

Americans Say He Is Falling Back Rapidly Upon Chihuahua City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 28.—General Villa is evacuating Torreon and moving his troops back to Chihuahua, according to American mining men who arrived here tonight from Chihuahua City. They declare the Villa base hospital has been removed to Chihuahua and the entire hospital is overrun with wounded, who have been removed on improvised hospital trains from Torreon.

The Americans say that Villa has already moved 5,000 troops into Chihuahua City, and preparations are being made to bring the remainder, which they estimate to be fewer than 5,000, making Villa's total strength under 10,000.

General Obregon's troops are reported just south of Torreon and advancing on the town from the south and southeast.

The Americans who arrived tonight confirmed the execution of thirty-three Mexican railroad men who asked for their wages in American money rather than Villa money. They said that seven Mexican and Spanish merchants, including Pan Pablo Ogaza, were executed, and that two Chinese merchants were also executed by Villa orders because they would not accept Villa money at 30 cents on the dollar when it is selling at 2 cents on the border.

EL PASO, Texas, July 28.—Merchants in the State of Chihuahua were ordered by the Villa Government to meet at the State Palace in Chihuahua City on Aug. 31, in a summons issued today by direction of the Governor of Chihuahua State.

An unconfirmed report here today stated that General Obregon was at Camacho, about 100 miles south of Torreon, and General Villa was falling back on Chihuahua City.

LOWERING CARRANZA MONEY.

Spaniards in Vera Cruz Force Exchange Down to 22 for 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 28.—Acting Governor Aguilar's action in selling foodstuffs at cost is greatly resented by Spanish merchants and speculators who have forced the exchange down from $12 in Carranza currency for one American dollar to twenty-two for one.

Their stores here are said to be full of supplies, but they are being held for exorbitant prices.

It is thought that the speculators, by forcing down the rate of exchange, will cause trouble, as the small wage-earners find it hard to live on their salaries.

Every hour sees a different rate of exchange, and the merchants are busy raising the prices of goods as the exchange falls. The rates quoted are often fictitious, as was proved when a correspondent tried to buy Carranza money at the highest rate for gold, but was offered ten points lower.

The banks and exchange offices are in the hands of Spaniards, who control the market. The Government is taking steps to investigate the combination.

The Rev. Mr. Philips, a Presbyterian minister, arrived here this morning from Jalapa, and stated that conditions there are good. Prices of foodstuffs are higher on account of exchange having fallen. New corn crops have been harvested, and the second crops are showing above the ground.

No deaths from actual starvation have occurred, and the church has not made any distribution of food, as it has not been needed yet.

He considers the reports of deaths from actual starvation as absolute lies, written without knowledge of the conditions.

Mr. Philips said he had ridden on horseback through the surrounding country and had never been molested. The Constitutionalists have given absolute protection and guaranteed the rights of the State and the Church, said Philips, who declared he was in touch with conditions and would know if actual cases of starvation had occurred.

Mr. Philips said the Governor had Jalapa and the surrounding districts under perfect control. The soldiers were well-behaved and foreigners enjoyed the fullest guarantees.

He was sent here to President Wilson protesting against the false reports being sent to the United States.

$20,000 TO FINISH SERBIA TYPHUS FIGHT

Dr. Strong Cables for Wind-Up Fund—Rockefeller and Red Cross Promptly Respond.

DIARY TELLS OF CAMPAIGN

American Doctors Worked Day and Night to Expel Fever—Night Spent in Open on Hostile Border.

It was announced at the offices of the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday that Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases in the Harvard University Medical School and Chief Surgeon of the International Health Board at Nish, Serbia, had cabled that if he had $20,000 additional at his command he could finally free Serbia entirely of typhus and other epidemic diseases and put the country on a thoroughly sanitary basis. The money was promptly transmitted to Dr. Strong, $10,000 being donated by the Rockefeller Foundation and $10,000 by the Red Cross.

It was stated at the offices of the Red Cross that the work of the Sanitary Commission sent to Serbia under Dr. Strong had been a great success. Dr. Strong and his assistants arrived in Serbia three months ago. The country was destitute, and the typhus cases ran into the tens of thousands. Cholera seemed imminent and typhoid fever, smallpox, and other diseases were epidemic. Now, it is declared, Serbia, as a result of the thorough work of the commission, is the cleanest and healthiest country in the Balkans. The commission has placed Montenegro in an almost equally good condition.

The Red Cross gave out the first installment of Dr. Strong's diary. This, written at odd moments, begins with an account of the inspection by Dr. Strong of the town hospitals and barracks of the little City of Metrovitsa. After that, one of the first places visited was Pech, in Montenegro. There, Dr. Strong says, he was unable to find a place to wash even his hands safely, so frightfully unsanitary were the conditions. There were no disinfectants, no place to bathe the hundreds of typhus patients, no clean clothes, no clean bedding.

"8:30 A. M. (this is late in May,)" Dr. Strong says in his diary, "I met the Prefect, who is a first cousin of the King, and the commanding General at Pech, and had a long interview with them. I have arranged to disinfect the hospitals, the town, and their clothing. We shall place in tents the troops that are now in barracks while we are disinfecting their quarters, clothes, and bedding. I have supplies, clean clothing for all, and have quarantined Pech. I am sending Dr. Gilmell and Mr. de la Pena to take charge at Pech, and with them will go a large quantity of disinfectants, bathtubs, &c.

Night Spent in the Open.

"After a quick lunch at Pech at 1 P. M. we left by carriage and arrived at Decani two hours later. I found here several thousand soldiers quartered in a monastery, with a Serbian priest caring for them the best he could. I promised him disinfectants and expert assistance. Cases of typhus were developing among the men who had come from Pech. After an hour and a half here studying conditions and giving advice, we continued traveling in our carriage until 8 o'clock at night. It was then quite dark, and Mr. Brink and I decided to camp and spend the night in the open, sending the guards and the interpreter on to town, an hour's travel distant.

"I forgot to mention that I had an escort of six gendarmes with me, because we were passing through a territory which is on the Albanian border, and the Albanians are very unfriendly to the Montenegrins. The gendarme in command begged me not to camp in the open, saying it was very dangerous to do so. However, as I had not slept for twenty-eight hours, I did not feel like going on at that hour of the night and spending it at an infected hotel. A campfire was started, and Mr. Brink made some coffee and fried some bacon. This we ate, together with a tin of salmon and some biscuits.

Our meal had hardly been finished before a curious incident happened. A man, screaming with all his lung power, came running into our vicinity, chased by an Albanian with a rifle in his hands. This man claimed, as we found out later, that the Albanian was trying to kill him. It seems the Albanian had seen our camp fire and had crossed the border to find out what it meant. We gave him something to eat, and he at once became very friendly. By signs he intimated to us that we should put the camp fire out and lie down and go to sleep. In fact, he several times tried to put the fire out himself, and kept pointing to the Albanian frontier, every once in a while raising his rifle to his shoulder as if about to fire, indicating, we presumed, that we were in danger.

"As the rain was now pouring down, we decided to go to bed. We had no tents with us, but had the canvas covers for our hammocks. We spread our bedding on the ground and then climbed under the canvas. The rain fell heavily all night. I was wet through and found next morning that my pocketbook had been so badly soaked that my passport, which it contained, was damaged, and the pigment of the red seal had smeared on the paper. We heard some shooting in the night, but no shots were exchanged.

Walked to the Next Town.

"A little before 4 A. M., we crawled out of our beds. It was still raining. We started on our walk to the town of Djakovitza, which we reached about 5:45 A. M. The commanding officer in the town was scandalized to hear that we had camped in the open on the Albanian border. He said that it was not only very unsafe, but that no one had done such a thing for many years, and that our experience would go down in history. We, however, preferred to take the risk of being shot to sleeping in a typhus-infested hotel."

Djakovitsa was quarantined, disinfectants and medical assistance were provided, and Dr. Strong, Mr. Brink and the gendarmes started for Prizren.

"This town of Prizren," says Dr. Streng, "is at the foot of snow-clad mountains and beautiful mountain streams run through the place. Arriving there at 9 P. M., I found there were only three doctors, one of whom was down with typhus and another just convalescing from it. There is a great deal of sanitary work to be done in this town.

"The following afternoon we left by carriage for Ferrosovits and arrived there at 9:30 P. M. We were met by the Prefect. We spent the night here and arranged for a handcar on which to resume the journey the following morning. I was anxious to get back to Uskub as quickly as possible, to start a relief expedition out, and there would be no train going until the next afternoon, and no engine was available.

"Saturday morning at 3:30 o'clock we arose and by 4 o'clock were making our way on the handcar. Our car proved unruly, for, after we had been running about an hour, one of the iron thwarts in the wooden handlebar suddenly broke. Happily we were running down hill and the car kept going until we reached the next station. Here we found a blacksmith and within an hour he had welded the broken parts together. We were able thus to reach Uskub by 10 o'clock in the morning.

We left Uskub by train at 8 o'clock P. M. and arrived at Nish at 5:30 o'clock this morning, (May 25.) You see, I am living up to my habit of stopping only one night at one place. I found cablegrams and letters awaiting me. It was a disappointment to learn that the forty-five doctors who were to help me at the expense of the Serbian Government had not sailed, owing to the lack of immediate transportation facilities. I need every doctor that I can get, and as soon as possible.

Met Sir Thomas Lipton.

"I spent several hours with Sir Thomas Lipton. The British Minister, Mr. Degra, gave a luncheon today at which Sir Thomas, Lady Paget, an English Army officer, Mrs. Stovart, and several others were present. I sat on Mr. Degra's right, Sir Thomas on his left. I left directly with Sir Ralph Paget this evening and we discussed the coming session of the International Health Board. I assure you our meals are very simple affairs.

"I am glad to say that my transportation, disinfecting and bathing plants have just been finished, and will be sent to Uskub tomorrow for use. Such a plant consists of a car which contains a boiler for generating steam; a second car, formerly a refrigerating car, which is practically a huge autoclave, and into which the steam is turned for the disinfection of clothes, and a third car in which there are fifteen shower baths. The individuals are to have their hair clipped, be bathed and their clothes disinfected, by steaming, while they are bathing. Their clothes will be ready after the bath. Before they clothe themselves they are sprayed with petroleum. Several thousand people can be bathed and disinfected in a day by this means and the cars can be moved from city to city. I used to utilize cars with steam disinfection in Manchuria."

AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR JENSON SHIPS

Alleged German Ownership No Bar to Admission, Decides Department of Commerce.

ELEVEN VESSELS INVOLVED

British Protest Expected Because Essen Capitalist Is Reported Back of Danish Promoter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Eleven foreign-built steamers were admitted to American registry today by the Department of Commerce in the face of objections that German capital was invested in their purchase. It is expected that the British Government will protest against the admission of these vessels to American registry, and British warships are likely to make an effort to capture them and leave the determination of their status to a prize court.

The eleven steamers belong to a newly organized corporation known as the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. According to the information given to the Department of Commerce the ships of the new company are to engage in commerce along the Atlantic seaboard and between United States and South American ports. The President of the company is Richard A. Wagner of Milwaukee, who owns several beet sugar factories in Wisconsin.

For many weeks the officials of the Department of Commerce have had under consideration the advisability and the legality of admitting these eleven vessels to American registry. Its decision to do so was based on an opinion by the department's Solicitor, Albert Lee Thurman, to the effect that not only could a national of a belligerent country—in this case Germany—exercise ownership in a shipping corporation organized in the United States, but that in such a case there would be no law, Federal, State, or international, violated if a German subject owned all of the capital stock of the American corporation, except such as might be necessary for the American officials of the company to hold in order to qualify for their positions in the corporation.

The decision to admit the eleven former foreign vessels to American registry was made by Edwin F. Sweet, acting Secretary of Commerce, after a conference at Syracuse, N. Y., with Secretary Redfield of that Department, who had arrived in Syracuse on a motoring trip. Secretary Lansing of the State Department was also consulted by the Department of Commerce officials before final action was taken.

The main objection to the admission of these vessels to American registry was made by Eugene T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, who is an official of the Department of Commerce and is charged with supervision over the registry of vessels and obtaining compliance with the Navigation laws. Mr. Chamberlain maintained that on account of the German ownership in these vessels they could not be admitted to American registry. Mr. Wagner submitted evidence that he was born in the United States of German parentage and had always been an American citizen. He said he was persuaded to consider the investment in ships on account of the large profits involved and that this persuasion had been exercised by a friend and relative in Copenhagen, Denmark, by the name of Jenson.

According to Mr. Wagner, Jenson was a business man of large capital, whose principal interest was in the coal trade. Jenson, said Mr. Wagner, agreed to furnish the greater part of the capital if Wagner would organize the company and invest a sufficient amount to qualify as President and Director. Mr. Wagner told the Department of Commerce officials that he was worth probably $100,000. He and his son and a nephew organized the American Transatlantic Company and gave notes, he said, for the money necessary to buy the steamers. Jenson, he said, had no stock in the company. Most of the ships were of Danish ownership. It was alleged, however, that Jenson, who is said to have been convicted in Denmark for violating neutrality in trading with Germany, had borrowed funds for the investment from a German coal operator named Stinnes, living at Essen, Germany.

TEUTONS HAMMER RUSSIANS IN VAIN

Continued from Page 1.

near the village of Budy, (southeast of Pultusk.)

North of Maidane we assumed the offensive and captured 1,500 prisoners.

South of Sokol we have assumed the offensive against the enemy, who is crossing the river near Poretzk.

Berlin Reports Minor Successes.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—General Headquarters today issued the following official bulletin:

Eastern war theatre: between Mitau and the Niemen we yesterday captured about 1,000 scattered Russians. Eastsoutheast of Rozan our attacks are proceeding. Goworowo, (east of Rozan) was captured.

North of Serock, on both banks of the Narew, and south of Nasielsk, a Russian counter attack failed. The enemy here and near Rozan lost 2,500 men who were taken prisoner, and seven machine guns.

Before Warsaw, west of Blonie, we stormed the village of Plorunow, (15 miles west of the Warsaw fort line.)

In the district to the southwest of Gora-Kalwarya fighting is proceeding.

In the southeastern war theatre the situation of the German troops generally is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 28, via London.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

Between the Vistula and the Bug, near Sokol, the enemy made several strong but unsuccessful counter attacks. West of Ivangorod the enemy attacks collapsed before our fire.

BLOCK GERMANS EVERYWHERE

Russians Also Keep Mackensen Anxious About Communications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Von Hindenburg is again looming so large in German imagination that it may be supposed that he rather than Mackensen is to have the glory of taking Warsaw—if he can. But perhaps this apparent disposition of the invaders' forces is only a feint like so many ventures of the Germans along the big Russian front.

Mackensen, after all, has the greater force at his disposal—as many as thirty army corps, or a million and a quarter of men—but for the moment he is fairly quiet and does not seem to be making desperate efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm Railway just yet. He is busy protecting his communications, and having sent to the relief of the Austrians, who nearly lost Sokol, three German army corps, under command of a General named Tierbeck, he has forced his way across the Bug again, and is fighting in the southwest of Volhynia.

The question of communications is ever present with Mackensen's armies, for the Russian patrols frequently penetrate the Austrian lines on the Zlota Lipa and Dniester, and sometimes even now they ride up to the very outworks of Lemberg.

Hindenburg has his smaller but still great force immediately to the north of Warsaw, but he has very good communications. He can throw his reserves from one part of the Narew line to another, and this he is doing in the hope of making a final break somewhere, or wherever he attacks, wherever with the help of poison gases and a hail of shell he succeeds in forcing the passage of the river he finds opposed to him a solid wall of Russian troops which decimate his regiments and stubbornly refuse to permit any further advance.

The latest attempt of the Germans is being made just north of Novo Georgievsk, near the point at Serock where the Bug joins the Narew and where the enemy obviously wishes to kill two birds with one stone, or in other words, to force in one onset the double barrier of the two big rivers, Bug and Narew. Could they do that they would come out immediately in the rear of Warsaw.

Many German reserves have been brought up here near Serock, but the Russians are vigorously attacking and have in places driven the enemy to flight.

WARSAW HEARS BATTLE.

Russia in Extreme of Trial, Says London Times Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I reached here at 1 o'clock this morning after a sixteen hours' journey by road from the Cholm front.

Conditions here are increasingly acute. A heavy action is going on now in the vicinity of Plaseczno, and as I write the detonations of heavy guns echo through the streets of Warsaw.

There has been no time sincemy return from the south to visit the immediate front, and it is impossible, therefore, to estimate the true nature and significance of this attack. The positions which the Russians occupy, however, are an extension of the Blonie line of trenches, which are extremely strong in every way, and it is possible, in view of the terrible difficulties which the Germans encountered near Cholm and Lubin, that now they are attempting a concentration against Warsaw in this quarter.

In any event, the cannonading represents a heavy artillery action, which is probably the prelude of infantry attacks in force. In such positions a defense such as the Russians are making on the Lublin-Cholm line might prevent German success. It is perfectly possible that these drives may fail, as the attacks at Bolimow last January failed, though here the roar of guns and the arrival of wounded convince the population that the situation is critical, and failure to hold the line should be discounted, though it should not be accepted until confirmed.

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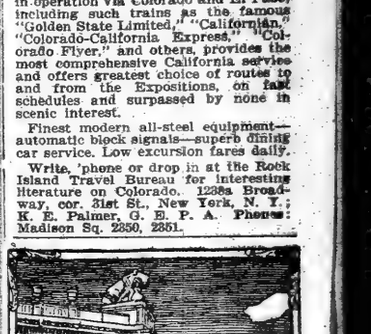
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HAITIANS SLAY THEIR PRESIDENT; WE LAND MARINES

Continued from Page 1.

at Port au Prince to protect the lives and property of Americans and foreigners. At the time this message was sent Admiral Caperton was proceeding under forced draught with the armored cruiser Washington from Cape Haitien, on the northern coast of Haiti, to Port au Prince with the object of landing marines and restoring order. Rear Admiral Caperton left Cape Haitien last night as soon as he heard of the uprising in the Haitian capital and the threats made against the life of President Guillaume. The Washington arrived at Port au Prince at 11 o'clock today with decks stripped for action and ready to land 400 marines and bluejackets.

Reports Killing of Guillaume.

The State Department this afternoon received confirmation of the killing of President Guillaume in the following dispatch from Port au Prince:

About 11 o'clock this morning the United States cruiser Washington entered the harbor of Port au Prince, just after President Guillaume had been taken from the French Legation by a mob, who killed and dismembered him before the Legation gates. They then paraded the streets with portions of his body on poles.

An earlier dispatch to the State Department brought confirmation of the execution of 160 political prisoners, including General Orestes Zamer, ex-President of Haiti, by order of General Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince. The message said that seventy of these prisoners were first executed and that the others were killed about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before General Oscar gave up the prison to the revolutionists. This was the last act of the Guillaume Government, and its effect was to infuriate the revolutionists and the relatives of the men who were executed.

A lengthy cablegram was received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Caperton, who stated that as soon as the news of the uprising in the capital reached him at Cape Haitien late yesterday afternoon he proceeded in the Washington for Port au Prince, leaving the gunboat Eagle behind at Cape Haitien to maintain order. The Washington carries an extra contingent of 100 marines, which, with the other marines and bluejackets on board, would provide a landing force of 400 men.

The collier Jason was today ordered to proceed at once from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Port au Prince with 100 additional marines to be used in reinforcing the Washington's landing force. The Jason's marines will arrive at Port au Prince tomorrow morning. In this message to the Navy Department Admiral Caperton stated that he had been notified that the French Legation was threatened with invasion and that General Guillaume had been reported killed; also that the situation was represented as grave. The official confirmation of the killing of President Guillaume came soon afterward in the message to the State Department.

Washington Taken by Surprise.

The uprising in the Haitian capital took the American Government completely by surprise. Its understanding of the situation had been that the danger point was the north end of the island, near Cape Haitien, where the revolt led by General Bobo was initiated recently. When General Rosalvo Bobo went on the warpath against the Guillaume Government the United States had no warships in Haitian waters. Consequently when foreign interests were threatened at Cape Haitien the French cruiser Condé landed marines. When this information was brought to the attention of the State Department arrangements were made for the dispatch of the Washington and the Eagle to Cape Haitien. Rear Admiral Caperton had been in command of the small flying squadron in Mexican waters. The Washington was stationed at Vera Cruz. When the Washington was rushed from Vera Cruz to Cape Haitien the gunboat Sacramento, commanded by Captain Luke McNamee, was put at the head of the Mexican patrol.

Soon after the arrival of the Washington the French marines were withdrawn from Cape Haitien and the French cruiser Condé sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, while a small force of American marines was landed at Cape Haitien. There was no foreign warship at Port au Prince, and the mob took advantage of this fact when it stormed the French Legation and killed President Guillaume.

Admiral Caperton has been ordered to restore order and protect foreign interests at Port au Prince and to act on his own discretion. He will report to the Navy Department tonight, and if he needs more marines to handle the situation they will be sent to him at once. Conferences with this contingency in view were held by the officials of the Navy Department late this afternoon.

Bobo Against Treaty with Us.

Copies have been received here of a proclamation issued by General Bobo, in which he severely criticises the United States Government and says that the object of his revolution is to prevent "this tremendous disgrace," meaning the transfer of the collection of Haiti's revenues to the United States.

Bobo says he has been in America several times, and admires the genius and industrial activity of the Americans. One of his most cherished and ardent dreams, he declares, is to introduce American industries, capital, and methods of work into Haiti. But to turn over to Americans Haiti's customhouses and finances, and place Haitians under American protection—"never, never" between that and the annihilation of Haiti, Bobo says, he would choose annihilation.

Bobo advises any Haitian who does not appreciate the danger of American control to cross over into the Dominican Republic and witness the effect on that country of what the United States has done since American agents have been in charge of the collection of Dominican revenues. "It is nothing," he declares, "but a granting of fat stipends to a corporation of all-powerful controllers, the very least consequence of which is the merciless starvation and humiliation of the Dominican Republic."

Bobo tells his fellow-citizens that the Government of President Guillaume is about to accept this fate for Haiti. He calls citizens and soldiers to arms, with the assurance that honor and success await them.

There is widespread expectation here that the events in Port au Prince yesterday and today will have a marked effect on the effort of the United States Government to arrange for taking over the collection and distribution of Haitian revenues in the interest of foreign bondholders, whose Governments have been pressing earnestly for a settlement of the long overdue indebtedness. Although President Guillaume, who was disposed to be favorable toward the desire of the United States to establish the customs receivership, has been killed, it is believed that the danger of foreign complications on account of the invasion of the French Legation may bring his successors to be less pronounced in their opposition to the proposed agreement.

President Wilson has been giving serious consideration to the situation in Haiti for several weeks. Paul Fuller, Jr., sent to investigate conditions there, recently returned with a report showing that it was impossible for him to negotiate a proposed treaty with President Guillaume, though the President was favorable, because of his fears that the populace would rise against him if he signed the convention.

While the terms of the proposed treaty were never made public, it is known that the United States attempted to arrange for the administration of the customs in a way analogous to the control of customs in the Dominican Republic.

It was considered very probable in diplomatic quarters tonight that the American Government would now not only insist on its original proposals before withdrawing its forces, but also, to compel observance of law and order, would seek to have incorporated in the treaty a provision somewhat similar to the Platt amendment in the Cuban treaty, whereby the United States would have the right to intervene in the event of disorders.

A definite decision as to the policy to be pursued will probably not be reached until President Wilson communicates further with Secretary Lansing. For the present the belief is that the American marines will take charge of the situation and maintain order until a peace plan can be submitted to the revolutionary leaders.

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VERDICT BLAMES 6 FOR EASTLAND

Coroner's Jury Finds Two Federal Inspectors Among Those Responsible.

BOAT OFFICIALS ACCUSED

Captain and Chief Engineer Also Involved—Manslaughter Indictments Recommended.

LABOR ATTACKS REDFIELD

His Investigators Declared to Represent Interests—600 Victims Are Buried.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A Coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict placing the blame for the loss of hundreds of lives by the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River Saturday on these six men:

William H. Hull General Manager of the Chicago and St. Joseph Steamship Company, owner of the Eastland.

Captain Harry Pedersen of the Eastland.

J. M. Erickson, engineer.

Robert Reed, Federal Inspector of Steamships, who gave the Eastland a license to carry 2,500 passengers July 2.

J. C. Eckliff, Federal Inspector of Steamships.

V. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, lessee of the Eastland.

The jury recommended that these men be held for indictment on charges of manslaughter.

After it had been announced by State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne during the day that the county Grand Jury would return indictments against those thought to be to blame for the capsizing of the Eastland, and announced by him tonight that the action had been postponed until tomorrow, the State's Attorney said he had been advised that he would not have sufficient jurisdiction to prosecute except for manslaughter, and that probably the Grand Jury did not have sufficient evidence to warrant them in returning such true bills. He said he would turn over what evidence he had to United States District Attorney Cline, who will soon start placing witnesses before a Federal Grand Jury.

This statement was made before the inquest verdict was announced.

Jury Consults Redfield.

While formulating the verdict the Coroner's Jury tonight called in Secretary of Commerce, George Uhler, Inspector General of the Steamboat Service, and A. L. Thurman, special solicitor for the Department of Justice, for a private conference.

Secretary Redfield said he could not speak of what he told the jury. He said Coroner Peter Hoffman and jurors had asked him, Mr. Thurman, and Mr. Uhler regarding the usual procedure in the inspection of lake steamers and the duties of the Federal officers.

"It was suggested and considered whether there should not be some law regulating the inspection of steamboats as to stability," said Mr. Thurman. "It was pointed out to the jurors that no laws ever have been passed providing for that, and that there is no appropriation at hand to furnish a force to make such an inspection."

Secretary Redfield reiterated that as yet nothing had been found to reflect on the Federal Steamboat Inspection Bureau.

Thought Ballast Tanks Were Filling.

What happened in the engine room of the Eastland in the seventeen minutes just before the steamer overturned was told at the inquest. Fred S. Snow, assistant engineer, said that he and Chief Engineer J. M. Erickson were busy trying to trim the ship and restore it to an even keel by pumping water in the starboard or dock side water ballast tanks, and at the same time trying to empty the tanks on the river side.

"There were five water ballast tanks on each side of the Eastland," said Snow. "That morning when the boat was loaded we started to fill tanks 2 and 3 on the dock side and empty tanks 2 and 3 on the river side."

"Were the ballast tanks full or empty when you tied up at the dock that morning?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "There was nothing in the engine room to indicate. It was customary to empty the tanks when the ship docked. The vessel first listed to the dock side," he went on, "and we let water into the tanks on the river side. Then, when the loading became heavier, she listed to the river side, and we began to fill the dock side tanks and empty the port or river side tanks. We had pumped out the port tanks and begun to fill the starboard tanks when Mr. Erikson said: 'I think it is catching,' meaning that the intake was working. We had no idea that the tanks were not filling."

Story of Listing in 1904.

State's Attorney Hoyne read to the jury a newspaper clipping describing a trip of the Eastland on July 17, 1904, from South Haven to Chicago on which the ship listed first to one side and then to the other, frightening the 2,142 passengers on board. The Captain of the boat was quoted as saying that the first list was caused by taking on water ballast and the second by the overcrowding of passengers on one side of the vessel.

Peter Erickson, a nineteen-year-old oiler on the Eastland, a brother of J. M. Erickson, chief engineer, testified that there was no excitement in the engine room while the boat was listing.

"We were used to her listing," he said. "She always listed to one side or the other."

Investigation by a Federal Grand Jury and by the Steamboat Inspection Service will start tomorrow. In preparation for the Federal inquiry, two Chicago Inspectors today made soundings of the Chicago River around the Eastland, which still is lying on its side, half submerged. It was found that the maximum depth at the dock was 20 feet and the minimum 14 feet 2 inches. It had been asserted by witnesses at the Coroner's inquest that a possible cause of the ship's listing was a mud bar, on which its keel was pressed by the 2,500 persons on board. Experts tonight said that the Eastland should have floated freely in 14 feet of water, but that if it were shown that a bar caused the steamer to upset, the War Department would be at fault, as that department has charge of harbors.

Statements issued tonight by John H. Walker, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, attacked the plan announced by Secretary Redfield for investigation of the Eastland disaster by the Steamboat Inspection Service. The statements said that a telegram had been sent to President Wilson, "entering our most emphatic protest against members of the Inspection Board and Mr. Thurman of the Department of Justice having any hand in the investigation."

Said Mr. Fitzpatrick: "We call on the President immediately to appoint a disinterested commission."

Said Mr. Walker: "The civilian board appointed by Secretary Redfield to supervise the investigation is a travesty on representative government. The largest corporation and financial interests in Chicago are represented. The two most important interests of all are neglected by Mr. Redfield—the steamboat workers and the traveling public."

Mr. Walker pointed out that an assertion was made recently that the steamship business on the Great Lakes was controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and the Rockefeller interests, and asserted that Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Union Trust Company, appointed by Mr. Redfield as one of the civilian supervisors, was indicated as a friend of the Rockefeller interests during the hearings of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in Washington.

600 Victims Buried.

Funerals of 600 victims of the Eastland catastrophe were held today, while the whole city was in mourning under an official proclamation by Mayor Thompson, who returned from San Francisco and took charge of the relief work.

Auto-trucks, vans, and other vehicles were pressed into service to carry the dead. The funerals were held in a drizzling rain. It was "Black Wednesday" in Cicero and the surrounding suburbs, where the plant of the Western Electric Company is situated and where a majority of the victims resided. Thirty funerals were held from one small church. The wet streets were crowded with mourners.

Mistaken identification halted one funeral:

"Who are you looking for?" asked a policeman at the Morgue as a boy walked in and looked anxiously about.

"Mary Morgan," came the answer.

"Mary Morgan has been identified and her body has been taken home," said the officer.

"I know all about that," said the boy, "but the body at Morgan's is not Mary's."

A short time later the boy identified Mary Morgan's body as one that had been brought from the river on Monday. The mistaken identification had been made by her own father.

A corps of divers today followed forty motor boats with grappling hooks for blocks down the river in an effort to find more bodies of victims of the disaster. The whole day's search, however, disclosed only two corpses to add to the 829 victims previously recovered. More may be found when the Eastland is righted. Wreckers today started the work of putting the ship on its keel. The operation will be difficult.

16 MORE BODIES ARRIVE.

Eastland Victims Brought Here—Children Perish, Parents Saved.

Sixteen additional bodies of victims of the Eastland disaster arrived in New York yesterday. Fifteen were brought on the Pennsylvania Limited, arriving at 5:28 P. M. These bodies were those of John Braitsch and his five children, Anna Hillman, the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ketscha, Ella and Florence Remy, Mrs. Adolph Sulzmann, and Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider and their son Louis. The body of Henry Brosche arrived on an earlier train.

Albert Ketscha and his wife brought the bodies of their two children. All four were on the Eastland, the children became separated from their parents. Ketscha managed to save his wife and himself.

Acknowledgment.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the benefit of Mrs. Benjamin Stein and her two young children: From Mrs. "H. R.," $2; from "J. O.," $1.

SOLDIER DROWNED IN BIG WAR GAME

Stumbles with Fellow Brooklyn Militiamen Into Creek's Deep Swimming Hole.

2 OTHERS BARELY ESCAPE

Advancing Force, Ignorant of Conditions, Attempts to Ford Strange Stream—Many Flounder Out.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—Robert O'Donnell of 1,748 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, a private in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was drowned today in Sprout's Creek during the progress of a manoeuvre in which the troops at Camp Whitman were engaged. Two others of his company were taken to the hospital after having been almost drowned, and several others got out with considerable difficulty.

The accident occurred during the progress of a war game in which the Twenty-third Regiment and part of the First Cavalry, with the regular cavalry at present at the camp, formed the Red Army and the rest of the troops the Blues. The Red Army was in retreat, and their cavalry theoretically had destroyed a bridge across Sprout's Creek near Swarthoutsville, in order to check a flank march which the Fourteenth and other troops of the Blue Army were making to circumvent the Reds. As the bridge was destroyed the Fourteenth was ordered to ford the creek at once in order to check the Reds, who were retiring to a strong position along a range of hills beyond. The creek at this point is about twenty feet wide and was supposed to be not more than waist deep at any point.

The regiment started to ford it at several points, and Company K happened to start across at a spot just a little below the bridge, where the bank shelves off rapidly into a swimming hole some twenty feet deep. There were no local guides to warn the men of what was waiting for them, and before they knew it the men in front had gone in over their heads. They were carrying their rifles and full field equipment, and the weight of their burdens, which son became waterlogged, kept them under. The muddy bottom also impeded their efforts to get out. A considerable number of the men behind, who had seen their comrades disappear, stopped short in shallow water and managed to regain the shore, but five or six of the soldiers had gone clear under.

Others of the company and the regiment turned aside to their rescue, and as soon as Major Gen. O'Ryan heard of the accident he instructed the troops on both sides, including the Twenty-second Engineers, to go their aid. The Engineers hurriedly built a canvas pontoon bridge across the creek, and infantrymen dropped their rifles and equipment and plunged in to help their encumbered comrades.

Private Walter F. McKeon of 310 Twelfth Street was dragged to within reach of safety by Captain William R. Jackson, the regimental Adjutant, and was helped ashore by others, while Lieutenant Harry Baldwin jumped in and saved Captain Jackson, who was exhausted by his struggles. Private George Tuttle of 202 Seventh Avenue was pulled out about the same time. Both men, McKeon and Tuttle, were taken unconscious to the hospital. No other body else was in sight and there were no signs of struggles in the pool, but the roll of the company was called and O'Donnell was found to be missing. Several expert swimmers then stripped off and dived for him, and finally his body was found by Private W. K. Franklin of the Twenty-second Engineers. The body was brought to the surface by Franklin and others, but although two surgeons worked over it for some time life was extinct.

2,000 ORPHANS ENTERTAINED

Field Day of Brooklyn Elks Attracts 20,000 Spectators.

Nearly 20,000 persons, including more than 2,000 orphan children, journeyed yesterday to Ebbets Field to attend the annual field day of Brooklyn Lodge, 22, of the Order of Elks. The orphans came from St. John's Home for Boys, St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage, Kallman Scandinavian Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society, and St. Joseph's Home for Girls. The remainder of the attendance was made up of the families of the members of the organization and their friends.

An entertainment consisting of acts by clowns, acrobats, and trained animals was provided for the amusement of the children. Four bands provided a varied musical program, and the baseball team of the Brooklyn lodge crossed bats with a team from Lodge 211 of Jersey City, losing by a score of 9 to 6. Candy, lemonade, and ice cream were also provided for the orphans. A dance at the clubhouse followed in the evening

KRACKE IN BRIDGE DEADLOCK

Refers Car Contract on Williamsburg Span to Board of Estimate.

There is a deadlock between Bridge Commissioner Kracke on the one hand and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company on the other, over the question of the amount of profits that ought to accrue to the companies in operating their cars across the Williamsburg Bridge. The Commissioner yesterday referred the whole matter to the Board of Estimate, which will take it under consideration immediately.

Under the existing contract between the companies and the city, which expires on Aug. 31, at midnight, the companies have been earning $100,000 yearly profits on an original investment of $100,000. The Bridge Commissioner believes this to be an excessive profit and that a new contract ought to be made whereby the city would reap a larger income than the $10,000 yearly it receives under the existing agreement.

It was reported yesterday that the Commissioner had received a tentative offer from another company which would take the contract for 10 per cent. of the profits, the city to take the remainder.

In referring the matter to the Board of Estimate Commissioner Kracke makes the recommendation that a six-month extension of time from Aug. 31 be accorded the railway companies in order that some amicable agreement may be arrived at, if possible.

'MOTHER, WE'RE MARRIED.'

Bride Announces Romance When Ship Is in Panama Canal.

Purser Matthews of the Panama-Pacific liner Finland, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco via the Panama Canal, reported that two of the passengers had decided to marry on the voyage and had had the ceremony performed at Balboa, on the Isthmus. The bride was Miss Louise Schimmesek and the bridegroom Gottfried Stropel of Philadelphia, whither the couple have gone to live.

When the Finland left her pier at Balboa to start through the canal the two young persons were missing, and Mrs. Schimmesek, mother of the bride, became anxious when her daughter failed to return on board.

Her anxiety was allayed at Gatun Lock, where she saw the couple standing together, arm in arm, waiting for the steamship. Before the ropes were cast her daughter shouted, "Cheer up, mother; we're married!"

Among the effects declared on the customs declaration of the bride's mother was a silver urn, containing the ashes of her husband, who had died on the Pacific Coast.

BREAKS GLASS, GETS GEMS.

Jeweler Robbed of $2,000 Worth of Goods in Rainstorm.

A thief waited and watched for an hour for an opportunity last night to rob the jewelry shop of William Schneidermann at 954 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, and then smashed the window and got away with $2,000 in diamond rings and pins. Schneidermann, sitting in front of his store, saw the thief standing at Intervale and Webster Avenues, and he was still there when the rainstorm drove the jeweler indoors. Schneidermann was at the rear of the store talking to his wife, when he heard the breaking glass. A hand reached through the hole and was withdrawn with the gems just as the jeweler and his wife reached the door.

The man Schneidermann had seen was running with the jewelry in the bottom of a soft hat he had worn. The jeweler and his wife, the latter blowing a police whistle, pursued two blocks, where the thief climbed a fence from a vacant lot to an apartment house yard and vanished. Detectives saw the thief as he dropped over the fence, but when they searched the house he was not there.

DREAM CALLS WAR NURSE.

Miss Thomson Sails After Vision of Wounded Fiance.

Miss Elizabeth M. Thomson, a Scotch nurse who has been living at 113 West Eighty-fourth Street, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Arabic on her way to the Dardanelles to do Red Cross work.

Miss Thomson had a dream on Tuesday night that her fiancé, Roger Knox, who went to the Dardanelles with the troops two months ago, had been wounded severely and it made her so uneasy that she packed her trunk yesterday morning and telephoned to the White Star Line office at 9 Broadway to have a cabin reserved for her.

To Sell Jarmulowsky Building.

The American Bonding Company of Baltimore got permission from Judge Hand of the Federal Court yesterday to bring suit in the Supreme Court here to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000 on the building at 165 East Broadway, owned by Meyer Jarmulowsky, and in which he conducted his banking business. The bank was closed last August. The mortgage was made in 1911.

MARCONI WIRELESS SOON TO SPAN EARTH

New Station in Japan Leaves Only War-Broken Links of Chain to be Forged.

8,000 MILES TO BE COVERED

Transpacific Apparatus Has Power to Work in Any Atmospheric Condition.

The opening of the Japanese Marconi wireless plant at Funabashi, near Yokohama, with messages on Tuesday to the Marconi station at Koko Head, Hawaii, extended the Marconi service nearly two-thirds the way around the globe. If the war had not interfered with the creation of the British Imperial chain, it might have been possible by this time to relay a message by wireless all the way around the world.

The first message from the new station in Japan was received in this city on Tuesday by Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. It traveled in the air 3,355 miles from Japan to Hawaii and then 2,087 miles from Hawaii to San Francisco.

A station at Petrograd is now in constant communication with the Marconi plant at Caernarvon, Wales. From Clifden, Ireland, messages are sent across the Atlantic to Cape Glace. The new Marconi plant at Belmar, N. J., has sent messages across the United States to the station on Bolinas Bay, a few miles from San Francisco, although the Marconi company uses wire communication in its transcontinental service.

San Francisco has been in wireless communication for nearly a year with the Marconi station at Koko Head on Oahu Island in Hawaii, and on Tuesday messages for the first time were exchanged between Koko Head and the station at Funabashi, Japan. Wireless communication from Japan extends to Vladivostok, Russia, and to various points in China and the Orient.

3,000-Mile Link Next.

The next link of the chain around the world will be from Japan to Singapore on the Malay Peninsula, extending the system of direct wireless communication about 3,000 miles further. A station at Singapore was to have been erected as part of the British Imperial chain, but it has been delayed, although it was said at the Marconi offices in the Woolworth Building yesterday that it probably would be completed within a year.

The next great station west of Singapore is to be at Bangalore, capital of Mysore, India. Then the next is to be at Aden, on the southernmost tip of Arabia. The last link of the chain will be at Alexandria, Egypt, which will send messages east to Aden and west to Caernarvon, Wales.

In spite of the war, it is intended by the British Marconi Company to push the Imperial chain to completion and in a year or a little more it will be possible to relay messages around the 25,000 miles of the earth's circumference, a distance which for practical purposes is increased considerably because the nine stations are not on one parallel of latitude.

From the main line round the earth the wireless system will extend in all directions, covering not only Europe and North America, but Asia, South America, Africa, and the islands of the Orient with a network which will put almost every city in the world in quick communication with almost all of the others.

World's Most Powerful Plants.

The Marconi wireless stations in San Francisco, Hawaii, and Japan are the most powerful in the world. The transmitting apparatus at each station is equipped with thirteen towers, each 400 feet high. They have 300-kilowatt transmitters, which are three times as powerful as those used at the Sayville station in sending messages to Nauen, Germany, 4,000 miles.

Although it is more than 600 miles further from Sayville to Nauen than from Hawaii to Japan, the more powerful apparatus was installed in the Pacific stations for the purpose of eliminating from the start most of the difficulties due to the so-called "atmospheric conditions." While the station at Sayville is only in operation at certain periods when conditions are favorable, the Marconi stations on the Pacific can be operated during every minute of the twenty-four hours. The 300-kilowatt transmitter is capable of making itself felt over almost any electrical disturbance.

"A man who talks loudly enough is heard in a room full of noise," said an official of the American Marconi Company yesterday. "On the same principle, a transmitter that is strong enough sends messages despite any atmospheric disturbance. A further insurance of uninterrupted service across the Pacific is the fact that there is less wireless trouble than on the Atlantic from electricity in the air. Why this should be is a mystery. The whole subject of 'static' trouble is a mystery."

Messages from New York to Japan, by wireless, cost $1.28 a word. The cable rate now is $1.38. The Marconi Company has announced that its policy is to charge one-third less than the cable rate, and the price of sending messages to the Orient may be further reduced.

In July of last year, the Marconi Wireless Company completed its plant at Belmar, N. J. Just as it was about to begin its service with Carnarvon, Wales, the war began, and the station at Carnarvon was taken over by the Government, and has since been used exclusively for communication with Petrograd. The expensive plant at Belmar, N. J., on that account is now idle. The wireless service between Clifden, Ireland, and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, is also in Government control and is used almost entirely for Government work. The commercial use of wireless on the Atlantic has been all but suspended.

The French Government has appropriated the money for a wireless system between France and the French Colonies, and will erect a station in the south of France to communicate with a chain of stations extending to the Far East, Africa, and South America.

NEW SHIP LINE VIA PANAMA.

Britons Plan Service Between New York and South America.

The agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation and Royal Mail Steam Packet Companies, at 26 Broadway, announced yesterday that as soon as the steamers were released by the British Government from transport work a fortnightly service between New York and the west coast of South America would be inaugurated by way of the Panama Canal. The fleet will consist of 15,000-ton steamers of the Orduna type, with accommodation for 1,000 passengers and a cargo capacity of 10,000 tons, owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which has maintained a regular service from Liverpool to the west coast via the Straits of Magellan for seventy-five years.

On the outward voyage from Liverpool the vessels will call at Brazilian and Argentine ports, through the Straits to Valparaiso and the principal coast ports to Panama, and then through the canal to Havana and New York. The Royal Mail Steam Packet service, which is operating its regular service to the West Indies and Central America fortnightly from Liverpool, will connect at Colon with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fleet for New York and South America.

The agents said they made this announcement on account of the recent conference at Washington regarding the establishment of a Government owned line through the Panama Canal to the west coast.

110 AIRCRAFT ON ARABIC.

Liner Carries 5 Americans and 16,000 Tons of War Materials.

The White Star liner Arabic sailed for Liverpool at noon yesterday with 16,000 tons of cargo for the British War Department. It included 125 motor trucks and 110 aeroplanes packed in cases 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, which were all lashed down on the ship's decks fore and aft.

The superstructure of the Arabic was painted navy gray and sandbags were piled three feet high around the wheelhouse in the stern in case of the ship being shelled by a submarine. The most conspicuous objects on the liner when she steamed away were the big white packing cases containing the aeroplanes on her decks.

There were 105 passengers in the cabin, of whom five were American citizens and eighty steerage, including thirty mechanics from Canada going over to England to work in the ammunition factories.

Baff's Son Sues for Divorce.

William Baff, son of Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer who was murdered several months ago in Manhattan, appeared yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Brooklyn in an action for divorce which he has brought against his wife, Mrs. Sadie Baff. The suit was undefended, and Justice Kelby reserved decision.

CABARET MEN DEFY PASTOR.

Flout Rev. Mr. Irvine's Threat of Crusade in Bay Shore.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 28.—Before the Rev. D. D. Irvine, pastor of the Methodist Church, left for his vacation today he issued a statement attacking W. S. Johnson, proprietor of the hotel whose cabaret has been started again, the clergyman says, in contravention of a written agreement. The minister said he would proceed to use evidence he has without further parley.

"His evidence?" said Johnson. "He hasn't any evidence against me which would be worth a pin. Do you suppose that if he really had any evidence he would dicker with me to eliminate the cabaret and ask favors? I am entirely willing to give up my cabaret show, so far as girl performers are concerned, if five reputable citizens of Bay Shore will request me in writing to do so."

Clarence Dominy, proprietor of a hall in which semi-weekly dances are given, said that the Rev. Mr. Irvine had demanded that he close his hall not later than 11 o'clock on dance nights, on pain of having the clergyman use alleged evidence he had gained of unlawful conduct upon the part of some members of the Foresters of America at a recent gathering in Bay Shore.

"I have frequently loaned things to the Methodist and Congregational Churches," said Mr. Dominy, "and it appears to me an act of ingratitude for the pastor of one of those churches to attempt now to regulate my business. The dances given in my hall are orderly, and are conducted in strict accordance with the law. I expressed willingness to Mr. Irvine to close at or about midnight."

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO REST.

Will Come to Long Island This Week to Begin Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cardinal Gibbons will leave at the end of this week for Southampton, L. I., where for some years he has been accustomed to pass his vacation. He will be the guest of Rev. T. J. Leonard at the rectory of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Three will be quite a gathering of prelates on Long Island in the neighborhood of the place where the Cardinal is to stay for the remainder of the Summer, as Cardinal Farley and Bishop Charles E. McConnell have cottages there.

An invitation has been received by the Cardinal from the Panama-Pacific Exposition asking him to fix upon a date for Cardinal Gibbons Day at the fair, and to attend on that occasion. The company will provide a special car and every possible comfort if he will go, but he has not yet made up his mind. His present plan is to stay through August at the seashore.

POLICEMEN BITTEN IN FIGHT

Seek Pasteur Treatment After Subduing Alleged Wife-Beater.

Policemen Joseph Hayes and Francis Hilbert of the East 104th Street Station will take the Pasteur treatment today after having been bitten yesterday by Charles Horn. They said they stopped him from beating his wife in the Horn apartment at 127 East 112th Street.

Hayes and Hilbert heard a woman screaming and tenants told them a man was beating his wife. They broke into the Horn apartment. They said they found Horn, who is more than 6 feet in height and weighs about 230 pounds, beating his wife. Horn grabbed Hilbert about the waist and had him half way through a window before Hayes could reach him, the policemen asserted. Hayes and Hilbert were severely bitten on the hands before Hayes subdued Horn with a blackjack.

Tenants telephoned to Police Headquarters and reserves were hurried to the house from the East 104th Street Station. They found the two policemen, with a third who had gone to their assistance, taking Horn, covered with a bathrobe and bound hand and foot, down the stairs.

Dr. Rosenbluth of the Harlem Hospital advised Policemen Hayes and Hilbert to take the Pasteur cure. Horn was suffering from lacerations of the scalp, and he was removed to the hospital a prisoner on a charge of felonious assault. The police said that he was on probation for beating his wife.

HAVE YOU CHOSEN?

We are in the midst of the vacation season. You face the unknown risks of travel and health.

Have you chosen the executor who will take up your task if you do not return?

If you want your estate administered with caution, honesty, ability and experience, it will pay you to consult with one of our officers before you leave home.

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The Hartford is the pioneer Shock Absorber, famous as standard equipment on most of the finest American made automobiles. It positively insures road comfort because it effectively absorbs jolt, jar, and vibration
Makes Every Road a Boulevard.
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See the wonderful Hartford Jack. Hartford Cushion Spring. Hartford Economizer. Hartford Bumper. E. V. Hartford Electric Brake.
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CHARGE PURCHASES BETWEEN NOW AND AUG. 1st BILLED SEPT. 1st
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White Serge & Pongee Suits
that regularly sold from $45 to $85—$29
Fashionable, cool and comfortable—still plenty of time for wear this season—tailored styles for the seashore, and novelty effects for semi-dress.
$65 to $125 Frocks & Gowns at $25 & $35
Street styles—afternoon gowns—Dancing Frocks—A concise review of the remaining styles from many of our most successful lines.
$45 to $55 Silk & Satin Skirts—for semi-dress occasions—to close at $15
$25 White Llama Wool Coats—$15
$25 & $32 Linen Motor Coats—$15
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A Big GIMBEL Millinery Scoop!
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First to Introduce to America the Authentic Paris Millinery Styles for Autumn 1915
Our Millinery Chief went abroad, as usual, this year, and worked so well with the leading designers that we are able to show today a choice collection of *Chapeaux de Grand Chic*, which reached us direct from Paris last Friday by SS. "La Touraine."

GIMBELS Display Today Model Hats from
Georgette, Maison Lewis, Caroline Reboux, Madeleine, Evelyne Varon
Wonderful Reproductions at
$15 $18 $22
The Originals At HALF PRICE
FEATURES OF THE PARIS HATS
High Italian Military Hats
One style ("The Alpine") is illustrated. The other is the Bersaglieri Hat, with straps under the chin, and both styles are trimmed with the iridescent coque in rich shades of green or red.
Small Turbans, Tricorne Effects and Elongated Hats, following the lines of the head, are prominent in this exclusive collection.
The High "Derby" Crown Hat is conspicuous among the many for its newness.
The New Aeroplane Hat
Very unusual, with its wide flaring sides and two white birds at the front.
Japanese "Limpet" Hat introduces a decided novelty for shape and its only trimming is a heavy silk tassel.
A large castor color Silk Velvet Picture Hat is stunning, with its Tam o' Shanter Top, shirred under brim and fancy pompon.
The majority of the Model Hats are in dark unusual shades of velvet or hatter's plush, with plumage given the preference as a trimming. One is unique in being entirely covered with Vulture.
Millinery Salons, Third Floor

A Woman's Toilet Accessory

WITH the sleeveless evening gown or blouse of filmy fabric, an underarm as smooth as the face is a modern necessity. More than that, to women who delight in immaculate grooming it is an exquisite toilet luxury.
Milady Decollete Gillette
(Your dealer can supply you today)
has become a very important accessory of the dainty woman's dressing table. Only occasional use is necessary.
And the experience of women who have used a Gillette for years proves that it does not roughen the skin or coarsen the hair in the slightest degree
Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decollete Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.

Shown by good dealers everywhere
For full particulars about Milady Decollete Gillette and its use, write us direct
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Resinol will stop that ugly itching rash

The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for twenty years in even the severest cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes, and many other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples, blackheads and dandruff. Sold by all druggists; for trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 14-S, Baltimore, Md.



Natural Laxative Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only
Ask Your Physician
Sold by All Druggists
Look for the Yellow Label
LUYTIES BROTHERS
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Eat What You Like—Then Drink Man-a-cea

Most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, or other stomach disorders think they must live on a milk and nursery diet or else dose themselves with digestives that weaken the stomach still further. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can *eat what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

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The activity in Wall Street, in the Real Estate field, and in many industrial and commercial enterprises, has created an unusual demand for competent workers. Factories are increasing their output greatly; stores and offices need efficient clerks, salesmen, stenographers, managers, and junior office help.

The New York Times carries a considerable volume of the better class of Situation Wanted advertising, both daily and Sunday, and is consulted by employers desiring high grade help.

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Send advertisements with remittance to The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW OPENS—LAWN TENNIS—WHAT'S DOING IN GOLF

THRILLS IN RING AT HOLLYWOOD PARK

Ponies Upset Riders and Drivers When Locomotives Whistle Outside Long Branch Show.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The horse and the steam engine resumed their ancient rivalry here today, and, while the contest was not a regular part of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association's program, it accounted for at least two of the thrills at the opening of the association's twenty-second annual exhibit in Hollywood Park this afternoon. Also it served to demonstrate that Young America is not so keen on automobiling as to forget all its fathers and grandfathers knew about handling a horse.

In fact, aside from the success which crowned the entries of James C. Brady, who carried off two blues and a red ribbon, the showing of the children both as riders and drivers was the feature of the first day. The day was not propitious, and the prospect of rain kept some away, but for all that there was a liberal turnout of prominent folk and horse lovers, together with their young hopefuls, who crowded the rail and applauded the skill and pluck of the junior horse men and women.

The picturesque Hollywood Park grounds, gay with fluttering pennants, is bordered on one side by the tracks of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, and that is where the steam engine comes in, figuratively speaking. It almost seemed as if those excellent corporations had sent their noisiest and most fear-inspiring locomotives down to Long Branch today to let off steam and blow whistles by way of salute to the contestants in the ring. The horses didn't like it a little bit, and they proceeded to show it.

Little Miss Carolyn Straus, a complete horsewoman in miniature, with curls down her back and boots and riding habit of the most approved pattern, was the youngest of six children who rode mounts in class for saddle ponies, mares or geldings not exceeding 13.2 hands. She was mounted on Mrs. Victor Grimwood's spirited little gray gelding Silver Bobs and caused a stir of excitement as she cantered and trotted and walked her charge with the ease of a veteran.

But before the class had paraded half a dozen times, Silver Bob's sensitive ears caught the screech of a locomotive and he leaped into the air, throwing little Miss Straus over his neck. The young rider was up like a flash, however, and smilingly took her seat once more in the saddle. But again the locomotive was heard from, and again Silver Bobs became skittish. He stood in front of the judges' stand and seemed about to deposit Miss Straus once more on the turf when an attendant grasped the reins and marched the animal off to the paddock. Although obliged to withdraw, the little Straus girl received a hearty handclap from the railbirds as she departed.

The prize in this class, incidentally, went to Mr. Brady's Lady Mine, a bay mare, ridden by James C., Jr., grandson of the late Anthony W. Brady. It fell to James C. Jr.'s lot to share honors with Miss Straus when he drove his father's bay Shetland mare Harveston Gem to victory in the harness pony class, open to amateur drivers under fourteen. Master James, who is only seven, handled his pony well until he halted before the judges' stand to have the blue ribbon duly installed. Either the sight of the blue or the noise of the ever-present railroad train was too much for Harveston Gem, for the animal suddenly reared and toppled over the shafts.

Beside Master James sat a skilled driver, but the youngster needed no help. He gripped the reins firmly and without the least sign of fluster waited until attendants had righted the frightened pony. Then young Mr. Brady snapped his whip and drove off as calmly as if nothing had happened. Second prize in this class went to Miss Laura Harding's Humming Bird, third to Master Dother Tucker's Patsy, and fourth to Miss Evelyn Lewisohn's Pansy.

The other Brady entry to get a ribbon was his roan pony tandem, Sequel and Sequence, recently purchased from Miss Anna Vauclain of Philadelphia, whose father is President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This padr took second to Charles E. Coxe's beautiful bays, Model Fire and Shinfield Antelope.

One of the largest classes was for novice saddle horses, in which there were nineteen competitors. The blue ribbon here went to the Kentucky-bred chestnut gelding, Radiant, owned by W. H. Rhodes of Tenafly, who was exhibiting for the first time. J. A. P. Ramsdell of Newburg, N. Y., another of the day's winners, carried off second with his chestnut mare Remigia, while third went to W. A. McGibbon's Gray Boy, and fourth to Oliver Twist, a bay gelding owned by Mrs. Godfrey Greece.

Edward B. McLean's handsome brown hackneys, Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham, formerly owned by J. W. Harriman, were easy winners in their class, and were one of the delights of the day as they were put through their paces. They completely outshone A. W. Atkinson's Meteor and Maud Muller, which took second, while Emil Seelig's entry, Florham King, Jr., and Pink Lady, was third.

The Atkinson entries, Meteor and Maud Muller, were among the most consistent performers of the day. Meteor took the blue ribbon in the harness class, open to amateur owners of New Jersey, and Maud Muller was second best to Miss A. S. Colgate's Bobbie in the open class for novice hackneys. They also carried off first as a novice hackney team.

The blue ribbon for ladies' saddle horses, open only to residents of Monmouth County, was awarded to Purina Belle, a bay mare owned by Miss Clara S. Peck of Allenhurst. Polly Prim, a chestnut mare, owned by Miss Beth Hauck of Elberon, was second; Elmhurst, a chestnut gelding owned by Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn of Elberron, was third, and Frisson, a bay mare, owned by Mrs. Otto H. Wittpen of Spring Lake, was fourth. The owners rode their mounts in this event.

There was an especially large turnout of hunters and jumpers, most of the twenty-five entries making an excellent showing. The two Glen Riddle Farms entries carried off the honors, the blue ribbon going to Bally Heather and the red to Willow King.

The running race which concluded the afternoon events was won by William Ziegler, Jr.'s Doodle Bug, with Dash, owned by Terrence and Stewart Preece, second, and W. C. McClure's Pat Jones third.

Fog Prevents Cup Yachts' Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The thick fog prevented the sailing of the second of the series of races between the cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie in Narragansett Bay today. The boats will try to race tomorrow.

BOROUGH PARK LEADS.

Junior Tennis Team Defeats West Side Players 6 Matches to 3.

The first of a series of inter-club junior matches between representatives of metropolitan tennis organizations was played yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., when the Borough Park Club youngsters defeated the West Side boys six matches to three. Nine matches were played, six singles and three doubles. Borough Park won four singles and two doubles, while West Side captured two singles and one doubles.

The series brought out a high standard of tennis, several of the youngsters showing remarkable proficiency with the racquet. Four of the matches required extra sets. The success of the series resulted in the preliminary plans for the formation of a Metropolitan Junior League, which will be perfected this Fall by Frederick B. Alexander, the former internationalist, who officiated as referee in yesterday's matches.

Playing at top speed W. S. Holt, Borough Park, brought about the big upset of the day when he defeated Paul A. Treanor, West Side, two sets to one, at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. Treanor has been competing in many local tournaments this Summer and was in fine form. He played a steady game in the first set, but fell before the speed and superior placing of his opponent in the next two sets. Holt was strong in overhead work and accuracy of placing. The summary:

Singles—W. S. Holt, Borough Park, defeated P. A. Treanor, West Side, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; H. P. Guller, West Side, defeated Elliot Mayo, Borough Park, 6—1, 6—4; T. Donaldson, Jr., Borough Park, defeated Jabez Holmes, Jr., West Side, 6—2, 6—0; H. Taylor, Borough Park, defeated Goddard Saunders, West Side, 8—2, 8—10, 6—3; I. Plitt, West Side, defeated Tench Francis, Borough Park, 6—3, 6—3; C. Donaldson, Borough Park, defeated J. P. Guller, West Side, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—P. A. Treanor and H. P. Guller, West Side, defeated W. S. Holt and C. Donaldson, Borough Park, 6—4, 10—8; H. Taylor and G.—Donaldson, Borough Park, defeated Goddard Saunders and I. Plitt, West Side, 6—0, 2—6, 8—6; T. Francis and Elliot Mayo, Borough Park, defeated Jabez Holmes and J. P. Guller, West Side, 11—9, 5—7, 6—2.

Round Robbin Golf at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 28.—The first match play rounds of the round robin golf event were played today on the Bethlehem Country Club links. Summary:

First Division.—Y. M. Smith, Woodland, beat L. L. Smith, Farmington, 4 and 3; P. S. English, New Haven, beat L. B. Smith, Farmington, 4 and 3.

Second Division.—J. L. Jenks, Jr., Pawtucket, beat Richard Arnholt, Philadelphia, 1 up, 19 holes; W. E. Underwood, Bellevue, beat R. A. Swigert, Aiken, 6 and 5.

Third Division.—G. R. Souder, Merion Cricket, beat J. F. Warren, Brooklyn, 7 and 4; J. L. Jenks, Pawtucket, beat Charles Weller, Milwaukee, 4 and 3.

Fourth Division.—C. H. Turner, Winthrop, beat H. Abbe, Bethlehem, 2 up; R. J. Breed, Salem, beat Thomas Hawley, Bellevue, 4 and 3.

Wisconsin Tennis Champion Here.

Irene Falker, champion woman tennis player of Wisconsin, motored from her home in the West to visit friends in Brooklyn some time ago, and last Sunday she went down to Brighton Beach. The first thing that attracted the attention of Miss Falker was the twelve tennis courts, where players were romping around in their bathing suits. Miss Falker stopped to investigate, and after she had made herself known to those in charge she expressed a desire to play on the courts. Miss Falkner was runner-up in the Middle States championship last year and captured the championships in doubles and mixed doubles at Lincoln Park and Highland Park in Milwaukee and at Chicago Beach, Ill.; but last week was the first time she had ever seen tennis courts by the sea.

Rubien Starts for National Games.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. and Chairman of the National Championship Committee, left yesterday for San Francisco, where he will attend the track and field championships on Aug. 6 and 7. Before departing with Charles A. S. Hatfield, First Lieutenant of the New York A. C., Mr. Rubien cleared up considerable business in connection with the championships, which has been accumulating all week. He received word from Secretary Hauser of the Athletic Committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition that at the last minute arrangements had been made for the holding of the dumbbell and weight-lifting championships. Because of the late hour at which these events were arranged, there will be no Eastern representation. Theodore Matsukes of the Greek-American A. C., who won the heavyweight throwing contest in the junior metropolitan championships, was obliged to decline the invitation of Mr. Rubien to compete. J. Lincoln of the New York A. C., who hurled the javelin 181 feet 1 inch in the junior title event at Schenectady two weeks ago, will not receive credit for the mark, which is a new metropolitan record because Mr. Rubien discovered yesterday that it was an ounce under weight.

The headquarters of the National Championship Committee while in San Francisco will be at the Olympic Club.

Mostly Off His Game.

At the First Tee—Confident Golfer to Caddie—How far is it to the first hole?

Caddie—It's a short hole, just a drive and a putt.

Confident golfer plays, the ball travels four yards.

Caddie, "now for a deuce of a putt."

The second hole. Confident golfer skies his drive. "Wasn't that a beautiful shot caddie?" "It would have been if the hole had been in heaven."

In the bunker. Caddie hands confident golfer his niblick—a smash and the ball still rests peacefully on the tee. "Give me another club, caddie." Caddie hands him a mashie—another smash and the ball turns over.

Confident Golfer. "Give me another club, caddie." Caddie hands him a mid-iron. Smash—a lot of sand is thrown up and the ball rests in a beautiful cup in the bunker.

Confident Golfer. "Give me another club." Caddie passes him a putter. Smash—and the ball lies undisturbed.

Caddie—Here Mister, I've given you all the clubs now, gi' it a daddi wi' your bag and I'm goon home—I'm no game to stay here while you dig your way to Australia.

Senior Golf Tourney at Apawamis.

Because of the large number of entries for the senior golf tournament at Apawamis, it has been decided to make it a four-day affair instead of two as in previous years. The tournament will be held on Sept. 21, 22, 23, and 24, and it is expected that there will be about three hundred entries. The enggestion was made that the age limit be increased from 55 to 56 years, but this was overruled by the committee in charge of the tournament. One-half of the contestants will play on the first two days and the other half will play on the last two days, finishing on each day in time for a second round to be played if necessary. Prizes will be awarded for best scores, gross and net, in either group.

Regatta Entries Close Saturday.

The national regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13 and 14. Entries will close with the Secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Post Office box 740, on Saturday, July 31.

JOHNSTON LOSES MATCH TO NILES

Boston Tennis Player Allows Californian Only One Set in Longwood Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The contestants in the fight for honors in the Longwood singles today were brought down to eight, the fourth round being completed, and all except men of national reputation eliminated. Five lesser lights who came through with yesterday's sixteen dropped out, leaving as contestants for the fifth round, which will carry the tournament down to the semi-finals, Biddle, Seaver, Griffin, Johnston, Niles, Le Roy, Williams, and Washburn.

The principal upset today was the defeat of William M. Johnston of San Francisco by Nat M. Niles, the Westerner taking the second set 6—2, but not being strong enough to finish. Niles, who is the former Massachusetts champion, played far above his normal game, and his tennis was as fast as any he ever played when at his very best.

Five of the eight matches in singles today were decided in straight sets. A logical survivor for the semi-finals, G. C. Caner of Harvard, fell down in a five-set match before R. C. Seaver of Boston. The winner holds the honor of being the only American who ever beat "Little Bo" Doherty a love set in this country.

R. Norris Williams, the national champion, was in his best trim in his match against G. P. Gardner, who took only five games in the three sets. The Niles-Johnston match, which was played on the championship court, was won on pace and steadiness, Johnston showing almost throughout the match his lack of practice against the bounces on the turf. Williams, playing against Gardner, showed much the same game he displayed at Newport last year, when he took every set from McLoughlin. His play today indicated in every way that he will be the man to come down through to the finals, and fight it out with the champion for possession of the Longwood Bowl.

McLoughlin arrived at Longwood today, playing two hours on the grass courts against Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, the Southern California champion. McLoughlin will work daily on the grass courts, so as to be ready to defend his title on Monday next.

The matches in doubles today were not productive of much interest, but for tomorrow, which will be devoted entirely to this play, several good matches are on the card. Irving Wright and W. F. Johnson proved too fast and versatile against the veteran pair, E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman. Tomorrow in the doubles will come the match which most of the experts figure will decide the Eastern title. This will be played between Hackett and Pell against Biddle and H. C. Johnson, and the match will likely be the sensation of the Eastern doubles this year. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Fourth Round.—Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated G. A. Lyon, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, 6—3 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated H. C. Ernst, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated H. Nickerson, New York, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Wm. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Robert Le Roy, New York, defeated J. S. Seabury, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; W. Washburn, New York, defeated Horace Taylor, Boston, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Eastern Doubles, First Round.—A. R. Kent and R. Goodridge, Boston, defeated J. Wethers and F. L. Ross, Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round.—A. N. Reggio and R. S. Lovering, Boston, defeated R. Currier and J. W. Foster, Boston, 0—6, 6—7, 6—4, 6—1; N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated H. A. McKinney and R. N. Dana, Providence, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round.—H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated H. Holt and H. I. Foster, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; C. Hutchins and L. P. Pickman, Jr., Boston, defeated W. F. Whitehouse, Portland, Me., and A. A. Cameron, Boston, 6—1, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2; G. A. Lyon and J. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated H. R. Scott and S. L. Beals, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3; R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated H. Y. Greenough and C. Frothingham, Jr., Boston, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated E. H. Hooker, New York, and H. W. Mason, Boston, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; C. T. Porter and C. H. Collester, Boston, defeated G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, and F. W. Cole, Hartford, 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bundy, Boston, defeated J. R. and R. Tunis, Boston, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; A. R. Kent and F. Goodridge, Boston, defeated A. R. Rotch and E. A. Niles, Boston, 6—0, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0; I. C. Wright, Boston, and Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman, New York, 5—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Tennis Semi-Finals at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The semi-final round was played in the women's scratch tennis doubles at the Casino today with the following results:

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss Christine Biddle and Miss Ruth V. Twombly, 7—5, 9—7.

Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard defeated Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk, 6—2, 6—4.

Tomorrow afternoon children will have tennis tournaments in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles at the Casino for cups given by Mrs. James Laurence Van Alen. The children continued their tournament in mixed doubles with handicap today for prizes offered by Mrs. Henry Clews. In the semi-final round Miss Florence Loew and E. S. Reynal, Jr., defeated Miss Suzanne Pierson and Theodore Mayer, Jr., 6—3, 6—1; Miss Barbara Loew and Larry Tailer defeated Miss Natalie Winslow and Drexel Biddle, 6—4, 6—3.

GRAND STANDS FOR TENNIS.

Carpenters Begin Work for National Tournament at West Side Club.

Although the opening day of the national lawn tennis championship tournament is one month away, the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., where the matches will be played, presented a lively appearance yesterday, when the foundations for grand stands were laid. The Tournament Committee is preparing to accommodate a crowd almost as large as that which attanded the Davis Cup matches on the same grounds last year. A force of carpenters has begun the erection of the stands, which will be built to accommodate 7,400 persons.

The plans call for two stands running east and west, starting from a point a few feet from the clubhouse, which will form the northern boundary of the championship courts. Each stand will be 192 feet long, with thirty-two rows of seats. The height of each stand at the rear will be 38 feet, and 140,000 square feet of lumber will be used in the two stands. Each occupant of a seat will be allowed eighteen inches space.

The stands will occupy much the same position as those built for the Davis Cup matches. They will, however, be twenty feet longer. This is made necessary owing to the absence of a southern stand. The courts, twenty-four in number, will extend the full length of the lawn in front of the clubhouse, but only four of these will be laid out between the grand stands. These will be used to stage the important matches in the early rounds of the singles, the semi-finals, and the finals in both singles and doubles.

In order to facilitate the seating of the spectators, each stand will be divided into five sections, with aisles 3 feet 6 inches wide between each section. That the West Side Club expects to hold other important national and international tournaments is shown by the fact that the stands are to be portable, so that the sections can be stored for future use.

A 6-foot fence, forming a background for the courts, will be built at the foot of the stands. These fences will be covered with denim cloth, which will prevent any interference with the players and shut out the passing spectators from the contestants on the courts.

The twenty-four courts have been surveyed on the field of turf. It is not the plan of the committee to have more than two of the four courts in front of the grand stands in use at the same time. The courts are under the direction of the head groundsman, and will be rolled and mowed daily until Aug. 30, the opening day of the tournament. The committee in charge of the preparations for the tournament is in the hands of the following members of the committee of the West Side Club: J. S. Myrick, Raymond D. Little, Harry Parker, H. C. Martin, John A. Tompkins, Karl H. Behr, Moses Ely, and Lyle E. Mahan.

Meadow Club Closed Tennis Tourney

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 28.—The Tennis Committee of the Meadow Club has announced that on next Saturday a club tournament will begin for the members to compete for the Cameron Cup, presented by W. Scott Cameron, and is open only to members and season residents of the club and their children over 15 years of age. The Harris Cup, given to the club by John F. Harris, can only be competed for by the daughters of members under the age of 15 years. There is also the Carnegie Cup, presented by Mrs. Thomas Morris Carnegie, which is open only to ladies who are members or subscribers of the club and their daughters over 15 years of age.

There is a large entry list, larger than last year, and the courts are filled every morning with players who are practicing for the tournament. The club has over forty courts in use this year. Under the tutoring of J. W. Murray, the professional, the players, and especially the younger set, are making excellent progress. The date for the annual invitation tournament has been set for Aug. 28.

Church and Mathey Win Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—George M. Church and Dean Mathey, Princeton tennis stars, reached the semi-finals in the Northwestern tennis tournament today. Church won in the fourth round from R. M. Burr of Minneapolis, 6—9, 6—1. He will play John Adams in the semi-finals tomorrow morning. Mathey eliminated Safford Shellwagan of Minneapolis, 6—3, 6—2. Mathey's next opponent will be the winner of the Winterble-Kinyon match tomorrow. In the third round of the doubles, Church and Mathey defeated Poehler and Robinson, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

Notes for Tennis Players.

Tennis champions from all parts of the United States will compete in the annual invitation tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, beginning Aug. 9. R. Norris Williams, 1914 champion, will defend his cup against Maurice E. McLoughlin, and thirty other players.

The annual tournament for the championship of New Hampshire and the White Mountains will be played at Crawford Notch, Aug. 2. James Newell, present champion, will defend his title.

Newport Golf Reaches Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I. July 28.—With the completion of the third round today, the women's foursomes match play golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club was reduced to the semi-finals, which will be played tomorrow. Three matches were played today, with the following results:

Miss M. Winthrop and Miss R. B. Dolan defeated Miss Ethel King and Miss Freda Pearson, 4 and 3. Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk defeated Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin and Miss Doris F. Ryer, 5 and 4; Miss Rose T. Twombly and Miss Maude K. Wetmore defeated Miss Sophia Mott and Miss Dorothea Carroll, 3 and 2.

Carpet Trade Golf Tournament.

The eighth annual golf tournament of the Carpet Trade Association will be held on the course of the Arcola Country Club, near Hackensack, today and tomorrow. This evening the annual dinner of the association will be held at the clubhouse at Arcola.

ALL NIGHT GOLFERS AT VAN CORTLANDT

So Many Devotees of Game That Public Course Knows No Rest.

The game of golf has such a tenacious grip on some of our best-meaning citizens that many of them are turning night into day in order to play at the public course at Van Cortlandt Park. Any morning at about 3 o'clock, long before the gray dawn streaks the eastern sky, you may see golfers on the Broadway trains on their way to the golf links. Perhaps you don't take a Broadway local at such a late hour, or early hour, but these trains are always well filled with night workers, and the early golfers have increased so rapidly that you are fortunate to get the seventeen inches of seat which is your due according to the Public Service Commission.

To start for Van Cortlandt Park at 3 o'clock means that the golfer will be at the first tee at about 4 o'clock. It isn't daylight then, but it is light enough to see the ball through the morning mist. The grass is wet with dew, but these all-night golfers do not mind a little trifle like wet feet. By the time the sun comes up to dispel the mist a dozen matches are well along toward their end.

Golf has taken a grip on folks in these parts, and as Van Cortlandt is the only available public course, the number of players up there has increased in a most surprising fashion. If you don't get to the course before 7 o'clock in the morning your chances of getting away quickly are slim. By 8 o'clock there are so many players waiting their turn to drive off the first tee that it means a wait of an hour sometimes before you get started.

Golfers come from Brooklyn in the early morning and are among the early birds at the course. They have made the journey on the Subway from Atlantic Avenue in the middle of the night.

About noon there is a lull in the activity on the course and in the middle of the day it is possible to play a round without much delay. It is surprising the number of women who have taken up the game on the public course. They, too, are among the early arrivals, and are almost as numerous as the men players during the late morning and late in the afternoon.

Once the golf fever grips a player, he goes to greater extremes than in any other game. Every evening there are players on the course until the darkness drives them to cover. It is no unusual thing to see players on the eighteenth green at night, making their final putt by the light of a lantern.

Many of the players who get up so early have finished their round in time to get breakfast and get downtown to business by 9 o'clock. Others who work at night play their matches just after daybreak and then go home to get some sleep.

Golf has New Yorkers in its clutches as no other game ever did, and the time is not far off when it will be absolutely necessary to build more public courses. The game here has been on a steady increase until it has reached proportions which have been a great surprise to the city's park authorities.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC LINKS.

More Courses Needed to Relieve Congestion at Van Cortlandt Park.

That the congestion on the public golf links of Van Cortlandt Park is as serious as was put forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday is evident from the responses it brought from those accustomed to using the course. One golfer who frequently plays at Van Cortlandt yesterday had the following to say regarding conditions there:

"With much interest I read the remarks about the congestion on the golf course at Van Cortlandt Park. The conditions were stated admirably, but no solution (at all practical) is offered, nor do I know of any satisfactory solution myself.

"My own experience has been such that I doubt I shall ever go there again, for several reasons. First, it is much overcrowded, and there is positive danger of hitting some one ahead, especially women, which of course ruins one's play and takes from it all pleasure.

"Second, frequently a friend and myself desire a game. One of us reaches the course first, an hour or so ahead of the other. The first there takes both licenses, but can only obtain one ticket or permit to play. Yesterday this happened: There were about 200 bags in line when I reached the first tee at 11:30 A. M. At noon more tickets were issued. I had both licenses and both bags. I was somewhat rudely told that only one bag could be placed in line and but one license issued. Result: At 1 P. M., when my partner appeared, there were then so many waiting that we could not play at all.

"The conditions are difficult to meet. The course is public, good, bad, and indifferent players thronging it at once in hundreds. No amenities, such as prevail in a private club, are observed, resulting in delay, danger, and general dissatisfaction.

"The only remedy is more courses. It is time. A new course known as Mosholu is close by, but the greens are simply impossible, and good players will not use that course with such greens. Otherwise the course is an excellent place for a genuine golfer, as it presents every variety of difficulty and hazard. This, however, makes the course much too sporty for a poor player, consequently neither the good nor the poor players care to use it. I have seen a fair player lose ten balls in one game on that course. He swore he never would play there again. His experience is not at all exceptional.

"There is one other remedy which will come of itself. Those who play above the average, making the 18 holes in from 80 to 90 strokes, and who observe the rules and etiquette of the game, will simply quit and leave it to the 'olla podrida' who never replace the turf, who drive into those ahead, and who insist on doing everything which they should not do. Of course it is ignorance. I do think, however, that those so ignorant should be barred from playing.

"I saw a player (?) yesterday rip up a big slice of turf and pay no further attention to it. This was one of those whose drive was about twenty feet from the tee, so that the park keepers were right there. But they did nothing; they never do. The whole course is ruined on the fair greens because the turf is not replaced by about 80 per cent. of the players.

"Let the park authorities put greens on the new Mosholu course. They are not so difficult to make. If this were done the congestion at Van Cortlandt Park could be partly reduced, at least."

Golf in Prospect Park.

A suggestion that will probably meet with violent opposition is to allow the construction of a golf course in Prospect Park. The increased interest in golf in Brooklyn has resulted in an overcrowding of the available courses. There are two private courses, the Crescent and the Dyker Meadows course, and these are being played to capacity. They are gradually being crowded out by the erection of new buildings, and the day is not far distant when they will probably be forced to new locations. The only golf course in Brooklyn which is likely to exist for a long time is the Marine and Field course, a great part of which is on city property.

Stockbridge's Annual Golf.

The nineteenth annual open amateur tournament for the Stockbridge Cup will begin on the links of the Stockbrige Golf Club Aug. 17. The qualifying round will be thirty-six holes, with prizes for the low score and the best single round. An eighteen-hole handicap will be played the third day, with prizes for the best gross and net scores. The second sixteen will be played for the Governor's Cup. There will be trophies for the beaten eights in all divisions.

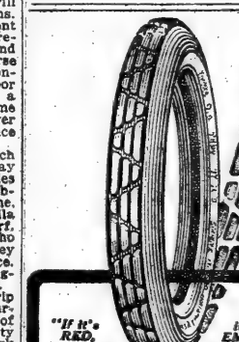
McILWAINE'S GOLF LOW.

Hartford Player Led Field of 112 in Ekwanok Test Round.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—Doing the last nine holes in 33, Archibald G. McIlwaine, 2d, of Hartford, Conn., made the medal score in the qualifying round of the tournament for the first President's Cup on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club today. His card for the 18 holes was 74.

Of the 112 players who went around the course, 22 qualified for the first two rounds of match play tomorrow, with 88 as high qualifying score. Fred G. Herreshoff of Garden City, with a card of 92, dropped out of play. The qualifiers and their scores:

A. G. McIlwaine 2d, Hartford, Conn., 74; W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, 75; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 75; B. C. Corkran, Baltimore, 77; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 77; George E. Morse, Rutland, 77; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 78; W. J. Travis, Garden City, 80; C. C. Buxton, Huntington Valley, 81; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, 81; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 82; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 82; George Small, York C. C., 83; John M. Ward, Garden City, 83; P. H. Jennings, Mount Anthony, 83; E. M. Pond, Rutland, 83; Paul Moore, Morris County, 84; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 84; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 85; T. M. Claflin, Country Club, 85; G. L. Sawyer, Albany, 85; J. F. O'Rourke, Jr., Garden City, 85; V. K. Hilton, Greenwich, 86; F. H. Gales, Lake George, 85; C. S. Ransom, Albany, 86; K. L. Edwards, Bala, 86; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 86; George H. Parker, Country Club, 86; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 86; L. E. Wardwell, Megunticook, 86; F. Snare, Havana, 86; C. W. B. Townsend, Merion, 86.



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THE RECORD FOR 1915

1915	TIMES Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
January	68,747	30,475	19,697	14,573	14,149	8,990	8,605
February	51,529	22,258	14,615	10,902	7,003	10,342	6,742
March	79,735	31,012	21,381	17,174	12,839	8,687	8,910
April	77,460	31,137	19,763	19,089	17,244	12,221	9,316
May	73,001	29,261	21,407	18,776	18,170	14,085	10,202
June	72,370	25,032	19,561	17,142	20,446	8,662	8,902
Six Months	422,842	169,175	116,424	97,656	89,851	62,987	52,677

THE NEW YORK TIMES reaches more bankers, brokers, investors and men of affairs than any other newspaper. The net paid circulation of The New York Times, both da

YANKEES DEFEAT TIGERS—BOSTON NATIONALS CLIMB TO THIRD PLACE—TURF.

CALDWELL CHECKS DETROIT SLUGGERS

Yankees Do Some Timely Batting That Earns a 6 to 4 Victory.

The lackadaisical Yankees spruced up a bit yesterday and supported the earnest efforts of Ray Caldwell against the Detroits with some substantial hitting which gave Bill Donovan's men a 6 to 4 victory. Not even the efforts of two maulers like Ty Cobb and Sam Crawford could change the complexion of the jussle.

Samuel took it upon himself to change the complexion of the game in the eighth inning. Two Tigers had been put away and Cobb had just driven a two-bagger to left. Samuel was keen for batting the ball out of the lot. He did send a terrific drive to deep right field, but Doc Cook was on his toes at the crack of the bat and took the shortest route to the stockade in front of the right field bleachers. Doc didn't have more than half an inch between himself and the wooden wall, but he left the ground as if he was jumping from a springboard and throttled the ball until it begged for mercy. This highly illuminated nip by old Doc had much to do in making the Detroits realize that the home lads were wide awake.

The Yankees had a coming-out party yesterday for a new member of their lodge. The debutante was Eddie Barney of Jersey City, who has been elected to centrefield until he proves that he play centrefield until he proves that he his sojourn with a smart base hit to centre with the bases full. He raps left handed. He can field, too, Barney can, and yesterday he ran a whole city block and grabbed Bush's fly which threatened to get away.

The Tigers had every intention of launching a big rally on the Yankees in the ninth, but after they had scored a couple of runs, which did not lok so bad on account of New York's big lead, Caldwell settled down and put a sudden stop to the Detroit enthusiasm.

The Yankees got a pair of runs in the first inning. With one gone, Boone walked and went to third on Maisel's two-bagger to left. Pipp bunted to Dubuc, who tossed Boone out at the plate. Cook got a pass, filling the bases. Barney made his debut at this point and, with a single, drove two runs across. Detroit got the two runs back in the second inning. Burns single and went to third on Bush's drive to right. After Stanage had gone out at first, Dubuc doubled to right and scored Burns and Bush.

The third inning dispelled any doubt about the Yankees' superiority. On this occasion, Walter Pipp noisted a luscious home run into the upper right field grand stand. Still another run came in the fourth. Paddy Bauman doubled, Sweeney walked and a single by Caldwell sent Bauman home. There was still more Yankee activity in the seventh. Hugh High tipped a double to left and Boone asked to Veach. Maisel singled to centre and High naturally scored. Maisel stole second and then took third too. Stanage's throw to third to catch Boone was wild and he raced home.

Veach opened the ninth with a single and the Tigers were jubilant. Boss Jennings and his assistant Jimmy Burke danced on the coaching lines like a couple of novices practicing the fox-trot. Burns flied to Doc Cook and Bush walked. Red McKee, who succeeded Stanage behind the bat, slammed a single to left, scoring Veach.

Dubuc, who had not been very successful batting, and banged out another single, scoring Bush to first and Kavanaugh tried to do something for their country, but both popped to the infield. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Boone, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Maisel, 3b	4	2	2	1	4
Pipp, 1b	3	2	1	11	0
Cook, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Barn'y, cf	4	0	1	2	0
B'man, 2b	4	1	2	3	0
Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	2	0
Cald'l, p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	32	6	9	27	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	0	0	3	3
Jenning, 2b	5	0	1	6	1
Kav'h, 2b	2	0	0	2	4
Cobb, cf	4	0	2	0	0
C'wf'd, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	2	3	0
Bush, ss	3	2	1	1	4
Stan'ge, c	2	0	1	4	1
McKee, c	2	0	1	1	0
Dubuc, p	4	0	0	0	2
*Moriart'y	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	24	12

*Run for Dubuc in the ninth inning.
Errors—McKee, 2.

New York.....2 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 —6
Detroit .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4

Two-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Maisel, Bush, Dubuc, Bauman. (2,) High. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Pipp, Barney, Maisel, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 6; Detroit, 4. Double play—Boone, Bauman, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Dubuc, 4. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Dubuc, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Easy Victory for Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Cleveland batted in an easy victory over Washington today, 10 to 1. Both Boehling and Harper were ineffective and poorly supported. Jones baffled the locals except in the fourth inning, when two singles and an infield out saved them from a shutout. Milan deprived Kirke of a three-base hit in the ninth inning with a running one-hand catch. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf	5	1	2	5	1
Ech'n, cf	6	0	1	4	0
C'pman, ss	5	4	3	0	1
Kirke, 1b	4	3	4	10	0
Smith, rf	3	0	2	3	0
Turn'r, 3b	4	1	3	1	3
W'g'ns, 2b	5	1	0	2	2
O'Neill, c	5	1	1	2	1
Jones, p	2	1	0	1	2
B'hling, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	41	10	17	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Fost'r, 2b	4	0	0	5	0
Milan, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Wold'g, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Sch'g, c	3	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b	3	0	2	14	1
Malone, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Lapp, c	4	0	0	4	1
Kopf, ss	3	1	1	1	2
W'koff, p	2	0	0	1	0
*McAvoy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	6	27	12

Errors—Wambsgans, Milan, Shanks, Gandil, McBride.

Cleveland .....3 0 1 0 0 5 0 1 0—10
Washington .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Southworth. Stolen bases—Moeller, Turner. Earned runs—Off Jones, 1; off Boehling, 4; off Harper, 4. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Smith. Double play—Southworth and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Washington, 5. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Boehling, 2; off Harper, 4. Hits—Off Boehling, 11 in five innings, (none out in sixth;) off Harper, 6 in four innings. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Boehling, 1; by Harper, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

White Sox at Last Beat Red Sox.

BOSTON, July 28.—Chicago's sharp and at times sensational fielding held the Red Sox runless, notwithstanding Scott's erratic pitching today, while the White Sox scored a single run. This came in the third inning, when Schalk, who had singled and had reached second base on a sacrifice, scored from that base after Scott hit to right field. Thomas failing to hold Hoper's throw to the plate.



BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 10; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; Baltimore, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Baltimore, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Newark, 7; St. Louis, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Kansas City, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 11; Richmond, 1.
Harrisburg at Rochester—Rain.
Providence at Toronto—Rain.
Jersey City at Buffalo—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	31	.652
Chicago	57	34	.626
Detroit	55	35	.611
Washington	45	45	.500
New York	43	45	.488
St. Louis	35	55	.389
Cleveland	35	55	.389
Philadelphia	31	59	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	38	.563
Brooklyn	48	40	.546
Boston	45	44	.506
Chicago	43	43	.500
Pittsburgh	44	44	.500
New York	41	43	.488
St. Louis	44	48	.478
Cincinnati	36	50	.419

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	29	.571
Kansas City	51	30	.561
Pittsburgh	49	41	.539
St. Louis	49	42	.538
Newark	47	43	.522
Buffalo	42	51	.452
Brooklyn	43	53	.448
Baltimore	34	57	.374

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	25	.675
Buffalo	44	32	.579
Harrisburg	44	38	.531
Montreal	43	39	.524
Rochester	37	44	.457
Richmond	38	46	.452
Toronto	35	48	.422
Jersey City	31	51	.378

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati—2 games.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto

LEE MAGEE STRIKES UMPIRE CORCORAN

Brooklyn Federal Manager and Stovall and Kauff Banished for Disputing Decisions.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—Two fights with the umpires marked to-day's double-header between Brooklyn and Kansas City, in which the visitors won the first game 4 to 3, and the locals the second 3 to 2. As a result of the fights, one of which occurred in each game, the manager of each club was banished.

In the first contest Umpire Corcoran called two Brooklyn runners safe on what the locals contended was a perfect double play. The argument which followed was punctuated with fisticuffs by George Stovall, manager of the locals, and he was sent to the clubhouse.

In the second game Lee Magee, manager of the Brooklyn team, objected to a decision of Umpire Corcoran on balls and strikes called on Kauff. Magee struck Corcoran, and when Corcoran drew blood from Magee's lip, Kauff came to Magee's rescue. Magee and Kauff were both banished. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Hell'h, 2b	1	1	1	1	1
Magee, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Cper, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	0	0
H. B'y, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Holt, 3b	4	1	0	1	0
P. S'h, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Simon, c	4	0	0	5	1
F. S'h, p	2	0	0	1	3
Wiltse, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	6	27	12

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf	6	1	2	3	0
G'win, ss	4	1	0	0	2
K'w'y, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
Stov'l, 1b	4	0	1	6	0
Brown, lb	3	1	0	6	0
Fer's, 2b, ss	4	0	2	2	2
Corcoran, p	3	0	0	1	4
Kaut, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	7	27	11

*Batted for Main in ninth inning.
Errors—H. Bradley, Fred Smith, Perring.

Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4
Kansas City.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 10. Stolen base—W. Bradley. Sacrifice hit—Goodwin. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 1. Two-base hits—Telfrich, Konworthy. Hits—Off Smith, 5 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wiltse, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Main, 3; by Smith, 2. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 4; off Main, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'db'e, cf	3	0	0	3	0
G'win, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Stov'l, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Perr'g, 2b	4	2	2	5	3
Shaw, lf	4	1	1	1	0
W. B'y, 3b	4	0	2	1	4
Kr'ger, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Brown, c	3	0	1	4	1
Cullop, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	32	3	8	27	12

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee, 2b	4	1	2	3	2
Hell'h, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Cooper, lf	4	0	3	1	0
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	1	0
McT'gart, 1b	1	0	0	3	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Schm't, 1b	4	1	2	12	1
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
M'cl'n, ss	3	0	1	3	2
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	5	2
Rud'ph, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	35	2	10	27	11

Errors—Holt, Stovass, Brown, Cullop.

Kansas City.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
Brooklyn .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—W. Bradley, Kruger. Three-base hits—Fred Smith, Cooper. Stolen bases—H. Smith. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Kansas City, 3. Sacrifice hits—Cullop. Double play—W. Bradley to Stovall to Brown. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Cullop, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Corcoran and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Newark Pulls Out Game in Ninth.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—With St. Louis's five runs giving the locals a lead of two, Newark rallied in the ninth and won today's game here, 7 to 6, the locals scoring an additional tally in the ninth. Davenport, who had pitched airtight ball for St. Louis until that inning, was relieved by Plank. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark 0	1	1	0 0 0 0 1 4—7	11	4
St. Louis.....0	1	1	0 0 1 0 2 0 1—6	6	3

Batteries—Kaiserling, Moseley, Falkenberg, and Rariden; Davenport, Plank, and Chapman.

Bender Batted Out of Box.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 28.—Pittsburgh and Baltimore split today's double-header, the home team winning the first game, 4 to 3 in eleven innings. Baltimore took the second, 3 to 2. Bender was knocked out of the box in the ninth inning of the first game, Suggs yielding two hits in the eleventh that sent over the winning run. Bailey was effective in the second game after the first inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore 0	0	1	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	13	1
Pittsburgh 0	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4	13	1

Batteries—Bender, Suggs, and Owens; Rogge and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore 0	0	1	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3	7	1
Pittsburgh 2	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	3	0

Batteries—Bailey and Owens; Hearn and Berry.

'MINORS HOLD WHIP HAND.'

But Gilmore Does Not Make It Plain How They Can Dominate Baseball.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Declaring minor leagues hold the whip hand and need not "stand the gaff" unless they choose, President Gilmore of the Federal League today replied to a protest of C. T. Chapin, President of the Rochester Club of the International League, against the signing by the St. Louis Federals of Pitcher E. Kores, whom Rochester bought from the New York Nationals for $2,500.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 0. Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 4. (Eleven innings; darkness.)

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 2.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 3.

Columbus at Cleveland—Postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Troy—Utica, 6; Troy, 3. Utica, 5; Troy, 1.

At Scranton—Scranton, 8; Elmira, 3. Scranton, 7; Elmira, 6.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 6. (Eleven innings.)

Albany at Syracuse—Postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Lawrence, 4; Fitchburg, 2. Lawrence, 4; Fitchburg, 3.

At Manchester—Lewiston, 7; Manchester, 0.

At Worcester—Lynn, 9; Worcester, 3.

At Lowell—Lowell, 2; Portland, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Brockton, 5; New Haven, 4.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Springfield, 3. New Bedford, 2; Springfield, 0.

At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Pawtucket, 2.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Atlanta, 4; Little Rock, 1.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; Birmingham, 2. (Twelve innings; darkness.)

At Nashville—New Orleans, 4; Nashville, 3.

Pirates Send Duncan Back to Minors

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 28.—Lewis Duncan, outfielder, obtained by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club from Battle Creek, Mich., three weeks ago, was released today to the Grand Rapids Club of the Central League. He took part in one game while a member of the Pittsburgh team.

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FEDERALS LOSE COMPTON.

Kansas City Contract Binding and Mutual Injunction Is Agreed Upon.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Following a conference of lawyers, a permanent injunction was granted by the Circuit Court here today, restraining Bash Compton, outfielder of the Kansas City Association team, from playing with the St. Louis Federals.

Compton jumped from the Kansas City team to the St. Louis Feds last week and played two games with the St. Louis team on Saturday. When the court action was brought by the association team the Federal League attorneys learned that Compton was not a free agent and that his Kansas City contract required a notice in writing whenever either party considered a breach of contract to exist.

ALEXANDER GETS SETBACK.

Cardinals Hit Great Pitcher Opportunely and Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—St. Louis hit Alexander opportunely and, aided by Philadelphia's six errors, won from the visitors 3 to 1. Doak held Philadelphia to three scattered singles. Three errors in the first inning gave St. Louis a run. The locals made another in the second on a single, a sacrifice and a double, and the third run came in the sixth on a double, a single and an error. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Hug's, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Miller, 1b	4	1	0	12	1
Wile'n, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Snyder, c	4	0	2	4	3
Long, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Butler, ss	3	1	2	4	4
Beck, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Doak, p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	30	3	7	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'Croft, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Becker, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Craw'd, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Whit'd, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	0	7	1
Killifer, c	3	0	0	8	1
Alex'r, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
B'mg'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	24	10

*Batted for Alexander in eighth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Byrne, Nichoff, Whitted, Killifer, (2,) Butler.

St. Louis.....1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Wilson, Bescher. Stolen bases—Miller, Killifer. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Doak. Double plays—Bancroft to Niehoff to Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Doak, 2. Hits—Off Alexander, 7 in 7 innings; off Baumgarten, 0 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 7; by Doak, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Braves Start Well in West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—Boston, by opportune hitting, won the first game of the series from Cincinnati today, 3 to 1. Rudolph pitched a good game, allowing only five hits, two of which were made in the sixth inning, when Cincinnati scored their one run. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Cor'ly, lf	3	1	3	3	0
Magee, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Schm't, 1b	4	1	2	12	1
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
M'cliff, ss	3	0	1	3	2
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	5	0
Rud'ph, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	32	3	9	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Rog's, 2b	4	0	0	1	6
Kil'fer, cf	3	0	0	2	0
G'fith, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Clark, c	3	0	0	2	0
W'ms, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Mol'x, 1b	3	0	2	13	0
McK'y, p	3	1	0	0	3
Total	30	1	5	27	14

Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hit—Magee. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Connolly, 2; Maranville. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Maranville, Gowdy. Double play—Herzog, Rodgers to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by McKenery, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes.

DISTINGUISHED PITCHERS.

Few No-Hit-No-Run Hurlers in the College Ranks.

College pitchers have also come into the light by pitching no-hit games, and Parke H. Davis of Princeton, '93, has compiled a complete record of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton pitchers who have gained particular distinction in the last forty-seven years. In the course of his investigation Mr. Davis has found only two instances of no-hit-no-run games.

These were in 1875 and 1877. The first game of the sort, amateur or professional, was achieved by Joseph McElro Mann, '76, of Princeton, in a game against Yale played at New Haven, May 29, 1875. Mr. Davis notes that in professional compilations the first no-hit, no-run game is credited to Bradley of the St. Louis team, July 15, 1876, against Hartford. Such a record, however, says Mr. Davis, is erroneous, as the Princeton-Yale game noted above is entitled to this distinction. The factors leading up to Mr. Mann's record are interesting, involving as they do the advent of the curved ball. William A. Cummings of the old Brooklyn Stars imparted to the ball his rotary motion, or, as the others called it, a horizontal twist, in 1867. In October, 1874, Cummings visited Princeton with the Philadelphia nine, and entertained the crowd before the game by throwing curve balls from home plate to second. Mr. Mann, the Princeton pitcher, was immediately interested. He set to work to learn the idea, and by Spring had mastered not alone the out, but the in curve. Most important of all, as Mr. Davis points out, he was able to apply his achievement not to exhibition purposes, but to practical use in games.

James A. Tyng, Harvard's great third baseman and catcher of that period, has written how his Harvard nine of 1874 struck out before Mann's delivery, the batters not knowing why they were missing. At all events, Princeton was quite ready for Yale on May 20, 1875. Mann occupied the box for the Tigers, and C. H. Avery, '75, for Yale. Only two Yale men reached first base throughout the game, each arriving at this mark through a battery error. But each failed to advance, and the game closed with Yale minus either hits or runs. Princeton made eight hits, three runs, twelve assists and seven errors. The second no-hit, no-run game was pitched by C. H. Carter, Yale, '78, against Harvard, May 26, 1877. The score was 5 to 0, and Yale made seven hits.

"Only a perverse fate," says Mr. Davis, "prevents Harvard also from being represented in the no-hit, no-run niche. May 27, 1909, S. T. Hicks, '10, of Harvard, dismissed Princeton from the field without a hit, but with one run, the score being 4 to 1." But this is modern history. No old-time university ballplayer will admit it was any easier to shut out opponents in the fact that the batter is more favored today than in the past. Joseph M. Mann, who twirled the first no-hit, no-run game in history, is still an ardent enthusiast, and his arm retains all the old brawn, and that when he delivers a ball it still has something on it in addition to the cover.

PATCHED-UP HORSE RUNS FAST MILE

Sam Jackson Captures Dunwoodie Handicap at Aqueduct in 1:38 3-5.

Sam Jackson, a patched-up cripple of a race horse which ran second in the Suburban Handicap and third in the Empire City Handicap, won the Dunwoodie Handicap at a mile, which was the feature of the racing at the Aqueduct track yesterday, and so rewarded the long and patient efforts of "Lucky Jack" McGinnis, who has worked over the broken-down racer for a couple of years to get him back into his form of years ago, when he came very near being a "crackerjack."

With Tommy McTaggart in the saddle and the remembrance of his clever performance in the two big handicaps, Sam Jackson was the natural favorite for the race, in spite of the fact that Iron Duke, about which there has been a lot of talk, but only one race this season to base it on, was a contender. Speculators were "from Missouri" as regarded the Hallenbeck colt, which had won his single start at a mile, but had beaten nothing of consequence. For that reason, coupled with the fact that Iron Duke's recent trainer, "Red" Heffner, is under suspension, accounted for the liberal price of 8 to 1 laid against him to win and 5 to 2 against his running into the place. He was the extreme outsider in the speculative rating.

When the barrier was raised Iron Duke shot to the front at once and in company with Hanovia set a pace that was not heartbreaking for the first half mile that Buckhorn, which essayed to follow it, was put out of business by the time the stretch was reached and had little heart for the final struggle, floundering all over the track with leg-weariness. Sam Jackson had waited while the others were racing themselves breathless, and, when both Iron Duke and Buckhorn were staggering in the stretch, came along like a fresh horse, whizzed by both of them at the last furlong post, and then won by three lengths of daylight. Iron Duke, a novice to hard races over a distance of ground, stood the gaff in good shape and saved the second honors, a creditable performance considering that the mile was run in 1:38 3-5, which is only a fraction slower than the track record.

The band played a medley of Irish airs before the horses went to the post for the steeplechase for which Shannon River and Skibbereen were equal favorites, and greeted the former as they came running with the strains of "Where the River Shannon Flows" when Allen rode his mount back to the stand to weigh out. With only four starters it turned out to be one of the prettiest chases of the meeting, the quartet fought it out all the way, even though Shannon River had the whip hand of the rest of the field at practically every stage of the journey. Allen gave a remarkable exhibition of the almost lost art of "waiting in front," which is the highest art of the accomplished horseman, as it is the hardest thing he is ever asked to do. He made no mistakes, hurdled beautifully, timed his runs perfectly between jumps, and at the end won in a well-timed drive by two an open length from Skibbereen, which was lapped by Single Stick as they raced by the judges' stand. The race evoked the first genuine enthusiasm that has been in evidence at the Aqueduct track th's year, except possibly at the opening of the Brooklyn Handicap early in the season, and it deserved it. It displayed fine horsemanship on the part of all the riders. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

Goodwood, R. F. Carman's ch. g., 3 years, by Watercress-Almadie, 102 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, (J. McTaggart).....1

Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. c., 4, 113, 5 to 2 and 2 to 1, (Steward).....2½

Northlight, E. F. Whitney's ch. g., 4, 113, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Hoffman).....3½

Carburetor, Northerner, Astrim, Hastens, Woodfair, Vignola, Chance, Patrick S., and Lou Blue also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; non-winners since May 20, 1915; selling; purse, $400; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Elcusinia, John Sanford's b. f., 3 years, by Isidor-One I Love, 103 pounds, 6 to 1, and 5 to 2, (Turner).....1

Hiker, Richard Feedings's b. f., 6, 108, 11 to 5 and even, (McCahey).....2nk

Grapeshot, Mrs. W. L. Stanfield's ch. h., 6, 115, 7 to 2 and 3 to 2, (O'Brien).....3

Devil Fish, Beverly James, Young Emblem, Silver Thread, Gem, Humiliation and Overyonda II., also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Presumption, James MacManus's br. g., 6 years, by Golden Maxim-Proud Duchess, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, (Buxton)..1nk

Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 115, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Turner)..2½

Palanquin, J. O. Talbott's b. m., 5, 115, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....3

Tinkle Bell, Striker, Acis, Dengro, San Vega, and Regular also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Dunwoodie Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:38 3-5.

Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, by Garry Herrmann-Ravello I., 110 pounds, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, (T. McTaggart).....1

Iron Duke, H. C. Hallenbeck's ch. g., 3, 110, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Syrne).....2½

Buckhorn, R. J. Mackenzie's b. h., 6, 117, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, (Buxton).....3

Hanovia and Lady Teresa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Midsummer Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $1,000; about two miles. Time—4:22.

Shannon River, Rai Parr's blk. g., aged, by Black Dick-Tentore, 155 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Allen).....1

Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 144, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Henderson).....2

Single Stick, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4, 137, 4 to 1 and even, (Lee).....3

Election Bet also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens fillies and geldings; purse

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

RAPID TRANSIT DELAYS.

With the signing of the dual subway contracts the railways party to it ceased to be local concerns. The Interborough penetrated Brooklyn, and to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was given a route through the heart of Manhattan into Queens. The report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company therefore concerns Manhattan and Queens as much as Brooklyn. Its annual report contains reading not agreeable in any borough, but wholesome for the consideration of the authorities. The contracts contemplated that the dual subway should be completed by 1917. As a matter of fact the contract for the tunnel from the Battery to Brooklyn does not call for completion before 1918, and it would be surprising if it were finished then. The very important section running through Times Square is not yet under contract, and twenty to thirty months are to be allowed for fulfillment.

It is particularly disagreeable to be told that the haste is being made with the unimportant parts of the system. The money-making parts will be the last to begin their work of earning the city's share of profits. The prospects of those profits may be estimated from the Brooklyn company's statement to its shareholders that this condition of affairs promises to diminish the net earnings. The company has a preferential over the city if it earns the money, but its investment in new lines must be charged against earnings as they are put into operation. Not until this account is made good is there hope for the city. The consequences, the report says, are serious both for the company and the city. It is not necessary to say anything more to urge a policy of "hurry up" upon all concerned, and yet there are several points of obstruction.

The Centre Street Subway is operating into the Municipal Building, but it is not operating across the Brooklyn Bridge, and is only partly operating over the Williamsburg Bridge. The service over the Manhattan Bridge also is incomplete. At the Municipal Building the tracks have a stub end. The design was to promote the circulation of elevated trains through Brooklyn and over the Brooklyn Bridge. The connection to the Brooklyn Bridge cost a million, and is useless as it lies. There is a quarrel over who shall pay the interest, and the interest runs while the trains do not. So it has been for years, although this method of operation was designed to facilitate traffic over all the Brooklyn bridges, and over all the Brooklyn elevated routes. The company denies that there is any money in the operation of the facilities which the city provided at the cost of many millions, and the city has its unwanted property on its hands, while the system is hindered in its operation.

There is another wrangle over another bridge which is part of the interborough facilities. Bridge Commissioner KRACKE is demanding that the Bridge Operating Company should increase its rental to the city. He alleges that the company's capital is $100,000, and that it earns 100 per cent. on its capital annually. Although there are several roads running over the Williamsburg Bridge it does not occur to anybody that the local passengers could be accommodated on through cars. The quarrel is over the profits, not over rearranging the system to give better service, in the manner of the Manhattan Bridge, which runs cars across Manhattan, and to Fulton Street in Brooklyn. There's a reason, of course. Each passenger on a local car rides for less than a nickel, and if the local service is kept poor the riders are diverted to the nickel service. The thing to be aimed at should be the improvement of the service rather than the clipping of profits, or the revengeful reduction of service.

The dispute now has been so prolonged that it might well be referred to disinterested parties, with experience as managers of traffic. More might be got than an increase of rental, or interest on cost of what cannot be otherwise used by anybody. There is more need of the civic statesmanship shown in the dual contract than of vigilance in bill collecting.

MR. JAMES A BRITISH CITIZEN.

In becoming a British subject Mr. HENRY JAMES, so long a resident of England, merely completes formally a process that has been going on for forty years. At one time it might have seemed that he was likely to be a citizen of Europe, a republican of "the republic of the well bred," one of those agreeable cosmopolitans whom the "provincials," with their much more salient character, their raciness of the native soil, are apt too easily to admire.

In his reminiscences of his early years in France, Switzerland, Germany, of his return to his country, in his memories of New York, Newport, Cambridge, Boston, in his more recent observations in "The American Scene" of things and persons American, as he sees them with a delicacy of vision, habitually introverted, and records them in that style of checks and balances, dashes, restatements, modifications, nuances, labyrinthine gropings, curvings from the immediate, wary walkings, this New Yorker born has always seemed, or seemed to us, at least, half foreign. The contrast of the raw, as he finds it, with the finished, of the American with the European, of the simple with the complex or the decorative, has been his main business or pleasure, and after all his subtleties and ironies, "Daisy Miller," once so famous, is still the dominant note of Jamesism. Essentially critical and not creative, romantic only or chiefly in "Princess Casamassima," he has been homesick in America as WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, poet and sculptor, if he is still regarded anywhere as a sculptor, such is the malice of Time, was homesick when he came back from Florence in 1865, a small tragedy recorded by Mr. JAMES, Mr. STORY'S biographer. HENRY JAMES has long been most at home in England. Most of his friends live there. As to "his desire," according to The London Times, "to throw his "moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever they may be "worth, in the scale of the contending "nations," his brother WILLIAM, the philosopher, might have smiled a little, but we shall not smile. The war is too grave a matter to stir much smiling, even if it is responsible in part for the loss of Mr. JAMES'S American citizenship, long lightly held.

It is easy enough to be severe or sarcastic at this defection and to insist that an American should remain an American. But, after all, the United States wants no citizens by compulsion. And as a literary absentee Mr. JAMES has a long line of predecessors. BYRON and LANDOR, TURGENIEFF, HEINE, WAGNER, NIETZSCHE rise at once in the memory. To the literary man choice of his scene is to be granted.

WHO WILL PAY FOR IT?

As by paradox, the only certainty in these reckless times is of something that is going to take place in Wall Street. It is nothing you can gamble in. It is merely the certainty that the credulous people who are buying "war stocks" will, now or then, pay very dear for their experience. That is to say, a great deal of money will be lost by the public in this group of war gilded things. It is not speculation. It is gambling. When the ecstasy is at an end Wall Street will be denounced; the clamor for regulation of the Stock Exchange will be renewed. People will say they have been swindled; that they were induced to buy at high prices on false reports circulated by those who had the securities to sell. And that will be more or less true. On the other hand, Wall Street will say that the public has only itself to blame; it ran away with the stock market; it despised caution; it wanted to gamble in war stocks and it did, against the advice of conservative men, and the consequences were what anybody might have expected. And that also will be more or less true. The pity is that such painful recriminations should be allowed to become inevitable.

In proportion to the sum of Wall Street's work, the gambling in war stocks is unimportant, almost trivial. But, unfortunately, the gambling is fascinating and its phenomena are theatrical. And afterward, in the conglomerate unfinancial mind whose heroes are LAWSON, PUJO, and LA FOLLETTE, Wall Street will be judged not by what it did in 1915 to mobilize American credit, but by what happened in a few war stocks to a lot of people who had no business to be gambling in them. Every broker and banker in Wall Street knows this. Therefore, it would seem as if the New York Stock Exchange, for its own sake, might take steps to limit a kind of activity which is certain in time to react upon its reputation.

To this suggestion objections are instantly raised. Where shall the line be drawn? A few weeks ago Bethlehem Steel common was thought fantastically high at $150 a share. A short time later it was $200. Yesterday it was $269 a share. At what point should the Stock Exchange interfere? But if the Stock Exchange really wished to stop the dangerous gambling in war stocks it could do so. Its power is autocratic; the importance of its being so, in order that the Exchange may be perfectly free to deal with every situation on its merits, has been the strongest argument against incorporation. The Exchange authorities could even discontinue quotations in a "cornered" stock on the ground that they were unnecessary. Bethlehem Steel stock is in effect cornered. There are only 148,000 shares. Transactions in it on the Stock Exchange have been known in three or four weeks to exceed the total amount existing. That means that speculators buy and sell not the stock itself, of which the floating supply must be very small, but contracts to receive and deliver it.

In proportion as the stock of a corporation becomes concentrated in a few hands the public necessity for quoting it diminishes; but, inversely, the eage with which it can be advanced in price, to induce speculation, increases. But for the gambling that has taken place in Bethlehem Steel contracts, it would be a matter of no public concern whether the value of the stock was $50 or $500 a share. But the quotation having advanced in a few weeks from $150 to $269, it could not suddenly fall again to $150 a share without causing a small panic in Wall Street, in which many innocent persons would be hurt.

This is said without opinion as to the intrinsic worth of Bethlehem Steel. It is only the most conspicuous of the "war stocks." All of them are inflated by a kind of transient prosperity. Their former owners are willing to sell them at "war prices," and the public is foolish enough to buy them. The higher they go the more exciting the gamble. Sometimes the former owners sell too soon. They buy them back at higher prices and sell them again at higher prices still. That is for people who can and will. But the Stock Exchange will suffer for it in the end. Is it worth it?

THE LATEST REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

The present Constitution, French in model like the language and most of the customs and institutions of the Republic of Haiti, dates from 1889. A corrupt and despotic sway, dictatorship, won by revolution and punctuated copiously with assassinations, has been the actual form of Government since the declaration of independence in 1804 and the massacres of the whites by Governor, afterward Emperor, DESSALINES, A weary list of toy Kings, Emperors, Presidents, of revolutions, exiles, suicides, slaughters, corruption, a civilization, in spite of the great name of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, which has been sinking; brutal, permeated with magical rites. The wife of one President was generally known as the high priestess of voodoo. Her husband in his White House was believed to decide the fate of prisoners by throwing on the floor little clay magical images, naming with each a man. If the image broke the prisoner was shot. If it held together he escaped.

Visitors to St. Thomas will remember the saloon—was it Maloney's or Mahoney's?—the house of exiled Presidents of many "Latin" nations, the house from which the illustrious General and dictator, TIRESIAS SIMON SAM, (1896-1902,) was thrown once upon a time. NORD ALEXIS, wholesale executioner, who stuck to power from December, 1902, to December, 1908, is probably the only President's name the memory of the student of Haitian history holds, if such an eccentric person breathes, and NORD ALEXIS is remembered only because he was, or was said to be, 90 when "elected." Or is President and General CINCINNATUS LECONTE, mulatto, an unpopular caste in Haiti, kept in recollection by the fact that the National Palace and he in it were blown up and burned in 1912?

This much of preface, notice of the revolutions, civil wars, barbarities of soldiers and rival politicians, private vengeances that are the custom of the Black Republic, may help to an understanding of the characteristically Haitian performances which have called the American cruiser Washington to Port au Prince, the capital. There had been for most of the year so far the usual revolutionary movement, this time in the north, where the partisans of Dr. ROSALVO BOBO, the twice driven out BOBO, were trying to overthrow the President, General—they are usually Generals—VILBRUN GUILLAUME. General OSCAR, the Governor of Port au Prince, put to death 160 political prisoners, all the stock on hand, including the former President, General ZAMOR, last President recognized by the United States, a returned exile. For ten days or more there had been wholesale causeless arrests. Everybody was in a state of dread. The news of the Oscar killings was the last straw. The rebels attacked the palace, fleeing from which, after an unsuccessful defense, to the Santo Domingan Consulate, GUILLAUME was seized and shot. Only a few hours separated his commanding and his facing of a firing squad. July 27, a swift day even for Port au Prince. President GUILLAUME and his family had taken refuge at the French Legation, a vain refuge, as was shown yesterday. On Tuesday the remonstrances of the French Minister saved GUILLAUME'S life. On Wednesday the French flag was powerless to protect him. A mob, said to be composed largely of relatives of the victims of the Oscar massacre, dragged him out and shot him in a shower of curses. He had reigned since March. OSCAR'S body was still lying before the Santo Domingan Consulate. "Further violence is feared." "Expected" would seem to be the right word in Haiti.

The violation of the sanctity of the French Embassy is a serious matter and would be more serious in a time of peace; and American interest in it under the Monroe Doctrine is serious, and American commercial and financial interest is important. No doubt the marines are equal to the task of protecting foreign property and life, if these should be threatened. But will there be the usual war of factions? Will Dr. BOBO last as President, so proclaimed? The United States must do its full duty in the matter, but in present international circumstances there is no occasion for excess of zeal. Haiti is about ruined financially. Let us hope rather than expect that she has got in BOBO a President whom the United States can recognize and who will give a stable government instead of disappearing almost before we know his name.

MR. BRYAN'S DESK.

We cannot say we like the tone of The Omaha World-Herald's comments on Mr. BRYAN'S action in carrying off with him as a souvenir the desk he used while he was Secretary of State. It appears to be friendly, respectful, and sympathetic, but there is something about it, we hardly know what, which jars on our feelings. It is hard to see why The World-Herald should commiserate Mr. BRYAN on the financial sacrifice he made to become Secretary of State, a sacrifice barely compensated, if at all, by his Chautauqua earnings and his opportunities to find places in the Federal service for a son, a son-in-law, and two other relatives. It seems sympathetic, but why should The World-Herald drag in an irrelevant topic that seems to suggest that Mr. BRYAN regarded the historic desk as part payment?

Nor should Senator HITCHCOCK'S paper harp on the value of the desk and speculate on what "such a collector as PIERPONT MORGAN might "pay for it." The cash value of the desk could never have entered Mr. BRYAN'S mind; that mind is above such considerations as doubloons and shekels. The desk had been in the State Department for nearly fifty years and had been used by such Secretaries as SEWARD, FISH, EVARTS, BLAINE, BAYARD, OLNEY, SHERMAN, HAY, and ROOT; but The World-Herald could have found some other way of congratulating Mr. BRYAN on his acquisition than by drawing attention to this and telling how the desk will "speak eloquently" to those who will finally receive the memento from Mr. BRYAN'S hands "of the "modesty, patience, industry, learning, dignity, and unselfishness with "which a long line of America's most "distinguished statesmen served their "country." This line of statesmen, which began with SEWARD and ended with KNOX, certainly did display these particular virtues; but why not pick out some other virtue common to them and to the desk's present owner? It would have been easy, since all men have at least one or two traits in common, but The World-Herald seems almost to have made its choice of virtues in a malicious manner.

"This invaluable old desk," Mr. HITCHCOCK'S paper calls it, with recurring emphasis on its value. It is a valuable desk, certainly. At that desk SEWARD returned Russia's historic favor to us and bought Alaska; FISH conducted the correspondence and finished the negotiation of the Alabama award, and sent the instructions that caused Spain to surrender on the eve of war over the Virginius; WASHBURNE went from it to perform his great services in the Franco-Prussian war; at it EVARTS added to the lustre of his name and ours; BLAINE began the work of bringing the two Americas together and conceived the first Pan-American Congress; OLNEY brought England to terms over Venezuela; SHERMAN and HAY conducted the preliminaries of the war with Spain; HAY opened the door in China and saved the old empire from the wolves; ROOT renewed BLAINE'S work in the Southern Hemisphere and went from that desk to his get-together tour of South America. It is a desk heavily laden with great historic memories, a desk that is a part of the history of the United States. At that desk, too, BRYAN sat when he negotiated twenty-nine peace treaties that made war forever impossible, just before the present skirmish in Europe broke out, and at that desk he wrote his letter to VICK asking him to find some places for deserving Democrats. A great desk; fifty years of American history have been written on it, and Mr. BRYAN sat at it, too, and went from it not to the Franco-Prussian war or to a South American diplomatic tour, but to the Chautauqua platform. It has memories for him as well as for us.

So he could not part with it, and he took it away from the scenes in which SEWARD and FISH and EVARTS and HAY thought it more reverent to leave it, and carried it off to Fairfield County, Nebraska, to repose among the souvenirs of his visit to Japan, and the sea-shells and snapshots, and the original drawings of cartoons in the hall, and the curious specimens of Oriental weaving in the sitting room, and the copy of "The First Battle" on the centre-table. Fairview (that is the name of his house) is now thoroughly equipped and quite an interesting place to see. We do not see why The World-Herald should talk as it does. It may not have meant such a thing, but from its style of conversation one would imagine that Mr. BRYAN carried off that desk as loot.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Forget the Shield's Two Sides.

Among the few advantages, or consolatory consequences, of the European war, is the fact that it has set so many people hitherto interested at most only in the affairs of their own country, and not a few whose conversation formerly did not go often or much beyond local gossip, to considering and discussing really large things. "The man in the street" has had the field of his attention appreciably widened, he has learned a lot of geography and not a little history, and for the first time he has ventured to have opinions on questions of international law.

In the latter domain, however, he is apt to be a wanderer without any real knowledge of the way, and without any guide except his own judgment as to what ought and ought not to be done by and for the different Governments. All too frequently what he thinks a judgment is merely the expression of racial prejudices and racial hopes. That, presumably, is why contradictory conclusions now are drawn so often from the same facts or conditions by people who in smaller and more familiar matters are wont to reason together harmoniously enough. There is shown, moreover, in the current sidewalk and fireside discussions of the war, that impatience with "legal technicalities" which is so characteristic of what to the lawyer is the "lay" mind—an impatience usually, though not always, without adequate justification, for the technicalities of the law, international and other, all have, or at least once had, their reason, and they were not invented merely to make trouble and expand "costs."

There is no incident of the war on which opinions differ so widely and so fiercely as on the sinking of the Lusitania, and in debating none has there oftener been resort to analogies the falseness of which ought to be obvious. The Germans and their sympathizers constantly compare the ship to a beleaguered fort, though it was nothing of the kind, since the work of destruction was quite without warning, and the passengers and crew were deprived of the right to save their lives by surrender—a right that is accorded by all except savages even to the occupants, military and civilian, of a defended city that is taken by a surprise attack.

Who, Then, Really Is "the Enemy"?

Severe as is much of the comment on the President's last note now current in Germany, even fire-eaters like RÉVENTLOW and PERSIUS refrain from abusive language and from ascribing to him low and dishonest motives. That is done only by German-Americans of the Weismann class and by a few of the German-American papers, and neither those who talk nor those who write thus about Mr. WILSON show any signs of knowing, though they all do, what so promptly would happen to them in Germany if they ventured to take like liberties with the Kaiser. There it would be a cell—one of the lower tier cells—in a fortress for theirs, if not a stone wall and the firing squad, but here they chatter on and get no punishment except cold glances from their neighbors.

The one accusation explicitly made against our President by the press in Germany is that he is, "secretly," a sympathizer with the Allies, or with "the enemy," as the Berlin editors somewhat naïvely put it. Now, it is a safe presumption that in his secret mind the President has "taken sides," as the saying is, in the war, and not a dangerous presumption that his personal and private hopes go where do those of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen. But nobody knows. His position condemns him to a silence which the rest of us are under no obligation to keep. But certainly it is not a crime, not a cause of just offense to the Germans, that he thinks what he chooses about them, and none if "the enemy" has for him a meaning quite different from the one they give the words.

All his utterances have been scrupulously neutral, and as his acts have been criticised by friends of the Allies almost as often as by the Germans, they have a good deal of claim to be considered neutral also.

TO THE DEAD.

[Translated from the French of Maurice Magre by Mrs. Garrett P. Serviss.]

Without shroud, without bouquet, and without inscription,
Without cross, without iron railing, without funerary stone,
They sleep beneath a hillock among the furrows.
To embrace them and close their eyes, they have
Only the earth, their mother, with her rayless hair,
Her caress of clay and her kiss of stone.

The morning trumpet does not awake them.
Henceforth they will have for song and for music
What in the hollow willow the old vine sings,
And what on the deserted bridge the lost dog howls.
For companion in the melancholy nights
They have only the cricket, wandering over their humble mound.

Where, then, is the loved one, the precious form,
That was pressed so tenderly in our arms?
Where bow to speak low to one's love?
Where shall the knees of unhappy mothers kneel?
In showing them the silent immensity
They will say: "There!" How vast the tomb!

Yes, there is the land and the kingdom of the dead.
Afar, the town contorts its abandoned body.
One sees its blackened sills and its riddled domes.
It lifts its arms of towers and phantom belfries
Lean over the broken and dismantled lodgings.

The fields are henceforth empty and solitary,
It is iron or lead instead of grass that grows
On the sallow borders of the great skeleton forests,
And one fears to see rising from the ground
Hands with holes, mute faces,
To attest to heaven all this misery.

But nothing can consume you, O dead,
Neither time nor the work of the rain or the sand.
You are made of an imperishable substance.
You will be reborn for us like a living treasure,
As the cultivated furrows will spring again into life,
The wood of the poplars or the flesh of the golden wheat.

Of what use a tomb with its upright cross?
The flower quickly fades and the marble is too heavy.
You will live under the unmarked earth forever.
O ye dead, you will be warm in the frosty nights!
We have made of the web of thought
Beds of memory and cradles of love.

IN AN OLD-WORLD VOICE.

So Speaks the German-American Press to a Non-Existent People.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The typical American of Teutonic blood feels the tug of the ties that bind the heart to home. He feels, for reasons which are certainly easy to understand, whatever we may think of their weight, and which do him no discredit, that the Government at Washington has not dealt with English violation of neutrality with sufficient severity; he is ready to say so on occasion; he does say so. But he regards the attitude of President Wilson, in view of the Lusitania barbarity, as "thoroughly American and thoroughly human and based upon the loftiest principles of international relationship," and the last thing he desires is to see those principles set aside.

But how comes it that the German-American press so gravely misrepresents Americans of German stock? The answer is simple. To begin with, the most American thing in the life of German comers to America fifty years ago was the German-American press, for it interpreted to men who did not understand our language the ideals, institutions, customs, utterances of America. This was in the days of Schurz, Daenzer, and Prestorius, when the German press of America had an intellectual weight, a moral loftiness, and a power of leadership which made it one of the mightiest forces of its time. But as soon as practically all Germans in America learned English the relation of the German press to American life and to German-American life radically changed; it swung around by the whole diameter of things. So long as the German coming into this country could not speak and read English his German paper was to him the messenger of Americanism; it was the voice of the New World. But when the Germans in America had all learned English the German papers then became the voice and messenger of the Old World. In the days of Schurz The Westliche Post, for example, was a mighty engine for making Germans into Americans. Today, a sort of "isle of safety" for German speech above the engulfing waves of the universal English, it is engaged in trying to keep Americans reminded that they once were Germans.

There is nothing ignoble about this task; while not comparable in importance with the task of Schurz and Daenzer, it is a gracious work to strive to preserve two languages in the culture of a people instead of but one; to keep open the doors before young Americans to the foundry where Master Founder Scniller cast his bell, to the paths along which Goethe wrestled with the spirits of his own and other ages. But it is a task that constitutes about the poorest preparation possible for expression of the real sentiment and feeling of German-Americans in matters that dip deep into the stream of American life. Scores of German papers have become English in the last quarter century; scores more will share the same fate. Since the universal command of English on the part of Americans of German stock brought Schurz's glorious task to a triumphant close, the German-American newspaper has opposed the main tendencies of the life of German-Americans instead of going with them; the path of that life toward fuller and fuller Americanism is marked by the deep, semi-circular prints of the boot heels of the resisting German press. To pick out the German editor who writes only German and ask him for a typical expression of German-American feeling in a matter involving the clashing ideals of the two countries is as sensible a proceeding as to ask the manager of a buggy factory for an estimate of the value to civilization of the cheap automobile. And bitterness and prejudice have had their full flower in seditious and slanderous words.

Mr. Coston Invented It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letter of Martha Wentworth Suffren published in the issue of July 22 in THE NEW YORK TIMES, with reference to the inventive genius of women, and venture to make a correction concerning the signal light which she attributes to Mrs. Martha J. Coston. I am always delighted to have the opportunity of giving to one of my sex the fruits of her own genius, but in this instance the credit must go, not to Martha, but to Benjamin Franklin Coston, her husband. It was he who, in 1840, invented what is known as the Coston signal, and who also laid the foundation for the flash system of lighthouse signaling which has since been elaborated and adapted to modern methods of lighting.

The genius which manifested itself in him seems to have been the climax of a strain of mechanical ability and inventiveness which has been transmitted through the male members of the Coston family for some six generations. It was active, though to a lesser degree, to his nephew, Samuel Benjamin Coston, who invented link cuff buttons and the spiral shirt stud, which, I believe, is no longer in general use. It is because the family records, as well as current scientific data, are so indisputable, and because I am desirous of preserving to the family the integrity of its personal history, that I am led to make this correction. However, it in no way may detract from the ability of Martha Coston, for it was she who took up the work after her husband had been killed by a premature explosion in his Paris laboratory, and developed and made commercially profitable the ideas which had originated in his fertile brain.

LAILA ANN COSTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Mid-Summer Nerves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Virginia Baker's sympathy for a victim of a parrot is touching, but how about the thousands of victims of other people's vicitousness and thoughtlessness? The Board of Health can act in the case of a noisy or troublesome animal, but cannot do anything where people make all sorts of unnecessary noises at all hours of the night. What about the tenant overhead who persists in coming in every night around or after midnight, and who prowls about the house in heavy boots, despite every request for quiet? And what of the piano and victrola players who give you a musical accompaniment to your futile attempts at sleep? I could "go on forever," like Tennyson's brook, listing the nuisances created by my fellow-beings. At least animals know enough to go to sleep at a decent, respectable hour, and there is no lease to hold you if animals annoy you; but the law binds you, if you have signed a "scrap of paper," to pay for the privilege of being annoyed and kept awake all hours of the night. If any one knows of a remedy for the nuisance, let him speak up bravely and accept the thanks of thousands.

New York, July 26, 1915. A VICTIM.

When a Prussian May Complain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES, Walter Jaeger calls the improvements in our municipal and industrial life "Prussianizing," and gives quite a few instances, which, he broadly hints, were caused by following individual Prussian example. He might have gone a step further, and mentioned the very greatest good which we may obtain by "Prussianizing."

There is yet the possibility in this country of compulsory military service. When that sublime improvement is prevalent among us those Prussians who have come here to escape military service will find a just cause for complaint against American ideals.

New York, July 22, 1915. M. DAVIS.

Another Victim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all know the "efficient beggar"—even in staid Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He worked us for $1—three times the fare to Hempstead, but really less could not be offered to such respectability. The first suspicion of the facts came with his smile as he said good night. J. C. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25, 1915.

Observing the Penal Code.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE ANNALIST article "Should Directors Speculate?" the amusing concession is made by several of the Directors interviewed that no member of a board should ever sell his company's stock short. That moral dictum seems to coincide with the penal law, Section 964, Subdivision 7. T.

New York, July 26, 1915.

SWITZERLAND THE PORCUPINE OF EUROPE.

How She Has Achieved a Military Preparedness Which the Larger Nations Respect on Account of Its Efficiency.

By FREDERICK ARNOLD KUENZLI.
Formerly Lieutenant of Infantry in the Swiss Army.

New York, July 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial of your Sunday edition, "Our Land Defenses," comments on the advisability of the Swiss military system in the following way: "But it is well to bear in mind that all commendation of it is more or less theoretical. Switzerland's citizen army has never been put to war test."

Your assertion is only relatively correct, because the excellence of the Swiss military system is the very and only reason that it has not been put to test. Switzerland does not want war, and, therefore, created a system of defense that keeps her immune from attack by a neighboring nation.

Germany, France, Italy, and Austria know that the Swiss system and Army is not only theoretically a good defensive system, but also a practical one, or else what would keep the millions of French and Italians from going through Switzerland and hitting at the most vital parts of Germany? Or what, if not the Swiss Army, keeps the Germans from hurling their armies by the good roads of Switzerland to France and Italy? That none of the four nations at war that hem in the little Alpine republic dares to make Switzerland the link to get at the other, like unfortunate Belgium was made, is a practical admittance of the practical merit of Helvetia's military system and army.

The introduction of the "Infantry Drill Regulations of the United States Army" reads: "Success in battle is the ultimate object of all military training, success may be looked for only when the training is intelligent and thorough."

Thorough and intelligent military training is exactly what the Swiss training system offers to her male population, and the efficient and uniform way in which the young Swiss is educated to defend his property, his liberties and pursuance of happiness, must bring success if he is put to the test. Switzerland tries to make her sons well-disciplined soldiers and good marksmen. Thanks to the training in schools, cadet corps and preparatory courses, 70 per cent. of the Swiss that enter the service are already physically well-trained men and competent marksmen. To acquire discipline the young man is made to grow into it by a system of physical training that forms a part of the school education. The great educator, Henry Pestalozzi, pointed the way for physical exercises that were to correspond to the physiological and natural development of the boy. In his educational operations Pestalozzi always regarded the child as an indissoluble whole, an organized unit, endowed with manifold faculties of body, mind and heart, and thought that the development of the one was inseparable from the true evolution of the others and must be mutual.

The best form of the needed physical exercises for boys, and in the meantime a great help to learn discipline, was found to be the exercises as contained in the military drill regulations of the Swiss Army. Therefore, the whole physical training of the Swiss boy in school, which begins at his tenth year and extends to the year he leaves school has as a basis the "Infantry Drill of the Army." There is only one manual, only one primer for the whole physical training in school and that is edited by the Swiss War Department. Needless to say that such a uniform, thorough drilling for six years, followed by instructions in cadet corps and preparatory courses makes the young man a very promising soldier. When he enters service as a recruit he is thoroughly acquainted as to the individual work he has to perform in his team, the work has become his second nature and automatically he executes the commands that are so familiar to his ear. He is a willing receiver for all advice and training that make him a finished soldier, efficient to take the field with hundreds of thousands of his comrades, all burning with the common spirit "One for all, all for one."

Along with the physical training in school goes the military training in cadet corps, when the boy is trained to become a hardened marcher and a good shot. The cadet wears a uniform and has a miniature model of the regulation rifle. He goes through the same instructions and rifle practices as the soldier and observes the standard exercises of the army.

Every Swiss soldier in his civil life is compelled to be a member of a rifle club, under the supervision of which he has to undergo a yearly rifle shooting test, consisting of six times six or thirty-six shots with a minimum of 75 per cent. hits and 60 per cent. points. Such an ordinance compels every village and town to have a field range in which the cadet and the man in preparatory course can practice to his heart's content.

This, the preparation of the boy from his tenth to his twentieth year, is the system that can readily be transplanted to our country. The compulsory service system is something that for dozens of reasons we cannot adopt as a whole. History, geographical position, a groundstanding population of 4,000,000 enabled Switzerland to create a system that could not be introduced in a reasonable time to 100,000,000 of a migrating population.

Let us have a larger standing army and "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" by a voluntary system and all the demands for our land forces of national defense are fulfilled.

To say that the military training in school along the lines of the Swiss system fosters martial spirit to the sacrifice of other lines of endeavor is ridiculous, as Switzerland today is a veritable hive of industry and commerce, and has as well means to protect those pursuits from destruction by an invading foe. When did we hear from Switzerland that the profession of the civil life of the inhabitants was ever in danger of being dominated by the desire of a frivolous war? Who wants to say that our boys in public school are overburdened with hours of school? Five hours a day for 180 days a year should certainly not forbid three more hours a week for their country's good and "for mere health's sake, if nothing more," as Woodrow Wilson says.

FREDERICK ARNOLD KUENZLI.

MAGISTRATES AND POLITICS.

A Protest Against Making Places on the Popular Bench Elective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true that the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention is thinking seriously of reporting an amendment to the Constitution that would make the office of City Magistrate in Greater New York an elective one, the situation regarding the administration of justice in our inferior courts is indeed a critical one.

At present the Magistrates of this city are appointed by the Mayor and are directly responsible to him. Their period of office is ten years. This combination of direct responsibility to the Mayor and long tenure of office has resulted in these courts becoming remarkably free from political influence and has worked effectively for the prompt, efficient, and clean administration of justice.

The Magistrates' Courts are under the control of the Board of City Magistrates, presided over by a Chief City Magistrate, who has the executive control of their administration. This results in uniformity of administration in all the courts of the city, and has been effective in freeing them from political control.

If it is proposed to have the Magistrates elected by districts, then as a practical matter each Magistrate could be nominated by the political leader of the district, and he would necessarily tend to remain subservient to such leader. He would have to seek re-election by currying political favor. Now the Magistrate seeks appointment through a clean record of the scientific administration of justice.

These courts have a total arraignment of 250,000 persons per year, and probably each year affect the welfare of nearly a million people. They are very often the only point of contact of our Government with the ignorant and struggling immigrant, the unfortunate, and those with criminal inclinations. Through them these classes get their idea of our Government. It is therefore in the interest of good citizenship that these courts be clean and free from the political design of the ward politician. Such is the case now. Let us keep them so.

We now have an excellent Magistrates' bench. Why interfere with it? As the Constitution stands, the Legislature has power to provide for the election or appointment of Magistrates. If the present appointive system proves unsatisfactory, the Legislature can change it. BRONSON WINTHROP.

Chairman Committee on Criminal Courts, Charity Organization Society.

New York, July 28, 1915.

Doctors of Either Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The medical profession is not exactly a bed of roses. We have all seen graduates of the medical schools striving in vain to obtain a foothold as doctors or forced to eke out a scanty living by any medical or semi-medical job they could get. Those who do succeed have a life of irregular hours and hard work—a life which requires the greatest tact and patience as well as medical science. If women have succeeded in entering the profession and do make a good living and honorable careers out of the legitimate practice of medicine, their ability is certainly well proven. Biologically they may be unfit, but practically they meet the situation.

After all, is it not time to stop theorizing about the fitness of the sexes for this or that? If the test can be applied successfully to either women or men prejudice should be forgotten. We need the genius to blaze the trail in medicine, but we also need the steady, capable practitioner and public hygiene adviser. HELENE WOOD STOREY.

Nassau, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

A Mild Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest a plan for increasing New York's various fresh air funds. Let each and every manager of employes, (men or women,) in this perspiring city impose a fine of 25 cents on the asking of that idiotic and exasperating question: "Is it hot enough for you?" The proceeds could go to the manager's favorite fresh-air fund.

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, July 20, 1915.

THINGS WOMEN DO BEST

And Other Things They Might Have Done but for Lack of Leisure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Topics of the Times of July 20 there appeared an editorial entitled "Questions for the Women." The first of the queries presented was: "Will women not say why it is that women are not among the proposers of the plans for the improvement of the common schools of this city?" We women reply that the leading experiments in education in this country have been due more to the initiative of women than of men, and that if the editor who put this question to us had read the facts about women's educational experiments assembled by Mary Beard in her recent study of "Woman's Work in Municipalities" he would not have made such sweeping assertions as he did. One of these assertions was to the effect that "the women are asking to vote because they are wives and mothers, but without manifesting peculiar fitness for the solution of the problems affecting the public life into which they seek to enter."

The book to which I refer shows that that is just what women have done—manifested peculiar fitness for the solution of the problems affecting the public life they seek to enter. In education, or the development of the common school, to which special reference is made by THE TIMES writer, women have contributed the kindergarten, valuable additions to the curricula, special schools for crippled, feeble-minded, and anaemic children, and have been largely instrumental in securing medical and dental

MISS GILLAM BRIDE AT ARKELL HALL

Daughter of Late Cartoonist Weds J. A. Love of St. Louis at Canajoharie, N. Y.

GUESTS DANCE ON LAWN

Ceremony Held in Home Where the Late Senator Arkell Entertained Many Prominent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 28.—The wedding of Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, daughter of Mrs. Francis Edward Barbour by a former marriage, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., was celebrated at noon today at Arkell Hall, the home of the bride at Canajoharie, N. Y. The Rev. Victor J. Bleikink officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white net, embroidered with dull crystals, and a court train of silver cloth. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a bandeau of crystals. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The attendants were the Misses Katherine Lipe of Toledo, Ohio, and Helen Hobson of Cleveland. They were in white tulle, with picture hats to match their frocks, and each carried an arm bouquet of salmon-colored sweet peas.

Daniel C. McCluney of Chicago was best man. The ushers were Harold Simpkins and Henry McRee.

The bride's only ornament was a circlet of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids received French enamel powder puff boxes, the best man a gold knife and the ushers gold pencils. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold cigarette box.

There were only relatives at the ceremony and the bridal breakfast. Several hundred guests attended the reception. The house was decorated with pink snapdragons, yellow roses and orchids. There was dancing under a marquee erected on the lawn.

Later in the afternoon the bridal couple left on a motor tour. They will spend August in Maine.

The bride's father was the late Bernhard Gillam of New York, the cartoonist. She is a granddaughter of the late State Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, and a niece of Bartlett Arkell and William J. Arkell of New York. She has traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient.

Arkell Hall is one of the show places in the Mohawk Valley, where many prominent men were entertained by Senator Arkell. Levi P. Morton was a guest there when a fire broke out, and his suit case bearing his name was partly destroyed. Only the letter "r" and "p" of his name remained, which caused Senator Arkell to prophesy that he was sure to be named for the Vice Presidency.

Among the guests were Bartlett Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. D. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wagner, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Elting, Miss Ruth E. Hall, the Misses Priscilla and Caroline Hall, Miss Rebecca Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Garretson Wade, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Love, Mrs. Daniel C. McCluney, Sproule Love and Edwin D. Greene.

MARRIED AT OYSTER BAY.

D. I. F. Frost Weds Miss Barbara Brewster—Off for India.

The wedding of Dr. Inglis Folger Frost, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost of Summit, N. J., and Miss Barbara Brewster, the daughter of William Brewster of 515 Madison Avenue, New York, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Wrexleigh, the country home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver, at Oyster Bay, L. I.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a simple afternoon frock of white tulle and silk, and her father gave her in marriage. The Rev. William J. N. Brewster of Warehouse Point, Conn., also a cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony. There were no ushers, but Dr. Frost had Stephen Payne Nash Rhoades of New York as his best man.

The reception followed the wedding ceremony was a small one, and confined to the relatives and a few intimate friends.

Dr. Frost and his bride will leave today for India, where Dr. Frost has accepted a position as physician at the hospital in Miraj.

MISS C. VANDERBILT INJURED

Ruptures a Blood Vessel While Swimming and Is Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 28.—Suffering from a bursted blood vessel, Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, the young daughter of the late George W. Vanderbilt, was rushed to the Biltmore Hospital last night, where she underwent an operation before the flow of blood could be stayed.

Miss Vanderbilt was swimming yesterday afternoon in a lake on the Biltmore estate, which she inherits under the terms of the will of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, and making a sudden plunge ruptured the blood vessel. The Biltmore Hospital, where she was taken, was founded and maintained by her father. Hospital attendants refuse to give out any information regarding the case other than that the patient is resting nicely. Miss Vanderbilt is 15 years old.

Haughworth-Maguire Wedding.

The marriage of George William Haughwort, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haughwort of West Brighton, S. I., and Miss Alice Eleanore Maguire, a daughter of Andrew J. Maguire of 703 West End Avenue, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday in the Church of the Holy Name, the Rev. Father Jordan of that church performing the ceremony. Miss Grace Maguire was her sister's maid of honor. Harold Eugene Maguire, a brother of the bride, was the best man. There were no ushers. A breakfast was served at the Hotel Marseilles and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Haughwort started on an automobile honeymoon trip. On their return they will live at Mariner's Harbor, S. I.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., (Miss Louise Converse,) arrived yesterday in San Francisco on the steamer Moonland by the way of the Panama Canal, on their honeymoon. Mr. Morgan is the son of J. Pierpont Morgan. They were married on June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dearborn of 375 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their country home in Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Dearborn was formerly Miss Margaret D. Bowers.

A son was born on Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins at their home in Elkins, W. Va. Mr. Elkins is a son of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Ethridge of Rome, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Ethridge, to W. Wallace Clements, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clements of Bay City, Mich. Miss Ethridge is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. George Ethridge of 27 Fifth Avenue, this city.

Mrs. Frederick W. Foote of 987 Madison Avenue and her daughter, Mrs. Isabelle de P. Agnew, are at the Shoreham, Spring Lake, N. J.

STOCKBRIDGE FLOWER SHOW

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate the Principal Winner—Tax Rate Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—At the Stockbridge Flower Show in the Casino, under the direction of Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff, Chairman; Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Eleanor Hague, Walter Prichard Eaton, Miss Grace Nettleton, and Miss Emily Tuckerman, the flowers from the gardens of Mrs. Joseph H. Choate were the principal winners. In the sweet pea contest, for largest collection, Mrs. Choate was first, Miss Helen C. Butler second, and Miss Ellen King third. Mrs. De Gersdorff received honorable mention. Mrs. Choate also won in the classes for the best color in peas.

Brown Caldwell won the prize for the best single specimens of peas.

For hollyhocks, Mrs. Choate won, showing the best colors; the prize for the best hollyhocks with foliage going to Mrs. W. P. Eaton. Mrs. J. Woodward Haven won the awards for dahlias, and Miss Helen C. Butler for gladioli. Mrs. Choate had the best water lillies; Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman showed the best decorative arrangement in flowers. The award for the most original arrangement in flowers was won by Mrs. Walter P. Eaton.

The Stockbridge cottagers received their tax bills today, which announced a tax rate of $19.60 on $1,000 valuation, the highest rate in the history of the town. The town must raise $80,000 for town, county, and State assessments. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi's Clovercroft estate is taxed $4,196; Charles S. Mellen, $2,313; Mrs. Helen Phelps Stokes, $1,055; Mrs. William D. Stern, $4,068; Spencer P. Shotter, $3,008; Charles Lanier, $1,553; Joseph H. Choate, $1,313; Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, $2,324; Samuel W. Woodward, $2,686, and Allen T. Treadway, $2,000.

Water sports for the championship cups offered by the Lenox Club Tennis Association were held this afternoon at the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club. The principal event was the mixed canoe race, which was won by Miss Helen Frothingham and Yates Saterlee. They defeated in the final heat Miss Edith Bonsal and Machlin Davis and Miss Anita Delafield and A. Newbold Morris.

The girls' swim, 500 yards, was won by Anita Delafield, Miss Edith Bonsal second, and Miss Helen Frothingham third.

The boys' swim, 500 yards, was won by Yates Saterlee, Donald Frothingham second, and Machlin Davis third.

Miss Edith Bonsal won the fancy dive for girls, and Donald Frothingham the fancy dive for boys.

Mrs. Thomas Shield Clark entertained at luncheon this afternoon to friends of her daughter, Miss Beatrice Clark. After luncheon the guests went to Pittsfield in automobiles to attend a play.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier gave a dinner and bridge party tonight, entertaining for Mrs. George A. Adee.

Mrs. Charles S. Griffin of New York has given silver cups to Miss Helen Stan Voorhis and Miss Alice Gregory for winning the women's doubles at Heaton Hall tennis tournament. They defeated Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Miss Edith Burtis.

Mrs. Ponsomby Ogle is entertaining Mrs. Thomas Roberts of Minneapolis at her country place in New Marlboro.

Miss Frances Plumb will give a dinner and dance at the Maplewood Hotel in Pittsfield Friday evening for Miss Emily Hornblower of New York.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Raymond Havens Gives a Piano Recital—Sportsman's Ball Aug. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 28.—An afternoon with Chopin, a piano recital given by Raymond Havens of Boston in the ballroom of the Mathewson, proved the musical event of the day at Narragansett, and was attended by members of the villa colony. The young pianist was well received.

Those present included Mrs. Joseph Leidy and Miss Cornelia Leidy of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles E. Havens of Providence, Mrs. Albert B. Lambert and Mrs. George S. McGraw of St. Louis, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. W. H. Coombs of New York, Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Louise Aldrich of Morristown N. J., and Walter Hidden.

John H. Hanan of New York celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday today by playing golf on his course at Shore Acres, overlooking the sea.

Posters announcing a sportsman's ball for Aug. 3, at the Casino, with prizes offered for the most attractive costumes, were displayed today at the Pier.

A bridge tournament for the benefit of the Narragansett Village Improvement Association will take place tomorrow at Scarborough Beach Pavilion. Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, and Mrs. Rowland Hazard are members of the Committee of Arrangements. Prizes have been donated for the event by Mrs. Edward L. Welsh and Miss Sarah Baldwin.

Miss Dorothy Norris of Philadelphia gave a luncheon today at The Lodge, on Ocean Road, for Miss Natalia Willard, who is here from Newport. The other guests were Miss Pauline Disston, Margaret Berwind, Miss Anna Norris, and Miss Olivia Gazzan of Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. La Mcntagne of New York entertained at luncheon today Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, who motored here from Newport.

The yacht Adeline the Fourth, owned by Ralph E. Sladen of Blue Hill, Me., anchored today off the New York Yacht Club landing.

Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York and Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., will give an informal dance at Scarborough Pavilion on Aug. 7.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike Gives a Dinner Dance at Jordan Pond House.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 28.—Baron and Baroness de Meyer of New York, who spent the early Summer at the Malvern, left today for New York for a brief stay. They plan to go to California for the exposition later.

Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike gave a dinner dance at the Jordan Pond House last night, one of the first given in the new ballroom there. Forty were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are to arrive Friday and will occupy one of Philip Livingston's cottages, Fair View.

Howard O. Sturges has issued cards for a dinner dance at Kamp Kill Kare, at Eagle Lake, Thursday evening.

The Countess de Laugier-Villars, daughter of Johnston Livingston of New York, has arrived to spend August at Bar Harbor after an absence of five years.

Henri Harnickell of New York was among today's arrivals, to be the guest of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. W. H. Force at Islecote.

Mrs. William H Bliss gave a luncheon on twelve covers today at her cottage. Mrs. William P. Draper was also among the day's entertainers, and had a party of ten at dinner at her home.

Miss Ruth Patterson of Washington is the guest of Miss Helen Jones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Mollie, Dear, It's You I'm After," a new war song, will be introduced by Julia Sanderson when "The Girl from Utah" returns to the Knickerbocker on Aug. 9.

Ethel Gray Terry has been added to the cast of "Search Me," Augustin MacHugh's new farce, the first local performance of which will be given Wednesday, Aug. 11, in the Gaiety Theatre.

Selwyn & Co. yesterday received word from John May in Halifax that he would be unable to fill his part in "Under Cover" the coming season, as he had received a commission as Lieutenant in the Canadian Navy. Mr. May had a small part in the melodrama and was its stage manager during its long engagement here.

A. H. Woods will present Willard Mack's melodrama, "Kick In," in London the latter part of next month. In the cast will be Wilton Taylor, Harriet Burt, Harold Vosburg, Helen Holmes, Edith Browning, James Heenan, Theodore Mitchell, Josephine Williams, Noel Arnold, and Dolly Gray.

Kitty Cheatham went to Ithaca yesterday to give a recital as a feature of a music festival being held under the auspices of Cornell University.

"The Midnight Revue" will not end its engagement at the New Amsterdam Saturday night as announced, but will be continued for three more weeks.

The feminine contingent of the White Rats will be represented on the program to be given at the Scamper in the Manhattan Opera House Tuesday night, May 10. Among those who will take part will be Grace La Rue, Trixie Friganza, Nora Bayes, Louise Dresser, Stella Mayhew, and Elizabeth Murray.

BELASCO HAS NEW PLAY FOR WARFIELD

Playwright-Manager Is Author of the Drama—Frances Starr in a Comedy.

OPENS BUSY SEASON EARLY

"The Boomerang" to be Followed by "The Laughter of Fools" and "The Love Thought."

The activities of David Belasco will not be curtailed in the slightest degree the coming season because of the war. In fact, the veteran manager contemplates an unusually industrious year, according to the statement of his plans issued yesterday.

Following the general tendency among producers to shorten the period of inactivity between seasons, Mr. Belasco will begin operations earlier than usual. His first production will be made Tuesday night, Aug. 10, in the Belasco Theatre when "The Boomerang" will be presented. This is a new American comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. Its cast will include Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, Gilbert Douglas, William Boag, Richard Malchien, Martha Hedman, Ruth Shepley, Josephine Parks, Dorothy Megrue, and Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbagh.

About the middle of November David Warfield will appear in a new play written for him by Mr. Belasco. This will be only the fifth play in which this character actor has appeared during the fourteen years he has been under the direction of Mr. Belasco. It was in "The Auctioneer" that Mr. Warfield achieved his first great success, and when he finally laid the comedy aside last season after reviving it he had given more than 1,400 performances of the piece. "The Music Master," "The Grand Army Man," and "The Return of Peter Grimm," the last-named from the pen of Mr. Belasco, were the other plays in which Mr. Warfield has been seen.

Mr. Belasco will adhere to his plan of demonstrating Frances Starr's versatility by presenting her in sharply contrasted roles. After playing the rôle of the little novice in "Marie-Odile," on tour during the first part of the season, Miss Starr will return to Manhattan in a comedy by T. Wigney Percival and Horace Hodges, who wrote "Grumpy." In this she will have a light comedy rôle. In addition to these Mr. Belasco has selected a number of dramas for production. These include "The Laughter of Fools," a comedy by H. F. Maltby, recently acted in the Prince of Wales Theatre, London; "The Love Thought," by Henry Irving Dodge, and plays by George Middleton, Frank Mandel, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow and Archibald Sessions, Mrs. Frances Lightner, and a poetic play by Maurice V. Samuels. Mr. Belasco himself has adapted a drama of Russian Court life, entitled "The Czarine."

In conjunction with the Charles Frohman Corporation, Mr. Belasco will offer a play by George Scarborough, and in the Spring will stage a drama with an all-star cast after the manner of presentation of "A Celebrated Case" in the Empire last Spring.

ELSIE FERGUSON TO WED A BANKER

Actress Engaged to T. B. Clarke, Jr., Vice President of the Harriman National.

Elsie Ferguson, the actress, is to marry Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr., of this city. Their engagement has just been announced by Miss Ferguson's mother, Mrs. Amelia Ferguson of 222 Central Park South. Mr. Clarke is Vice President of the Harriman National Bank.

Miss Ferguson has just returned to New York, having ended her season at Los Angeles, Cal. She plans to spend her vacation in the Adirondacks, and will resume her professional work in September, when she will reopen in "Outcast."

Mr. Clarke is the son of Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector, and brother-in-law of Richard Newton, Jr., of Easthampton, L. I. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1900, and is a member of the University, Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Suffolk Hunt, and Squadron A Clubs. He has been Adjutant of Squadron A Cavalry, from which he recently resigned.

In the announcement Miss Ferguson's name is given as Elsie Louise Ferguson. This will be her second marriage. She is a native New Yorker, and has made her climb to stage glory after years of study and hard work in developing an artistic method. She was born in 1886 and was educated at the Normal College. She began her theatrical career as a member of the chorus of a road company of "The Belle of New York" in 1900, remaining with this company for forty weeks, when she appeared in "The Two Schools," a farce, adapted from the French. She began her stellar career in 1909 under the management of the late Henry B. Harris as Anna Victoria in "Such a Little Queen."

HOSTS AT NEWPORT.

Governor and Mrs. Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle Entertain

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Dinners were given tonight by Governors and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer gave luncheons.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Phipps are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Preston Gibson, arrived from New York today.

W. K. Vanderbilt returned from New York on the steam yacht Nirvana today.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who is visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, has arranged to have erected in Aquidneck Park a high flagstaff to fly the American flag.

A pirates' masked ball will be given in Jamestown by women connected with the Navy Relief Society Aug. 11. Men will wear white shirts, trousers, and bandannas around their heads to give the appearance of pirates. Te women will wear fancy costumes. Dancing will be in the Jamestown Yacht Club.

There is an emerald and pearl safety clasp bar in the safe of Preston Gibson's cottage which the owner can have by applying there. Mr. Gibson found the jewel today.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Newport Casino will be held next Monday, when four Governors whose terms expire, Edwin D. Morgan, Edward J. Berwind, Milton S. Barger, and Lewis Cass Ledyard will be re-elected.

Curtis Moffatt of New York, visiting W. K. Vanderbilt; Miss Edith McCormick, Annapolis, and Miss Julia Mitchell Muschete, Philadelphia, visiting Miss Katherine G. Knight; Miss Le Brun Parsons, New York, and George R. Preston, Tuxedo, are registered at the Casino.

Andrew Carnegie Goes Yatching.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—Inquiry tonight at the home of Andrew Carnegie relative to his health was met with the reply that he was as well as usual. He is not receiving visitors, but he has been out in his yacht several times during the last few days, one time sailing around the island and a day or two ago sailing down to the outermost islands of the outer harbor, while he has motored several times lately to various tea houses and taken luncheon.

DR. DAVIS AT SING SING.

City Institutions Cleaner—"Covets" Spirit of the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 28.—Dr. Katharine B. Davis, the New York City Commissioner of Correction, visited Sing Sing prison today, accompanied by Miss Mary B. Harris, the Superintendent of Women of the Department of Correction, and Miss Anna Weatherford of Oakland, Cal., a friend of Dr. Davis and a writer.

When the State Prison Board investigated Blackwell's Island last week the Commissioners suggested to Dr. Davis that she put into effect some of the reforms and privileges that Warden Osborne has instituted in Sing Sing. Dr. Davis said in response that she did not want her prisoners to have as much freedom as the Sing Sing prisoners, as she understood that "every woman who visited Sing Sing was insulted by the prisoners who enjoyed their remarkable new freedom."

When she left the prison today Dr. Davis was asked if there had been any disposition on the part of any of the prisoners to insult members of her party. She said no.

"The physical features of the men's environment is practically unchanged," she said. "Without any disparagement to Warden Osborne's management, I might say that I think my institutions are cleaner than his and the physical condition of the prison is no better than that of our institutions. The thing that impresses me most and the thing I covet is the spirit of the men here. The change in Sing Sing is a spiritual change.

"It is a question very largely of personality. I think that two men of the type of Mr. Osborne and Deputy Warden Johnson could go into practically any institution and succeed, while two other men might try to inaugurate the same plans and fall down. If we could get men of their calibre for these positions the problem would be solved."

The two points in which Dr. Davis expressed special interest were the new system of self-government among the prisoners and the canteen or prisoners' commissary, where they can purchase food and other articles that are not served on the regular prison bill of fare. The commissary might possibly be adopted in a modified form on Blackwell's Island, she said, but she was inclined to think that any scheme of self-government would be impracticable there for the reason that the maximum on Blackwell's Island is one year, whereas that is the minimum sentence at Sing Sing.

Tomorrow the Mutual Welfare League will hold its election, and today the candidates gathered and made stump speeches, setting forth their qualifications for office. Dr. Davis and her companions were interested spectators. The prisoner audience called on Dr. Davis for a speech, and so she mounted the soap box and talked to them on the necessity of law and government.

Asked what the attitude of the prisoners toward women visitors seemed to be, Miss Weatherford said:

"There was not the slightest trace of anything but respect, and I did not stick closely to the party, but talked to the individual men whenever I had a chance."

None of the visiting party went to the death house, where Charles Becker and twenty-four other convicts are housed at present, so none viewed the electric chair.

BASEBALL IN MOUNTAINS.

Colonists See Games at Bretton Woods and Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 28.—The Summer colonies from Bretton Woods, Fabyah, Twin Mountain, and Crawford formed a notable line-up in their motor cars this afternoon at the Bretton Woods baseball grounds, where the fourth game in the league series was played between Fabyan and ton Woods, and at the Bethlehem try Club another game between Littleton and Bethlehem brought out a large gallery. Intervale team crossed bats with the Conways, defeating them, and at Sugar Hill the Lookoff won from the Sunset Hill.

Entering the Maplewood Gun Club's trap-shooting tourney were John Elsbetts, the amateur, who seldom misses an important event; Byron Foy, who is a famous big-game hunter there and in Labrador; Jack Fanning, the former world's champion and holder of the Madison Square Garden record, and Messrs. Vanderhoef, W. J. Lyon of North Carolina, Wadsworth Willey, and Oliver of New York.

An invitation has been extended to members of the White Mountains Hotel and cottage colonies to the ball Thursday evening at Maplewood Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Whitney motored from the Waumbeek to the Mt. Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Adams of New York, have gone after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Whitney at Cherry Cottage, Jefferson.

Theodore Glen Coats, John Moffatt, Barclay Warburton, Miss Schumacher, R. D. Hopkins, Miss Woods, Miss Paula Sterling, Miss Budd, and G. Sustamante were in the swimming pool at the Mt. Washington Hotel this afternoon. Following the golf and out on the tennis courts were Miss Dunphy, Miss Terry, and Miss Sterling. I. R. Kirkwood, R. F. Munro, and D. A. Upson were out on the trails in the saddle today.

John B. Cornell, who has been fishing in Profile Lake in the Franconia Notch, brought in a fine string of trout today.

Mrs. Nordyce Barker of New York has joined her sisters, the Misses Babcock, at their cottage at Profile.

Miss Marion Holden was winner of a silver cup at the women's handicap golf tournament at the Sunset Hill Golf Club. Miss Ida Kempshall of New York was donor of the cup.

MR. WILSON RECEIVES

Meets Members of Cornish Artist and Author Colony at a Tea.

CORNISH, N. H., July 28.—President Wilson today received members of the Cornish artist and author colony at an informal tea given in their honor by Miss Margaret Wilson on the lawn of Harlekenden House, the Summer home of the President. It was the first time he has taken part in an affair of this kind since the death of Mrs. Wilson.

The invitation list was restricted to about eighty people whom members of the President's family have met since they began coming to Cornish for the Summers. The President walked about the lawn, mingling with the guests during the tea, and was introduced to all those present.

Members of the President's family have met many members of the Summer colony here, but Mr. Wilson has made few acquaintances here.

Among those at the tea were Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mackaye, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, Mrs. Augustus Saint Gandens, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Saint Gaudens, Louis Evan Shipman, Mrs. George Rublee, and F. A. Kennedy.

JAMES ON GERMAN PERIL.

Author Says if Teutons Won They Would Soon Attack Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"A great number of friends and admirers, themselves famous in the respective fields of art, science, and literature, hastened to congratulate Henry James yesterday on his oath of allegiance to the King of England.

"Mr. James refused to talk about the motives that impelled him to renounce his citizenship of the United States and acquire that of Great Britain when a Chronicle representative called upon him at his flat in Chelsea. Discussing the relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon people, he said:

"Our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing from the moment Germany flung at us all her explanation of her pounce upon Belgium for massacre and ravage in the form of the most insolent 'because I choose to, damn you all,' recorded in history.

"How can one help seeing that such aggression, if hideously successful in Europe, would, with as little loss of time as possible, proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world? And how can one, therefore, not feel that the Allies are fighting to the death for the soul and purpose and future that are in us, for the defense of every ideal that has most guided our growth and assures our unity?"

SWARTWOUT REPORT ON ERASMUS TODAY

May Decide Whether 1,200 Pupils Shall Be Housed Again in Old Wooden Structures.

SCHOOL BOARD TO SUBMIT

Prepared to Raze the Buildings Immediately if So Ordered by Fire Commissioner Adamson.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson will receive this morning the report of Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention on the condition of the frame buildings which make up part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush, as well as a history of the work done by the Board of Education last Winter, on the order of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to lessen the fire risk to the 1,200 children who have been housed in the frame buildings. On this report may depend the decision as to whether the buildings shall be used again next year, for President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education said on Tuesday that the Board would promptly remove any building which the Fire Department pronounced unsafe.

Until they hear from the Fire Department the school authorities will take no action. There was a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, but no mention was made of the Erasmus Hall High School. Meanwhile, the officers of the board will not admit that there is a definite intention to use the buildings next year. President Churchill said that could not be settled until the enrollment for next year was known and it was possible to find out whether the students would be numerous enough to overflow the fireproof buildings put up in 1904. Last year those new buildings had room for only about two-thirds of the enrollment of the school.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings for the Department of Education, said yesterday that no order had been received indicating definitely that the buildings were to be occupied.

"The minor repairs that are being made in the frame buildings," he said, "are merely those necessary to keep the buildings in condition in case they should be used. We are of course trying to keep them in the best condition possible.

"Quite aside from any action that might be taken on any opinion that might be expressed by the officials of the Fire Deparament, the Board of Education of its own responsibility would most certainly not allow the buildings to be used if it thought they were unsafe. But a school building is not like a hospital or a hotel. Nobody sleeps there, it is occupied only at certain hours, and there is a watchman constantly on duty in the frame buildings at Erasmus Hall to guard against fires. The buildings could be emptied in a minute and a half, and there would hardly give time for a fire to gain sufficient headway to attack the wooden fire escapes. There is no opportunity for a fire to start under any of these fire escapes, for they are open, and no waste is allowed to accumulate beneath them. The fact that one of these buildings has been standing 120 years ought to indicate that it at least is not likely to be a fire-trap. The others, which are newer and of different construction, are not the concern of the Fire Commissioner.

J. J. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, pointed out that bullings like those under discussion could not now be built for any purpose within the fire limits.

"If school children must be housed in a two-story pine building," he said, "I think the old buildings at Erasmus Hall, with the many alterations that have been made, are fairly satisfactory, but it is absolutely indefensible for the City of New York to house its school pupils in such a building at all."

One of the chief complaints made by the Fire Department against the old frame buildings has been the danger which they bring to the new structures, costing $600,000. The old frame buildings approach the new buildings at one point within about fifteen feet. Though the new buildings are of modern and practically fireproof construction, they have many large windows opening near the old frame houses.

It is understood that Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the school, who is now on a vacation in Massachusetts, is strongly in favor of the retention of the frame buildings. If they should be condemned the pupils formerly housed in them might be provided for by doubling up in the new buildings until such time as money could be appropriated for the completition of the quadrangle which has been designed. The new high school in East New York, if finished in time, might also accommodate some of them.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JANE VANDEWATER, who celebrated her one hundredth birthday last Dec. 16, died yesterday at the home of her son, 64 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Mrs. Vandewater was one of eleven children of Samuel and Mary Denton Willis, and came of an old Quaker family. One of her brothers was Valentine Willis, for seventeen years a director of the Queens County Agricultural Society. She was the widow of Edwin Vandewater and is survived by two sons.

Mrs. MARY FOX, 25 years old, wife of Jess Fox, a contractor of Manhasset, L. I., died at the home in that place on Tuesday.

GEORGE SCHAEFER WILLIAMS, a retired wholesale grocer of Chicago, Ill., died on Tuesday at his home, 98 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, where he had lived for the last sixty-two years. Mr. Williams was 86 years of age, and grief over the death of his wife, four months ago, is believed to have hastened his end. He was one of the oldest members of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, and left two daughters.

Mrs. CATHARINE CHICHESTER OAKLEY STUART, widow of Carlos B. Stuart, died on Tuesday at her home, in Huntington, L. I., aged 85 years.

Mrs. BETSY TUTHILL HAINES, wife of Eugene G. Haines, an engineer in the employ of the city, died at Morris, Conn., on Monday, and her funeral services will be held this evening at her late residence, 971 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill. She was 39 years of age.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SCHAFFER, for thirty-five years employed by Harper Brothers as a color and process engraver, died at his home, 832 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. He was a member of Court Bushwick, F. of A., and left a widow, three sons and three daughters.

TIMOTHY QUINN, 62 years old, in the trucking business, died on Tuesday at his home, 219 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. META NIELSEN FRANK, widow of Henry Frank, is dead at her home, 282 Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, from Bright's disease. She was a daughter of Christian Nielsen, a large carriage manufacturer, and her husband was associated with him in business.

JOHN MATHEWS, a retired real estate dealer, died on Monday at his home, 795 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Mathews was a Mason and a member of the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Mrs. MARY BEAM, widow of Peter M. Beam and a member of the Bushwick Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday of acute stomach disease. Mrs. Beam was 60 years old and lived at 77 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, son of James Carruthers, President of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., died on Tuesday at his home in Toronto. He was a grain merchant and one of the leading factors in the trade.

THOMAS K. HUNT, a hair specialist, died on Tuesday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in England and came here when a young man. Mr. Hunt had been a resident of Rutherford for twenty-five years, and was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. MARY E. HUDSON, widow of Terry Hudson, a manufacturer, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Addison Young, at 99 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., in her seventieth year. She was born in Riverhead, L. I., and is survived by a daughter and a son.

EDWARD L. STONE, a passenger conductor on the old New England & New York and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads for more than forty years, died on Tuesday at his home in Willimantic, Conn., in his seventy-fourth year. He was first taken ill at his Winter home in Florida. His widow and a daughter survive him.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, correspondent of The Times-Press of Middletown, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of his father, David Taylor, in Marlboro, N. Y. His father was for five years Principal of the Scarsdale School.

SAVES GIRLS FROM FIRE.

Investigating Bureau Looking Into Blaze in a Loft Building.

When Icsum Slater, elevator boy in the twelve-story loft building, 115-125 West Thirtieth Street, was notified at 6:45 o'clock last night by the Automatic Sprinkler Company that there was a fire on the seventh floor of the building, he remembered there were a number of girls on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors. He ran his car up quickly and in two trips brought twenty girls to safety as the smoke was filling the elevator shaft.

When Chief MacGuire of Engine Company 1 reached the building he went to the seventh floor and entered the dress manufacturing shop of Senner & Kaplan Company, where he said he found the two partners, Herman Senner and Bernard S. Kaplan, fighting two fires in different parts of the place. Chief MacGuire said the men explained their presence and an odor of gasoline by saying they had been cleaning some dresses. The fire was quickly extinguished. The loss was placed at $1,500.

Thomas Dowd, Chief of the Investigating Bureau of the Fire Department, questioned the proprietors of the shop at length and will conduct a further investigation, it was said last night.

The police say that Senner & Kaplan Company have recently complained of robberies in their shop.

OFFICERS TO TAKE STAND.

Court Will Investigate Standard Water Systems Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—Vice Chancellor Backes has decided that the only way to straighten out the financial transactions of the Standard Water Systems Company of Hampton is to have the officers of the concern take the stand and submit themselves to cross-examination. For this purpose witnesses will be summoned next Monday.

John A. Power, President of the company, has filed a bill to recover nearly $200,000 worth of stock from L. E. Del Funse Geira, the Vice President, and the latter has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $1,700 on a note from Power. There are charges of irregularities.

Power has been arrested, and his bail of $113,000 was reduced by Justice Trenchard to $45,000.

The Systems Company maintained offices in New York City, and many residents of Hunterdon County invested their money in the concern.

SAMUEL LONG DEAD.

President of Kalem Company Entered Film Business 18 Years Ago.

Samuel Long, since 1907 President of the Kalem Company and for the last eighteen years one of the best known motion picture operators and manufacturers, died yesterday at his home in the Clarendon Apartments, Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, in his forty-first year. He was born in the South and received an education in mechanics and chemistry in Baltimore. In 1897 he came to this city and accepted a position with the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, which later became the present Biograph Company. One year later he became Superintendent of the Biograph factory in Hoboken.

Mr. Long served this company for ten years and became President of the Kalem Company when it was organized in 1907. He was also a Director of the General Film Company and for a time Treasurer of the organization. His widow and two brothers survive him.

Dr. James Goldlust.

Dr. James Goldlust died on Tuesday at his home, 153 East Ninetieth Street, in his 49th year. He was born in Austria-Hungary and came here in 1890. Dr. Goldlust, in addition to being a prominent surgeon, was a composer and a former pupil of the famous Liszt. While a pupil his playing was considered so remarkable that he was commanded to play before the Empress of Austria. He became blind a short time ago, and this precipitated his death. Dr. Goldlust was a member of the County Medical Society, Lyric Lodge of Odd Fellows, and B'rith Abraham. He is survived by three brothers and six sisters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

STOLOFF — LEVY. — Miss Freda Levy of Brooklyn announces the annulment of her engagement to Dr. I. Arthur Stoloff of Manhattan.

Married.

BULL—DU MOULIN.—At St. Stephen's,

COMMITTEE HOLDS NEW FRANCHISE PLAN

Compromise Lacks Two Votes for a Favorable Report to Albany Convention.

SPLIT ON FOREST POLICY

Ex-Commissioner Whipple Opposes Views of the Committee Majority—Adirondack Squatters a Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, at its meeting today received from a sub-committee the draft of a compromise proposal dealing with the franchise granting powers of the State and municipalities. The original proposal presented by ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York was defeated some time ago in committee on the ground that it was too broad.

A vote was taken today on the compromise measure, which retains as its central feature a clause forbidding absolutely the granting of franchises in perpetuity. Only seven members of the committee could be induced to vote for a favorable report. Nine votes are required to place a proposal before the convention with a recommendation for favorable action. Here is the compromise proposal:

> Neither the Legislature, nor any municipal corporation shall grant any franchise in perpetuity. Franchises for fixed or for indeterminate periods may be granted on conditions that shall permit the grantor to resume control thereof upon terms to be embodied in the original grant. Upon such resumption of control of any franchise, compensation shall not be granted for the franchise but only for the actual cost, less depreciation of the physical property devoted to the operation of such franchise.

W. M. K. Olcott of New York was Chairman of the sub-committee which made the draft. He is a Republican. The other Republican member was Andrew E. Tuck of Monroe. Senator James A. Foley from Tammany Leader Murphy's district was the Democratic member of the sub-committee.

The original Low proposal has been before the convention since April 28. This proposal added a new section to Article 3 of the Constitution prohibiting State or municipal authorities from granting perpetual franchises and declaring that a franchise shall not be deemed to confer the right to include in the charge for service any return on the value of the franchise or grant itself, in excess of a fair return on the amount spent for construction and maintenance. The Low proposal provided for indeterminate franchises with the proviso that the franchise granting power should have the right to recapture on terms to be embodied in the original grant. It also provided for a revaluation of franchises at intervals of not less than 25 years.

At the request of the Citizens' Union, Mr. Low on June 10 presented another proposal covering the same subject in which it was provided that authorities granting franchises should have the right to terminate them at the end of any 25-year period and that this should properties and equipment upon payment of the value, not exceeding cost.

Differ Over Conservation.

The Conservation Committee today virtually finished its work. Its report will be presented to the convention tomorrow. The majority report embodies a plan which was outlined in the Albany dispatches of THE NEW YORK TIMES last week. This provides for the conservation of the State's natural resources by an unpaid board composed of nine members, organized on the lines of the present Board of Regents with one member from each judicial district, but unlike the Regents who are elected by the Legislature in joint session the members of the Conservation Board would be appointed by the Governor and removable by him without the consent of the Senate.

It is understood that there will be three minority reports. One of these signed by ex-Commissioner James S. Whipple became public tonight. It finds fault with the plan proposed by the majority on the ground that central responsibility will be lacking with a board of nine unpaid members and a salaried commissioner with a departmental machine doing the actual work. The Whipple report also criticises the clause in the majority report prohibiting road construction in the forest preserve and the clause prohibiting the sale of dead and fallen timber.

Mr. Whipple contends that a tourist's highway should be built from Old Forge northward toward Saranac Lake in the heart of the Adirondacks and that the fallen timber removed for purposes of reforestation should be sold for firewood to persons living near the forest preserve.

Louis Marshall, Mr. Dow, and Ferris J. Meigs were appointed members of a sub-committee which is seeking to formulate a plan under which some six hundred squatters on State land in the Adirondacks, mostly woodsmen and guides, may retain possession of their present homes, which some of them have occupied since 1846. Most of these squatters are domiciled on sites varying from one to ten acres in area, in the Racquet and Tupper Lake regions. The plan which the sub-committee is considering would affect only settlers who held their present sites under titles of some description before the State obtained title to the lands in 1900 and have lived there continually since. The plan now under discussion would give the conservation board power to permit these settlers to retain their homes under nontransferable, revocable licenses issued for a fair compensation to the State and in no instance involving any site more than ten acres in area. The Conservation Commission has recommended this course because these squatters constitute the only permanent population in these districts and are useful when forest fires occur. All the wealthy persons who own expensive camp sites not on the State's land about the lakes in this tract depart with the approach of Winter.

Studying the Home Rule Problem.

The Cities Committee was still wrangling with the home rule problem at a late hour tonight. The latest plan under consideration contains these features: The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and prescribe a framework for their government. Cities on their own initiative, may, without submitting their action to the Legislature for approval, fix terms and salaries of all officials and employes who receive their pay from the municipal treasury. In 1916 voters in each city shall have submitted to them the question whether a new charter is wanted and if the question is answered in the affirmative a commission is to be elected to draft a charter. This charter is to be submitted to the voters of the city and if ratified is to be sent to the Legislature, which body may annul it within sixty days after Jan. 1. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote shall have power to enact laws not dealing with the terms and salaries of city officials and employes, including laws dealing with taxation and municipal bond issues.

The Industrial Relations Committee today reported favorably the A. E. Smith amendment, permitting the Legislature to enact a minimum wage law, and the Parsons amendment removing all restrictions on legislative enactment affecting the health, welfare and safety of workers.

Ex-udge Alphonso T. Clearwater, Chairman of the Prison Committee today reported unfavorably a proposal whitich would permit the sale of handmade prison products in the open market.

Ex-Senator Brackett of Saratoga and Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, two of the Republican delegates at large, were defeated at the session today in an attempt to shunt into the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers the proposal reported by the Public Utilities Committee to make Public Service Commissioners Constitutional officers, continuing their present $15,000 salaries. Mr. Brackett said it was an outrage to pay such salaries to Public Service Commissioners. Thomas A. Kirby of Albion filed a minority report protesting against the salary rate.

On motion of Chairman Cullinan of the Committee on Suffrage the Stainbrink proposal for absentee registration tonight was recommitted to that committee. It was said that in all probability it will not be reported again.

President Elihu Root today vetoed the plan to amend Article III. of the Constitution to tighten the restrictions regarding New York City's representation in the Legislature. He also declared himself opposed to the other proposal, supported by ex-Senator Brackett and a group of up-State Republicans, providing for reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by the convention. It is understood that both plans will be abandoned.

ASKS AID FOR DEFECTIVES.

Petition Wants a Special Board to Care for State's Feeble-Minded.

ALBANY, July 28.—nO behalf of seventy prominent social workers, physicians, educators, and authorities on juvenile delinquency, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical rector of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, today presented to the State Constitutional Convention a petition for an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the Legislature to establish a special Expert Board to deal with the feeble-minded.

The petition directs attention to the importance of providing institutional care or some form of guardianship in the community for the thousands of mentally defective persons who are now at large in the State. It says that a broad, constructive State policy for dealing with this subject can be formulated and carried out only by a special commission composed of those who have expert knowledge of the social, medical, and educational problems involved.

Among those whose names are attached to the petition are Katherine B. Davis, Maud E. Miner, Franklin B. Hoyt, and Arthur Woods, prominent in work with crime and delinquincy. Some of the social workers and philanthropists are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Otto T. Bannard, and Stephen S. Wise. Physicians signing the petition who hold important positions in the treatment of mental diseases are William L. Russell, Allen McLane Hamilton, and August Hock. Others whose names are included are Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, Homer Folks, Dr. Ira S. Wise, and Dr. S. Josephine Baker.

Dr. Salmon presented to the Committee on Charities a review of what had been done for the feeble-minded by the State of New York during the last twenty years, contrasting it with the advances made in caring for the insane during the same period. He said that the rate of increase in the public provisions for the feeble-minded had actually been less in the five years just closed than in any other similar period since 1895, in spite of the general awakening during that time to the importance of mental deficiency as a cause of crime and dependence.

WOMEN WILL SEEK VOTES BY 'PHONE

Suffragists to Call Up All Prominent Men in the City Today and Urge Their Cause.

ORDEAL OVER IN A MINUTE

Mrs. Ogden Mills Will Try to Pledge Mayor—McAneny and Prendergast Must Go on Record.

New York suffragists will be at the telephone today between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and every prominent man in the city is to be asked what he thinks of the Votes-for-Women demand. This is the Women's Telephone Day. Every good suffragist is expected to telephone to five persons, and the suffrage officials will telephone to city officials.

The city has been so well told off that not many men will escape. It will not be a trying ordeal for the men. The women will simply greet their respective victims, perhaps salute them with "Votes for Women," and ask them if they are on the side of the women. If the answer is "yes," they will be asked to prophesy the outcome of the vote for suffrage in November. This will not take a minute.

An open wire will be kept all day at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, and there will be another free wire at the Equal Franchise Society rooms, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Ogden Mills will call up Mayor Mitchel, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will interview Borough President Marks and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, will call up other city officials, including the Fire and Civil Service Commissioners. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will telephone President of the Board of Aldermen McAneny, Comptroller Prendergast and District Attorney Perkins. Mrs. John Blair, Acting President of the Equal Franchise Society, will have a committee of distinguished women assisting her in calling up the lawyers and judges of the city. They will be the first to get into action, as they must act before the men of law get into court. Every class of men is to be reached, and as far as possible by women who know something of their particular trade or profession.

During the day returns will be given out at the headquarters already mentioned, at the residence of Mrs. Whitehouse, 118 East Fifty-sixth Street, at the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, and by Miss Katherine Leckie at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The women are encouraged in their telephone work by a telegram from Governor James Withycombe of Oregon indorsing woman suffrage and recommending it to the voters of the East. The Governor says:

> I take pleasure in indorsing the working of equal suffrage in Oregon. The women of our State have availed themselves of their privilege with enthusiasm and wisdom, and I am confident they are a factor for good government and progressive principles. Their example should encourage the voters of the East to grant their mothers, wives, and daughters the full right to which they are entitled as working, taxpaying citizens, bearing the full burdens of the Commonwealth without all its privileges. The women of Oregon have done well with their franchise.

New York voters who by accident are omitted in the telephone poll of the city can have their opinions registered if they will send them in to any of the headquarters.

WHITMAN DISARMS ALIENS.

Orders Herkimer Sheriff to Seize Rifles of Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Governor Whitman today directed Sheriff William H. Stitt of Herkimer to seize all firearms in that county which are retained in violation of law. George H. Bunce, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, today gave the Gevornor a letter from John J. Long, Chief of Police of Little Falls, in which he said that he had found in the quarries of semi-military organizations composed of Austrians, Slavs, and Italians twenty-nine rifles, and that he had reason to believe that members of these organizations in a number of instances had taken their rifles home after parading and retained them there. These foreigners work in the mills at Little Falls. It was intimated that a similar condition existed in the village of Herkimer. One of the reasons for the precaution taken by Chief of Police Long is that the Remington arms works at Ilion are only eleven miles distant.

There are two laws under which the Governor could order the men disarmed. One provides that only regularly constituted bodies of men, such as the militia, shall carry arms, and the other makes it a felony for any person not a resident of the United States to carry arms without a license.

NSW INCOME TAX RULES.

Revised Regulations for Payment by Agents of Trust Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Treasury Department today announced the following amendment to regulations for the collection of the income tax from estates in trust:

"Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity hereinafter referred to as fiduciary agents, who hold in trust an estate of another person or persons, shall be designated the 'source' for the purpose of collecting the income tax, and by filing notice with other debtors or withholding agents said fiduciary shall be exempt from having any income, due to them as such, withheld for any income tax by any other debtor or withholding agent.

"Other debtors or withholding agents upon receipt of such notice shall not withhold any part of such income from said fiduciary and will not in such case be held liable for normal tax of 1 per cent due thereon. The form of notice to be filed with the debtor or withholding agent by fiduciary will be on Form 1015. Where such exemption is not claimed notice thereof on Form 1019 should be filed with the withholding agent: provided, that Form 1019 cannot be used when the income affected is payable by the fiduciary to a beneficiary who would not be liable under the statute for income tax, if such income were payable to such beneficiary directly.

"Fiduciaries shall, on or before March 1 of each year, make and render a return in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the income coming into their custody or control and management from each trust estate when the annual interest of any beneficiary in the income of said trust estate subject to the normal tax is in excess of $3,000, and also when the undistributed income of the estate, (as an entity or beneficiary in and of itself for tax purposes,) consisting of income from dividends of corporations and other income, (or of dividends alone,) shall exceed $20,000. In such cases the estate shall be reported as a beneficiary for the undistributed income. Notice of failure to file a return as required shall be served upon the fiduciary. (See Article 18.)

"The entries on the first page of Form 1041, in column 3, headed 'Beneficiaries' interest in amount reported on line 5, whether distributed or not,' should not include their respective shares of income derived from dividends on the stock or from the net earnings of corporations, joint stock companies, &c., subject to like tax, or the income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source by the debtor or prior withholding agent. These two items should be treated as deductions in determining the amount of income subject to the normal tax and for which the fiduciary as withholding agent is to account.

"The income of trust estates, as any other income, is subject to the income tax. When such income is received annually by a fiduciary of an estate, fiduciary will withhold the normal tax due and subject to withholding by him. Any part of the annual income of trust estates not distributed becomes an entity and, as such, is liable for the normal and additional tax, which must be paid by the fiduciary. When the beneficiary is not in ease and the income of the estate is retained by the fiduciary, such income will be taxable to the estate as for an individual, and the fiduciary will pay the tax, both normal and additional.

"When the beneficiary receives a part only of the income to which he is entitled from the estate and the balance is retained by the fiduciary, the normal tax will be withheld on the income paid to the beneficiary and the amount of such income retained by the fiduciary will be treated as income taxable to the estate for both the normal and additional tax, which tax will be paid by the fiduciary. When the gross net income not distributed and remaining in the hands of a fiduciary is less than $20,000 the estate will be listed as a beneficiary and only the normal income tax will be assessable, and such tax will be paid by the fiduciary.

"When the gross net income not distributed and remaining in the hands of a fiduciary exceeds $20,000, such income is subject to both the normal and additional tax, and the estate will be listed as a beneficiary and both the normal and additional tax will be paid by the fiduciary.

"In all cases where fiduciaries act for minors or other incompetents they are held, for the purpose of the income tax, to be acting as the agents of such minors or other incompetents and must pay all tax, (normal and additional,) chargeable on such income in their hands as though the persons for whom they act were acting for themselves.

"Treasury Decisions 1906 and 1943, and Articles 70, 71, 74, and 75 of Regulations 33, and all other regulations so far as inconsistent herewith are hereby suspended.

To Aid the Rumanians.

The Hollywood Lodge at Highmount, Ulster County, is giving a bridge party tonight, the proceeds of which are to go to the Rumanian Aid Society of New York. Mrs. Samuel Gropper of Brooklyn is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

BARONESS' ROMANCE ENDS IN DIVORCE SUIT

Former Helen Nicholson Seeks Her Freedom from Paul von Zglinitzki.

DUG IN MINE TO WIN BRIDE

Nobleman Followed Her to Father's Home in West—Met Through Runaway Accident.

The romance attending the courtship and marriage of Baron Paul von Eglinitzki to Helen Nicholson, daughter of Frank C. Nicholson, a mine owner and consulting engineer of Joplin, Mo., has ended in a suit for divorce begun here yesterday by the Baronesses. At the office of her attorneys, Noble, Estabrook & McHarg, it was said no particulars of the suit were known.

The Baron and his wife were married on June 1, 1907, in the home of her parents in Joplin. The Rev. Charles A. Weed, an Episcopal clergyman, officiating. Congratulatory messages were received from Kaiser Wilhelm and many of the German nobility. Among the wedding guests were Prince and Princess Auersperg, relatives of the Baron, Countess von Rittberg, wife of an official attached to the household of a German Prince; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Charles A. Hopkins of Boston, and Norman J. Coleman, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Cleveland administration. The honeymoon was spent abroad.

How the Baron and his wife met was told at the time of the wedding. Miss Nicholson was traveling in Belgium, and one night as she was going to her hotel from a theatre in Brussels her horses ran away. Lieutenant Guy de Reyntschen of the Belgian Guards galloped after them, heroically rescued Miss Nicholson, and escorted her to her hotel. The Lieutenant talked about the beautiful American girl, and aroused the curiosity of the Baron, who procured an introduction to her and followed her to Paris, where he wooed her.

Miss Nicholson said neither yes nor no, and with the question still unsettled she sailed for home. The Baron followed her and pressed his suit so ardently that he was referred to her father, Mr. Nicholson was in doubt. He asked the Baron what he did for a living, and said to him:

"You have got to show me that you are willing to work for her."

The Baron said he was willing and anxious, and Mr. Nicholson gave him a job in a mine at $1.75 a day and told him that if he stuck to the work for six months and did his share manfully, he might again raise the question of marrying Miss Nicholson. The Baron gladly accepted the terms and went to work in overalls, with shovel and pick. While the nobleman was digging and shoveling Mr. Nicholson began an investigation to learn whether the Baron was what he professed to be.

His inquiry disclosed that the Baron's ancestors could be traced back to the fourteenth century, and that during all the intervening time the family had been prominent in the history and legends of Hanover. The Baron was for six years in the German Army, two years in the Thirteenth Huzzars and four in the First Guard Field Artillery, of which the Kaiser was the Colonel. He quarreled with a fellow-officer and killed him in a duel. The Baron for a time was connected with the firm of Charles R. Flint & Co. He is now about 39 years old and his wife is twelve years his Junior.

The Baroness is the only daughter of Mr. Nicholson. She has spent a good deal of her time traveling abroad. The Baron and his wife have one child, Katharine, who is about 6 years old. In 1910 the child and her grandmother, Mrs. Frances Nicholson, who had been visiting the Baron's family in Dresden, arrived here and were detained by Government officials until Mrs. Nicholson could explain the possession of little Katharine. She had to identify her daughter and so destroyed her hope of being able to surprise her family by an unexpected appearance.

The Baron lived for a time at 60 West Fifty-eighth Street and later had an apartment in West 105d Street.

State Banks Gain in Deposits.

ALBANY, July 28.—A gain of $26,866,385 in the total deposits of 201 banks of deposits and discount in New York State, was shown in the report for the period from March 19 to June 23 last issued today by Superintendent Richards. The total of the deposits of the banks was $605,977,618 on June 23 while their resources were $702,518,977,618 on June 23 while their resources were $702,518,475. In the same period trust companies deposits increased $141,000,000 to $1,696,733,159.

HATTERS EXPECT HELP.

Danbury Workers Tell Marshals the Union Will Save Their Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 28.—Expecting to meet with sharp words, caustic comment, vituperation, and violence and perhaps physical injury, United States Marshal Chester C. Middlebrook and Deputy United States Marshal Timothy E. Hawley of Hartford began service today of the notices of foreclosure on the property of the 166 union hatters who are defendants in the Loewe case in this city.

The Marshals experienced the biggest surprise in their careers. Not a defendant assailed them in word or act. Wives of defendants, whose homes are to be foreclosed, and may lose them, met the officers with smiles when they explained their errand and in many cases took the notices of foreclosure of their homes with little more concern than if they had been handbills tossed into their door yards. The Marshals notified fifty-three defendants today that after Sept. 4 their homes would be seized on foreclosure process to satisfy the judgment for $252,000 obtained against the Hatters' Union by D. E. Loewe & Co.

The Marshals sought an explanation on the part of the Loewe defendants of their courtesy toward the officers.

"Why should we worry?" said the wife of one of the defendants. "We're not afraid that we will lose our homes. The Hatters' Union is raising a fund to save them, and if that is not enough the other unions in the country will be called upon to contribute to the fund. There will be time enough to worry when we find our goods being put on the street, but that will never happen."

The officials of the Hatters' Union also took the service of notice of foreclosure placidly. One of the officials said:

"There is no cause to be alarmed. The defendants will not be dispossessed. The unions of this country will come to the aid of the hatters before the homes are seized, and, in fact, such a plan has been arranged for a long time."

COST OF RADIUM REDUCED.

Bureau of Mines Produces Gram for $36,050—Market Price $116,000.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Production of radium from Colorado carnotite ores by the Bureau of Mines, in connection with the National Radium Institute, is now on a successful manufacturing basis, Secretary Lane announced today, adding that the costs of production had been greatly decreased as compared with other processes.

The Secretary said the cost of one gram of radium produced during March, April, and May last was $36,050. Radium has been selling at from $112,000 to $116,000 a gram.

"The public, however," said Mr. Lane, "should not infer that this low cost of production necessarily means an immediate drop in the selling price of radium. The Colorado and Utah fields, which are much richer in radium-bearing ores than any other known, will supply ore for a few years only. The demand for radium will increase rapidly, for the two or three surgeons who have a sufficient amount are obtaining results in the cure of cancer that are increasingly encouraging. It does seem to me that it behooves the Government to make some arrangement whereby these deposits may be conserved in the trust sense for our people by extracting the radium and putting it to work for the eradication of cancer in the national hospitals."

Rob Scarecrows to Escape.

By disrobing two scarecrows in nearby cornfields Edward Angle and Nathan Groffman, 14 years old, attempted to escape yesterday from the New York Parental School near Flushing, L. I. After they had provided themselves with garments from the scarecrows they tore their sheets into ropes and slid down a ladder. Their absence was discovered shortly before daylight and James Woods, dormitory master, and two assistants started in pursuit. About 10 o'clock in the morning the boys were found in a coal shed on the shore of Flushing Creek and taken back to the institution.







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COLUMBIA'S OLD YEW ALIVE, EXPERT SAYS

Once Mourned as Dead, Tree Doctor Declares That It Still Breathes.

SAVED BY CARBON DIOXIDE

George Quarrie Blames Attendants for Not Properly Nursing the Historic Relic.

The mystery that has surrounded the exact status of Columbia University's twin yew trees was deepened yesterday by the declaration of George Quarrie, the expert, who was called in to apply his carbon dioxide treatment to the century-old relics, that both trees "are a long way from dead." Mr. Quarrie in a report to John B. Pine, one of Columbia's Trustees, complains that the publication in THE TIMES of June 7 last of the east yew's "obituary" was premature, not to say unjust to him and the tree.

Inasmuch as every one at the university has for years taken a more than friendly interest in the two old timers, and has watched with growing alarm the signs of their failing health—particularly in the one to the east of the Low Library—Mr. Quarrie's announcement was reassuring. To be sure, the east yew still wore its russet midwinter clothes, and the shadow that its gnarled old limbs cast in the fading afternoon sun suggested unseasonable thoughts about the melancholy days and death, but even the most confirmed pessimist on the campus stood ready to suspend judgment and declared himself strictly neutral until it was officially confirmed that the east yew had—or had not—breathed its last.

As matters now stand, there is one faction who holds with Mr. Quarrie that the tree still lives, and another that is somewhat inclined to doubt it. The third and largest class is composed of neutrals.

How the university spent thousands of dollars and did everything in its power to coax along the life of the venerable yews has been told before. It was known even before the obituary that Mr. Quarrie calls premature appeared. One remedy after another was tried, but with little or no success. Then came Mr. Quarrie and his gas treatment as a last resort his method of applying first aid was tried.

According to the report submitted to Mr. Pine, Mr. Quarrie objects, first, to the conclusion that it was his treatment that killed the east yew, and, second, to the conclusion that the east yew has been killed at all.

"In the first place," says the report, "what doubtless did damage the east tree and might really have killed it, was the unaccountable neglect of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings or of his men—it is not for me to say which—to carry out my directions, given in the Fall of last year, to have the tree roots thoroughly protected against Winter frosts."

Mr. Quarrie goes on to say that Superintendent Henry Lee Norris as good as told him the job was hopeless when he took it. Regarding his own diagnosis of the trees, Mr. Quarrie says:

"The roots I found were covered with too great a depth of soil, even some of the branches had been practically buried. The surface also suggesting examination of the subsoil, I had the men dig between the roots to a depth of four and one-half feet. Roots varying from one to four inches in diameter were found dead and rotted to the consistency of soft pulp, completely soaked in water, like saturated sponges. Squeezed in the hand they seemed to hold almost their own volume of water."

Mr. Quarrie reports that a month after his gas was first administered, "others besides myself noticed and commented upon a decided freshening up of the old tree, from its showing a multitude of light green shoots of foliage, as if it were the Spring of the year." He says everything was progressing well until Nov. 4 last, when he ordered the roots covered for the Winter. The order, according to Mr. Quarrie, was not carried out. He says the roots were left uncovered until Jan. 4, when, after the harm had been done and the frost had settled, the university gardeners did as he told them.

And that wasn't the worst of it, according to Mr. Quarrie. In the Spring he gave instructions to have the Winter covering removed, and these instructions were ignored. He says he went to Superintendent Norris and complained, and got a promise of action, and still nothing happened. Then he says he wrote, but this seemed to have no effect. It was not until May 5, when he "mildly insisted" that his directions be obeyed, that the roots got a chance for their lives.

"Let the blame rest on whose shoulders it may," remarks the soil-vitalizing expert.

Mr. Quarrie is of the opinion that the east yew "was dealt a deadly blow by exposure to frost of its roots," but he is pleased to report that despite appearances the tree is not dead yet.

"Both the east yew and the west one are a long way from dead," he concludes. "Under the circumstances the eastern yew is really doing wonderfully well; yet it is very far from being as vigorous, as it would have been if my directions had been attended to, as I was promised they should be."

In the face of the report, few in authority at Columbia yesterday appeared willing to express an opinion. The general impression seemed to be that Mr. Quarrie had had the last word in the matter, and that it was now squarely up to the east yew to stop giving passersby the blues.

AMERICAN CRUISER SAFE.

But One of Our Colliers Was Stranded in Typhoon at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The force of the great typhoon which sprang up along the Chinese coast on Monday night, appears to have centred in Hang-Chow Bay, to the south of Shanghai.

Communication between Shanghai and Hang-Chow has been severed. The toll of lives, it is believed, will be heavy, and considerable damage is known to have been done to native craft.

The United States cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati were in the thick of the storm, and while at first some fear was felt for the Cincinnati, the anchors of both warships held fast.

The United States collier No. 1, nearing completion at Shanghai, dragged her anchors across the river, and stranded on the opposite bank.

Fifty large junks were sunk during the storm in the Woo-Sung River, ten miles north of Shanghai, impeding navigation.

Flying Fish Champion Caught.

When the Merritt-Chapman tug Relief arrived at Stapleton yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, Captain Foster told the Immigration officer that he had a stowaway on board whom he wanted to send to Ellis Island. The stowaway was Peter Pilkins, a negro, who professed to be the champion flying fish catcher of Kingston, and said he had stowed away in order to see Broadway. Previously to finding Peter, Captain Foster had been compelled to return 193 miles to Kingston to land three Chinese who were discovered in the coal bunkers.

$3.77 a Share for Amalgamated.

The cash payment to be made to holders of Amalgamated Copper Company stock in the process of dissolving the $150,000,000 concern will be $3.77 a share. Two months ago it was stated the disbursement would be about $3. The increase was made possible because of recent improvement in the market for metals. Besides cash each owner of stock will receive a share of Anaconda Copper stock for each share of Amalgamated owned.

VICTORY FOR EVENING POST.

City Loses Suit to Recover $16,920 for Election Advertising.

The suit begun against The New York Evening Post by the city on Oct. 10, 1912, by direction of Mayor Gaynor, to recover money paid the newspaper for election advertising, was ended yesterday, when ex-Justice Leventritt, acting as referee, handed down a decision favorable to The Post. The contention of the original complaint was that The Evening Post had fraudulently issued a Sunday edition on Oct. 16, 1910, carrying one insertion of election notices that were specified by law to be printed on that day, on which The Post does not regularly appear. The original suit was for the return of the entire $16,920 for the nine insertions of the election notice.

In Mayor Mitchel's administration the complaint of the city was altered so that the question of the newspaper's bad faith was omitted. It is said the Mitchel administration was disposed to let the suit drop, but that The Post insisted it should be continued so as to clear itself of Mayor Gaynor's imputations. Ex-Justice Leventritt was then appointed referee.

The referee's decision finds for The Post, except that it says $1,880 should be returned to the city, because one insertion of the notice was made on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1910, instead of the following day. This change was made with the knowledge and consent of the Board of Elections, but the referee says that board did not have the legal power to order the change.

HEALTH IN CITY IMPROVING.

Manhattan Relatively Pays Least of Boroughs for Department.

New York City is becoming a healthier place in which to live, according to the figures contained in the report sent to Controller Prendergast yesterday by E. B. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance.

The annual death rate, the report shows, has decreased from 20.46 a thousand in 1898 to 13.40 a thousand in 1914, despite the fact that the city's population has increased 30.66 per cent. from 1905 to 1914. The report is practically a history of the Health Department since it was established in 1870.

Mr. McIntyre shows that the relative cost of conducting the different branches of the department is much larger in the other boroughs than in Manhattan. He gives the costs for 100 population as follows:

General Administration, Executive—Manhattan, 64 cents; Brooklyn, 83 cents; Bronx, $1.13; Queens, $1.84; Richmond, $3.50.

Keeping of Records, Searching and Transcribing Records—Brooklyn, 72 cents; Manhattan, 84 cents; Bronx, 95 cents; Queens, $1.01; Richmond, $5.06.

Child Hygiene, Administration—Manhattan, 2 cents; Brooklyn, 29 cents; Bronx, 32 cents; Queens, 79 cents; Richmond, $2.18.

Issuance of Employment Certificates—Richmond, nothing; Manhattan, 23 cents; Queens, 27 cents; Brooklyn, 34 cents; Bronx, 51 cents.

Infants' Milk Stations—Queens, 39 cents; Bronx, 97 cents; Richmond, $1.50; Manhattan, $2.81; Brooklyn, $3.01.

Infectious Diseases, Medical Inspection—Manhattan, 42 cents; Brooklyn, $3.77; Queens, $3.83; Bronx, $3.92; Richmond, $8.61.

Inspection Service, Administration—Brooklyn, 58 cents; Manhattan, $1.09; Bronx, $1.65; Queens, $4.93; Richmond, $12.11.

General Sanitary Inspection—Brooklyn, $2.65; Bronx, $2.69; Manhattan, $3; Queens, $3.16; Richmond, $11.66.

The total "overhead" expenses for 1914 were $227,164.45, or 28.7 per cent. of the total cost of maintaining the department, which seemed very high, Mr. McIntyre reported.

BULL MOOSE TO MEET.

County Chairmen Will Decide Whether to Stand Pat or Quit.

Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, will issue a call today for a meeting of all County Chairmen early in August. The purpose of the meeting will be to determine whether the members are to remain Progressives or return to the Republican Party. Many Progressives are strongly in favor of leaving the party and enrolling as Republicans.

At the meeting last Monday at National Headquarters, in the Forty-second Street Building, George W. Perkins, William Hamlin Childs, and other leaders were kept busy keeping Theodore Douglas Robinson, William Hamlin, Jr., and others from announcing their resignation from the Progressive Party. That meeting ended with a unanimous vote that the members keep the party intact for the present.

DEPOSIT LIES IDLE 51 YEARS

Heirs Seek Money Left by Man Lost in Civil War.

Michael Kelly was a private in Company E of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers on May 17, 1864, when he made a deposit with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, which now has increased to $1,937. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, and was not heard from afterward, according to records of the War Department.

Michael T. Kelly, a brother, and John J. Kelly, a nephew, applied yesterday to Surrogate Cohalan, who granted the request, to have a lawyer, N. H. Tunnicliff, 2 Rector Street, appointed administrator of the soldier's estate. Kelly was unmarried. The applicants live in Hingham, Mass.

Insist on Upkeep Fund.

The Public Service Commission yesterday denied the application of the New York Railways Company for a modification of the commission's order of Dec. 10, 1912, which directed the company to set aside for depreciation each month an amount equal to 20 per cent. of its gross operating revenue. This makes the amount set aside by the company $1,623,867. The company contends that this is more than sufficient to provide for all depreciations of the properties.

Requiem Mass for Rossa in Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 28.—High requiem mass, attended by a large congregation, was celebrated in the Catholic Cathedral here today over the body of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, who died on Staten Island, N. Y., June 29. After the mass the body was removed to the City Hall to lie in state preliminary to burial in Patriots' Corner in the Dublin suburb, Glasnevin. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa and her daughter Eileen were among the mourners at the cathedral.

CITY BREVITIES.

James H. Waters, President of Local Union 108, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, said yesterday that a national federation of all Post Office employes was being planned.

Commissioner of Health Goldwater announced yesterday that the anti-alcohol campaign recently undertaken by the Health Department has received the indorsement of the American Nurses' Association.

The Citizens' Day Committee expects that 7,500 new citizens will participate in a celebration on Oct. 12, Columbus Day, and Oct. 13, at the Academy of Music in the City of New York. Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman of the Finance Committee, which intends to raise $10,000.

United States District Attorney Marshall began a Federal suit yesterday against William Barrett, as President of the Adams Express Company, for duties aggregating $2,666.45, said to be due on a case of artificial teeth, a box of pearls, and some engine machine.

Joseph Bourcheno, 9 years old, of 223 East 107th Street, was playing with his brother Thomas, 11, on the roof at 225 East 107th Street, yesterday, when he fell from the top of the five-story building to a cement court to his death.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gecker, who own a dental establishment at 115 Eldridge Street, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday on a charge of using cocaine, heroin and other drugs in their dental work without a license. Gecker was held in $200 bail and his wife in $1,000.

B. R. T. PAYS NOTHING FOR USE OF BRIDGES

Commissioner Kracke Says It Owes the City $600,000 for Ten Years' Occupancy.

HASN'T PAID SINCE 1905

Thompson Committee Will Ask Mayor Mitchel About Ferry Fares on Freight to Staten Island.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke appeared before the Thompson Legislative Committee at the Bar Association yesterday. He said the city had received nothing since 1905 in rentals for the bridges to Brooklyn used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The B. R. T. at present utilizes the Brooklyn Bridge, the Manhattan Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge, and will later use the Queensboro Bridge. The toll which the company has failed to pay, it was said, was accumulated in the last ten years, five cents being the charge for every trolley car and ten cents for every elevated train that passes over the bridges.

Commissioner Kracke estimated that in its failure to pay the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company owed the city about $600,000. He said $600,000 a year is the amount the B. R. T. is supposed to pay for its use of the streets of Brooklyn, and that in view of that tax the railroad failed to pay for its use of the bridges.

The Bridge Commissioner said that the B. R. T. offset its payment of bridge tolls by paying for the thoroughfares. He said the company had a right to rebate on the tolls imposed for street uses.

The Commissioner said the city was obliged to pay $50,000 a year for employes to regulate the trains across the bridges.

Asked as to the amount of the city's returns from its own three-cent bridge service the Commissioner did not know the exact amount. He said it would be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The committee in the morning heard John D. Donnelly, one of the Trustees of Mamaroneck, and William Herbert Smith of Larchmont, and Louis Hardling, also of Mamaroneck, who said that, in their opinion, the Public Service Commission should take over the control of water supply companies. They said this would bring about lower prices and a more adequate and general distribution.

Mayor Mitchel will be invited to appear before the committee as Chairman of the Sinking Fund of the Board of Estimate. Senator Thompson said he would be questioned in regard to the difference in freight rates between the Bronx and South Brooklyn and the Battery and Staten Island. Witnesses have already testified before the committee that discrimination has been shown against Staten Island. The ferry service is controlled by the Sinking Fund.

MOVIES IN SCHOOL BUDGET.

Board Still Fights Reinstatement of a Mother Teacher.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday adopted the recommendation of its By-Laws Committee requesting the Corporation Counsel to seek a reargument and reconsideration by the State Commissioner of Education of the decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Education ordering the Board of Education to reinstate Mrs. Caroline W. Griswold, a mother teacher who was dismissed from the school service on Jan. 14, 1914, for "gross misconduct."

It was decided to approve the request of the Board of Superintendents that $7,500 be inserted in the departmental estimate for 1916 for the purchase of moving picture machines and for an experimental service.

It was also determined to insert $7,500 in the same estimate for the proper supervision, direction, establishment, and regulation of the work of classes for curing speed defects.

Nine classes for anaemic children will be established and equipped in P. S. 20, 22, 64, 75, 88, 91, and 177, and girls' schools 188 and 14. All of these schools are in Manhattan.

The Committee on Special Schools reported that it was not advisable at this time to suggest a change in the compulsory education law in order to bring children in ungraded classes within the scope of that law.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Thirty-one corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capital stocks were $821,000 and they included:

Newman & Carey Subway Construction Co., Brooklyn, contracting, railway, road builders, mining, shipbuilding, glaziers, $100,000; W. and H. Newman, J. L. Carey, 317 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Estate of George M. Eddy, Inc., Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, construction, $100,000; J. Lynn, E. and J. G. Eddy, 394 East 15th Street, Brooklyn.

Gerhard & Hey, transfer, deliver stone, freight, baggage, $100,000; B. J. M. Bullowa, T. E. Reeve, F. C. Walter, 24 State St.

Hancock Carrier Corpn., Syracuse, containers for shipment of articles by parcel post, $200,000; R. B. Ostrander, J. G. Smith, A. C. Stevens, Syracuse.

Canal Feather Bone Co., featherbone, stiffenings, $50,000; R. M. Hodes, F. Weisbaum, E. Greenstein, 1,496 Vyse Av., Bronx.

The Barry MacDonald Film Co., Mount Vernon, theatrical motion pictures, $50,000; A. J. McCarten, L. B. Vanderhoop, A. L. McDonald, Lincoln, Neb.

Securities Corpn., trading business, $30,000; C. Rush, T. J. Whalen, P. V. Lawrence, 10 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

Home Realty Co., Dunkirk, realty, construction, $20,000; G. W. Woodin, E. H. Cullinan, E. D. Warner, 80 West 40th St., Dunkirk.

Wilner & Co., jobbing, silks, velvets, chiffons, $30,000; C. J. Wilner, G. Igstaeder, S. M. Lever, 334 4th Av.

Queensboro Remnant Store, Queens, remnants, notions, dress goods, waists, $15,000; M. and B. Rosenthal, L. H. Zinox, 26 East Jackson Av., Corona.

Wonder Worker Toy Co., Lockport, novelties, $10,000; W. E. Thayer, C. R. Hammond, L. O. Robinson, 240 Pine St., Lockport.

The Business Enterprises Corpn., realty, $5,000; S. Axelrad, A. Margulius, J. Kahane, 612 East 11th St.

Albert Oliver & Son, building materials, $25,000; H. C. Hunter, H. G. and A. Oliver, 101 Park Av.

L. and D. Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $15,000; F. and C. Wadro, H. J. Dentz, 33 West 34th St.

The McDonald Building Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; J. J. Kelly, R. C. and E. McDonald, 161 86th St., Bklyn.

Mehserle Garage, Rochester, $10,000; F. Gessner, K. and H. Mehserle, Rochester.

The Perfect Shirt Co., manufactured textile fabrics, $10,000; K. C. Propper, H. M. Baum, K. Debany, 118 Pacific St., Brklyn.

Timmerman Coal and Ice Co., Richmond, coal, ice, provisions, merchandise, realty, $10,000; V. E. Jump, I. and C. A. Timmerman, Westerleigh, S. I.

Fire Prevention Specialties Co., fire protection, equipment, plumbers' brass specialties, $5,000; C. F. Mulgrew, Jawood J. Whalen, W. B. Cook, 5 Cortland St.

Sterling Waist and Dress Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; E. Ginsburg, L. M. Picker, A. Levine, 158 West 14lst St.

Richmond Fishing Club, boating, yachting, fishing clubs, gymnasiums, $6,000; W. Martin, T. Davison, A. F. Gerken, Hoboken, N. J.

New Jersey Charters

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Manufacturers Sales Co., Somerville, to manufacture stoves, furniture, &c., $10,000; Michael Baum, Irving Baum of Somerville and Julius London of Chicago.

Newark Gas Engine and Manufacturing Co., Newark, to manufacture engines, &c., $100,000; Conrad Hoerl, Burnet McPeak, Wm. F. McPeak, all of Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 28.—Charters filed here: American Co-operative Dyes & Chemical Co., $2,000,000, to carry on the business of chemists and manufacturers of all kinds of dyes and pharmaceutical supplies. Local Philadelphia parties, F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. G. Seymour.

National Drama Corp., New York, $750,000. To deal in motion picture films. P. D. Gold, Jr., New York, and Charles F. Catlin, and Walter E. Barnum of Brooklyn.

Roberts Chemical Co., New York, $100,000. To produce coal and coke, and their products. John T. Lacey, New York; Jno. T. Kreeger, Astoria, L. I.; A. H. Bowman, Evanstown, Ill.

LOUIS POGGI SURRENDERS.

Gangster Who Jumped Bail in 1912 to Get Lighter Sentence.

Louis Poggi, who disappeared from the Criminal Court Building, where he was on trial for a violation of the Sullivan law, in April, 1912, at the luncheon hour, was arrested yesterday in Times Square by Detective Russo of the District Attorney's office. Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, committed him to the Tombs without bail to await trial.

Poggi's arrest followed a gang fight in Baxter Street. A revolver was found in his pocket, and he was indicted as a second offender. When the case was called he failed to appear, and his $4,000 bail bond was forfeited. Two days later he appeared, asserting that he did not know his case was to be called.

The trial began the next day, and at luncheon time Poggi was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, Robert M. Moore. When the afternoon session began Poggi was not there, and he was not heard from until yesterday, when the District Attorney's office was told that he would surrender if he would be allowed to plead guilty as a first offender, which would carry with it a lighter sentence.

Poggi said following his arrest that, when his trial was on, a crusade against gangsters was in progress, and he believed he would get a heavy sentence if his case went to trial then. He had been all over the country, he said, since his disappearance.

INQUEST ON COASTER VICTIM

Coroner Calls "Rough Riders" Railway a Flimsy Affair.

Coroner Ernest Wagner yesterday held an autopsy on the body of James F. McDonald, Jr., one of the victims of the accident at the Coney Island "Rough Riders" Tuesday night, when three persons were killed and three injured by a car jumping the track. McDonald, who was the driver, died of a fractured skull, according to the Coroner, who said that he had been in excellent health. After looking over the scene Coroner Wagner said:

"It is an extraordinary flimsy affair, made of thin iron pipes, and fastened with small nails and screws."

The bodies of McDonald, Miss Ruth Cuddy, and Mrs. Anna Hartman, the three persons killed, were taken to their homes yesterday. Thomas Ward, manager of the place, who was arrested, was held by Magistrate Nash in the Coney Island Court in $5,000 bail for further examination on Friday.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. F. Loonam, 43, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 28; Sergt. D. Lehane, Bridge Frect., to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Inf., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 30; Act. Det. Sergts. 2d gr. J. J. Shuell and T. F. Coffey, D. B., to C. O., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 28; Patrol. J. Horn, 7, and J. Bellriegel, 154, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 30; 8 A. M., July 30; E. M. Burns, 40, to D. B., 30 days, 6 P. M., July 31; R. McKee, 48, to D. B., duty in District Attorney's office, 30 days, 2 P. M., July 29; 2 P. M., July 30; L. Patton, 65, to C. O., duty in Bur. Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 28; E. H. Pruschen, 68, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; W. E. Wells, 81, to Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 30; District Attorney's office, Richmond Co., 14 days, 9 A. M., July 26; H. S. Darling, 152, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 28; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 138, to 11 I. D., 2 P. M., July 30, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. B. Pastorini, 160, to 10 I. D. 30 days, 4 P. M., July 29; H. J. McCloy, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 30; T. Powers, 165, to 11 I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. E. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; M. Kearns, 168, to 167, 10 days, 2:40 P. M., July 27; J. T. McGann, 169, to E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., Aug. 1; 12 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., Aug. 1; Patrol. J. Ranft, 154, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 31; P. J. Carey, 158, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 31; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, noon, July 31; J. J. Cantwell, 173, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 16; M. J. Murphy, 235, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 25.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, J. H. Cahill, 5, 2:50 A. M., July 12, to 12 P. M., July 26; Capt. T. Lyashire, C. O., 9:40 A. M., July 22, to noon, July 26.

Fines imposed: Patrol. C. E. Heinecke, 15, (failed to prevent burglary,) 2 days; W. C. Rosendale, 22, (struck woman with baton), 5 days; 156, P. Brim, 156, (absent from post, standing in stable,) 1 day; C. W. Thon, 161, (improper patrol.) 2 days; L. B. A. Payez, 165, (absent without leave,) 1 day; W. Vandewater, 153, (same,) 1 day; Sergt. Reprimanded: Patrol. M. Johnston, 16, (used improper language to woman;) S. M. Dunphy, 26, (failed to prevent burglary;) J. Marrinan, 142, (improper patrol, sitting on box;) J. Quinn, 150, (absent from post;) J. A. Cook, 153, (same;) F. B. Voss, 153, (same;) T. Masterson, 154, (same;) D. M. Prendergast, 171, (loitering, in conversation with soldier;) F. P. Neylon, 172, (absent from post).

Charges dismissed: Sergt. J. Herzing, 158, (charge preferred while attached to 167,) (absent from patrol, in theatre;) Patrol. C. Riedel, 158, (absent from post.)

Revocation: So much of paragraph S. S. O. 162, c s., as grants Patrol. W. H. Thompson, 167, 1 day's leave of absence without pay from 8 A. M., July 18.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified: 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 1—F. H. Boettjer, Eng. 5; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; F. J. Murray, Eng. 60; O. Huth, Eng. 73; H. G. K. Otten, Eng. 234; T. F. Murphy, No. 9; Eng. 207; M. J. Gleason, H. & L. 6; J. F. Williams, H. & L. 15; W. J. Fischer, H. & L. 120; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 4—S. C. H. Thurber, Eng. 12; J. J. Connolly, Jr., Eng. 23; J. D. Canone, Eng. 30; E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 34; C. G. Garrison, Eng. 38; J. J. O'Brien, Eng. 41; A. E. Maloney, Eng. 46; C. Amato, Eng. 72; T. W. O'Neil, Eng. 84; G. A. McCready, Eng. 212; J. J. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 227; H. Rohrbach, Eng. 235; T. F. Meagher, H. & L. 8; P. L. Gunn, H. & L. 21; C. A. Hampe, H. & L. 48; M. Brown, H. & L. 108; 2d to 1st gr., Aug. 5—J. C. O'Toole, Eng. 55; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 6—F. H. Ehlers, Eng. 233; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 7—M. F. Powers, Eng. 11; M. Lyons, Eng. 13; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 8—R. J. Hanley, Eng. 29; A. F. Godeman, Eng. 53; J. I. Riley, H. & L. 34; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 21—E. Thalmher, H. & L. 14; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 23—W. V. Quigley, Eng. 203; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 26—L. F. Kiefer, Jr., Eng. 101.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire, 1st gr. M. Boyle, Eng. 33, 84 hours, 8 A. M. July 30; Fire, 2d gr. J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; Fire, 1st gr. W. C. Boyce, Eng. 239, 12 hours, 8 P. M. July 29; Lieut. H. J. Rau, H. & L. 2, 24 hours, 8 P. M. July 30; Fire, 1st gr. D. McBride, H. & L. 27, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 29.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Another examination has been ordered for pathologist-bacteriologist. Only two names appeared on the list for this position, which was established recently. The salary is $1,320 with maintenance, or $1,500 without maintenance.

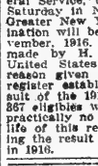
An examination for milk inspector for service in the country will be ordered soon. The last test for this position was held in March, 1911, and a list was promulgated on June 21 of that year with 158 names. The salary is $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for advanced apprentice draftsman, for men only, on Aug. 25, to fill vacancies as they may occur at $700 a year in the Hydrographic Office of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, drawing and lettering. Young men who are graduates of high schools or who have spent two or three years therein are preferred for appointment. Applicants must have reached their seventeenth but not their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

The first grade clerical examination, Federal Service, usually scheduled for the first Saturday in November, will not be held in Greater New York in 1915. The next examination will begin on Saturday in November, 1916. This announcement has been made by H. C. Coles, Secretary, Second United States Civil Service District. The reason given by Mr. Coles is that on the register established June 18, 1915, as a result of the 1914 examination, there are now 867 eligibles with, under existing conditions, practically no prospect of appointments. The life of this register will be extended, pending the result of the examination to be held in 1916.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Pressure has diminished over practically all parts of the country, and readings are now below 30.00 inches except along the immediate Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. This distribution has resulted in moderate temperature generally except in the South and local rains in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the Middle Plains States, and the region of the Great Lakes.

Indications are that there will be local showers and thunderstorms Thursday and probably Friday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England and the Florida peninsula. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—local thunder showers Thursday; Friday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably showers Thursday and Friday.

New England—Cloudy Thursday, probably showers; Friday, probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	70	4 P. M.	64	81
6 A. M.	66	71	6 P. M.	64	78
9 A. M.	66	77	9 P. M.	63	69
12 M.	65	77	11 P. M.	63	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature 81 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 69 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15	—1,991 3d Av., Samuel Levine	$15,000
4:15	—Grand Concourse and 173d St., (auto), F. S. May	Slight
7:10	—430 E. 106th, Stoltz Casket Co.	Slight
7:50	—100 Norfolk St., Mrs. Hecht	Slight
9:00	—1,450 Clay Av., Jos. Bartch	Slight
10:20	—159 Mott St., Nicholas Epe	Slight
11:00	—12 W. 57th, Henry Bendell	Slight
P. M.		
5:20	—76 E. 155 St.; Maurice Hakep	Slight
9:00	—2 W. 113 St.; Samuel Held	Slight
6:45	—115-125 W. 80 St.; Simon & Kaplan	$1,500
6:53	—2,668 3 Av.; Jno. Valois	Slight
7:50	—515 W. 172 St.; John Melon	Slight
8:50	—Front of 101 W. 37 St.; not given,	None
10:50	—253 Wash'n St.; H. C. Buonciastano	Slight
11:20	—5 Hester St.; not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commander R. H. Leigh, from command of the Galveston, home wait orders; Lieut. Commander H. G. S. Wallace, the Maryland, to Naval Academy, Aug. 20.

Lieutenants: I. C. Johnson, Jr., the New Hampshire, to Aid on staff, Commander Second Division, Atlantic Fleet; J. P. Miller, Naval Station, Guam, home and wait orders via the Supply; and C. Brown, the Vermont, to navigator of the Baltimore.

Junior Grade Lieutenants: R. E. Sampson, the Sacramento, to Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.; H. S. Bridle, the Goldsboro, to command the MacDonough; T. S. Wilkinson, the North Carolina, to Aid on staff, commander, Second Division, Atlantic Fleet; G. M. Cole, the Minneapolis, to the Jouett, and S. S. Brown, the Milwaukee, to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensigns: R. L. Vaughan, the Colorado, to Naval Academy Practice Squadron; W. F. Boeh, the Colorado, to the Chattanooga; H. F. Clark, the Colorado, to the Denver; H. F. Floyd, the Colorado, to the Cleveland, and R. E. Kerr, the South Dakota, to the Yorktown.

Midshipmen: N. M. Pigman, the North Dakota, to the Sacramento, and J. B. Knelp, the Louisiana, to the St. Louis.

Chief Gunner J. H. Aigner, the Arkansas, to the Philadelphia Yard.

Gunner J. K. Thompson, Philadelphia Yard, Aug. 26, to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Bainbridge at Jolo, P. I.; Leonidas at Survey Grounds; Reid at Key West; Neptune and Standish at Norfolk; Nicholson, Tonopah, Dale, D-3, and E-1 at Newport; Blakeley at New York Yard; Kentucky and Kearsarge at Baltimore.

Sailed—Dale, Chauncey, Barry, and Pomroy, Zamboanga for Iloilo, P. I.; Wyoming, Newport, for Block Island Sound; Paulding Trippe, Burrows, and Patterson, Newport for Gardiners Bay; Albany, Astoria, for San Francisco; Caesar, Alexandria, for Beirut; Uncas and Woodbury, Key West, for Guantanamo; Downes, Newport for Gardiners Bay; Baltimore, Norfolk for Lynnhaven Bay; Celtic, Progreso for Guantanamo; Washington, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Calino, Canton for Hongkong, and the Justin, San Francisco for Dutch Harbor.

The flag of the commander of the Second Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Utah to the Florida.

The Castine, now at New Orleans Yard, ordered to Key West.

The Wadsworth, now at Boston Yard, ordered when ready for sea to Newport. Upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Margaret E. Hyde, assistant to Principal, has been transferred from P. S. 61 to P. S. 41, Manhattan.

Elias A. Hartman, a teacher in P. S. 29, the Bronx, has been transferred to P. S. 14, Manhattan.

Julia Byrne has been assigned as Principal of P. S. 117, Brooklyn.

Clarence E. Dobbin has been appointed as a Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings at a salary of $4,500 a year.

A vacation playground has been established at P. S. 67, Brooklyn, for the accommodation of kindergarten children.

Plans were approved yesterday for the removal of street encroachments at P. S. 26 and 48, Manhattan.

The services of George W. Vick, architectural draughtsman, will be dispensed with at the close of business on July 31, for the reason that lack of work renders his employment after that date unnecessary.

Edward P. Reynolds, a clerk in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been promoted to $1,350 a year.

The Vocational School for Boys, at 138th Street and Fifth Avenue, will be open to the public between 7 and 8:45 o'clock this (Thursday) evening for inspection of work done in the school. At 9 o'clock sixty-five boys will receive their diplomas, which are awarded after six months' or more actual work has been satisfactorily done

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Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Again Take Leadership in Broader Market—Steel Trade's Change.

The railroad stocks did not continue far yesterday their advance of Tuesday afternoon—some of them even fell back—but that noteworthy rise in these shares was not without its favorable effect upon market sentiment yesterday. Of even more effect was the very favorable showing made in the quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation, whose market effect was reserved until yesterday. The statement was taken as proving more than past improvement in the steel trade. It was taken as proof of oncoming prosperity in that industry and its effect thus extended not alone to the stock of the company directly concerned, but to other steel shares as well. The Steel Corporation's earnings statement was effectively supplemented to this end by the weekly summaries of conditions by the organs of the steel trade.

The demand for the finished product has worked all the way down and is now manifesting itself strongly in the demand for pig iron for future delivery; prices are advancing, and in some instances difficulty is being encountered in supplying the more pressing demands which are reaching the trade. Incidentally, more light is thrown on the extent to which war orders are responsible for this change in condition. The Iron Age points out that it is now estimated that between 20 and 25 per cent. of the current output of the leading steel companies consists of war materials—the range of products is wide, for modern war consumes almost as wide a variety of things as enters into modern industry.

Trading was more active than on any day since May 10 and for the first time since that day the dealings rose to a million shares. This volume was attained both by an increase in the transactions in the stocks previously dealt in and by an increase in the number of issues sharing in the day's market. The industrials far outran the railroads in strength and in activity, but activity in the former was not confined to the war stocks unless all steel stocks be looked upon as war stocks in view of the large demands which the war makes on the products of the steel industry. But the steel trade has not been returning to prosperity solely on the basis of orders received from the European belligerents. Accepting the larger estimate of 25 per cent. as the proportion of steel trade output which represents war orders and deducting that from the 87 per cent. of capacity at which the Steel Corporation blast furnaces are operating, there is left an output far in excess of the output for all purposes at the beginning of this year. Home trade is improving along with the trade which comes to us from the nations at war.

The further expansion in our steel export business comes at the season when agriculture begins afresh to contribute material for export, and, as by way of fitting reminder of the enormous excess of exports which agricultural exports were instrumental in bringing about last Fall, the excess of exports over imports for the latest week reported exceeds by far the figures of recent weeks. It is a movement which will accentuate the need of Europe's safeguarding her exchange rates with this country and specifically the need of England's entering into some credit arrangement with this market. This is a topic which is now receiving very earnest consideration in London, and one which is likely before very long to be dealt with practically. England may succeed in gathering together a large amount of American securities to be pledged for a loan here. In no other way probably could England borrow as readily in this market.

The market for railroad stocks showed a good deal of absorbing power notwithstanding the abruptness of the advance the previous afternoon and notwithstanding the absence from the morning's news of any confirmation of the previous day's rumor that the Western roads were about to be granted an increase in freight rates. With very little loss in prices more stock was taken yesterday in some of the railroad issues than had figured in the dealings which brought about the advances of three to five points in Tuesday afternoon's trading.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos	3½@3½
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3½	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3		@3¼
Other Names.			
4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¾
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¾	4.77⅛
Paris	5.61½	5.65
Berlin	.81⅝	.81¾
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		33.12
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40¼	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.30½	6.29½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $315,516,163; balance, $17,497,575. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $46,081.

The local banks have lost $862,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 1.25@1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, off ½d; New York, 47¼c, off ¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,135,711
Same day last year	785,219
Year to date	74,161,868
Same period last year	44,690,350
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.62 + .92
Same day last year	62.42 + .13

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	60.54	July 29
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	95	100	Adams Express	93	93	93	93	—2
33⅝	33¾	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅞
26½	26⅝	41,320	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	26¾	23⅝	26½	+ 2½
67½	68	6,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66	68½	65⅝	68½	+ 1⅝
71½	71¾	7,900	Amalgamated Cop	71½	72½	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
49½	52	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅝
55½	58	15,900	Am. Beet Sugar	55	57	55	55½	+1
59½	59¾	42,550	Am. Can	60	61⅜	58¾	59¼	
105½	106¼	700	Am. Can pf	105½	106¼	105½	106¼	+1¼
56⅝	57½	5,100	Am. Car & Fdry	57	57½	56⅝	57⅝	+ ½
145	147	1,650	Am. Coal Products	147	148	145	146	—1
47	47½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+1⅛
89	92	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	
7½	7⅝	6,200	Am. H. & Leather	7	7½	6¾	7½	+ ⅝
35¼	35¾	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35½	35⅞	35	35½	—1
23½	24½	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25⅞	24½	24½	— ½
10¼	10¾	1,000	Am. Linseed	10½	10⅞	10½	10¼	— ⅛
52⅜	52½	6,000	Am. Locomotive	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52½	
78⅜	78⅞	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¼	79⅜	78¼	78⅞	+1¼
107½	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1½
41⅞	42	2,300	Am. Steel Fdries	40½	42	40½	41⅞	+ ⅞
108½	109¼	600	Am. Sugar Ref	108⅜	109⅝	108	109¼	+ ⅝
121⅞	122	500	Am. Telegh. & Tel	121⅞	122	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅜
105½	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
25½	24	200	Am. Woolen	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
5½	6½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	6	6	6	6	+ ¾
67¾	68	6,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	67⅛	68½	67⅛	67⅞	+1⅝
		100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	— ½
101½	101⅞	7,330	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
97½	100	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	23,900	Baldwin Loco	84½	84½	82⅝	83½	— ½
102	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	— ½
81⅜	82	9,450	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	82⅝	81⅜	82¼	+ ¼
72	73	300	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73	72½	72½	— ½
1⅛	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
264	266	7,200	Bethlehem Steel	251	269	251	264	+17
135	138	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	138	139	138	138½	—2
..	..	100	do., seller 6	135	135	135	135	
86⅜	86⅝	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	87	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	2,000	Butte & Superior	69½	70⅜	69½	69⅝	+ ⅜
10	10½	500	California Petrol	10	10	10	10	+ ⅜
144⅜	144⅞	15,000	Canadian Pacific	145	147⅜	144⅞	145	
70	79	50	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	79	79	79	79	
41⅜	42	4,300	Central Leather	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞	
41¾	42	60	do., odd lot	41½	41⅞	41½	41½	
103	104	100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
230	325	156	Central R.R. of N.J.	275	275	275	275	—23
40½	41	2,000	Ches. & Ohio	41	41½	40⅜	41	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	600	Chi. Great Western	11½	12	11⅜	11⅜	
29	29½	565	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
83	83½	9,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84½	84½	82½	83	— ¾
124	125	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	
123½	124	600	Chi. & Northwest	123	123⅞	123	123⅞	+ ⅞
12¼	12½	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
130	150	100	Chic., St. P., M. & O. pf	130	130	130	130	+ ¼
44⅞	45	3,800	Chino Copper	45	45¼	44½	45	+1
40	40⅛	55,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	40⅞	36	40	+4
10	11	2,000	Comstock Tunnel	9	9	9	9	—1
128	128½	2,015	Consolidated Gas	128¼	129½	127½	127½	+1½
75½	76	7,700	Continental Can	66	77	66	76	+10
100	101	400	Continental Can pf	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	1,100	Corn Products Ref	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
63	65¼	185,750	Crucible Steel	62	65¼	61¼	65¼	+15⅝
104½	105	7,560	Crucible Steel pf	99	103½	99	104¼	+1½
114	117	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113½	115½	115	115	+1½
114	117	50	do., odd lot	113½	113½	113½	113½	
146	149	100	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	+ ⅞
7	7¾	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¼	8	7¼	8	+ ¾
28½	28⅝	11,100	Distillers' Secur	27⅞	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
22½	22¾	700	Dome Mines	22½	23	22¼	22⅞	— ⅛
2	4	150	Duluth, S. S. & A	2	2	2	2	
26⅜	26⅝	9,800	Erie	26⅞	27	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
40½	40½	1,600	Erie 1st pf	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ¾
31	33	500	Erie 2d pf	33	33	32	32	
26	29	100	Federal Min. & S	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+1⅜
26	29	50	do., odd lot	26	26	26	26	
280	285	75	General Chemical	270⅝	280	270⅝	280	
175	176	9,250	General Electric	173¼	177¼	174	175½	+ ¼
182½	183	600	General Motors	185	185	182	182⅞	—1⅛
104	106½	200	General Motors pf	105	105	105	105	
51⅜	51½	3,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53⅛	53¼	51¼	51½	—1
104	104½	100	Goodrich pf	104⅜	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
117	117½	2,500	Great Northern pf	118	118½	117¼	117¾	—1
39¼	39⅜	22,450	G. N. certs.ore prop	37⅞	39⅜	37⅞	39¼	+1⅝
61¼	61⅜	1,000	Guggenheim Explor	61⅜	61⅞	61¼	61½	+2
81½	82	20	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
101	103	300	Illinois Central	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	
30	30⅛	2,550	Inspiration Copper	30	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	21⅛	2,100	Interboro.-Met	21½	21⅞	20⅜	21	— ⅜
73	..	100	Interboro-Met. pf	73	75	73	73	—1
21	21¼	500	Interboro Consol	21⅜	21⅝	21	21	— ½
72½	73	1,600	Interboro Consol pf	72½	72⅞	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅞
97½	99	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	96	98	98	98	+2
23⅞	24	1,600	Kansas City South	24⅜	24⅞	23⅝	24	—⅛
56	56½	500	Kan. City South. pf	57½	57½	56	56⅞	—1⅛
49⅞	50	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	49⅝	50⅞	49½	50	+ ⅝
99½	102½	100	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100	
142½	143	1,000	Lehigh Valley	144	144¼	142	142	—1⅝
116	119⅞	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	
32	33½	200	Long Island	30	30	30	30	—3
17	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
90	93	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
110½	111	620	Louis. & Nash	110½	111⅞	110½	110½	+ ½
30	30½	3,500	Maxwell Motors	31	31½	29	30	—1
81½	82	1,050	Max. Motors 1st pf	81	81	80	81	—1½
28	29	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	29	29½	27¾	28	—1
35	38	160	May Dept. Stores	35⅛	37⅛	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	28,550	Mexican Petroleum	74	77	74	75⅝	+2¼
26⅞	27	1,200	Miami Copper	26⅝	27	26½	27	+ ½
14	15½	350	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	15	14½	15	+2
117¼	119	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	117¼	118	117¼	118	+2
125	131	100	M.St.P. & S.S.M. pf	127	127	127	127	+4
5	5½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅛	6	5	5½	
14	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	900	Missouri Pacific	2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
70	72	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	72	71	71	— ⅞
26½	26⅝	6,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	26½	26⅝	25½	26⅜	+ ⅝
87	89	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
62¾	64	700	Nat. Lead Co	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	+1
4¾	6	200	N. Y. Dock Co. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14	14½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
101	102¾	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	104	103	103	+1
88	88½	3,500	N. Y. Central	88⅜	89	88	88	— ⅜
61⅜	62¾	3,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	63½	61⅜	62	+1
27⅝	27¾	950	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¾	28½	27¼	27¾	
105	106	500	Norfolk & Western	106½	106½	106	106	
73	73	100	North American	73	73	73	73	
106¼	106⅜	3,800	Northern Pacific	107½	107⅝	106¼	106⅝	— ⅜
34½	35½	200	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	+1
107½	108	4,620	Penn. R. R.	107½	107⅞	106¾	107½	+ ½
76	78	400	Philadelphia Co	76	76	76	76	
76	78	50	do., odd lot	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
24⅞	25	15,600	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅝	25	23⅜	25	+2⅛
94⅞	95	2,700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92⅞	95	92⅞	94½	+ ⅝
85	90	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	89⅞	89⅞	87	87	—2
49¾	50	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	49½	50⅜	49¼	49¼	+ ⅜
158	161	100	Pullman Co	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	+ ⅜
2	3	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
35½	36	800	Railway Steel Sp	35⅜	36	35	35½	+ ½
22⅜	22¾	2,850	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	23	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
146½	146⅝	21,700	Reading	147⅜	148	146½	146½	+ ⅛
80½	81	1,900	Reading 2d pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+1½
39½	39⅝	37,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	37½	39⅝	37	39½	+2½
93⅝	95	1,500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94	95	94	94¾	+1⅜
3	3½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3	3	3	3	
13½	14½	100	St. Louis Southwest	14	14	14	14	
12½	13	300	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	+1½
32¾	32⅝	1,400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	33	33	31½	32¼	+ ¼
147	147¼	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	147⅛	147⅛	147	147	
41	41⅝	8,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39⅝	41⅞	39⅝	41½	+2½
86½	86⅝	11,200	Southern Pacific	86⅞	87	86	86⅜	+ ¼
13½	13⅝	2,000	Southern Railway	14½	14¾	13½	13½	— ½
45½	45	1,100	So. Railway pf	45¾	46	44½	45	
55	56⅝	100	Standard Milling	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
71½	73⅜	100	Standard Mill. pf	72	72	72	72	— ½
81½	81⅝	4,750	Studebaker Co	81¾	82½	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
101	102¼	200	Studebaker Co. pf	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	+2⅜
37¼	37½	2,400	Tennessee Copper	36¾	37½	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅞
132	133	100	Texas Co	132	132	132	133	—1
9	10	300	Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
51	51½	1,400	Third Avenue	51½	51⅞	50¾	51	+ ⅜
97½	98¾	140	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	98	98	98	—1
..	..	700	T.,St.L. & W.pf. t.r.	6	6	6	6	
90¼	91	100	Twin City R. T	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ½
90½	91	40	do., odd lot	91	91	91	91	
75	76	700	Underwood Typew	75¼	76⅞	75¼	75¾	+ ⅛
128½	129	27,400	Union Pacific	129⅜	130	128½	128½	+ ¾
18⅝	19	200	United Rys. Invest	18½	19	18½	19	
35½	35¾	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	36½	36½	35½	35½	—2
13⅞	16	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	15	14	15	
58¼	59	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	59	59⅞	58½	58½	
45⅜	45⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	46	46	45½	45½	+ ¼
102	103	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102	102½	102	102½	+ ½
66¼	66¼	157,600	U. S. Steel	65⅝	67	65⅜	66¼	—1⅛
112¼	112⅝	2,700	U. S. Steel pf	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	—1⅛
65¼	65½	8,000	Utah Copper	66	66⅝	65½	65½	+1½
31⅜	32	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	31⅜	31⅞	31½	31½	
47¼	48⅛	5,500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	43	49½	43	48½	+2
98	99¾	200	Wells Fargo Exp	98½	98½	98	98	+2
23¼	25	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	+2
69⅜	70¼	3,000	Western Union Tel	69¼	70⅛	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅝
110½	110¾	158,600	Westingh. E. & M	108⅜	112	107⅜	110⅜	+2⅝
2	2¼	400	Wheeling & L. E	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
2	2¼	400	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
135	137	700	Willys-Overland	130	138⅝	136	137⅝	+2⅜
29	30	200	Wisconsin Central	28½	29½	28½	29½	+1½

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADES IN STEEL.

American Securities the Active Features of Exchange Dealings.

LONDON, July 28.—The money market was busy today borrowing from and repaying the Bank of England. Discount rates were quiet.

Home securities were decidedly dull on the Stock Exchange. The chief activity developed in the American section in response to yesterday's rise in Wall Street. A large business was done in United States Steel following the publication of the quarterly report. The price ranged from 68 to 69. Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific were also active, and the closing was firm at the best point. American Marconis were strong and Canadian Car was active around 100. Copper shares were flat.

Bourse Has a Dull Season.

PARIS, July 28.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 7½ centimes.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	130	140	135	146
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	200	212	214	222
Bliss, E. W.	315	340	325	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	120	130	122	130
Canadian Car. & Fy.	98	106	103	106
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Canadian Exp. pf.	101	109	101	110
Colt's Arms	445	460	450	460
Du Pont Powder	620	640	630	640
Du Pont Powder pf.	97	101	97	100
Electric Boat	350	360	355	365
Electric Boat pf.	330	340	350	350
Hercules Powder	370	390	375	390
Niles-Bement-Pond	116	119	116	119
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	109
American Cigar pf.	96	97	96	97
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young, pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	170	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	845	855	845	855
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	115½	120½	118¾	120¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Three Stocks and the Market.

Nearly one-half of yesterday's market consisted of sales of Crucible Steel, Westinghouse, and United States Steel. This gives an indication of the extent to which continued reports of war orders and the known improvement in the steel trade occupied the minds of traders. When it is considered that the day's total business amounted to more than 1,000,000 shares and that nearly 500,000 shares were comprised in three issues, further emphasis is laid on the special factors that stimulated trading. All three stocks, naturally, scored marked advances, but the two others stood no comparison with Crucible in this particular. The market's appetite for this issue displayed itself in heavy buying immediately at the opening, and thereafter no diminution of buying orders was discernible until the closing gong rang. In fact, the final half hour was more lively, if anything, than any other equal period. It required but three sales to carry the price from 63½ to 65, and increased offerings at this paint failed to work any sharp dips downward.

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Crucible and Bethlehem.

The Street was persuaded early that the interests which had been credited with accumulating Bethlehem Steel last Spring were buying Crucible. The only reason apparent for this belief was gossip, but gossip long has been the comrade of some extraordinary expansions of stock market values, and is treated with much respect in trading quarters. The story that control was being sought by the same interests was passed about, accompanied by rumors that it could be obtained if money enough was spent, as certain of the largest owners of six months ago gradually had reduced their holdings on a rising market.

***

Railroads Pause Again.

There were traders who professed to be disappointed because the railroad issues failed to continue their progress of Tuesday. These men seemed to lose sight of the fact that an upturn extending from 3 to 5 points in a half day's business, as was the case with the railroads, was exceptional and naturally invited considerable profit-taking.

Canadian Car & Fdy.
Carbon Steel
Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms

Our 50-Page Descriptive Booklet No. 200 mailed upon request.

Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

INTERNATIONAL
STEAM PUMP
Common & Preferred
EHRICH & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 RECTOR. 67 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Canadian Car & Foundry Common Stock

This stock reached $111 today—$50 per share over the price of July 6th, when we publicly advised its purchase. We now predict $150 per share market shortly, and believe it will reach a $200 level.

Estimated net earnings on war contracts exceed 200% on present price of common stock.

Special Descriptive Circular on Request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
25 Broad St. *Phones* 6951-6 *Broad.* New York

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Canadian Car & Fdy. Com.
Canadian Car & Fdy. Pfd.
Central Foundry Com.
Central Foundry Pfd.
Lima Locomotive Corp.
United Motor Pfd.
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40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 *Broad.*

FOR SALE
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Int. Agric. Corp. Com.
100 Hendee Mfg. Com.
25 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
25 Lake Torpedo Boat
100 Art Metal Construction
25 American Brass Co.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

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Gulf States Steel Stocks
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Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
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Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec. 5s
Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power 6s
Detroit Electric 5s, 1916
Consumers Power Preferred Stock
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y PHONE BROAD 3565

Offerings Wanted
British American Mfg. Co.
International Steam Pump
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 8%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John. New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Upward in the Industrials, but Are Little Changed in Mining Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 186,470 shares of stock and $16,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,445; railroads, 300; and mining, 108,725. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	American Zinc	55¾	58⅞	53¼	57¼
300	Burns Bros.	78	79	78	79
1,250	‡Canada Steel.	22	23½	22	23¼
2,000	‡Can. Car & F. pf.	105	105	95	99
300	‡Can. Car & F. pf.	117	118	116	116
14,700	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9¾	10½	9¼	10
1,300	‡Cent. Foundry	15½	15½	13½	13½
400	‡Cent. Foundry pf.	28	28	25	25
1,500	‡Cramp Ship	67½	67¾	66	67½
3,000	‡Electric Boat.	325	380	325	365
1,200	‡Elec. Boat pf.	326	345	320	335
300	Emerson Phon.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
10	Hall Signal	15	15	15	15
255	‡Hendee Mfg.	35⅞	37	35⅞	37
550	‡Int. M. M. pf.	6	6	5¾	6
270	Inter. Motors.	17	17	16	16
2,200	‡Int. Steam P.	7½	9½	7½	9½
500	‡Int. Petroleum	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8½
100	Kelly Sp. Tire.	165	165	163	163
43	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf.	83	*87	83	87
25	Kelly Sp. Tire new 2d pf.	162	162	162	162
18,000	Marconi of A.	5	5½	4⅝	4⅞
100	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
800	Reo Truck	17½	17¼	17½	17½
542	‡Pyrene Mfg. Co.	11¾	12¼	11⅝	12¼
100	Corp of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
14,000	‡Stand. Motors	14⅞	15½	14¼	14⅞
100	Sterling Gum.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,500	‡St. Joseph Lead	13	13	12½	12½
1,500	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
2,000	Un. Profit S.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½
1,800	‡Ventura Con. Oil	12½	13	12⅜	12½
3,200	‡World Film	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞

RAILROAD.

300	‡Wabash, w. i.	10	10	10	10

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	‡Arizona D.	27	29	27	28
1,000	‡Alaska Juneau	11	11⅝	11	11¼
4,100	‡Alta Con. Min. Co.	80	82	80	82
2,700	‡Atlanta	31	31	30½	30¼
1,000	‡Big Cotton	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
950	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	‡Booth	49	49	48	49
1,200	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
500	Butte C. & Z.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,000	Caledonia	88	89	87	88
400	‡Can. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Cashboy	5	5	4⅝	5
100	‡Chicag	15	15	15	15
400	Chile Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Cons. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Dik. Butte	3	3	3	3
16,500	‡‡Emma Cop.	38	*41	38	*40
500	‡Florence	48	48	48	48
400	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,500	‡Gold Merger	22	22	21½	22½
1,000	Hon. Con.	3	2¾	3	3⅛
1,500	‡Iron Blossom	73	75	72	73
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
5,500	Kennecott Cop.	32⅜	32⅝	32	32⅜
100	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4
3,400	‡Kewanaa	13	13	12½	12½
500	La Rose Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Magma Copper	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
2,000	McIntyre	47	47	47	47
2,100	‡McK.-Dar.	21	21	21	21
300	‡Majestic M.	74	75	74	75
700	‡Mont. Cons.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,300	‡Nevada Hills	18	18	17	17
1,000	N. Utah Bing.	2	2	2	2⅜
600	Nip. Mines Co.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2,600	‡‡Oro	7½	8	7½	8
200	‡‡Sells	25	25	25	25
2,500	‡‡Silver Pick	9	10	9	10
400	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	‡‡Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	‡Sup. Min. Co.	23¼	24	23	24
3,250	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,350	‡Tonopah Mer.	37	37	35	37
275	Tonopah Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1,800	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡W. End Cons.	64	66	64	65

BONDS.

$16,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	116⅛	116½	116¼	116¼

*Odd Lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—High sale in Success Mining Tuesday was 1½; odd lots 82 1⅜.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Bid. July 28.	Asked. July 28.	Bid. July 27.	Asked. July 27.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Alliance Film. com.	½	⅞	½	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Internat. Motors	10	18	10	18
Internat. Motors pf.	40	42	40	42
International Nickel	150	161	150	161
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump. pf.	10	14	10	14
Internat. Rubber	6¾	7¼	6¼	7¼
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Savoy Hotel	6¼	6½	5½	6½
Un. Cig. St., new pf.	11⅞	12	11¼	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
RAILROADS.				
Mo. Pacific w. i.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i. pf.	35	39	35	39
Wabash, pf. (a)	42	43	42	43
Wabash, pf. (b)	19½	21	19½	21
MINING STOCKS.				
Con. Arizona Smelt.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Tuolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
White Knob Cop., pf.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	73	75	73	75

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	308	313
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14⅜	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	96	99
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.	51	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit	60	67
Electric Bond & Share pf.	89½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	65	80
Gas & Electric Securities	42	44
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	40	50
Northern States Power	28	29
Northern States Power pf.	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83½	
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	12	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	52	58
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	3	5
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	23	26
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con.	.19
Best & Belcher	.17	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.15
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.47⅜
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Booth	.47
Jim Butler	.83	C. O. D.	.06
McNamara	.01	Comb. Fraction	.08
Mizpah Exten.	.20	D'field Daisy	.03
Montana	.34	D'field B. B.	.02
North Star	.12	Florence	.23
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field C. M.	1.30
Tonopah Exten.	2.47½	G'field Mercer	.21
Tonopah Merger	.36	Jumbo Exten.	1.50
Victor	.28	Lone Star	.08
West End	.65	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah New	4.90	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.44
Atlanta	.30	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot	.10	Gold Sov.	.3¼
Elkton	.33	Isabella	.15½
El Paso	.80	Jackpot	.6¾
Findlay	.1¾	McKinney	.37½
Golden C.	.178	Portland	.143¾
Gold Dol.	.4	Vindicator	.172

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	C. & Pot. Tel.	95¼	95½	95½	95⅝
5	Fid. & Deposit.	135	135	135	135
50	Ga., South. & Fla. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67¼	67½
470	Un. Rys. & E.	22	22	22	22

BONDS.

$2,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	N. Ry. & L. 5s	95	95	95	95
1000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	55½	55¼	55⅛	55⅛
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	96	97½	96	97¼
1,600	Alaska	34½	34½	33½	33⅝
300	Algomah	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
80	Allouez	58	59	58	59
225	Amalgamated	71½	72⅜	71½	72⅛
16,747	Am. Zinc	54⅜	58	54⅜	57
630	Anaconda	67⅝	68	67⅜	67½
925	Ariz. Com'l	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
250	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,041	Butte & Sup.	69¾	71	69¾	69⅞
485	Cal. & Ariz.	63	64	63	64
15	Cal. & Hecla.	560	570	560	570
90	Centennial	18	18¼	18	18¼
1,087	Cop. Range	53⅜	55¾	53⅜	55
730	East Butte	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13
230	Franklin	9	9¼	9	9¼
455	Granby	82½	84	82	83
830	Greene-Can.	40	40⅞	39⅝	40⅝
180	Hancock	17	18	17	18
30	Indiana	4	4¼	4	4¼
6	Island Creek	47	47½	47	47½
600	Isle Royale	28	28¼	27	28¼
50	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
80	Lake Copper	14	15¼	14	15¼
10	La Salle	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
550	Mass. Con.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝
110	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
15	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Mohawk	70½	73	70¼	72½
200	New Arcadian	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	11
730	North Butte	30	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛
700	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
150	Old Colony	3½	4	3½	4
100	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
240	Osceola	76	80	76	80
500	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
81	Quincy	82½	86	82½	86
105	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
15	Shattuck	26	27	26	27
150	Smith Lake	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼
255	St. Mary's	55	56	55	56
50	Sup. & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
105	Superior	26	27½	26	27
6,645	Tamarack	41	47⅝	41	46¼
225	Trinity	4½	4¾	4	4
1,630	U. S. Smelters.	40½	42	40⅜	42
150	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46½	45¾	46⅞
835	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
255	Utah Con.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
40	Utah Copper	66	66	66	66
165	Wolverine	60	61	60	61

RAILROADS.

50	Boston & Alb.	179½	179½	179½	179½
90	Boston Elev.	76	76⅜	76	76⅜
81	Boston & M.	21	21½	21	21½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
537	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	63	61	62
20	West End St. R. R.	63	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

8	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	92¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2½	2½	2½	2¼
15	Am. P. Ser. pf.	16	16	16	16
155	Am. Sugar.	109	109⅜	109	109½
10	Am. Sug. pf.	118¾	119¼	113	113
337	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122	121¾	122
166	Am. Wool pf.	84½	84½	84	84
181	A. G. & W. I. pf.	25	25½	25	25½
910	E. Boston Land	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
39	Edison	286	286	285¾	285¾
10	Gen. Electric.	175	175	175	175
353	Mass. Gas.	90	91	90	90
10	Mass. Gas pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
30	McElwain pf.	90	90	90	90
10	Miss. Riv. Pow. pf.	40	40	40	40
61	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
15	Pullman	161	161	161	161
15	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
10	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
10	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
358	United Fruit.	133½	133⅝	133	133
547	United Shoe pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
15	United Shoe pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
3,330	U. S. Steel.	65⅞	67	65⅞	66½
15	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
25	Western Union	70	70	70	70
80	Westinghouse	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88⅜	88½	88⅜	88⅜
500	A. T. & T. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
10,500	A. G. & W. I. 5s	69	70	69	70
3,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,171	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	69⅜	71½	69⅜	70½
100	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	80	80	80	80
80	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	19½	20	19½	20
18	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	207	207
10	Com. Edison	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
130	Mont.-Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
20	People's Gas	117½	117½	117	117½
200	Sears-Roebuck	147¼	147¾	147	147
280	Stew.-Warner	63	63½	63	63¼
225	Swift	114	114	114	114
50	U. S. Steel	67	67	67	67
3,351	Union Carb.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
25	Inland Steel	207	207	207	207

BONDS.

$2,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Morris 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼
4,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅞
1,000	Mutual Fuel 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Chi. Phone 5.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	City Rys. 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
100	Allis-Chalmers.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Am. Can.	60½	60½	60½	60½
50	Am. Smelting.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛
50	Baldwin Loco. pf.	84	84⅛	83	83½
10	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105½	105½	105½	106½
100	Beth. Steel pf.	140	140	140	140
12	J. G. Brill	38	38	38	38
1,143	Cambria Steel.	51⅞	52½	51½	51⅞
250	Col. Fuel.	39⅞	39⅞	38	38½
180	Crucible Steel.	55	61	55	60⅞
100	Chi. G. W.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
390	Elec. Storage.	53	53½	53⅜	53⅜
495	Gen. Asphalt.	31¾	33¼	31½	33
270	Gen. Asph. pf.	68½	69¼	68½	69¼
28	Key. Watch.	84	84	84	84
40	Key. Tel. pf.	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
2,619	Lake Superior.	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛
25	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	74	74
60	L. V. Tran. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
100	Nor. Central.	83½	83½	83½	83½
10	Nor. P. & West.	106½	106½	106½	106¾
20	Pitts. Coal.	23	24	24	24
686	Penn. R. R.	54	54	53⅞	54
130	Penn. Salt M.	88	88	88	88
250	Penn. Steel. pf.	85	85	84⅞	85
52	Phila. Co.	38½	38½	38	38
62	Phila. Elec.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
14	P. R. T. ctfs.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	Phila. Trac.	70½	70½	70¼	70½
35	Reading	73¼	73¼	73⅜	73⅜
100	Southern Ry.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
205	Tono. Bel.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Tono. Mining.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
25	Utah Copper.	66	66	66	66
282	United Gas I.	83½	83½	83	83
11,199	U. S. Steel.	65½	67	65½	66⅝
350	W. Cramp & S.	66¾	68	66¾	68

BONDS.

$5,000	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
3,000	E. & P. T. 4s	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
500	E. & P. T. 4s.	81	81	81	81
2,000	Int. Rys. 4s.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
115,000	Pen. gen. 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phila. El. 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
1,000	Reading 4s.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. W. G. Mch.	16	16	16	16
1,515	Col. G. & El.	13¼	13¼	13	13
295	Crucible Steel.	51⅛	58	51⅝	58
1,149	Cruc. Steel pf.	100	104¼	100	104
25	Elk Co. N. G.	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝
55	Nat. Firep.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
30	Nat. Firep. pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Robinson-W.	55	55	55	55
60	Ind. Brew.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60	Ind. Brew. pf.	14	14⅜	14	14
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	46⅞	46½	46⅜	46½
35	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
65	Pitts. Brew.	3	3¼	3	3
1,045	Pitts. Coal.	23	24⅛	23	23⅞
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
100	Pitts. P. G.	109	109	109	109
895	Pure Oil.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
45	Union Nat. G.	129	129	129	129
150	Union S. & S.	103	104	103	104
75	U. S. Steel.	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅝
805	Whouse Elec.	54¼	55⅝	54¼	55½
805	Whouse Elec. pf.	54¼	55½	54¼	55½
4,976	Whouse rts.	1¼	1⅝	1	1⅛

BOND.

$2,000	Pitts. McK. & C. 5s.	100	100	100	100

COTTON IS STRONG, GAINS 26-31 POINTS

Market Closes Firm After Good Opening and Day of Covering by Shorts.

TEXAS DROUGHT CONTINUES

Additional State Bonded Warehouses Will Bring Capacity Up to 1

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

35 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED in Silk Dresses and Silk Waists for spot cash. Bloch Purchasing Co., 1,270 Broadway.

OPEN to buy tender chiffons or silks. W., 36 Times.

CORDUROY.—Will pay cash; No. 500, Jullard, or Boyd's, navy, brown, wine. Jacobs Bros., 124 West 19th St. 8086 Chelsea.

WE ARE OPEN to place orders on better grade coats. 137-139 W. 25th St., top floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL SILK AND cotton waists; will place orders on snappy styles; call Thursday and Friday. 195 Spring St., eighth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT samples of combination serges and silk dresses; orders placed. 39 West 21st, 4th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

LOOKING AT misses' and school dresses of the better kind. 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

CONTRACTORS WANTED who specialize in the making of stout sizes in ladies' silk dresses. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 158 West 28th.

WANTED, contractors to figure on ladies' suits. Write care of L 58 Times.

JOB OF LADIES' plush and cloth coats; close out at a price. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

300 WHITE and colored voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

600 DRESSES to close out; white and colors; variety materials and models. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

100 LADIES' linen auto coats, to close out at a price. L. Felsenfeld, Raincoat Specialist, 29 West 17th St.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out, $1.00 and up. Vassar Dress Co., 39 W. 32d.

FOR SALE.—Have 1,000 high-class dresses from $4.50 to $7.50; will sell cheap. Charles Levy Co., 39 West 29th St.

1,000 DOZEN new Fall styles crepe de chine waists, embroidered and plain, $15 per dozen. Nathan Lepow Sons, 163 W. 24th.

BIG job of $7.50-$9 cotton waists at $4.25 per dozen. Nathan Lepow Sons, 163 West 24th.

WASH DRESSES, $1, formerly $2.75 to $6.50. Silverman Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

I HAVE few thousand to invest with established or now good paying jobbing or manufacturing business. L 62 Times.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fn 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

FACTORY MANAGER cotton dresses; good man is open for position. W 26 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday 3½@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retail Clothiers Busy.

Judging from the throngs of men who are taking advantage of the Summer clearance sales, the retail clothiers are doing a very brisk business. Prices have not been cut very much more than usual, and yet the attendance at these sales is reported to be larger than for some years past. As one retailer described conditions, the wave of economy has not yet passed over and men are still seeking to save even on their necessities such as clothing. If the active demand that is manifesting itself just now may be taken as a criterion retailers believe that business this Fall will be much better than was at first anticipated.

For the Russian Shipper.

The Americas, the publication of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, in its current issue, contains a detachable page giving timely data regarding the Russian market. The sheet, which is labeled "for the foreign trade manager," is intended to be hung in export offices to serve as a ready reference for the shipper. The populations of the different political and geographical divisions of Russia are given together with the several transportation lines running out of this port directly or otherwise to Russia. There are also data regarding Russian weights and measures, cables and cable rates, as well as special information calculated to prove helpful to the American shipper.

Buyers Are Late This Season.

Quite a little comment is heard locally about the delay in buyers coming to town this season, both jobbing buyers and retailers. An executive of one of the leading downtown commission houses said yesterday that while he, along with other merchants in that line, had expected that the bulk of the jobbers' buying for the new season would be done by the middle of this month, it is now probable that this state of affairs will not exist until about Aug. 15. And while he is hoping for the best, he is somewhat inclined to believe that the delay is going to result in a smaller business being placed than if the buyers had got busy earlier. Houses selling direct to the retailers, while apparently not afraid of lessened business, are willing to have the buyers begin their onslaught as soon as possible.

Sport Shirts Running Big.

A large part of the energies of the men's shirt trade is being devoted at the moment to trying to beat the "other fellow" in securing the sizable orders for sport shirts for men that are reported to be floating around town before the season comes to a close and ends the demand. This business, it is said, is the only bright spot in the call for seasonable popular-priced goods just now, the demand for the ordinary types of negligee shirts being quite a bit below the mark desired by manufacturers of them. A good business was done on silk shirts earlier in the season by manufacturers who went in for them, but it is said that the duplicate orders placed on them at the present time are none too large. One encouraging feature of the business done on these shirts has been the demand for the better qualities.

Cod Liver Oil Advancing.

The strength of the domestic market for cod liver oil is indicated, according to Weekly Drug Markets, by the announcement on Tuesday by one important concern that it had advanced its asking price for the Norwegian grade $5, making the present quotation $80 a barrel. It will also say today that oxalic acid continues to advance on urgent buying by large industrial concerns. Sales have been reported at 37 and 38 cents, which is 2 cents above the range of a week ago. Several other drugs and chemicals have also gone up in price in the last few days, and manufacturers are restricting sales on some articles largely to regular customers, owing to the limited supplies in this market. In the essential oils the feature has been a reduction in the price of peppermint oil in the expectation that the peppermint crop this season will break all records. Crude drugs generally have been ruling dull.

Should Have Larger Assortments.

Commenting on conditions in the retail end of the clothing business, a manufacturer said yesterday the retail clothiers would do well to maintain a better assortment of styles and sizes. With the manufacturer striving to meet every contingency in the matter of sizes, he said, there is no reason why the retailer cannot fit any man who comes into his store. "The fault is," he remarked, "that the majority of retailers are not keeping up with the progress made by the manufacturers. There are odd sizes being made that many retailers have not heard of. If they kept themselves posted on the new styles and sizes that come out, there would be no need of a customer walking out of a store without making a purchase. The peculiar part of it all is that the retailer would probably be able to do more business with less stock than he does now if he bought intelligently."

Convention of Display Men.

Prosperity boosters who build the "White Ways" of the big cities, brighten up the shopping districts and work with the city authorities for cleaner and more attractive business districts are headed for New York from all parts of the world to attend the International Association of Display Men's convention, which begins next Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. More than 2,000 display men, representing the largest mercantile houses of America, will be present. Acting Mayor McAneny will officially welcome President C. J. Potter and the delegates. Interest will be stimulated in the country-wide business revival to be celebrated in every city and town of the United States, Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, as "Electrical Prosperity Week." Addresses will be made by William A. Marble, former President of the Merchants' Association; Percy Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., and other prominent men.

Hosiery Sales Keep Up Well.

While as yet there has been little spot buying of Fall hosiery done by retailers who have come into this market, the jobbers say that they are doing a pretty nice filling-in business on seasonable merchandise, especially silk hose. Though quite a little of this duplicating is being done by retailers in various parts of the country, it was said yesterday that the bulk of the business is coming from the local and nearby trade. Good business on Fall hosiery is expected from the retailers next month, in view of the conservatism they showed in placing advance orders when the salesmen were out, and the fact that stocks in the hands of many retailers are light. The primary end of the market is not doing a great deal just now with Fall hosiery, either, nor are the jobbing buyers showing any too much interest in cotton hose for next Spring. There is a different story to tell on silks and artificial silk goods, however. Export business continues good.

May Buy Co-operatively.

A movement is on foot among manufacturers of men's shirts, under the auspices of the Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, to establish a central purchasing bureau for flannels and other staple fabrics which they use. The objects, of course, will be to obtain better prices by pooling orders and to equalize them, as under this system the same yard prices will be paid both by large and small manufacturers. It is planned to have a purchasing committee determine the bulk needs of the manufacturers and then bargain with the mills, the individual assortments being worked out later by the mills and the manufacturers. This and other subjects, including the nationalization of the association, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors, which was held in a downtown restaurant. Sentiment appears strongly in favor of expanding into a national organization in order to obtain the benefits thus to be derived. Several reports were rendered, including that of the collection bureau of the association, which showed that of total collections of $115,566, about 74 per cent., or $85,854, had been collected without litigation or cost to members beyond the annual dues.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Yesterday showed little change for the better so far as trading in the local gray goods market was concerned, but the advance in cotton was said to have the effect of steadying prices and offsetting the weakness that developed in certain quarters late Tuesday afternoon. There was little evidence yesterday of "distress" goods being converted into cash at prices more satisfactory to the buyers than to the sellers. The former gave a little more attention to spot and nearby goods yesterday, bidding on the basis of 3¼ cents for 38-inch 60-48s. So far as could be learned, there was little, if any, business done at the figures bid, while on the other hand nearby sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made at the full list price. One thing the quiet market and the antics of cotton have done is temporarily to weaken the position of sellers in the acceptance of current prices for contract business, and it was not very hard yesterday, for instance, to get 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents for delivery to the end of the year. Sheetings and drills continued to be more or less neglected yesterday, but fancies had a good day from all accounts. Spot prices on staple printcloths, which continued largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-32s	2⅜c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wood Pulp Imports Have Free Entry Though Transshipped.

J. J. Gavin & Co., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a contention that a manifest clerical error had been made in invoicing merchandise. It was claimed that the goods were invoiced as consisting of 35 gross, whereas only 30 gross were received and imported. This, it was asserted by the importers warranted a refund of duties on the alleged missing five gross. Judge Hay said that, while testimony was offered to show that a shortage actually occurred in the shipment, an examination of the official papers failed to disclose a "manifest" clerical error within the ruling laid down by the Customs Court in the case of the United States against the Swedish Produce Company.

The Hurf-Cain Company, New Orleans, protested the assessment of duty by the Collector on an amount claimed by the protestants to be greater than the dutiable value of the merchandise, which in this case was red peppers. It appeared that the Collector in liquidating the entry added to the appraised value to establish market value of the merchandise and assessed duty thereon. In sustaining the protest, Judge Hay said: "The items added by the Collector were not such items as are contemplated in United States vs Spingarn, as coming within the jurisdiction of the Collector. The Collector has not appealed to reappraisement and the market value as found by the Appraiser must stand. The protest is therefore sustained and the Collector directed to reliquidate the entry assessing duty upon the market value as found by the Appraiser."

Insufficient evidence resulted in a protest by George Holme, Buffalo, being overruled. The protest was directed against the Collector's action in assessing certain grain at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The grain, it was stated, had gone through some process. The importer contended that the commodity should be admitted at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for "waste." As witness for the protestant called the commodity brewer's grain, but the exact origin of the grain or the definite use to which the product is put was not made entirely clear. Judge Hay said the record upon which the case was submitted is insufficient upon which to base a definite classification. The protests were accordingly overruled without affirming the Collector.

It was decided in the protest case of O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, that wood pulp shipments may be transshipped at a foreign port without forfeiting the privilege of free entry under the terms of the Canadian Reciprocity act. It appeared that, in the case at bar, the merchandise was shipped by the consignor from the country of production to the consignee or importer in this country via one foreign port. The only delay was in the shifting of the cargo from one vessel to another. The Collector apparently regarded the transshipment as a violation of the condition of free entry, as the law specifies that shipments must be made direct. He therefore took full duty under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. Judge Hay points out, however, that under the court decision in the United Cigar Stores Company case, the wood pulp in controversy is entitled to free entry, the protest being sustained. The board also sustained a protest by Rudolf Holwig, who imported wood pulp from Germany.

The Grossfeld & Roe Company, Chicago, was sustained in the claim that buckwheat grits are free of duty under the tariff as buckwheat or buckwheat flour. The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The board's decision said that any construction of the free list provision that did not embrace within it a product of the buckwheat grain that had not yet reached the completed stage of flour would be very narrow and technical. According to the board it was evidently the purpose of Congress to admit free of duty that grain and the commodities produced from it.

Goes to Jail to Avoid Friends.

Oscar La Fortune, 60 years old, who said that once he had been the owner of a chain of restaurants in Brooklyn which he lost through drinking, was committed to the Workhouse for three months at his own request yesterday in Special Sessions. La Fortune said he wanted to be sent away so that he would no longer meet any of his old friends in his present condition.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; slight variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in s. and probably showers in the Peninsula Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., and Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., with probably thunder showers in s. Fri. fair; light variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cloudy, with probably showers in s.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. showers.

Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Meetings of the jewelry and silverware buyers of the Reciprocal Jobbers, Inc., will be held at 470 Fourth Avenue on Aug. 5 and 6.

A new dry goods firm will open its doors in Sioux City, Iowa, about Aug. 20 under the name of the Dallas-Meares Company. The new firm will be made up of Frank Dallas, formerly buyer and manager of the Wilkins Brothers' store in Des Moines, Iowa, and L. S. Meares, who formerly held the same positions with the Pelletier Dry Goods Company of Sioux City. The firm has been incorporated for $20,000 and has bought out the Sullivan Specialty Store of Sioux City. It will be represented in this city by Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,370 Broadway.

ADOPTS TUNNEL TO QUEENS.

Service Board Approves Change in New Subway Route.

The Public Service Commission yesterday complied with the wish of the Board of Estimate by adopting the under-river tunnel plan to carry the trains of the new Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway from Manhattan to Long Island City.

The dual subway plans originally called for the use of the Queensboro Bridge. The Public Service Commission at first thought the substitute plan would be more costly and would require more time for construction, but the Board of Estimate last Wednesday adopted a resolution expressing the conviction that the tunnel should be constructed.

Under the new arrangement the trains of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue subway will run through Fifty-ninth Street only as far as Fifth Avenue, where they will swing over into Sixtieth Street and East River tunnel. The Queens end of this tunnel will be at the Queens Plaza of the Queensboro Bridge, where the new subway trains will connect with the new rapid transit elevated railroads. Originally both cross-town tracks were to run under Fifty-ninth Street as far as Fifth Avenue, where they were to have been divided, the eastbound track continuing to the Queensboro Bridge through Fifty-ninth Street, the westbound turning into Sixtieth Street.

The Degnon Contracting Company, which is building the section extending from Seventh Avenue to Fifth Avenue, has agreed to submit a bid for the construction of the tunnel route which will not exceed $4,000,000.

New York Sailor Boys at the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The New York State training ship Newport arrived today from Honolulu with 100 cadets, who are learning navigation to fit themselves to be officers in the American merchant marine. After a few days' stay the Newport will start on the return voyage through the Panama Canal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALEXANDRA, La.—Simon Brothers; S. Simon, men's wear, ladies' ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; J. V. Wellborn, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—Davidson-Paxon-Stokes Co.; T. L. Stokes, dry goods, 71 W. 23d; Woodward, Atlanta, and E. Adler & Co.; C. B. Merrill, shoes; 1,261 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—N. Sollod, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Broadway Central.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ladies' readyto wear; 170 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gogle, infants' dresses; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes; Miss Vincent, bathing suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, mfrs. woolens, cotton dresses, waists; 117 W. 27th; Bronzell.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; F. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOULDER, Col.—L. Herman; cloks, suits; Breslin.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. F. Smith, coats, suits; Miss E. Magny, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; S. V. Silverthorne, general merchandise; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. A. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—M. J. Donovan, artistic housefurnishing goods; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; C. H. Cimrchill, furniture; 305 Grand St.
CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. J. Schroder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, women's, girls' ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Shedd, representing: K. Miller, jewelry; A. R. Wogenlight, furniture; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Herzberg, Goldstein & Goldstein, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way, 11th floor.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; R. Buckner, boy's clothing; 498 B'way; Bellecliare.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; C. Franzel, gloves; 43 W. 23d.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss L. Baser, children's wear; 93 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, dress goods, linings; 377 Bwy.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, hats, ribbons; 640 B'way.
CLARKSDALE—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, dry goods, ready-to-wear, &c.; Sherman Sq.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Armstrong's; C. W. Armstrong, men's hats, caps; Navarre.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Coningwood.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, books, stationery, picture frames, kodaks, supplies; J. K. McMahon, dress goods, silks; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; L. F. Pollack, cloaks, suits, furs, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 1,150 B'way.
DALLAS—New York Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Glick, ladies' ready to wear; Wallick's.
DES MOINES—A. Mandelbaum & Sons; O. B. Hinman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 116 W. 32; McAlpin.
DETROIT—Princess Mfr. Co.; C. W. Moore, mfrs. misses', ladies', children's dresses; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
DETROIT—Burnham, Steepel Co.; W. H. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard St.
DETROIT—Shapiro & Aronson, cloth, straw hats, caps; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; G. C. Jenkins, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
FALLON, Nev.—B. C. Archer, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
FORT SCOTT—W. J. Calhoun & Co.; W. J. Calhoun, ladies' dresses; 95 Madison Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.; Boston Store D. G. Co.; Mrs. K. Fink, millinery; Miss Leftwich, H. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 333 4th Ave.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock Dry Goods Co.; H. O. Wolf, ready-to-wear, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock D. G. Co.; H. O. Wolf, genl. mdse.; 148 W. 23d.
FORT WAYNE—R. H. Brochers, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; F. P. Jennings, muslin underwear, children's, infants' cloaks, dresses; Mrs. I. Robinson, women's wear; 239 4th Ave.
FREDERICK—Rice & Haller; H. H. Haller, J. Wilson, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods, &c.; Broadway Central.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; C. J. Starker, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 22 E. 26th.
GREAT BEND—H. Born, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
GREENSBORO—Transon Hat Co.; W. M. Transon, hats, carpets, caps, gloves, umbrellas; Imperial.
HOT SPRINGS—Woodcock & Lawson; Mr. Woodcock, ladies' dresses; 95 Madison Av.
HOUSTON—Columbia Dry Goods Co.; B. Cohn, dry goods, novelties, ready-to-wear; 467 B'way.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
KNOXVILLE—Lamar-Hardy-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
LARNED, Kan.—Mark Krouch; ladies' ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
LEXINGTON—Feisenthal & Bing; S. Bing, neckwear, ribbons, jewelry, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods; 72 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—N. B. Blackstone Co.; Miss M. B. Matson, laces, embroidery, &c.; Miss G. Morton, muslin underwear, children's wear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—L. Siegel Co.; Miss G. Foyen, underwear; 303 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; F. Schmidt, upholstery goods, carpets; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
LOUISVILLE—Shapinsky & Rothschild; A. Rothstein, ready-to-wear; Lomagears.
LYNCHBURG—J. R. Milner Co.; A. W. Hawkins, blankets; Grand.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; E. Marks, representing; 22 E. 17th.
MERIDIAN—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hageman, ready-to-wear; 69 5th Av.
MONETT—Durnil Dry Goods Co.; W. Durnil, dry goods, &c.; Somerset.
MONTGOMERY—Nachman & Meerlief; J. Nachman, ready-to-wear, 71 W. 23d.
MONTREAL—Model Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broadway Central.
NASHVILLE—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, manufacturers overalls; 75 Grand St.; Webster.
NAVASOTA—Patout-Thomas Co.; R. A. Patout, dry goods, notions, house furnishing goods, men's furnishing goods, women's garments, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
NEWPORT, Ark.—S. Heineman D. G. Store; S. Heineman, Fall dresses; 116 W. 32d.
OAKLAND—Abrahamson Bros.; Miss M. E. Gilbert, millinery; 116 West 32d.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Abrahamson Bros.; Miss Gilbert, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott, Halliburton Co.; N. J. Baum, Mrs. C. E. Buscher, ready-to-wear; 13 East 16th.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Capital City Garment Co.; B. J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Strand.
OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Baldauf-Rosenblatt Co.; OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Miss Ryan, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.
PALESTINE, Texas—The Fashion; S. D. Brooks, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
PASADENA, Cal.—Broadway Bros.; O. E. Broadway, carpets; 303 5th Ave.
PEORIA—The National; E. E. Gordon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Karrick, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss E. Kline, dresses, wash skirts; 96 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 37 W. 20th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Coalory, corsets; 23 E. 26th.
PORTLAND—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. I. Peterson, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, handkerchiefs, vellings; 100 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. I. Peterson, ribbons, vellings, bdkfs., neckwear; 100 5th Av.
PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; I. K. Young, domestics; W. D. Young, dress goods, silks, ladies' gloves; 19 Walker.
PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. M. Stewart, millinery; Miss H. Springer, millinery; 230 5th Av.
PUEBLO—Crews, Beggs Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. E. Morrissey, millinery; 230 5th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens; 2 Walker.
RENO, Neb.—Gray-Reid-Wright Co.; N. R. Henry, cloaks, suits, waists; B. Moorish, domestics; 351 4th Av.
RICHMOND—M. H. Crighton, millinery; 621 B'way; Herald Sq.
ROANOKE—M. Rosenberg & Sons; M. Rosenberg, men's, women's clothing, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. Menefee, millinery; 30 Union Square.
SAN BERNARDINO—Harris Dry Goods Co.; H. Harris, dry goods, cloaks, general merchandise; Wellington.
SASKATOON, Canada—J. F. Cairus; Miss Rawley, millinery; 1,361 B'way.
SAVANNAH—Leopold Adler; Miss L. Flaum, ready-to-wear; F. Kauders, general merchandise; 351 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Stanton D. G. Co.; H. B. Greenberg, domestics, dress goods, silks; 72 Madison Ave.
SEATTLE—Rhodes Co.; Miss D. Lindquist, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
SEDALIA, Mo.—Pupkin D. G. Co.; Mrs. L. Pupkin, ladies' wear; Breslin.
SELMA, Ala.—I. Kayser & Co.; I. Kayser, gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive; W. H. Allison, carpets, rugs, draperies; 1,133 B'way; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear, furs.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY—Dallas-Meares Co.; F. Dallas, L. S. Meares, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree Dry Goods Co.; R. Reacher, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits; J. E. Keet, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. J. Cummings, children's dresses, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. R. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUD—F. M. Graceman, Fall suits; 1,161 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—M. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Fall coats, suits; 1,204 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—M. Blumberg Co.; M. Blumberg, laces; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. P. Gorman, silks; 317 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Kahn's G. M. Kahn, jobs ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
TACOMA—People's Store Co.; F. T. Berk, wash goods, linens; 23 E. 26th; Gotham.
TRINIDAD, Col.—The Jamieson Co.; Miss McGowan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
TROY—W. H. Frear Co.; E. M. Powell, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
VICTORIA—Haller Dry Goods Co.; L. F. Haller, dry goods, women's wear; 1,150 B'way.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Moque, carpets, rugs, furniture; 334 4th Av.
WESTON, W. Va.—Blumberg Bros. Co.; H. Blumberg, general mdse.; 43 Leonard.
WHEELING—Geo. R. Taylor Co.; W. A. Rempe, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
YORK—C. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. G. Chromster, muslin underwear; 315 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—Geo. L. Fordyce Co.; E. E. Moore, Miss L. Biddle, cloaks, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wood Pulp Imports Have Free Entry Though Transshipped.

J. J. Gavin & Co., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a contention that a manifest clerical error had been made in invoicing merchandise. It was claimed that the goods were invoiced as consisting of 35 gross, whereas only 30 gross were received and imported. This, it was asserted by the importers warranted a refund of duties on the alleged missing five gross. Judge Hay said that, while testimony was offered to show that a shortage actually occurred in the shipment, an examination of the official papers failed to disclose a "manifest" clerical error within the ruling laid down by the Customs Court in the case of the United States against the Swedish Produce Company.

The Hurf-Cain Company, New Orleans, protested the assessment of duty by the Collector on an amount claimed by the protestants to be greater than the dutiable value of the merchandise, which in this case was red peppers. It appeared that the Collector in liquidating the entry added to the appraised value to establish market value of the merchandise and assessed duty thereon. In sustaining the protest, Judge Hay said: "The items added by the Collector were not such items as are contemplated in United States vs Spingarn, as coming within the jurisdiction of the Collector. The Collector has not appealed to reappraisement and the market value as found by the Appraiser must stand. The protest is therefore sustained and the Collector directed to reliquidate the entry assessing duty upon the market value as found by the Appraiser."

Insufficient evidence resulted in a protest by George Holme, Buffalo, being overruled. The protest was directed against the Collector's action in assessing certain grain at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The grain, it was stated, had gone through some process. The importer contended that the commodity should be admitted at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for "waste." As witness for the protestant called the commodity brewer's grain, but the exact origin of the grain or the definite use to which the product is put was not made entirely clear. Judge Hay said the record upon which the case was submitted is insufficient upon which to base a definite classification. The protests were accordingly overruled without affirming the Collector.

It was decided in the protest case of O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, that wood pulp shipments may be transshipped at a foreign port without forfeiting the privilege of free entry under the terms of the Canadian Reciprocity act. It appeared that, in the case at bar, the merchandise was shipped by the consignor from the country of production to the consignee or importer in this country via one foreign port. The only delay was in the shifting of the cargo from one vessel to another. The Collector apparently regarded the transshipment as a violation of the condition of free entry, as the law specifies that shipments must be made direct. He therefore took full duty under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. Judge Hay points out, however, that under the court decision in the United Cigar Stores Company case, the wood pulp in controversy is entitled to free entry, the protest being sustained. The board also sustained a protest by Rudolf Holwig, who imported wood pulp from Germany.

The Grossfeld & Roe Company, Chicago, was sustained in the claim that buckwheat grits are free of duty under the tariff as buckwheat or buckwheat flour. The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The board's decision said that any construction of the free list provision that did not embrace within it a product of the buckwheat grain that had not yet reached the completed stage of flour would be very narrow and technical. According to the board it was evidently the purpose of Congress to admit free of duty that grain and the commodities produced from it.

Goes to Jail to Avoid Friends.

Oscar La Fortune, 60 years old, who said that once he had been the owner of a chain of restaurants in Brooklyn which he lost through drinking, was committed to the Workhouse for three months at his own request yesterday in Special Sessions. La Fortune said he wanted to be sent away so that he would no longer meet any of his old friends in his present condition.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; slight variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n. and probably showers in the Peninsula Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., and Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., with probably thunder showers in s. Fri. fair; light variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cloudy, with probably showers in s.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. showers.

Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Meetings of the jewelry and silverware buyers of the Reciprocal Jobbers, Inc., will be held at 470 Fourth Avenue on Aug. 5 and 6.

A new dry goods firm will open its doors in Sioux City, Iowa, about Aug. 20 under the name of the Dallas-Meares Company. The new firm will be made up of Frank Dallas, formerly buyer and manager of the Wilkins Brothers' store in Des Moines, Iowa, and L. S. Meares, who formerly held the same positions with the Pelletier Dry Goods Company of Sioux City. The firm has been incorporated for $20,000 and has bought out the Sullivan Specialty Store of Sioux City. It will be represented in this city by Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,370 Broadway.



Bestyette

Raincoats, Cravenettes and Gabardines

For Men, Women and Children

30 years manufacturing wet weather clothing that has style and gives satisfaction.

New York Mackintosh Co.

39 and 41 West 32nd St.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR



FILTROLA

U. S. Patent December 15, 1914. "FILTROLA"—made of Fireproof Crystal Glass—INSURES SANITATION + ECONOMY AND SPEED. Indorsed by experts everywhere. Illustrated circular, containing testimonials and directions for use, furnished on request.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS — DEPT. STORES, CROCKERY SHOPS, &c.—are finding "FILTROLA" a MONEY-MAKER, SELLING

BIDS ON BROOKLYN SUBWAY.

$1,700,000 is Lowest Figure for Part of Eastern Parkway Line.

The Public Service Commission yesterday opened bids for the construction of that part of the Eastern Parkway Subway in Brooklyn extending from a point near Church Avenue, under Nostrand Avenue, to Flatbush Avenue. There were ten bidders, the Dock Contractor Company offering the lowest figure, $1,700,000, while John J. Cream's offer at $2,500,000 was the highest.

The plans call for a two-track subway, with stations at Beverly Road, Newkirk Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue.

To Save City Textbooks' Cost.

Controller Prendergast wants high school boys and students of the College of the City of New York to pay for their textbooks, and thus release the city from a large expense. City College books, the Controller says, cost $10,000 yearly, and represent an investment of $60,000. The suggestion is contained in a report to the Board of Estimate, which meets today. The Controller recommends that the board deny the application of the City College for $2,000 to be expended for books.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Dealings were large on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with the "war stocks" and the steel shares regaining their leadership of the market. The railroads, so prominent in the closing dealings on Tuesday, were relegated to the rear. The great advance of the day was in Crucible Steel, but the heaviest business was in United States Steel common, of which 22,970 shares changed hands. There was heavy selling to realize profits all through the list, which had some effect upon prices in the late afternoon, causing many stocks to run off from their best.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,450	Allis-Chalmers	24½	28¾	23¾	25⅝
940	Amal. Copper	71½	72¼	71¼	71⅝
730	Am. E. Sugar	55½	57½	55	56
4,280	Am. Can	60¼	61⅝	59	59⅞
30	Am. Car & F	57	57¼	57	57¼
20	Am. Cotton Oil	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
10	Am. Hide & L	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
60	Am. Ice	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅝
100	Am. Locomot'e	53	53	52¾	52⅞
750	Am. Smelting	78¾	79¾	78⅜	78⅞
20	Anaconda, ($25)	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
200	Anaconda ($50)	67⅛	68¼	67⅝	68
150	Atchison	102⅜	102½	102	102
1,010	Baldwin Loc	84½	84½	83	83⅜
480	Balt. & Ohio	82⅜	82⅝	81½	82⅜
90	Brooklyn R. T.	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86¼
10	Cal. Petroleum	9½	9½	9½	9½
540	Can. Pacific	145	147	144¾	145
200	Cent. Leather	42¼	42¾	42	42
150	Ches. & Ohio	41	41¼	41	41¼
420	C., M. & St. P.	84	84	83¾	83¾
80	C., R. I. & P.	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
10	Chino Copper	45	45	45	45
6,420	Col. Fuel & I.	38¼	40⅝	38¼	39¾
4,020	Crucible Steel	51⅞	64⅞	51½	64⅞
750	Dist. Securit's	26¾	29	28½	28¾
3,100	Erie	26⅞	27	26½	26¾
10	Erie 1st pf	41	41	41	41
200	Goodrich Co	53¼	53¾	51¾	51¾
280	Gt. North. ore	38	39¼	38	39¼
50	Gt. North. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
60	Inspiration Cop.	30½	30½	30	30
60	Inter.-Met	21¼	21½	20¾	20¾
10	Kan. City So.	24½	24½	24½	24½
20	Lehigh Valley	143½	143½	143¾	143¾
10	Louis. & Nash	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
50	Max. Motors	29½	29½	29½	29½
410	Mex. Petrol'm	74	77⅛	74	75½
10	Miami Copper	27	27	27	27
10	Mo. Pacific	2	2	2	2
90	Nat. Enamel	26½	26¾	26⅛	26¼
10	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	88½	88½
80	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62¾	62	62
30	N. Y. O. & W.	28	28	28	28
50	Nor. Pacific	107¼	107¾	106¼	106¼
210	Pennsylvania	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾
210	Pitts. Coal	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾
50	Pressed S. Car	49¾	50⅜	49¾	49¾
4,750	Reading	147¾	148	146¾	146¾
2,660	Rep. Iron & S.	37⅜	40	37¼	39⅝
650	Southern Pac.	87	87¼	86¾	86¾
30	Southern Ry.	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
100	South. Ry. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Studebaker	82¼	82¼	81⅝	81⅝
3,800	Union Pacific	129⅝	130	128½	128½
100	U. S. Rubber	46	46¼	45⅞	46
22,970	U. S. Steel	65¾	67⅛	65¾	66⅝
90	Utah Copper	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
6,490	Westing. Elec	108¼	111⅜	107⅝	110⅛
100	Westing. rights	2	2½	2	2½

$2,000	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,000	Great Bend	.08	.08	.08	.08
800	Gold, Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
500	Jim Butler	.82	.82	.82	.82
200	Jumbo Ext	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
200	Mexican	.39	.39	.39	.39
400	Montana	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Ophir	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Round Mtn	.47	.46	.46	.46
100	Tonopah Ext	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
300	West End	.65	.65	.65	.65
4,600					

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

A. S. LASCELLES & CO.—Judge Augustus N. Hand has confirmed a composition of A. S. Lascelles & Co., importers and exporters at 5 Bridge Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in notes at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Liabilities were $847,704 and assets $375,565.

STAR BEEF AND PROVISION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Star Beef and Provision Company of 2,251 Third Avenue and eight other stores, with creditors at 33 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in notes at 6, 12, and 18 months.

HENRY H. STADDLER, JR., builder, of 437 Beach Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,043, of which $91,080 was secured by bond and mortgage, and assets $3 cash in bank. Among the creditors are the Bronx Borough Bank, $5,612. Colonial Bank, $1,370, and Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Company, $202.

E. SCHLOSS & CO., INC., furniture manufacturer at 360 Cherry Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $52,060, nominal assets $54,587, consisting of stock, $15,000; machinery, $19,000, and accounts, $19,486, which have been assigned, and cash $1,101. Among the creditors are the Commission Merchants Association, $17,915, secured, and Jennie Schloss, $5,000.

WEINGART & WECHSLER, manufacturers of furs at 110 West Thirtieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $16,876, and nominal assets, consisting of accounts, $1,188, cash in bank, $85, and stock and fixtures, value unknown.

VINCENZO MANNINO, grocer, at 303 East Forty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,387 and assets $1,000 in accounts, and some stock, value unknown.

PRICE-HOFFMAN, INC., advertising agent at 140 West Forty-second Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $18,071, nominal assets, $9,711, and actual assets, $7,614.

AMEDO DONZELLI, confectioner, 7 Prince Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $1,823, and actual assets $880.

SOUTH AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY has confessed judgment for $340,000 in favor of Carlos Bright & Co. for balance due on a contract made on Oct. 24, 1908, for payment of the money on the ratification by the Legislature of Uruguay of a concession for building a railroad in that country. The South American Securities Company is a New York corporation, incorporated in 1908 with capital stock of $100,000. Charles Bright is President.

LEVINSTEIN & SEIDMAN.—Samuel Levinstein, Morris Seidman, Max Abeshowitz, and Samuel Mandel, who composed the firm of Levinstein & Mandel, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 20 East Ninth Street, have made an assignment to Jacob M. Friedman.

THE GREEN LIQUOR COMPANY, INC., of 778 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Greenblatt.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MOR BARTOS of North White Plains, formerly furniture manufacturer in New York.

DAVID M. BENNETT, general store, at Johnson, N. Y.

Dr. REGER CUTTING, 305 West Forty-fifth Street.

HENRY L. EBERLE, manager, 243 West Fourteenth Street.

JOHN D. FRICKE, formerly liquor dealer 12 Park Row.

MAX GOLDFADEN, baker, 73 Manhattan Street.

ISIDOR CURRTAN, men's furnishing goods, 151 Park Row.

MOSES HAAS, formerly millinery, 880 Riverside Drive.

SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, books and news, 2,029 Broadway.

EDWARD L. MASTERS, clerk, 423 West 120th Street.

JULIUS ROBBINS, druggist, 892 East 172d Street.

HENRY W. SCHLICKMAN, 500 West 172d Street.

LOUIS SHENTES, 780 Fulton Avenue.

SOLOMON BROS., grocers, at 1,312 Amsterdam Avenue.

JAMES K. RYAN, 28 West Eighty-second street, formerly a railroad contractor whose liabilities were $109,147.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alexander, Wm. H.—L. Lewis.....$547.74
Albert, Charles—M. Lewy et al.....127.73
Art Color Printing Co.—A. McMahon, costs.....104.60
Blake, Albert M.—B. J. McCann.....549.41
Brassell, Matthew, John J. Harrington, and Michael F. Healy—J. R. Clarke et al.....326.87
Balsalli, Valentine—P. Nervo Balbiani & Co.....117.77
Barlin, Louis, and Samuel Lassman—L. Pinkus.....41.29
Barnum, Walter L.—F. M. Fisher.....172.62
Bense, Frank—James Olwell & Co.....568.14
Berkowitz, Chalm—P. Ellowitz.....847.17
Beebe, Silas P.—John Clark et al.....2,978.58
Cheming Printing Co.—V. M. Turner..7,257.26
Cornwell, Jeremiah C.—F. E. Boehmcke et al.....323.10
City of N. Y. and James D. Murphy—P. H. McNulty, costs.....102.47
Corra, Julius C., and Desiderius von Nagy—W. H. Oscanyan.....164.15
Crowley, Annie E.—G. Mayer.....206.21
Deutsch, Philip—Federman Bros.....118.02
Edward F. Roach Co.—H. B. Nassoit et al.....822.47
Flathmann, Fred—Stewart Distilling Co..108.32
Fumagalli, Vincent—H. Oscanyan..168.78
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co.—City of N. Y....110.31
Gold Hill Consolidated Co.—W. R. Sansbury.....208.92
Gargiulo, Frank—Merchants' Refrigerating Co.....156.91
Griffen, John—John Burke Importing Co.....168.39
Goldberg, Jacob—S. Gelman.....122.03
Jongers, Louis—B. Altman & Co.....212.07
Holden—Benedict M.—Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co.....138.81
Havens, Florence—G. E. B. Burley.....303.94
Kramer, Albert J.—C. E. Krauser.....836.50
Same—Sayles Co.....974.65
Kirkman, Ralph—J. M. Grundy.....120.99
Lowe Pub. Co.—N. Elbschutz.....311.68
Lasher, Remus E.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.....315.24
Merrill, Geo. B., Frederick W. Griffin, and John F. T. Cashman—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....1,005.14
McEntire, Walter F.—M. Jaffe et al....124.55
Morgan, Andrew G.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....372.88
Mallery, Winslow—J. H. Hickey.....938.26
Magonigle, Florence—L. J. Townsend.13,636.25
O'Connor, John—Joseph Beck & Sons...102.98
Plehel, Chas. L.—H. Wintner.....115.48
Pearsen, Henning—G. W. Lebers.....163.02
Podulka, Alfred—A. Fluveke.....371.15
Pinkert, Jessie—M. Lemler, costs.....107.75
Ryan, Edw. H.—G. T. Kelly.....963.59
Rosenthal, Sigmund—A. Levy.....133.50
Rosen, Abraham, and Joseph Kampelmachen—H. Doob, Sons & Co.....182.28
Rowe, Frances M., and Louis B. Williams — Amsterdam Development and Sales Co.....1,211.40
Rousseau, Sarantis, or Sarantis Rose—F. S. Schlaud.....149.41
Robinson, Marion H.—O'Neill-Adams Co.820.58
Robinson, Chas. L.—C. A. Spencer.....679.72
Right Way Box Co.—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co.....119.60
Rosenfover, Charles—Schwarz & Son...928.25
South American Securities Co.—Carlos Bright & Co.....340,000.00
Sandberg, Carl—L. Beaber.....135.99
Samics, Costa—H. Godhelp.....520.03
Udall, E. R.—M. A. Keating.....598.08
Wykoff, David J.—P. Schiessel et al....172.91
Wanser, Geo. B.—G. Forman.....409.28
Wardner, Torrey E.—C. E. McManus...529.16
Zarnes, Celia—S. Ehrlick.....139.15

In Bronx County.

Baar, Frederick—C. A. Weber.....$168.97
Cleveland, Harry—N. Y. Telephone Co...17.71
Guttman, Harry G.—Same.....45.21
G. Santis & Co., Inc.—B. F. Goodrich Co.....202.71
Horn, Sarah—N. Y. Telephone Co.....27.27
Horowitz, William R., and Edward I. Cohen—Same.....29.31
Lelong, John—F. O. Kraus.....348.72
Levine, Morris—B. Levison et al.....151.25
O'Brien, Thomas—J. Manning.....289.72
Park Engineering Co.—T. W. Kiley et al.....$1,074.61
Rabinowitz, Saul—N. Y. Telephone Co....29.38
Reidy, John—People of State of N. Y....500.00
Schmilowitz, Louis—N. Y. Telephone Co..31.97
Saviano, Giovans—F. D. Magliocco.....76.44

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Haynes, Joseph H.—T. Raskin, Sept. 4, 1914.....$240.91
Humboldt Exploration Co. and Edwin H. Snyder—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., Nov. 22, 1912.....2,908.98
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Di Trani, July 14, 1915.....140.00
Same—P. Sposato, July 14, 1915.....103.90
Same—G. Gagliano, July 14, 1915.....255.00
Same—G. Merabelli, July 14, 1915.....150.00
Same—M. Lamanne, July 14, 1915.....160.90
Same—G. Gagliano et al.—July 14, 1915.650.00
Snyder, Edwin M. E.—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., June 1, 1915.....110.40
Ullman, Edgar F.—W. Mayer et al., June 13, 1915.....107.88

TURN IN WOOLEN MARKET.

Manufacturers Cheerful Over Openings on Lightweight Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Manufacturers are cheerful over the openings on lightweight goods. The turning point in the market has arrived, it is felt by some. Prices of goods at the openings were based on present market prices for wool. The goods opened at higher prices than a year ago, and a fair volume of sales was consumated.

"Boston is now the cheapest market in the world for wool. The little excitement about the prospective exportation of tops a few weeks ago has practically died out. Actual business in the Boston wool market has been spotty. Manufacturers are showing much interest in territory wools. Fleeces are opening up well. Pulled wools are firmer. There is a scarcity of very fine pulled scoured wools. Foreign wools continue cheaper, but the supply is fast being reduced.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the demand for Fall goods has been somewhat better, particularly in pencil stripes. Some manufacturers will guarantee goods only as long as the dyestuffs are available.

"In the dress goods market the demand for Fall fabrics is not so large as a few weeks ago.

"The cotton goods market continues rather steady. A slight increase in future business is noted. Buyers feel that cotton is going to decline to extremely low levels. So they are uncertain and are postponing the placing of orders.

"There is a very little business in the duck market."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$2,028,864	+$126,385
Fourteen roads	6,451,877	— 667,808
Total (22) roads	8,480,541	— 541,423

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

for June—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$865,746	$811,170	$1,015,458
Net after tax.	262,328	247,908	305,083
Other income.	65,257	56,995	79,237
Total income.	327,585	304,903	381,300
Sur. after chg.	159,934	143,512	217,215
12 mos. gross.	9,479,936	10,734,691	10,947,246
Net after tax.	2,314,087	2,535,574	3,057,990
Other income.	715,644	320,224	1,018,718
Total income.	3,032,733	3,355,798	4,076,708
Sur. after chg.	912,720	1,354,784	2,126,994

CANADIAN NORTHERN for June—

Mileage	4,965	4,870	4,318
Gross	1,201,300	1,455,300	2,178,200
Net	335,300	463,300	542,500
12 mos. gross	17,225,600	22,700,700	22,979,800
Net	4,828,700	6,351,700	6,049,000

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,342,036	2,498,786	156,750
Net	680,453	853,697	273,244
Sur. after chg.	149,932	429,151	279,219
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Gross	9,587,192	9,695,249	108,057
Net	2,929,614	3,331,280	401,666
Sur. after chg.	857,585	1,324,206	466,711

MONTANA POWER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earn.	976,432	965,693	*10,739
Net after tax.	693,148	687,839	*5,309
Sur. after chg.	399,662	405,211	5,549
Six months ended June 30:			
Gross earn.	1,910,207	1,923,785	13,578
Net after tax.	1,345,195	1,365,644	20,448
Sur. after chg.	789,278	817,364	28,086

*Increase.

INLAND STEEL CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Net earn.	2,041,248	1,637,171	2,179,490
Oother income.	40,310	40,484	51,777
Total income.	2,081,558	1,677,656	2,231,268
Depre. & plant renew.	200,000	200,000	150,000
Min'l exhaus.	127,382	49,008	89,224
Net profits.	1,754,174	1,428,647	1,992,044
Interest	357,390	320,450	281,750
Balance	1,396,784	1,108,197	1,730,294
Dividends	440,491	557,914	777,507
Surplus	956,293	550,283	952,786
Prev. surp.	5,295,020	4,786,412	3,781,493
Prem. on stk.	1,995,391	51	178,633
B'd disc. &c.	32,170	41,676	128,506
P. & L. surp.	4,225,812	5,295,020	4,786,412

*After deducting charges for maintenance and repair of plants, amounting to $1,129,603.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active and more or less erratic, with price movements irregular. Covering by belated shorts in July gave that position a show of strength and resulted in net gains of 1½c, while the late months, after an early gain of ¼c to 1¼c, eased off and closed with net losses of ¼c to ⅝c. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard, $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	..	..	1.18	1.18¼	1.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	1.15¼	1.13	1.14	1.12⅝	92½
September	1.09⅝	1.07⅛	1.07¼	1.08¼	92⅝
December	1.11	1.09⅝	1.10¼	1.10¼	95⅝

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active and irregular, July closing at an advance of ½c, while the later months were unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was firm; No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 91¾c. A sale was reported of a parcel of Argentine corn at 75c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	80¾	80¼	80¼	80	74½
September	75⅞	74⅝	74¼	74¾	71⅞
December	.65	64⅞	64¼	64⅝	61¾

OATS.

July oats were firm and higher on covering, closing with net gains of 2c, while the late months were not unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 65c; No. 2 white, 65½c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 64¼c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65¼@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	55⅞	54½	55½	57⅛	37
September	38¾	38⅛	38¼	38¾	36⅞
December	40⅝	39¾	39⅞	39⅞	38¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was active and weak under continued heavy selling prompted by lower hog markets, but late in the day there was a rally on reports that 1,000,000 pounds of ribs had been sold for export. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000, estimated Thursday, 17,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	7.75	7.65	7.75	7.85	10.22
October	7.87	7.75	7.85	7.95	10.30
Ribs—					
September	9.40	9.17	9.32	9.45	12.05
October	9.37	9.17	9.30	9.42	11.57
Pork—					
September	13.40	13.15	13.30	13.50	20.92
October	13.60	13.32	13.46	13.66	....

SUGAR.

Sales of granulated for export late yesterday had a tendency to steady futures trading today and after opening 2 points higher to 4 points lower, the market began to show firmness and at midday prices on active positions were 2 to 6 points net higher with support coming from trade interests. Wall Street sold a little early in the day. The market closed steady, net unchanged to an advance of 2 points with sales for the day, 7,600 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.30@3.31	3.40
August	3.30	3.29	3.30@3.31	3.40
Sept.	3.32	3.32	3.32@3.33	3.34
October	3.33	3.33	3.33@3.34	3.35
Nov.	..	..	3.35@3.37	3.37
Dec.	3.40	3.40	3.40@3.41	3.39
Jan.	3.15	3.15	3.15@3.16	3.03
Feb.	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.06
March	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.09
April	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.12
May	..	..	3.25@3.27	3.20
June	..	..	3.27@3.29	3.26

COTTONSEED OIL.

The early weakness in lard caused renewed liquidation in the market for cotton oil and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 8@8 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.95@6.03	6.00
July	..	..	5.96@6.03	6.00
August	6.03	6.00	5.98@6.01	6.05
September	6.04	5.98	5.98@5.98	6.05
October	5.98	5.99	5.98@5.99	6.06
November	..	..	5.94@5.97	6.00
December	6.03	6.00	6.00@6.02	6.05
January	6.08	6.05	6.06@6.07	6.09
February	6.14	6.14	6.13@6.15	6.16

COFFEE.

Coffee shippers in Brazil seemed more disposed to sell in the local market even at concessions, and after an opening advance of 3 to 6 points, the local coffee market broke sharply and closed with a slight rally, but 8 to 10 points below the previous close. Total sales for the day were 19,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and easy with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.80
August	..	..	6.60@6.63	6.70
September	6.56	6.52	6.54@6.55	6.62
October	..	..	6.50@6.57	6.64
November	..	..	6.58@6.59	6.66
December	6.73	6.68	6.60@6.61	6.68
January	..	..	6.65@6.66	6.73
February	..	..	6.70@6.71	6.79
March	6.88	6.74	6.75@6.76	6.85
April	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.89
May	6.93	6.93	6.82@6.86	6.94
June	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,295 packages. General trade dull. Fancy fresh table qualities held steady, but there is a weaker market for all other grades, with considerable pressure to sell. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21@23c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 25½@25½c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 24½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,176 cases. Arrivals continue liberal. Most of the stock is more or less defective, and for all such trade is dull and values weak and irregular. Very fancy qualities are scarce, and the few such obtainable command steady prices. Most sales of Western eggs are in range of 17@20c, including many of the candled and graded Northern goods, only a few of which show the higher quality necessary to command the higher quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 25½@25c; extra firsts, 21@25c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17@18½c; thirds and poorer, 14@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 14½@15c; fair to good, 13½@14c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(©) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 236, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

Sauer<Florida Ry Co.
Bane<A. M. Wood & Co.
C. Hillard<Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
Cheyney<Columbia Tr Co.
Stevens<Same.
Int'l Sav Bk<Gen'l Asphalt Co.
Hughes<N Y, Ont & West Ry.
Briggs<United Shoe Machinery Co.
Nikola Tesla Co<Marconi Wireless Co of America.
Ferring<NY, NH & H RR.
Marsden<same.
McLaughlin<same.
Palmer<same.
Schoenewerk<same.
Burrell<same.
Canfield<same.
Sherrin<same.
Whitewater<same.
C F Stromeyer Co<Aldrich.
Ikle Freres & Co<Sacks & Co.
Heaney<Hofheimer.
Eltonhead<Travelers' Ins Co.
De Mayo Coaling Co<Michner Storage Co.
Autosales Gum & C Co<Tunnel Adv Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cavanagh<Sup Council of the Cath Mut Ben Association.
Berg<Hyman.
Krause<Krause.
Jabing<Rosenfeld.
Framo<Brill.
Ahearn<Taggert & Best, Inc.
Dixey<A H Woods Production Co.
Fruss<Weinstein.
Naumann<Goldberg, Mut Life Ins Co<Fisher.
Wisch<Rudiger.
Merch Nat Bank<Collora, (3.)
Oshman<Levine.
Klozner<Klozner.
Haviland<Allen.
Austin Nichols Co<Mann Egan Co.
Ruppert<Knickrihm.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Meakim.
Re Cashman, (Freedman)
Goldberg<Dukman.
Farmers' Loan & Tr Co<Wagner.
De Bueril<Petraglia.
Ostrander<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Dickey<Mutual Film Corp.
Faust<Faust.
U S Sav Bank<Kramer.
Bruce<Int R T.
Cohen<same.
Chapman<same. (2.)
Connolly<same.
Gottlieb<same.
Goldstein<Int R T.
Levine<same.
Muller<same. (2.)
McMahon<same.
Nolan<same.
O'Shea<same.
Phillip<Terry & T.
Young<Int R T.
Rogers<Rogers.
Halpern<Int R T.
Rogan<Wells.
Kennedy<Goff.
Tropauer<Troppauer.
May Ward Co, Inc<Columbia Amuse Co, Inc.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Henry Pasinsky.
Wills for probate:
Howard Happing,
Isaac Stark,

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Davis<McKenna.
Nason Realty<Southworth.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Wanderman Const<Elarl.
Shortmeier<Ebbitt.
Dayton Estates Corp<Blank.
Hyatt<Heyman.
Laska<Harris.
Mermelstein<Kutner.
Western Elec Co<Paull.
Kelleher<Whitney.
Sams<Geraghty.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.
Bowes<Barrett.
Sobel<Levy.
Cerra<Peria.
Mast<Trigger.
Safir<North British & Merc Ins.
Eschelman<Cameron.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich J. Re Campmann, (Chesebrough—Edward J Tinsdale. Re Comyons—Algernon S Norton. Parsons< O'Donohue, Jr—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Bank for Savings<Hudson Riv Co—Robert Mare Powel, Louis J Weil<Mathilda Bohlken—Percival Wilds, David M Kaplan<Anna Lutz—Daniel Hand<Achille Fellini<John Bozzuffi—Frank S Verro. East River Sav Inst<Alice E Willis—Richard C. Baxter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 3.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Dollinger< Weninger—Lamont McLaughlin. Dietsch< Connellan—Harry N. French. Faulhaber< Rubenstein—J. Hynes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Universal Savings Bank<Joseph K. Wells—James J. Donov

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Greyton Court, Heights Apartment, Purchased by Out-of-Town Investor—Builders Buy Big Plot on Jerome Avenue for Immediate Improvement—Ford Motor Company Deal Pending.

An upper west side apartment house deal involving about $1,000,000 and a large Bronx transaction on Jerome Avenue gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday. The Manhattan operation included the sale of the new eleven-story apartment structure known as Greyton Court, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 141st Street, to an out-of-town investor, William A. Lincoln of Springfield, Mass.

The property was sold through Max N. Natanson, as broker for the 160 Broadway Holding Corporation, of which Duncan M. Stewart is President. The building covers a plot 100 feet on the drive by 125 feet on the street. It has an annual rent roll of about $85,000, and was held at a valuation of $675,000.

In part payment Mr. Lincoln gave the ten-story apartment house known as the Swananoa, at 105 and 107 East Fifteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, adjoining the Union Square Bank, in the deal the Fifteenth Street house figured at a valuation of $350,000.

The sellers of the Greyton Court acquired it last April in a trade with Joseph Shenk, who bought it several months before from Jacob Axelrod. A mortgage of $475,000 on the property is held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Buys Riverside Drive Residence.

J. S. Armstrong has purchased for occupancy from the Hazel Real Estate Company the five-story American basement dwelling at 153 Riverside Drive. It covers a plot 25 by 100 feet between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets. Harold H. Armstrong was the broker in the sale.

Childs Estate Sells Dwelling.

An investing client of Arthur W. Corse has purchased from the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, as Trustee for the estate of James E. Childs, deceased, the dwelling on the southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and West End Avenue.

Twelfth St. House for Studios Sold.

The four-story building at 50 West Twelfth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on a plot 21 by 103.3 feet, has been resold by Pepe & Bro., for Alice Loughran, to the Levial Realty Company. The new owners will alter it into studios.

Increases Third Avenue Holdings.

Lester Feigenblatt bought from Ferdinand Brackman the four-story building, 25 by 101 feet, at 1,441 Third Avenue. Mr. Feigenblatt owns the adjoining building, the Rainbow Theatre, and now controls 51 by 101 feet. It was an all cash transaction and was negotiated by Schindler & Liebler.

Builders Buy Site for Four Apartment Houses on Jerome Avenue.

One of the largest recent deals in the West Bronx section was consummated yesterday, when Brown & Lopin, builders and operators, purchased from the Jerome Barnard Associates a plot of eleven and one-half lots on the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and 192d Street.

The lots have a frontage of 286 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Ground will be broken at once for the erection of four five-story apartment houses, a building loan having been arranged. About $400,000 is involved in the transaction.

The parcel just disposed of is part of a tract of twenty-seven lots purchased by the selling syndicate about six years ago. In the present deal Henry J. Kantrowitz acted as broker. William H. Chesebrough and Clarke G. Dailey represented the selling syndicate, in which the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the estate of Charles T. Barney and Oakleigh Thorne are interested.

Bronx Sales.

The new five-story flat with stores on the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 163d Street, on a plot 72 by 100, has been sold by the Rogers Place Corporation to an investor. Property at Center Moriches, Long Island, was given in part payment. Phillip Follak negotiated the trade.

Ford Motor Company Reported Negotiating for Brooklyn Block.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of a square block in the neighborhood of the Atlantic Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, Brooklyn, to the Ford Motor Company as a site for a large show building. Henry Ford, President of the company, was in Brooklyn recently and inspected several sites.

Long Island City Buyers.

A plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Stainway Avenue, 202 feet south of Pierce Avenue, Long Island City, has been sold by Cornelius Clark to Jere F. Ryan for immediate improvement with a five-story apartment house.

J. B. Hunter of Hempstead has sold through Clay, real estate brokers, two lots on Crescent Street, south of Paynter Avenue, to Frank Palladino.

Long Island.

J. Edward Breuer has sold the Frank Mattern house on Cedar Drive, Great Neck Estates, to R. A. Keeler of Manhattan. The price is said to have been $12,000.

James F. Murray sold the two and a half story frame dwelling at 72 Smart Avenue, Flushing, for Oscar Heegar to Paul W. Hommert of Fifty-first Street, Corona.

Buyers at Edgemere Crest.

For the 234 lots of the Edgemere Crest property at Edgemere, L. I., which were sold off at the session Tuesday night by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, with Fitz-James E. Browne as auctioneer, a total of $106,611 was obtained, an average of a little over $450, which the agents state is less than one-half the appraised value of the property. The remaining lots with three houses will be sold in the tent on the property tomorrow and Saturday nights.

Among the bidders Tuesday night were several buyers, operators, and property owners in that section. Manning Phillips bought a plot of eight lots on the northwest corner of Beach Thirty-first Street for $3,160. John C. Jorgensen, a builder, bought lots on the south side of Deerfield Road, west of Wave Crest Avenue, at $836 per lot. He also purchased the southeast corner of Cowdin Avenue and Kirkman Place, paying $428 per lot. M. F. Dillon bought five lots on Cheever Avenue for $2,875; W. H. Grimke took three lots on the southwest corner of Cowdin Avenue and Kirkman Place for $1,125, and A. Berkowitz bought four lots on Deerfield Road for $2,047.

Lease to Chicago Firm.

The Mantle Lamp Company of America, a Chicago concern having a large manufacturing plant in Waterbury, Conn., have leased for their Eastern executive offices and showrooms for a term of years an entire floor, approximately 10,000 square feet, in the twelve-story building at 243-7 West Seventeenth Street, through to 232-4 West Eighteenth Street, owned by Philip Lewisohn.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Anna T. McDonnell the three-story dwelling at 21 West Sixtieth Street to Marcelle Douste and Hortense Gendot.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Mrs. William Daly to Miss Rose Hagan the four-story dwelling at 1,037 Madison Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have renewed for J. Prentice Kellogg the lease of the American basement dwelling at 81 East Fifty-sixth Street to O. De Lancey Coster.

Bradley Estate Auction Today.

In the Vesey Street Salesroom today at noon Joseph P. Day will offer at auction to close the estate of John Bradley, the block front facing Abingdon Square, east side of Hudson Street, west side of Bleecker Street, West Eleventh Street and Bank Street, comprising two block fronts and three corners. The property consists of four five-story and cellar brick buildings, known as the Wilson Building. Also the southeast corner of Harrison Avenue and 181st Street, a large vacant plot, and 73 West 181st Street, a two-family house, on a plot 50 by 100.

Real Estate Notes.

George Ehret took title yesterday to the plot 25.6 by 101.9 on the northeast corner of 178th Street and Broadway, sold recently by Charles J. Smith.

A new deal is reported pending for the sale of the Wilson estate property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The site, which measures 62 by 123, was recently under contract to Harry Fischel, but the deal was never consummated.

J. Van S. Bloodgood is now associated with the firm of Heckscher & De Saulles at 734 Fifth Avenue and will specialize in properties on the north shore of Long Island.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 416; Bank St, 84 and 86; Hudson St, 582 to 588, and West 11th St, 289, 191.8x87.8x irregular, four five-story loft buildings; executor's sale; also

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x62.9x90x79.2, vacant; executor's sale; also

181st St, 73 West, n s, 149.8 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 50x100, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Bradley, deceased.

Church St, 296, w s, 127 ft n of White St, 19.7x50, three-story loft and store building; F. E. Ruiter against A. C. Brown et al.; Kidde & M., attorneys; Adam Wiener, referee; partition.

61st St, 236 West, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; E. B. Halsey against David Kass et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; H. de F. Baldwin, referee; due, $13,969.53; taxes, &c., $530.

61st St, 238 West, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $13,964.55; taxes, &c., $530.

By Henry Brady.

158th St, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; Samuel Wacht against Rose Simon et al.; Action 1; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; M. B. Blumenthal, referee; due, $12,219.02; subject to mortgage of $48,000.

158th St, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $11,998.72; subject to mortgage of $48,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Cathedral Parkway, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100, three-story theatre; Dil Danzig et al. against Aaron Rosenstein et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee; due, $6,639.88; taxes, &c., $308.55; subject to two mortgages aggregating $16,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

109th St, 84 East, s s, 34 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, four-story flat; Lazarus Marshall against I. D. Shlachetzki et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; M. S. Boreland, referee; due, $8,222.34; taxes, &c., $256.12.

By James L. Wells Company.

54th St, 427 West, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 23x100.5, five-story tenement and four-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Margaret Richardson et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $14,177.24; taxes, &c., $823.55.

AT 3,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Gerard Av, s e corner of 169th St, 100x125, vacant; Joseph Lehman against L. L. Zinke et al.; J. C. Warren, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $15,605.48; taxes, &c., $1,510.21.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Perry Av, 3,325, on map 3,327, w s, 544 ft n of Holt Place, 22x94.1x24.11x85.2, two-story dwelling; E. M. Rock et al. against C. E. Schumacher et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $5,763.76; taxes, &c., $402.48.

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Louis Israelson
Tel. And. 5540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.
Conservative management of Apartment House property.
HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
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Plot covered with fine old trees.
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Actual riparian rights. Country club, golf, tennis.
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Price $5,500, Including Garage.
$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, &c. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
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24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
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Owner desires to sell a portion of country place. Three desirable plots of 15, 5 and 2 acres. High elevation, fertile land, easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R. Short walk to express station. D. Walton, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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Absolute Executor's Sale
ESTATE of JOHN BRADLEY, Dec'd.
Nos. 402-416 Bleecker, 84-86 Bank 582-588 Hudson & 289 W. 11th Sts.
Comprising 2 Block Fronts and 3 Corners.
(To be sold as one parcel.)
Four 5-story brick loft buildings, on a plot 191.8 x 87.8 x irreg.

S. E. Cor. Harrison Av. & 181st St.
BOROUGH OF BRONX.
A large vacant plot, 91.33x62.98x90x79.28.

73 West 181st Street
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BOROUGH OF BRONX.
A 2-story basement and attic whitestone 2-family house on a plot 50x100.
PEIRCE, HULBERT & HOPKINS, Attys., 288 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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See Announcement of *Conclusion*
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Business Page this Paper
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Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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$17,000 place for $10,500; reasonable terms. Amazing offer, sure to be snapped right up, so call immediately if interested. Is beautiful residence at Bayside Park, Bayside, L. I., on plot 65x130, 200 feet from Little Neck Bay. High ground; unobstructed view of bay. Short distance from Bayside Yacht Club. All improvements. Garage. Address or call 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Room 202. Telephone 3640 Murray Hill.

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New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
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$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. B. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., New York.

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New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
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Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

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Waterfront Bungalow with Garage
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SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

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A 25 foot, 4 sty, basement, 57th St., south side, between 5th and 6th Avenue. Long lease.
Send for Representative or Call.
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9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
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Open Evenings.
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THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
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Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson River. Private dining room (chargeable), and a well equipped gymnasium for men and women. Both are features of the uptown business houses of these well-known apartment houses.
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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
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Extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths. $700 TO $1,500.
Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Station.

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301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; mail service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $58; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

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Bachelor Apartments
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808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
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Corner Apartment, $2,950
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6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
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ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
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216 W. 89th Street
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Rentals $1,300 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
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Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rental, $1200 up.
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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.
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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

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Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,350. Inquire Superintendent.

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3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 and 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
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6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
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Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.
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3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
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Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment.
All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
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5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
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4 ROOM APTS. $20-22
Large, airy rooms, latest improvements.
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In exclusive neighborhood, high-class, modern equipped apartments; 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1200-$1900. Superintendent.
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3 Washington Square North
3 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660
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$30-$40-$42. All Improvements.
Class of Tenants Absolutely Restricted.
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Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

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Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths.
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

With names and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 178th St, 25.6x irr.x irr.; Charles J. Smith to George Ehret, 1,187 Park Av, (mtg $59,500,) July 27; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $100

FRONT ST, 67-69, s s, 58 ft w of Old Slip, runs w 24.9 x s 55.3 x e 14.5 x s 1.9 x e 10.7 x n 58.9 to beg. and all R. T. & I. to gores on s and e; Preferred City Real Estate Company to Everett P. Wheeler, 150 E. 72d St, mtg $29,500, all liens, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway. $100

GOLD ST, s e s, 110 ft s w of Fulton St, 18.11x84.6, to n w s of Ryders Alley x 41.1x 61.1; Ethel G. Doolittle of Newark, N. J., to Hy. N. Doolittle, 32 Walnut St, Newark, N. J., q c, July 17; attorney, Chas. T. Terry, 100 Broadway. $1

MADISON AV, n e, 54.10 ft n of 99th St, 27x100; Laura E. Simonson to Joseph Sanna, 2,750 West 3d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $22,500,) July 3; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 115 Broadway. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.3 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; Hazel Real Estate Co. to Jennie S. Armstrong, 331 West 88th St, (mtg $48,000,) July 27; attorneys, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

RUTGERS PLACE, 26 and 28, s w corner of Clinton St, 57.7x71.10; Frank Moss, referee, to Charles F. Miller, 314 49th St, Brooklyn, (mtg 16,000,) July 20; attorney, Charles F. Halsted, 44 Pine St. $800

CARROLL ST, 606, s s, 25x100.5; John J. Hynes, referee, to Ida L. Karlebach, 360 East 196th St, on mtg for $2,000 dated October & C., 261 Broadway. $730

ELIZABETH AV, s s, 50 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x100; Thomas H. Roff to Christian H. Werner, 2,000 Fulton st, et al. (mtg $1,500,) Feb. 26, 1914; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St. $100

LOT 134, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Thomas H. Roff to Christian H. Werner, 2,999 Marion Av, et al. (mtg $1,500,) Feb. 26, 1914; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St. $100

PARK AV, s e corner of 144th St, 88.11x irr; John Pfluger to Nodaway Co., 299 Madison Av, July 28; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av. $100

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 97.11x irregular; Bronx Enterprises Co., Inc., to E. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, (mtg $4,800,) July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, at n e s of 242nd St, 76.11x114.11; Selma W. Fuerth to Emil Fuerth, 201 West 79th St, July 26; attorneys, Crane & B., 299 Broadway. $1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, corner Barthold St, being Lots 115, 116, and part of 113½, map Associated Lacemakers; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $2,500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $1

2D AV, n s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 20x89; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $1

183D ST, s w corner of Dawson St, 72.1x 101.10; Rogers Place Realty Corporation to William L. Loew, 2,630 Broadway, (mtg $46,000,) July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Townsend Av, 150x irregular; Andrew J. Connick, Jr., to Nodaway Realty Corporation, 299 Madison Av, July 25; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av. $1

183D ST, 69 West, n s, 50x100; Hattie Cook to Walter W. Friend, 1,807 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 23; attorney, C. F. Halsted, 44 Pine St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

RUTGERS PLACE, s w corner of Clinton St, 57.7x71.10; Charles F. Miller to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $12,000

9TH ST, s s, 202.11 ft w of 5th Av, 32x93.11; Jean McL. Johansen to Hy. W. Raymond, executor, Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $23,000

27TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft w of 6th Av, 98.9x 98.9; Rockton Construction Co. to William F. Armstrong, Bridgeport, Conn., July 21, prior mtg $890,000, due March 20, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $10,000

83D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, (foreclosure July 22;) Isaac F. Cohen, ref., to Max Jackel, 424 E. 86th St, July 27; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St. $2,617.40

127TH ST, 370 West, n s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure July 14;) Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Samuel Kleinberg, 321 West 138th St, (mtg $18,500,) all liens, July 28; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 34 Nassau St. $250

144TH ST, 252 West, s s, 289.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100; John Pfluger, Beacon City, N. Y., to Nod-Away Co., 299 Madison Av, all liens, July 28; attorney, J. Romaine Brown, 299 Madison Av. $1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lafeyette Av, 25x100; J. Henry Radigan, referee, to Charles F. Halsted, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,800,) July 20; attorney, Charles F. Halsted, 44 Pine St. $800

CARROLL ST, 606, s s, 25x100.5; John J. Hynes, referee, to Ida L. Karlebach, 360 East 196th St, on mtg for $2,000 dated October & C., 261 Broadway. $730

ELIZABETH AV, s s, 50 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x100; Thomas H. Roff to Christian H. Werner, 2,000 Fulton st, et al. (mtg $1,500,) Feb. 26, 1914; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St. $100

LOT 134, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Thomas H. Roff to Christian H. Werner, 2,999 Marion Av, et al. (mtg $1,500,) Feb. 26, 1914; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St. $100

PARK AV, e s corner of 144th St, 88.11x irr; John Pfluger to Nodaway Co., 299 Madison Av, July 28; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av. $100

SHERMAN AV, n s corner of 165th St, 97.11x irregular; Bronx Enterprises Co., Inc., to E. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, (mtg $4,800,) July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, at n e s of 242nd St, 76.11x114.11; Selma W. Fuerth to Emil Fuerth, 201 West 79th St, July 26; attorneys, Crane & B., 299 Broadway. $1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, corner Barthold St, being Lots 115, 116, and part of 113½, map Associated Lacemakers; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $2,500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $1

2D AV, n s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 20x89; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $1

183D ST, s w corner of Dawson St, 72.1x 101.10; Rogers Place Realty Corporation to William L. Loew, 2,630 Broadway, (mtg $46,000,) July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Townsend Av, 150x irregular; Andrew J. Connick, Jr., to Nodaway Realty Corporation, 299 Madison Av, July 25; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av. $1

183D ST, 69 West, n s, 50x100; Hattie Cook to Walter W. Friend, 1,807 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 23; attorney, C. F. Halsted, 44 Pine St. $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 202, store; Giovanni Neglia and another to Domenico Neglia, 202 Elizabeth St, 19 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, P. Francis Marro, 192 Bowery. $840

1ST AV, 1,490, cellar, store, and basement; Elias Rosenbaum to Otto Schultz, 1,490 1st Av, 3 years from July 1, 1915. $780

2D AV, 1,702, store floor and basement; Dorothea Bauer to Jacob Schoenberg, 1,702 2d Av, $10-12 years from July 12, 1915. $1,200

99TH ST, n w corner Park Av, 75x100.11, all; New York Realty and Terminal Co. to Park Avenue Improvement Co., Inc., 33 Park Av, 21 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 63 Park Row. $40,000

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,101, store; Angel Construction Co. to Fannie Teischler, 829 Tinton Av, 5 years from July 15, 1915; attorney, I. Rothman, 1,047 Prospect Av. $900

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th Av, 223E, n e corner of 23d St, 19.8x 80, four-story building with store; adjourned sine die.

25th St, 372 West, s s, 137 ft e of 8th Av, 16.2x98.9, four-story dwelling; adjourned sine die.

2d Av, 1,402, s e corner of 73d St, 27.2x75, five-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al., trustees, against Jacob Kaplan et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $83,186.99; taxes, &c., $1,978.27; to the plaintiff for $50,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 25 West, n s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9, four-story building and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against J. Clarke, executor, &c., et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due, $56,-592.23; taxes, &c., $682.55; to the plaintiff for $51,000.

3d Av, 2,350, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; H. D. K. Hulst against J. A. H. Pelletier et al.; Leach & W., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $26,641.48; taxes, &c., $375; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Avenue A, 34, w s, 60.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x 86.6, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. T. Sturtevant, referee; due, $7,591.52; taxes, &c., $129.85; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $7,500.

48th St, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5, four-story loft buildings; New York Trust Co. against C. L. Brandt et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $5,936.34; taxes, &c., $1,846.08; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

51st St, 230 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; J. W. Thomson, executor, against Minnie Levin et al.; Foster & T., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $7,665.87; taxes, &c., $311.85; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

129th St, 3 East, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x 50, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against P. E. Nagle et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney, J. C. Connell, referee; due, $13,060.01; taxes, &c., $245.35; to the plaintiff for $12,250.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 66th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to Aug. 4.

AT 3,293 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 590 East, n e corner of Cottage Place, 50x171.1, two-story dwelling; W. A. Paton et al., trustees, against M. A. Nolan et al.; Carlisle Norwood, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $9,695.33; taxes, &c., $705.50; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

139th St, 605 East, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; R. C. Fulton et al., executors and trustees, against M. E. Flynn et al.; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $3,000; taxes, &c., $29.10; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

153d St, 328 East, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, three-story tenement and vacant lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $1,050 each; genuine bargain. A. Opportunity. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted from Oct. 1, on the east side, between Gramercy Park and 70th St., an unfurnished house in first-class condition, four master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, two baths; good lawn and parking; or an apartment with same master accommodations, three maids' rooms included in apartment, and private laundry facilities; splendid opportunity for any one obliged to pay; will pay $1,600 to $1,800. E 236 Times Downtown.

Small house or second floor wanted by family of two; Richmond Hill or Brooklyn Manor, north of Jamaica Av. Box X 287 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

88th, 302 West.—4-story and basement; will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside fireplace, pergola, chickens, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!

Magnificent 125-acre farm, mile highway frontage; cleared, fertile; orchard; residence, 9 rooms; steam heat, improvements; beautiful bungalow; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

A HOME

that cannot be duplicated for $9,500; two-story duplex 2-family brick dwelling; lot 20x100; steam heat; all improvements; Hunts Point section; mortgage $6,000, 5%, 2½ years; price $6,500; don't overlook this opportunity.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

3-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 2948.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 19th St. and Av. H, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Great Jamaica bargain; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 5c fare; excellent plot, 8,000 sq. feet; two road frontages; worth $1,400, will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 20 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., 176 Times Downtown.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $100 each; genuine bargain. A. Opportunity. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

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To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Part of office and loft to let; reliable person. Apply on 7th floor, 710 Broadway.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R. 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER TRANSFER POINT; also new station of subway and "L" extensions; adjoining five-story triple apartment with large corner store; all rented at lowest rents in Bronx; an opportunity not to be overlooked; price $40,000.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

A HOME

that cannot be duplicated for $9,500; two-story duplex 2-family brick dwelling; lot 20x100; steam heat; all improvements; Hunts Point section; mortgage $6,000, 5%, 2½ years; price $6,500; don't overlook this opportunity.

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City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

88th, 302 West.—4-story and basement; will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramsey, N. J., or Suffern, N. Y. Located on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. P. Holmes, 601 West 50th St., New York. Telephone 4040 Columbus.

House, with garage; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; August or longer; $125; Staten Island. Martin, 15 Broad St., New York.

Mortgage Loans

Wanted.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$30,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON real estate and buildings; fine location; security unquestionable. E 226 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Very attractive new apartment, sublet $80 to $75, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture to responsible. Superintendent, 146 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

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STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

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Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R. 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD. 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

81st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $85-$44.

West Side.

Location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St.; one apartment of eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room, 20x20; bedroom, 18x20; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent, $2,000; also a six-room apartment; rent, $1,350; immediate possession. Full particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquility, dignity, comfort.

Ardsley Hall., 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.

Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

THE KANAWAH.

203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $36-$45.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $70 to $76.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

162 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

157th, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Double rooms; $12; single $8; table board $4; Southerners.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST., 267, 308 WEST.—Cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

72D, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.

The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 218 WEST.—Very attractive large cool rooms, private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; near park; telephone; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

157th, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Double rooms; $12; single $8; table board $4; Southerners.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST., 267, 308 WEST.—Cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

72D, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

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Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two-room kitchenette studio; electricity; modern; near Grand Central. W 30 Times.

Unfurnished six rooms, on Morningside Drive; rent, $40. K 295 Times Annex.

Country Board

Fifty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 5c fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all elements of delightful atmosphere. Write for illustration. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with music. T. CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; wellshaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Fireproof house and garage; spacious verandas; excellent table; five minutes to station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

Long Island.

THE HALL,

GLEN COVE, L. I.,

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.

TELEPHONE 258 GLEN COVE.

Christian, owning large, luxurious house on ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway; will entertain (Aug.-Sept.) several paying guests; those accustomed to good living and usages of polite society; location coolest spot within 200 miles; $7.50 monthly. communication; glorious bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, promenades; please state amount willing to pay for satisfactory room and board; advertiser will not quote rates; babies, noisy children, pets, barred; exclusive. E 227 Times Downtown.

Rockville Center—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate four adults; every convenience; commuting distance; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

CHARMING ROOMS; exclusive private house; excellent table; special rates. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

New Jersey.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollycrest Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located; marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Massachusetts.

KINKEAD ARRESTS 99 STRIKE GUARDS

Winding Up Trouble in Bayonne, He Seizes Armed Men at Tidewater Plant.

129 NOW TO BE ARRAIGNED

Shooting of Boy, Causing Rumor of Oath of Vengeance, to be Investigated.

SHERIFF NEAR A COLLAPSE

Standard Oil Announces Increased Wages, Previously Considered, Will Be Taken Up.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, through Under Sheriff James H. Clark, formally withdrew from Bayonne, N. J., at 7:30 o'clock last night, and placed the city again, under the Government of its Commissioners. Practically every man employed in the big works of the Standard, the Tidewater, and the Vacuum Oil Companies had returned to work in the morning, and the departure of the Sheriff's men marked the official termination of the strike, which had lasted for nearly two weeks, had been marked by pistol battles between strikers, policemen, and oil guards, and had cost the lives of three men.

The Standard Oil Company issued a statement saying it had been considering an increase of wages before the strike, and would now take this matter up again.

Under Sheriff Clark received from Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson a letter of thanks, in which was inclosed a notification to the Director from Chief of Police Reilly that the city was again in position to conduct its own affairs.

Sheriff Kinkead motored to his Summer home in Deal, N. J., under the care of his wife, shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He had come perilously near a nervous breakdown, the result of the intense mental and physical strain of the last week, when he had worked for practically twenty hours out of every twenty-four. Dr. Bert Daly, a former Mayor of Bayonne, called to attend him in his headquarters in the Municipal Building, ordered immediate rest, declaring that otherwise the consequences would be serious. Friends sent for Mrs. Kinkead, and the Sheriff was hurried off after an alcohol rubdown. He looked, as he said he felt, "all in."

Frees Tannenbaum and Baly.

His last day had been almost as busy as those that preceded it. At 5:30 o'clock he appeared at the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, and ordered the release of Frank Tannenbaum, the Industrial Workers of the World agitator, and of Jeremiah J. Baly, the discredited strike leader. Tannenbaum he sent off at once, saying to him:

"I release you because you're not a liar. You are a truthful man and not afraid to stand up for what you believe. You're a fighter, and I like a fighter. It's too bad you cannot turn your abilities to law and order. If you did they would get you somewhere. I am sorry for you, but I admire your grit."

The Sheriff in his automobile took Baly to the oil works. Stopping first at the Tidewater and then at the Standard Oil gates he called to the workers entering these plants to gaze on the man.

"This is Baly," he shouted. "I want you to look at him, so you'll know him and not let him come over here again to make trouble for your."

Mr. Kinkead gave Baly $1 and told him to go home on Elizabethport.

It was 8 o'clock then and all the workers had entered the plants. With the former strikers thus out of the way the Sheriff entered the Tidewater works and demanded of John Hammond, the timekeeper, the names of all the private guards who had been employed for the strike. These men were preparing to quit the plant. Hammond sent for the Superintendent, Samuel H. Edwards, who went to the gate with John Aller, Captain of the guards. Aller carried a rifle, and was contemptuous of the Sheriff until Kinkead thrust a revolver in Aller's face and ordered him to drop his rifle. The surprised Captain did so.

Denounces Guards at Plant.

"You're under arrest," exclaimed the Sheriff, and passed him over to deputies.

Turning to Mr. Edwards he continued angrily:

"I want every gunman and assassin you've got in this place. I don't like the methods of wealth in employing gunmen and toughs to shoot defenseless men and women any more than I like the methods of strikers in destroying property."

Facing Aller, he went on:

"Your men had not the legal right to murder in defense of property alone. While disorder is not to be tolerated, the law does not permit wealthy corporations to shoot down defenseless men when destruction of property is the only provocation. It is not legal nor right to kill men except in defense of one's own life, and I shall see to it that the murder of these strikers shall be looked into deeply, and every resource of the law be employed to avenge th killing of those men last week."

At the Sheriff's order, ninety-eight guards were lined up before him and disarmed of pistols and clubs. Some had rifles. These were taken, too, and the Sheriff confiscated other rifles, one for each guard, that he found stored in an improvised arsenal.

In the custody of ten Boulevard policemen the oil guards were marched to Police Headquarters, and there was scarcely a hoot from the women and children who looked on where last week the appearance of these men would have caused a riot. From Headquarters they were taken to the Hudson County Jail in patrol wagons and in a motor moving van in which sixty were packed standing, with ropes in front and back, and with policemen on the box and clinging to the tailboards.

Justice Francis J. Swayze of the Supreme Court held a conference at Bayonne Police Headquarters with Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth, Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers, and Alexander Simpson, attorney for the guards.

Guards to be Arraigned Today.

It was arranged that the ninety-nine prisoners, with the thirty guards arrested last Sunday, all of whom had been charged with inciting to riot, should be arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning before Recorder William J. Cain of Bayonne, sitting for convenience in Justice Swayze's chambers in Jersey City. All against whom the prosecution can bring evidence of shooting that resulted in the death of the strikers will be held on a charge of murder. The others will be discharged.

On behalf of the Prosecutor it was announced that a vigorous investigation would be made by his office of the death of John Strenanska, the boy who was killed on Wednesday of last week. The officials had been told that five men had laid their hands upon a Bible placed on the boy's coffin and had taken oath to kill a high police official, who, they declared, had fired the shot that killed the lad.

The arrest of the oil guards was practically the last move in closing up the strike, though the Sheriff ordered the arrest of six saloonkeepers who, thinking the strike over, opened their saloons without permission.

The Sheriff had a lively encounter with Hugh H. Mara, Director of Streets and Public Improvements, whose arrest he had ordered late Tuesday night. Unknown to any but two deputies, Mr. Kinkead ordered late Tuesday night, Mara at his home, 161 Avenue C, and arrest him on sight. He reached this decision after thinking over an encounter with the Commissioner in the Police Chief's office early Tuesday evening. He had found Mr. Mara and Commissioner M. T. Cronin, both adherents of H. Otto Wittpenn, the Sheriff's rival in politics, in possession of the room and had asked them to leave that he might telephone a private message. Mr. Cronin did so, but Mr. Mara refused to go. The Sheriff sought another phone, and later the incident was repeated.

The Sheriff later concluded to arrest Mr. Mara, who was taken to Police Headquarters, arraigned on a charge of inciting to riot and released by Recorder Cain in $500. When Mr. Kinkead reached the building later he found Mr. Mara in conversation with Freeholder Thomas J. Prior. Calling to a policeman, he told Mr. Mara he was under arrest, and to the policeman said:

"Take him out to the corner and keep him there till I come."

Arrest Enrages Wittpenn Men.

Wittpenn Democrats were enraged when they saw the Commissioner thus displayed as a prisoner, but he remained on the corner till the Recorder hurried up and explained the situation to the Sheriff, who thereupon released the Commissioner. The Sheriff ordered Prior out of the building and followed him to the steps, where he exclaimed:

"Where were these city officials when men were being shot? Not one of them was on the scene. Why didn't they go down and make arrests of the men who were doing the shooting? Lieutenant Keegan, in charge of the police, had only his own men to back him up when trouble came, and he did good work with the force he had, but where were these officials who are crowding around Headquarters now?"

John A. Moffit and James A. Smyth, the Federal mediators, wired Washington yesterday:

"Mediation a success and 8,500 men returned to work. Strike ended."

The Standard Oil Company at its offices in this city issued a statement in part as follows:

It has always been thepolicy of the Standard Oil Company to treat its men fairly and liberally and to keep their wages and working conditions at least equal to or in advance of the wages and working conditions of other men doing a similar class of work. As a result of this policy the company has had no labor difficulties on any moment in the wheel thirty-three years of its history.

Being cognizant of the facts, we cannot believe that the trouble at our Bayonne works was due either to the working conditions prevailing there or to the wages paid. Previous to the present trouble there was not a man in the plant that did not receive at least $1.75 per nine-hour day. The statement has been made that workmen received as low as 98 cents per day. This is untrue. The fact is, that a very limited number of boys receive, when they first start, from 98 cents to $1.10 per day. The wages of the skilled labor ran as high as $5 per nine-hour day.

As previously stated to the public, the trouble at Bayonne is entirely due to the efforts of professional agitators. The first notification to the company of any impending trouble was a demand drafted and signed by a lawyer. This communication was in the nature of an ultimatum, to which, by its expressed terms, the company was required to accede within twenty-four hours. Later other demands were presented by a man who represented himself to be an employe of the company, but who, in fact, was not and never had been in the employ of the company.

As soon as the riotous conditions developed, the company notified the proper public authorities of the City of Bayonne, the County of Hudson, and the State of New Jersey, and called upon them to restore peace and order, and to protect the employes and property of the company. From the beginning the company has endeavored to work with the authorities, and they have been in complete charge of the situation.

From time to time the company has voluntarily made general advances in wages of all its men, and also gives careful attention to the local conditions in the different departments of its plants.

Before the present trouble occurred the company had under consideration the conditions affecting the general cost of living, and was contemplating another increase in wages. Now that peace and order has been restored and our men have returned to work the investigation is again progressing and the company will promptly deal with the matter along the lines of its general policy.

The Central Federated Union announced last night that the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, N. J., had determined to organize the Standard Oil employes at Bayonne.

PLAINFIELD STRIKE FEARED.

Machinists Threaten to Quit if 8-Hour Day Is Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—That the machinists of Plainfield are prepared to quit work if their demands for an eight-hour day are not granted became known today. J. J. Keppler, National Vice President of the Machinists' Union, and Hugh Reilly, District Agent, have been authorized to wait on the heads of the concerns on Monday and present the demands.

The shops involved are the Saurer Plant of the International Motor Company and the Pond Machine Tool Works, each employing 1,000 men; Scott, Potter and the Hall Printing Fress Works, the Spicer Manufacturing Company, and the Bosch-Lomb Magneto Company.

The men seem to have no grievance as to wages but insist on a shorter working day. There will be an open meeting of machinists tomorrow, when the situation will be discussed.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE OFF.

Labor Leaders Say They Won Eight-Hour Day for Machinists.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28.—The strike of machinists was declared off officially today by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists. Mr. Keppler and the labor leaders assert that they have obtained the eight-hour day for the machinists in the Remington plants. That was the object of the strike. An official of the Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company told a group of newspaper men and manufacturers last week that the inauguration of the eight-hour day was first considered by the company's executives in New York and at Ilion and in Bridgeport as far back as May 15 and had been determined on just when the labor trouble broke out in this city.

Other factories where work was being done for the Remington concern and where men were called out in a sympathy strike last week on Tuesday were practically running at full capacity. Some of the strikers went back to work without the union's sanction and in some cases the firms hired new men. The conditions of wages and hours are the same as when the strike was declared.

Some of the machinists now are bewildered at being left out in the cold, but labor leaders assure them that they can find work in other places. At no time were more than 200 machinists on strike. About 300 iron workers and millwrights walked out about fifteen days ago. The manufacturers say that of a working population of 35,000 about 500 men were affected by the local labor disturbance.

323 Summer Suits $14.50.
Formerly $18.00 to $25.00.
My own manufacture, made and trimmed for my established trade; the woolens are excellent; the styles are not peculiar, but such as men of good taste in New York desire.
G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 Sixth Av.—31st St.

QUICKWOOD
A soft collar for summer wear
AN E&W RED-MAN MADRAS
2 FOR 25 CENTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

31 PAPER MILLS FAIL TO GIVE 8-HOUR DAY

Opposing Sides in Conference Over Demands on International Company.

ONLY 600 MEN AFFECTED

Concern Holds It Cannot Afford to Yield Point—Hope Compact Will Avert Strike.

John Lundrigan, industrial superintendent of the thirty-one mills of the International Paper Company, told labor leaders at a conference in the Hotel Marlborough yesterday afternoon that in view of the small earnings of the company for several years it was impossible to grant the demand for an eight-hour day for mechanics employed for other than strictly manufacturing duties.

The conference was the climax of meetings held since April 1 under the industrial agreement of the International Paper Company with the unions. At the request of the unions Secretary of Labor Wilson had designated Daniel J. O'Keefe, mediator of the department, to assist in the effort to reach an agreement. Yesterday the State Department of Labor sent Colonel Michael J. Reagen, mediator, to New York to attend the conference.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who has led the labor side, said Tuesday that unless the paper company granted the eight-hour day to all mechanics there was no alternative but a strike. He said yesterday after the conference that he was through with the negotiations. He did not assert definitely that there would be a strike in the International Mills, which produce 21 per cent. of the white paper used in the United States. Under the working agreement the International Paper Company has with the unions, sixty days' notice is to be given by either side which wishes to abrogate the agreement to avoid all strikes. No such notice has been served by either side and there is left the recourse of arbitration of the question by disinterested parties.

$85,000 Additional Cost.

Early in the negotiations the paper company notified the labor leaders that its earnings would not permit the additional burden of $85,000 a year, the company's estimate of the added operation expense which would be entailed by the eight-hour day for all mechanics. It was to determine the correctness of the company's premises that Mr. O'Keefe was called into the controversy.

"The International Paper Company's mills represent an investment of approximately $70,000,000," said Mr. Lundrigan last night. "For several years we have been able to pay only 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of about $20,000,000, and nothing on the common stock. This in view of the fact that the preferred stock is guaranteed 6 per cent. stock. Therefore it is manifestly impossible for us to undertake any added expense at this time.

"We have the best working agreement of any industry in the United States, and I do not believe this matter will come to a strike. Although it is impossible for us to grant the eight-hour day to all mechanics, I have every hope that the matter can be settled either by further conferences or by arbitration. I do not believe a strike is possible."

The International Paper Company is on an eight-hour basis so far as actual manufacturing of paper goes. The company at its various plants in New York State employs about 600 machinists, carpenters, pattern makers, engineers, and other mechanics who do repairs and other tasks which are not directly manufacturing. It is over these men that the dispute arose.

The representatives of the paper company said that despite the threat of labor leaders to call a national strike on all plants which refused mechanics an eight-hour day, the working agreement would save the situation for the International. As an evidence of the value of the working agreement they said that the men over whom the dispute had been waged had been at work right along since the negotiations started in April.

Demands on Bliss Company.

It was reported yesterday that Keppler today would submit to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, makers of torpedoes, formal demands for a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day and an increase in wages. On Tuesday he said that the demands would be submitted by Saturday noon. He intends to go to Bridgeport this afternoon. While the demands to the Bliss company, prompted by a desire of the workers to share in the war profits, will be accompanied by the threat of a strike if the demands are refused, labor leaders plan to thresh the matter out in conference before taking any formal action, believing the Bliss company will yield rather than face a strike at a time when the plant has many rush orders for Whitehead and Bliss torpedoes for the submarines of warring nations.

Keppler expects to conduct the Bliss negotiations at the time of the starting of a campaign in Plainfield, N. J., for the eight-hour day. William Bramley, New York business agent for the International Association of Machinists, went to Plainfield yesterday to confer with Hugh Reilly, business agent for New Jersey. Keppler will go to Plainfield Monday. He said last night he expected to complete adjustments of the Remington strike in Bridgeport by Saturday.

MAY DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY.

Machinists on War Goods for Allies Said to be Dissatisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Nearly 2,000 machinists in Plainfield, South Plainfield, and Allentown, Penn., are demanding an eight-hour day. Tomorrow night a mass meeting will be held in this city and the demands and subsequent action will be discussed.

During the last week the International Motor Company, which is working night and day, turning out six motor trucks every eighteen hours for the Allies, announced a voluntary wage increase. Superintendent Ayer said today that his firm had had no hint of trouble and he thought the 1,000 men in his employ were satisfied with conditions. They are working fifty-four hours a week. This firm also has 500 men at work in Allentown, Penn.

The Pond Machine Tool Company, employing 1,000 men, has just announced a voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent., effective Aug. 1, but is running fifty-five and a half hours a week.

Thomas E. Carroll, of the International Association of Machinists, has been here for several days, and J. J. Keppler, Vice President, said today he would be here for the meeting on Monday night to inaugurate a general fight for an eight-hour day.

Despite the voluntary wage increases the machinists are dissatisfied with the overtime, regardless of the compensation.

TEN MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Quit at Wire Works Out of Sympathy with 500 Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 28.—"One for all and all for one" was the motto adopted by the 500 employes of the Waclark Wire Works, who quit work yesterday, at a meeting held today. Resolutions were adopted disavowing all intentions of creating any disturbance in response to a suggestion from Chief of Police Michael Mulcahy that the men remain peaceful. Negotiations between the men and the company has been left to a committee.

Ten machinists in the Waclark plant have struck in sympathy with the other workers. They are all union men and received a raise in wages last week. The machinists constitute the only organized body in the factory, which is an "open shop." Before the strike is over, however, it is expected that the 500 strikers will be organized.

The strikers said today that the foreman whose discharge they demand is William L. Kenealy of the weather-proofing department. The grievance is harsh treatment of the Polish workers. The Waclark plant has had five strikes in seventeen years, the last one two years ago.

RECONCILED, TRIES TO DIE.

Woman Saved by Husband After Settling Quarrel in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 28.—Just three minutes after she had "kissed and made up" with her husband in the City Court here this morning, and as he walked by her side carrying their baby daughter, Mrs. Michael Blanar of 222 Third Street attempted to end her life by leaping in front of an Erie locomotive at the Jeffersan Street crossing.

Her husband with his one free hand seized her dress and pulled her from therails before the engine reached her. Policeman Lambert De Groot aided the husband in carrying the woman back to face Judge Costello.

"I did not believe he meant what he said when he made up with me," said the woman, crying. "I thought he would kill me when we reached home."

Mrs. Blanar had her husband summoned to court this morning, alleging he had inn-trated her. The trouble seemed to be nothing more than a family tiff over money. The husband promised to refrain from arguink with her.

Judge Costello gave the woman a severe lecture after her suicide attempt, and on the promise of her husband that he would be kind to her she went home.

WARNS OF BURGLAR TRAPS.

Miss Livesey Puts Up a Sign in Property Line Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—The recent land litigation at Moonachie, in which Miss Mary E. Livesey and her brother, James Livesey, were interested broke into the news again today, when the following unusual sign appeared on their property:

"Beware of the burglar traps. Before you dig holes in my land secure ambulance and accident policies.

M. E. LIVESEY."

The property was surveyed yesterday and new lines established. It was the controversy over property lines that led to the court proceedings. Miss Livesey is a member of the Moonachie School Board. She promised to end graft in the borough and her attacks on ex-Mayor Robert Craig were bitter. Her brother was assaulted and his jaw fractured, and Craig was indicted for the attack, but acquitted. There were no witnesses to the assault. Livesey is a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Servant Wins Liability Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—The first trial in the Bergen County courts under the Employers' Liability act was disposed of here today, when Judge Seufert ordered John F. Winters of Hillsdale to pay $4 a week for fifty weeks to Emma Gerbrecht, 17 years old, a servant in his home, who is still suffering from injuries caused by a kitchen boiler explosion that burned her.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Memories of the Eastland disaster reduced the attendance of the annual Republican Club excursion to Boston Point, Conn., yesterday, from an expected 2,500 to less than 1,000. Among the guests were Mayor Pierre P. Garvin and Congressman Frederick W. Gray.

HACKENSACK.—Constable Small recognized yesterday among the prisoners cutting the Court House lawn here Louis Jackson of 310 West Forty-first Street, who was sent to State's prison last October on a charge of burglary and confessed yesterday that he escaped from the convict camp at Elmer on July 14.

NEWARK.—Frank Karolek of Elizabeth died yesterday after he was run down by a passenger train of the Jersey Central, while he was on his way to the Newark Meadows to help in exterminating mosquitos.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Mildred Silverman of 12 Ridgewood Avenue is ill in the City Hospital as the result of taking poison by mistake for medicine she had been told to take before retiring on Thursday night.

NEWARK.—Post Office Inspector Butler arrested yesterday Carrier Franklin G. Wildeman, Jr., of 337 Peshine Avenue, on a warrant charging him with tampering with the mails and abstracting money from envelopes.

NEWTON.—The peach crop of Sussex County promises to be so abundant that the County Farm Bureau will in August give instruction in packing and preparing the crop for shipment.

MONTCLAIR.—The Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair took out a permit yesterday for the construction of a steel and concrete addition to the clubhouse, in which moving pictures will be shown for members in the Winter.

ELIZABETH.—Mayor Mraviag announced yesterday that Charles H. Moore and Edward F. Hiller had consented to be Police Commissioners in place of Captain William C. De Hart and Dr. Norton L. Wilson. They will serve until Dec. 31, when it is expected they will be reappointed for a full two-year term.

RED BANK.—Dr. William D. Sayre of Maple Avenue said yesterday he had lost $75 in cash, a check, an automobile license, and several other articles when his pockets were picked while he mingled with the crowd attending the Moose carnival held on Shrewsbury Avenue.

TRENTON.—Harris Boorstein of Bayonne filed a bill yesterday in the Court of Chancery alleging a boycott against him in the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Pepenhangers of America, the District Council of that body for Hudson County, and William B. Hunter, the business agent of the organization. He alleges they will not allow union men to work for him, and asks the court to prevent further interference with his business.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has sustained the Hudson County Board of Taxation in reducing the assessment of the American Bridge Company in Jersey City from $60,100 to $100 on the showing that the assessment was levied on steel for use in a bridge in New York.

TRENTON.—Ralph E. Lovell, formerly note teller in the First National Bank of Edgewater, was sentenced yesterday in the United States Court here to two years in prison. Sentence was imposed on one of four counts of an indictment charging the misappropriation of nearly $125,000 of the institution's funds.

Daily Additions to Our 84th Remnant Sale
Just twice a year is such exceptional buying possible. Each day finds new attractive patterns—$25 to $50 materials. Suit to measure only $18.
Coat and Trousers $16
Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 o'clock. Arnheim

SUBWAY TRAIN ENDS FLEEING THIEF'S LIFE

Pursued by Mob, Edward J. Kelley Dashes Across Tracks and Is Crushed by Expres.

CHASE STARTED BY WOMAN

Fugitive Deaf to Warning of Policeman, Who Tries to Grab Him Just as He Is Hurled to Death.

With a crowd of pursuers at his heels yelling "stop, thief!" a man waving a revolver dashed down the steps of the downtown subway station at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. Many persons, among them two policemen, sped down the stairs after him. He threw them one quick glance over his shoulder and then jumped off the platform. They shouted to him in warning, but he fled across the tracks, deaf even to the screaming whistle of a northbound express train, which a moment latre hurled him on his back and crushed him to death.

The motorman, Thomas O'Neill, brought the train to a stop, but not before three cars had passed over the man's body. The subway traffic was blocked for more than fifteen minutes.

The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station where, by means of finger prints, photographs, and Bertillion measurements, it was identified as that of Edward J. Kelley, a waiter, who had a long police record, having served terms in Joliet, Chicago, St. Louis, and New York.

The pursuit which ended in Kelley's death began in the home of Mrs. Michael Kelly, at 100 West Seventy-ninth Street, where the man was detected in the act of robbing a bureau drawer. Mrs. Kelly screamed, and seized the man's sleeve as he darted out of the door, but he threw her off and sped down three flights of sairs and out on Seventy-ninth Street, where several men, hearing the woman's cries, tarted to head him off. He flashed a gleaming revolver in their faces, and they gave him a clear way.

He turned south on Columbus Avenue and was running toward Seventy-eighth Street when he caught sight of Policeman Nolte of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He made a swift turn about, only to run into the arms of Mrs. Kelly and a man.

With a few violent blows of his fists he threw them off and dashed along Seventy-ninth Street to Broadway. Policeman Nolte was joined in the chase by Policeman Kotschau, and they jumped into a taxi cab at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. They leaped out on Broadway when they saw the fugitive, with a crowd behind him, dart into the subway kiosk, and sped after him.

Policeman Kotschau was just about to make a grab for Kelley when the latter, apparently intending to make his escape through the uptown station, jumped into the path of the subway train.

"Come back! come back! you'll be killed," Kotschau shouted.

Kelley was deaf and blind to everything but his plan to escape. Inasmuch as Seventy-ninth Street is not an express station, Motorman O'Neill was driving his train at top speed when he intercepted Kelley's flight by crushing him to death under the wheels of the flyer.

After the body was removed to the West Sixty-eight Street Station, a search was made of the dead man's pockets and there were found a gold watch without initials, two leather pocket books, sixty-four skeleton keys, a pair of white cotton gloves, three rings, and a memorandum book with the single pencilled entry:

"Seventy-third Street and Columbus Avenue. Three flights up. Will return in September."

On his arm were tattooed the initials E. J. K., which gave the police a clue as to his identity. Leslie Schmidt of the Finder Print Department at Police Headquarters, examined the man's finger prints and soon identified him as Edward J. Kelley, No. 32,833 in the Rogues' Gallery. Kelley was discharged from Sing Sing last February, after serving a year for burglary. His criminal record was traced to Chicago, where he was arrested for larceny in 1899. In May, 1902, he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. He was 41 years old.

Mrs. Kelley examined the body in the station house and identified Kelley as the man whom she had discovered in her apartment. Miss Catherine Boland, a neighbor, living on the floor above, identified a pocketbook and a Yale key as being among the articles taken from her rooms on the fourth floor two weeks ago, when she was robbed of $300 worth of jewelry.

Fines Atlantic City Pier Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Judge Edmund Gaskill of the City Court today fined William Fernana, manager of the Steeplechase Pier, $1,000, with the alternative of thirty-three days in the County Prison, for doing business on Sunday. Counsel for Fernana charged that their client was suffering from a fight between amusement owners, and told the Judge that the Snuday Amusement law was unconstitutional because it was at variance with the State Blue laws. Fernana filed notice of an appeal. The Steeplechase Pier is owned by the Tilyou interests of Coney Island.

ON BOARD A ZEPPELIN THAT RAIDED ENGLAND

Coast Town Visited and Munition Factory Blown Up, According to German Observer.

BERLIN, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A writer in the Cologne Gazette gives a description of a raid by a Zeppelin on the British coast. By the text it appears he was on board himself. He says:

Lieut. Commander X—, in command of L—, (L. stands for Luftschiff, airship,) received an order to cruise in a northwesterly direction in the latitude of Terschelling. He had a crew of two deck officers and twelve noncommissioned officers.

The commander looked to see that everything was in order. One of the officers satisfied himself that the supply of petrol was complete, while the other superintended the carriage of bombs into the goldolas.

The skipper called out instructions to discharge the water ballast. There was a rush of water, the vessel gradually rose above her props and floated, and the men with the mooring ropes towed her into the open. The propellers sprang into life and the vessel shot forward and upward. In the forward gondola the skipper bent over his maps.

The ship soon cleaved her way through banks of clouds. The sun shining through them upon the sea facilitated steering. With his eyes upon the shadow of the vessel and a piece of wood hanging loose at the end of a string, the skipper was able to reckon his speed and the strength of the wind. If the weather is dull and the airship above open water, only practice and seamanlike instinct can help the commander to a knowledge of his position. He must also reckon not only with the prevailing wind, but with threatening changes, strong current from the direction of home might make his return very difficult.

This time, however, the vessel advanced in a straight line to the northwest. A number of fishing vessels could be seen at sea, all flying the Dutch flag, but the skipper knew that British fishermen even close under their own coasts now seldom fly anything but the Dutch colores.

By 8 P. M. his mission was at an end. He had received orders to be back at the hangar before dusk, but the weather being so favorable, he telegraphically asked permission to act on his own initiative, and profit by the favorable opportunity. "Agreed," was the reply.

Continuing his flight to the northwest, he determined to deliver a blow against the English coast. It was yet twilight when he approached England. He ascended to a height of 1,800 meters (a little more than a mile) in order to keep out of sight of the watchful eyes of England's guardships. Through a rift in the clouds a destroyer could be seen making the round of guardships. There was nothing yet to be seen of the land, but a blackish mistiness on the distant horizon was recognized by trained eyes as smoke from the chimneys of an industrial district. The skipper now knew that he had steered a true course, and that his destination—a harbor with enemy dockyards—was before him.

He remained above the clouds until dark. Then, pushing on to the coast; he detected in the dying daylight the two moles marking the mouth of the river which he was seeking. Almost simultaneously came flashes of artillery fire from below. The rudder swung round, and steering past the attacking fortress, the airship was over the yards, arsenals, and munition factories. The airship's gunner lay on his face by the sighting apparatus, and aimed at the targets over which he was being steered. There were now flashes beneath us which did not proceed from the enemy artillery. The displacement of air, due to a tremendous explosion, was felt in the goldola. Below us a large factory was seen to collapse upon itself. The windows of the other workshops suddenly became dark. House after house was suddenly swallowed in darkness, until the town and suburbs were in complete obscurity.

But the work was done. After making observations for half an hour the return journey was begun. The weather was clearer but bitterly cold. The skipper sank to an altitude of only 100 meters above Helgoland, and was helped by the moonlight along the German coast. Above Norderney the maps were again requisitioned, and then straight overland for the hangar.

Asks Reasonable Doubt for Scanlan.

Robert M. Moore asked Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a certificate of reasonable doubt for Harry Scanlan pending the result of an appeal to the Appellate Division of his conviction of assaulting Mrs. Clara Ellert in Cassidy's clubhouse in Long Island City on Dec. 18, 1913. Justice Kelly reserved decision.

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SPLIT IN BERGEN COUNTY.

Progressives Deny Statement of Seceding State Committeeman.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—There is a serious split in the ranks of the Bergen County Progressives, following the statement of State Committeeman H. M. Bailey, of Hackensack that he would enter the Republican primaries this Fall as a candidate for Assembly, and that probably the Progressives of the county would return to the Republican fold.

H. A. Fash of Hackensack and a few other Progressives, after a special session in Rutherford, issued a statement denouncing the George Record-James Blauvelt-H. M. Bailey-Grunow faction, and denies the intimated amalgamation. Further, they said, George Winship of Hackensack and Harry B. Broome would be Progressive Assembly candidates.

SPEED CENSOR THREATENED

Dr. Wescott Later Apologizes to Commissioner of Motors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—When Dr. William Wescott of Berlin, brother of Attorney General John W. Wescott, appeared before William L. Dill, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to intercede for a friend who was charged with exceeding the speed laws on the Whitehorse Pike, he threatened the Commissioner, and was ordered to leave the office. Later he apologized.

The physician contended the people of South Jersey did not want motor vehicle inspectors to regulate traffic there.

"I'll stop you if I have to take legal steps to do so," said the physician. He also intimated that he would have the hands of the Commissioner tied.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,006. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA TO AVERT CAPTURE OF ARMIES, PREPARES TO EVACUATE WARSAW AND WHOLE LINE OF VISTULA FORTS

ARTILLERY LACKS MUNITIONS

Austro-German Hosts Held While Retreat Is Organized.

NEWS BROKEN TO PEOPLE

Press Calls on Nation to be Patient Until Army Is Ready to Strike Decisively.

KAISERIN NOW IN POLAND

Arrives with Crown Princess for State Entry Into Capital Arranged by the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's bulletin brings good news from many parts of the front. For days past the bulletin has not reported such a number of cheering episodes. Does this mean that the tide of battle all along the big front is turning in Russia's favor and that the Germans are on the eve of being driven back? Unfortunately, no. These episodes just illustrate the amazing heroism of the Russian troops against enormous odds. They are the pledge of ultimate but not of immediate victory.

The fact must be faced that the Russian Army in present circumstances cannot advance and cannot develop its partial successes into a broad, aggressive movement. The mobilization of Russian industry for munitions work has only just begun and the army must be kept in being until supplied with means for throwing all its heroism into one big advance.

The Russians, unable to advance, must try a fresh manoeuvre. They must again retire; they must foil the enemy's plan of cutting them off. The way to do this is to evacuate that Polish front which they have held for a year. It is a hard sacrifice to make, but at this stage of the war there is no choice. The Polish theatre projects right out into the enemy's country and, according to earlier strategical plans, it was to have been evacuated immediately on the outbreak of the war. The fact that the Russians have not only held it for a year, but have used it as a base from which to invade the enemies' territory is an achievement which was quite unforeseen.

When the enemy turned his whole strength against Russia; when nearly the whole Austrian army and seventy German divisions, supported by artillery of unprecedented strength, and by practically all the Austrian and German cavalry flung themselves on Poland the defects of this theatre became obvious. To defend it to the utmost would be to fall into the German trap, to expose the Russian army to destruction, and to bring the war as far as the eastern front is concerned to a sudden and inglorious end.

To avoid this catastrophe, to conserve its forces in order to pursue the war to its distant but triumphant close, the Russian chief command will withdraw temporarily its army beyond the Vistula; but before it does this, and while it does this, the Russian Army will continue its work of wearing down the Germans, and the exhausted enemy, when he does occupy the Polish theatre, will find it not the granary that it was at the beginning of the war, but a desert from which supplies are withdrawn and a large proportion of the population have fled.

COUNTRY TO BE LAID WASTE.

Politics Said to Have Prompted Former Advance of Russians.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in dispatches received from Petrograd today. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian General Staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering, apparently with considerable success, to the German efforts to encircle the city, were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas's intention to fight it out with Germany.

It is pointed out, however, by the Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities," that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western Allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country, if evacuated, will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans, as has been done in most of the territory heretofore given up.

The capture of Warsaw naturally would be made the occasion for great celebrations in Germany, and it is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress has been on a visit to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left

Continued on Page 2.

Russia's Decision to Quit the Vistula Taken After Consultation With Her Allies

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The fate of Europe hangs upon the decision that Russia may take today. I do not doubt that the decision already has been taken and the corresponding orders already issued by the Grand Duke at the headquarters of the army, but we do not know it yet here.

The question before Russia today is this: Shall Russia settle down to a war of position in her vast redoubt centring on the Warsaw series of strongholds, or shall she continue to barter space against time, withdrawing from the line of the Vistula and points on it of both strategical and political importance in order to gain the time which Germany has already stored up in the form of inexhaustible supplies of gun ammunition?

It is a momentous question, and Russia does not decide it alone, but in concert with her allies.

KAISER'S PREMIER CALLS IN GERARD

American Envoy and Bethmann-Hollweg Hold a Long but Fruitless Conference.

WON'T CURB SUBMARINES

Chancellor Comes Direct from the Emperor and Stand May Be Final.

BERLIN, July 29.—Dr. Theobold von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who returned to the capital yesterday from a visit to the Army Headquarters in the field, where he talked with Emperor William, sent for James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, today.

The conference was a protracted one, lasting an hour and a quarter. The problems of the relations between Germany and the United States were generally and exhaustively discussed, but as far as can be ascertained the conference is not likely to lead to tangible results or to any formal change in Germany's manner of conducting her submarine campaign.

GERARD CABLES GERMAN VIEW

Notifies State Department of Sentiment Against Our Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has notified the State Department that the German press is almost unanimous in condemning the character, scope, and tone of the last American note on submarine warfare. Mr. Gerard cabled a summary of the German press comment in order to give the Government an idea of the impression that the American stand had created throughout Germany.

Judged by the information forwarded by the Ambassador, the feeling is widespread in the empire that the American note is unfriendly and unneutral. Nothing has been received from the Ambassador, however, to indicate the character of the response that may be made by the German Government. There is some reason to believe that this response will be long delayed. No offense will be taken by the United States Government over any failure on the part of Germany to send a reply in the immediate future. In fact, the American note is regarded as not calling for an answer except with reference to the demand for disavowal and reparation in connection with the deaths of American citizens through the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is well understood in Washington that the German Government might find it embarrassing to make disavowal and offer of reparation at this time. Such action on the part of the imperial authorities would be very unpopular, according to the information received here. Therefore, it is expected that the response will not be forwarded until a considerable period of time has elapsed. This Government appears to be in no hurry to hear from Germany on the subject. The Administration takes the position that the most satisfactory answer can be given through a careful avoidance by German submarine commanders of sinking American merchant ships without warning or similar attacks on other vessels carrying citizens of the United States.

SEES U. S. ON BRINK OF WAR.

London World Thinks We Will Be in It by Sept. 20.

West F. De Wend-Fenton, editor of The London World, in the issue of July 20, predicts that the United States will be at war with Germany within sixty days, meaning Sept. 20.

In his article Mr. De Wend-Fenton alludes to a recent difficulty with the British press censorship, and says in part: "I have had the Press Bureau round my neck during the last few days. The first intimation that I received that I had incurred the displeasure of the Great Suppressor was a notification from the shipping agents that last week's issue of The World was forbidden to leave the country.

"A day later I received a note from the Censor drawing my attention to a

Continued on Page 4.

Edgemere Night Auction Sale CONTINUES AT EDGEMERE, L. I., TONIGHT. Biggest real estate opportunity ever offered. If you have $100 saved make it work by investing for big profits. Details—Page 14 this issue.—Advt.

OUR PASSPORTS FORGED, SPY ADMITS

German Arrested in London with Fraudulent American Papers.

GERARD TO QUERY BERLIN

Washington Asks Explanation of Alleged Acts by German Secret Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Evidence that German secret service men at Antwerp have fabricated American passports, has been revealed by the arrest here of a German spy who is now in the clutches of Scotland Yard.

The fake as disclosed today is amazing. The prisoner, traveling in England as an American with his first papers, was arrested six weeks ago as a spy. When taken by Scotland Yard detectives he flourished what purported to be an American passport issued to him at Antwerp. At first sight it appeared to be regularly issued, with photo, name, and all the essentials. But the acid test, applied by Scotland Yard experts, showed the passport to be irregular in vital respects.

Investigation through the State Department at Washington revealed that the passport was a pure fabrication. Confronted with the facts the prisoner confessed and said Captain Schnitzer of the German secret service in Antwerp gave him the false passport, using the name of an actual American citizen and putting in all the details of identity, excepting height, which differed from that appearing on the legitimate passport issued to the accredited American whose name was used.

The prisoner confessed that the German Intelligence Department engaged him to do spy work and that the fake passport was given to him under the name of the real American, so that if an investigation occurred he might hope to convince Scotland Yard that he actually was an American.

He would have succeeded, but for the fact that acid applied to his fake passport showed in the first place that the water mark of heavy lined paper was applied on the obverse side of the paper with paraffine and that on closer observation the red seal and official American stamp were fictitious.

The real American whose name was used and whose passport was copied throughout, except for the details of height and photo, which were changed to resemble the pseudo American using it is now in America, unaware that a fictitious passport was used.

Six Months for Having False Papers.

LONDON, July 29.—Carl Reinhard, a German, who has a residence in Richmond, England, was sentenced at Falmouth today to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for landing in England from the United States with a passport which, according to the evidence, he admitted was forged.

Reinhard arrived at Falmouth in the Dutch liner Rotterdam from New York with a passport made out in the name of Alfred Geyssell and which described him as a Swiss subject.

A British official statement dealing with the question of espionage was issued tonight, reading as follows:

In addition to the five persons whose conviction for espionage has already been announced, the authorities have arrested at various times recently the following alleged German agents:

(a) A Dutch subject.

(b) A Dutch subject, recently tried by court-martial for attempting to communicate information regarding the fleet; findings and sentence not yet promulgated.

(c) A German with a forged American passport.

(d) A woman of German origin, married to a naturalized British subject of Prussian birth, from whom she is separated.

(e) A Brazilian of German origin.

(f) A native of Uruguay of German origin.

(g) A Peruvian of suspected German origin.

(h) A Swede.

(i) A German; claims to be a naturalized American.

(j) A British subject.

Of the above, (a), (c), (h), and (i) since their arrest have made a full confession of their mission. They will be charged with attempting to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding the fleet and military forces, with the intention of assisting the enemy or committing an act preparatory thereto.

The trials will be in camera. It is not desirable in the public interest to give further details, but it may be stated that as far as is known none of these persons has been in this country longer than three weeks at the time of arrest. Owing to certain meas-

Continued on Page 8.

Military Operations of War's First Year

As seen by an American expert and a former officer in the German Army.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

TELEPHONE LIFTS SUFFRAGE HOPES

Women Get Few Rebuffs in Response to Thousands of Pleas by Wire.

FIND FAVOR IN THE COURTS

Judges, Journalists, Brokers, Officials, and Clergymen Generally Give Cheer.

Yesterday was Telephone Day, for which the suffragists of New York have been preparing for many weeks, and at the end of a hard day's work the women were hot but happy.

Every one upon whom the women called, prominent men of all professions, gave a cheerful answer whether in favor of votes for women or opposed, and a very large majority of the men—at least 75 per cent., it was estimated—told the women they believed in their enfranchisement and that they were going to vote for them.

In addition to asking the men their personal sentiments the women sought predictions of the result on Nov. 2, when the suffrage amendment goes before the people, and while many would not commit themselves, there were others who gave the women great hope of success.

It would be impossible to estimate how many hundreds of telephone calls were sent or how many hundreds of men received the messages. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, which is organized throughout the city in Assembly and election districts like a regular political party, said there were probably 400 women in Manhattan who sent telephone messages to the specially prominent men of that borough, officials, business, and professional men.

In addition to this, every suffragist was to telephone personally to five men. There are nearly 100,000 women in the Suffrage Party alone. The Assembly District Chairmen of the party were to telephone to the Assembly district officers of the different political parties and the election district Captains of the party to the election district officers.

Each of the different boroughs handled Telephone Day in its own way, and there were no general returns, as it was impossible to get the machinery in motion without too great trouble and expense.

Telephone Day Up State.

Up-State Telephone Day was also observed, and telegrams were received from Governors and Mayors of the different Western States and cities. These came under the head of telephone messages, but because of the matter of expense of the long-distance telephone, Western women were asked to get their officials to send telegrams to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse "collect," and these were arriving all yesterday afternoon, and still coming when the last news for the day was given out.

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, who spent the day with Mrs. Norman Whitehouse telephoning from the home of the latter, 118 East Fifty-sixth Street, telephoned Mayor Mitchel and received his answer that he was going to vote for the women, but that he could not give a prediction as to returns for them Nov. 2, but he is going to do that later.

That was a good start, and Mrs. Whitehouse tried Controller Prendergast.

"These are unfortunate times," said the Controller. "People's minds are on the war, and the Constitutional Convention complicates things. I hope to see the women win, and I think they should."

"How are you going to vote, Commissioner?" called Miss Mary Garrett Hay to Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was not to be neglected when every other city official was called.

"Well, I wish I could vote for the women," answered Commissioner Davis, "but this is one time when I will have to turn you over to the First Deputy."

"I'm heartily in favor," said Deputy Commissioner J. Burdette Lewis, to whom Commissioner Davis handed the phone. "I will vote for you Nov. 2, and I think you are going to win, but you will have a hard fight."

The suffragists consider the police of the city their best friends. They are always ready to lend them a hand and the men smile and wave to them as they travel around the city on their expeditions, but yesterday Centre Street Headquarters was not committing itself. At the Police Headquarters in the Bronx votes for women were simply bristling all over the place, the women said who called up, but in Manhattan the reception was cool.

Woods Out for a Walk.

Could the women speak to Commissioner Woods? After some hesitation they were informed that the Commissioner was not there. Where was he? After another hesitation it was found that he was on his vacation. Oh, very well, the women would call him up wherever that was if they could get the name of the place. There was a longer hesitation and then a desperate response came: "The Commissioner is taking a walking tour."

"Well," said the suffragist, hanging up the receiver, "that's the first man in the whole city who has seemed to be afraid of us, and he's the head of the Police Department."

The responses received by the women were surprisingly obliging considering the heat of the day. The announcement of the day in the papers had prepared the men, and the women had tried to be as considerate as possible in choosing hours, and they only asked for an answer that could be given in one minute.

At the headquarters of the Equal Franchise League, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, where were Mrs. John Blair, the Acting President, and a committee of prominent women, the Judges were called early in the day, to get them before they went on the bench. One of them, who was reached late by long-distance telephone in Westchester,

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IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

WARN MEXICANS TO LET FOOD IN

This Country May Be Forced to Act at Once to Save Starving Capital.

ENVOY'S COURIER ATTACKED

Zapatistas Trample Our Flag and Destroy Dispatches—Carry Off Spaniard in Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Alarmed over chaotic conditions in Mexico City, where the population is starving and virtual anarchy prevails, Secretary Lansing tonight telegraphed demands on the leaders of the Mexican factions that railroad communication between Vera Cruz and the capital be restored immediately in order to permit food supplies to reach the stricken city.

These representations were telegraphed to General Venustiano Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists; General Francisco Villa, head of the so-called Convention Government, and General Emiliano Zapata, leader of the force which now controls Mexico City and is co-operating with Villa.

The note sent to Carranza at Vera Cruz by Secretary Lansing deals entirely with the railroad and food situations. Carranza is told that intolerable conditions have prevailed for several months along the line of the railway connecting Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and this Government looks to the Carranza Government to remedy the conditions and permit the shipment of food supplies into Mexico City for the benefit of Americans and, in fact, of the entire population, which is represented to be on the verge of starvation. Carranza is told also that his failure to comply with the demands of the United States will cause this Government to hold him responsible.

The notes sent to Villa and Zapata are of similar import. They are told that any attempts on the part of their forces to interrupt communication with Mexico City and destroy the railroad running from Vera Cruz will be resisted by the United States Government. No definite action is threatened by this Government in its communications to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, but the telegraphic notes from Secretary Lansing leave the inference that unless conditions are remedied the United States will be obliged to take a positive course in order to remedy them. The understanding here is that unless food supplies are permitted to pass freely into Mexico City this Government's hand will be forced within ten days.

Days may elapse before the communication to Zapata can be delivered because of the break in communication between Mexico City and the outside world. The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Cardoso, who is in charge of American interests in Mexico City, has not been able to communicate with this Government for ten days, and it is not known here whether important messages from the State Department sent recently have been delivered to him. The last message received from Senhor Cardoso was sent from Mexico City on July 19, the night of the day following the evacuation of the capital by the force of General Pablo Gonzales.

The decision of Secretary Lansing to send a vigorous note to the factions in dual control of the rail line between Vera Cruz and the capital followed the receipt by the State Department from Vera Cruz today of messages of a most sensational character dealing with the situation in Mexico City. Secretary Lansing declined to make these messages public in their textual form and only a part of the dispatches was given out. The information which they contained was taken from the capital to Vera Cruz by courier. It was learned that the messages did not emanate from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, but came from responsible Americans inside Mexico City. One of the dispatches bore date of July 25. It stated that food conditions in the capital were extremely bad, that starvation was actually there, and that in ten days the situation would be very alarming.

Zapata Insult to Our Flag.

The situation confronting the United States in its dealings with the Mexican factions has been aggravated considerably by information received by the State Department this afternoon that an indignity had been offered to an American citizen who was engaged in carrying official messages to the United States Government. This citizen is Allen Mallory, 28 years old, a son of F. A. Mallory, manager of the Pope Packing Company of Mexico City. He was intrusted with important official communications from Senhor Cardoso and was taking them in an automobile from Mexico City to Puebla for delivery to the American Consul there, who was to forward them to Vera Cruz for cabling to Washington.

The automobile was held up by a force of Zapatistas near Zapata's own headquarters. The American flag which was flown from it was torn from its fastening, trampled on and destroyed, the dispatches for the United States Government were torn into bits, and Mallory and three companions were subjected to indignities. One of those with Mallory was a Spanish subject, who was beaten by the Zapatistas and a rope tied around his neck. This rope was fastened to a horse, and the Spaniard was dragged to Zapata's headquarters. When Mallory protested he was told that he would be shot if he made further disturbance. A vigorous protest against this indignity was contained in the note telegraphed to Zapata tonight.

The information that came to the State Department about the attack of the motor car indicated that Zapata had ordered the car to be stopped and the messages that Mallory was conveying confiscated because Zapata believed that the United States Government was on the point of according formal recognition to the Carranza cause.

The same message said also that Paul Hudson, editor of The Mexican Herald of Mexico City, and members of his family, were still held prisoners in the capital and that Americans there were aroused over the arrests. The Brazilian Minister, who represents American interests, was endeavoring to have them released. So far as known, the dispatch said, the Hudson family had not been subjected to any indignities.

One of the messages upon which Secretary Lansing acted is believed to have

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ROSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color, a very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

BECKER, ABOUT TO DIE, FLAYS WHITMAN; WIFE BEGS GOVERNOR IN VAIN FOR LIFE; EMBRACES DOOMED MAN AT MIDNIGHT

Never Offered to Plead Guilty, Says Becker, Denying Other Charges in Message to Whitman

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 29.—Charles Becker sent tonight to Governor Whitman this challenging letter, written today in his cell in the death house at Sing Sing:

Sir: You are credited in the public press this morning with these statements concerning me, each of them wholly untrue and unwarranted:

First—It is said that I offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree.

Standing on the brink of the grave, I ask you solemnly to name the person to whom I offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, or any crime whatever.

It would be too shocking to suspect that the Governor of this State could stoop to assail with unfounded charges a helpless man in the very shadow of death. I prefer to assume that you have been misled. But I demand, in the name of the justice that you are sworn to administer, that you state how the misconception was caused. For the statement is wholly untrue. I never offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree or any other offense. I never authorized any one to make such an offer in my behalf. Every one of my counsel assures me that he never made any such offer.

Second—It is said that I offered to give testimony against several persons (whose names are undisclosed) of having shared with me in collecting money from lawbreakers, what is commonly known as grafting.

It is wholly untrue that I ever offered to give such testimony against any one. Mr. Manton is the one who asked you, on my behalf, to take counsel with some citizen of pre-eminent distinction concerning the executive action justice required in my case. He assures me that he never made any such offer or said anything that could be taken as suggesting it. I ask you, Sir, to disclaim publicly this imputation on me, or else assign your authority for making it.

Third—It is said that I sent counsel to two men arrested for complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal at the moment of their arrest.

This is wholly untrue. I ask you to disclaim it.

Fourth—With a cruelty that is almost inconceivable, it is stated that my first wife died under circumstances warranting suspicion that I had caused her death.

Against this foul insinuation I content myself with this simple narrative of facts, which can be verified by many persons, including her own father: I was married to Mary Mahoney of 117 Washington Street Feb. 6, 1895, by the Rev. J. H. McGean of St. Peter's Church, corner Barclay and Church Streets. Mrs. Becker caught cold on the night of our marriage. It settled on her lungs, and ten days later she was treated by Dr. Turner of 30 State Street, later by Dr. Cook of 111 West Twelfth Street, by Dr. Rockwell of the Roosevelt Hospital or the Vanderbilt Clinic, also by Dr. Loomis, the eminent tuberculosis specialist, and by a doctor in Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, whither she had been removed on account of her disease. Mrs. Becker died in her father's home Oct. 15, 1895, and was buried from St. Peter's Church and lies in Calvary Cemetery. No breath of suspicion was ever raised against me as to my wife's death, for every one knew that the cause of death was hasty consumption.

Her father, Jeremiah Mahoney, now lives at Roseville, Newark, N. J. Will you, Sir, disarm this hideous imputation while I remain alive, or must I go to my death with so foul an aspersion on my character without an opportunity to meet and refute it? To these charges, and to all others that may be formulated or insinuated, I answer by repeating solemnly, on the brink of the world to which you are sending me before my time, what was my constant answer while in the world:

I am innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal or of having counseled, procured, or aided his murder, or having any knowledge of that dreadful crime.

Mark well, Sir, these words of mine. When your power passes, then the truth of Rosenthal's murder will become known. But not while your nominees remain District Attorneys and can hold the club over these persons. With the aid of Judges who were misled into misconceiving the testimony offered on my trial and into misstating it both to the jury and on appeal you have proved yourself able to destroy my life. But, believe me, I will surrender it without rancor. Not all the Judges in this State, nor in this country, nor the Governor of this State, nor the District Attorney, nor all of them combined, can destroy permanently the character of an innocent man.

CHARLES BECKER.

WHITMAN SCORNS TO REPLY TO BECKER

"Man About to Die in the Electric Chair Cannot Challenge Governor.

SAYS MANTON MADE OFFER

Agreed to Do ver Five Police Grafters—Not a Doubt of Murderer's Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30, (Friday.)—"This man is guilty. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt of his guilt. My mind could not be changed with regard to Becker. There never was a case more perfectly proved in the annals of criminal jurisprudence."

Governor Whitman made this statement on his return here early this morning from Poughkeepsie, where he had listened to the final plea of Mrs. Becker on behalf of her husband, and denied her application for executive clemency.

A score of newspaper men were waiting when Governor Whitman arrived with his military secretary, Major Moore. A strong police guard of men mounted and on foot, in uniform and plain clothes, surrounded the executive mansion at the time. The officer in command denied access even to the newspaper men until Major Moore personally vouched for them.

Before the Governor made his statement he had been informed of the contents of Becker's open letter to him.

"Becker may well say that he never offered to plead guilty to second degree murder," said the Governor. "I have never spoken to Becker since that night in the station house after Rosenthal had been killed. At that time Becker asked me: 'Where is the body?'

"'I have been all over the body myself,' I told Becker. These are the last words I ever spoke to him.

"But you all know that it has been published hundreds of times during the last three years that Becker was ready to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and that it has never been denied by Becker.

"It is an absolute fact that Mr. Manton, when he was up here a few weeks ago, gave me the names of five prominent men connected with the system in the New York Police Department. He made a statement afterward in New York in which he recited this fact, and referred to me for the identity of the

Continued on Page 2.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE. Healthful and refreshing Summer Drink. 128 Fulton Street & 81 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

MRS. BECKER WEEPS IN HOPELESS PLEA

Gov. Whitman Refuses Lawyer and Then the Wife, Who Ask for Reprieve.

IN DARKENED HOTEL ROOM

The Stricken Woman Had Gone to and from Albany to Reach the Governor at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 29.—The last effort to save the life of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker of New York City, ordered forfeited by law tomorrow morning for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was made here this evening by the convicted man's wife, and it failed.

For nearly half an hour Mrs. Becker pleaded with Governor Charles S. Whitman. At the end, when she had heard the Governor tell her gently of the real sorrow he felt at his inability to help her, Mrs. Becker's composure, that had been maintained throughout a trying day only by her tremendous courage and will, broke, and in tears she sobbed out:

"My husband was no saint, but, oh, he wasn't the awful murderer that they say!"

Five minutes later, outwardly at least, as calm and collected as has been her usual appearance since the beginning of her trouble, Mrs. Becker was bound in a taxicab for the railroad station here where she planned to catch a train for Ossining to take her last farewell of her husband in the death house in Sing Sing prison.

At the last moment she thought to make faster time, and started for Ossining by motor.

Last Plea in Darkened Room.

Mrs. Becker's interview with the man who twice had brought about her husband's conviction of murder was held in a small room on the second floor of the Nelson House, in Market Street, here. It was dusk when the interview began, and heavy shadows filled the room. It was dark when it ended, but no lights had been made, and it was in darkness that the prosecutor and the wife of Charles Becker parted.

For more than an hour and a half the Governor had listened to the pleas and arguments of John B. Johnston, one of Becker's counsel, before he entered the room where Mrs. Becker had waited, alone, for all this time. Mr. Whitman

Continued on Page 2.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM & SO. WEST. Direct through service, all steel trains, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

GETS TO PRISON AT 11.35 P.M.

Osborne Grants Unusual Privilege and Parting Is in Keeper's Office.

5:45 A. M. IS DEATH HOUR

Prisoner Makes Last Confession—At His Own Request Will Die Before Mulatto.

FIRST WITNESSES ARRIVE

Last Written Statement Is a Denial of Albany Charges and of Blood Guilt.

SING SING, July 30, 4 A. M.—At 3:45 A. M. the first official witnesses invited to the execution of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker arrived at the prison. They were Dr. Joseph C. Stammers of 117 West Seventy-ninth Street, who will represent Sheriff Max Grifenhagen; Milton Schnaer, a sanitary engineer of 574 West End Avenue; Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-third Street, and Dr. William S. Bryant of 9 West Fifty-fourth Street. Sheriff Grifenhagen and Under Sheriff Frank Bowers were in the party, but they will not witness the execution.

Becker took leave of his wife at midnight in the office of the Principal Keeper of Sing Sing Prison on the eve of his death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The privilege, seldom accorded to a condemned man, was granted by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, and Becker took full advantage of it.

In a cell of the Death House he could have touched his wife's hand, but he could not have embraced her, could not have kissed her. This morning he did all these, straining his wife to him as he bade her a last farewell.

Becker wore the death garb of black—the suit made especially for him by prisoner tailors. His hair was cropped close, that death might be made more sure for him.

But Becker was unlike any condemned man who had awaited death before him in Sing Sing Prison. The one-time Police Lieutenant of New York, who had been called a man of steel nerves because he showed no emotion in all the three years of his fight to escape the fate now close upon him, was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Came Near to Breakdown.

It was not because of his approaching death, but because, until 11:35, just six hours and ten minutes before he was to die, the wife who had stood so loyally by him through his fight was unaccountably missing from his side.

All yesterday he had expected her, until he learned that she had rushed off on a last effort to have the Governor intercede in her husband's behalf. But early in the evening, while in the death cell, he was told that she was expected every minute, and the nervous strain made visible inroads on his remarkable composure.

The hours dragged, and the Warden permitted him to go to the principal keeper's office with his brother John and brother-in-law, John Lynch, to await Mrs. Becker's arrival. By 11 o'clock the corners of the condemned man's mouth were twitching nervously and he no longer conversed with his brothers, but paced the floor like a caged animal.

As he walked to and fro the sound of his footsteps could not be heard. Becker was wearing the soft felt slippers in which he will go to his death at sunrise. A sombre and tragic figure he made.

He did not know that Mrs. Becker, hoping to save time, had essayed the journey from Poughkeepsie by motor instead of train.

Holds Wife in Last Embrace.

Finally a taxicab sped up to the front of the prison, where were gathered a hundred persons waiting, and Mrs. Becker, ashen white, jumped out and ran to the Warden's private entrance. The Warden and Deputy Warden Johnson met her and hurried her, breathless, to the principal keeper's room. Guards there had orders not to take their eyes off Becker, but they looked away while the man who is to die embraced the woman.

Mrs. Becker spent an hour with her husband, and when she left him, about 12:30 o'clock, Becker showed that he had once more gained his composure.

"I can now face death with a calm heart," were his last words as he bade his wife farewell.

Mrs. Becker went in the Warden's automobile from the prison, accompanied by her brother, George Lynch. They were met at the top of the hill by a motor car engaged to take them both to New York. Mrs. Becker clutched her umbrella nervously and showed plainly she realized she had seen Charles Becker alive for the last time. She refused to speak, but hurried at once into the waiting automobile.

Becker spent the time after the departure of his wife quietly sitting on the edge of his cot. He made no attempt to sleep, but appeared to be in deep meditation. At 3 o'clock, although he had then less than three hours of life before him, he showed no signs of breaking down under the strain, but was calmly waiting the arrival of Father

Cashin and Father Curry, who are to administer communion.

Warden Osborne did not leave the prison for New York as it was expected he would, but at 3 o'clock was standing on the lawn outside the prison talking to the newspaper men.

It was recalled here today that thirteen years ago Charles Becker had gleefully had himself strapped in this same chair in which he is to pay the death penalty tomorrow.

Mr. Johnson said Becker had prepared a statement of not more than 100 words which would be given out after his death.

The chauffeur who brought Mrs. Becker to Sing Sing from Poughkeepsie explained the reason for her long delay. He had lost the road. At a point near Peekskill he had taken the wrong route and made a long and unnecessary detour, and Mrs. Becker, almost hysterical, had urged him to make all possible speed.

John B. Johnston, law partner of Martin T. Manton, accompanied Mrs. Becker here in the taxicab from Poughkeepsie, for which the chauffeur charged $18. Johnston paid the amount and went in and said good-bye to Becker. On leaving the prison after just a few moments with Becker, Mr. Johnston said:

"I am more than ever convinced of his innocence. Make no mistake in that."

Before Mrs. Becker's arrival Becker had summoned Father Curry and made his last confession. Simultaneously, his final statement to the public, in the form of a letter addressed to Governor Whitman, was being given out by the prison authorities. Copies had been left by Becker's counsel, who took one copy away with them to telegraph to the Governor tonight.

"Rock of Ages" Sung by Condemned.

News of the failure of Mrs. Becker to alter Gov. Whitman's resolution reached Becker in the death house at about 8 o'clock. With him at that time were his brother, John and Mrs. Becker's brother, John Lynch, whom Becker had sent for early in the day and who arrived in the afternoon. The three had been together for several hours, the other brother and the sister had bid Becker a tearful last farewell a short time before, and the three found nothing more to talk of and fell silent.

Other prisoners in the gloomy death house were also silent, though not a man of them was asleep. Father Cashin entered, but try as he would he could not relieve the sorrowful oppression that seemed to have settled down on this little group. Then Father Cashin commenced humming, at first softly, and then louder and louder, the hymn, "Rock of Ages."

Becker's brother joined him, then Lynch and the humming grew in volume until it could be heard beyond the walls of the house. Suddenly a voice clear but low from a cell three doors removed from Becker's took up the tune and uttered the words "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." Other men doomed to the same death that will be Becker's at sunrise joined in and the sounds, ever increasing in volume, floated out over the black prison yard. Becker himself joined in the chorus and every one of the sixteen other condemned men in the death house joined in the song.

It ended Father Cashin knelt in front of Becker's cell and prayed, the other men, unseen, joined in the prayer, as did the brother and brother-in-law.

Taken From Cell to Greet Wife.

As time dragged by, after news of Mrs. Becker's failure at the Poughkeepsie conference had been received, Becker showed the first signs of nervousness or nervous impatience that he had exhibited during his entire stay in the death house.

Warden Osborne decided to allow him the privilege, which was unknown before the present Warden's regime, of seeing relatives outside of his cell, where he could actually touch and embrace them.

As time drew into a matter of hours Becker showed more agitation than he had shown when Assistant Warden Johnson notified him that all hope was gone last night. Several trains from Poughkeepsie came, but no sign of Mrs. Becker, and finally word was received that she had taken a taxicab from Poughkeepsie at 7:45 in the hope of beating the railroad time. Poughkeepsie is 62½ miles from Ossining, and by 11 o'clock she had not arrived.

"This is the greatest strain I have had to bear, yet," Becker was heard to mutter by one of the guards who, Warden Osborne stipulated, must be present in the Principal Keeper's office as long as Becker was there.

2 Years to the Minute After Arrest.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Becker suddenly asked:

"What time is it?"

"Nine twenty," replied his brother, consulting his watch.

Becker reflected silently a moment, then said:

"It was just three years ago to the minute that I was arrested."

All yesterday there were double lines of guards about the prison grounds to keep away the throngs of curious. Over 100 automobiists were stopped at the prison gates and told they could not enter, even as visitors, without special orders.

The official test of the electric chair preveyed it to be in perfect order. The test was made by the executioner, whose name is kept a secret. Two rubber mats were placed beside the death chair. On these the priests will stand at Becker's side when the current is turned on.

The only persons present will be physicians, prison officials, representatives of the press, and a few persons who are classed as "citizens" and whose names and the reason for their presence the Warden withholds.

Was Awake at Sunrise.

"Without a tremor—as calm as you or I," is the way Deputy Warden Charles H. Johnson described Becker's attitude when the sun went down on his last full day of life. When the guards went to waken the men in the death house shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning they found Becker sitting on the end of his little cot and staring through the bars into the gray corridor. He asked that the morning newspapers be brought to him before he ate breakfast.

He read every line that had been written about him and tore out the telegraph stories from Albany in which the manner in which Governor Whitman received the news was described. He reread these particular items, and the guards heard him grumbling. He asked for pencil and paper and wanted to deny parts of the dispatches, particularly the statement that his first wife died under mysterious circumstances.

He was forced to wait, however, as the time for the usual prison routine before death in the electric chair had arrived. Two guards unlocked the door to Becker's cell and silently led him down the corridor of the death house to a little room in which is a shower bath. He was undressed and took his last bath on earth. While this was in progress another guard was busy in the cell he had just left, changing every bit of bed clothing and the mattress. This precaution is always taken to prevent condemned men from secreting instruments with which they might take their own lives. What few articles belonging to Becker that remained in the cell were removed, even the photograph of Mrs. Becker. This was the one souvenir among his cell trinkets that Becker refused to give away. All were taken out and sent to Becker's home.

Dons His Death Suit.

The prisoner was dressed in a new suit of prison underwear on being taken back to his cell. Then a guard entered with the sombre suit recently made in the prison especially for Becker, in which he will be led to the chair at sunrise this morning. The suit consists only of coat and trousers and the slit in the leg of the trousers through which one of the electrodes is to be applied to the flesh had not yet been cut. Dressed in this garment of death, Becker was turned over to the barber and his hair was cropped closely so that a second electrode may be placed in the closest possible contact with his scalp. Finally, the felt slippers, which are to be worn in the chair, were put on his feet and his heavy leather shoes were removed from the cell.

This gruesome ordeal over, Becker's mind returned to its original purpose, and at this time he asked that a stenographer be sent in to take down his reply to Governor Whitman and his final statement. It was decided that the rules would not permit the presence of a stenographer or of pen and ink in the doomed man's cell on the day before his death, but that he could have paper and pencil. These were supplied to him, and he set about writing industriously. Before he had completed his work it was seen by one of the officials, who urged him to make certain revisions. To this he objected.

Word apparently reached his counsel in New York, and on an early afternoon train W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton hurried to Ossining. They rushed to Sing Sing in a taxicab. Manton remained in the death house for more than two hours. Mr. Cockran was with Becker an hour, and then retired to the prison office to wait. Both lawyers hurried away in their car as rapidly as they had come, refusing to make any statement to reporters.

Original Statement Altered.

Becker's statement was given out by Deputy Warden Johnson at 8:30 o'clock last night in the form in which it was left after his lawyers and prison officials had begged him to make alterations in it. There was much conjecture here tonight as to what the statement would have contained had it not been changed. They were typewritten copies that the prison officials gave out last night. The part about persons over whom he said the "club" was held, of course, referred to Becker's former associates who testified against him, Vallon and Rose.

Becker's brothers, Lieutenant John Becker of New York and Jackson Becker, together with his sister, Mrs. Catherine Geuigher, came to Ossining on the same train that brought his lawyers. They waited in the Warden's office while the lawyers were in conference and did not get to see Becker until 5:30 o'clock. None would say anything for publication.

Dr. Charles W. Farr, the prison physician, and the assistant physician, Dr. Henry Mereness, made a physical examination of the prisoner and expressed some surprise at finding his pulse to be 78, which they said was about normal for him. When they entered his cell Becker said, with a smile:

"I suppose you've come to say goodbye to me."

The order of execution of the two prisoners condemned to die in the chair today has been changed at Becker's own request. He wants to die before Samuel Haynes, the mulatto, who is taking his approaching death with extreme calmness. It is the rule for the officials to send first to the chair the man who is believed more likely to break down as a result of the ordeal of waiting. It was thought that the powerful ex-Police Lieutenant would be by far the stronger of the two men and therefore the better man to send to the chair. When Becker requested that he be sent first it was so arranged.

He will be awakened in his cell at 4 o'clock and will be visited by his spiritual adviser, Father Curry of New York, and the prison Chaplain, Father Cashin. The Catholic Communion will then be administered and Becker will recite prayers. His breakfast will be served in the cell and he will be allowed to smoke.

At 5:40 o'clock, five minutes before his scheduled last moment, a guard will enter and slit his trouser leg while another guard is drawing the curtains over the other cell doors. Two guards will precede Becker, a priest will march at either side of him, two guards and the Acting Principal Keeper, Frederick Dorner, will follow. The procession will pass through the corridor of the death house, through a squatty, heavy door into the old corridor that was once used for dark cells and is now being remodeled for additional death cells and then through the narrow door in the concrete wall to the execution room itself.

May Make Speech in Chair.

It was rumored yesterday that Becker informed one of the officials that he is determined to "go to the witness stand on the brink of death," to tell the witnesses in the death chamber the things he did not tell at his trials. There have been cases in which prisoners were allowed by the prison officials to make dying statements of this nature, though not in recent years.

The autopsy room, adjoining the execution chamber, was made ready for the morning's task. The body will later be turned over to an undertaker, who will receive his directions from the widow.

Father Curry and Father Cashin

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FRENCH POET CHIDES MISS JANE ADDAMS

Catulle Mendes Defies Her to Name a Frenchman Who Wants Peace Now.

INSULTED ALL SOLDIERS

Bid Her Go to the Trenches or the Ambulances and See How Those Maligned Die for an Ideal.

Mme. Jane Catulle Mendès, the French poet, who is now in this country to interest American women in the cause of the French wounded, has sent an open letter to Miss Jane Addams, replying to the latter's allegation, published in the press, that absinthe was given French soldiers before they went into battle and that there were many persons in England and France who desired immediate peace, but who had been unable to express this desire on account of the censorship.

The letter, which was written in French, was first printed in the Courrier des Etats-Unis of this city yesterday. It reads, in translation:

"We have better things to do than to lose time over the useless arguments advanced by Miss Jane Addams. It is too evident that they do not rest on solid ground and that they present no means—not even a good intention—for bringing to an end the horrible and sublime tragedy with which all Europe is afflicted. This is why I shall only reply in brief to all the agitating questions she has believed it to be her duty to raise.

"Miss Addams, who is, as she says, obsessed with the cause of immediate peace, in order to reach her end makes use of contumely and of dissertation. She thus insulted soldiers, all the soldiers, who are sacrificing themselves for their country. It does not take a long speech to defend them. Look into the trenches, mademoiselle, or even into the ambulances. You will learn there how they die, without nice words and for an ideal, which is surely worth more than the prattling for a vague and easy fantasy which costs nothing and which stimulates much publicity.

"After the insult concerning which, she should, although she did not confess it, have felt ashamed, Miss Addams employs more rational and diplomatic means. She goes to see President Wilson. She made to him a report on what she thought she had heard among the belligerents as to their prospects of peace. She does not impart this report to newspaper men. But when they ask her what she thinks of the possibility of a near peace, she concludes with:

"'I would be a goose to make any predictions on this subject. It is possible that the war may end as quickly as it began, or that it may continue indefinitely. Nobody knows.'

"Mademoiselle, to what end do you speak thus? We knew all this before. You have appeased no misery, pacified no conscience, raised no hope. That is called making a great deal of noise for nothing.

"Understanding that yourself, you do not confine yourself to these naïve words which surely will not become historic. You declare that there are certain persons in England and France (I am only concerned with the allied nations) who desire peace and who cannot express their desire in the papers on account of the censorship.

"I ask you the name these persons. What is anonymous is not only valueless, but is even open to suspicion. I will not speak for England. English women are capable of answering you. But if you have met in France a single sign which caused you to believe that some one among us desires peace, tell it in a few words that cannot be misunderstood. If there be a single voice raised in favor of a peace signed now in the present state of affairs, name this voice. For you have no right to fasten on our nation a causeless suspicion.

"You see, Miss Addams, you are perhaps very intelligent—I know nothing about that—but there is one thing which you do not understand in the least. This is the soul of France.

"'Strike your heart, there is the inspiration,' said one of our great poets. There also is the future of the world, and not in pretentious egotism and a sensational publicity, which are as endless as they are fruitless.

"For the papers tell us further that Miss Addams, after her visit to President Wilson, before entering her taxi, posed for a great number of photographs, and that even at the doors of the White House she got down from her taxi in order to be taken in a movie.

"If all this ends in a film, it may be said * * *

"Oh! Our dear soldiers, who are shedding their blood as they smile on their country; they know full well that in the future that awaits them it will not be before a camera they will pose, but before their God. And there is this magnificent thing about it—it will not be a conscious pose.

"But, thank God, aside from these agitated and useless individuals who love the noise of their own voices, America possesses an infinite number of noble creatures who make no noise, but who do good, and who are full of respect and simplicity before grief and before the ideal which is safeguarding the liberty of the entire world. They 'strike their hearts,' according to the words of the poet, and the Divine spring gushes forth—the spring of forgiveness and of mercy. They allow their fate to be arranged according to the immemorial and superior laws. They have not the presumption to interrupt or to guide these laws by superficial and hackneyed dissertations. In silence and with beautiful toiling hands they spread the balm of goodness, tenderness, and compassion.

"I live amid these charitable and silent American women. I admire them. My heart melts for them with gratitude and friendship. All France blesses them. And I can say with the absolute certainty of expressing the truth that it is they who assure the honor of their country in history.

"JANE CATULLE MENDES."

TURKS UNDER GREEK FLAG.

Allies Capture Five Supposed Ottoman Officers in Neutral Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A sailing vessel flying the Greek flag was captured off Cape Matapan by one of the allied cruisers and towed to Biserta by a French destroyer.

Aboard the vessel were five Turks who were presumed to be army officers.

$1,280,600,000 COST OF WAR TO FRANCE

Chamber Raises Defense Bonds to $1,400,000,000—$900,000 for Relief.

TRADE MORE RESTRICTED

Senate Strengthens Law Interdicting Commerce with Austro-Germans in All Countries.

PARIS, July 29.—The first five months of the great war cost France exactly 6,403,000,000 francs, ($1,280,600,000.)

This is shown by the report of the Budget Committee on Supplementary Military and Naval Credits just issued.

The Chamber of Deputies today raised the limit of the issue of defense bonds to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,400,000,000.)

The Lower House also appropriated 4,500,000 francs, ($900,000) for the relief of the population of the French districts invaded by the Germans.

The amount of gold exchanged for paper by the Bank of France since May 27 of this year totaled 220,000,000 francs (44,000,000.)

The Senate today passed a bill strengthening and making clear the provisions of the decree of Sept. 27 and the law of April 4 last, interdicting all trade with Austro-Germans in any country and the commerce and all products of Austro-German origin, applying there to the customs regulations and penalties now applicable in the case of merchandise, the importation of which is prohibited.

Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, in opposing an amendment to the bill calculated to lessen the rigors of the proposed law in favor of American houses in which Austrians or Germans are only commission men or are only partially interested, said:

"We must close the doors, even though such a step seems harsh, in order to prevent our enemies from anticipating that some of their commerce will find its way into France. We are at war with Germany and must pursue the war as energetically in the economic field as in the military field."

The new law provides for exceptions being made to its provisions at the instance of the Minister of Finance when such exceptions are in the interest of the army or of the commerce of France. The Senate passed a resolution urging the foreign minister to obtain similar action by the Allies of France.

FRENCH HOLD GAINS IN VOSGES BATTLE

Take More of Village of Launois —Mines Blown Up on British Front.

LONDON, July 29.—Official communications from both the French and British War Offices review the fighting on the west front tonight. The French announce that they have held all their recent gains in the Vosges and have taken more of the village of Launois in the Bane-de-Sapt region.

On the British front mining operations have alternated with artillery engagements. Only one of the German mines did much damage, the British report says, while their own mine destroyed twenty yards of German parapets before Ypres.

The French, counting up the results of the capture of the heights north of Münster in Alsace, report that the Germans left 400 dead at Barrenkopf and a great quantity of munitions and equipment.

Berlin tells of the destruction of a pontoon bridge across the Furnes Canal in Flanders.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day was quite calm from the sea to the Vosges. The activity of the artillery was more marked in the sector of Souchez around Arras and Soissons, and in the Argonne at Maria Thérèse and before Fey-en-Haye.

In the Vosges, in the Ban-de-Sapt, we succeeded in occupying a new group of houses in the section southwest of Launois. St. Dié and Trann were shelled.

At Barrenkopf the Germans essayed to retake the positions of which we had become master, but the very violent attack which they delivered was repulsed. All of our gains have been maintained. A German battery which assisted in the attack was taken under our fire and destroyed.

An official communication telling of the recent operations on the British front in France and Belgium was issued here tonight. It says:

Mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there has been no infantry attacks. The enemy exploded three mines in the neighborhood of St. Eloi and one near Givenchy. Only one of them did any damage, and in that case the damage was only slight.

We exploded a mine on the 26th north of Zwartelen which destroyed twenty yards of the enemy's parapets.

On the 26th one of our aeroplanes shot down a German machine, which fell inside our lines east of Zillebeke.

The French War Department gave out the following official statement in the afternoon:

In the Artois region there was the customary bombardment last night, and in the Souchez sector there were several engagements with hand grenades and bombs. In the Argonne there has been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Bagatelle and at Courte Chaussée.

Near St. Hubert, as well as in the Forest of Malancourt we blew up by means of mines, several German positions.

In the Vosges, at Lingekopf, in the positions taken by us July 22, we picked up yesterday 200 German corpses and took possession of two machine guns, 200 rifles, and a great quantity of munitions and equipment. The German forces left on the ground at Barrenkopf more than 400 dead. The exact number of German prisoners made during the recent engagements, July 27 and July 28, is 201.

Germany Army Headquarters today gave out this statement:

In Flanders our artillery yesterday destroyed a pontoon over the Furnes Canal on which a heavy gun had been mounted.

To the west of Souchez a French attack was repulsed.

Near Givenchy, in the Argonnes, and near Vauquois, we successfully blew up mines. French mine explosions in the Champagne district were without result.

THREE FRENCH AIRMEN KILLED IN ACCIDENTS

One Machine Falls From Height of 1,000 Feet; Another Catches Fire in the Air.

ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX, July 29.—A French aeroplane, carrying a pilot and an observer, fell to the ground from a height of about 1,000 feet while making a flight here last night. One of the men jumped as the machine was falling, but was killed on striking the ground near a railroad track. The other occupant of the machine was burned to death, as the motor exploded when it hit the ground.

ETAMPES, July 29.—A French military biplane carrying Quartermaster Duvoy of the Fifth Light Cavalry caught fire while flying over this place at a height of 300 feet today.

The cavalry officer was thrown out of the aeroplane when at an altitude of 150 feet, and died in a few minutes. The machine was demolished.

TURKS ADMIT WORRY OVER DARDANELLES

Bulgaria Represented With Germany and Austria at Conference in Constantinople.

GENEVA, July 29.—Telegraphing from Saloniki today, the correspondent of the Geneva Tribune says:

"An important conference was held at Constantinople on July 27. Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander of the Turkish forces, the Turkish Grand Vizier, and the Ottoman Cabinet being represented. Field Marshal von der Goltz and the Grand Vizier were present in person.

"The question of the Dardanelles situation was discussed, and also Italy's presence there, which the Turks now consider inevitable. A Greek and Turkish conflict was considered as a possible eventuality.

"The conference was somewhat stormy, as the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Cabinet openly expressed great anxiety over the present situation."

SAYS TURKS HAVE ONLY POWDER FOR A MONTH

Rome Believes Dardanelles Will Soon Fall—Germans Try to Ship Arms In as Beer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—News reaches here that Turkey has only a month's stock of ammunition, and consequently Italians believe the Allies will force the Dardanelles in a relative short time if Bulgaria and Rumania act energetically against the shipment of contraband through their territory.

PARIS, July 29.—A report from Bucharest that orders had been issued to the Rumanian officials at all frontier stations to make the most thorough examination of all freight cars owned by Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey, to prevent any possibility of the passage through Rumanian territory of munitions and arms, was officially confirmed today at the Rumanian Legation in Paris.

It is reported that car loads of beer barrels packed in ice sent from Germany to Turkey were examined and the barrels found to contain war munitions. The freight cars are also reported to have been provided with false bottoms and walls, behind which arms were hidden. Every device known to modern smugglers is said to have been used to pass arms and munitions through Rumania for the Ottoman troops.

Because of this state of affairs, the advices from Bucharest say, the Rumanian Government has requested the Entente Allied powers to lend it experienced customs examiners and detectives to assist in enforcing the prohibition of transit in munitions.

"All of which," said an interested diplomat, questioned here today regarding the truth of rumors that Rumania already had concluded an intervention agreement with the Triple Entente powers and was only awaiting the concurrence of Italy, "tends to prove that the negotiations for Rumania's early entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies are proceeding satisfactorily."

REPORTS AGAMEMNON IN HARBOR, DAMAGED

German Correspondent Also Says British Battleship Lion Is at Lemnos.

BERLIN, July 29, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The correspondent at Athens of the Vossische Zeitung reports that the British superdreadnought Lion has arrived in the harbor of Mudros, on Lemnos Island. The Aquitania and the Mauretania, being used as troop transports, also are in this harbor.

"The Lion," the correspondent goes on to say, "received serious injuries in a naval engagement last January off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. She apparently is not considered a first-class ship, and has therefore been sent to join the Dardanelles fleet.

"The British battleship Agamemnon, badly damaged, also is lying in Mudros Harbor."

The Lion, according to previous reports, took part in a battle in the North Sea on Jan. 24. It was said at the time that she had been disabled, but later these reports were denied by the British Admiralty.

The Agamemnon would appear to have been active in the Dardanelles fighting in February. In March she was damaged by the Turkish fire from the land forts, and there have been various reports of the extent of the injuries then inflicted upon her. There have been detailed accounts of her sinking, but this was later officially denied. In June a Turkish aviator reported having seen a British warship of the Agamemnon type aground in Kefala Bay, Imbros Island.

TURKS FLEE NORTHWARD.

Lose 2,500 Men in a Battle with British in Asia.

LONDON, July 29.—An official communication made public here this evening says:

General Sir John Nixon reports that as a result of an action the 24th of July, near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles.

The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,300 men, the prisoners including forty-one officers and 690 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our captures of arms and material include one forty-pounder gun, twelve field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery, and 300,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and explosives, and bombs and other miscellaneous ordnance stores.

Our casualties numbered 564 men, as follows: British officers killed, five; wounded, twenty; other ranks, killed, forty-seven; wounded, 143, and missing, thirty; Indian officers, killed, four; wounded, seven; other ranks, killed, forty-five; wounded, 257, and missing, six.

The transfer of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced.

CABLES LEELANAW CLAIM.

Department Tells Gerard How to Present It to Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States Government expects Germany to pay for the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a submarine off the Orkney Islands last Sunday, and the State Department transmitted instructions to Ambassador Gerard today for proper presentation of the claim. No amount is set forth in the application for indemnity, because the Department has not received the necessary figures from the ship's owners. The claim, however, will be filed immediately.

Officials here say the case is practically the same as that of the American ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Both indemnity claims rest on the Treaty of 1828 with Prussia, which the State Department contends specifically prohibits destruction of ships in such circumstances.

As the German Government has declined to settle diplomatically for the Frye, it is presumed the Leelanaw case also will go to a prize court, although the United States has notified Germany that it would pay no attention to the decision of any such tribunal in the Frye case.

LUSITANIA REPORT ABSOLVES TURNER

Copies of Lord Mersey's Findings Into Disaster Arrive Here.

GERMANS ALONE BLAMED

Liner Was Not Armed, Neither Were There Any Trained Gunners on Board.

Copies of the official report of an investigation into the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7 which was made by Lord Mersey and four assessors at the Central Buildings, Westminster, at the direction of the Board of Trade, were received here last night. The report goes exhaustively into the tragedy, and, pointing out that the ship was unarmed and carried only cargo which had been properly listed, places the entire blame for the loss of life on the German submarines. The Germans are charged by Lord Mersey, who uses the words of Sir Edward Carson, with "a deliberate attempt to murder the passengers on board the ship."

One of the most interesting features of the report deals with evidence taken in camera, a course which Lord Mersey says was adopted in the public interest. While not going into this phase of the investigation in detail, the commission holds that the Admiralty had devoted the "most anxious care and thought to the questions arising out of the submarine peril" and had diligently collected all information in an effort to make safe the passage of the big liner.

Concerning the charge that Captain Turner did not follow orders issued by the Admiralty to the latter the report says:

"Captain Turner was fully advised as to the means which in the view of the Admiralty were best calculated to avert the perils he was likely to encounter, and in considering the question whether he is to blame for the catastrophe in which his voyage ended I have to bear this circumstance in mind. It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given to him. It may be (though I seriously doubt it) that had he done so his ship would have reached Liverpool in safety. But the question remains, Was his conduct the conduct of a negligent or of an incompetent man? In this question I have sought the guidance of my assessors, who have rendered me invaluable assistance, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that blame ought not to be imputed to the Captain.

"He exercised his judgment for the best. It was the judgment of a skilled and experienced man, and although others might have acted differently and perhaps more successfully he ought not, in my opinion, to be blamed. The whole blame for the cruel destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely with those who plotted and with those who committed the crime."

The report of the investigation starts off with a description of the Lusitania and her equipment of lifeboats and life-saving appliances, which were found to be satisfactory. The number of passengers is given as 1,257, consisting of 290 saloon, 600 second cabin, and 367 third cabin. Of these 944 were British and Canadian, 159 Americans, and 17 of other nationalities.

Of the British and Canadians 584 perished, of the Americans 124, and of the others 77. The total number of passengers lost was 785, and the total number saved 472.

A description of the cargo shows that there were 5,000 cases of cartridges and no other explosives aboard. Concerning the charge that the ship was armed, the report says:

"It has been said by the German Government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners, with special ammunition; that she was transporting Canadian troops, and that she was violating the laws of the United States. These statements are untrue; they are nothing but baseless inventions, and the survivors only to condemn the persons who make use of them. The steamer carried no masked guns, or trained gunners, or special ammunition, nor was she transporting troops or violating the laws of the United States."

In telling of the trip it is pointed out in the report that six of the Lusitania's boilers had been closed, cutting down the attainable speed from 24½ knots to 21 knots, but still leaving the Lusitania a considerably faster ship than any other plying the Atlantic. At the time the boat was struck the speed had been reduced to 18 knots, so that the ship might arrive at high tide.

The report states that there were two torpedoes fired by the submarines, and that the first struck the Lusitania on the starboard side somewhere between the third and fourth tunnels. A second torpedo was fired immediately, which also struck the ship on the starboard side. The distance traveled by the torpedoes was estimated at from 200 yards to 600 yards. The report continues:

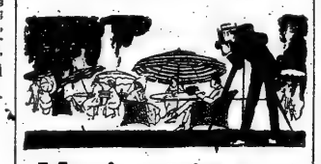
"The Lusitania on being struck took a heavy list to starboard, and in less than twenty minutes she sank in deep water. Eleven hundred and ninety-eight men, women, and children were drowned.

Another part of the report says: "Complaints were made by some of the witnesses about the manner in which the boats were launched and about their leaky condition when in the water. I do not regard either of these witnesses, but I think their complaints were ill-founded. Three difficulties presented themselves in connection with the launching of the boats.

"First, the time was very short—only twenty minutes elapsed between the first alarm and the sinking of the ship. Secondly, the ship was under way the whole time; the engines were put out of commission almost at once, so that the way could not be taken off. Thirdly, the ship instantly took a great list to starboard, which made it impossible to launch the port side boats properly and rendered it very difficult for the passengers to get into the starboard boats. The port side boats were thrown inboard and the starboard boats inconveniently far outboard.

"The conclusion at which I arrive is that the boats were in good order at the moment of the explosion and that the launching was carried out as well as the short time, the moving ship, and the serious list would allow."

In summing up the report, Lord Mersey points out with emphasis that no cargo on the ship exploded or ignited.



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ASQUITH'S STATEMENT SUITS BRITISH PRESS

High Time Responsible Men Took Public Into Confidence, Says the Westminster Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Throughout all the responsible press of England commendation is expressed of Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons yesterday:

The Westminster Gazette reflects the universal opinion when it says:

"We are glad the Prime Minister used the debate to make a clear and practical statement about the present condition of affairs and the contribution which this course is making to the present world struggle. We are glad, also, that he repudiated with indignation the idea which has been disseminated in some quarters that the people of this country have not risen to the height of this occasion.

"Asquith's words ring true, and it was high time there should be a forcible and authoritative statement on this subject. All responsible men here and in France and Russia know the truth, and there never was a moment when they more completely trusted each other, but there is an outside public in all countries which relies on half knowledge and conjecture, and responsible men cannot without peril neglect their duty of informing them and keeping them in heart and confidence."

Special significance may be attached to this reference to France and Russia. A highly placed observer just returned to London from the latter country informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that German reports anent the possibility of Russia concluding a separate peace can be dismissed as utterly baseless.

"Russia would not make peace," said he, "even if the enemy should get to Petrograd, which I don't consider likely."

MUST HAVE MORE COAL, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Tells Operators and Miners England's Peril is Great and Victory Will Be Hard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The Daily News says that "we must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it," was the note of Munitions Minister Lloyd George's appeal yesterday to the patriotism of the miners.

The occasion was a remarkable one. The London Opera House was crowded in floor, circle, gallery, and boxes with nearly 3,000 delegates from the mining centres of Great Britain. Every colliery area was represented. The meeting, which included both owners and miners, had been summoned to confer with members of the Government on the question of accelerating the output of coal. On the right hand of Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, who presided, sat a little line of well-dressed men whose ordinary concern is the dividend-earning aspect of colliery work. On the left were equally characteristic figures of well-known miners' representatives. Behind them were grouped the powerful backing of men of influence in mining circles, and every man of this impressive and earnest array accepted with the utmost seriousness the Government's frank and thrilling call to attention.

The members of the Government who supported the Home Secretary were, in addition to Mr. Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, the Minister for Education, and William Brace, the Under Secretary for Home Affairs.

Though laying stress on the fact that the country's situation was serious, if not perilous, Mr. Lloyd George was careful to warn his hearers against extremes. The old political parties, he said, were gone, but new ones had been formed—pessimists and optimists, "the gray sky school and the blue sky school." As a matter of fact, the sky was mottled. The country must prepare for thunderstorms in full knowledge that the sun was shining behind the clouds.

LONDON, July 29.—"Coal," said Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at the London Opera House, "means life for us and death for our foes. Steam means coal, rifles mean coal, shells are filled with coal, the very explosive inside them is coal, and coal carries them right on to the battle field to help our men. Coal is everything to us, and we want more of it to win the victory."

Referring to the recent British casualty list of 350,000 officers and men, Mr. Lloyd George said all these were victims of German coal, "produced by the Westphalian miner working in cooperation with the Prussian engineer without reserve and without regulation."

The British Navy, which drove the German flag from the seas, the Minister of Munitions pointed out, owed its strength to coal. The speaker said there were two schools—optimists and pessimists—but he believed in looking things straight in the face. He continued:

"Events in the East, whatever they portend, mean that we must put forth all our strength. They mean that a larger proportion than ever of the burden of this struggle is to be cast on the shoulders of Great Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. The peril our country faces is great, the demand for coal is great, and the supply of labor has diminished. We must have more coal to win."

The miners cheered Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly and enthusiastically.

BELGIAN AND A SWEDISH VESSEL TORPEDOED

Steamship Princesse Marie Jose and the Brig Fortuna Sunk by German Raiders.

LONDON, July 29.—The Belgian steamship Princesse Marie Jose, 1,933 tons, was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. Twenty-one of the crew of twenty-five were saved.

The Swedish brig Fortuna was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea today by a German submarine, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The crew was saved. The brig was 303 tons gross and was built in 1873.

Arabic Carries War Munitions.

The manifest of the White Star liner Arabic, which sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday, included a quantity of war munitions for the British Government. Among the items were 2,272 empty shells, 2,173 cases of empty shells, 4,000 cases of cartridges, 497 cases of fuses, 106 auto trucks, 59 aeroplanes, 204 coils of wire rope, 3,877 ingot bars of copper, 80 barrels of nickel planks, 8,477 packages of nickel steel, 1,564 copper cathodes, 60 barrels of wax, 337 barrels of lubricating oil, 15,815 plates of spelter, 6,301 lead pigs, and 141 cases of brass planks.

Norwegian Ship Haugarland Sold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 29.—The Norwegian steamer Haugarland, 2,890 tons, has been sold to the American Transatlantic Company of New York and will be transferred to American registry. The ship is here.

BETTING THAT WE'LL FIGHT.

Adriatic Passengers Report London Wagers at Even Money.

The passengers on the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived last night from Liverpool, said that when they left London on July 21 certain persons were betting even money that the United States would be at war with Germany before Sept. 1. On the Eastward voyage, the officers said, the Adriatic was met 100 miles west of the Irish coast by three British torpedo boat destroyers which escorted her to the Bar Lightship in the Mersey, out of compliment to the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, who was a passenger. One destroyer steamed ahead of the Adriatic and one on each bow.

Among the passengers who arrived here last night was E. H. Norton, General Manager of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad of Ecuador, who went abroad to consult British and French bondholders. The railroad lines in France, he said, were neglected and grass was growing between the rails because there were no repair men, but the trains were running on time.

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BRITISH TO EXPLAIN GERMAN EXPORT BAN

New Note to Deal with American Demand for Goods Now Tied Up in Neutral Ports.

3,000 FIRMS AFFECTED

Informal Diplomacy Exhausted in Effort to Get $167,000,000 in Freight Held Up in Holland.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Unofficial but vigorous efforts by the State Department to obtain for American importers the release of vast consignments of German, Austrian, and other goods held up in neutral European ports by the British Order in Council are believed by officials here to have influenced Great Brittain to formulate the supplemental note which is expected next week. The communication is expected to present an answer to the unofficial representations made just after the original British note was framed.

While the State Department has officially declined to recognize the right of Great Britain to interfere in any way with American trade with neutral ports, unofficial efforts have been made to obtain exemption of at least a part of these consignments from the operation of the Order in Council. Negotiations have not been generally successful, and emphatic though informal representations have been forwarded to support the demands of American shippers.

The detention of goods valued at $167,000,000 in Rotterdam has been the principal case discussed. These shipments include German and Belgian products. Efforts to release some of them on the ground that they were contracted for prior to the issuance of the British Order in Council, and others on the ground that they were bona-fide neutral shipments of Belgian origin, have so far been unsuccessful. Officials now believe Great Britain has decided to state her side of the case officially, and will do so in the supplemental note.

Seizure of the steamer Neches, en route from Rotterdam to New York with goods of this character, made it clear that Great Britain was determined to prevent the movement of such commerce.

Some 3,000 American firms are interested in the merchandise held up at Rotterdam alone. They have been urgent in their demands, and American Commercial Attachés at Berlin and London have been called upon to handle unofficial efforts to release the shipments. In individual cases practically every resource of informal diplomacy has been exhausted in efforts to obtain exemptions from the British order.

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OUR PASSPORTS FORGED, SPY ADMITS

Continued from Page 1.

ures adopted by the authorities their activities were cut short in their early stages.

Acts on Data from London Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Lansing has directed James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to ask the German Government for an explanation regarding the allegations that fraudulent passports for the use of German spies are being turned out at the headquarters of the German spy system. This action of the United States Government is based on evidence furnished during the trial of alleged German spies in England.

It was testified at one of the trials that the German spy service had all the materials and paraphernalia for printing and otherwise forging passports purporting to have been issued by the United States. This evidence was obtained by the State Department in its complete form from the American Embassy in London, and was of such convincing character that the Government felt that it could not afford to ignore the matter.

When the evidence first came to light in court proceedings, Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, cabled a brief summary of it to the State Department, and he was instructed to obtain an official transcript of the testimony given in this connection. When the transcript was received, instructions to Ambassador Gerard to make inquiries were cabled.

Officials Worried for Some Time.

Officials here have been deeply concerned for some time at repeated instances of abuse of American passports, despite every effort to restrict and safeguard their issuance. It was pointed out, however, that there was no recourse against deliberate forgery of a passport or any other document at such a time.

Admitting that it is a delicate matter to address a friendly Government in such a case, officials here feel the evidence in these cases has been developed so publicly that no other course appeared but to afford the German Government an opportunity to disavow responsibility for the actions of alleged agents by entering a complete denial of the charges.

Beginning with the developments in the case of the German-American, Kupferle, who committed suicide in the Tower of London after admitting that as a German spy he had been supplied with a bogus American passport by his superiors, the State Department has been tracing the history of other false passports.

Developments in the case of the alleged German spy, Bruckow, who has been on trial in London for the last three weeks, have materially strengthened the hands of the investigators here. It has been found that a passport issued to a young American business man traveling in Germany was temporarily in the custody of the Berlin police in conformity with their demand. The passport was returned, but it now appears that Bruckow was equipped with a facsimile containing his own portrait, but bearing the name and number of the document issued to the American.

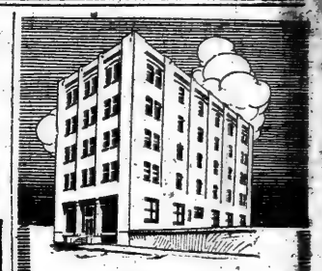
BRUSSELS FINED $1,000,000

Germans Tax City Because Allies Destroyed Zeppelin Near There.

PARIS, July 29.—Another fine of $1,000,000 has been imposed on the City of Brussels by the German authorities in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon at Evere by aviators of the entente Allies, according to the correspondent of Havre of the Petit Parisien.

A dispatch from Amsterdam June 14 said that British airmen had attacked the Zeppelin sheds at Evere, to the north of Brussels, and had set fire to the building, destroying the Zeppelin inside. It appears that the Germans think the aviators were guided by residents of Brussels.

THE NATIONS AT WAR.
Vol. I. of The New York Times Current History gives the story of the great European War from the outbreak to March 15. The only work of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price, $2.00—delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York. —Advt.



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DENIES OPPOSING LOANS TO ALLIES

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer Sarcastic Over Plan Imputed to Him by the Providence Journal.

HIS DAILY A GO, HE SAYS

Hopes to Excel The Times—Henry Weismann's Account of His Jail Life in San Francisco.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of the Bayer Company, Inc., dealers in dyes and drugs, at 117 Hudson Street, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that he or Henry Weismann of the German-American Alliance was in any way connected with the movement to influence banks not to lend money to the Allies. The report appeared in The Providence Journal.

"After reading the story," said Dr. Schweitzer, "I was all broken up, because I had not thought of such a bright idea, as The Providence Journal makes it look so feasible. I would be mighty proud of myself if I had worked up such a worthy movement. Now that the way has been pointed out for us, we will probably take up that line of work."

Albert A. Sander, Executive Secretary of the German-American Literary Defense Committee, which has offices on the thirteenth floor at 150 Nassau Street, denied that his organization had anything to do with the scheme of bringing pressure on financial interests to stop American participation in war loans to the Allies, and said that the only work of his organization was that of printing pro-German pamphlets, chiefly such as were written by Americans.

According to the story in The Providence Journal, Dr. Schweitzer and Henry Weismann have given up the idea of printing a pro-German newspaper in English, and are carrying on the anti-war-loan propaganda. On the contrary, Dr. Schweitzer said yesterday that preparations were practically complete for the publication of the proposed daily paper.

"It will be out this Fall at the very latest," he said. "We pledged ourselves to return all subscriptions for stock if $500,000 were not raised. I won't say how much money we have already, but it is plenty for our purpose."

Dr. Schweitzer was asked if his paper was to print war news only.

"No, most certainly not," he said. "It will print all kinds of news, but only correct, investigated, unbiased news. The paper will be as large as THE NEW YORK TIMES, but very much better. It will print all the news, police news and all, but none of it will be handled sensationally. It will be conducted more upon the European idea. In fact, it will be modeled chiefly upon The London Times, which I consider the greatest newspaper in the world.

"Here," said Dr. Schweitzer, picking up a number of clippings from The London Times, "read some of these. They are gems. They show you how English ought to be written. They are so good that they are worth while reading out loud to your family or friends. Here is one about the Welsh coal strike in which every word is a gem. We mean that our paper shall be on this order, everything well written and so well sifted that no lies can creep in."

Dr. Schweitzer was asked who would be on the staff of the paper. He said the organization of the staff was well under way, but that no names were to be announced yet.

"It will be composed of the best writers in the country, though," he said. "We will have editorial writers better than Charles R. Miller. It will be a great staff. This paper is going to do its great work after the war. It is not a temporary thing at all."

Richard A. Furdy, Secretary of the Hudson Trust Company, said yesterday that he had not heard of the alleged move of certain German-American societies to influence the policy of banks, and that such a move would have little chance of success. He said that the German Directors on bank boards with which he was familiar were Americans first of all, would not try to shape the affairs of the banks in the interests of Germany, and would not be able to make any headway in that direction if they attempted to do so.

The two persons most active in the anti-war-loan propaganda have been Christ Rebhan, a restaurant keeper at 644 Sixth Avenue, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a lawyer of 48 Park Row, who is connected with the American Truth Society. Rebhan has inserted anti-war-loan advertisements in newspapers all over the country, and O'Leary has been active in circulating pamphlets and letters on the subject.

Henry Weismann of 479 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, President of the German-American Alliance, who assailed President Wilson vehemently at Utica on Saturday night, and is charged by The Providence Journal with being active in the anti-war-loan movement, does not deny the statement that he served a term in jail in San Francisco, but he told a TIMES reporter before he left for Chicago, where he is now, that it was an episode of which he was proud.

"I did serve a term of six months in jail in San Francisco with several other men on a charge of violating a city ordinance regarding the storing of explosives.

"I was active in the Anti-Coolie League of California in 1886, when I was a young man, just over twenty years old and recently from Germany. I became Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization. We had proposed to form a political party and run a candidate for Governor. That brought us the enmity of the Republicans and Democrats, and we were framed up. A quantity of black powder was planted in the building in which we had our offices, and I and two others were arrested on the charge of violating a city ordinance against storing explosives. I got six months in jail in San Francisco and served the term.

"Many of the best men in California were put in jail for their part in the anti-coolie movement. Many of the streets of San Francisco are named after those men, and various monuments have been erected to them. When I made a visit there two years ago a big dinner was given in my honor; my service in the cause of forbidding Chinese immigration was recalled to my honor, and it was urged by some that it was time that a street should be named after me. I have told the story at dinners in Brooklyn and have always considered it an honorable part of my career."

Weismann said that he was a confectioner at that time, and after his release from jail, became an organizer of various bakers' unions. A few years later, he said, he came to New York in response to a request to edit a bakers' journal.

He said he was active in having the bakers' ten-hour law passed in New York and other States. Later, because the unions refused, he said, to listen to his counsels of moderation he quit the union and became a master baker.

"For a while," he said, "I ran two shops, and studied law on the side. After becoming a lawyer, I became counsel for the Master Bakers' Association. There is a certain amount of truth in the charge that I broke the bakers' ten-hour law after getting it passed. I defended a master baker facing a criminal charge on account of an alleged violation of the ten-hour law. My stand was that, as long as a master baker did not work his men more than sixty hours a week, he was abiding by the law, even if it became necessary at times to work them more than ten hours at a stretch, and I further contended that the master baker was not criminally liable, anyhow. I carried the case before the United States Supreme Court, and won it. The result was not, however, to break the ten-hour law, but to modify its application in one point.

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case has been ignorantly criticised by ex-President Roosevelt and some others, and it has resulted in my being hounded personally for years by Socialist papers, especially by a Socialist paper printed in German in New York. My record is quite well known, and I am entirely willing to have it printed truthfully."

ITALIANS BEAT BACK AUSTRIAN ATTACK

Wipe Out a Mountain Regiment in Fierce Battle on the Carso Front.

ROME, July 29.—The almost total destruction of an Austrian Alpine regiment in a fierce fight on the Carso front is among the successes reported in the official statement from General Headquarters today. The statement reads:

In the Cordevole Valley our offensive has made remarkable progress. Our troops have occupied the slope extending from the Lana Pass to the township known as Pieve de Livinallongo. In the Valley of Padola the enemy advanced in force along the highroad, but was repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

In Carnlolo our artillery action against the Austrian defensive works continues. Another cupola of Fort Hrsel has been destroyed.

On the Carso front during the morning of yesterday our adversary deployed in great force and, supported by a violent artillery fire, tried to advance, with the evident object of throwing us out of positions we had conquered on preceding days. The energy and bravery of our troops caused this manoeuvre to fail completely, and the enemy was obliged to fall back after suffering very grave losses.

From statements of prisoners we learn that the counter-attack was carried out by fresh troops which had just arrived at the scene of action. Among these troops was at least one regiment of Alpine Landesschutzen, which was almost entirely destroyed.

Our forward march continues slowly. In the actions of the 27th and 28th of July we made all together 1,480 prisoners, including 27 officers.

VIENNA, July 29, (via London.)—The War Office continues to report the repulse of all Italian attacks, and today's bulletin announces that the invaders have retreated from before the bridgehead at Gorizia. It says:

On the Littoral front the Italians made unsuccessful attacks on the border plateau near Sdraussina and Vermegliano. Before the bridgehead at Gorizia the enemy evacuated their positions, retreating to the positions they had occupied before the battle.

On the Carinthian frontier artillery engagements and infantry skirmishes have occurred.

In the region of the Tyrolean frontier an enemy battalion was repulsed near Marcelin, in the Etsch Valley, (Adige Valley.) In the region of Tofana an Italian company was blown up.

MOST OF STUDENTS IN ARMY

German University Figures — Koenigsberg Sends 1,057 Out of 1,280.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The Daily News says that interesting figures concerning the part taken by German university and other students in the war are published in the latest number of the Akademische Rundschau.

It appears that 152 universities and high schools of university rank in Germany counted in the Autumn of 1914 64,710 students, as against 79,077 in the preceding Summer. Of these 64,710 students, however, no fewer than 50,900 were actually enrolled in the army, while of 7,000 female undergraduates, 900 were nursing.

Among the universities that of Königsberg heads the list with 1,057 enrolled students out of a total of 1,280. Of technical high schools that of Danzig stood at the top, with 90 per cent. of students doing military service.

In the present Summer term the number of students attending lectures has fallen still lower. In Berlin the number of inscribed university undergraduates is 8,016, as against 8,647 in the Summer of 1914, but only 2,300 actually attend lectures, the remainder having joined the army. Similarly, in the Berlin technical schools only 362 attend lectures, while about 1,800 serve in the army.

MISS HOLT NOW AIDS MEN BLINDED IN WAR

Opens a 'Lighthouse' in France, to be Operated on Lines of the One in New York.

PLANS TO TEACH SELF-HELP

Europe Offers Great Field for Work —Sixty Sightless Soldiers in One Hospital.

Miss Winifred Holt of this city, who long has been giving "light through work" to the blind at The Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, recently sailed for Europe to organize a movement to aid the many soldiers blinded in the present war. It was learned yesterday that she has opened a Lighthouse at Bordeaux, the first of several to be operated on the same lines as the one in New York. The enterprise has the enthusiastic support of the French military authorities and hospital officials. Its headquarters will be in Paris.

A month ago Miss Holt finished organizing an influential American committee to attend to the financial end of this new and larger enterprise. It is known as the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, and has as its officers Joseph H. Choate, Bishop Greer, and Dr. John H. Finley, with a list of members that include former President Taft, Senator Gore, Miss Emily H. Bourne, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Forbes Morgan, and Arthur Williams.

The official name of the Bordeaux institution is "Le Phare de Bordeaux pour les Matelots et Soldats Aveugles sur le Champ d'Honneur." Miss Holt has already begun her work with some of the sightless wounded in an old building and an adjoining cloister, but there is ultimately to be a new structure, whose cornerstone will bear the following inscription:

This first stone was placed here by the American Lighthouse Committee, organized to come to the aid of soldiers who have become blind on the field of honor. The first wounded man to be welcomed by the nation lost his sight in the battle of Charleroi. His courage and heroism brought him the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the War Medal.

The young man referred to is Lieutenant du Maine. Wounded in the shoulder and blinded by the battle of Charleroi, he continued fighting until both of his eyes were shot out and he fell unconscious on the battlefield. There he lay for three days, without food or drink, feigning death so that the Germans would not kill him.

Finally, a pro Frenchmen could come to his rescue, Lieutenant du Maine was taken prisoner by the Germans and remained in prison for eight weeks, suffering greatly from his wounds. He was then exchanged and placed in the hospital at Bordeaux, where Miss Holt found him, still wearing his war-stained uniform and decorated with the two crosses he had won.

In a letter to a friend in New York Miss Holt thus sketches her first experiences in organizing her undertaking:

My aide de camp and I landed at Bordeaux and visited Military Hospital No. 23 there, a most remarkable work, constructed by the Government under the direction of Colonel Martin du Maijny.

Colonel du Maijny was enthusiastic over our mission and invited us to dine with the officers' mess the following day.

In the meantime we investigated other hospitals, especially the one where the blind are congregated under the care of the world-famous Dr. Lagrange. Dr. Lagrange was equally cordial about our mission. He said that about sixty blind soldiers had passed through his hands. He summoned into his study and introduced to me Lieutenant du Maine, a young officer whose astounding valor in the battle of Charleroi had cost him the sight of both eyes.

The Lieutenant was the leading spirit of a little group of five blind men whom later he introduced to me. One of these had been fearfully disfigured by shrapnel, which had removed the modeling from his face and completely blinded him. He was still, however, a stalwart, fine presence from his shoulders down, and had a great, vibrating, bass voice. His trade was that of carpentry. There were two little farmers, very small and infinitely pathetic in their blindness. There was still another carpenter, whose sense of fun had survived his loss of sight. Another member of this group was a great blond Viking, a Swede about 7 feet tall, and very handsome. The accident, without disfiguring him, had merely closed his eyes for all time, giving an almost Madonnalike appearance to the closed lids. He had been a salesman in a great Paris store.

In looking about for a foundation for this French Lighthouse Miss Holt discovered in Bordeaux the Abbé Moureau. For eighteen years, entirely by his own effort, he had financed and educated a little group of industrial blind in brush making and basket weaving. It was decided to make the Abbé Moureau's modest enterprise the foundation for the larger project. Continuing her letter, Miss Holt said:

The Abbe's work had been carried on in an old building adjoining a church, and a very lovely cloister full of beautiful flowers and vines was used by the blind people for their recreation. We persuaded the Abbe to increase his plant, to take the young blind Lieutenant as his chief assistant, and to receive the blind soldiers of the southwest regardless of race or creed. It was agreed to instruct Lieutenant du Maine in the arts, crafts, and intellectual pursuits of the blind, so that he would be able to direct his little group.

Miss Holt is throwing into her new mission all her energy and expert knowledge of the problems of the blind. She is giving her own services free. Money will be needed, however, to provide tools and materials for the blind, writing appliances, glass eyes, clothes, and to pay running expenses and the salaries of the teachers. This she hopes to receive from generous Americans in sympathy with the work. Checks should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, for the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle.

Miss Holt speaks four languages fluently. In the military hospital at Bordeaux she was permitted to interview the wounded German prisoners, of whom there were five, and they talked with her frankly and apparently with great pleasure.

Miss Winifred Holt is a daughter of Henry Holt, the publisher. In collaboration with her sister, now Mrs. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, she began her work for the blind nine years ago in her own home. The enterprise grew rapidly, and soon had to have separate quarters. The present three-story Lighthouse in East Fifty-ninth Street was completed and opened two years ago, when President Taft delivered the dedicatory address.

Miss Holt also made a name for herself as a sculptor, and she is the author of a recent book, "A Beacon for the Blind," telling the life story of Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster General of England.

PEACE COUNCIL PLAN TO GET MALONE OUT

Labor's Organization, Through Monnett, Ex-Trust Hunter, Assails Collector Hers.

SAYS HE CLEARED WARSHIPS

And Sanctioned Shipment of Submarines in Sections — Reserve Board Dismisses Council's Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—Labor's National Peace Council, according to Frank S. Monnett, known as a trust hunter when he was Attorney General of this State, now associate counsel for the Peace organization, is to ask for the removal of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York. The attack planned on Malone is one feature of the propaganda of the organization, which says it has 5,000,000 members. The National Grange organization, it says, is affiliated with it. The leaders of the organization will hold a meeting at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Saturday morning to protest against an increase in the army and navy of the United States and against shipments of arms and munitions to belligerents alleged to be in violation of law.

The attack on Collector Malone is based on alleged evidence in possession of counsel for the organization that the Collector issued manifests and clearances for passenger vessels which had munitions of war upon them. It is further charged that he permitted vessels to clear New York harbor which had no right to leave under any circumstances, inasmuch as they were warships with authority from foreign Governments to ram submarines.

Other charges are that the Collector permitted submarines and component parts thereof to be loaded at the Port of New York and to become part of cargoes sent to belligerent nations. This charge is repeated with reference to aeroplanes and hydroplanes. The contention is that their shipment from the United States was contrary to international law under the provisions of which they are warships.

Through Hamp Taylor, former Minister to Spain and former counsel for the Government in international affairs, the Peace Council plans to attack the last note to Germany signed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing. The contention will be made that Secretary of State assumed the functions of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. It is to be charged that Mr. Lansing had no authority to bring this country to the brink of war, and that there was no sanction in law for his statements as to what the Government of the United States would do. The argument will be made to President Wilson that the Lansing note is without authority.

According to Mr. Monnett, it will be urged that in an autocratic state a Minister might well assume to speak as did the Secretary of State in the latest note, but that in a democracy where officials exercise only such power as is expressly delegated the act was "ultra vires."

The Peace Council may ask that Congress be called in special session, and that the Secretary of State be called upon to explain his conduct and to defend it.

"When any charges are properly made by any responsible body of American citizens I shall answer them," Collector Malone said last night. "I am an American, trying to enforce the neutrality of the Port of New York strictly according to the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States. I am not in the least interested in the partisan criticisms of any leader of any propaganda in the country."

SAYS NO TO PEACE COUNCIL.

Reserve Board Rejects Petition Raising Question of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Federal Reserve Board today declines to pass upon the contention of Labor's National Peace Council that the rediscount by Federal Reserve banks of commercial paper arising from the exportation of arms would put the United States in the position of financing the Allies and constitute a breach of neutrality. Under the board's direction Governor Hamlin wrote today to ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler, who filed a petition on behalf of the council asserting that the board was without legal authority to try the case presented and denying the council's request for a public hearing.

At the same time Governor Hamlin repeated the request contained in a letter to Mr. Fowler, dated July 21, for Mr. Fowler to supply the names of the Directors accused by Mr. Fowler of profiting personally from the rediscount transactions of certain Federal Reserve banks. Such profit is held to be illegal. Mr. Fowler has not yet supplied the names of the men to whom he referred generally.

The petition filed for the National Peace Council, it was said by officials here, did not raise a new point. Professor Jastrow, a German economist, had already advanced the view that the United States was a party to financial transactions by which the Allies bought arms in this country when the paper incident to the transactions was handled by Federal Reserve banks. As a matter of fact, none of this paper has been rediscounted, but it has been pointed out that, even if it had been rediscounted, the Federal Reserve banks are privately owned institutions, simply supervised by the Government.

More curiosity has been manifest over the affiliations of members of the council. When a delegation of its members called on the Secretary of the Navy it was introduced by two officers of the so-called National Anti-Trust League, of which David Lamar was once a conspicuous member. In denying the petition, Governor Hamlin's letter says that the Federal Reserve Board acted upon advice of counsel.

SAY ENGLAND'S HAND WAS AGAINST GERMANY

Publication of Alleged Secret Belgian Diplomatic Reports Begun in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung began publication this morning of the series of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels by the Germans and describing international political events from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present conflict. The purpose of their publication is to prove that Germany maintained a peaceable attitude throughout this period.

The papers published this morning include alleged reports made to Baron de Favereau, a former Belgian Foreign Minister, by Count de Lalaing, a former Belgian Minister to Great Britain; Baron Greindl, Minister to Berlin; Baron Leghait at Paris, and Count Durcel, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin. These reports date from 1905 and deal with European politics, especially the attitude of the Triple Entente toward Germany.

Count Lalaing and Baron Greindl are quoted as having reported in February, 1905, that British hostility to Germany was caused by jealousy of Germany's commercial and naval growth. Lalaing is said to have asserted that the British feared the days of their naval supremacy were numbered.

A statement attributed to Baron Leghait, writing under date of May 7, 1905, was that while King Edward was in Paris he said the confidence existing between Germany and France had disappeared and conditions were like those twenty years earlier.

KAISER'S PREMIER CALLS IN GERARD

Continued from Page 1.

paragraph about Sweden which had appeared in the previous week's issue, and which had been corrected and explained in the following issue, which the Press Bureau had thought fit to interdict. They sought to justify their attitude, apparently, by referring to a paragraph in the current issue, in which I ventured to forecast that there would be no immediate offensive on the part of the Allies in Flanders—a conclusion which was fairly obvious, from the general trend of events.

"I am thus a little chary of venturing on any guesses concerning the war, lest they may prove of vital assistance to the German General Staff. I will, however, venture to say that in my judgment Warsaw is certain to fall within a fortnight from the present time, and that within sixty days from now America will have declared war on Germany, will have seized all the German merchants vessels that are at present in New York Harbor, and will have placed her powerful navy at the disposal of the Allies.

"And I predict that this step on the part of the United States will be the signal for Germany to open peace negotiations, having Warsaw and Poland to the credit side of her account and the excuse which America's intervention will provide to save her face to her own people. Whether the peace negotiations are successful or abortive will depend mainly on the ability of the diplomats and the attitude of Russia. I trust that this paragraph will not have the effect of landing me at the Tower."

BARS AMERICA AS MEDIATOR.

Cologne Gazette Believes Our Stand Has Eliminated Us.

BERLIN, July 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Cologne Gazette prints a message from its Washington correspondent saying that the discussion caused by the last American note to Germany makes it impossible for the United States to act as a peace mediator.

The newspaper adds that this opinion is shared by Germany.

Providence Journal Returns to the Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, declared yesterday that The Journal's story of a statement made by him with regard to the last American note to Berlin was 'from beginning to end invention.' In making this denial Captain Boy-Ed is guilty of willful falsehood. The Journal is not at the present moment eager to gratify the curiosity of Captain Boy-Ed as to which one of the three men to whom he made the statement presented the facts to this newspaper. The story was true in every particular. The proof that it was true will be shown not only by the course of his Government, which will follow exactly the direction outlined by him, but also by the publication of the source of our information when Captain Boy-Ed's claws have been so effectively clipped as to make reprisals against our informant impossible."

RED CROSS REPORTS ON YEAR'S WAR WORK

American Organization Itemizes Expenditures of $1,460,306 Since Hostilities Began.

ACTIVITIES NEVER EQUALED

Articles Sent to Europe Include 3,000,000 Bandages and Surgical Dressings.

The annual report of the American Red Cross, covering the first year of its war activities in Europe, was made public yesterday. The report shows that since hostilities began the American Red Cross has spent $1,460,306 for relief of suffering due to the war, leaving on hand a balance of $174,818. Never in history, the report says, has a Red Cross organization rendered so great a service to the peoples of other countries. Every country engaged in the war is represented in the expenditure of the great fund.

As was told in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, the Red Cross is soon to withdraw its personnel now in Europe with the exception of the units now in Belgium. The personnel now in Europe totals 71 surgeons and 253 nurses, and of these all but about four surgeons and twenty-four nurses will be recalled not later than Oct. 1 next.

The financial statement covering the year's work, as made public yesterday, follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions	$1,500,124
Special from Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee	10,000
Special from the Rockefeller Foundation for the Sanitary Commission	65,000
	$1,635,124

(The Rockefeller Foundation also contributed $26,000 additional directly to the commission in Serbia.)

EXPENDITURES.

Cash remitted	$423,882	
Designated contributions	$217,182	
Undesignated contributions	206,700	
Salaries of surgeons and nurses	216,018	
Travel and maintenance of personnel; transportation of supplies on land and sea, including freight, baggage, expressage, lighterage, pilotage, &c	148,473	
War insurance	10,138	
Equipments and outfits	39,298	
Supplies purchased	354,630	
Appropriated for pensions for the widows of two American Red Cross doctors who died of typhus while on duty in Serbia	18,000	
Miscellaneous	2,875	
Sanitary Commission appropriated for transportation, equipment, supplies, salaries, and maintenance	105,000	
Designated contributions to be remitted	8,468	
Salaries and maintenance for three months additional and return of personnel, (estimated)	140,000	
		1,460,306
Balance		$174,818

The report also includes an itemized list of all the articles shipped to Europe by the American Red Cross, a list in which are hundreds of articles having to do with medicine, surgery, sanitation, and other phases of Red Cross work. Here are a few of the items that appear in that long list:

Bandages	1,906,900
Antiseptic tablets	1,150,000
Cotton, (pounds)	892,670
Hospital garments	211,688
Surgical dressings and pads	1,106,516
Sulphur, (pounds)	358,988
Clothing for refugees, (garments)	209,903
Gauze, (yards)	1,062,281
Anaesthetics, (pounds)	31,191
Adhesive plaster, (rolls)	11,345
Handkerchiefs	22,412
Pillows	22,400
Blankets	13,876
Antitoxin, (cases)	71
Alcohol, (gallons)	1,084
Cholera vaccine, (doses)	12,200
Hospital linen, (articles)	40,546
Mufflers	29,341
Smallpox vaccine, (tubes)	10,000
Soda, (pounds)	20,000
Slings	19,810
Crinoline, (yards)	67,415

The list includes, it is stated, supplies purchased and donated, designated as well as undesignated, but does not include supplies still waiting shipment in the warehouses of the Red Cross.

BURTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants Presidential Nomination—Says Reunited Republicans Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator from Ohio, while in Chicago today admitted being a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He says the Republicans will absorb the Progressives and have a walk-over.

Mr. Burton said the people should back President Wilson in his foreign policy "so far as possible." He foresees for the United States world leadership, economically and diplomatically. He does not believe in peace at any price, nor does he believe in "carrying a bludgeon;" he believes in taking the middle course, going as far toward preserving peace as honorably can be done.

Held for Robbing Jersey Camps.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—Sylvester Williams, who says he lives in Trenton, is in the jail here charged with robbing campers along the Delaware River. Williams was arrested yesterday by Edward Dugan of Phillipsburg and turned over to the authorities, as it was alleged he was looting a camp near Buttonwood Grove on the Delaware.

CONCLUSIONS

It is a fair conclusion that the future may safely promise what the past can show.

It is a fair conclusion that the reputation we have made we are competent to sustain.

It is a fair conclusion that what we have achieved for others we can achieve for you.

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N. Y. Times, 7-30-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 66

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Every piece is reduced in price, and the economies range from 10 to 50 per cent.

Whatever you need—be it a "period" suite or a simple kitchen chair—is HERE, and you can buy it at a material reduction in price.

Greenhut's semi-annual Furniture Sale is SECOND TO NONE. Two immense floors in our Annex Building are devoted to this sale.

$2 Saddle Wood Seat Chairs	90c
$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses	$1.85
$4.75 Manhattan Telescope Couch Beds	$2.65
$5 All-Cotton Mattresses	$2.95
$6 Roll Edge White Cotton Mattresses	$3.45
$9 Roll Edge Felt Mattresses	$4.95
$10 Simplex Couch Beds	$6.95
$12.50 Wing Chairs and Rockers	$7.50
$38 Golden Oak China Closet	$27
$50 "Duofold" Library or Living Room Suite	$35
$58 Golden Oak Buffet	$40
$70 Tapestry or Living Room Suite	$45
$94 Library Suites (3 pieces)	$60
$115 Mahogany Bedroom Suite	$75
$115 Golden Oak Dining Room Suite (4 pieces)	$80
$125 Golden Oak Dining Room Suite (10 pieces)	$95
$167 Dining Room Suite (4 pieces)	$125
$200 Mahogany Dining Room Suite (10 pieces)	$135
$232.75 Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite	$175

Other Big Sales for Today

$1.50 to $5 Silk Parasols at 75c to $2.50

Excellent assortment of styles in Black and White, Dresden Border Floral Effect or Plain Colors; all the newest shapes.

Silk Gloves—Formerly $1.50 to $2.50; at	95c
16-button, 20-button and 24-button lengths.	
89c Silk Novelty Gloves—at	48c
Six-button length with strap and fastener across wrist; black or white.	
23c Rubber Bathing Caps—at	14c
50c Net Brassieres—with dress shields; sizes 34 to 44; at	35c
$5 "Panama" Week-End Suit Cases—at	$3.35
Sizes 24 and 26.	
$10 "Saratoga Special" Trunks—at	$7.85
Sizes 32, 34 and 36.	
17c Plisse Crepes—28 inches wide; yd	10c

Boys' and Girls' Little Nemo $1.75 & $2 "Play" Oxfords —Sale, $1

All sizes from No. 5 for small boys and girls up to No. 2 for larger children.

12½c Ramie Weave Linon Suitings—27 and 28 inches; yd	7c
12½c Linen Finish Chambrays—32 ins. wide; yd	7c
29c Silk Warp Marquisette—27 inches wide; yd	11c
59c Pure Irish Ramie Linen—44 and 45 ins. wide; yd	29c
59c Black and White Striped Gabardine—36 inches wide; yd	29c
85c Bohemian Mixture—smoking tobacco; 16 oz. can	55c
$2.50 Hoyo de Manhattan Coronas Cigars—box of 25	$2
19c Box Gilt Edge Correspondence Cards—at	10c
19c Box Initial Stationery—at	9c

Annual "Choice-of-the-House" Sale for Men and Youths

***Our Finest Suits* ($30), *today, at* $12.50**

Men who have attended this event in previous years KNOW what this means! To others we simply say: "Your choice is unrestricted." Take any suit—even our finest.

Included are $30 BLUE SERGE SUITS, made of Martin Sons & Co. Imported Serges.

It's the opportunity of the year to buy very highest class ready-to-wear clothes for men and youths at MUCH LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

Absolutely no reservations. And your choice includes the products of leading makers of finest clothes in Rochester, Philadelphia and New York.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF ELEGANT SUITS IN THIS SALE. Any number of fashionable patterns and fabrics. Plenty of plain colors—correct, handsome styles. Sizes for everybody.

Boys' Finest $4.45 to $9.75 Suits, Today at $3.95

Quite a number of the suits, made of mixtures, have two pairs of knickerbockers. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Free Today—The Sperry Magazine

The New National Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Woman and the Home.

Interesting Fiction. Suggestions Regarding Styles. Table, Home and Kitchen Hints, etc., etc.

Ask for a FREE Copy. Distribution at Information Desks.

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Very smart models of high quality materials.

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Swagger styles—fashionable shades.

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FACE OPEN REVOLT ON SHORT BALLOT

Constitutional Convention Leaders Call on Wadsworth to Help Fight the Machine Element.

LETTER READ TO DELEGATES

Urges Longer Terms for Governor and Legislators—Brackett Assails Committee Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—With the Republican bosses and many State officials opposed to the proposed rebuilding of the administrative machinery of the State, President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon took a hand in the work of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers.

A sub-committee made up of Frederick C. Tanner, Henry L. Stimson, and William N. Dyckman was in consultation with Mr. Root this afternoon on the final plan. It is understood that this contemplates the retaining of the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General as elective places, with all the other offices at present elective filled through appointment by the Governor. The full committee has given formal approval to this plan.

It has been roughly estimated that $3,000,000 now spent in salaries for deserving Republicans or Democrats, according to which party is in power, would be saved to the taxpayers if the plan is accepted finally. Incidentally many hundred offices would be abolished. This has aroused the anger of State officials and political bosses alike.

"We will kick that plan out of the window, after Tanner, Root, and Stimson have 'perfected' it," said a Republican today who is a delegate to the convention and a boss in a Central New York county.

This statement indicates the frame of mind of scores of other delegates, regardless of party lines, although both the Republican and the Democratic platforms contained planks indorsing a short ballot. Those party pledges, if the mechanical elements in the convention have their way and their strength is growing daily—will be thrown to the winds.

So desperate is the situation from the standpoint of those who are anxious that the party pledges shall be kept that Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., today was called to the firing line. Mr. Wadsworth who, in case the Republicans should win in the national campaign next year, would be the dispenser of all the Federal patronage in this State, is in a position to speak impressively. In a letter which was read to the convention today, he urged the shorter ballot and four-year terms for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor together, four-year terms for Senators, and two-year terms for Assemblymen. Ex-Senator Brackett of Saratoga, leader of the up-State Republicans, who are committed to the present plan of government, arose as soon as the Wadsworth letter had been read.

"I certainly shall oppose any such proposition," Mr Brackett said. "We are only a Spartan band in size and in power, and we cannot have letters like those written to influence this convention, but we shall not fail or falter when we stand at Thermopylae. We cannot compromise in the face of an attempt to take the government away from the people. This letter advocates a government far from republican and far from representative."

"The gentleman has overlooked the fact that this plan also gives increased power and dignity to the Legislature," said Chairman Tanner.

Ray B. Smith of Onondaga, one of Mr. Brackett's chief lieutenants, then broke in.

"The Committee on Legislative Organization," he said, "has already considered the power and dignity of the Senate and Assembly, and has decided not to increase the terms of either Senators or Assemblymen."

Senator Wadsworth's Argument.

Senator Wadsworth, among other things in his letter to the convention, said:

As you probably know I have for some time advocated a substantial reduction in the number of State elective officers and the concentration of the administrative agencies of the State into an appropriate number of departments. Sincere as my conviction is that benefit will accrue from a reorganization of this kind, even though nothing else be done, I am very earnestly of the opinion that to obtain the greatest benefits from such a reorganization, it is absolutely necessary to increase the term of the Governor to four years, the Senators to four years, and the Assemblymen to two years. The present terms of these officials are far too short to permit the incumbents to gain a comprehensive grasp of the business of the State, executive or legislative.

The short terms of the Legislatures have a peculiarly unfortunate effect upon the work of the Legislature. The fact that a member of the Assembly is elected for but one year makes it exceedingly difficult to retain in that body young men of ability and promise. The strain upon their resources incident to annual elections is so great that large numbers of the very best men are compelled to retire after a short service and just at the time when they bid fair to become efficient legislators.

In my judgment, it would do comparatively little good to reorganize the legislative departments of the State for the purpose of more businesslike management unless the Chief Executive and the Legislature are put in the position where they, too, are able to comprehend the functions of government, the history of legislation, and the needs of the public. The departments cannot be efficiently run unless the Chief Executive and the legislators, from whom the departments must receive their inspiration and their authority, are men of sound judgment, based upon experience.

I venture to express the earnest hope, therefore, that the term of Governor be doubled and the terms of the Senators and Assemblymen, respectively, be doubled.

Reports to the Convention.

The banking and insurance laws of the State are "working well and giving general satisfaction, and, therefore, no change in the Constitution is necessary or desirable," according to the Committee on Banking and Insurance, which reported today.

The Committee on Corporations reported that no amendments should be made in relation to the laws on corporations. The report was presented by Jacob Brenner, the Chairman.

Louis Marshall, a member of the Corporations Committee, filed a minority report favoring cumulative voting, and gave notice that he would make a fight for this amendment on the floor of the convention.

John C. Leggett of Allegany today filed with the convention a minority report signed by him alone in which he dissented from the favorable report on the Parsons anti-sweatshop proposal.

"The right of the individual to earn his own living and that of his family by the labor of his own hands in his own home through the pursuit of a lawful and innocent occupation should never be at the risk of the tyranny, caprice or mistakes of the Legislature," said Mr. Leggett.

Mr. Leggett also opposed the A. E. Smith proposal to permit the Legislature to delegate legislative powers to the Industrial Board.

Several Tammany speakers in debate opposed the proposed educational article, which says that the State shall "continue its supervision and control" of the education of children, on the ground that it would interfere with home rule, and on the further ground that it might be interpreted as giving the State Department of Education power to interfere in the affairs of parochial schools. Mr. Leggett described the language of the amendment as "slippery."

"The Committee on Education aimed at presenting a proposal that could be understood not only by every delegate here, but by every person of fair intelligence in the State," said ex-Judge Clearwater in reply to attacks. "As for 'home rule,' that is a tenuous, diaphonous phrase representing, I will not say a 'slippery,' but certainly an elusive, idea, which has never been crystallized into anything approaching exactness of expression."

FAVORS BOARD OF PARDONS.

Committee Plans New Department with Plenary Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—A proposal offered by Louis Marshall under which the pardoning power would pass from the Governor to a board created especially for the purpose of exercising it, was reported favorably to the Constitutional Convention today by ex-Judge Alphonse T. Clearwater, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons.

The Marshall proposal provides that the Legislature shall create a State Board of Pardons to consist of three members, which shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence, and pardons after conviction for all offenses "except treason, and in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions as the board think proper."

The proposal provides that the members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Under the wording of the proposed amendment the board would have plenary powers, and its decisions would not be subject to review. It was said today that while there had been some difference of opinion on this question among persons whose advice the committee had sought, the committee had decided by unanimous vote to give the board powers as extensive as those now possessed by the Governor in exercising the same functions.

A proposal offered by J. Sidney Bernstein, a Democratic delegate from New York, under which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals would constitute the Board of Pardons, was rejected by the committee. Governor Whitman, who was consulted by the committee, favored the creation of a Board of Pardons. Every living ex-Governor of the State also was consulted and a majority favored the proposal.

Governors for years had sought relief from the duty of passing final judgment in the cases of condemned men who almost without exception seek Executive clemency after every other avenue of escape from the electric chair has been cut off.

TWO SCHOONERS MISSING.

Newfoundland Fears Portia and Argentia Are Lost with 33 Men.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—Two fishing schooners from Fortune Bay, the Portia and Argentia, have been missing for a month, and it is feared that they have foundered with all hands.

The Portia carried 16 men and the Argentia 17.

FIVE DEATHS DUE TO WILTING HEAT

Two Women, Already Weakened by Illness, Are Driven to Take Their Lives.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER

Two Boys Drown in Sight of Companions, One in the Hudson and the Other in Jamaica Bay.

Five deaths yesterday in New York and vicinity were attributed to the oppressive heat. Two women in Manhattan killed themselves while temporarily insane from the heat, two boys were drowned in bathing when they became overheated, and the body of a bather was found in Long Island Sound off Astoria.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mean temperature for the day was 77 degrees, 12 degrees above the mean a year ago. The humidity was 95 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, dropped some during the early afternoon, but arose again with the thunder storm in the afternoon, and stayed at a high figure last night. The forecast is for showers today.

Miss Rose Braude, 23 years old, an expert accountant, was found by her brother, Paul, lying dead in the kitchen of her apartment, at 203 West 118th Street, at 6:30 o'clock last night. She was dead of asphyxiation, and had an open gas tube by her side. Her brother said he took her downtown to work in the morning, and had not heard from her afterward. He called at her apartment last night to take her out to dinner. He said she had been in poor health for several months, and he thought the heat had affected her mind.

When Walter Klein returned to his home, at 328 West 123d Street, last night he was not greeted by his wife, Josephine, 58 years old. He forced her locked bedroom door and saw her body dangling from the foot of the bed. She had hanged herself by tying bedclothes about her neck and the foot of the bed, and kicking a chair from beneath herself. Her husband said she had been sick for several weeks. The police blamed the suicide on the heat.

John Wack, 16 years old, 1,407 Amsterdam Avenue, was in swimming with some playmates in the Hudson River off 130th Street yesterday afternoon when he cried for help. Edward Weinbrenner, 14 years old, of 504 West 130th Street swam to his rescue, but too late. The police last night dragged for the body, but did not recover it.

William Goldstein, 8 years old, of 53 East Eighty-fifth Street, Far Rockaway, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in Jamaica Bay. Companions saw him sink before they could reach him. Harbor Police sought for the body last night, but did not find it.

The unclothed body of a man was found floating off Remsen Street, Astoria, yesterday morning. The man was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighed 100 pounds, and was about 35 years old. He had dark hair, mustache, and skin. On the middle finger of the right hand was a ring with a woman's head engraved on a stone and surrounded by small red stones. The police believe he was drowned while in bathing.

Thomas Fitzroy of Woodhaven suffered a sunstroke yesterday and while crazed leaped into a creek at the foot of Centreville Avenue, Aqueduct, L. I. He was arraigned before Magistrate Conway on a charge of attempted suicide and sent to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

Jay McCormack, an actor living in Newark, was overcome by the heat in front of 1,547 Broadway yesterday afternoon and taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Paul Smith of 200 East Sixty-fifth Street was overcome while at work at 1,182 Second Avenue and was taken to his home.

Five thousand people slept on the beach at Coney Island last night. They were mostly women and children from the east side, driven from their tenement homes by the intense heat. The line of forms extended from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate. Police Captain John Linden detailed Sergeant Peter Masterson and a squad of patrolmen to watch the sleepers. About midnight a number of automobile parties reached Coney Island from Manhattan, the members of which spread robes on the sand and announced their intention of spending the night on the beach.

It was the hottest day of the season at the resort. A thermometer in the sun on the sea front registered 104 degrees shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WEDDED IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Deaf and Dumb Couple United in the Marriage Chapel.

A couple, deaf and dumb, Giuseppe A. Costello, of 253 East 105th Street, and Mrs. Anna R. Fotia, of 1,953 Second Avenue, were married in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday by Alderman Frank Smith. The Alderman called to his aid Francis A. Vetere, the bridegroom's friend, who interpreted with sign language the words of the Alderman.

Only the Alderman spoke, the interpreter conveying word for word in the sign language the ritual observed at the chapel. When the happy couple realized the ceremony was at an end, Costello anticipated the Alderman and embraced the bride. Smith said he tried to convey the information to the bridegroom that it was proper to kiss the bride immediately, but that his advice was belated and unnecessary.

W. M. IVINS'S WILL FILED.

Noted Lawyer Leaves His Entire Estate to His Wife.

The will of William M. Ivins, chief counsel for William Barnes in the latter's $50,000 libel suit against ex-President Roosevelt, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It disposes of a personal estate "in excess of $10,000." There is no realty among the assets.

The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Emma Yard Ivins, of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. The instrument then reads, in part:

"I have intentionally omitted to make any provision herein for my children, William Ivins, Jr., Margaret Ivins, James S. Y. Ivins, and Katharine Ivins, or for the issue of any such children that may predecease me, for the reason that I have taken out in their favor policies of life insurance on my life, and for the further reason that it is my belief that my wife will provide for them out of my estate during her life, and will know best how to apportion my estate between them at the time of her death."

Mrs. Ivins is made executrix, required to give no bond, and is given very broad powers in the disposition of the property.

The instrument was dated Nov. 13, 1906, and witnessed by Robert Louis Hoguet of 623 West 141st Street, Henry T. Wolff, and Herbert D. Mason of 35 West Sixty-fourth Street, all members of the law firm of Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet, of which the decedent was the senior member. The will and the accompanying petition were filed by John L. Galey of 27 William Street.

W. R. HARRIS LEFT $3,948,000

State to Collect $105,000 Tax on Tobacco Merchant's Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—According to the report filed today by Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark, the estate of the late William R. Harris of Tarrytown will pay a transfer tax of $105,000. Appraiser Clark fixes the value of the estate at $3,948,000, and he values the residence in Broadway, Tarrytown, at $185,000. Mr. Harris, who was in the tobacco business, left his fortune to his children.

William C. Morton, the transfer tax clerk in Surrogate Sawyer's office, said this afternoon that the transfer tax was the largest that had been assessed against a single estate in this county for a number of years. The transfer tax goes to the State, but it is handled through the Surrogate's office after Appraiser Clark makes his report.

Mr. Clark filed a report Tuesday showing appraisals of estates totaling $3,722,731, the largest of which was the Samuel M. Jarvis estate in Scarsdale, the value of which was placed at $2,415,237. With the $3,948,000 estate of the late Mr. Harris added to the report, the total amount of the transfer tax that comes through the Surrogate's office this week will be over $150,000.

DETECTIVES GUARDING SHIPS

Swarm on Piers at Which War Cargoes Are Being Loaded.

In view of attempts to set fire to steamers carrying war munitions to the Allies and threats to place bombs among the cargoes, a strict watch is being kept on all piers in New York harbor day and night, by a big force of private detectives.

The principal freight shippers have joined together and employed ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty to protect their cargoes. The Cunard Line has a staff of special police in gray uniforms who have all served in the regular police force in New York. These are in addition to E. Mallon's detectives, who also guard the International Mercantile Marine and French Line piers. The piers in Brooklyn are mostly protected by the Vachris agency with uniformed special police and detectives.

Particular care was taken yesterday to guard the freighters Cragside and Asuncion de Larrinagá, loading sugar at the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, which will go to Gibraltar for orders from the British Government. The Cragside had nearly completed loading last Saturday at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, when a fire started among the sugar bags in a hold. It was suspected to have been of an incendiary origin and damaged $100,000 worth of cargo before it was subdued. In addition to the special police, three detectives and three patrolmen from the Hamilton Avenue Station were on the piers yesterday before the Cragside moved out into the harbor at noon.

BULL MOOSERS VOTE TO EXPEL 'TRAITORS'

County Committee Wants State Committeemen Who Favor Reaction to Get Out.

HARSH WORDS IN DEBATE

Robinson, Hamlin, and Davenport Indicated as the Chief Undesirables.

The members of the New York County Committee of the Progressive Party met at Bryant Hall last night and adopted a resolution urging that the members of the State Committee, who at the meeting on July 26 advocated the return to the Republican Party, be requested to resign from the committee.

Though no names were mentioned in the resolution, those of Theodore Douglas Robinson, former State Chairman, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, once candidate for Lieutenant Governor, were mention in debate. Three men were referred to when the debate on the resolution started, and it is understood that the third, who disappeared from the argument before it reached the point of naming names, was Frederick C. Davenport, candidate for Governor last Fall.

The resolution as originally offered by Philip C. Samuels, a lawyer at 200 Broadway, provided not only that the men who "are advocating" amalgamation be asked to resign, but further instructed the New York City members of the State Committee to move for the expulsion of these members if they did not resign, and ordered the Law Committee of the County Committee to institute legal proceedings to carry out the object if it could be obtained in no other way. The members were also referred to as traitorous. These acerbities were excised on the motion of William Halpin, but Mr. Samuels said in debate: "These two men are traitors, nothing more and nothing less." Much applause greeted this remark. The resolution, as adopted, read as follows:

Whereas, Certain members of the State Committee of the National Progressive Party have advocated before the State Committee that the National Progressive Party be abandoned and its members advised to enroll as Republicans and endeavored to persuade the State Committee to adopt such recommendation, and

Whereas, Any member of the State Committee who can advocate an alliance or amalgamation with the Republican Party after the disgraceful record made by the dominant Republicans in the last Legislature and the pitiful exhibition of subservience to the forces of reaction in the Constitutional Convention, is unfit to represent a constituency of Progressives in the State Committee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New York County Committee that the members of the State Committee who advocate the abandonment of the National Progressive Party and amalgamation with the Republican Party be requested to resign as members of the State Committee.

Jacob R. Schiff, First Vice Chairman of the committee, was elected to the Chairmanship in place of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., drowned on the Lusitania, to serve until the organization of the new committee to be chosen at the primaries Sept. 28. John J. O'Connell was chosen First Vice Chairman and Ferdinand Pecaro, an active worker for woman suffrage, Second Vice Chairman.

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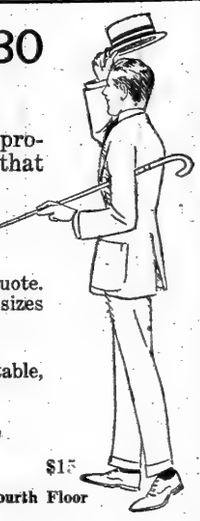
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Fourth Floor

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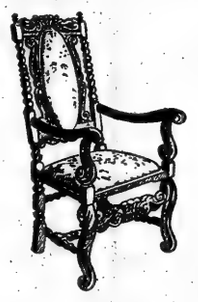
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Let us repeat, from our first announcement, that there are no "*clinkers*" in our stocks—no pieces that have been with us too long—no more or less undesirable items that will take advantage of this sale to foist themselves upon the unsuspecting customer.

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It is important to note that selections may be made during the "Days of Review" preceding the actual opening on Monday next. Delivery will be made in August—or at your pleasure.
Seventh Floor

McILWAINE WINS TWICE IN EKWANOK GOLF—LAWN TENNIS

PHIL CARTER, GOLF'S BEST NEWCOMER

Bridgehampton Youngster Has Done Things Since He First Toddled on Links.

When the little village of Bridgehampton, L. I., caught the golf fever, it had the fever bad. Everybody in the town wanted to play, not excepting the minister. Fences were ripped up, cups were sunk in what was once a cow pasture, the Ladies' Sewing Circle contributed a supply of neatly hemstitched flags, and lo! Bridgehampton had a nine-hole course whereon everybody—young and old, men and women, city folks and natives—went forth to play.

That was fourteen years ago and Phil Carter was a youngster of five. He hadn't even learned to ride a bicycle and was too young for tennis or baseball. His chief accomplishment was swatting a croquet ball. Compared to that, golf was a strenuous game. Phil was old enough to toddle around the course with his father, and as Dr. Colin S. Carter was one of the prime movers in getting the Bridgehampton Golf Club started, it goes without saying that he already was an enthusiastic player. The new course was situated just across the road from their house, and father and son were more likely to be found on the links than at home.

Phil learned to caddy and then to hit the ball long before the average youngster sets foot on a golf course. In a very short time he had a set of clubs of his own and was putting up a brand of golf that had his father, himself a player of no mean ability, looking to his laurels.

The rise of young Carter to his present high rank—he is rated at 4 in this year's handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association—has been a record of steady improvement dating, so far as the public is aware, from the time when, as a lad of 14, he gave the veteran John M. Ward the fight of his life to win the annual tournament at Shinnecock Hills. That was Carter's first appearance in tournaments outside of Bridgehampton, and it caused a sensation.

Today, with the junior metropolitan and the Eastern interscholastic titles to his credit, not to mention a string of victories in tournaments for grown-ups, Carter is generally conceded to be the most promising golfer of his age in the country. Many go so far as to say that no player in his teens ever attained such a high state of proficiency. At 19 he is rated on a par with such golfers as Findlay S. Douglas, a former national champion; Max H. Behr, a former New Jersey State champion; E. Mortimer Barnes, who vanquished Harold H. Hilton at the National Links, and Max R. Marston, while above him are Jerome D. Travers, scratch; Walter J. Travis and Oswald Kirkby, at 2, and Fred Herreshoff and W. K. Whigham, at 3.

More than once the question has arisen: Why did Carter go in for golf? The youngster has impressed observers as one who might more naturally have chosen tennis or baseball. He is loose-limbed and well built, and full of energy. Some would say that he inherited a baseball career by reason of being a nephew of the famous Dutch Carter, the old Yale pitcher.

Carter himself has had a hard time explaining his choice. He isn't overfond of the interviewer, and the simple fact that he happens to like golf better than any other sport in the calendar does not seem to satisfy the average inquirer. Perhaps, Phil was fated to be a golfer. Certainly no youth with his latent ability could have resisted the call of the game in a town like Bridgehampton that had gone golf-mad. He grew up with the game—it was his first love. Had Bridgehampton been in the throes of the baseball or tennis or even croquet fever, there might have been a different story to tell. But fate decreed that it should be golf.

Carter's winning of the Metropolitan Junior championship three years in succession is not the least of his achievements. This year it was his last chance to retain the title, as he will have passed the age limit in another twelve months. He played only indifferent golf, but in the final round against Reginald M. Lewis, the Yale freshman, he rose to the occasion and captured the match on the nineteenth green.

The experts predict that Carter will bother the champions and top-notchers more than a little now that he is out of the "infant class." In fact, he has already begun to do it. Since January he has competed in seven tournaments and won five. He defeated Gardiner W. White at Pinehurst, Feb. 6, one up; and then took the measure of his former Pawling schoolmate, Max R. Marston at Oakland, May 16, 8 and 6. The tournament at Nassau on June 20 narrowed down to Carter and White again, and again, Carter won this time on the nineteenth hole. He captured the junior championship at Garden City on June 30, and on July 17, by a remarkable display of form, won the annual Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament by defeating T. V. Bermingham, 6 and 5.

Carter's defeats this season were at the hands of Fred Herreshoff at Garden City May 21, 6 and 5, and of John G. Anderson in the metropolitan amateur championship at Apawamis on June 4. But in bowing to Anderson, Carter established a new extra-hole record for the tournament, carrying the match to the twenty-third green.

Incidentally, the meeting of Carter and Anderson brought together a former pupil and teacher, for Anderson was a professor in the school Carter attended in his early days. Also Anderson helped to develop the boy's golf and taught him many of the finer points of the game. In their match, Carter upset all previous fixed notions by proving himself the steadier at the putting game. It was his superb performance on the greens that kept him abreast of the veteran during the extra holes.

If there is one thing about the young man's game that stands out pre-eminently, it is his ability to rise to emergencies in competition. As a tournament player, he is the equal of almost any veteran. He has learned what many an older man has failed to grasp, that it is necessary to save his best for the last. Rarely, if ever, does Carter figure as the star performer in the early rounds. The low-score medal usually goes to some one else. Carter dides his time, putting forth only enough to worst his opponent and keeping in reserve that extra bit of energy and nervous force that is needed most in the final struggle.

The best Carter could do at Garden City in the qualifying round of the junior tourney was an 84 for the eighteen holes. Yet only recently, in a foursome with Walter Travis, Carter went the round in 74, while the veteran took a 76.

Carter spent a Winter in Algiers for his health two years ago. He brought his golf clubs along, of course. For several days he played around alone, being unable to get a match with the club professional. The latter, a Scotchman, held the record for the course and was inclined to be a bit fussy as to whom he took on. But, as Carter kept returning low cards, the news that the boy was doing well spread among the caddies, and the "pro" eventually got wind of it. A friendly match was arranged, and Carter won. He not only won, but lowered the "pro's" record for the course. They played twenty matches before the season was over, and young Carter took all except one of them.

Young Carter is just now at Bridgehampton, where he occasionally goes round the old nine-hole course to keep his hand in. Needless to say, he holds the course record—38, 33—66. Should he decide to enter the national championship tournament at Detroit this month, many believe he will make trouble for more than one opponent.

Casey Leads Van Cortlandt Caddies.

The handicap medal play golf tournament for the caddies at the public course at Van Cortlandt Park was won by F. E. Casey with a score of 166—36—130. The victory gave him the silver cup offered by Mrs. J. C. Fireman, who recently won the women's championship tournament at the course. The cup for second place was won by Frank Walsh, who also made the lowest score for one round, a 74, which also gave him the made-to-order club offered by Mr. Hogue of the Golf House. The youngsters did some remarkably good playing, and four of them were tied for second place. Casey, who won the tournament, had a 2 on the eleventh hole across the pond, and Walsh had a 271-yard drive on the fourth hole, which carried him over the green into a sand trap, but he recovered for a 3 on a par 4 hole. The scores of the first five were as follows: F. E. Casey, 166—36—130; W. Walsh, 151—18—133; L. Whartenby, 159—26—133; F. Regan, 159—26—133; G. Gentile, 161—28—133.

Women's Golf Down to Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Miss Maude K. Wettmore and Miss Ruth V. Twombly will play Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk in the final round of the women's foursomes at the Newport Golf Club tomorrow.

In the semi-finals today Miss Wettmore and Miss Twombly had little difficulty in defeating Miss Louis B. Scott and Mrs. Harry La Montagne by a score of 5 and 4. Miss Sands and Miss Busk played Miss Rose B. Dolan and Miss Muriel Winthrop, winning by the score of 2 up.

Battell Plays Flushing Links in 67.

Bert Battell, the professional of the Flushing Country Club played around the club links in 67 the other day and reduced the par of the course by seven strokes. He went out in 32, with nothing worse than 4s, and returned in 35. Battell has been in America for three years, and the best that he had done at Flushing was a 70. Even this was two strokes better than the amateur record held by Merrell T. Lewis. The card follows:

Out .....4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4—32
In .....5 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 5—35—67

English Wins on Nineteenth Green.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 29.—A nineteen-hole match between Frank K. English of New Haven and S. A. Hennessee of Cooperstown was the feature of today's play in the round robin golf on the Bethlehem Country Club links. Being three down on the fifteenth green, English won the next three holes and the extra hole.

M'ILWAINE HEADED FOR EKWANOK CUP

Hartford Golfer Continues Fine Play in Manchester Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 29.—Archibald G. McIlwaine, 2d, of Hartford continued his exceptionally fine golf through the second round for the first President's Cup at Ekwanok today, putting F. Snare, the Havana player, out of the running in the morning round and defeating C. B. Buxton of Philadelphia in the afternoon round. McIlwaine had Buxton 6 and 4 when the match ended on the fourteenth green. Up to that time he displayed the same rare form which made him the low man in the qualifying round of Wednesday. McIlwaine was playing the course one better than fours throughout the afternoon match.

This afternoon, a large gallery followed the match between Max R. Marston of Baltusrol and B. C. Corkran of Baltimore, who won the Shawnee tournament last Saturday. This was a match well worth seeing on the outward journey, but Corkran was off his game coming in and was defeated 3 up and 2 to play.

H. K. Kerr of Greenwich was carried to the home green by C. H. Gardner of Agawam, after being dormie four. Gardner saved the fifteenth hole when he ran down a sensational putt for a three, and on the sixteenth and seventeenth holes Kerr was in trouble and Gardner took advantage of his opponent's lapse of form.

The veteran Walter J. Travis of Garden City was on the top of his game, and after defeating V. Hilton of Greenwich in the morning he handily disposed of A. M. Reed of the home club in the afternoon by a score of 7 and 6. John M. Ward, another Garden City veteran, went through the second round steadily, defeating C. H. Croker of the Country Club in the morning and winning from W. A. Barber, Jr., of Ekwanok in the afternoon. The summary:

First Round.—H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat E. M. Pond, Rutland, 6 and 5; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 4 and 3; C. C. Buxton, Huntington Valley, beat P. H. Jennings, Mount Anthony, 3 and 2; A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford, beat F. Snare, Havana, 2 up; B. C. Corkran, Baltimore, beat G. H. Morse, Rutland, 5 and 3; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat J. F. O'Rourke, Garden City, 4 and 3; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, beat C. S. Ramson, Albany, 1 up, 20 holes; J. M. Ward, Garden City, beat G. H. Crocker, the Country Club, 2 and 1; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat V. H. Hilton, Greenwich, 4 and 3; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, beat George Small, York, 1 up, 19 holes; G. L. Lawyer, Albany, beat L. E. Wardwell, Megunticook, 2 and 1; W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, beat F. H. Gates, Lake George, 4 and 3; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, beat H. L. Edwards, Dallas, 4 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat C. W. M. Townsend, Merion, 4 and 2; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, beat W. J. McKnight, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; T. M. Claflin, the Country Club, beat Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 2.

Second Round.—Kerr defeated Gardner, 1 up; McIlwaine defeated Buxton, 6 and 4; Marston defeated Corkran, 3 and 2; Ward defeated Barber, 2 and 1; Travis defeated Reed, 7 and 6; Seelye defeated Lawyer, 6 and 4; Eddy defeated Clark, 1 up; Claflin defeated Dyer, 5 and 4.

CARPET TRADE GOLFERS OUT

Horace T. Cook of Trenton Leads Field of Fifty at Arcola.

Although he had a poor start, taking two sixes because of wildness off the tee, Horace T. Cook of Trenton led the field of more than fifty starters in the annual golf tournament of the Carpet Trade Association over the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday. Cook had a score of 82, going out in 43 and back in 39.

Myron W. Robinson of Hackensack led in net scores with a card of 96—14—82. Many prizes were offered by this association.

There are those who fancy Cook for the title this year in view of his achievements on the links, but he will have to dispose of Gerome D. Paul, the title holder, in the semi-final match this morning before he can play an erstwhile champion, Harry Richmond. Paul could not get going at Arcola yesterday for the course is not an easy proposition. He had to be content with 91.

After the qualifying round in which the golfers classified themselves into six divisions of eight each, and had run off the first match round, they held their annual dinner last night in the Arcola clubhouse. John W. Griggs, President of the club, and former Governor of New Jersey, was the guest of honor. The summary:

Myron W. Robinson, 96, 14—82; E. B. Cruickshank, 85, 4—84; Horace T. Cook, 82, plus 5—87; Harry Payton, 119, 30—89; A. B. Richmond, 86, plus 3—89; P. O. Judson, 101, 15—86; W. E. Edsall, 110, 20—90; G. K. Van Nostrand, 116, 25—91; C. P. Cochrane, 106, 14—92; Major B. H. Tobey, 92, 0—92; C. L. Roser, 114, 22—92; Victor G. Bouttell, 94, 2—92; Walter Rosenthal, 118, 25—93; J. B. Hubbard, 108, 15—93; Gerome A. Paul, 91, plus 2—93; D. W. Hewitt, 100, 6—94; Charles Hanley, 100, 6—94; J. Y. Shoaff, 102, 8—94; J. L. Perkins, 95, 0—95; A. Aird, 113, 18—95; J. W. Fitzgerald, 98, 0—98; A. H. Simons, 112, 16—96; F. J. Bersbach, 109, 12—97; H. F. Plimpton, 115, 18—97; W. H. Foster, 101, 4—97; Robert O. Schell, 118, 20—98; H. F. Fetterolf, 115, 16—99; M. H. Fetterolf, 105, 6—99; J. R. Shoaff, 100, 0—100; G. H. Heath, 107, 6—101; John Sloane, 108, 4—104; W. N. Stevenson, 135, 30—105; J. L. Hubbard, 127, 20—107; C. Horton, 137, 30—107; W. R. Greer, 138, 30—108; M. J. Crotty, 127, 18—109; C. R. Aiman, 144, 30—114; T. F. Bennett, 144, 30—114; M. Veuve, 144, 30—114; A. A. Stephens, 145, 30—115; A. J. Moore, 145, 30—115; R. Moore, 156, 30—126; A. J. Murphy, 156, 30—126; H. D. Pool, 161, 30—131; J. H. Little, 182, 30—152.

First Eight.—First Round—Cruickshank beat Robinson, 7 and 5; Richmond beat Perkins, 4 and 2; Cook beat Tobey, 2 up; Paul beat Beutell, 5 and 4.

Second Eight.—First Round—M. Fetterolf beat J. Y. Shoaff, 1 up (27 holes;) Foster beat Fitzgerald, 1 up; Hanley beat Hewitt, 4 and 3; Judson beat J. R. Shoaff, 3 and 2.

Third Eight.—First Round—Cochrane beat Simons, 2 up; Bersbach beat Aird, 2 and 1; Hubbard beat Edsall, 3 and 1; Sloane beat Heath, 3 and 2.

Fourth Eight.—First Round—H. G. Fetterolf beat When, 5 and 4; Rosenthal beat Roser, 1 up, (19 holes;) Plimpton beat Schell, 3 and 2; Payton beat Van Nostrand, 2 up.

Fifth Eight.—First Round—Greer beat Horton, 4 and 3; Crotty beat Bennett, 5 and 4; Hubbard beat Veuve, 7 and 6; Stevenson beat Aiman, 3 and 4.

Sixth Eight.—First Round—A. J. Moore beat Pool, 4 and 3; H. G. Moore beat Murphy, 1 up; Stephens beat Little, 1 up; Paul beat Booth, 1 up.

TITLE FOR MISS GROVE.

Mrs. Burdick Loses Hudson River Tennis Title in Straight Sets.

Miss Margaret Grove entered the 1915 tennis championship list yesterday, when she won the title round of the Hudson River Tennis Association tournament, on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers. Miss Grove scored a straight-set victory over Mrs. P. L. Burdick, at 7—5, 6—4. Miss Grove displaces Miss Adelaide Browning as champion, and is the first player to have her name inscribed on the new challenge trophy.

The victory of Miss Grove was obtained only after a hard struggle, and the defeat of Mrs. Burdick was a disappointment to her friends, who favored her on account of her brilliant work in the early rounds of the championship tournament. Mrs. Burdick was not at her best. She was opposed to an experienced player and was nervous. There was an uncertainty about her stroke and her placement shots lacked accuracy. She was also handicapped by the wet court, which made the footing uncertain.

Bringing all her experienced playing into operation, Miss Grove won because she knew more about the game than her opponent. Luck did not enter into the result, as honors were about divided in this respect. Both players made many clever shots, but the deadly accuracy of Miss Grove when playing on the side and base lines enabled her to always hold the upper hand.

Mrs. Burdick opened the first set in brilliant fashion, winning the first two games. Miss Grove repeatedly drove into the net, but she gradually found her stroke and carried off the next three games in succession. Mrs. Burdick added two games to her string, and Miss Grove brought the score to 4 all, when rain stopped the contest for half an hour. When the players reappeared the clay courts were wet. Each player won a game, and, with the score 5—5, Miss Grove broke through Mrs. Burdick's service and won her own.

The second set looked to be a gift for Miss Grove, when she captured the first three games. Mrs. Burdick equalized, but could get no further. She forced her opponent to several extra points in the next game, but then failed in both attack and defense.

The unfinished match in the semi-final round of the men's doubles was won by Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, and George King, Columbia University, who defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Women's Singles.—Championship Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. P. L. Burdick, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

RAIN STOPS TENNIS PLAY AT LONGWOOD

Eastern Doubles Championship Matches Postponed—Only Three Matches Played.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Rain stopped the progress of the Eastern doubles, which were the only matches scheduled this afternoon at the Longwood tennis courts. The rain lasted only half an hour, and then the sun came out full force; but the courts were too wet for the continuance of play, and matches were postponed until tomorrow. All of the fourth round matches were under way, and they will continue from the point where they were interrupted. The four winning teams in the forenoon will come out later for the semi-finals, and the finals will be played Saturday. Because the weather upset the doubles the Longwood cup singles competition will not be resumed until Saturday morning. This means that the singles finals will not be played until Monday, leaving, as Tuesday's attraction, the challenge match between this year's winner and Maurice E. McLoughlin of California.

When play was stopped today two matches were dividing the attention of the unusually large gallery. Williams and Washburn were playing against Niles and Gardiner on one court, but the feature event was that between Hackett and Peil and H. C. Johnson and Craig Biddle on the championship court. In the first match Williams and Washburn had taken one set 6—3, and each team had a game in the second set. The battle was brilliant from the start, and Williams and Washburn never played better. Niles was very weak. Washburn scored no less than eleven placements for his team in the set completed, and most of them on clean forehand driving down the centre line, while Williams was handicapped by a stonebruise, sustained in San Francisco, and it is feared that this also may prove a handicap for him in the singles.

Only five games were played in the first set of the Hackett and Peil-Johnson and Biddle match, and the Boston-Philadelphia combination had the odd game when the rain came down. Peil lost his service game mainly through errors. There was little in the way of contest in the opening the best match, however, being that which Washburn and Williams finally won over Reggio and Lovering. The winners showed very little in this match to suggest that they are likely to come through at the finish as Eastern doubles champions. Reggio and Lovering had an early advantage lead in every set, but, in the first, even with a 7—6 lead, and with Lovering serving, they were not steady enough to come through.

Holden and Emerson had to play four sets in order to dispose of Wheelwright and Lyon, but the play was below the average on both sides. Gardiner and Niles made the fourth bracket by default and Wright and Wallace Johnson beat Kent and Goodridge with little trouble, their opponents getting only two games in the three sets.

The invitation mixed doubles will be started tomorrow, this being a new event for Longwood tennis week. Three former national champions are in the lists, Mrs. Wightman, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss; Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Evelyn Sears. Other women contestants will be be Miss Eleonora Sears, Miss Edith T. Rotch and Miss Ann Sheafe. The summary:

Eastern Doubles, Third Round—R. N. Williams, 2nd, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated A. N. Reggio and R. S. Lovering, Boston, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4. R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated G. A. Lyon, Jr., and J. Wheelwright, Boston, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. I. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated A. R. Kent and F. J. Goodridge, Boston, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated C. L. Hutchins and D. L. Pickman, Jr., Boston, by default.

Youngsters Complete Their Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Many children of the Summer colony assembled at the Casino today watching the finals in children's mixed tennis doubles handicap play for trophies presented by Mrs. Henry Clews. E. S. Reynal and Miss Florence Loew defeated Harry Tallor and Miss Barbara Loew, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0.

CHAMPIONS AT EDGEMERE.

Thirty-two High-Ranking Players in Tennis Tournament.

With an entry list of thirty-two of the leading metropolitan tennis players, the annual invitation tournament of the Edgemere Club began yesterday on the courts of the club at Edgemere, L. I. With the possible exception of the Middle States and Westchester Club tournaments, the event brought together the best aggregation of racquet wielders during the Summer. The tournament has an international flavor, for among the entrants is Serge Ruperti, who is connected with the Russian Embassy and is one of the best players in Russia. He was, however, out of form, due to lack of practice, and fell an easy victim to Hugh Tallant in straight sets.

In spite of the threatening weather, there was a large gallery, and, although no rain fell, the courts were heavy from Wednesday night's rains.

Ralph L. Baggs invited trouble for himself when he requested J. W. Graythurst, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, to bracket him with Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion. Ward made matters lively and adopted an aggressive attack that gained for him a straight set victory at 6—3, 6—4. His left-hand serve puzzled Baggs and his speedy returns completely baffled his opponent. Baggs put up a plucky fight, but the odds were too heavy against him.

Dr. William Rosenbaum was clearly out of form, but he managed to pull through a victory over Clarence Low at 6—2, 6—4. The winner has seldom been seen to such poor advantage. He netted frequently and drove without any judgment. Low made a number of pretty ground strokes and half volleys but was forced to succumb to the superior play of his opponent.

K. D. Fisher sprung a big surprise on A. J. Ostendorf, defeating him at 9—7, 7—5. It was an unexpected victory, with Fisher playing at the top of his form and Ostendorf failing to show his best court work. E. J. Fixman, Captain of the New York University team, played brilliant tennis and eliminated A. Scheffer at 6—1, 6—0.

A marathon match was started by Charles Chambers of the Kings County Club and G. A. L. Dionne, formerly Captain of the West Side Club, but darkness stopped them when each player had won a set. In one game the ball passed backward and forward over the net seventy-nine times before Chambers drove the ball over the court. This is said to be a record, the best previous figures being sixty-eight. Previous to this rally the pair exchanged the ball over the netting forty-seven times before Dionne won the point. The summary:

Edgemere Club Invitation Men's Singles. First Round—E. J. Fixman defeated A. Scheffer, 6—1, 6—0; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—0; K. D. Fisher defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 9—7, 7—5; Hugh Tallant defeated Serge Ruperti, 6—2, 6—1; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Clarence Low, 6—2, 6—4; R. Clifford Black defeated B. H. Buechen, 6—1, 6—4; Charles Chambers vs. G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 2—6, unfinished; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6—3, 6—4.

Princeton Pair Opponents Today.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—George M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University won the semi-finals in singles at the Northwestern tennis tournament today. Church eliminated John Adams of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, and Mathey defeated W. Winterbise of Sioux City, Iowa, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0. The Easterners will play for the title tomorrow.

In the doubles they also reached the finals, defeating Burr and Kennedy of St. Paul, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. In the other semi-final Armstrong and Adams of St. Paul defeated Jayne and Stellwagen, Minneapolis, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5.

War Depletes Rowing Ranks.

The European war has depleted the ranks of the amateur oarsmen in Canada, and the Dominion's representation at the national regatta at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13-14 will not be so large as in former years. Some of the best of the Canadian oarsmen are now at the front. The Argonaut Club of Toronto has sent eighty-seven men to the war and eleven of them are reported killed. Jeff Taylor, stroke of the eight which won at Saratoga in 1911, is among the missing. President James Pilkington and Secretary Fred Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen have returned from Springfield, where they completed all arrangements for the regatta. The champion singles promises to be a closely contested event with such entries as J. B. Kelley of the Vesper's and R. Dibble and Everard Butler of Canada. The Duluth Boat Club will send its crew to compete.

Three-Cushion Series for Madden.

The third block of the special 120-point three-cushion billiard match between John Doyle of Detroit and C. F. Madden of New York was played at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night and the match was won by Madden, 120 to 98. Both men made 40 points last night.



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LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 3

The Long Island Railroad is doing all in its power to wipe out of Monday's papers the records of automobile accidents at grade crossings. By abolishing these crossings as rapidly as possible, by safeguarding through men and machinery those that remain, by the posting of huge signs warning automobilists to look before they cross, it is doing its part. Will you do yours?

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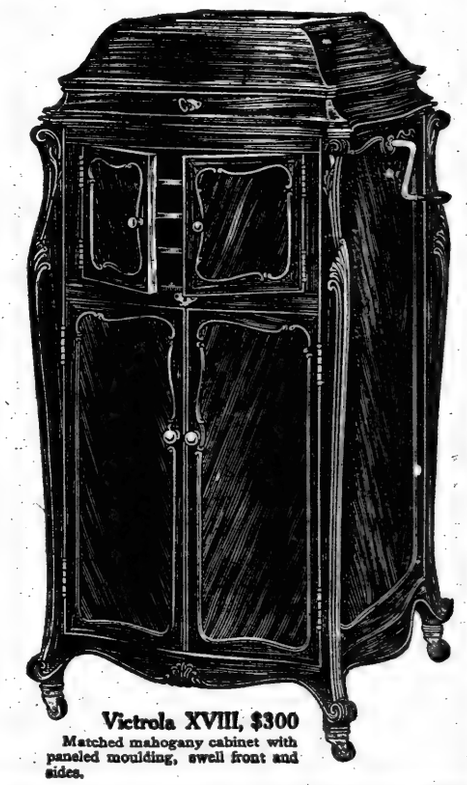
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SEEN FROM THE DECK OF A ZEPPELIN—Attacking the Enemy From Midair.

MAKING OVER GERMAN SOLDIERS AT BAD OEYNHAUSEN — The Part Health Resorts Are Playing in the War.

RUMANIA MUST SOON DECIDE ON HER WAR POLICY—A Review of the Situation.

Red Cross Nurses as Actresses.
Battle Ground from Airship.
Princesses Serving as Nurses.
Inspection of Soldiers' Clothes.
German Infantry Camp.
Trainload of Gifts for Germans.
German Sculptors at Work.
Belgian Infantry Charging.
Ruin of Ypres Station.
Behind Lines in the Vosges.
Italians Erecting Telephones.
A Heavy Italian Gun.
Italian Hillside Front.
Marconi Receives His Commission.
German Lookout in Argonne.
French Soldiers at Rest.
Market Day in Stryj.
Galician Women at Work.
More Russian Prisoners.
Polish Maidens Returning from Church.
Bosnian Soldiers in Galicia.
Royalty Reviews German Soldiers.
Wounded Germans Recovering.
Statue of Rouget de Lisle at Choisy.
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CARELESS BASE RUNNING DEFEATS YANKEES—DODGERS LOSE IN PITTSBURGH—TURF

YANKEES' DULLNESS ON BASES COSTLY

Youngsters Caught Napping, Show Poor Judgment, and Tigers Win.

Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, and other members of the Detroit club had something to do with winning a ball game from the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but they didn't have as much to do with their own victory as the Yankees had. The Yankees won the game for Detroit by drowsy base running. The score was 7 to 6.

In the eighth and ninth innings the Yankees were going like wildfire and were cutting down the Detroit lead in a most alarming way. They got enough hits to win, but they clogged their own progress on the base paths, Donovan's men batted so well in the eighth that they drove Hughey Jennings's infant wonder, Bernie Boland, off the tee. They were going after Bill Steen strong, too, when Gene Layden, who was running for Pipp, was caught fast asleep off second base. Eddie Barney also did some stupid base running in overrunning second and put a damper on the Yankee activity.

Again in the ninth inning, when the Yanks had two runners sojourning on the bases, Dan Boone took an unnecessarily bold journey around second base after Maisel lined to Cobb and was doubled up, ending a promising inning. The Detroits stripped Jack Warhop's underhand pitching of all its mystery in the sixth inning and a substantial rally carried the Tigers far to the front.

Detroit started early and got a run in the first round. Vitt singled and Young laid down a nice sacrifice. After Cobb skied to Barney, Crawford cracked a single to centre, scoring Vitt.

The Yankees equalized the score in a jiffy. High was safe at second when Veach muffed his fly. Boone sacrificed him to third and High scored on Maisel's sacrifice fly to centre. Cobb made a poor throw home, of which goes to show that Ty cannot throw as well as he used to. But he more than makes up for this shortcoming with his flamboyant hitting.

The Yanks forged to the front in the second, when Doc Cook poked a triple to right centre and scored while Barney was being retired at first base. Everything went along serenely until the Tigers came to bat in the sixth. The Yankees clung to their one run lead and seemed contented with it.

Boland opened the sixth inning, awakening with a single, and Vitt sent a screaming liner over Maisel's head for another single. Young spilled a bunt in the infield and Warhop tossed the ball to Maisel, but not quick enough to make a force-out at third.

The bases were filled and Ty Cobb was at the bat. An ideal situation. Cobb rapped the first ball pitched to centre for a single and Boland and Vitt scored. Crawford was safe when Cook dropped his line drive and the bases were jammed again. Young scored on Veach's out at first and Burns's sacrifice fly to High scored Tyrus. The score is 5 to 2 in favor of the Tigers.

Cobb and Crawford went on a batting lark in the eighth. With one out, Ty tripled to right centre and romped home on a passed ball. Sam Crawford followed Cobb with a tremendous home run drive, which went into the right field stand and bounced out again.

An unfortunate lapse of activity seized the Yankees at this stage. High singled and Boone walked. Maisel got a single and filled the bases. Wallie Pipp rode a single to left, sending High and Boone across the platter. Cook followed this with a single and scored Maisel. That was the end of young Boland and Bill Steen came to the rescue. Donovan sent Gene Layden, his green recruit, into the game to run for Pipp. Layden took a long lead off second and Baker whipped the ball down and Layden was out. Barney got a pass and Wally Bauman ripped a single through second took counting. Barney had an idea he could go all the way to third on this short hit, but he was mistaken. He overran second and the ball was thrown back so quickly by Cobb that Barney was quickly extinguished. Ray Caldwell was then sent in to bat for Nunamaker, but he died without a struggle at first. There the Yank rally ended. Detroit, 7; Yankees, 6.

The feet of the Yankee players are very agile in getting them into trouble, but these same feet are not so prompt at getting them out of little difficulties of this sort.

Hartzell, batting for Warhop in the ninth, singled and High forced him at second. Boone's single sent High to third. Maisel sent in the drive to centre and Boone raced around second. Cobb made an easy catch and nailed Boone for a double play before he could get back. The Detroits are very grateful to the Yankee base runners for thus winning the game for them. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	2	2	3	1
Y'ng, 2b	3	1	1	0	3
Cobb, cf	4	2	2	3	0
Cr'fd, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Bush, ss	4	0	1	5	4
Baker, c	3	0	1	5	2
B'ags, c	0	0	0	0	0
Boland, p	2	1	1	0	1
Steen, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	7	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	5	2	1	2	0
Boone, ss	3	1	1	0	4
Maisel, 3b	4	1	2	1	2
Pipp, 1b	4	2	1	10	0
*Layden	0	0	0	0	0
Mull'n, 1b	0	0	0	1	0
Cook, rf	3	2	2	1	0
B'ney, cf	3	0	1	3	0
B'man, 2b	4	0	0	3	5
Nuna'r, c	3	0	0	4	2
†Caldw'l	1	0	0	0	0
Sw'ney, c	0	0	0	1	0
Warh'p, p	3	0	0	0	3
‡Hartzell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	15

*Ran for Pipp in eighth inning.
†Batted for Nunamaker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Warhop in ninth inning.
Errors—Veach, Cook, Warhop.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0—7
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—6

Two-base hit—Pipp. Three-base hits—Cook, Cobb. Home run—Crawford. Earned runs—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hits—Young, Boone, Baker. Sacrifice flies—Maisel, Burns. Double play—Cobb and Bush. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Boland, 2; off Steen, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 8 in 7 innings (none out in the eighth); off Steen, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Boland, 4. Passed balls—Nunamaker, 1; Stanage, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Browns Make Hits Count for Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—St. Louis wasted only one of its seven hits off Bressler today, and defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 1. Koob, a "southpaw" from Kalamazoo, Mich., pitched for the visitors and did excellent work. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf	2	1	1	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	4	3
Sisler, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	3	0
W'kar, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Leary, 1b	4	1	1	6	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Agnew, c	2	0	0	7	1
Koob, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	7	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b	3	0	1	4	3
Walsh, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Sch'g, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Lajoie, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Malone, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Kopf, c	4	0	3	5	2
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	4	4
B'sler, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	30	1	5	27	14

Errors—Austin, Pratt, Healey, Schang.

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Leary, Lapp. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Shotton, Pratt, Lapp (2). Earned runs—St. Louis, 4. Double plays—Healey, Kopf and Lajoie; Koob, Austin and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 3; off Bressler, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Koob (Healey, Lajoie); by Bressler (Agnew). Struck out—By Koob, 5; by Bressler, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Johnson's Hit in Tenth Wins Game.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Washington won a ten-inning pitchers' battle from Cleveland today, 2 to 1. Johnson, after being struck out by Walker on his first three trips to the plate, hit to deep centre with one on base and two out in the tenth, winning his own game. The visitors' run was a gift.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 6.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago at Boston—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Newark, 11; St. Louis, 8.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 4; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 3; Richmond, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	31	.652
Chicago	57	34	.626
Detroit	56	35	.618
Washington	46	45	.505
New York	43	46	.483
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Cleveland	35	56	.384
Philadelphia	31	60	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	50	38	.568
Brooklyn	48	41	.539
Boston	47	44	.516
Pittsburgh	45	44	.506
Chicago	43	43	.500
New York	43	43	.488
St. Louis	44	49	.473
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	53	39	.576
Kansas City	51	41	.554
Pittsburgh	50	41	.549
St. Louis	49	43	.533
Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Newark	42	43	.527
Buffalo	42	52	.447
Baltimore	34	59	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	27	.658
Buffalo	46	32	.590
Harrisburg	44	38	.536
Montreal	44	39	.530
Rochester	37	45	.451
Richmond	38	47	.447
Toronto	37	48	.435
Jersey City	31	53	.369

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago—2 games.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Shanks played third base for Washington today for the first time, his fielding being a feature of the game. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	4	0	0	0	0
F'ter, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	1
Sh'ks, 3b	4	0	0	1	5
G'ndl, 1b	3	1	1	17	0
Acosta, lf	3	0	2	0	0
Ains'h, c	4	0	1	8	1
M'B'e, ss	4	1	0	0	6
J'nson, p	4	1	1	1	5
Total	34	3	9	29	20

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'h, lf	5	0	2	0	0
Esch'n, cf	4	1	0	3	0
Ch'p'n, ss	4	0	0	4	1
Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	9	2
Smith, rf	4	0	0	1	0
T'ner, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
W'b's, 2b	3	0	1	0	7
Long, rf	0	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Beck, 3b	2	0	0	3	0
†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel, 3b	1	0	0	1	2
Gremp, c	3	0	0	2	0
‡Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	4	27	12

*Ran for Snyder in seventh inning.
†Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Snyder, (2,) Cravath, Long. Three-base hit—Whitted, Becker. Stolen bases—Esch'n, Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mayer, (2,) Huggins. Double play—Butler to Huggins to Miller. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 3. Base on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Griner, 10 in eight innings, none out in ninth; off Perdue, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Mayer, 6; by Griner, 1. Wild pitch—Griner. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Ragan Pitches Two Victories.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Pitcher Ragan won two games for Boston today by defeating Cincinnati, 10 to 5, in the first game, and 7 to 6 in the second. Ragan was taken out of the first game at the end of the fourth inning when Boston was in the lead. In the second game he was put in after Davis had allowed five hits and four runs. The first game was an easy victory for Boston, but the second was an uphill fight, Cincinnati having a five-run lead at the beginning of the fifth inning. In the fifth Boston made four runs off a base on balls, three doubles, and a single. They scored three more in the seventh when they were presented with three bases on balls and all three scored on Schmidt's double. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	3	3	2	1
Evers, 2b	2	2	1	3	4
F'p'k, 2b	1	0	1	2	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	3	0
Egan, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf	3	1	1	4	0
S'midt, 1b	4	1	0	10	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
M'y'le, ss	4	1	3	1	3
Whi't'g, c	3	1	1	5	0
Ragan, p	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Tyler	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	10	11	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	1	1	0	1
H'zog, ss	2	0	1	1	8
Wag'r, ss	1	0	0	1	0
R'gers, 2b	4	0	0	2	6
Kil'fer, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Leach, cf	0	0	0	0	0
G'fith, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Wingo, c	4	0	0	3	0
W'ms, lf	4	1	1	5	1
M'wi'z, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0
Dale, p	1	1	1	0	1
McCl'y, p	2	1	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	13

*Batted for Ragan in fifth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Wingo.

Boston	1	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	0—10
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2—5

Two-base hits—Moran, Smith, Fitzpatrick, Maranville. Three-base hits—Evers, Whaling, Moran, Groh, Williams. Stolen bases—Herzog, Maranville, Moran (2), Fitzpatrick, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Egan. Double plays—Herzog, Rodgers to Mollwitz, 2; Moran to Schmidt; Williams to Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 4; off Lear, 2; off McCloskey, 3. Hits—Off Regan, 4 in 4 innings; off Dale, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 5 in 5 innings; off Lear, 2 in 2-3 of an inning; off McCloskey, 4 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes (Killifer). Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Dale, 1; by Lear, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	4	2	2	1	0
F'p'ck, 2b	2	1	1	0	2
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	0	1
Egan, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Magee, cf	4	1	3	4	0
Schm't, 1b	5	0	1	14	2
Smith, 3b	5	0	1	0	2
M'y'le, ss	4	1	4	1	2
Gowdy, c	4	1	2	3	1
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	2
Ragan, p	3	0	0	0	4
*Strand	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	11	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	0	2	1
H'zog, 1b	3	0	1	8	2
Rog's, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
K'fer, cf	1	1	0	2	0
W'g'r, ss	4	1	2	2	0
G'fith, rf	4	2	2	2	0
W'ms, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Leach, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	1	0	0	8	1
Benton, p	2	0	1	0	0
Toney, p	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p	0	0	0	0	2
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	12

*Batted for Davis in third inning.
†Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0—7
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Maranville, Moran, Magee, Williams, Schmidt. Three-base hit—Clark. Earned runs—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hits—Williams, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 2; off Benton, 1; off Toney, 3; off Schneider, 1. Hits—Off Davis, 6 in 2 innings; off Benton, 6 in 5 innings; off Ragan, 5 in 7 innings; off Toney, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Schneider, 4 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Benton, 8; by Toney, 3; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

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DODGERS ERRATIC; LOSE TO PIRATES

Errors by O'Mara and Wheat and Hits by Wagner Make Victory Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 29.—The Brooklyns were swamped by the Pirates this afternoon by the score of 8 to 2. It was not altogether the fault of Pitcher Pfeffer, who was no worse treated than was Kantlehner, each yielding nine hits. O'Mara, the shortstop, was much to blame for the loss of the game. Looking at the error column, nobody would suspect him of beginning like a hero. But he saved his team from falling back in the early stages, and then let down the bars in the fifth inning, allowing the Pirates to gain a lead they never lost.

After the Brooklyns had scored in the first inning on a single by Myers and a double by Wheat, the Pirates tied the score in their half. Collins was on third base and Johnston on second, with one out, when Wagner smashed the ball between third base and shortstop. O'Mara knocked down the wide jumper and prevented Johnston from following Collins over the plate. In the fourth inning O'Mara ran into left field and caught a fly off Hinchman's bat that would have netted at least three bases had it escaped the lively shortstop.

In the fifth inning, however, O'Mara went to the bad. Viox, the first man up, hit a grounder which the shortstop fumbled. Pfeffer then hit Baird, and on Gibson's bunt got the ball too late to third base in an attempt to catch Viox, and so the corners were filled. Kantlehner struck out, and then Carey shoved a Texas Leaguer into short left, which neither O'Mara nor Wheat could get, and Viox crossed the plate. Wheat grabbed the ball after it hit the ground and threw it over Catcher McCarty's head, Baird and Gibson coming home.

In spite of a continual drizzle Umpire Byron kept the players in the game. In the eighth inning Hans Wagner created a sensation by hitting into deep centre for a home run with the bases full. That settled the game for good.

In the seventh inning Hinchman made a double play alone. Pfeffer was on first base, and ran to second when Myers hit a fly to right field. Hinchman caught it and ran to first base before Pfeffer could get back. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	1	1	0
C'lins, cf	5	2	2	2	0
D'bert, 1b	3	1	1	11	1
Hinan, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss	4	1	2	2	1
Viox, 2b	4	1	0	2	1
Baird, 3b	2	1	0	1	3
Gibson, c	3	0	0	5	0
K'tl'er, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	33	8	9	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	5	1	3	2	1
O'M'a, ss	5	1	1	2	1
Wheat, lb	3	0	0	8	1
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
St'gel, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Getz, lb	4	0	1	2	1
McCy, c	4	0	1	8	2
Pf'fer, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Shultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	24	13

*Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.

Errors—O'Mara (2), Wheat, Wagner.									
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Myers, Wheat. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Baird, Gibson. Double plays—Myers and Daubert; Hinchman (unassisted). Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 8. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Kantlehner, 2. Hit by pitcher—Pfeffer, (Hinchman, Baird). Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Kantlehner, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Mayer Puzzles the Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Griner was hit freely today, while Mayer was a puzzle to the locals, and Philadelphia won 8 to 1. Each of the visitors' extra base hits paved the way for a run. Snyder's double in the seventh saved St. Louis from a shut-out. Long followed with a double, scoring Dolan, who ran for Snyder. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss	5	0	1	1	3
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
B'ker, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Whit'h, rf	3	0	0	2	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	0	3	2	2
W'ted, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Lud's, 1b	4	0	1	10	3
K'fer, c	4	0	2	7	1
Mayer, p	2	0	1	2	1
Total	34	3	11	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Hug's, 2b	2	0	0	3	3
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Wilson, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Snyder, c	3	0	2	6	0
*Dolan	0	1	0	0	0
Gonz's, c	0	0	0	0	0
Long, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Beck, 3b	2	0	0	3	0
†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel, 3b	1	0	0	1	2
Griner, p	3	0	0	0	2
‡Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	12

*Ran for Snyder in seventh inning.
†Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Snyder, (2,) Cravath, Long. Three-base hit—Whitted, Becker. Stolen bases—Esch'n, Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mayer, (2,) Huggins. Double play—Butler to Huggins to Miller. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 3. Base on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Griner, 10 in eight innings, none out in ninth; off Perdue, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Mayer, 6; by Griner, 1. Wild pitch—Griner. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Leaderless Brooklyns Shut Out Kansas City, 4 to 0.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—Each team got eight hits, but most of Brooklyn's blows were for extra bases, and Kansas City was shut out 4 to 0. Marion kept the locals' hits well scattered. George Stovall and Lee Magee, following their suspension because of the trouble with Umpire Corcoran yesterday, sat in the stand today, each behind his team. Saturday was to have been "Stovall Day" here in honor of the local manager, but when the news of the suspension came the plans were postponed. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Hulf't, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf	3	2	2	5	0
H.B'y, 1b	3	0	1	16	1
Holt, 2b	4	0	0	0	3
Smith, ss	4	0	2	1	3
Simon, c	4	0	0	1	0
Marion, p	4	0	0	1	2
Total	32	4	6	27	14

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'dn, cf	4	0	1	3	0
G'dw'n, ss	4	0	2	7	2
Ken'y, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
Perr'g, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Shaw, lf	4	0	0	1	0
W. B'y, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Kr'ger, rf	4	0	1	1	0
East'ly, c	4	0	1	8	1
Henn'g, p	2	0	0	1	4
Pkard, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	0	6	27	15

Errors—Goodwin, Perring, Kruger.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Anderson. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 3. Sacrifice fly—H. Bradley. Two-base hits—F. Smith, 2; Kauff. W. Bradley, 2. Hits—Off Henning, 5 in 6 innings; off Packard, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Henning, 2; by Marion, 1; by Packard, 1. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Henning, 3. Wild pitch—Henning. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	3—11	20	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0—8	18	2

Batteries—Moseley, Brandon, Falkenburg, and Rariden; Watson, Crandall, Plank, and Chapman.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..—	4	5	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	9	1	

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Krapp, Blair, and Allen.

AT PITTSBURGH—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	0	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	..—3	9	1	

Batteries—Suggs, Conley, and Owens; Allen and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.

Professor EDWARD MEYER of the University of Berlin is willing to stake his reputation as a soothsayer upon the soundness of the theory that President WILSON'S firm note to Germany is only a move in the game of domestic politics. "President WILSON," says the Herr Professor in an article in the Vossische Zeitung, "has taken sides "with England and the Allies against "Germany"; in pursuing that policy he has "gained powerful support" among the Anglophiles of the East and of New York. But the Anglophiles are not to have it all their own way. There is another party, and a powerful one, in the country. The Germans and the Irish, we are told, "stand solidly against" the President. In the Middle West, in the Mississippi Valley, in the Far West, and on the Pacific Coast there is a strong element which "will not hear of war with Germany."

Mr. BRYAN has placed himself at the head of this anti-war-with-Germany party. The Professor perceives that President WILSON is alarmed by the strength of BRYAN'S party and is now "putting up a bold front" to strengthen his own position and that of his party. That accounts for the warning to Germany about deliberately unfriendly acts. Shall Germany yield now, asks Dr. MEYER, shall it by conciliation strengthen President WILSON, the friend of the Allies, and thereby "handicap the activities of ex-Secre-"tary BRYAN and the numerically in-"creasing elements who are striving to "maintain an attitude friendly to Ger-"many and suspend the export of arms "and ammunition"? Adopting this reasoning, the Vossische Zeitung says that the submarine war "will be continued at high pressure." The U-boats will give the German answer to our note.

We think not. Just a year ago Germany was misinformed and deceived as to the probability of England's taking part in the war. Prince LICHNOWSKY, her Ambassador in London, may have been one of the sources of misinformation, at any rate he did not set his Government right. It was believed in Berlin that Great Britain had home troubles enough on her hands to keep her out of the war. There was civil strife in Ireland, a very near approach to open rebellion, and there were serious difficulties with labor. Germany wanted to "localize the war." She warned Russia and France that Austria and Serbia should be allowed to fight it out without interference. But she confidently counted on the enforced abstention of England. Will the Imperial Government make just that mistake now in judging our position and our purposes? Will it adopt Dr. MEYER'S reasoning and put its reliance upon W. J. BRYAN and the German-Americans as forces adequate to baffle the President and paralyze his policies, meanwhile continuing an indiscriminate submarine warfare against merchant ships, whether or not they fly the American flag or carry American passengers?

In our judgment it will do nothing of the kind. The difference between the misjudgment of England and the present misjudgment of our intentions is that in the former case the Government made the mistake, in the present instance the refusal to see and understand the truth is confined to the German press and to writers like Dr. MEYER. Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF is not Prince LICHNOWSKY. Whatever may be the delusions of Dr. MEYER and that part of the press which is clamoring for a continuance of submarine warfare at high pressure, we have no doubt that the Imperial Government by this time knows perfectly well that Mr. BRYAN'S attempt to embarrass the Administration was a fiasco, complete and irretrievable, that Mr. WILSON has the solid support of the American people, and that the prevailing sentiment in respect to Mr. BRYAN is one of profound contempt, with a marked admixture of gratitude for having at last taken himself out of the way. Germany failed in her efforts to localize the war, but she is not at all anxious to add to the number of foes now contending against her.

WILL HAY SEE THE LIGHT?

Representative JAMES HAY of Virginia is not the only person in this country who fancies he has discovered the existence of a dangerous militaristic spirit, but he is the only one of considerable relative importance whose obsession by that delusion is likely to be troublesome. Many of the avowed pacifists of a few months ago are now thoroughly alive to the need of improving our means of defense. They are no longer troubling themselves about the extravagant ideas of our military needs expressed by a very few persons of no large influence, and they realize that plans for army and navy favored by the President and his Cabinet are not at all likely to foment war fever or develop militarism. Mr. HAY has been Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and may fill that post again. Last session he managed to defeat Secretary GARRISON'S modest plans of army extension, which were designed to meet an obvious need, and, judging from statements he has made to The World, he is now in a mood to continue in opposition to any plan not consistent with his cherished ideas. He talks of militarism and conscription, subjects which are in no way related to the important matter to be decided, and he makes the plea that our army and navy already cost a great deal of money, which is unquestionably true. A great deal of that money, however, is deliberately wasted. Army reorganization is as essential for economy as it is to strengthen our means of defense.

In his present attitude Mr. HAY is clearly in opposition to the will of the majority. Politicians who maintain that attitude generally find that they lose influence. Mr. HAY may yet see the light. These are perilous times, and the people will expect their representatives to serve them without cavilling over petty prerogative. The army has been too long neglected. HAY'S committee has defeated the well-laid plans of two Secretaries of War. He has kept the army in a half-organized state and he can do so no longer. He knows well enough that there is no idea in the War Department of establishing a standing army of 500,000 men which does not include the National Guard and an effective reserve. By insisting, session after session, upon a long term of enlistment with the colors against the advice of every army officer of large experience, he has helped to block the establishment of an effective reserve. But before the assembling of Congress he may persuade himself that he has been mistaken.

THE LAST CHAPTER OF THE BECKER CASE.

HERMAN ROSENTHAL was murdered on July 16, 1912. On July 28, 1915, Justice FORD of the State Supreme Court ended the long contest between the law for the punishment of crime and guilt twice legally proved, but also established beyond the shadow of a doubt, as we believe, in the public mind, outside of a few casuists and the usual amiable sentimentalists. Apart from these persons of too easy lachrymal ducts and the conscientious opponents of capital punishment, the denial of a third trial to CHARLES BECKER should give a stern if late satisfaction to all of us who still believe in justice and honesty. But justice which can be delayed for three years, justice to delay and thwart which every invention and device, supported presumably by the proceeds of graft, has been used, this is far from the swift, sure, relentless, equal justice which makes itself feared. It is to the shame of Legislatures and lawyers rather than of the courts that a fat-pocketed murderer, though his guilt be flagrant and undeniable, can hire the talent to stave off the evil day, and at last, on some petty technicality or string of affidavits false as dicers' oaths, win a new trial, face a jury wherein some perverse and stubborn man may again delay justice.

"Hanging is played out" was a murderer's phrase—he happened to guess wrong in his own case—in what the moderns regard justly as the wickeder New York of the seventies. Yet so many murderers are here acquitted, so many get but a mitigated punishment on some lightly accepted plea dropping the malice prepense, so many notoriously babble and evade for years the law, that in the world of the violent hand there may well be a feeling that murder is no dangerous speculation, but rather a safe "gamble." The end and failure of the protracted struggle of BECKER should be notice to the New York brotherhood of the knife and the "gun" that the most brazen, prosperous, cunning cutthroat may be beaten at last by limping justice.

Not merely as a murderer, but as a police grafter who killed in the exercise of his odious and guilty calling, BECKER is beyond commiseration. He betrayed the interest of the public. He kept to that old crooked path of dishonor into which most of the New York police never strayed, but for which an unjust stigma or suspicion has too often and too long been fastened upon a brave, manly, and upright body of public servants. Fraud and fear drove BECKER to murder. For at least once the public sympathizes with itself.

It remains to be said that Justice FORD'S opinion in its colorless, calm lucidity of statement, its orderly sequence and sharp precision, its convincing citations, inspires a great respect for his intellect. His was an ungracious task, to break the last hope, broken though it should have been. He has done well a painful work. The public appreciates it and him. Governor WHITMAN, too, in so difficult a position, so cruelly attacked, his fair-minded fellow-citizens, whatever their politics, will approve. He is incapable of the mean ambitions, rancors, and pride in his success as District Attorney attributed to him. The State has been just to BECKER. The people will be just to a Governor who in a hard position did not swerve from the line of duty.

THE HARDEST WAY TO RAISE RATES.

The Merchants' Association issues a statement of congratulation regarding the success of its effort to save the commerce of New York from the imposition of certain terminal charges by the railways. From the standpoint of New York it is not possible to dissent. New York is under such differential disadvantages in the matter of railway charges that it could hardly stand any more handicaps in competition with ports whose strength is constantly growing, and always at the cost of New York. Accordingly merchants of New York are entitled to rejoice that they are not to be called upon to pay for loading or unloading lighters at piers other than those of the railways. That is but one item of a long list of charges which the Commission refuses to allow the railways to make, and New York's trade is benefited thereby. But there is another chapter to the story.

The charges which the Interstate Commerce Commission disallows are charges which were imposed at suggestion of the Commission. And there are numerous other similar cases of refusal to allow the railways to charge what they had been encouraged to charge, only to be rebuffed when they did so. One who goes back but a few days may recall the Commission's disallowance of charges for placing cars on sidetracks where shippers want them placed, and the Commission's refusal to approve the railways' cancellation of the division of through rates with industrial railways or plant facilities of large shippers. Each of these important attempts of the railways to increase their income was taken in accordance with the Commission's advice, and upon reconsideration each of them was disallowed. If there is any surer way for the railways to invite the disapproval of the Commission than to take the Commission's advice it is not on record. Some independent motions of the railways have been approved with more or less reserve, but there is almost a clean score of vetoes of action upon the Commission's advice.

Memories are so short that few casual readers will remember that when the railways applied for leave to increase their falling incomes the Commission adopted the advice of its counsel, Mr. BRANDEIS, that there were better ways than raising rates. There were free services which ought to be charged for, and the main structure of rates should be left undisturbed. In the New York case, the latest of the long series, the Commission reverses itself. The services which it had denounced as free, and a perversion of railway rate regulation, are not free at all. They are included in the rate according to approved custom, and they cannot be added to the rate as a separate charge. The lighterage service at this port is peculiar to it, Manhattan being an island. Lighterage, having been established for many years, must be considered as much a part of the service rendered by the railways as the haul over the rails. New York wonders that the Commission has just discovered it.

BREAKING THE JIM CROW LAW.

There has been a good deal of complaint in Tennessee lately about the way in which the Jim Crow car rule is evaded. Persons who have found themselves affronted and inconvenienced by the intrusion of members of the other race have written letters to the newspapers about it and expressed their discontent in other ways. Despite the law which ordains that members of the white race shall ride in one part of the car and members of the colored race in the other, there are bumptious and aggressive persons who insist on invading the territory set apart for the race to which they do not belong. Naturally, the feeling aroused is one of just irritation, and there is a demand that the rule be enforced.

The curious thing about it is that it is the white race against which the complaint is leveled. Negroes resent the intrusion of inconsiderate white men into the space reserved for them, and demand that the intruders be forced to stay where they belong. The Chattanooga Times justly and severely remarks that these white men seem to hold the doctrine, erroneously ascribed to Chief Justice TANEY, that the black man has no rights the white man is bound to respect. Certainly one of the black man's rights is the right to keep the whites out of his section of a Jim Crow car, and Tennessee is singularly lax in according this right to him. In many parts of Virginia, for instance, all a negro has to do if he finds a white man sitting in the "colored section" is to step up and order him to surrender his seat, and the white man either stands up or is put out. It makes no difference that there are no seats in the "white section" and that he will have to stand; he stands. We hope that little five-foot Irish conductor is still working on the Falls Church trolley who once, when two six-foot white men insisted on sitting in the "colored section," tackled them single-handed with both fists and threw them out on the road in a wood four miles from the nearest village, and made them tramp home, with bruised noses, at midnight. He was little and scrawny, and would never have been accepted for military service, but resisting his edicts did not come under the head of "amusements."

Chattanooga should send to Fairfax County, Virginia, or to Newport News and import a few of these impartial and indomitable conductors. The protest of the Tennessee negroes is just. They have some rights that the white man is bound to respect, and one of them is the right to choose their company.

VACATIONS FOR TENEMENT CHILDREN.

July and August are trying months for the sick mothers and children of the tenements. To the extent that its funds permit the Children's Aid Society tries to provide country and seaside vacations for them. So far this Summer the society has sent away for from one to three weeks 3,000 children and mothers and sick babies, in addition to 100 crippled children who have had two weeks each in the country. The Summer is only half over, and with the hottest weather still to come the society finds its funds seriously depleted. It needs $20,000 to carry on its work to the end of the season.

The Children's Aid Society maintains a Summer Home at Bath Beach which accommodates each week 400 of the poorest children of the tenements. The society also has a cottage for crippled children, another for tots from the day nurseries of the city, and still another for "little mothers" and their younger brothers and sisters. For sick mothers with ailing infants the Health Home and Sick Children's Mission at Coney Island provides a quiet rest at the seashore, where pure air, nourishing food, and good care restore many to health and happiness. Last Summer 584 mothers and 1,894 children were received at this home for one or more weeks and 983 mothers and 1,942 children enjoyed day outings on the sands. This year the society has established seven branch stations of the Sick Children's Mission in the most densely populated tenement districts, where physicians and nurses look after the health of sick babies and seek out those who need vacations most. The Martha Summer Home at Ossining and the Convalescent Children's Home at Chappaqua are also administered by the society, as are the Children's Gardens and Boys' Camp on Staten Island and the camp for anaemic and undersized boys at Denville, N. J.

These charities are worthy of support and at this season their appeal is particularly timely. Five dollars will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks, and $100 will send forty children to the country for a week. But sums of any size will be gladly received. All contributions should be sent to EDWIN G. MEEBILL, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The State Department felicitates itself on the arrest in San Antonio of twenty men who had been recruiting on American soil for Mexican revolutionary armies. Our Government would have more reason to feel proud if the promotion of foreign warfare within its limits had been made unprofitable many years ago. Since the uprising of DIAZ against LERDO, nearly forty years ago, every Mexican revolution has been organized, wholly or partly, on our territory. Central American revolutions that have overturned Governments have been armed and provisioned here. That recruiting for Mexican armies should have been going on in San Antonio while the problem of our relations with the neighboring republic has been growing more perplexing is a fact highly discreditable to our Government. The discovery and the arrests have been made none too soon. It is too much to hope, however, that the practice will be wholly checked unless the department's agents have orders to keep on the alert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our German Press Explained.

A real public service was performed by the writer who contributed to The St. Louis Republic the article on the German-American press of which the essential part was reproduced on this page yesterday. He did not succeed, perhaps, as well as he hoped and intended in proving that the papers he had under consideration do not at this time express the sentiments held or approved by a majority of their readers, for it is by no means only from the editors who may be called professional aliens that come opinions as to the merits of the great case now under the arbitrament of war in Europe that show a more or less nearly complete submergence of American in German patriotism. The Republic's article did, however, clearly explain what change has come over the German press in the United States, and why, since the days when such men as SCHURZ, PRETORIUS, and DAENER took up and to the extent of their high abilities performed the task of teaching the German immigrants, then arriving in great numbers, the meanings and ideals of the Government under which they were henceforth to live.

Those immigrants read papers printed in German because few of them spoke any other language, but SCHURZ and his contemporaries, while by no means inculcating forgetfulness of "the Father-land," constantly urged their readers to become and be citizens truly American, to learn the English speech, and to assimilate with their neighbors of other origin. Of course, in exact proportion as this was done, the need here for German papers was decreased, and when, as a result of the rise of industrialism in Germany and the consequent ability of that country to support a larger population, emigration from it almost ceased, the further existence of such papers was made possible, or at any rate profitable, only by their adoption of a wholly different policy. It became necessary for them to teach Germanism instead of Americanism, to retard assimilation instead of hastening it, to emphasize differences instead of obliterating them.

That is exactly what our German papers in varying degrees are doing today, and it is natural enough that in what might be called journalistic necessity they occasionally say about American officials and policies things that remind one of the things done in Germany in the name of military necessity.

Those Who Rode Now Walk.

GEORGES OHNET, whose novels are so unlike the French fiction distinctively "of today" that their former great popularity is now somewhat hard to understand and that one thinks of their author as of another age, is still very much alive, and he is still observing the phenomena of life with the accuracy and shrewdness that did, after all, really characterize the novels that now seem so old-fashioned as almost to deserve the kindly ridicule with which they are often treated by modern critics. Hence is it that M. OHNET, and not one of the new men, has noted, among the queer consequences of the great war, that the automobile, until a year ago the particular and exclusive luxury of the rich, has been turned over almost wholly to the hard workers and hard fighters, most of whom are poor.

For these vehicles, in all the belligerent countries largely, and especially in France, have been given over by, or taken from, their former owners and devoted to military uses. The people who used to ride in them now walk, and the riding is done by soldiers and those who serve soldiers. Marching on foot will not do for the operations of modern armies, and troops are moved by motor cars when railways are unavailable. At any rate this is the case where the roads, as in Belgium and most parts of France, are fit for such traffic, and a road has to be poor indeed over which the military automobile cannot be driven for a while. The "life" of the machines thus used averages hardly a week, according to reports on the subject, for their safety is as little considered as that of the men whom they convey from point to point, and when they survive the effects of what may be called ordinary war usage, cannon balls and rifle bullets put an end to their brief careers.

Even before the war, however, motor vehicles were everywhere tending to pass from being playthings of the idle to a near-necessity of the busy. They are now held none too good or costly for the delivery of butcher's meat or groceries. Counting in the trucks, they are probably used almost as much for business as for pleasure, everywhere, and peace is as much indebted to them as war is.

Invention Has Its Peculiarities.

It is true, as one of our correspondents contended yesterday, that the inventions by which work in the various industries and arts has been lightened or perfected have rarely been made by those actually engaged in doing that work. More than often, usually, the new idea comes from somebody who has had no long training in the attainment of an end in a way or by means sanctioned by what vaunts itself as practical experience, and in innumerable instances the inventor has been subjected to antagonism and even persecution by the very workers whom his device is destined most to benefit.

There is therefore excuse for women to protest that there is nothing particularly feminine in the fact that they have left it to men to make most of the inventions—all the important ones—that have facilitated the performance of toils distinctively domestic. That is a human, rather than a sex, characteristic, and human, too, is the often observed disinclination of women to avail themselves of the machines already available for making easier and faster the ancient labors of house and kitchen. It is the extent, or obstinacy, of this disinclination, not the fact or existence of it, which deserves, if anything does, to be called feminine and to be utilized as a warrant for masculine vauntings of superiority in this particular direction.

It is a curious circumstance that inventors rarely if ever attain fame, or even become notable, for proficiency in the use of their own machines. They haven't time or inclination for the long practice that gives skill. On the other hand, those who must do a thing, and do it at once, cannot afford to experiment with novelties, but must stick to methods and tools that are known to work well enough for immediate purposes. Women lie our protesting correspondent of yesterday might expatiate on both these points.

Captain Boy-Ed's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Providence Journal story concerning an alleged statement made by me in regard to the latest American note, which was reprinted in your paper, is from beginning to end an invention. K. BOY-ED, Captain T. G. N.

New York, July 29, 1915.

CARMEN SOLUTUM.

Why wake the lute,
Or breathe on pensive flute,
Or sing in words our glowing fancies,
While lyric passion calls
From anapestic waterfalls,
Or we can hear age-long romances,
If we prefer,
In ocean's rolling, deep hexameter?

The virgin flower
Unfolds her fragrant dower,
Satin and gold beyond comparing;
And every poet's ear
The hymeneal song can hear
Of fairy bridesmaids sweetly faring,
On viewless wing,
The nuptial joys in silver tones to sing:

The rising sun,
Chanting of day begun,
The stars by night, God's praises quiring;
The babe in sheltered love;
The holy mother-face above;
The sturdy grass, toward heaven aspiring;
The breeze, the cloud,
The tree, the mountain, sing Earth's joy aloud.

"Rejoice! Rejoice!"
We hear her happy voice.
Or when with deeper chords 'tis blending,
The gamut still she sweeps
Of rapture's heights and sorrow's deeps,
Antiphonal, divine, unending.
My heart, be still!
And let Life's music all thy yearnings fill. VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

JEALOUS DUTCH NEUTRALITY

Denunciation of an Article That Questions Its Endurance.

Hotel des Indes, The Hague, July 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES June 6 there appears an article called "Will Holland Be Swept Into the War?" by one John Martin American.

If this article were merely an ordinary mixture of wrong information and literary indifference we might let it pass. In these difficult days, however, we must protest most seriously and energetically against any unwarranted attack upon the strict neutrality which our country has maintained thus far.

The article mentions "M. von Marsten, in touch with Cabinet Ministers and the Queen," as one of the informants of the author. There is no M. von Marsten in touch with the Cabinet Ministers and the Queen. If he did exist he would be dismissed for making a statement to an outsider.

M. von Marsten makes this wonderful speech: "No one can prophesy what will happen, but everything is ready. Even the Prince Consort is not now admitted to the Cabinet meetings."

This statement is misleading. Neither the Queen nor the Prince have ever attended a Cabinet meeting. Next there appears an American citizen with the statement that "Dutch anger is red-hot. Politicians won't be able to keep the lid on much longer."

Any one who has seen Holland during the year of the war will know that politicians have nothing whatever to do with keeping the lid on. A coalition Cabinet would sit down on the lid if it were necessary. It is not. At no time has Dutch anger been red-hot. Politically, the sympathy for the warring nations is so lukewarm that the interest either one way or the other has never assumed the dimensions of "anger."

Next there appears the statement that the Dutch Minister in Paris tells Mr. Martin American, "Yes, we are stating officially that we have but 250,000 men mobilized, but in reality we now have 400,000 on the front." In the first place, the Dutch Minister never made any such statement to an American press correspondent, but in the second place the Dutch Government has never for a moment made any secret of the figures of the Dutch Army.

In Rotterdam the writer finds an "air of suppressed feeling and intense activity." He would have found this air in Rotterdam ever since the fourteenth century.

"The Beurs station was packed," he says. It usually is, being proverbially insufficient in regard to space. Most New York elevated stations are packed, too, during the rush hour, and the Beurs station is twenty feet up in the air. "The Groote Market was crowded with people and produce," he says. It is crowded with people and produce six days out of the seven.

"At Gouda the brickyards are employing more men than ever." There are no brickyards at Gouda. There are some brickyards between Gouda and Rotterdam, and they are on the verge of bankruptcy.

"At Utrecht the old Rhine and the Vecht (the two rivers by means of which the Rhine empties itself into the sea) were crowded with commerce boats sunk to the water line." The Rhine does not empty itself into the sea through the old Rhine and the Vecht. It did so two thousand years ago. Commerce boats as well as other boats are usually sunk to the water line, not only in times of war, but also in times of peace.

"In Amsterdam the Dam was busier than ever." Unless this be a Goldberg pun we fail to see the meaning. "The lines before the windows in the Bank of the Netherlands were indicative of extraordinary business." The Directors of the bank were delighted to read of the good impression the "lines before the windows" had made. They wished that this activity expressed itself in the profits of the yearly account. It fails to show the activity which struck our seeker after the truth.

At the Vleuwx, Doelen in The Hague, the seeker after truth met "von Hoorn, who simply remarked, 'We are ready.'" Von Hoorn probably means a certain youth by the name of van Hoorn who has me sort of a job as shipping clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs. If his superiors read this interview he runs the risk of being fired. Officially his expressed opinion about the Netherlands and their readiness has the same value as that of the doorkeeper of the White House upon the policies of Mr. Wilson.

Next, "Holland is a beehive. All the ports show an activity never before seen in Dutch cities." In the first place, the metaphor is mixed. In the second place, the author mentions two cities which are no ports at all. In the third place, the statement is entirely untrue.

The whole article is wrong, including the photographs. The "Scene in The Hague since preparations for defense have been begun" is a photograph of peaceful Scheveningen people leaving church two years before the war broke out.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Street Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read the articles, "Unneutral Street Bands" and "Too Much Piccolo." I agree with both of them. I have decided to get some cheap foreign coins, and when I hear some German song being played will throw out of the window, say an "ape-any." When the organ grinder plays some other European song such as "God Save the King," I will throw out a pfennig. If an American song is played, from 5 cents up. I would suggest that other readers do likewise. S. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of Mr. Beekman Hill about street bands are simply ridiculous. These men are paying a license and can play anything they like. This is a free country, and everybody is allowed to make an honest living, and these poor musicians are trying very hard to keep from starving.

HERMAN STRAUSS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. W. R." in his letter which you published in this morning's edition, commenting on "Unnetral Street Bands," is in my estimation a good writer of letters, except for the fact that he hits only at "Die Wacht am Rhein." Probably he forgot to take notice that these same bands also keep playing the "Tipperary" songs. I wish to advise "A. W. R." that to be neutral he must either "boost" or "soak" not one, but both sides. NEUTRAL.

New York, July 28, 1915.

Perils in Yellowstone Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the increased travel through Yellowstone Park, inspired by the "See America First" slogan, and of the recent successful robberies of tourists there by organized bandits, I urge immediate modification of the order prohibiting travelers from carrying firearms into the national park. The recent robbery of a party of New York school teachers was a disgrace to our Government. If the stages carrying hundreds of passengers almost daily cannot be protected by Government troops stationed there the tourists should be at least permitted to protect themselves. Public notice of permission to carry pistols would be a powerful deterrent of this sort of crime.

MOSES LYMAN.

Rochester, N. Y., July 24, 1915.

A Business of Going Backward.

Mr. Roosevelt is temperamentally unsuited to high military command in days when decisive battles like Waterloo and Gettysburg, to say nothing of those of the present war, are being won by retreats. But therein, by the irony of fate, lies the opportunity of the military mollycoddle. The young men should not be so backward in coming forward, for in event of hostilities the very first thing we should all do after coming forward would be to go backward.

DAVID H. RAY, Sc. D.

Forest Hills, N. Y., July 29, 1915.

INSIDE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Why Million Dollar Armories with Luxurious Club Accessories Have Failed to Produce an Efficient and Complete Militia.

By LIEUTENANT R. G. SCHAEFER.

New York, July 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the aim of the War Department so to raise the efficiency of our militia as to approach as near as possible the standard of the regular army. It is encouraging to observe that in the last few years many certificates of efficiency have been issued to National Guard officers, for whom the War Department, under the present plan, conducts a school in which they are examined and carefully rated as to their abilities. That there are many efficient officers in the Guard today is unquestionable. It is also true that some of the gold lace paraded in the National Guard could be put to better use for trimming Christmas trees. The presence of the inefficients is owing to lack of organization, to bad military politics, and to social influence, and there are other evils to contend with.

The average young man of today puts business, pleasure, and freedom above patriotism. This is one reason why the Guard advertises to fill its ranks and another reason why we build million dollar armories or clubhouses, with swimming pools, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, dance halls, &c., as an incentive to join, to inspire patriotism. And still we have no waiting list. I dare say that a fair percentage of our young men join the Guard for these privileges rather than for the sake of patriotism, which often results in a discharge without honor, or worse.

Another evil is in the system of dues. Every company, troop, or battery has an association of which every enlisted man becomes a member on the date beginning his service, and is obliged to pay dues to defray the current expenses of that particular unit and its social functions, &c., of which the adopted by-laws are approved and recognized by military law. While this plan is successful in many cases, it is nevertheless a menace and a failure in general, and an indirect cause of hundreds of men receiving dishonorable discharges. As a rule about half the members do not pay dues, which is an injustice to those who do. Some won't, some can't. The delinquent is threatened and soon misses drills to avoid embarrassment. Subsequently he is summoned to court and fined according to the charges. If he fails to pay it a Sheriff can take him from his home or business and put him in jail. It is inconceivable that our military authorities have not observed this menace and defect of military law. Dues are a drawback in the Guard and should be abolished.

History has proved that our military policy of State militia is defective. The present system of divided Federal and State power conflicts, and cannot successfully go hand in hand. Not until the Federal Government has complete control and commissions are earned for merit, and the militia pay bill becomes a law, can the militia be brought up to a standard of efficiency approaching the regular army. That a pay bill will eventually be passed by Congress is evident. We cannot create an efficient first-line reserve without some system of just remuneration.

When a man applies for any civil service employment one of the questions asked refers to military duty, wherein he is reminded not to mention service in the National Guard. This means that those of our young men who have been loyal to the duty they owe to their colors, and have faithfully discharged those duties, receive no credit. If military service is of no value relative to civil service employment, why make allowances for services in the regular army and navy? This is another instance where Federal and State power conflict. This privilege should not be permitted in either case. It is a question of fitness for employment, and military service should not enter into it.

Military camps of business and professional men, such as were started by General Wood for a month's training by regular army officers, will enable these men to acquire more military knowledge than a full term of enlistment in the Guard, & surely is a step in the right direction. Any National Guard officer will bear me out in this.

Field work is most essential and most neglected in the Guard. Drill regulations says: "The excellence of an organization is judged by its field efficiency." Field Service Regulation says: "Success in war can be achieved only by all branches and arms of the service, mutually helping and supporting one another, in common effort to attain the desired end."

The question arises, How can the Guard who drill in the armies at night be trained in field work and mobilization and concentration. Although this is the business of the staff and headquarters, it may not be out of place to mention a suggestion. However, it is assumed that National Guard officers know that warfare is waged by night as well as by day, and that there are such things as night operations, regardless of weather and conditions. Any one who reads the European war statements can see the importance and success of night operations.

There is absolutely no reason why our Guardsmen could not participate in marches at night, of which there are six classes, and many of the night operations which are immaterial here. At least once a year plans, testing, mobilization and concentration of troops of all branches and arms could be accomplished at night in a few hours, at our public parks or other points. Such demonstrations would be spectacular to the public and encourage recruiting. The average Guardsman can execute squads right and column left with his eyes closed, but could not hike five miles with full equipment without being exhausted. Marching is the principal occupation of troops and exercise to develop the general physique is most important.

The National Guard is better today than it ever was, but there is vast room for improvement. There are many men serving in our ranks today who are made of the real stuff and possessing the requisite education and ability to hold commissions, but who are barred because of the lack of the necessary means to purchase the regulation equipment, and to mingle in officers' society, etc. The time is near when commissions will not be served on silver trays, through social influence, &c. It is the duty of the Government to remove any obstacle in the way of any citizen soldier fit for a commission who in these times of possible complication is indispensable. LIEUT. R. G. SCHAEFER.

REPUDIATED IN BALTIMORE.

Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality Unauthorized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to my absence from home, a letter from a military friend containing your splendid editorial of July 6, "A Patient People," has been late in reaching me, but I want to disclaim for the great bulk of Baltimore women any participation or belief in the so-called "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," which has been launched from a suburb of this city. It in no respect represents the principles of our women. Not a single woman's association has indorsed it. On the contrary, the representatives of the "neutrality" league were told by the President of one of the largest bodies, "I would not think of bringing the question of an embargo on arms before my organization without first consulting the President of the United States." As the President's stand on this question is well known, no more need be said.

It is not possible to any person with a grain of intelligence to believe that stopping the shipment of arms to the Allies would be a neutral act, when such action would result in leaving Germany alone supplied with sufficient munitions of war to continue the war at her own pleasure. Therefore, it can be readily believed, as charged, that this is another of the German movements with which our country is honeycombed today, and that these women are deliberately and knowingly lending themselves to this work.

CLARA V. W. MOTT.

Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1915.

The Arbuckle Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of the 23d, in the obituary of Charles A. Jamison, you say: "Mr. Jamison was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and gave it the Arbuckle Memorial, which is used by the boys and girls of the parish." This seems to me but a poor tribute to one who, following out the plan of his generous uncle, the late John Arbuckle, gave this memorial to Brooklyn, that worthy young men and women might be enabled to better their condition in life and add to their daily wage. While the Arbuckle Memorial has been a social centre for the young people of Plymouth Church, it is in no way restricted to their use alone, and its social side is but one part of the benefits to be derived from Mr. Jamison's generosity. Although the Arbuckle Memorial has been open less than a year, many students have already begun to increase their daily wage through the studies pursued at night in this institute. As the years go by Brooklyn will realize more fully the great debt she owes to one who gave the Arbuckle Memorial.

ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1915.

On Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though a sincere admirer of Mr. Roosevelt's remarkable common sense, I am compelled to question his view that China's helplessness comes of her "peace-at-any-price" doctrine. If I am not a blind reader of things Far Eastern, the present fate of China is primarily due to the lack of civic senses in her citizens—graft being her national vice. Let all Americans betake themselves to selfish interests and pleasures and it is America's doomsday without an alien invader on St. Thomas or in Magdalena Bay. What Europe and Asia fear about the United States is not her handful army, but her immense wealth in men like Roosevelt, Edison, Bell, and Ford.

Until a solution is found for the fratricidal rivalry existing between various national racial units for food supply and trade expansion it is idle to talk about disarmament, but it is no less so to say that preparation for war alone protects a nation. While America ought to keep an adequate military force, she ought at the same time keep her conscience clean in her international dealings.

J. KISHI.

New Haven, Conn., July 24, 1915.

THE QUITTING OFFICER.

Difference Between Enlisting and Serving Under a Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am astonished at the letter appearing in your issue of July 28 and signed "Captain, United States Navy." I am so astonished at a Captain writing such a letter that I am writing myself.

Neither a commissioned nor a warrant officer has the right to resign. Although the Secretary of the Navy, acting for the Commander in Chief, may accept a resignation.

A commission practically amounts to compulsory service. It is a matter of no moment whether this idea squares with the general opinion in our country with reference to conscription, for it has nothing to do with conscription. The enlistment of soldiers or sailors is for a definite period, or in some cases during the war. Should a war last five weeks or five months or fifty years, the soldier or sailor would be bound during his term of enlistment. A commission which is an appointment during good behavior or for life cannot be compared with an enlistment which is generally for a definite period.

The Government may have accepted a great number of army and navy officers' resignations. However, this was not because the Government had to accept these resignations.

Unless Congress enacts a law making it compulsory for the Commander in Chief to accept a commissioned officer's resignation, no officer has the legal right to resign. He may, however, offer his resignation, which may be accepted. A commissioned officer is commissioned during good behavior, which may be for life. An enlisted man enlists for a definite period, except when enlisted for a time specified, as during the war. The popular verdict regarding the Secretary of the Navy is of no moment in a discussion of this kind. JOSEPH C. STEBBINS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

The Bayonet's Kind Wound.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea expressed by Elsie Clews Parsons in your issue of July 23, that there is something especially brutal in bayoneting an armed opponent, seems to spring from imagination rather than from reflection or that acquaintance with results which is shared by soldiers and nurses. W

HAITIANS RESISTED AMERICANS' LANDING

But Were Easily Overcome—No Casualties Among Our Sailors or Marines.

NOW DISARMING NATIVES

Caperton Reports to Navy Department—France Likely to Leave Task of Restoring Order to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — American bluejackets and marines have been engaged with Haitian forces which attempted to resist them when they landed at Port au Prince yesterday from the armored cruiser Washington for the purpose of protecting the lives of foreigners and establishing order. None of the Americans was killed or wounded. The following dispatch on the subject was received at the Navy Department tonight from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval force in Haitian waters:

Landing force established in the city. Slight resistance during early part of night, (this means last night,) as advance was being made. This resistance was easily overcome. No casualties in our force. Am proceeding to disarm bodies of Haitian soldiers and civilians today.

Admiral Caperton did not say whether there were any casualties among the Haitians who encountered the American bluejackets and marines.

The message was the first intimation received by the Navy Department that Admiral Caperton's men from the cruiser Washington had met resistance. The Admiral, in a cablegram sent last night from Port au Prince and received at the Navy Department today, said:

The landing force entered Port au Prince and bivouacked for the night at the market place in the northern part of the city. A guard was placed at the French Legation. No serious disturbance. This action was decided on after consultation with the American Chargé d'Affaires and the French and British Charges d'Affaires. The French warship Descartes is expected tonight.

Two companies of marines and two companies of seamen were landed at 5:50 P. M. Have information from commander of the U. S. S. Eagle reporting conditions at Cape Haitien quiet, but Eagle landed twenty men at Cape Haitien to protect French Consulate for fear of attack on refugees there. They were landed at request of French Consul.

In his first report from Port au Prince Admiral Caperton suggested that a regiment of marines be sent there to enable him to police the entire city.

Caperton's Force Increased.

Admiral Caperton's force was increased today by the arrival of 100 marines from the Guantanamo on the collier Jason. In all he has available between 400 and 500 marines and bluejackets for shore duty, backed up by the guns of the cruiser. No arrangements had been made tonight to send additional marines to him.

The French battleship Descartes, which was at Cape Haitien, when news was received there of the invasion of the French Legation at Port au Prince and the killing of President Guillaume, arrived at Port au Prince tonight. It is believed here that the commander of this vessel will not take any hostile measures to resent the indignity offered to the French flag and to the French Minister by the invasion of the legation and the killing of President Guillaume. The probability is, according to officials, that the commander of the French warship will confer with Rear Admiral Caperton and make an arrangement for co-operation in protecting foreign diplomatic and consular establishments and foreign residents generally.

A conference was held today over the Haitian situation between Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels. It was the opinion of the two Cabinet officials that Admiral Caperton had the situation well in hand and that no further instructions to him were necessary. Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, called at the State Department today in search of information concerning conditions at Port au Prince. One of the Secretaries of the French Embassy was also a seeker for news at the department. No information beyond that contained in press dispatches and the message from Admiral Caperton, which was given to the press, was at hand, however.

No French Representations.

The French Government has made no representations to the State Department in regard to the events at Port au Prince. The understanding in official circles is that the French Government is not disposed to adopt any positive means at this time to obtain redress, but will rely to the United States to afford protection to French interests in Port au Prince and elsewhere in Haiti. It would not surprise this Government if the Descartes were withdrawn from Port au Prince, leaving only American ships and land forces to protect the interests of France and other foreign Governments.

Several weeks ago French marines were landed at Cape Haitien from the Descartes to protect foreigners during an outbreak there. Upon the arrival of Admiral Caperton the French marines were withdrawn and the task of safeguarding the lives and property of foreigners was turned over to the United States.

No advices have reached here regarding the status of the Government in Haiti since the assassination of President Guillaume. It is assumed that the rebels are in control.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 29.—The American forces which have been landed here have restored order.

Both Haitian soldiers and civilians have been disarmed, and there is little sign now of the uprising which for two days previously had kept Port Au Prince in a panic.

The French cruiser Descartes has arrived and a British cruiser is expected momentarily.

No French force has been sent ashore.

BIG SUN SPOT VISIBLE.

One Six Times Diameter of the Earth Makes Its Appearance Again.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A spot six times the diameter of the earth was observed upon the sun today by astronomers at Christian Brothers College.

The spot appeared today and will be visible until Aug. 10. It first appeared last February, and now is on its seventh rotation with the sun.

Artists for Biltmore Musicales.

Arrangements have been made for a second season of musicales at the Biltmore next Winter similar to those which were given last year. There will be eight concerts on Friday mornings, the first of which is to occur on Nov. 5. Among the artists announced are Mary Garden, Geraldine Farrar, and Mmes. Melba, Alda, Homer, Gay, and Rappold, and the Messrs. Paderewski, Kreisler, Caruso, Hofmann, Mischa Elman, and Amato.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Oscar II. for Copenhagen are:

Dr. and Mrs. C. Bowne, Lieut. Col. A. H. W. J. Boom, A. Coronel, A. Franken, Miss Olga Klock, the Rev. W. A. Magadre, E. Noell, M. A. W. M. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, Stachatcon F. Stafenborst, H. R. Tyna, and F. E. Toennies.

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. Barrett, Miss F. E. Barrett, G. A. Bell, J. O. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Cunningham, Alfred Davis, Ralph Dawson, H. E. Hooper, W. S. Hudson, R. W. James, Andrew Kerr, Louis Montero, Miss D. F. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Norton, J. J. Page, F. M. Pedley, R. J. Robin, G. U. Stevenson, E. D. Sutherland, R. S. Underwood, and Richard Webster.

WHITE HOUSE BABY ILL.

President's Physician to See Daughter of Secretary McAdoo.

CORNISH, N. H., July 29.—Because of the illness of Ellen Wilson McAdoo, the baby granddaughter of the President and the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's naval aid and physician, left here today for Boston to consult with a physician who has been attending the child. Dr. Grayson may go to North Haven, Me., to see the child personally.

Dr. Grayson said that the baby was not seriously ill, but that he wanted to see that it was being properly cared for. He probably will return here Saturday or Sunday. In the meantime the President will give up his daily golf game, because Dr. Grayson is his regular partner.

The President spent several hours today reading reports received from the State Department and dictating letters in answer to messages commending the last note sent to Germany.

Reports of conditions in Haiti and of the assassination of President Guillaume were forwarded to the President by Secretary Lansing. He has already studied the recommendations made by Paul Fuller, Jr., who went to Haiti to investigate conditions there for the Administration.

Some of the advisers of the President favor the establishment in Haiti of a financial system similar to that existing in the Dominican republic, where the United States collects the customs.

The President rode more than seventy-five miles in his automobile this afternoon with Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

Mrs. Anne Howe, the President's sister; Mrs. Anne Cothran, his niece, and Josephine Cothran, his grandniece, are expected here next week to pay a visit at Harlekeden House. Later the Misses Smith of New Orleans, relatives of the President, will come here for a short stay.

A party of Massachusetts Democratic politicians, including former Lieut. Gov. Barry, called today to pay their respects to the President, but he was unable to see them.

MISS BOARDMAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman to Wed Bradford Boardman.

Mrs. Lansdale Boardman of 375 Park Avenue, announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Miss Clarinda Boardman, to Bradford Boardman, son of Mrs. William H. Boardman and the late Mr. Boardman of Clattercote Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

Miss Boardman is a sister of Miss Rosina Cox Boardman, and her brother is Kenneth Boardman, who married Julia C. Whitehouse of Brooklyn. Her mother's country place is Banbury Holt, Huntington, L. I.

Mr. Boardman is a graduate of Yale University, Class of '05, and is a member of the Yale and New York Athletic Clubs. Although of the same name, he is in no way related to his fiancée.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS FREDA FROST TO WED.

Sister of Dr. I. F. Frost, Just Married, Engaged to S. P. N. Rhoades.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Freda Frost, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost of Summit, N. J., and Stephen Payne Nash Rhoades, a son of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, and a brother of Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades.

Mr. Rhoades was the best man at the wedding on Wednesday at Oyster Bay of Miss Frost's brother, Dr. Inglis Folger Frost, to Miss Barbara Brewster. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

HAAS—NESIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Boucard Haas of 8,791 Bay Fifteenth Street, Bath Beach, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Haas, to Morris Nesin, also of Bath Beach. No date has been set for the wedding.

Colonel Mair Dies in Fire.

MANILA, July 29.—Colonel Thomas I. Mair of the Philippines constabulary perished yesterday in a fire which destroyed his house at Iloilo.

EASTLAND ARRESTS ON INQUEST VERDICT

Two Federal Inspectors, with Three Others, Held—Government Subpoena Protects Manager.

BOAT SECRETARY DETAINED

Ballast Tanks Blamed for Disaster by Witnesses at Redfield Inquiry —Dead and Missing 1,107.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Federal inquiry into the Eastland disaster got well under way today. State activities halted to await the serving of mittimi upon the six men charged with responsibility for the disaster by the Coroner's jury. Five of these writs were served. W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the company which chartered the Eastland for the trip, was arrested and released later on $20,000 bond. Engineer J. M. Erickson and Captain Harry Pedersen of the Eastland were taken to jail tonight.

Federal Inspectors Robert Reid and C. C. Eckliff were later taken into custody, despite doubt as to State jurisdiction over them. The Sheriff found that he could not arrest William H. Hull, General Manager of the Chicago-St. Louis Steamship Company, owner of the Eastland, because Mr. Hull was in Chicago on a Federal subpoena from his home in Benton Harbor, Mich. State Attorney Maclay Hoyne wanted Mr. Hull arrested. Mr. Hull went with an attorney to Federal Judge Landis, who sent word to Mr. Hoyne to read up on the law before trying such a procedure.

Walter C. Steele of St. Louis, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship Company, previously arrested by the police, was arrested again tonight by one of State Attorney Hoyne's detectives on a charge of criminal carelessness, although no warrant was issued. He was released on $10,000 bail.

The Federal Grand Jury was ordered by Judge Landis to proceed with a careful inquiry of the catastrophe tomorrow. United States District Attorney Clyne announced that witnesses to go before the jury, and said every possible angle of the case would be covered. The jury examined the Eastland as it lay in the river while wreckers proceeded with the work of righting the ship.

Aided by members of the Steamboat Inspection Service, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and a number of civilians, invited to sit as an advisory board, heard several witnesses, and will continue the investigation tomorrow. Nothing to throw new light on the cause of the disaster was developed.

Inspectors and others expressed the opinion that underballasting or improper manipulation of the water ballast tanks had upset the ship. Robert Reid of Grand Haven, Mich., the Federal Inspector who, on July 2, granted the Eastland permission to increase its passenger capacity from 2,200 to 2,500, testified that the ship had plenty of room for even more passengers, and had complied with the law by providing the legal number of life preservers, boats, and life rafts. He had seen the ship carry 3,000 persons safely, he said; had inspected the ballast tanks, although not required to do so, and had had no fear of the ship's sinking, his son-in-law, Fred M. Bricker, being chief engineer of the craft. He said he had never received any favor from any officer or owner of the vessel.

Inspector General Uhler testified that no case of overcrowding of steamboats or violation of the passenger limit had been proved in the last twenty years. Speaking of the Navigation Department, he said: "We never had such an efficient force as now."

The independent investigation ordered by the City Council was virtually abandoned on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who held that the jurisdiction of the city did not extend over a vessel at the docks. Before adjourning, however, the Council committee which was to have investigated the disaster decided to petition President Wilson to appoint an Investigating Commission to act independently of Federal authorities. The President was also petitioned to have the Government make a stability test of every excursion vessel running out of Chicago.

Four more bodies were recovered from the river today, making a total of 834 found. Quicklime bombs were used in an attempt to force bodies from the bottom, but without success. The missing list was reduced to 273. Divers who have worked in and around the wreck for five days said that the nine bodies discovered in the last three days indicated that not many more were to be found.

The plan to raise the Eastland with derricks was abandoned because of the immense weight of water within the hull. Work was begun to seal the openings in the boat so that the water might be pumped out and the hull floated.

The body of a small boy, which had lain unidentified for several days in the morgue, was claimed today by Frances Martinek as that of her grandson, William Novotny. The grandmother is the sole survivor of five in the house of her son-in-law, who, with his wife, daughter, and son, lost his life on the Eastland.

The first suit for damages growing out of the disaster was filed today by Mrs. Jethero R. Beel, Jr., who asked $10,000 from the owners of the steamer for the loss of her husband.

SCARE ON EXCURSION BOAT.

Passing Vessel Draws Crowd to Rail and Causes List.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 29.—Passengers on the Iron Steamboat Company's excursion steamer Sirius, bound for the outing of the Yonkers Democratic Club at College Point, L. I., today received a sudden scare immediately after the boat started.

Some one spied a passing gunboat, and a crowd of passengers surged over to the starboard side, causing the steamer to list. There were 1,375 persons aboard at the time.

With the Eastland disaster in mind, members of the crew ordered the passengers who had gathered against the rail to disperse. After the boat had recovered an even keel the trip to College Point was continued.

Miss Heroy Weds Isaac F. Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29. — The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Heroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Heroy of this city, to Isaac F. Harris of Bronxville, N. Y., was celebrated here this afternoon at Union Memorial Church. Miss Heroy was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Heroy, as maid of honor. Master Robert Woodward and Master William Heroy acted as pages. Thomas Harris, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. The ushers were Edward Spalding of New Haven, Hugh S. Robertson of Bronxville, and Louis Graves and Dr. Cyrus W. Field of New York City.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The annual costume ball for the benefit of the Southampton, L. I., Hospital will be held tonight on the grounds of the Meadow Club. Preceding the ball there will be an exhibition of dancing by society amateurs.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway of 123 East Seventy-first Street, have left their cottage at East Hampton for their camp in the Adirondacks.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund "The Mikado" is to be given this afternoon and evening at the Opera House, New Canaan, Conn. Dancing is to follow the performance. Mme. Sembrich is to receive. Miss Donna Easley, Mrs. H. J. Davenport, Mrs. Rupert C. King, Mrs. Florence Sherrish, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Arthur Clough are among those who will take part.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills is to give a dinner tomorrow night at Southampton at which Mlle. Beatrice de Holthoir of Paris will give recitations in costume.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Muir of 309 West Ninety-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their Summer home at Riverside, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Totten of 44 West Fifty-fourth Street have returned from a visit to Spring Lake, N. J., and are at the Hotel Gotham for August.

TEACH EFFICIENCY THROUGH SOBRIETY

Men of Great Financial and Industrial Interests Begin Temperance Campaign.

WILL ASK NO LEGISLATION

Movement Will Seek to Show to Individuals the Economic Waste in Drinking.

A broad temperance movement of a new kind has just been started, with a budget of $100,000 expenses for the first year. Although this movement is an outgrowth of the plans of the Churches of Christ in America, it will have no religious method, nor will it urge legislation, holding that voluntary abstinence is the only solution.

Its sponsors emphasize strongly that the movement is entirely educational, and will try to show the individual the economic waste and the loss in efficiency due to drinking. Its governing body will be a committee of 100, composed of prominent industrial, financial, and labor union men. Its director is a man who has never taken part in a temperance movement before, but is known as an organizer. He is Albert R. Rogers, who was right-hand man to President Francis in organizing the World's Fair in St. Louis and who directed the great "Boston—1915" exposition in Boston in 1909.

Mr. Rogers yesterday named half a dozen men who would be recognized as standing second to none in finance, industry, and labor organization, and said they had agreed to serve on the committee of 100. He said he could not make the names public, as he had agreed not to do so until the full list was made up.

"The argument which has won us support among the industrial leaders," said one of those who has been identified with the movement, "is that this is an entirely 'common-sense' proposition, carried on with the most modern ideas of administrative efficiency. We shall make no use of the 'heart-throb' stuff or emotionalism of any kind. What we shall do is to show every one we can reach that if he drinks he is reducing his ability at making a living, and we shall show his employer how he is losing part of the return from the pay envelope through drink.

"There is no question that these are the facts, and we shall put before the people the scientific tests and the figures that prove it."

The plan of the organization is to collect information on the effects of alcoholic drinks, together with what has been observed in the investigations made by industrial and railroad companies and the departments of the army and navy in the United States and abroad. It is expected that a study of the results and the methods of enforced prohibition in the warring armies will yield valuable material.

The moving picture is expected to be a powerful adjunct in the work, and traveling exhibits will be sent out, to be handled by local societies. The New York headquarters are at the offices of the National Temperance Society, 373 Fourth Avenue.

SEEK PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

Dissatisfied Naval Mechanics Want to Go with New Arms Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Walter F. Smith, representing the Remington Arms plant at Eddystone, Penn., said today that he had received more than 1,000 applications from Washington mechanics who wanted employment in the plant when it was completed. Dissatisfaction over pay has caused workmen in the naval gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard to seek employment in private concerns, and it is supposed that a number of these are among the men who have applied to the Remington company for employment.

The Remington Arms Company of Eddystone is not connected with the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company of Connecticut, some of whose employes were recently on strike.

It has in no way detracted from her womanliness or her character, but has strengthened both. Kansas will never go back to the rule of all the people by a part of them—the men.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.
Seattle, Wash., July 29.

I regard the women's vote as having passed the experimental stage. From my observation here on questions of money expenditure, taxation, and legislation, she votes more conservatively and as intelligently as do the men.

HIRAM C. GILL, Mayor.
Medford, Ore., July 29.

Mayor Medynski thinks the women have used the ballot intelligently and he votes it a good thing.

ELMER T. FOSS,
City Recorder.
Helena, Mont., July 29.

Equal suffrage was voted into Montana Constitution in November last. We have had short time to observe workings of new order, but Montana women are giving numerous evidences of intelligent interest and a determination to measure up to their new responsibilities. I believe beneficial results will follow.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor of Montana.
Colorado Springs, July 29.

Equal suffrage in Colorado an unqualified success. In Colorado Springs it has raised the standard of official service notably.

PERRY BOOTS,
Acting Mayor.
Denver, Col., July 29.

The fact that Colorado women vote has produced in all the departments of State and municipalities a more efficient and satisfactory service. May New York women soon vote also.

W. H. SHARPLEY, Mayor of Denver.
Reno, Nev., July 29.

Since granting suffrage in this State the city election in Reno last May has been the only chance to judge the effect of same. Women took great interest and polled large vote. Their vote seems to be progressive and practically the same as majority of men.

FRANK J. BYINGTON,
Mayor of Reno.

Many people being away on vacations, the returns for telephone day were not as good as they otherwise would have been, but from the number of men who promised to support them and their prophesies for election day the women drew large hope for Nov. 2.

NO CALLS FOR DELEGATES.

Suffragists Fail to Get Views of Constitution Makers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—While many men of prominence in this city received telephone messages from suffragists asking them how they intended to vote on the suffrage amendment this Fall, no attention was paid to delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Inquiries among the delegates failed to discover any delegate who had been called to the telephone and asked to define his attitude. Had the delegates been questioned generally, the answers in most instances, it is said, would have been disappointing to the advocates of women suffrage. Many leading delegates say that they regret that the suffrage question cannot be settled in the Convention instead of at the polls.

Few of the delegates have other than hotel addresses here and as their names do not appear in the local telephone directory it is thought that the suffragists overlooked them.

WEINSCHENK IS SET FREE.

Propagandist Who Wrote to the President Found to be Sane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Frank X. Weinschenk, who had been conducting pro-German propaganda at large expense and had written several letters to President Wilson, was released from the Government Hospital for the Insane, where he was taken for observation after his arrest here ten days ago at the instance of one of the White House Secret Service guards. Alienists decided that Weinschenk was not insane. He is now on his way to Bellevue, Ohio, his former home.

Weinschenk's brother, who came to Washington from Wichita, Kansas, said the propagandist had expended about $200,000 in the last two years in carrying on a literary campaign that was mainly anti-Masonic. Weinschenk, his brother said, had an interest in large land holdings in the West and derived considerable income from it. Secret Service men went through Weinschenk's circulars and decided that while they did not contain any threats, he was likely to become dangerous.

Thomas Y. Crowell.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Thomas Y. Crowell, head of the T. Y. Crowell Company, publishers at 426 West Broadway, New York, died today at his home, 512 Park Street, Upper Montclair, aged 79 years. He was born at West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. In the early '60's he started a bookbinding business in Boston. In 1876 he started a publishing business in New York, while continuing the Boston establishment. He consolidated the latter with the New York house in 1900. A widow and two sons, Irving and Jeremiah, associated with him in business, survive.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. COUGHLIN, a Volunteer and Exempt Fireman of Newark, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in his seventy-ninth year.

MORRIS FEINGOLD, an insurance broker with offices in the Bible House, died yesterday at his home, 2 West 112th Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Russia and came to this country thirty-one years ago.

Dr. TULLIUS C. TUPPER, for fifteen years Chaplain at the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., died suddenly in Nashville Tuesday.

JAMES GERAGHTY, seventy years old and a veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday night at the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. ANNA M. BAINBRIDGE, widow of John G. Bainbridge, formerly a member of the firm of Henry Bainbridge & Co., died yesterday morning at her home, 412 West End Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year.

EDWIN LEWIS WOOLLEY died on Wednesday at the Woolley homestead at Long Beach Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

EDMUND L. TICKENOR, a former Alderman of Middletown, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home there in his forty-sixth year.

DURYEA S. VAN WYCK, a descendant of the original family of that name, which settled on Long Island 300 years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 13 West 127th Street, in his sixty-second year. He left a widow.

Mrs. PAULINE COHN, widow of Tobias Cohn, died on Wednesday at her home, 215 West 140th Street, in her ninety-eighth year. She was born in Germany and came here seventy-five years ago.

ALBERT P. CAIN, a real estate dealer of Springfield, N. J., died on Wednesday at Overlook Hospital in Summit, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He was born in Springfield, and was formerly a Justice of the Peace and a Trustee of the Springfield Presbyterian Church.

FRANK R. HARFF, former Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Essex County, New Jersey, died yesterday at his home, 148 Main Street, Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

Dr. ROBERT W. WESTRUP, a veterinary surgeon, died yesterday at his home, 1,250 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

HARVEY H. PALMER, founder and for thirty-five years the head of H. H. Palmer & Co., wholesale tea and coffee merchants of 43 Hudson Street, died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES BRASSINGTON MEE, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, at Dobbs Ferries, N. Y., is dead at his home there, in his sixty-ninth year. His death was the result of injuries suffered when he was attacked by a bull that broke loose on the village street.

JOHN RITTINGER, one of the best known German journalists in Canada, died in Berlin, Ont., yesterday. He was 61 years old and a native of Berlin.

CHARLES HAMILTON WICKS, who was a member of the F. R. Emerson Shoe Company of 150 Duane Street, died in the Swedish Sanitarium, 759 President Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of appendicitis. Mr. Wicks was 40 years of age and lived in Port Washington, L. I. He was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of that place, and left a wife and a son, Beaumont Wicks.

Mrs. FLORA LEHMAN, wife of Jacob Lehman and well known in Hebrew charitable circles, died on Wednesday at her home, 468 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She was formerly Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Charities of Brooklyn, and a member of the Daughters of Israel and a Sisterhood of Temple Beth Israel Anshe Emes. She was also actively interested in the work of the Hebrew Free School. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. FREDERICK CONKLIN, 58 years old, died on Wednesday at her home in Babylon, L. I., leaving a son and three daughters.

CHRISTIAN CORNELIUSEN, a well-known landscape gardener of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in that place on Wednesday. He was 77 years old and had lived in Hempstead for more than forty years.

EDWIN C. WARD, a lawyer, with an office at 141 Broadway, and a brother of the late Judge Frederic A. Ward of Brooklyn, died at his Summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Ward was born in Farmington, Conn., fifty-seven years ago, and after graduating from Yale he studied in the Yale Law School and later at Columbia. He took an active part in securing a new building for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and was for several years Secretary of the Board of Directors of that institution. Mr. Ward was the Secretary and a charter member of the Bay Shore Protective Association and a member of the Yale Alumni Association and the Hamilton Club. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Marion Watson, and four children.

Miss BESSIE HEROLD, a daughter of the late J. George Herold, who was a leader in Republican politics in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn and at one time Quartermaster of the Forty-seventh Regiment, died on Wednesday in Roosevelt Hospital. She was 27 years of age.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HUTCHISON BLISS, wife of John Lord Bliss and an officer of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Congregational Church, died from typhoid fever on Wednesday at her home, 404 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bliss was born in that borough and was a member of the Colonial Club.

NORMAN EDGAR GOODRICH, who died at Berwick, Penn., on Tuesday, was formerly the publisher of the magazine Everywhere. He was born fifty-two years ago in Hudson, Mich., and for many years lived at 608 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

JOHN J. GALLAGHER, a former member of the New Jersey Assembly, died yesterday at his home, 415 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

Miss HARRIET L. HOFF, a daughter of the late Alexander H. Hoff, U. S. A., and a granddaughter of General John S. Van Rensselaer, who fought in the War of 1812, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. L. Greene, 24 Norwood Avenue, Summit, N. J., in her fifty-ninth year.

EDWIN DAWSON, an artist and designer, who decorated the Hotel St. Regis, died on Wednesday at his home, 612 West 182d Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in England and for many years had been associated with Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mrs. MARY CLARK, widow of Alexander Clark, formerly President of the Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 141 West Ninety-fourth Street, in her seventy-second year.

WILLIAM D. SAVAGE, 58 years old, of Plattsburg, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his camp at Twombly's Bay, N. Y.

JOHN SCHANCK HENDRICKSON, a hardware merchant, died on Tuesday of heart disease in his store at Keyport, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

KEENAN TO GET $4,000 JOB.

Appraiser Shifts Men and Bronx Democrat Will Fill Vacancy.

Appraiser John K. Sague has recommended to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo a rearrangement in the personnel of the Appraiser's office that is of the nature of a "shake-up." The changes will be made effective as soon as they have been approved by the Treasury's head.

For months the pressure on the Washington Administration from Democratic politicians for the places held in the local customs service by Republican holdovers has been steadily increasing. A fortnight ago President Wilson named Nathaniel G. Schlamm an Assistant Appraiser. He has been assigned to the second division. Following this Appraiser Sague has recommended that George W. Wolf, now Deputy Appraiser in charge of the fifth division, be made Special Deputy in place of Henry M. Clapp, who has held this executive position since 1907, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Clapp will be assigned to the seventh, or drug division, with the rank of Assistant Appraiser.

Mr. Wolf is identified with Democratic politics in this city and Sullivan County. Mr. Clapp is the only Republican retained on the Appraiser's staff outside Civil Service appointments. Wolf's promotion leaves a vacant deputyship which, it is understood, will be filled by the appointment of Christopher C. Keenan, Assistant Appraiser of the eighth division. Mr. Keenan is a prominent member of the Jackson Democratic Club of the Bronx. James Fay, now Assistant Appraiser of the second division, will be sent to the division vacated by Mr. Wolf. Three assistant appraiserships are not filled at present. The work of these offices has been consolidated with other divisions, and the Appraiser said yesterday that there is no prospect of reviving the vacancies. The special deputies and deputies get salaries of $4,000. Assistant Appraisers get $3,500.

QUITS JAPANESE CABINET.

Minister of Justice Resigns Following Investigation of Bribery.

TOKIO, July 29.—Viscount Kanetake Oura, the Japanese Minister of Justice, suddenly resigned his portfolio today.

The Minister's action, following as it does the investigation instituted by the Ministry of Justice into the bribery charges growing out of the Parliamentary elections last March, has caused a great sensation throughout Japan.

The case involves several members and ex-members of the Imperial Diet.

Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Premier, reported the situation to Emperor Yoshihito, who sanctioned the resignation of Viscount Oura.

The investigation into the charges of bribery has resulted in the arrest of K. Hayashida, who had been Chief Secretary of the Lower House for twenty years. The arrest of Hayashida is said to be connected with the charge against Viscount Oura, who is alleged to have received a present of $500 from a candidate for membership in the House.

WILLIAM T. TILDEN DEAD.

Three Times President of the Union League of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—William T. Tilden, for years prominent in the civic and political life of Philadelphia, died today after a short illness from a complication of diseases. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Tilden was three times President of the Union League, a member of the Board of Education for years, and was the head of a large wholesale hair and wool house. He was in the forefront of many local reform campaigns.

Mr. Tilden was born in St. George, Del., and was a graduate of the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was Chairman of the Business Men's League of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the Trades League and Bourse of Pennsylvania, and the Germantown Cricket, the Pennsylvania, Automobile, and Onteora clubs.

Edward L. Boisaubin.

Edward L. Boisaubin, a grandson of a member of the Royal Guard of Louis XVI. of France, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,284 South Eighth Street, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Madison, N. J., where his father settled in 1824, and until fifteen years ago lived on his farm, where he raised mushrooms and flowers for the New York and Newark markets. During his life in Madison he was a member of St. Vincent's Church, which his father founded, and at the time of his death was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Alphonsus' Church. His widow, a son, and three daughters survive him.

Many Masons at Draper Funeral.

The funeral of Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the State organization of the Royal Arcanum, and Past Master of Copeston Lodge, 641, was held last night in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. The Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of the chapel, read the Episcopal service for the dead, and the chapel was filled with Masons and members of the Royal Arcanum. The interment will take place at Kensico Cemetery today, where Masonic services will be conducted by Livingston A. Snyder, High Priest.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CASSUTO—TAUBER.—At Arverne, L. I., July 25th, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais of New York City, Miss Sidonie Tauber to Mr. David Cassuto.

HELLER—OTTO.—Mr. Henry F. Otto announces the marriage of his daughter, Amy Marguerite, to Mr. Arthur Garfield Heller, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at Belleville, New Jersey.

SOWDON—DURYEE.—At Canajoharie, New York, on Saturday, July 24th, 1915, Margaret Louise, daughter of Dr. Charles Duryee, to William Kenneth Sowdon, son of Mr. William Sowdon, of Yonkers, New York.

Newark.

DUDDE—SEGNER.—July 26, Christina S. Segner to the Rev. John H. Dudde.

Died.

BAKER.—On July 28, 1915, Louis Carter Baker, Jr. Funeral services at the Church of St. Asaph, Bala, Penn., Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Thursday, July 29, 1915, Anna M. Bainbridge, wife of the late John G. Bainbridge. Funeral services at her late residence, 412 West End Av., Friday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BARZILAY.—Amelia, beloved wife of David J., mother of Ira, daughter of Mathilda and the late Michael Stern, sister of Josie Kleeblatt, suddenly, July 28th. Funeral from Stolitz's Funeral Chapel, 123 East 18th St., on Friday, July 30th, at 11 A. M.; to Cypress Hills. Members of Marianne Lodge No. 12, U. O. T. S., Maimonides Benevolent Society, and Sioux Lodge No. 357, K. of P., please note.

BLISS.—Elizabeth Hutchison, wife of John Lord Bliss and daughter of the late James Hutchison, of Brooklyn, on July 28, 1915. Funeral at her late residence, 404 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Friday, July 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—July 29, at 23 3d St., Weehawken, Mrs. Rebecca Brown. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 1, 2:30 P. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—Bertha Hull, beloved wife of George Augustus Chapman, at her home in Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, July 28, 1915. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M. at Minneapolis.

CORR.—On Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, John Lougiin Corr, in his 84th year. Funeral at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 31st, from his late residence, 354 E. 54th St., to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and First Av. Kindly omit flowers.

CROWELL.—Thomas Young, Thursday, July 29th, in his 80th year. Funeral services Saturday, July 31st, at 12:30 o'clock, at 512 Park St. Upper Montclair, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

DEMAREST.—On July 28, 1915, Evelina Demarest, daughter of the late John G. Jr., and Margaret Demarest. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., on July 31, at 12 o'clock.

FEINGOLD.—July 29, Morris Feingold. Funeral services from his late residence, 2 West 112th St., at 11 A. M.

GOODRICH.—At Berwick, Penn., on July 27, 1915, Norman Edgar Goodrich. Funeral services will be held at 608 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 30, at 10 A. M.

Died.

GRIFFIN.—On July 29, 1915, Christine, widow of William Preston Griffin, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Peter Kean, Esq., of Ursino, Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M. It is requested that flowers may not be sent.

HANDEL.—Anna Handel, wife of Louis Handel, July 27, in Beacon, N. Y. Interment on Friday, July 30, at Greenwood Cemetery, at Fort Hamilton Av. entrance, at 1:30 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Mary Emma C. Hennessy, formerly of 241 East 32d St., New York. Solemn mass of requiem and funeral on Saturday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., New York.

HULIN.—At his Summer residence, Shoreham, L. I., Geo. H. Hulin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—In Providence, R. I., July 29, suddenly, Frederick Harvey Jackson, in his 68th year. Committal service at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday, July 31, at 12:15.

KOEGLER.—Emma Gellen Koegler entered into rest July 28. Funeral from the residence of her late brother, Henry J. Gellen, 508 1st St., Brooklyn, Saturday at 2 P. M.

LONG.—On July 27, Samuel Long, in his 41st year. Funeral services from his late residence, 137 Ri

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PULITZER TRUSTEE MUST TAKE $50,000

Frederick N. Judson Wanted Commissions of $175,000 Instead of Legacy.

REFEREE SUBMITS AUDIT

Sons of Founder Will Buy Stock of World and Post-Dispatch to be Sold to Pay Estate Taxes.

The report of Phoenix Ingraham, who was appointed about two years ago to audit and pass upon the first accounting by the trustees and executors of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, has been completed, and is ready for submission to the Supreme Court. Some of the questions to be determined grew out of differences of opinion between the trustees and various beneficiaries.

One of these was whether a stock dividend on 600 shares of General Electric Company should be regarded as income and paid over to Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer, the widow, or whether it should be added to the principal. The dividend was declared after Mr. Pulitzer's death and was paid on part of a total of 2,000 shares in the trust created for Mrs. Pulitzer's benefit.

Mr. Ingraham reports in favor of allowing Mrs. Pulitzer the dividend on 104 shares, the remainder to be turned into the trust fund. The stock is worth $168 a share.

No Commissions for Judson.

The contention of Frederick Newton Judson of St. Louis that he was entitled to full commissions as trustee instead of receiving the legacy of $50,000 in lieu of commissions has been denied by the referee. Mr. Judson's services as a trustee ended last March, when Herbert Pulitzer reached his majority and succeeded him. If full commissions had been allowed, Mr. Judson would have been entitled to about $175,000. Objections to paying him commissions were presented by Arthur C. Train, guardian ad litem for the children of Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who said that Mr. Judson, having accepted the trusteeship under the terms of the will, should be compelled to abide by the will.

Steps have been taken by the sons, Ralph, Joseph and Herbert Pulitzer, to keep control of The World and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This came out when the referee decided to report that the trust in which was placed all of the stock of the two newspapers should pay its share of the transfer and inheritance taxes both here and in Missouri. The total amount is about $600,000, and it was the opinion of the referee that stock in the two properties would have to be sold to meet these obligations. To avoid the danger that some of the stock might get into the hands of outsiders, Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer told the trustees that they would buy whatever stock was necessary to meet the taxes.

For the purpose of making their offer a matter of record, they wrote to the trustees and explained that the offer was made "in order that interests in harmony with the policies of the trustees of the trust should be purchasers of the stock." The letter said that Herbert Pulitzer had been invited to buy one-third of the stock to be sold. The trustees replied that the offer met with their approval, and the referee has sanctioned it.

World Stock $604.50 a Share.

Arrangements for the sale will be completed by Sept. 27. The price of The World stock is to be $604.50 a share and that of The Post-Dispatch $121.75.

The referee has approved of an allowance of $5,000 a year for Joseph Pulitzer, 3d, 2 years old, who was not provided for in the will. The child's father asked for $6,000. Edith Pulitzer Moore, a daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, asked for an allowance of $6,000 a year for her 18-month-old son, Clement. The referee approved the request. Mr. and Mrs. Moore said in their petition that they are "not finacially able to support and educate" their son "according to his station in life."

The referee denied a request made by Constance Pulitzer Elmslie, a daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, for $10,000 a year for her 1-year-old daughter, Cynthia, and recommended $7,500. The will provided that if Mrs. Pulitzer did not care to reserve for her own use the homes at Bar Harbor and in East Seventy-third Street they could be leased and the rental given to Harvard University to establish a chair of journalism. The referee says that Mrs. Pulitzer has not indicated any desire to be relieved of the property.

The accounting shows that some portions of the estate have increased in value and that other portions were worth more than their appraised value. The principal account originally consisted of stocks and bonds appraised at $14,802,804. These have increased to $15,940,504. Mr. Pulitzer's yacht sold for $33,682 more than its appraised value, another profit of $457,749 was made on the sale of some securities, and real estate that has been sold yielded $52,606.

Trustees Paid Out $12,477,432.

The trustees have paid out $12,477,432. The funeral expenses amounted to $18,140; debts, $102,425; transfer and inheritance taxes, $439,759, and payments to legatees, $2,067,024 in cash and $8,765,644 in personal property. When the accounting was made there was a balance of $3,463,072 in the principal account, the income from which was $1,181,506.

The principal and income from the various trust funds are: Widow's trust, principal $8,518,816, income $244,625; Edith P. Moore, trust $739,728, income $36,923; Constance P. Elmslie, principal $739,239, income $38,928; School of Journalism, principal $1,062,623, income $31,828; residuary trust, principal $2,580,000, income $262,585, and newspaper trust, principal $4,182,172, income $2,180,172.

The referee said that the relations among the trustees were always cordial and that "no important disagreements in matters of policy" have occurred among them.

SAYS B. R. T. CLUBS CITY.

Mayor Holds They Should Pay More for Bridge Franchise.

Mayor Mitchel, presiding yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, made it plain that he will support Bridge Commissioner Kracke in the latter's fight to obtain a more favorable contract between the city on the one hand and the B. R. T. and the New York Railways Company on the other, regulating the operation of cars across the Williamsburg Bridge.

The companies' profits, $100,000 yearly, are excessive under the old contract, which expires on Aug. 31 at midnight, according to the Bridge Commissioner. He has referred the whole matter to the board, reciting that the railway companies have taken the stand that the old contract terms are the only proper renewal arrangement.

"The question before the board is whether or not we are willing to permit the B. R. T. to club the city into allowing a continuance of present conditions by which we do not get a fair return for enormously profitable franchise privileges," said the Mayor.

At the suggestion of Controller Prendergast, the question was referred to the Transit Committee of the board, to report next Thursday.

"The company contends that it needs the $100,000 annual profit of the bridge local company to make up for the loss in the operation of the through line," said the Mayor later. "But Bridge Commissioner Kracke informs me that through operation or long-haul service over the bridge is conducted at a profit and not at a loss, since the average haul on through service is three and one-half miles, for which the company gets 5 cents, as against a haul of two miles on the locals, for which it receives 1 2-3 cents."

TELLER TANNER SENTENCED

Gets Three Years and Fine of $3,920, Equal to Sub-Treasury Theft.

William B. Tanner, chief paying teller of the Minor Coin Division of the Sub-Treasury, who was arrested for stealing $3,920 from the Government by substituting cents for nickels in twenty-six money bags, was sentenced yesterday to the Federal Prison at Atlanta by Judge Howe of the Federal Court for three years, and fined the amount of his thefts. He may be released on parole after serving a year and a day. If he cannot pay the fine he will have to serve an additional thirty days and take a pauper's oath. Thereafter he can be forced to pay the fine at any time it can be shown that he is able to do so.

Tanner is 41 years old. He lived with his wife and daughter at East range, N. J. He had been in the employ of the Government for sixteen years and was earning $2,000 a year. He confessed to the thefts, and agents of the Government investigated his private life. It was said he began stealing when his mode of life cost him more than his earnings, and that he was striving to give his family luxuries that he could not afford.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein learned that Tanner was infatuated with a woman separated from her husband and that much of the money he stole was spent on her.

RESENT FAVORS TO GROUT.

Several Hundred Fellow-Prisoners Complain to Warden Hayes.

Warden John Hayes of the Raymond Street Jail has forwarded to Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis a complaint submitted by several hundred prisoners, who protest against what they term favoritism extended to ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

The main complaint is that Grout has been accorded the privilege of seeing members of his family, lawyers, and business associates between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M., while the other prisoners enjoy only the regular visiting hours, 2 to 4 P. M.

The Warden has explained to the complaining prisoners that he is only carrying out the order of Supreme Court Justice Kelly. The order was obtained on an affidavit sworn out by Dean Potter, who is associated with Stephen G. Baldwin, Mr. Grout's lawyer.

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TOUSEY FOUND DEAD WITH GAS TURNED ON

Yonkers Coroner Says Publisher's Death Was Due to an Accident.

TRAGEDIES IN HIS FAMILY

Sister-in-law's Mother Murdered in Philadelphia—Bosom Friends Were Recent Suicides.

Sinclair Tousey, at one time prominent as a publisher, was found dead from gas in the study of his home, at 596 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon. Coroner James P. Dunn, after an investigation, decided that death was due "to asphyxiation from illuminating gas," and added that "it was probably accidental."

George Rayner, father-in-law of Mr. Tousey, said yesterday: "Mr. Tousey came home about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and, going up to his room, lay down to read, as he frequently did. When Mrs. Tousey reached the house some time later, she detected the odor of gas, and, tracing it to her husband's room, found him dead. A gas jet near his desk had been accidentally turned on."

The Coroner believes that Mr. Tousey left the gas jet burning to light his cigars, and that, when he fell asleep, the flame was blown out by the wind from an open window. This theory appears to find support in the fact that a large number of cigar stumps were found on a tray alongside of Mr. Tousey's bed.

Mr. Tousey was a grandson of Sinclair Tousey, founder of the American News Company. He learned the publishing business in his grandfather's employ, and then joined his brother in the organization of the Frank Tousey Publishing Company. Frank Tousey died twelve years ago, Sinclair Tousey then becoming the actual head of the company, although his brother's widow remained the majority stockholder of the corporation. Then began the series of tragedies that culminated yesterday in the discovery of Mr. Tousey's body.

The mother of Mrs. Frank Tousey was found dead, garbed as if for a lawn fête, beside the railroad tracks of the Fairmount Park Railway Company in Philadelphia. The police said she had doubtless been robbed and murdered, and that her body was placed beside the tracks to divert suspicion. Mrs. Frank Tousey died four years later while on the honeymoon trip with her second husband, George Gordon Hastings, a New York lawyer. Her will gave a controlling interest in the publishing company to her widower. Sinclair Tousey contested it, but he lost the suit. One of his ventures was the publication of songs by Gus Williams, who committed suicide last Winter. Another old friend, William Durando, a restaurant keeper, shot himself in a subway station. Mr. Tousey's last venture was the publication of Tip, but it lasted only three weeks.

The widow and a son, Frank Rayner Tousey, now at Panama, survive.

Opposes Free Books in City College.

Corporation Counsel Polk was asked yesterday by the Board of Estimate for an opinion as to whether students at the College of the City of New York may be compelled to furnish their own text books. The question came up on the request by the College Trustees for permission to use $2,000 for the purchase of text books. Controller Prendergast thinks that students would be more careful of their books if compelled to pay for them.

The College Trustees contend that as the charter provides for gratuitous tuition at the City College free books are included in the provision. The board deferred decision on the matter until Aug. 26.

SCHNEIDER CUTS BUDGET.

County Clerk Says He Hopes to Make Office Self-Sustaining.

The estimate for the budget of the office of County Clerk Schneider for 1916 shows a decrease of $42,893, or about 19 per cent. In a letter to the Board of Estimate accompanying the figures Mr. Schneider said the work of his office has steadily increased by the natural growth in population, and especially by acts of the Legislature placing new burdens upon the office.

"I have effected a saving in every branch of the work," he writes. "If the Legislature would see that proper fees were charged for the various duties imposed on the office the income would be largely increased and tend to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers.

"This office is always working under pressure. The fees charged are notoriously low, but a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature to raise them to the rate of those now charged in the Bronx. If the bill is successful the office will be self-sustaining."

Convicted of Killing His Daughter.

Hyman Liebman, a tailor of 78 East Ninety-eighth Street, was convicted yesterday by a jury before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions of murder in the first degree in having killed his 7-year-old daughter Sadie on March 17 by throwing her down an airshaft. Judge Wadhams remanded Liebman to the Tombs pending a motion to have a commission appointed to pass upon the man's sanity. Liebman committed the crime while his wife was away from home. He threw his daughter and his son, Samuel, 5 years old, down the airshaft to the courtyard, sixty feet below. Both children were taken to a hospital, where the girl died.

Gives $10 to Conscience Fund.

A well-dressed man, about 35 years old, walked into the office of Controller Prendergast yesterday and left an envelope with "Conscience Fund" written across its face. It contained two five-dollar bills.

The Equitable is a worthy home for the New York Law Institute Library

The New York Law Institute, by its decision to move its Law Library into the new Equitable Building, has selected quarters and facilities well worthy of an institution of its particular dignity and character.

Heretofore, the rather inaccessible location of this great library in the Post Office Building has militated against a full enjoyment of its benefits, nor were its old quarters consistent with the importance of its advantages to the legal profession.

In the Equitable Building, however, this wonderful storehouse of law literature will be so centrally, so conveniently situated, as to increase its use by members and licensees, and to enhance the attractions of membership to others.

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5c Lead Pencils....2 for 6c
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15c Hand Brushes....2 for 16c
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5c Nipples anticolic style....2 for 6c
69c Pyralin Ivory Buffers....2 for 70c
25c Turkish Towels....2 for 26c
50c Turkish Towels....2 for 51c
1.00 Turkish Towels....2 for 1.01
15c Whisk Brooms....2 for 16c
One Dollar Value Umbrellas....2 for 1.01

For the Man Who Smokes

Regular $2.25 Box of 25 **Duke of York Cigars**

High Grade 10c Cigars Fresh From the Factory

One Box 2.25 **Two Boxes for 2.26**

10c Coronette Cigars....2 for 11c
50c Briar Pipes....2 for 51c
15c Merak Cigarettes....2 for 16c
5c Pipe Cleaners....2 for 6c
10c 1-oz. Tin Brown Bear Blend Tobacco....2 for 11c

Goggles

with shield and without.
69c....2 for 70c
1.00....2 for 1.01
1.50....2 for 1.51

50c Jar Georgia Rose Cold Cream 2 for 51c

Drugs and Patent Medicines

19c Bland's Pills, 100's....2 for 20c
25c Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 5-gr., 100's....2 for 26c
25c Coltarine Disinfectant, Pts....2 for 26c
25c Compound Cathartic Pills, 100's....2 for 26c
8c Epsom Salts....2 for 9c
45c Lithia Tablets, 5-gr., 100's....2 for 46c
10c Powdered Sulphur, lbs....2 for 11c
25c Rexall Aromatic Castor Oil....2 for 26c
25c Rexall Blemish Soap....2 for 26c
25c Rexall Cleaning Fluid....2 for 26c
50c Rexall Pile Treatment....2 for 51c
25c Rexall Carbolic Salve....2 for 26c
50c Rexall Eczema Ointment....2 for 51c
19c Rexall Foot Powders....2 for 20c
25c Rexall Headache Powders....2 for 26c
39c Rexall Kidney Pills....2 for 40c
85c Rexall Kidney Remedy....2 for 86c
10c Rexall Liver Pills....2 for 11c
10c Rexall Straw Hat Cleaner....2 for 11c
89c Syrup Hypophos....2 for 90c
10c Soda Bicarbonate, lbs....2 for 11c
10c Sodamint Tablets, 100's....2 for 11c

Rubber Goods

1.97 Maximum Water Bottle, 2-qt. (red)....2 for 1.98
1.25 Moneyback Fountain Syringe 2-qt....2 for 1.26
39c Bathing Bags (75c value)....2 for 40c
25c Monogram Ear and Ulcer Syringe....2 for 26c
75c Monogram Water Bottle, White, 1-qt....2 for 76c
1.19 White Seal Fountain Syringe....2 for 1.20

Toilet Goods

10c Assorted Toilet Soaps....2 for 11c
50c Bouquet Jeanice Talc....2 for 51c
35c Imported Manila Rice Powder....2 for 36c
19c Durham Duplex Shaving Stick....2 for 20c
10c Face Chamois....2 for 11c
25c Georgia Rose Talcum Powder....2 for 26c
1.00 Georgia Rose Extract....2 for 1.01
50c Harmony Chimes Toilet Water....2 for 51c
25c Harmony Imported Soaps....2 for 26c
5c Hanson Jenks Orangewood Sticks....2 for 6c
10c Hanson Jenks Orangewood Sticks....2 for 11c
25c Hanson Jenks Emery Boards....2 for 26c
15c Hanson Jenks Tooth Paste....2 for 16c
25c Imported Wool Puffs....2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Dental Floss....2 for 11c
25c Liggett's Nail Enamel....2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Toilet Pumice....2 for 11c
15c Military Tooth Powder....2 for 16c
25c New England Perfumes, ½-oz....2 for 26c
50c New England Perfumes, 1-oz....2 for 51c
15c Rexall Violet Talcum....2 for 16c
10c Styptic Pencils....2 for 11c
15c Tooth Brushes....2 for 16c
25c Tooth Brushes....2 for 26c
79c Tourist Cases....2 for 80c
50c Violet Dulce Liquid Complexion Powder....2 for 51c
50c Violet Dulce Face Powder....2 for 51c
50c Babcock's Flower of Savoy Talc....2 for 51c
25c Babcock's Corylopsis Sachet....2 for 26c
25c Violet Talcum Powder, 14-oz. Tins....2 for 26c
25c Wash Cloth Cases with Wash Cloth....2 for 26c



LIGGETT'S RASPBERRY-CURRANT **Jam**

In 15-Ounce Glass Jars

One for 25c, **2 for 26c**



Buy a Package of DURHAM DUPLEX **Blades for 50c** And we will sell you a Durham Duplex Demonstrator Safety Razor for 1c

New York City — Broadway and 34th St. Grand Central Terminal 125th St. & Seventh Ave.

Liggett's — AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES



CANDY

Buy one at our regular price and get the second for 1c

50c Regent Sweet Chocolates, lb....2 for 51c
5c Borden's Almond Bars....2 for 6c
10c Borden's Malted Milk Croquets....2 for 11c
10c Repetti Caramels....2 for 11c
5c Maxixe Cherries....2 for 6c
5c Liggett's Gum....2 for 6c
40c Liggett's Special Gum Drops....2 for 41c

The Rexall Stores

ROCK ISLAND CO. PUT IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Chauncey G. Parker of Newark Is Named for the $150,000,000 Holding Corporation.

IN DEFAULT ON $38,000,000

John J. Quinlan, President of Bankrupt Concern, in Affidavit Confesses It Is Insolvent.

Vice Chancellor Emery, sitting in Newark yesterday, appointed Chauncey G. Parker of Newark as receiver for the Rock Island Company, a holding company incorporated in New Jersey, with $150,000,000 capital stock. The appointment was made on an application by John J. Quinlan of New York, President of the company, made through Robert H. McCarter of the Newark law firm of McCarter & English.

The bill of complaint filed by Mr. McCarter alleged that the company had overdue obligations aggregating $38,348.33, with no funds to meet them, and had suspended its ordinary business for want of funds.

Of the company's 1,500,000 shares of a par value of $100 a share, 540,000 are preferred and 960,000 common.

In an affidavit by President Quinlan, appended to the bill, it is stated that by the issue of its own shares the company acquired the entire outstanding capital stock, except Directors' shares, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Iowa, and tha tthe latter company acquired, subject to mortgages, $11,353,000 of the $74,877,000 stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, a corporation of the States of Illinois and Iowa.

"The corporation," the affidavit states in conclusion, "has become insolvent, and is not able to resume its business, and cannot in a short time with safety to the public or advantage to its stockholders resume its business."

With the Rock Island Company in the hands of a receiver, the pyramid of railroad and railroad holding companies organized by Daniel G. Reid and William H. Moore and their associates in 1902 has toppled down. First the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, against which a deficiency judgment of $68,000,000 was found, was practically wiped out. Its $74,877,000 capital stock of $145,000,000. Then followed the receivership of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, the operating company in the pyramid. It had capital stock of $75,000,000. Now comes the fall of the Rock Island Company, and its $150,000,000 stock is also wiped out.

It so happens that today is the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the Rock Island Company. On July 30, 1902, this holding company was formed to acquire and hold control of the Railway Company, a paring road. To carry this scheme through it was necessary to form an intermediary company, also a holding company and known as the Railroad Company. The Rock Island Company took over the Railroad Company and gave in exchange its preferred and common stock. The Railroad Company then issued bonds which it exchanged at par, together with stock of the Rock Island Company, for stock of the Railway Company. Thus the Railroad Company got control of the Railway Company and the New Jersey Company got control of the Railroad Company.

When the railroad company defaulted on its bonds in May, 1914, the collateral behind those bonds, that is, the stock of the railway company, came into the hands of the bondholders. This move wiped out the railroad company and left the New Jersey Company owning a lot of worthless stock and a little office furniture. It was generally admitted that the company had no assets and the court proceedings in New Jersey was not unexpected. The New Jersey Company paid dividends up to 1905, and its stock figured in several gyrations on the New York tSock Exchange. The stock once sold at $81 a share, but has been selling recently at ½ to ⅝ a point on the Exchange.

SUE 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.

Receiver Asked for the American Chain of Establishments.

Suit was begun in the United States District Court yesterday for a receiver for the American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, Inc., a Maine corporation, capitalized at $1,000,000, and for an injunction to restrain the Directors and officers from instituting suits or transferring assets. The plaintiffs are the Peck & Mack Company, which has a claim for $1,161; D. Auerback & Sons, $581; the Royal Novelty Manufacturing Company, $715, and Krasnow Sons, $114.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is a Director of the defendant company. It has been doing a big business, but according to the plaintiffs, it has admitted that it has not sufficient means to meet current liabilities. Its headquarters are at 315 Fifth Avenue, and it has stores in Washington, D. C., Schenectady, N. Y., Allentown, Penn., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, O., St. Louis, Mo., and at Muncie, Indianapolis, and Lafayette, Ind.

About $650,000 of the capital stock has been issued. According to the petition the assets consist of wares and fixtures in the stores, which have a book value of $200,000. The indebtedness is put at $200,000, all past due except about $30,000, which is about to become due.

The petition says that if the company is forced to suspend business an irreparable loss will result to both the creditors and the company.

No action will be taken until the defendant company has an opportunity to answer.

H. W. WELLINGTON SUICIDE.

Boston Cordage Merchant Was Worried Over Financial Troubles.

Henry W. Wellington, who until a year ago, when he came to New York, was in the cordage business in Boston, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the apartment he shared with Dr. John Welzmiller at 4 West Fortieth Street. Worry over financial difficulties is believed by the doctor to have been responsible for his friend's act. Mr. Wellington was 43 years old, a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Harvard Club. He was married and has a married daughter residing in Philadelphia. The apartment was formerly occupied by Miss Ethel Barrymore, and from which she went to be married. It is above the apartment occupied by Miss Elsie de Wolfe.

While Mr. Wellington had given no indication of being despondent, Dr. Welzmiller said he had been in a highly nervous state because of financial difficulties. On Wednesday he received a letter from his wife asking him to write more frequently. It had been his intention to go to Boston on Wednesday, but returned to the apartment in the evening. Dr. Welzmiller said he got home about midnight and saw Mr. Wellington in bed. It was some time between 3 and 5 o'clock, he told Coroner L. J. Feinberg, that he heard Mr. Wellington moving about in his room. Later, when he was dropping off to sleep, he heard a sound which he took to be the slamming of a door.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when he got up. He looked into his friend's room and saw the bed empty. In the living room he found the body lying on the floor. There was a bullet wound in Mr. Wellington's temple and beside the body was a heavy automatic pistol with one cartridge discharged.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two of the Decisions Rendered Related to Duck Meat.

Because the Illinois Railroad Company failed to pay a fee of $1 on a protest, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday dismissed an action begun by it to recover alleged excessive duties on an importation. When the case was called for hearing, the company was not represented. Counsel for the Government moved that as the protest fee required by law for the filing of a claim had not been complied with, the claim should be dismissed. Judge Waite agreed.

The board made a ruling of interest to importers of dead poultry, when it was decided that only the "immediate" coverings of poultry are to be assessed for duty under the present tariff. The case before the Customs Tribunal was that of August Silz, who imported dead ducks. No objection was made by Mr. Silz to the assessment of 2 cents a pound made by Collector Malone on poultry, but it was claimed that various coverings taxed by the Collector as part of the weight of the ducks, should be excluded from the dutiable weight, and the "immediate" covering alone included.

The controversy was really over the assessment of duty on what was termed the tare. It appeared from the evidence that the ducks were separately wrapped in parchment paper, after which twenty-five ducks were solidly packed in ice and sawdust, forming a mass which was in turn inclosed in burlap, and finally packed in a wooden packing case. Duty was assessed upon the weight of the ducks, paper wrappers, ice, sawdust and burlap. The importer contended that a fair construction of the law was that it did not require duty to be paid upon anything but the ducks and the paper wrapping. Judge Waite, sustaining the claim, said in his decision for the board that the term "immediate coverings" should be confined to the paper wrapping. Accordingly, the Collector should have taken duty only on the weight of the ducks and the paper wrappings. A reliquidation was ordered.

Another protest relating to poultry stood in the name of William A. Brown & Co., who entered duckmeat, some items being different portions of the duck cleaned and subjected to certain treatment and then dried, all packed in hermetically sealed tins. Assessment was made under the tariff at 2 cents a pound under the poultry provision. The product was claimed free of duty as prepared meat. Judge Waite overruled the protest on the ground that a ruling by the Customs Court on ducks' feet and gizzards controlled the classification.

The Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, protested the Collector's assessment on india rubber tubing, shown by the samples to be in three sizes. It was returned by the appraiser as "drugists' sundries," and accordingly assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importer's contention was that the tax should be at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of india rubber. Judge McClelland decided that the evidence failed to overcome the presumption of correctness which exists in favor of the Collector's classification of the merchandise.

The Linen Thread Company, Boston, imported machines for making fish nets. They were taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as "articles or wares not specially provided for if composed of metal." The Government counsel claimed that the importers failed to show what was the component material of chief value in the machine, and moved that the protest be dismissed. Judge Fischer coincided, and held that it was unnecessary to pass upon the question as to which of the two provisions in controversy is the more specific.

SURVEY HARBOR SHIPPING.

Prendergast Wants Committee of Experts to Study Situation.

Controller Prendergast as Chairman of the Port and Terminal Facilities Committee of the Board of Estimate at the Summer meeting of the board yesterday expressed his views on a proposed survey of New York's shipping, and the program that ought to be followed in developing the terminal facilities here.

He recommended as a committee to study the situation, the appointment of John F. Stevens, who was identified with the construction of the Panama Canal; Professor George F. Swayne of the Graduate School of Engineering of Harvard University; and W. C. Loree, an expert in railroad and water communication. Mr. Prendergast said that these men had already been consulted, unofficially, concerning the problem. The Controller also said that perhaps $125,000 a year would be needed for the expenses of the committee.

"This survey," the Controller said, "will have the cordial co-operation of the trunk line railroads. It is to be comprehensive. No one section is to be especially benefited. It is planned that all the boroughs will have improved facilities for the transfer of freight between railroads and vessels, and between other carriers both on land and on water."

The west side track problem and the marginal railway problem in Brooklyn, the Controller said, were independent of other harbor problems and would not be included in the proposed survey.

The Controller is to submit a detailed plan and scope of the proposed survey at the next meeting of the board on Thursday.

CLOSES TEXAS BANK.

Officers of Wharton Institution Violated Law, Controller Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Wharton National Bank of Wharton, Texas, closed its doors this morning by order of the Controller of the Currency. This statement was issued by the Controller's Office:

"The failure of the bank is due to excessive borrowings by its officers and Directors and to persistent violations of the provisions of the National Bank Act, and not to either general or local business conditions.

"By its last statement the bank reported a capital of $50,000; surplus of $12,575, and deposits of approximately $384,000."

Hoey Quits Insurance Department.

James J. Hoey has resigned as Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, to take effect Aug. 1. He will become Executive Special Agent of the Continental Fire Insurance, Fidelity-Phenix and American Eagle Fire Insurance Companies, with headquarters at 80 Maiden Lane. Mr. Hoey has been Deputy Superintendent since May 1, 1912. Previous to that time he was for ten years actively engaged in the insurance brokerage business. From 1907 to 1911, inclusive, he was a member of the Assembly.

Weather in Cotton and Grain Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Ala., E. Tex., Miss., and La., fair Fri. and Sat.; slight variable winds.

Fla., thundershowers Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

N. Tex., cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers in extreme w.

Okla., fair and warm Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Tenn., fair Fri. and Sat.; continued warm Fri.

Ky., thundershowers Fri.; Sat., cloudy.

Mich., fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ohio and Ind., fair in n. and probably thundershowers in s. Fri.; Sat. fair; light variable winds.

Ill., cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Mo., cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Wis., fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn., fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler n. Fri.

Iowa, cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Sat.

S. Dak., cloudy Fri. and Sat.; possibly showers Sat.

N. Dak., Neb., Kan., unsettled Fri. and Sat.; probably showers and thunderstorms.

WAR STOCKS BREAK AFTER SHARP RISE

Crucible Steel Touches 83 on Rumor That Bethlehem Interests Had Bought Control.

CARRIED BACK TO 68 1-2

Steel Common Touches Highest Point in Two Years—Million-Share Day.

Although less business was done, members of the Stock Exchange considered yesterday's stock market more exciting than that of a year ago, a day when securities were being dumped overboard because of the war. Crucible Steel plunged up and down in a manner comparable to the gyrations of Bethlehem Steel last April. Opening with sales between 68 and 70, an overnight gain of nearly 5 points, tremendous buying carried the price up to 83 before 2 o'clock. Gains extending from 1 to 2 points were common. The brokers on the floor were fairly swept off their feet by the business thrust upon them, and the enthusiasm for Crucible being quickly imparted to others of the war group, a violent rise occurred in numerous quarters of the industrial list.

Shortly before Crucible touched 83, a change came over the market. The cause appeared to be a story circulated on the Exchange that interests affiliated with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had bought control of the Crucible Company. Instantly, traders who had watched their paper profits climb upward sought to convert them into cash. The theory back of this was that, Bethlehem interests in control, there would no longer be demonstrations of urgent buying, and it would be best for holders of speculative commitments to realize on them at once.

Crucible dropped to 80 in a few sales, and then melted down 2 and 3 points at a time until the stock stood at 68, only ¾ of a point above the price at which it closed the day before. At this time the traders found that no basis of truth lay back of the story, as far as could be learned, and they began to buy back their stock. This was heavy enough to bring about a recovery of 10 full points, but renewed selling before the close carried the price back to 68½, from 75.

Bethlehem Steel advanced to a new high record of 275, while gross gains extending from 2 to 4 points were scored by Republic Iron and Steel, Allis-Chalmers, and others. Steel common at 68⅛ was higher than it had been in nearly two years. The railroad shares displayed firmness, for the most part.

June 29 last year brought a drop of more than 4½ points throughout the stock list as a whole, but the selling then was orderly and unaccompanied by extraordinary dips and dives. Yesterday's business comprised sales of 1,392,872 shares, against 1,498,808 a year before, of which nearly one-third was done during the retreat of quotations under the influence of Crucible's break.

Observers of the market said after the close that the position of prices had invited the sharp fall of the war stocks, irrespective of the rumor of Bethlehem's control of crucible steel. A speculative frenzy, it was said, had carried the market to a point where a disturbance of small order was likely to bring prices tumbling downward in extravagant fashion. Even with the drop of the last hour, however, Baldwin Locomotive, General Electric, General Motors, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the only ones of the active list to end the day with substantial recessions.

Inquiries were made at the Bethlehem Steel offices after the market closed whether or not the company had been buying Crucible stock. This statement was issued:

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has taken no steps toward acquiring control of the Crucible Company.

As the Street has heard many times in recent weeks that large holders of Bethlehem Steel were buying Crucible, for the purpose of controlling the company, the denial that the Bethlehem Company was itself interested did not answer the question traders have been asking since Crucible began to soar, two weeks ago.

Scott Foster Retires.

Scott Foster, for thirty-one years President of the People's Bank, 393 Canal Street, retired yesterday as President and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Directors, at a luncheon in his honor, presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Foster with engraved resolutions expressing appreciation of his services. William Milne, for many years cashier of the bank, was elected President. John B. Forsyth was appointed cashier.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Thirty-one corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $415,000, were chartered today. They include:

East Williston Colony, East Williston, realty, $90,000; C. Crosby, H. Haas, C. A. Fagan, Brick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Automatic Divanette Co., davenports, garage, autos, $30,000; M. Hertz, J. P. Hertz, James Nixon, Philipp, 220 Broadway.

Midwood Theatre, Brooklyn, theatrical, motion pictures, $30,000; W. C. Cowhill, H. W. Bell, C. B. Cook, 240 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.

Square Business Exchange, Rochester, real estate, brokerage, insurance, $25,000; W. J. Levee, P. W. Carrington, E. A. Markham, Rochester.

Hall-Weller Co., Attica, cash registers, check writer, adding machines, $50,000; G. A. Hoy, C. B. Benedict, W. L. Ayrault, Attica.

Inter-Navigation Co., navigation, $25,000; E. B. Winslow, C. G. Allen, H. L. Joyce, 715 St. Nicholas Av.

The Frank Forman Co., Kingston, women's and children's clothing, furs, $25,000; C. and B. Pooret, F. Forman, Kingston.

The Lock City Liquid Cooling Co., Lockport, devices for cooling and saving liquids, $25,000; G. A. Stricker, J. A. Burke, J. McGlynn, Lockport.

Henry Bauer Realty Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $25,000; J. McDonald, G. W. and J. C. Bauer, 319 Florida St., Buffalo.

Albert Back, Inc., ruchings, laces, nettings, art goods, textiles, $25,000; A. D. Levin, M. Herzog, S. Back, 151 West 15th St.

Maiden Dye Co., dyes, apparatus, mechanical, hydraulic devices, $25,000; M. Knapp, N. Kalvin, Kate Silverman, 542 West 112th St.

Morton H. Meinhard Co., merchandise, $10,000; P. J. Gleason, Newton H. Emery, M. H. Meinhard, 215 4th Av.

Seeba Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $7,000; E. A., G. C., and J. H. Seeba, 166 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

Roberts & Roker, stationers, job printers, $6,000; W. Hibbe, A. B. and A. W. Bokee, 439 2d St., Brooklyn.

The Camp Toilet Kit Co., canvas, leather goods, toilet articles, $5,000; R. R. Carter, R. H. Eastlyn, H. M. Kennard, 1,722 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Koterba Vehicle Co., Bronx, garage, painting vehicles, supplies, $5,000; M. Nowakowski, I. and C. Koterba, 2,110 Starling Av.

Brooklyn Overall Co., Brooklyn, overalls, shirts, dry goods, $5,000; A. Horn, S. and N. Berlinger, 1,513 13th Av., Brooklyn.

Mohawk Valley Register, Fort Plain, newspapers, job printing, $5,000; C. R. Waters, E. Weiskotten, D. G. Hackney, Fort Plain.

World Specialty Co., Buffalo, commission, raw materials, machinery, appliances, realty, $5,000; A. B. Currie, W. E. and L. F. Houpt, Buffalo.

Kay Importing Co., millinery supplies, dress trimmings, $5,000; C. R. Meyer, S. M. Nodell, H. Katzman, 416 Fort Washington Av.

J. Bloch Co., Brooklyn, roofing, metal cornices, lights, gutters, $5,000; A. Singer, J. Bloch, A. Husid, 211 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations.—The Anchor Packing Co., Camden, N. J., engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, instruments, hardware, $150,000; reprs., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Consumers Linter Co., Wilmington, Del., fabrics, $5,000; reprs., H. A. Vanderford, 42 Broadway, New York.

Minnesota Co-Operative Dairies Assn., St. Paul, Minn., $12,000; reprs., G. H. Nellis, 320 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

Capital Increase.—The Policeman's Monthly, Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital Reductions.—Federal Fabric Co., $5,000 to $1,500; Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $200,000.

New Jersey Charter.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Charter filed: Prince Albert Mining and Milling Company, Newark, to deal in mine products, $50,000; John F. Pell, W. S. Lefavour, John M. Boyle, all of Newark.

BANK MAY CHANGE CHARTER

Report That Chatham & Phenix Is Likely to Become State Institution.

A report that the Chatham & Phenix National Bank would leave the rank of national banks and apply for a charter as a State bank received some credence in the financial district yesterday. The report had reached the State Banking Department, but no official negotiations are under way there to effect a change.

Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham & Phenix National, said yesterday that there was no authority for stating that his bank would enter the field of State banks. Mr. Kaufman said that the matter was under discussion and involved questions of policy which had not yet been thrashed out. In any event, he said, the change, if one were agreed upon, would not be made in the immediate future.

Mr. Kaufman is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Century Bank, which has just taken over the Security Bank. Under the national bank laws a national bank cannot have domestic branches, and the Chatham & Phenix National, therefore, could not own or control the Century Bank with its eleven branches. Such ownership and control could, of course, lie with the Chatham & Phenix Bank if it had a State charter.

The new stock of the Century Bank recently offered, it was explained yesterday, was purchased by Mr. Kaufman and several associates at $180 a share, and was then offered to stockholders of the Century at the same price. There were no underwriters, it was explained, and no profits.

NO INJUNCTION FOR ENOS.

Court Refuses to Restrain Minneapolis & St. Louis Directors.

Judge Hand of the Federal Court denied yesterday the application of Amos F. Enos for an injunction restraining the transfer of securities and the cancellation of an indebtedness of $442,000 of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company to the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company, pending trial of his suit against them. In his opinion Judge Hand said:

"The acts attacked merit scrutiny and will receive it upon trial, but I am not convinced from the pleadings and affidavits that there has been unconscionable or fraudulent conduct, and for that reason the injunction is denied."

In 1905 the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company leased the property of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company. It held out of the total outstanding common stock of the latter company $4,283,100 at par and it acquired an additional $2,530,000 at the same time. The lease provided that after the payment of all costs the remainder of the earnings should be paid to the lessor. Enos holds 900 shares of the stock of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company. Although the surplus earnings since 1910 have aggregated $442,000, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company, which controlled the Board of Directors and owned a majority of the stock of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company from 1910 to 1915, paid no dividends.

RESORTS. CANADA.



Moose! Caribou! Trout!

CANADIAN CAMP—15 Square Miles in Area—FOR RENT

SITUATED in the wonderful wild lands of Canada—forty miles beyond Murray Bay, in the Province of Quebec. Fine moose and caribou shooting, and plenty of trout fishing. Good water. Big, roomy log house and tents. Accommodations for guides. One of the most desirable camps in America.

For Terms Apply to William M. Benjamin, 55 Liberty Street. Telephone Cortland 2418.

RESORTS. CANADA.

NEW JERSEY.

Spend the Summer or Week End at NEW HOTEL BRESLIN

On Lake Hopatcong, P. O. Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitos. One hour from New York via D., L. & W. enables you to commute at $12 a month. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, tennis, saddle horses. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special family rates. 'Phone 1-Hopatcong. G. FRANK COPE.

The New ESSEX & SUSSEX Hotel and Cottages.

Directly on the ocean.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.

David B. Plumer, Manager.

STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.

French Cuisine of Highest Order. Famous Swimming Baths. American Plan Thes Dansants

Rates $4 per day and up.

Booklet and full particulars upon request.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. HAYNES.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE AND ASBURY PARK, overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, ON the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. "A RESORT IN ITSELF." SWIMMING POOL · TENNIS · SURF · BATHING "ARBOR DANSANT" FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT. S. BENSTEIN, Prop.

HOTEL DENNIS

Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE Atlantic City, New Jersey The Leeds Company

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller" grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

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CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue, Atlantic House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

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Tour New England

VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.

All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere, and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts or magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.

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WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.

"At the Gateway to the White Mts." Rooms en suite, with private bath. Electric Lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request. C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

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The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mount Pleasant House

Mount Pocono, Penna.

Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath and running water in rooms. Ball service, gas, orchestra, tennis and all outdoor sports.

FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

FOREST PARK HOTEL

FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, Pa. THE FOREST LAKE

Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Baseball rates. Altitude 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.

Arthur Lederer, Owner, Forest Park, Pa. Or 170 Fifth Av., Tuesday Eleven to One. Phone Gramercy 4147.

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Capacity 500. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special Summer and family rates. Write for booklet and auto stage to accorded samo. terms as other guests. CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE

WATER GAP HOUSE

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Only two hours from New York, a superior modern, high-class hotel with finest and coolest location. Capacity 500. American and a la carte service. Cafe and Grill. Orchestra; golf and all outdoor sports. Special summer rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. JOHN PURDY COPE.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Home of Shawnee Country Club Golf Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Resort Tourist Bureau, 1143 Broadway, New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 21,400.—BENNY HOLINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benny Holiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 1, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM M. KIMBALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 27, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,610.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY SIMON, doing business as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Simon, doing business as West Michigan Furniture Co., are hereby given notice that on July 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 9th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 28th, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—FRANK K. DRISLER, Bankrupt.

Frank K. Drisler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

The Spruces, Whitefield, N. H.

Pleasant summer hotel located in a beautiful White Mountain resort village, five minutes' walk from R. R. stations, churches, stores, etc.; ideal place to spend summer. Booklet. GEO. L. CROCKETT, Prop.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE

Litchfield, Conn.

Under new management. Only 2 hours from New York. 1,200 elevation. Excellent cuisine. Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Dancing. White for Booklet. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

The Ideal Tour

1000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

Maplewood Hotel WHITE MTS.

Maplewood, N. H. Open June to Oct.

Booklet & Inf., address L. H. CILLEY, Mgr.

THE COLONIAL

WATCH HILL, R. I. NOW OPEN.

Moderate rates. For information address A. E. DICK.

"LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE" and "LAKE SUNAPEE". For booklets write 171 B'way.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY

The Spirit of America at Play : Magnitude and Cheerfulness

Daniel S. White, President Joseph W. Mott, Manager

TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

ALTITUDE AT THE EDGE OF THE SEA

In 1775 a party of Britishers went to Bunker Hill. The Monument records that they were unwelcome visitors. The pinnacle of the Traymore is one foot higher than Bunker Hill Monument, but English guests are welcome. * * * Indeed they will find something to recall their "right little, tight little island." The upper promenades of the Traymore have an altitude above sea level, with a sheer drop into the water, like those famous cliffs of Tintagel in Cornwall, or Land's End. God made the Cornish rocks with volcanic fire, and man made the Traymore with brains and machinery; but from the summits of both one can hear the eternal voice of the wind singing to the orchestration of the waves—"Lo! Freedom on her starry heights." * * * Of course you must have a big soul to take it all in. But the Traymore was built to express the soul of man's bigness amid the boundlessness of sea, sky and sunshine. You can't dwell with these things without feeling big and free.

Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, "It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."

Marlborough-Blenheim, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD

Capacity 1100 American and European Plans

The great essential of a resort hotel, as distinguished from a city hotel, is ample public space devoted to the use of its guests, in the form of bright and airy Exchanges, Lobbies, Parlors, Galleries and Solariums, affording pleasing vistas and beautiful promenades, the whole combining into a harmonious vision of grandeur and beauty, while replete with the cozy group seclusions of home, and yet affording full view of the pleasing panorama of the resort life. In this essential the Marlborough-Blenheim stands without an equal in Atlantic City or elsewhere.

Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features. Romani, the world's highest Tenor, of Venice, is engaged to sing at frequent intervals during July, August and September.

Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.

HILLCREST HALL

HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.

HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS. Altitude 1,200 feet; 40 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

GREEN KILL PARK INN, Near Kingston, N. Y.

Charming scenery; an ideal place for rest and recreation; dancing, fine tennis court, boating, bathing, and fishing. Table service special attraction. Apply to

J. GRAHAM ROSE, Manager, 23 Ferry Street, Kingston, N. Y.

O-TE-SA-GA

On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.

6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.

GOLF BOATING MOTORING TENNIS BATHING RESTING

THE THOMPSON HOTEL

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Special Rates During July and August

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.

Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Communing distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

POINT O' WOODS

SEVEN MILES AT SEA.

IS ALWAYS COOL.

Address THE INN, Point o' Woods, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

Large rooms; excellent table board; private beach, tennis court, at Bay View Villa; easy access from city; reasonable. Apply Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5185.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, &c.

NEW ENGLAND.

We are meeting most satisfactorily the present demand for high-class resort accommodations in close proximity to New York City at rates that are not extravagant.

The Edgewood

"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"

AT GREENWICH, CONN.

Fine auto run of 28 miles from town. 50-minute electric train service. Golf links, tennis courts, club house. The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Prop.

FENWICK HALL

FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND, SAYBROOK, CONN.

Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale students, waiters. H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

Passaconaway Inn

York Cliffs Maine

Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Orchestra, Modern Social Dancing. Wonderful Scenic and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Country and seashore Combined. Cottages for Rent. W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 21780.—JOSEPH KRAUS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph K

First and Refunding
Mortgage Bonds

To Yield 6%

Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

N.W.Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Sensible Investors

regard present prices of sound securities as an opportunity. They are investing in bonds which are selling below their real value and therefore most likely to advance in price.

May we send you List T of Municipal Bonds and Public Utility Bonds and Notes now selling at prices to yield

4¼ to 7%

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

This Question

Confronts Many Investors

Shall we buy well secured long-term bonds

or

Shall we buy good short-term notes?

The alternative reasons are briefly discussed in our letter numbered 172. Send for it.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris: Bonbright & Co.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, do not have to be included in returns, and, no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.

They are payable from taxes levied on the land and other property in the municipality, and are therefore the safest form of investment.

We are offering an attractive issue of Municipal Bonds to yield 6%.

Write for Circular L

Estabrook & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

A Safe Investment

We offer and recommend the bonds of a thriving steel company.

Yield about 5½%

A booklet describing them, may be had upon request for Booklet A-10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne

15 William St., New York

UNITED STATES BONDS

and other

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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62 Cedar Street New York

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Higher Despite Violent Reaction in War Stocks—St. Paul Dividend Reduced.

Yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange illustrated two facts very clearly; one was that conditions favoring speculation have attracted wide public interest to the stock market and the other was that there is great danger in following blindly the violent advances in the stocks upon which the existing speculative fever has exerted the most influence.

At the close of the session it was the violent fall in a few stocks during the afternoon which was being discussed with the most interest, but taken as a whole the day contributed a further substantial rise in the general level of prices, and dealings were on a broader scale than at any earlier period of the present movement. Even the stock which broke most violently, Crucible Steel, ended the day with a net gain of nearly 3 points, for it was only after the stock had risen about 18 points that it dropped 17 points. The advance took four hours and the decline took about ten minutes. Those who were caught neither long nor short of the stock can comfort themselves with the thought that the company's property was worth as much and its prospects were as good when the stock was selling at 66 as when it was selling at 83. Values are not created on the Stock Exchange, even though lucky traders may think they are.

Several explanations were offered for the violent break in Crucible and for the equally rapid, but less extensive, breaks in many other stocks, but the real explanation lay in the fact that gambling had run wild in these stocks, and almost anything would have furnished an excuse for a break. The suggestion that it was due to discrimination by the banks against such stocks in loans no doubt had this much foundation—that conservative lenders in putting out money on stocks always take account of the market position of the stocks they lend on, and experience teaches that stocks which rise as Crucible Steel and some other stocks did yesterday, and had been rising for many days, are exposed to violent reactions. Lenders guard against these by requiring a larger margin or by refusing to accept more than a small proportion of such stocks in loans. When too large an amount of such stocks become lodged in any one quarter it is inevitable that brokers and customers should be made aware of this attitude of the money market even in a time of very great money ease, such as the present. If the money market acted otherwise it would be giving gambling even greater encouragement than it is given as things are.

Crucible Steel, however, and all the more spectacular of the war stocks together represent but a fraction of the market, and yesterday's experience in the list as a whole supplied fresh evidence of the confidence which is felt regarding expansion in business and ease in money, and consequent expansion in values. Moreover, the fact that the net result of the day was favorable notwithstanding the temporary upset went far toward counteracting the unfavorable effect of the sudden and violent reaction upon market sentiment. The railroads in the main held their ground well, but for the most part they were very inactive compared with the industrials. St. Paul was the most irregular of the railroad shares owing to the uncertainty over its dividend. It was only after the close of trading that action was taken on the dividend. The declaration of 2 per cent. makes a total of 4½ per cent. paid for the full year. The amount earned was equal to about 2 7-10 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days 2¼@2½ | 5 mos 3 @3½
90 days 2¾@3 | 6 mos 3¼@3½
4 mos @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months 3¼@3½ | 6 months 3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days 3 @3¼

Other Names.
4 months 3½@3¾ | 6 months 3¾@4.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅜	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼	4.76⅞
Paris	5.68¾	5.68
Berlin	81⅛	81⅜
Austria	16.08	15.13
Russia	..	33.12
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36¼
Scandinavia	25.80	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40⅞	.40¾
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.34	6.33½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $329,052,304; balance, $21,124,744. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $44,748.

The local banks have lost $1,206,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 3.75.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, off 1-16d. New York, 46⅞c, off ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 28.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$588,928	$12,827,456	$12,827,456
Int. rev., ord.	607,354	25,035,183	25,035,183
Corp. and income tax	315,281	8,169,308	8,169,308
Misc.	137,805	4,160,696	4,160,696
Total rec'ts	$1,739,490	$50,342,644	$50,342,644
Expenditures	2,200,915	69,183,995	69,183,995
Deficit	561,424	18,341,350	18,341,350

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	1,392,872
Same day last year	1,298,808
Year to date	75,554,740
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.94 + .32
Same day last year	57.77 —4.65

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	75.34 July 29	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	34¼	600	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34¼	33½	34	+ ¼
27⅝	28½	86,475	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¼	32⅝	27¼	28.	+1½
68⅝	69¼	13,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	68¼	71⅞	67½	68⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	8,500	Amalgamated Cop.	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73	+1½
51	52	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51⅛	52	51½	52	+2½
55½	56	16,900	Am. Beet Sugar	56	57⅞	55½	56	+ ¼
53½	53⅝	47,675	Am. Can	60	61¾	58⅞	59½	..
106	106⅛	800	Am. Can pf	106¾	106⅞	106	106⅛	— ⅛
57¼	57⅜	12,300	Am. Car & Fdry	57⅞	59½	50½	57⅞	+ ⅛
145½	148	2,750	Am. Coal Products	147½	149⅝	145¼	146	..
117	119	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118	118	118	118	+1
47⅜	48⅛	3,900	Am. Cotton Oil	47	49½	46⅝	48¼	+ ⅝
92	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
7½	7⅝	3,100	Am. H. & Leather	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	35½	2,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	35¾	36⅞	35	35	— ½
24	25	900	Am. Ice Securities	25⅛	25¾	25	25	+ ½
12	12⅛	5,100	Am. Linseed	10⅝	12⅝	10⅜	12¼	+2
30	31	800	Am. Linseed pf.	29	31	29	30½	+3½
53¼	53½	49,800	Am. Locomotive	52½	60	52½	53½	+3
5½	6	200	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	79	4,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79	79⅞	78¼	79	+ ⅛
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
79¾	80¼	250	Am Smelt. S. pf. B.	80	80	80	80	— ½
44⅞	44½	5,900	Am. Steel F'dries	42¾	45	42¼	44⅜	+2½
108	108¾	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109	109	108¾	— ½
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113¾	113¾	..
121⅞	122⅛	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	+ ⅛
220	226	100	Am. Tobacco	223	223	223	223	—2
25	25½	400	Am. Woolen	24	25	24	25	+2½
83	83	200	Am. Woolen pf.	84¼	84¼	83½	83½	— ½
5¼	6	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	6	6	5¼	5½	— ⅛
67¾	68¼	7,250	Anaconda Cop. Co.	67¾	70	67¾	68	+ ⅛
101⅞	102⅛	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅞	102½	101½	102	+ ⅜
99	100	100	Atlantic Coast Line	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
99	100	20	do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	..
80⅜	80¾	27,300	Baldwin Loco.	83½	84¼	80¼	80½	—3
103½	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104	104½	104	104¼	— ½
81¾	82	10,500	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82¾	81¼	82¼	..
71¾	73	268	Baltimore & O. pf.	72	72½	72	72¼	..
1⅛	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
262	264	10,925	Bethlehem Steel	270	275	260	263	—1
130	135	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	134	135	133	134	—4½
84½	85	7,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86¼	86¾	84	84⅞	—1½
68½	69¼	2,400	Butte & Superior	70⅜	70⅝	69	69	— ⅝
10¼	10⅞	400	California Petrol.	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ½
29	32	200	California Pet. pf.	30	30	30	30	..
144½	144⅞	7,800	Canadian Pacific	145¼	145½	142½	144⅜	+ ¼
42½	42⅝	11,100	Central Leather Co.	42	43⅛	41½	42⅝	+ ⅛
104	104½	100	Central Leather pf.	104	104	104	104	..
40¼	40½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40¼	— ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	200	Chi. Great Western.	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
29	29¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29¼	29¼	29½	29½	..
82	84	10,800	Chi., Mil. & St.P.	82⅞	83⅝	80	83	..
125	126	400	Chi., Mil. & St.P.pf.	124⅜	125	124⅜	125	..
122	123½	300	Chi. & Northwest	123½	123¼	123	123	— ⅞
115⅜	12¾	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
130	150	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf.	151	151	151	151	+1
45¾	46⅛	6,450	Chino Copper	45	46⅝	44⅛	46	+1
40¾	41	37,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	42⅝	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
8	9	600	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	9	9	..
126¼	127	400	Consolidated Gas	127	127	126¼	126¼	—1
75½	76	7,200	Continental Can	77½	78⅜	74⅞	76	..
100½	101	110	Continental Can pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	25,500	Corn Products Ref.	14⅞	15⅞	14¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
79½	80½	700	Corn Pro. Ref. pf.	80	80½	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	300	do., s.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
67½	68	177,050	Crucible Steel	68	83	66	68⅛	+2⅞
..	..	5,800	Crucible Steel pf.	105½	105⅞	104	105	+ ¼
113	116	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115⅜	+ ¾
145	146	100	Delaware & Hud.	146	146	146	146	..
7	7⅞	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
114	115	20	Detroit Edison Co.	114	114	114	114	..
..	60	100	Detroit United Ry.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
27	28	8,200	Distillers' Secur.	28⅝	28½	26½	27¼	—1⅞
23¼	23½	3,700	Dome Mines	23¾	23¾	21¼	23¼	+ ⅜
23¼	26½	4,000	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
40⅝	41	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	40⅝	41⅜	40	40½	+ ⅛
31½	33⅛	100	Erie 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	..
28½	30	100	Federal M. & S.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
46	50	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	49¼	49¾	49¾	49¾	+3½
285	290	100	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	+25
285	290	140	do., odd lots	280	290	280	288	..
173	174½	3,575	General Electric	175¼	176	173¼	173¼	—2
181	183	1,200	General Motors	180	182¼	180	181	— ⅛
104	105¼	200	General Motors pf.	104	104½	104½	104½	— ½
51¼	51⅝	9,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51¼	52⅜	50½	51	— ⅛
117⅜	118	1,000	Great Northern pf.	117⅝	118	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	104,215	G. N. certs.ore prop.	39½	43⅜	39¼	41⅜	+2¼
61⅞	62¼	1,500	Guggenheim Explor.	61½	62⅝	61½	62	+ ½
117	118½	100	Homestake Mining.	118	118	118	118	—1
101	101¼	500	Illinois Central	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	30½	4,600	Inspiration Copper.	30	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅜
..	..	2,300	Inter.-Met.	20½	21¼	19¾	20⅜	— ⅝
..	..	1,500	Interboro Consol.	20¼	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅜
..	..	700	Interboro Consol pf.	73	73½	73	73½	+ ⅜
26	28	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	25	28	25	28	—1½
10¼	10¼	2,300	Int. Paper	9	9½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
38	38½	1,600	Int. Paper pf.	37	38¼	37	38¼	+1½
23⅝	24	500	Kansas City South.	24	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
136	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	137	137	137	137	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	4,800	Lackawanna Steel.	50	52¾	50	50¾	+ ¼
6	9	100	Lake Erie & West.	6	6	6	6	—1
142	142½	900	Lehigh Valley	142¾	143	142	142	..
111	112½	800	Louisville & Nash.	110	112	110	112	+1½
65	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	65½	65¾	65½	65¼	— ⅛
65	66	25	do., odd lot	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
32½	33	2,400	Maxwell Motors	31	33⅞	31	33½	+3½
82½	83½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf.	81½	83½	81½	83¼	+2¼
28½	29	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	29	29	28	29	+1
35	36	300	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	..
74⅜	75	11,910	Mexican Petrol.	76⅝	78⅜	74⅜	75	+ ⅛
27	27½	1,800	Miami Copper	27	27⅞	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	1,100	Missouri Pacific	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
102	102⅜	100	Montana Power pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
74	74½	900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73	75	73	74¼	+3¼
74	74¾	100	do., odd lot	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
25½	26	6,300	Nat. Enam. & Stg.	27	27½	25½	25½	—1½
63	64	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	64	63½	63½	+ ½
109	110	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109½	109½	109	109	— ⅝
14¼	14½	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14	14½	13⅝	14⅛	..
101	102	2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	104	101½	102	—1
83¼	83⅞	1,550	N. Y. Central	83¼	84¼	80¼	80½	—3
69½	69⅝	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	—1½
26	26	6,300	N. Y. Ont. & West.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
106⅞	107	2,900	Northern Pacific	106⅞	107⅜	105⅜	106¼	— ⅜
..	..	100	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
107¾	108	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	107¾	108	107¾	108	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Philadelphia Co.	77	77	77	77	+1
24¼	24	14,425	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
94	94½	6,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	95	96⅞	93½	94⅞	+ ⅜
89	92	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	89	89	89	89	+2
51	51¼	16,200	Pressed Steel Car	50	53	50	51	+1½
99¾	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ½
160	161	200	Pullman Co.	161	161	161	161	— ⅞
2¾	3	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
4	4⅜	500	Quicksilver pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
34½	36	6,100	R'way Steel Spring.	35⅝	37½	35½	35¾	..
22⅞	23	2,400	Ray Consol. Copper.	22⅝	23	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
146¾	146⅞	5,500	Reading	147¼	147⅝	146¼	146⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	41⅞	96,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	40	46⅛	40	42	+2½
95	96½	3,800	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	93¼	97½	93⅛	96	+1½
3	3½	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	3	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
5	5¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
13	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	..
32	33¼	200	Seaboard Air L. pf.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
147⅜	148¾	700	Sears, Roebuck Co.	147⅜	148⅜	147⅜	148⅜	+1½
40½	43	11,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	40	44½	42⅜	44½	+1½
80	90	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.pf.	83⅛	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	—4⅞
80	90	89	do., odd lot	85	85	85	85	..
87⅛	87¾	14,080	Southern Pacific	87	87⅝	86	87⅜	+ ⅜
13½	13⅞	2,400	Southern Railway	14	14	13½	13½	..
45	46¼	100	South. Railway pf.	45	45	45	45	..
82⅛	82¾	17,600	Studebaker Co.	81⅜	84⅜	81¼	82⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37½	2,000	Tennessee Copper	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
132½	133¼	100	Texas Co.	132	133½	131½	133½	+1½
10	10	100	Texas & Pacific	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	500	Third Avenue	51½	51⅝	50¼	50½	— ⅛
75¼	76	400	Underwood Typew.	75¼	76	75	75	— ¼
6	6⅛	300	Union Bag & Paper.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
128⅜	128⅝	12,400	Union Pacific	129	129⅝	128	128⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18½	100	United Rys. Invest.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
59¼	59¾	500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	59¼	59¾	57	57	—1½
35½	35½	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
2⅛	2⅜	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2⅛	2	2	2	— ½
45	46½	4,700	U. S. Rubber	45	47⅜	45	45⅜	+ ½
102½	103	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102	102⅝	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
67⅛	171½	171,000	U. S. Steel	67⅛	68¼	66⅛	67	+ ⅛
112⅞	113	1,040	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112	112⅝	— ⅛
65¾	66⅛	4,600	Utah Copper	65¾	67¾	65⅜	66½	+1
32	33¼	7,500	Va.-Carolina Chem.	32	34⅜	32	33¼	+1⅜
48¾	49	1,500	Va. Iron Coal & C.	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49¼	+ ¼
23½	25	100	Western Maryland.	24?	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
69	69¾	100	Western Union Tel.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
110¾	110⅞	147,320	West'house E. & M.	112	112½	109¼	110⅜	..
127	130	100	West'house 1st pf.	130	130	130	130	+4
..	⅛	100	Wheel. & Lake Eric.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
136	137	800	Willys-Overland	137½	137½	136½	136¼	—1½
103¼	104½	100	Willys-Overland pf.	103½	105½	103½	104¾	+ ⅝
20½	30½	100	Wisconsin Central.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
101½	104⅞	900	Woolworth (F. W.).	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

American Stocks a Feature—War Loan Sells Off.

LONDON, July 29.—The money market continues to borrow from the Bank of England. Discount rates were firm and Treasury bills were in demand today. The decline in the Bank of England's proportion of reserve from 18.09 to 16.77 per cent. was due to the large transfers in connection with the new war loan.

Considerable interest was displayed on the Stock Exchange in the dealings in the new war loan, fully paid, which began at 99 to 99¼, advanced to 99½ and then eased off to 98⅛. The tone of the market otherwise was generally good, although the activity was confined to Marconi shares and the American section at rising prices. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel were the firmest shares in the latter. The closing was firm.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,723,000
Circulation decreased	346,000
Bullion increased	1,480,274
Other securities increased	27,628,000
Other deposits decreased	39,079,000
Public deposits increased	68,409,000
Notes reserve increased	1,724,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.77 per cent. Last week it was 18.09 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Steady on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 10 centimes.

French Bank Gains Gold.

PARIS, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	78,038,000
Silver in hand increased	871,000
Notes in circulation increased	79,745,000
Treasury deposits increased	28,124,000
General deposits increased	4,425,000
Bills discounted increased	1,749,000
Advances decreased	10,028,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Nautical Brokers.

"There must be some good sailors on the Stock Exchange," said a banker yesterday, "if they can follow the violent swings of the war stocks up and down without getting seasick."

Trying Days for Specialists.

The specialists in war stocks are the ones who come nearest to being affected by seasickness in a market such as yesterday's, to continue the figure further. These are the men who handle orders for colleagues on the floor and the keeping of a "book" which shows no errors at the end of a big day is a triumph, indeed. The remark was made yesterday that the specialists in the issues displaying the greatest activity have had to make good on many mistakes since the war market began to boom. Not only does the broker who handles a $2 business in Bethlehem, or Crucible, or Union Pacific have to keep his buying and selling orders working in and out smoothly, but further attention must be devoted to many "stop" orders. When prices crumble rapidly, it requires only a few minutes trading for many stop orders to be reached, and then the specialist's troubles pile up. If customers fail to get as good execution as they expected, the complaint comes to the specialist, and frequently he has to refund out of his own pocket the unlooked-for loss a customer suffers.

Factors of the Steel Trade.

The steel companies are in position to congratulate themselves over their export trade. Not only have sales abroad increased during the last few weeks until, according to careful estimates, they amount to one-fourth of total business done, but prices have been excellent. In fact, a great deal of the steel sold to Europe, Asia, and South America since foreign competition dropped to the minimum has been at better prices than were ever realized before by American manufacturers. Exports have grown and are still growing, and selling is reported on the increase of steel, which ultimately will go abroad in the shape of arms and munitions. An officer of a large independent company was asked the other day whether he had any war orders. "None to speak of," he replied. "But," the questioner suggested, "it is said that your concern is doing a great war business." The steel man answered quickly: "That is another matter. We are doing a good war business, although we have no orders for war supplies. Our steel is going into munitions and arms, but we are not making any finished product for the European armies."

An Estimate on Bethlehem.

As the days pass and the war machines of Europe keep grinding steadily, estimates of the business done by manufacturers of the United States in furnishing more grist for the mills keep growing.

"Profits to the Bethlehem (Steel Company) should not be less than 30 per cent.," said Dow, Jones & Co. in a news "slip" yesterday, "and may mean earnings, if all goes well, of $500 per share for Bethlehem Steel's $15,000,000 common stock."

Is it strange that the imagination of traders in the stock market is deeply stirred by such a possibility?

A Welcome Report.

The bears on Southern Pacific probably did not expect such a report on June earnings as the road announced yesterday. That report showed a gross operating income for the month of $11,-963,614, an increase of $419,339 over June, 1914. The net revenue was $4,-180,124, an increase of $586,277. There is no doubt that

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Heavy Trading in the Curb Market, Accompanied by Sharp Recession in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 262,867 shares of stock and $30,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 93,255; oils, 1,142, and mining, 168,470. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Am. Zinc	57½	57½	55⅝	55⅝
900	*Canada Steel	24	25½	24	25
1,000	*Can Car & F. pf	99	99	93	93
1,000	*Can Car. & F. pf.	115	118	110	110
15,000	*Car. L. & P.	10½	10½	8¾	9¾
600	*Central Fdy.	14	14	12½	13
20	*Cent. F. pf.	25	25	25	25
3,500	*Cramp Ship.	68	70	68	69½
1,900	*Elec. Boat	370	375	330	330
800	*El. Boat, pf.	340	350	315	320
4,210	*E. St.new,w.i.	40	40	34⅞	35
600	Emer. Phono.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝
100	Hall Signal	13	13	13	13
250	*Hendee Mfg.	36	37	36	36
680	*Int. Mer. Ma.	2	2	1⅞	2
15,000	*Int. Steam P.	9½	15	9½	14
1,200	*Int. St. P., pf.	17	21	17	20
60	Kelly Sp. Tire	160	160	160	160
40	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf.	86	86	85	85
250	* Lake Tor. B.	29	29	15	17
24,300	Marc. of Am.	5¼	5¼	4½	4⅝
1,000	*Nat. Steel Car of Canada	38½	43	38½	43
895	*Py. Mfg. Co.	12½	‡13¼	12½	13¼
500	Cor. of R.& H.	6¼	6¼	6	6
150	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
8,000	* Stand. Mo.	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
1,600	*St. Jo. Lead.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
1,500	U. Cig. Sts.new	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
3,500	U. Prct. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½
1,600	*Ven. Cons. O.	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝
600	*World Film.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
36	Crescent P. L.	40½	39	39	— 3
85	Illinois P. L.	139	137	138	+ 2
50	Indiana P. L.	95	95	95	
15	Ohio Oil	136½	135	135	+ 1
700	Inter. Pet.	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
100	Pierce Oil	9¼	9	9¼	— ¼
50	Prair. O. & G.	315	312	315	+ 5
25	Prairie P. L.	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
60	South. P. L.	212	211	212	+ 2
16	St. O., N. Y.	185	183	185	+ 2½
5	Vacuum. Oil	201	201	201	..

MINING STOCKS.

8,750	*†Ar. Duquesne	27	29	27	28
2,600	*Alaska Jun.	11¼	11¼	11	11
100	*Al. Con. M. C.	80	80	80	80
12,300	*†Atlanta	30½	30½	29	29
1,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
1,250	Big. Ledge. D.	2½	2½	2	2
12,000	*†Booth	48	48	44	44
950	†Braden Cop.	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝
600	Butte C. & Z.	27⅞	27⅞	28	28
600	Caledonia	88	89	87	88
1,200	*Canada Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4	4½
100	†Caribou Con.	30	30	30	30
2,600	*Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜
2,500	Con. Nev. Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Di. Bik. Butte	3	3	3	3
5,000	*†Dmna Cop.	39	39	38	39
600	†Florence	48	48	47	48
300	†Geu. Val. C.	42	42	42	42
700	Goldf. Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
2,500	*†Gold. Merger	22	22	20	21
60	Greene-Can.	40	40	40	40
1,000	*Iron Blossom.	72	72	72	72
17,200	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6,300	Ken. Cop.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31⅝
1,200	Kerr Lake	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
2,500	*†Kewanas	12	12	10	10⅜
100	L. Sup. Corp.	10	10	10	10
225	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛
100	Magma Copper	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
600	†McKin.-Dar'h	21	21	21	21
500	†Majestic Mines	70	71	70	70
500	*Mont. Consol.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19,100	*†Mother Lode	25	25	23	23½
500	†Nevada Hills	17	17	17	17
500	New Utah B.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3
100	Nipiss'g Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	†San Toy	17	17	17	17
2,700	*†Oro	8	8	7	7½
2,000	†San Toy	17	17	17	17
200	*†Sells	26	26	26	26
5,000	*†Silver Pick.	10	10	9	9
300	Sil'd Silv.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,000	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17,000	*†Success Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,600	†Superst. Min.	23	24	23	23½
100	Ton. Belmont	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
575	Ton. Extension	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅝
700	†Ton. Merger	35	36	35	36
240	Ton. Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅛
300	United Verdi	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
6,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,700	Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	*Wasatch	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,600	†W. End Cons.	64	65	‡62	64

BONDS.

$30,000	Keunec.C. 6s.	115½	116	115½	¶16

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 20 Bid.	July 20 Asked.	July 28 Bid.	July 28 Asked.
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	14¼	15¼	14¾	15¼
B.-Am. T. Co., ord. b.	15	15	15	15½
K. Sp. T., new, 2d pf.	155	165	155	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mut. Profit Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
N. Y. Transp.	15½	16	15½	16
Wayland O. & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Cons. Ar. Sm.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Howe Sound	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
Niplssing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	73	75	73	75

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Com. Credit	37½	37½	37½	37½
10	Cons. Coal	98½	98½	98½	98½
20	Cons. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
7	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
220	North. Can.	83	83	83	83
200	Sapulpa Oil	2	2	2	2
104	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	21⅝	22
20	U. S. Fid.	190	192	190	192
5	W'l'd Oil & G.	2½	3½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$500	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,100	City Balt. 4s, '61	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95½	95½	95½	95½
14,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Nor. St. Ry. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
100	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
85	Ahmeek	97½	97½	97	97
1,380	Alaska	34	34½	33½	34
170	Allouez	54	54	53	53½
9,186	Amer. Zinc	57½	57½	55½	55⅝
145	Ariz. Com.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
300	Butte & Balt.	3¾	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2,315	Butte & Sup.	70¼	70¼	68	69
245	Calumet & Ar.	64	64	63½	64
7	Calumet & H.	570	575	570	575
20	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
40	Chino	45¼	46	44¾	45⅞
490	Cop. Range	56⅜	55⅝	54½	55⅝
100	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
260	East Butte	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜
220	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½
500	Granby	83	84⅜	82⅝	84⅜
321	Greene Can.	40½	40⅝	40	40⅝
50	Hancock	18	18	18	18
5	Island Creek	47½	47½	47½	47½
60	Isle Royale	28	28	27⅝	27⅝
75	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
100	Keweenaw	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Lake	15	15	15	15
50	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
185	Mass. Con.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
5	Miami	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
208	Mohawk	73	73	72	72
30	Nevada Cons.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1,030	New Arcadian	11	11¼	10⅝	11
150	New Idria	5	6	5	6
180	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,235	North Butte	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞
95	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
155	Old Colony	3½	3½	3½	3½
35	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
195	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16½
40	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Ray Cons.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
95	Shannon	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
80	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	27
108	St. Mary's	56	56	55½	55½
209	Sup. & Bos.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
105	Sup. Copper	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
2,468	Tamarack	47½	50	47	47½
1,600	Tuolumne	50c	52c	50c	50c
1,125	U. S. Smelt.	42	42	41	41¼
57	U. S. Sm. pf.	46½	46½	46	46
550	Utah Apex	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
85	Utah Cons.	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
115	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅝	65⅝	67⅝
185	Wolverine	61	62	61	61½

RAILROADS.

16	Boston & Alb.	179	179	179	179
138	Boston Elev.	76½	77¼	76¾	76¾
30	Boston & Me.	21½	22	21½	21½
22	do pf	38	39	38	38
17	C. Jt.& S.Y.pf.	104	104	104	104
2	Conn River	135	135	135	135
6	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65	65
65	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
99	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61½	62½	61½	62
11	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	142½
5	West End St.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

65	Am. Ag. Chem.	52	52	52	52
11	do pf.	93¾	94	93	93
15	Amoskeag	64½	64½	64½	64½
250	Am. Sugar	108⅝	109	108¾	108¾
10	do pf.	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
536	Am. T. & T.	121½	122½	121½	122
52	Am. Woolen	25¾	25½	25⅝	25⅝
150	do pf.	84	84	83	83
450	A. G. & W. I.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
287	do pf.	25½	25¾	25¼	25¾
150	Edison	235¾	236	231	231
50	Ga. Ry & E. pf	85	85	85	85
102	Gen. Electric	175¾	175¾	175	175
465	Mass. Gas	91	91	91	91
6	do pf.	88	88½	88	88½
30	Reece But'hole	16	16¼	16	16¼
124	Swift & Co.	114	114	113¾	114
293	United Fruit.	133½	134	133½	133½
358	Un. Shoe Mach.	50½	50½	50	50
2,631	U. S. Steel	67	68⅛	66⅝	67½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88½	88½	88	88
1,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	101	101	101	101
17,000	A.G.& D. I. 5s.	69½	69½	69	69
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	90½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 29.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.50
B. St. Gas.	.10	.10	McK.-D.	.18	.22
Bingham	8½	9	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic	.70	.74
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mex. Mets.	.22	.24
Boston E.	.25	.35	Nev. Doug.	.70	.75
Chief Con.	.90	.95	N. Baltic	3	3½
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	N. Cornelia	7	7¼
Crown Res.	.45	.50	Ohio. Cop.	.20	.23
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅞	O.Dom.rcts	7½	8
Con. Ariz.	.75	.88	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.30	.50	Riker H.	6	6½
Champ C.	.06	.08	Raven Cop.	.10	.14
Cal. Corb.	.04	.06	So. Miami	1	1⅜
Davis-D.	1⅜	1⅞	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅛
E. & B. B.	1⅜	1½	Ton. Min.	5	5⅜
First N. C.	2½	2⅝	Utah Mets.	3⅜	3½
Gold. Con.	1¼	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	5⅜	5½
Houghton	.32	.34	Ventura	12¾	12⅞
Iron Blos.	.70	.75	Yukon G.	2¼	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Shipbuild.	32	32	32	32
200	Am. Ship. pf.	73	73	73	73
3,018	Chi. Pn. Tool.	71	72	71	72
15	Chi. Rys., Se. 2	20	20	20	20
115	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	206	206
10	Com. Edison	135	135	135	135
5	Dia. Match	96½	96½	96½	96½
20	Hart-S.-M. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
30	Illinois Brick	64	64	64	64
200	Nat. Carbon	138½	139	139½	139
480	Sears-Roebuck	147½	149	147¾	149
583	Stewart Warn'r	63½	63½	62½	62½
107	Swift & Co.	114	114¾	113¾	114¾
120	Union Carbide	152¼	152½	151½	151½
357	Un. Carb. rts.	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
150	U. S. Steel	67¼	67¾	67¼	67½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s.	72	72	72	72
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
1,000	Peo. Gas 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10,000	So. Side L. 5s.	88	88	88	88

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalm'rs.	28	32	28	32
30	Amer. Locom.	58	58	58	58
930	Baldwin	83⅜	83⅝	81	81¼
15	Baldwin pf.	104½	104½	104½	104¼
150	Buff. & Susq. T. C. pf.	36	36	36	36
2,320	Cambria Steel	52	52½	51⅜	52
130	Crucible Steel	76	76	74⅛	74
300	Col. P. & Ir.	42½	42⅝	42	42⅜
1,000	C. & O.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	Cent. Leather.	41½	41½	41½	41⅜
37	Elec. Storage.	52½	52½	52	52⅛
10	Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Gen. Asphalt	33	33	33	33
110	Gen. Asph't pf.	69	69	69	69
3,800	L. Sup. Corp.	10½	10⅜	10	10⅛
14	Lehigh Nav.	74¼	74¼	74	74¼
90	Lehigh Valley.	71⅛	71⅛	71½	71½
100	Leh. Val. Tran	14	14	14	14
80	L. Val. Tr. pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
100	Miami Copper.	27	27	27	27
100	N. Y., N.H. & H.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
593	Pennsylvania.	54	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
500	P. R. S.	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½
46	Penn. Salt Mfg.	83½	83½	83½	83½
244	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85	84¾	85
225	Phila. Co.	38½	38½	38	38
605	Phila. Elec.	23⅜	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
700	P. R. T. rights	8	8½	7⅞	7⅞
15	Phila. Trac.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼
20	Pitts. Coal	26	26	26	26
225	Reading	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
80	South. Pacific.	86¾	87	86⅜	87
40	Tono. Belmont	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
455	Tono. Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Union Pacific.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
220	Union Traction	32	32⅛	32	32
116	Un. Gas Imp.	83½	83¾	83½	83½
10,975	U. S. Steel	67	68	67¼	67¼
1	W. Jer. & Sea.	48½	48½	48½	48½
625	Wm. Cramp & Sons	68	69⅜	68	69⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Harw'd El. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	L. Sup. inc.	30	30	30	30
4,000	L.N. cons. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
50,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
25,000	N. Pass. 3-30s reg.	80	80	80	80
1,000	Pa. cons. 4½s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
3,000	Phila.Co. cons. 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Read'g gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,193	Col. Gas & El.	13¼	13½	13	13¼
138	Crucible Steel.	70	80	70	80
280	Crucible St. pf.	105	105	104	104½
20	Elk Co. N. Gas.	115	115	115	115
50	Ind. Brewing.	2½	2¼	2½	2½
30	La Belle Iron.	35	35	35	35
87	Mfrs. L. & H.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅛
185	Nat. Fireproof.	5	5	5	5
235	Nat. F'proof.pf.	18½	18½	17⅜	17⅜
50	Ohio Fuel Oil.	12½	12½	12¼	12½
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
20	Okla. Nat. Gas.	63	63	63	63
60	Pitts. Brew. pf.	12	12	12	12
210	Pitts. Coal.	25	26¼	25	26¼
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	95	95	95	95
95	Pitts. P. Glass.	110	110	110	110
630	Pure Oil	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½
30	Un. Sw. & Sig.	104½	104½	104½	104½
70	U. S. Steel.	67⅝	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞
975	W'house A. B.	135	137	135	136
290	W'house Elec.	86	86	84½	84½
10	W'house El. pf.	66	66	66	66
1,477	W'house El. rts.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½

BONDS.

$1,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

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Deposits $112,000,000

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

FINANCIAL.

BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT.
$27,000 FUNDING BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Carlstadt, in the County of Bergen, until eight o'clock P. M., on August 12th, 1915, at the Borough Hall, on Third Street, in said Borough, for the purchase of $27,000 Funding Bonds of said Borough, bearing interest at 4½% payable semi-annually, January and July first. Bonds to be coupon bonds, with privilege of registration, with principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in New York City, bear date of July 1st, 1915, and mature July 1st, 1945.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of, and certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., and will be delivered to the purchaser on September 1st, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of said company, in the City of New York.

A certified check for Five Hundred Dollars, payable to the Borough of Carlstadt, N. J., must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposal blanks will be sent on application, or can be had at this office.

Dated, Carlstadt, N. J., July 22nd, 1915.

ERNEST WALMACH,
Borough Clerk.

103% of Par and Interest
THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

To the holders of the bonds secured by the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company dated October 1st, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the corporation intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, of the face value of $1,000 each, issued pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1903, to wit:

3	144	183	411	468

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on October 1st, 1915, at the rate of 103% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease and the coupons therefore will be void. Of all of which you will please take notice.

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY,
By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.

6 PER CENT. INCOME BONDS OF 1948.

Notice is hereby given that interest on the Income Bonds for the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1915, at the rate of 6% per annum (free of British Income Tax) will be paid against presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 13 on and after the 1st day of September, 1915, in London, at the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, E. C.; in NEW YORK, at the NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY; in Amsterdam, at Associatie Cassa.

Coupons must be left for examination three clear days before payment.

By order of the Board,
W. E. MANDELICK, Secretary.

London, 22d July, 1915.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

THE ESMOND MILLS,
Esmond, R. I.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 2, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1915.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, June 30, 1915.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915; to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, July 28, 1915.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 66.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid August 25, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of transfer books August 4, 1915. Preferred Transfer Books will re-open August 25, 1915.

J. W. ARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., July 27th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., August 16th, 1915.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY
42 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1915.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable August 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, July 31st, 1915.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 2d next, to stockholders of record of July 23, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, July 29, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per cent., payable August 20th next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on August 12th, 1915.

F. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, Inc.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (49th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1915, to stockholders of record August 20, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JONAS & NAUMBURG.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between Louis A. Jonas and Aaron Naumburg, which conducted the business of dealing in hatters' furs, and which had business relations with foreign countries, and which has transacted business in this State for more than three years, has been dissolved by the death of Louis A. Jonas, and

Whereas, The business of the said copartnership continues to be conducted by the survivor, Aaron Naumburg, under the said firm name.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, in pursuance of Article III. of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, does make and sign this certificate and declares that the person using the said name JONAS & NAUMBURG, and who intends to deal under such name, is Aaron Naumburg, and his place of residence is Sherry's, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and the principal place of business where the said business is and will be transacted is 7 Washington Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 28, 1915.

AARON NAUMBURG. [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of July, 1915, before me personally came AARON NAUMBURG to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

JACOB GOLDBERG,
Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 38, reg. 6037, certif. filed in New York Co., No. 34 reg. 6106.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until August 25, 1915, and then opened, and also on the same date at the Office of the Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Room 310, Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., for construction and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Surveyor," of about 1,000 tons displacement. Particulars may be had by addressing the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 2, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 2, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

EUROPEAN WAR.

The first volume of The New York Times Current History, containing story of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, obtainable in book form, 1,238 pages. Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price, $2.60—delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100	100¼	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	100¾	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¾	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98¾	99¼	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅞	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅛	4.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅛	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅜	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97¼	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¾	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.50
Am. Copper	5	Mar., 1927	100¾	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	4	Mar. 2, '21	101⅜	102¼	5.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90⅜	91⅛	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¾	95⅜	9.55
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	98	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1919	98½	98⅝	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¼	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅞	100⅞	4.51
Harv. Coal	5	Sep., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	2.75
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.90
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	99⅝	7.15
Long Isl'd	6	Apr., 1916	97½	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. P. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅝	6.35
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95¼	8.25
North. St. Ry.	6	June, 1917	98¾	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100¼	1.00
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100¼	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	6.15
Union Type	5	Jan.15,'16	94⅝	95¾	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102⅛	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.10
West. Power	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.15	69.34	69.94	+ .08
Industrials	80.51	76.98	78.04	+ .56

COMBINED AVERAGE:

July 22	71.60	70.31	70.63	— .37
July 23	71.19	70.22	70.72	+ .09
July 24	71.23	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 26	71.56	69.08	71.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32

Range of Fifty Stocks.

High.	Low.	Last.
July, *1915.75.34	July 29..66.96	July 10..73.94
July, 1914..69.08	July 7..57.41	July 30..57.77
July, 1913..70.24	July 28..65.89	July 9..69.34
July, 1912..82.76	July 31..79.75	July 12..81.50
Year, *1915.75.34	July 29..58.99	Feb. 24..73.94
Year, 1914..73.30	Jan. 31..57.47	July 30..60.20
Year, 1913..79.10	Jan. 2..63.09	June 10..68.04
Year, 1912..85.52	Sep. 30..75.24	Feb. 1..78.39

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16¼	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	545	555	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98	100
Chesebrough Mfg	705	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	225	229	226	229
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	48	46	49
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	150
Galena S. Oil, pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	136	139	137	139
Indiana Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	30	28	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	91	94	91	94
Ohio Oil	135	137	136	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	56	55	56
Pierce Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	315	320	310	314
Prairie Pipe Line	156	158	155	158
Solar Refining	215	222	215	222
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	208	212
Southern Penn. Line	270	275	270	275
S. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	285	290	283	290
Stand. Oil of Ind.	398	402	396	401
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	257	253	257
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	401	403	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	186	184	185
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	200	204	200	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.21	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con	.15
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	46⅞
Kentucky Con	.01		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Belmont	3.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.01	D'field B. B.	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten.	.20	G'field C. M.	1.27½
Montana	.33	G'field Merger	.20
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten.	1.42½
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten.	2.42½	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Merger	.34	Nevada Hills	.18
Victor	.28	Rochester M.	.23
West End	.05	Round Mountain	.40
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.29	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.44		

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.	Gold Sov.	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10¾	Isabella	15¾	16½
Elkton	32½	37	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso	75	93	McKinney	38¾	39
Findlay	3	5	Portland	145	147
Golden Cy.	178	180	Vindicator	174	176
Gold Dol.	1	4			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'29	4½	4.75	4.70
Caro., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.60	4.60
C., C. C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.65
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.35
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.29
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.80	5.00
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.50	36.00	35.50	36.00
Lead		5.50		5.50
Iron, No. 2 X Ivy.	14.50	15.00	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*18.25	.....	*18.25	.....
Antimony	34.75	35.25	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19½c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	5	0	72	0	0
Copper, futures	72	10	0	73	5	0
Tin, spot	158	15	0	160	15	0
Tin, futures	158	15	0	160	0	0
Lead	23	17	6	24	7	6
Spelter	92	10	0	92	10	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	173	165	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99¾	101	99¾	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BERNHEIMER BROS. of Baltimore, Md., are open for jobs of wash skirts and wash dresses. Call with samples, Friday morning, S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

CAN USE, for spot cash, 1,000 ladies' and misses' China silk dresses. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

OPEN FOR JOBS Palm Beach suits. L. Rosenberg & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPEN FOR JOBS on taffeta and crepe de chine dresses. 303 5th Av., Room 909.

OPEN to buy tender chiffons or silks. W., 36 Times.

JOBBER IS LOOKING AT BETTER GRADE of Fall coats, cloth and velour, novelties only, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,421.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SUITS, 9 to 12 A. M., third floor, 40-46 West 25th St. Ask for Mr. Bykowsky.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses. 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloth, pile fabric coats. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

JOB OF LADIES' plush and cloth coats; close out at a price. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

300 WHITE and Colored Voile Dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; OTHER BOX-COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP. ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

LINES OF RELIABLE MAKERS' SUITS, coats, dresses wanted, to sell on commission; no salesman; only manufacturers interviewed; big business certain for new styles. Samples looked at every morning, 8:30-10, 127 West 26th, third floor.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St, F'n 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED, responsible party to take entire output of manufacturer of HIGH-GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS, AND JERSEY CLOTH. Box E 211 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL BUYER, salesman, cloaks, suits, largest house, wants change immediately. W 41 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Wednesday 3¼@3½ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Lining in Overcoats.

There is a marked tendency toward the use of lining in overcoats for the coming Fall. While the movement may not gain great headway during that season, it is regarded as fairly certain by well-posted men in the clothing trade that linings will return to favor as far as overcoats are concerned. The balmacaan first started the elimination of linings, but now the better class trade is demanding the return of the satin lining. The use of lining prevents a good deal of the wear that would ordinarily be given the suit underneath through the rubbing of one cloth against the other.

Price Slashing and Uniformity.

Complaints have been received from several retail clothiers in the South regarding the so-called Summer fabrics. The complaint is made chiefly on the score that it is impossible to make any profit in the Summer suit business while so much price slashing continues. The second fault named is that the Summer fabrics are too much alike in texture and color that the men in the South are becoming tired of the "uniform idea." The white or sand-colored cloth predominates to such an extent, it is said, that no selection is afforded the customer who would buy such a suit if he could get something a little different from what every man of his acquaintance was wearing.

Variety of Neckwear for Fall.

Along with manufacturers in other lines, local makers of neckwear for women have turned out a wide variety of styles for the Fall season, in many of which quite a little color is seen. While style indications point generally to a successful season for high collars, there is no dearth of the low ones being shown here. One of the features of the season promises to be the return of the jabot to favor, it being used to quite some extent in connection with stock effects and other high close-fitting collars. A number of the new collars show the use of such garnitures as side pleats, bows of ribbon, and frills of various kinds. Pleated, stand-up neckwear is popular, and prospects appear good for the natty creations that are being offered in the shape of vestees. Laces, nets and Georgette crepe are high up among the season's favored materials.

Getting a Durable Fabric.

A clothing house that makes a specialty of style in its products has been after an overcoat fabric that would have a soft rich appearance and at the same time be able to stand up under wear. A knitted overcoat that was introduced some time ago gave every satisfaction from a style standpoint and had many other good qualities. The object was, however, to get a cloth that would give the service of a hard finished jersey and at the same time have an attractive soft finish. By employing an all-worsted yarn, and knitting the fabric closer, it is now believed that the desired result has been achieved. The goods are dyed in the yarn, and, while the weight is thirty ounces to the yard, the overcoat made out of this material does not seem as heavy as it really is owing to the texture of the goods. Besides its durability the cloth is waterproof, and if shaken out will lose any of the wrinkles it may have acquired through being tightly packed in a trunk.

The Linen Demand Is Mixed.

Not a great deal of business is being done by the local linen trade at the moment, so far as merchandise wanted for immediate delivery is concerned. Buyers still seem unable to recognize the fact, it is said, that they are "passing up" opportunities to get goods here now at prices less than those for which the merchandise can be duplicated abroad. Some complaint is heard in the market of the way certain retailers are selling union goods as pure linen and at prices which make it out of the question for a more scrupulous competitor to dispose of the genuine goods. The bad effect of this, it is said, promises to be far-reaching if it is continued. More interest is reported in linens for Spring delivery, especially household goods. Orders for that season are being taken at prices which do not show a great deal of change either way from those which prevail on Fall goods. As yet, however, few if any complete price lists for the new season have come from the other side.

Raw Silk Prices Go Up.

There was a marked upturn to raw silk prices in the week just closed. The Yokohama market advanced 10 to 20 yen per picul, and, with supplies small, holders are none too anxious to sell. Sales for the past two weeks there amounted to 6,000 bales, with stocks at 5,500 bales. Reports from Canton say that the floods are receding, but that business is still handicapped and that shipments are difficult to make. Cable service remains irregular. Shanghai reports extensive business of steam filatures, and prices have advanced sharply on them during the week. There was also a better demand for tsatlees from this country, and stocks are going down fast. Tussahs are active and firm. Cables received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that prices in the Italian market are firm, with an upward tendency. No concessions are being granted on silks for forward shipments. The local market is active for spot silk, with prices fully maintained. Stocks are light here.

An Evening Dress Style Hint.

In the evening dress and dinner coat styles brought out by a leading clothing manufacturer of Chicago, the distinguishing feature is the high waist line. To accentuate this effect on the dress coat the three buttons used on both sides as decorations are ranged higher than usual. Another novelty introduced in this model is the outside pocket, cut aslant. There is no padding used in the shoulders, and the lapels are cut narrower than has been the custom. The cuffs and collar are trimmed with braided galloon. In the dinner coat, besides the high waistline feature, the most striking note is the absence of lining of any kind, the object being to give the wearer a garment that will keep him as cool as possible. The one button used in this model is placed very high, and gives the lapel more or less of the soft roll effect. The pockets are cut aslant with flaps trimmed with braided galloon. The dress coat is thirty-nine inches, and the dinner coat thirty inches in length.

About the Wash Goods Situation.

Retail buyers who are now in this city are beginning to nibble at the offerings of wash goods for Fall, but it is not thought that anything big will be done on them before the middle of next week, when more buyers will be in the market and those who are here will have finished their "shopping." Unusually novel and attractive lines of the goods are being shown for Fall, and it will not be an easy matter be[illegible] of the variety. In the primary end o[illegible] the market there is some complaint heard of the extent of the "shopping" by jobbers who are here after goods for the next Spring, though in the last few days they have begun to place more sizable orders for novelty goods. The trouble seems to be that the offerings for the next wholesale season are all so good that it is difficult to chose between them. The wide range of prices in the new goods is said to be making larger assortments possible, but it is also said to be resulting in divided orders. Silk and cotton novelties are being bought freely.

Gray Goods More Active.

Things took a turn for the better in the local gray goods market yesterday, and buying of printcloths was more active than for some time. There was a little business done on drills and some on sheetings, but printcloths were the day's star performers. Quite liberal sales for spot and nearby delivery were made on 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s, and on 38½-inch 64-60s, 64-56s, 60-52s and 60-48s at the prices listed below. The buying tightened up the market, and this firmness was reflected in the refusal of sellers to take further late delivery business at prevailing quotations. The day's improved trading was considered partly due to the better position of cotton and partly to the fact that users of gray cloths were in a position where they had to get merchandise to keep them going. Fancy cloths continued active. Prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c
38¼-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

New White Goods Favored.

There is not a great deal of buying of white goods for the current season being done here at the moment, reports from the jobbing contingent indicating that the bulk of it is made up of small repeat orders from the local and nearby trade. Some duplicate business is coming in from the outside, so to speak, but the season got started too late to make this business as heavy as it might have been. A nice trade is being done on white goods for next Spring in the primary end of the market, however, both on staple and novelty stuffs. Skirtings are said to be especially good, particularly such goods as gabardines and piques. The general offerings of novelties are way ahead of those of recent years, and the profusion of them is not making the work of the buyers easy. Special attention seems to be given to striped, embroidered, and clipped figure effects on voile and other sheer grounds. Plain, splash, and seed voiles are all "in order." They seem to top the list, with marquisettes running well up. Silk and cotton mixtures are popular in this branch of the trade, also.

GEM VALUES RAISED.

Advances Made on Diamonds Recently Imported from Holland.

With precious stones' imports down to

DECLINE IN COTTON FOLLOWS EARLY RISE

Unfavorable Crop Reports Had Little Influence in the List.

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN BELT

Market May Be Influenced Today by Private Reports—50,000 Bales Lost In Torpedoed Ships.

Notwithstanding rather unfavorable crop news yesterday, the market experienced a small net decline for the day. During the forenoon session the undertone was quite strong and prices advaced about 8 points over Wednesday's closing. Short covering, however, was so liberal on Wednesday's upturn of 30 points that ring professionals had little difficulty in bringing about a reaction of 10 points as a result of liberal offerings.

Crop accounts are beginning to be less favorable and the trade is prepared for considerable August deterioration unless rain comes soon over practically the entire belt. There was scarcely a district in the Eastern belt yesterday which did not have from one to five stations showing very high temperatures, and thirty points altogether throughout the Carolinas. Georgia and Alabama reported 100 to 102 degrees. In Oklahoma three stations reported 100 to 101 degrees, and in Texas thirteen stations reported 100 to 107 degrees.

Today and tomorrow the market may be influenced more or less by several private reports. The Norden condition report will be made public today and that of Miss Giles is scheduled for publication at noon. The Government report on condition will be issued at noon on Monday.

The Journal of Commerce in its special detailed reports says that deterioration in Texas is 1 to 3 points for the month, but is better than a year ago. Dry weather is now causing shedding and fruitage is rather poor. In Oklahoma the deterioration is placed at 4 to 5 points in the percentage condition, but the weather has improved recently. In Texas the condition of the crop is about as it was one month ago.

English mail advices state that in round numbers about 50,000 bales of cotton have been lost through the sinking of vessels by mines or torpedoes since the beginning of the war.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 9.33 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed barely steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.45	9.32	9.33@9.34	9.38@9.39
Dec.	9.75	9.60	9.62@9.63	9.67@9.68
Jan.	9.86	9.73	9.72@9.73	9.77@9.79
March	10.10	9.98	9.96@9.97	10.04@10.05
May	10.31	10.27	10.16@10.18	10.25@10.27

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	805	2,253	37,558
New Orleans	587	173	57,398
Mobile	11	19	2,070
Savannah	353	1,065	13,412
Charleston	9	64	1,439
Wilmington	99	27	9,017
Norfolk	176	137	16,139
Total port receipts, same day last year.	5,000	against	1,212

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	...	56	11,202
Memphis	373	334	17,318
St. Louis	727	1,005	15,317
Houston	402	1,095	26,026

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	800 to 1,500	3,474	1,121
New Orleans	...	693	875

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,480	New Orleans	8.69	153,335	57,598
....	Mobile	8.18	14,689	2,070
1,011	Galveston	8.12	65,701	13,412
629	Galveston	8.75	110,941	37,558
....	Wilmington	....	30,228	9,017
....	Norfolk	8.50	43,319	16,139
....	Augusta	8.38	11,202	11,202
375	Memphis	8.75	803,733	17,318
....	St. Louis	8%	17,844	15,317
....	Houston	8.80	.....	26,026

The Liverpool market closed quiet, but steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling ten points advance, 5.30d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on the heaviest scale since May 7 last—the day of the Lusitania disaster. Price fluctations of the "war stocks" and other industrials were of the wildest character. Great activity attended an early upward swing on which many of these stocks made sensational advances. That the market had become top heavy was, however, disclosed in the late afternoon, when there was a sudden and general decline. The uncovering of stop loss orders played a part in this reaction. The closing was nervous and feverish.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
50	Alaska Gold	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
3,020	Allis Chalmers	28⅜	32⅜	27⅞	29
150	Amalgamated	73¼	73¼	70	70
1,020	Am. B. Sugar	56	57⅝	55⅜	56⅛
7,550	Amer. Can	60¼	61¼	58⅝	59½
70	Am. C. & Fdy.	58⅝	59	58⅝	59
90	Am. Cot. Oil	48½	49¼	48¾	49¼
10	American Ice	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
230	Am. Lins. Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
2,270	Amer. Loco	53	53⅝	52¾	53½
930	Am. Smelting	79	80¾	78¾	79
40	Amconda. (new)	67¼	68	67¼	67¼
20	Anaconda ($25)	34½	34½	34	34
20	Atchison	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1,430	Baldwin Loco	83	84⅝	81⅜	82
240	Balt. & Ohio	82	82⅝	81⅜	82
330	B'klyn R. T.	85½	85¾	83¾	84⅜
240	Canadian Pac.	144⅜	145	143¼	144½
870	Cent. Leather	42¾	43½	41⅝	42¼
650	C., M. & St. P.	83	83½	80⅝	82⅜
60	C. R. I. & P.	11¾	12⅛	11	11⅝
20	Chino Copper	46	46	45¼	45¼
6,850	Col. Fuel & L.	41	43⅜	40⅝	40⅝
30	Cont. Can	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
470	Cons. Products	15¼	16¼	15¼	15½
14,660	Crucible Steel	70	83	66½	75
160	Distillers' Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	26⅝	27⅜
230	Erie	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
280	Goodrich	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1,770	Gt. North. Ore	39¾	43⅜	39¾	43⅜
20	Inspirat'n Cop.	30⅝	31	30⅝	31
90	Interborough	19¾	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛
30	Max Motors	33⅛	33½	31¾	33¼
90	Mex. Petrol'm	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
20	Miami Copper	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
20	Mo. Pacific	2	2	2	2
20	Nat. Enamel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
30	Nat. Lead	64½	64½	64	64
70	N. Y. Central	88½	88¾	88	88¼
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61⅜	62	61⅜	61⅜
10	North. Pacific	107½	107½	107½	107½
20	Pacific Mail	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
170	Pitts. Coal	26	26½	25¾	26
160	Press. Steel C.	53	53	52¾	52¾
3,900	Reading	147	147⅝	146¾	147¼
7,140	Rep. I. & St.	46	46¾	42¾	42¾
200	South. Pacific	88½	87⅝	86¼	87⅜
10	South. Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
250	Studebaker	81½	84½	81½	82
200	Tenn. Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
30	Third Ave.	51¼	51¼	51	51
2,710	Union Pacific	128¾	129⅞	128	128¾
470	U. S. Rubber	45¼	47¼	44⅜	47½
22,680	U. S. Steel	67	68¼	66¾	67
60	Utah Copper	67¼	67½	67¼	67½
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	33	33½	33	33½
9,920	Whouse Elec.	112¾	112¾	110	110¾
125	Whouse Rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
86,245					

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30
400	Booth	.45	.45	.45
1,200	C. Butte & D.	.04⅛	.04⅛	.04⅛
600	Jumbo Ext.	1.50	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	Kewanaga	.11	.11	.11
120	Ontario	3.30	3.30	3.30
500	Tonopah Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45
300	Tono. Merger	.35	.35	.34
400	Union Cons.	.20	.20	.20
300	West End	.65	.65	.65
4,900				

PROFITS OF COAL PRODUCTS.

President's Report Forecasts an Extra Dividend from Earnings.

W. H. Childs, President of the American Coal Products Company, has sent a statement to stockholders which says that earnings for the first six months of the year were $952,479, a gain of $407,401 over the same period last year. The second half of the year, the statement continues, is expected to show a still larger increase of income.

"Inasmuch as since 1903, the date of the formation of the American Coal Products Company, the enlargement of its plants has been made largely from earnings," says Mr. Childs, "and as only from 50 to 60 per cent. of the earnings have been declared to the stockholders, the Directors have felt that the time has arrived when the stockholders were entitled to a larger percentage of the earnings applicable to the common stock, and that with the continuance of the 7 per cent. dividend an extra dividend, probably in common stock, should be made when warranted by the earnings at the end of each year, besides carrying every year a substantial amount to surplus in addition. This plan would keep the company very strong in cash and at the same time would give to the stockholders what many of them have felt was their due.

"In view of the present extraordinary situation and the rapid rise and many fluctuations in the value of American Coal Products Company common stock as quoted on the Exchange, it seems to the Directors of this company that the stockholders are entitled to a frank statement of the present financial condition of the company.

"The cause of the rapid advance in the quoted value of this stock in the last sixty days has been fundamentally due to the prosperity of the company, but the management has not in any way aided this movement."

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the pressure of increased offerings of new Winter wheat from the farms, and while exporters were credited with taking about 400,000 bushels, the demand was not of sufficient volume to absorb the offerings, and prices developed weakness, closing with net losses of 2⅞ to 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard $1.19½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.11¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

September	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
	1.15	1.15	1.18	96⅞	

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.14	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.14	88
September	1.06⅛	1.05	1.05	1.07⅛	88
December	1.09⅝	1.06⅞	1.06⅞	1.10⅛	91

CORN.

Small stocks of old corn are looked upon as a strong sustaining factor in the corn market, but prices yesterday gave way sharply under liquidation prompted by the break in wheat and closed at ⅞ to 1½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91½c, prompt shipment.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80½	79	79	80¾	74
September	74¾	73⅜	73⅜	74⅞	71
December	64⅜	63¼	63¼	64⅛	61

OATS.

The oats market developed weakness in sympathy with wheat and corn and closed at ½@¾c net decline. Receipts were small and there was some apprehension of bullish developments in the July position during the next two days. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 2 White, 65c; No. 3 White, 64c; No. 4 White, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	56	54	54¾	55½	35⅞
September	38¾	37¾	37¾	38½	36⅛
December	40	39¼	39¾	39⅞	37⅝

PROVISIONS.

Packers took the buying side of the provision market during yesterday's session, and as a result prices rallied sharply, although receipts of hogs were liberal and hog markets were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.10	7.75	8.07	7.75	10.12
October	8.17	7.85	8.15	7.85	10.20
Ribs—					
September	9.50	9.15	9.47	9.32	11.92
October	9.45	9.12	9.45	9.30	11.47
Pork—					
September	13.65	13.17	13.65	13.30	20.60
October	13.80	13.35	13.80	13.45	.....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The rally in lard, which was said to be due to buying by packers, resulted in a local covering movement in the cottonseed oil market and prices rallied and closed with net gains of 2@4 points.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.00@6.05	5.95
July	....	....	@	5.98
August	6.05	6.01	6.03@6.05	5.99
September	6.02	5.98	6.00@6.02	5.98
October	....	....	6.00@6.02	5.98
November	....	....	5.99@6.00	5.94
December	6.03	5.99	6.02@6.04	6.00
January	6.10	6.08	6.08@6.09	6.05
February	6.13	6.10	6.12@6.16	6.13

COFFEE.

The recent liquidating movement in the coffee market appears to have strengthened the technical position, and while the demand yesterday was small and total sales amounted to only 9,750 bags, prices were steady to firm, closing at net unchanged to 6 points advance. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	6.70@6.75	6.70
August	....	....	6.65@6.67	6.60
September	6.62	6.60	6.60@6.61	6.54
October	....	....	6.61@6.62	6.56
November	....	....	6.62@6.63	6.58
December	6.65	6.59	6.63@6.65	6.60
January	....	....	6.69@6.70	6.62
February	....	....	6.74@6.75	6.70
March	6.80	6.76	6.80@6.81	6.75
April	....	....	6.85@6.86	6.80
May	....	....	6.90@6.91	6.85
June	....	....	6.95@6.96	6.90

SUGAR.

After opening unchanged to a decline of 5 points, futures firmed up toward the middle session on reports of a fairly good-sized sale of Cuban raws having been made to Europe. Trade interests supported the market, with the selling rather scattered. The market eased off a little at the close and prices were net 3 points higher to 3 points lower, with sales for the day 4,800 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	3.52@3.54	3.50
August	3.50	3.50	3.52@3.54	3.50
September	....	3.53	3.57@3.58	3.55
October	3.66	3.62	3.61@3.62	3.59
November	....	....	3.57@3.58	3.55
December	3.44	3.44	3.43@3.44	3.40
January	3.15	3.15	3.12@3.15	3.15
February	....	....	3.12@3.15	3.15
March	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.20
April	3.20	3.20	3.19@3.20	3.22
May	....	....	3.22@3.24	3.25
June	....	....	3.24@3.26	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,302 packages. Supplies continue heavy, trade very sluggish, and under strong pressure to sell prices declined fully ½c on grades of creamery. Ladles and packing stock also weaker. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 24½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,364 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, and there is a large surplus of average prime and lower grades for which there is no adequate outlet at prices which appear proportionate to quality. For all such the market is in a demoralized condition, with a disposition to accept any reasonable bids. Very high stock is scarce and prices for such are fairly well sustained. Near-by eggs steady in the fanciest grades. The proportion of such is small; defective qualities are of very irregular value and favor the buyer. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 25½@25c; extra firsts, 21@23½c; firsts, 18½@20c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 14½@15c; fair to good, 13½@14c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to grade and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 24@26c.

ST. PAUL DIVIDEND CUT 1-2 OF 1 PER CENT.

Operating Income Decreases and $2,124,000 Is Drawn from Surplus.

PANAMA CANAL COMPETES

Rates Now Being Adjusted to Meet Water Competition—Taxes Increased $640,000 in Year.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock for the six months ended June 30, this being a reduction of ½ of 1 per cent. from the rate prevailing since 1912. The dividend on the common stock for the full year was 4½ per cent., instead of 5 per cent. The Board declared the usual 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. The dividends are payable Sept. 1. to stockholders of record Aug. 12.

A. J. Earling, President of the St. Paul, explained that the action of the Board was expedient in view of the decrease in operating income for the fiscal year. A statement of earnings which was made public showed that the common stock for the year had earned only 2.7 per cent. The 2 per cent. for the last half of the year was taken from the earnings in that period. The amount drawn from surplus to meet the full 4½ per cent. dividend is about $2,124,000.

The gross operating revenues for the year were $91,435,374, a decrease of $2,178,325. The net income, above taxes, was $24,716,952, a decrease of $1,899,889 from 1914. The month of June showed a decrease of $43,773 in gross earnings but showed increased net earnings, above taxes, of $566,331. The net earnings were $2,822,737.

Three reasons were assigned by President Earling for the slump in earnings in a statement which he issued after the meeting. It said:

"1. General business stagnation and the competition of the Panama Canal, both of which affected particularly the long-haul traffic yielding the maximum revenue.

"2. A radical increase in the taxes paid, amounting to $640,000, together with a large increase in the charge for depreciation of equipment, and unusual expenditures in connection with the preparation of the Western advanced rate cases, freight and passenger.

"3. The long established policy of the company to maintain the property at its customary high standard in preference to sacrificing its physical condition.

"Confronted with this situation as the result of causes entirely beyond the control of the management no other dividend action seemed justifiable."

When asked as to the definite loss which the St. Paul had to suffer as the result of water line traffic deflected to the Panama Canal, Mr. Earling said he estimated the loss in gross business at $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. He did not mean to imply that this loss could never be overcome. The rates were now being adjusted to meet the water competition. Nor must the lowering of the dividend rate be accepted as the establishing of a new fixed rate. Conditions next year, he said, might be very much better.

"As to crops," said Mr. Earling, "they were never so good in all the history of the district through which the St. Paul passes. This indicates increased earnings for the months ahead of us, but I cannot predict beyond that. There has been no betterment in the lumber business. I should not like to make any predictions for any of the other commodities in our district."

The lowering of the St. Paul's dividend had been anticipated in Wall Street for several weeks, and the stock suffered a gradual decline. It rose again during the last few days and closed yesterday at 83.

Fertilizer Profits Increase.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and its subsidiary companies for the year ended May 31 had net earnings from operation of $4,979,944, an increase of $905,193 over the previous year. The profits, after deducting interest charges, were $3,714,208. The usual 8 per cent. dividend on the $20,000,000 outstanding preferred stock was paid. The corporations' surplus, as of May 31, was $10,689,101.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$2,028,664
Seventeen roads	6,723,904
Total (25 roads)	8,751,288
	+$126,385
	750,107
	−623,722

CANADIAN PACIFIC for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,512,034	$10,054,421	$11,074,430
Expenses	4,834,003	6,718,798	8,046,675
Net	2,678,031	3,335,625	3,027,755
12 mo. gross	98,555,089	129,814,824	139,395,096
Expenses	65,280,463	87,888,896	93,149,822
Net	33,674,626	42,425,928	46,245,874

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$6,809,810	$7,361,356	$551,746
Net after taxes	1,858,875	1,558,222	+300,653
12 mos. gross	80,779,675	84,559,334	3,779,659
Net aft. taxes	19,883,904	20,004,969	121,064

+Increase.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,008,212	$986,108	$1,104,945
Net after taxes	150,327	274,868	163,635
12 mos. gross	14,060,445	13,222,737	15,077,867
Net after taxes	3,463,351	2,838,285	3,934,159

CUBA RAILROAD for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$457,571	$432,184	$399,100
Net	257,748	178,931	219,327
Sur. aft. chgs.	185,440	106,576	152,535
12 mos. gross	5,206,714	5,164,671	4,832,040
Net	2,727,540	2,470,922	2,215,502
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,875,684	1,651,505	1,414,280

ERIE for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$5,437,512	$5,812,861	$4,998,394
Net aft. taxes	1,544,860	1,617,895	1,631,234
6 mos. gross	29,614,040	25,443,517	*$7,804,813
Net aft. taxes	8,331,900	5,742,612	*12,759,668

*Earnings for twelve months.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN—(Including Wilkes-Barre & Eastern.) for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$330,956	$320,766	$10,190
Net aft. taxes	107,065	90,493	16,572
Six mos. gross	2,003,030	7,986,065	16,964
Net aft. taxes	630,953	603,764	27,189

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

Total op. rev.	11,983,614	11,544,275	419,339
Oper. Income	5,598,382	3,030,616	567,746
Total op. rev.	129,865,675	138,520,258	*8,654,583
Total op. exp.	87,753,842	93,662,267	*5,908,425
Oper. income	35,689,814	37,695,367	*2,005,753

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

	1915	1914.	1913.
Gross	844,452	711,148	636,469
Net aft. taxes	289,196	*42,855	75,376
12 mos. gross	8,883,469	8,267,736	7,012,487
Net aft. taxes	2,120,047	155,901	1,559,874

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY—

	8 Mos. to June 30,'15.	8 Mos. to June 30,'14.	Inc. Am't.
Gross earnings	$294,251	$292,695	$1,556
Net earnings	91,749	85,249	6,500
Sur. aft. divs. & chgs.	27,990	37,488	*9,498
	12 Mos. to June 30,'15.	12 Mos. to June 30,'14.	Inc. Am't.
Gross earnings	1,070,338	1,015,765	54,572
Net earnings	298,158	249,709	48,449
Sur. aft. chgs. & divs.	75,197	64,785	10,411

*Decrease.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended May 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Net earnings	4,979,949	4,078,756	2,991,102
Int. & disc.	1,265,741	1,523,379	1,244,006
Surplus	3,714,208	2,550,377	1,747,097
Pfd. divs.	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Balance	2,114,209	950,377	147,097
Com. divs.	....	....	889,532
Surplus	2,114,209	950,377	†692,435
Prev. sur.	9,050,135	8,333,941	9,451,915
P. & L. adj.	475,242	234,183	....
Dis. & exp.	....	....	425,538
P. & L. sur.	10,689,102	9,058,135	8,333,941

†Deficit.

‡After deducting $1,476,126 for repairs and maintenance and setting aside $676,821 to reserve for doubtful debts and cash discount on accounts not yet settled.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:54 | Sun sets..7:18 | Moon rises..9:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:32	10:47	4:25	4:45
Governors Island	11:15	11:25	5:05	5:28
Hell Gate	1:05	1:15	6:45	7:08

Arrived—Thursday, July 29.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, July 19.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Wagama, St. Lucia, July 13.
SS Falk, Cienfuegos, July 21.
SS Portuguese Prince, Brest, July 17.
SS San Juan, San Juan, July 23.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 24.
SS Olinda, Gibara, July 19.
SS Santa Maria, Jamaica, July 24.
SS Mundale, Matanzas, July 21.
SS Glenesk, Huelva, July 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Wells City	Bristol	July 15
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Belford	Naples	July 10
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Fiaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Europa	Genoa	July 15
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-sur-Rhone	July 16
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Caserta	Genoa	July 15
Djibouti	Barcelona	July 20
Netherlee	Havre	July 19
Polymnia	London	July 18
Rio Colorado	Rio Janeiro	July 19
Morro Castle	Havana	July 23
El Sol	Galveston	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Matanzas, Vera Cruz	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rova, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Santos	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Baltoa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	....	12:00 M.
Samland, London	....	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London	....	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	....	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	....	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaskan, San Francisco	....	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 875 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Gilbarter to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 207 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 128 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:45 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, passed Key West at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lancastrian, at La Pallice, July 26.
SS Toronto, at London, July 29.
SS Lord Erne, at Havre, July 27.
SS Minas Geraes, at Pernambuco, July 26.
SS Turnbridge, at Manchester, July 28.
SS Hurstman, at London, July 29.
SS Kentucky, at Kirkwall, July 28.

Sailed.

SS San Giorgio, from Naples, July 22.

Passed.

SS Cadiz, New York for Barcelona, passed Sagres.
SS Suffern, New York for Banow, passed Tow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed) (via Seattle) — Canada Maru ..... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 5

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 26; Shanghai, July 3; Kobe, July 7, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Canada Maru, and dispatched east from Seattle on July 24, and mails dated Manila, June 26; Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 10, and Honolulu, July 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on July 26. These mails are due in New York today.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50

Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see excursion column Sat. papers.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH

STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30, 10:30; West 23d St., 10, 11; Battery, 10:30, 11:30; Coney Island, 6, 7; Rockaway, 5, 6. Excursion tickets 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Th

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Buys Washington Heights Plot for Nine-Story Apartment—Dyckman Street Purchase—Coward Shoe Firm Coming to Forty-second Street Centre—$250,000 Brooklyn Lease.

A large deal in the Washington Heights section for a new apartment house operation furnished the chief transaction of note in Manhattan yesterday. The property included a plot 150 feet front by 99.11 on the north side of 150th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. It is the only remaining unimproved portion of the block bounded by Broadway, the Drive, 150th and 151st Streets, which was purchased a few years ago by the Surety Realty Company from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society when the asylum moved to its new home in Westchester County. The Broadway front has been improved with two ten-story apartments. There is an eleven-story house on one of the Riverside Drive corners and the other plots are occupied by six-story houses.

The 150th Street portion just sold is 150 feet west of Broadway and has been purchased by a builder who is preparing to erect a nine-story house. The members of the selling syndicate include Benjamin Mordecai, Samuel H. Stone, Daniel B. Freedman and Heilner & Wolf.

Henry L. Joyce Buys Dyckman Plot.

Henry L. Joyce, who is connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has purchased from Ida B. McTurck a plot 103.7 by 100 and irregular on the north side of Dyckman Street, just east of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Joyce, who is also interested in the new ferry which runs from the foot of Dyckman Street to Englewood, N. J., will probably improve the plot. The plot just sold was recently taken over in foreclosure proceedings by Mrs. McTurck on a bid of $14,500. The Cruikshank Company negotiated the sale.

A Recent Buyer.

William L. Loew is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 163d Street.

J S. Coward to Move to Forty-second Street Centre.

James S. Coward, a shoe dealer for years located at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, has decided to join the uptown movement of trade and has leased a five-story building, 75 by 125 in the Fifth Avenue section, just south of Forty-second Street.

Mr. Coward refused to divulge the exact location of his new building yesterday. It is understood that the lease is for twenty-one years.

Bronx Sales.

A Bronx builder has purchased from the Kane Construction Company, a vacant plot of land located on the easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue, 348 feet south of Washington Bridge, 50 by 100. Kurz and Uren negotiated the sale.

The Ezra Construction Company, H. Rosenfeld, President, has purchased from the Realty Operating Company, a plot 75 by 100, on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 230 feet south of Macombs Road. The buyer, who was represented by Gettner, Simon & Asher as attorneys, will improve the site with a five-story apartment house.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Seventy-seventh Street Corporation Company, Incorporated, to James Harrison, the two-story and cellar brick one-family house, known as 527 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy.

$250,000 Brooklyn Lease.

I. Blyn & Sons, Incorporated, have leased through George H. Chivvis, 444 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, including the three-story building at 12 Hoyt Street, to Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $250,000.

Within the last few months, leases have been closed within sixty feet of the Hoyt Street corner amounting to nearly a million dollars to the Liggett Drug Company, Acker, Merrall & Condit and I. Blyn & Sons. The Acker, Merrall lease establishes a record rental for Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Arthur J. Penn has bought, through the agency of Leonard Onderdonk a residence on Ninth Street, Bayside, from George Harnden, for about $5,000.

In the fourth ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the Boulevard to C. J. McCarthy, and a plot 100 by 100 on Oxford Place, to M. E. Olcott.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, New Jersey, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100, on Hickory Avenue, to Chas. Holland, and a plot 20 by 100, on Third Avenue, to M. P. Tuthill.

Westchester County.

H. C. and C. L. Perrin have sold for the Howell Realty Company a plot 100 by 100, on Chestnut Street, Howell Park, Larchmont, to Mrs. Hazel B. Merritt, and for the same owners, plots 15, 16, 17, about 150 by 250 feet, on Caerleon Avenue, to a party who expects to build within a year.

Business and Dwelling Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for George H. Storm & Co. the ground floor, 50 by 204, in the building at 517-19 East Seventy-second Street. The lessee, A. T. Demarest & Co. will use the premises as their repair department in connection with their store at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

Chris. Schierloh has leased the store in the Mullen Building at 837 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to the S. & S. Lunch Co.

Louis Becker Company has leased for the Hudson Trust Company the three-story dwelling at 558 West 161st Street, to Charles A. Todtman.

Resume Edgemere Crest Sale Tonight.

After selling 234 lots at Edgemere Saturday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday night, the auctioneers and agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company convinced the owners that it was to their best interest to adjourn the sale for two nights in order to give the inquirers time to investigate the opportunity which is offered by this absolute wind-up sale.

The average per lot so far realized is $455, which is less than one-half of the appraised value of the property. The selling will be resumed in the auction tent, by electric light, tonight and the sale will be concluded on Saturday night.

Brooklyn Buildings to Cost $105,000.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of East Twenty-first Street and Dorchester Road, on a plot 122 feet on Dorchester Road and 88 feet on East Twenty-first Street, for the Lancastershire Realty Company, to cost $85,000.

Plans have also been filed for four three-story and store buildings to be erected on the south side of Flatbush Avenue, 65 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for the 350 Flatbush Avenue Company, Inc.

This property was sold about a month ago for Louis F. Seitz to a Park Slope builder for about $45,000.

$1,383,925 for Queens Buildings.

The aggregate cost of building operations as shown by permits granted in the Borough of Queens during the present month will be larger than for any similar month for a number of years, according to estimates made at the Queens Building Bureau.

There was but one week when there was a falling off, but the other two weeks showed considerable gain. According to the figures of Superintendent Moore, the totals for new building permits for the first three weeks were:

First week, 160 applications, at an estimated cost of $685,380.

Second week, 177 applications, at an estimated cost of $714,905.

Third week, seventy-seven applications, at an estimated cost of $203,440.

Abandon Freight Yard Project.

As a result of the opposition of property owners and real estate men the Long Island Railroad Company has abandoned its plan to establish a freight yard at Elmhurst, Long Island.

Real Estate Notes.

Clifford Van Schurman negotiated the sale of the vacant plot, 50 by 100 feet, at the north corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, for Bernard M. Baruch to Morton F. Plant.

Title was recorded yesterday to August Heckscher of the Havemeyer home, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 98.9 by 95 feet, subject to a mortgage of $300,000.

A total of $121,800 was realized for the holdings of the late John Bradley, sold at executors' sale in the Vesey Street Auction Room yesterday by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 416; Bank St, 84 and 86; Hudson St, 582 to 588, and West 11th St, 289, 191.8x87.8x irregular, four five-story loft buildings, executor's sale; to Thomas M. Corcoran for $111,000; also

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x62.9x90x79.2, vacant; withdrawn; also

181st St, 75 West, n s, 149.8 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 50x100, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Bradley, deceased; to Elizabeth Moran for $10,800.

Church St, 296, w s, 127 ft n of White St, 19.7x50, three-story loft and store building; E. E. Rutter against A. C. Brown et al.; Kiddle & M., attorneys; Adam Wiener, referee; partition; to Chester B. Brown for $7,000.

61st St, 236 West, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; E. B. Halsey against David Kass et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; H. de F. Baldwin, referee; due, $13,969.55; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

61st St, 238 West, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $13,964.55; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Henry Brady.

158th St, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; Samuel Wacht against Rose Simon et al.; Action 1; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; M. B. Blumenthal, referee; due, $12,219.02; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

158th St, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $11,908.72; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Cathedral Parkway, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100, three-story theatre, (leasehold;) Dil Danzig et al. against Aaron Rosenstein et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee; due, $6,639.88; taxes, &c., $368.55; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $16,000; to the plaintiff for $21,250.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

109th St, 84 East, s s, 34 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, four-story flat; Lazarus Marshall against L. D. Shlachetzki et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; M. S. Boreland, referee; due, $8,222.34; taxes, &c., $286.12; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

54th St, 427 West, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and four-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Margaret Richardson et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $14,177.24; taxes, &c., $623.55; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Gerard Av, s e corner of 168th St, 100x125, vacant; Joseph Lehman against I. L. Zinke et al.; J. C. Warren, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee, due, $15,005.48; taxes, &c., $1,310.21; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Perry Av, 3,325, on map 3,327, w s, 544 ft n of Holt Place, 22x94.1x24.11x83.2, two-story dwelling; E. M. Rock et al. against C. E. Schumacher et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marvin, referee; due, $5,763.76; taxes, &c., $402.48; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Riverside Drive, 524, e s, 600.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x80, six-story apartment house; Commonwealth Mortgage Co. against M. A. Blanchard et al.; C. L. Westcott, attorney; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $129,212.60; taxes, &c., $1,180.50.

61st St, 238 West, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; E. B. Halsey against David Kass et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; H. de F. Baldwin, referee; due, $13,969.55; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

61st St, 238 West, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $13,964.55; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Henry Brady.

158th St, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; Samuel Wacht against Rose Simon et al.; Action 1; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; M. B. Blumenthal, referee; due, $12,219.02; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

158th St, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $11,908.72; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Cathedral Parkway, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100, three-story theatre, (leasehold;) Dil Danzig et al. against Aaron Rosenstein et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee; due, $6,639.88; taxes, &c., $368.55; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $16,000; to the plaintiff for $21,250.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

109th St, 84 East, s s, 34 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, four-story flat; Lazarus Marshall against L. D. Shlachetzki et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; M. S. Boreland, referee; due, $8,222.34; taxes, &c., $286.12; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

54th St, 427 West, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and four-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Margaret Richardson et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $14,177.24; taxes, &c., $623.55; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Gerard Av, s e corner of 168th St, 100x125, vacant; Joseph Lehman against I. L. Zinke et al.; J. C. Warren, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee, due, $15,005.48; taxes, &c., $1,310.21; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Perry Av, 3,325, on map 3,327, w s, 544 ft n of Holt Place, 22x94.1x24.11x83.2, two-story dwelling; E. M. Rock et al. against C. E. Schumacher et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marvin, referee; due, $5,763.76; taxes, &c., $402.48; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Boston Road, s w corner Charlotte St, for two five-story brick tenements, 54.3x101.9 and 70.2x91.2; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, Charles Lapin, 661 Tinton Av, Treasurer, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $125,000

Bronxdale Road, n s, 53.66 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Albert Oleng, 1,087 Tremont Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $5,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway 1,317 to 1,329, to a ten-story department store; R. H. Macy & Co., premises, owner; R. H. Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost $10,000

115th St, 119 West, to a five-story apartment house; R. Feuerstein, premises, owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, w s, 51 ft n of 12t St, 25x70, (mtg $11,560;) Avenue C, e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x62.6, (mtg $11,000;) Sarah R. Mann to S. & H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St; July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 39.11x100; Aldus Construction Co. to Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I., all liens, July 21 .....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 163d St, 99.11x100; Medford Realty Co. to M. Bayard Brown, 32 Old Broad St, London, (mtg. $2,000;) all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 99.11x100; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, Ella Barry, to same, (mtg. $169,000;) all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee, to Dela Danzig et al., 1,389 Stebbins Av, (mtg $16,000;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$5,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477, s w corner 108th St, 40.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, (mtg. $55,000,) June 8; address 42 Broadway $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 48.2 ft n of 82d St, 20.8x100; Palmer Realty Co. to Commonwealth Security and Mortgage Corp., Croton, N. Y., (mtg $31,000,) Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St.

CHERRY ST, n s, 122.3 ft e of Pike St, 37.7 x—; Anna L. Dunn to Joseph Solomon, 1,884 7th Av, July 19; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 99 Nassau St $1

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 5th St, 48.9x— Directors Realty Holding Co. to Rands Realty Corp., 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway..$1

MADISON AV, s e corner 119th St, 25.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, all liens, June 8; address 42 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 1,644-1,646, w s, 48.11 ft s of 110th St, 32x100, (foreclosure June 17;) Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Marcus Rosenthal, 61 East 73d St, June 26; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St.....$38,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 38th St, 98.9x 95; Theodore A. Havemeyer and another, ex'rs., Emilie de L. Havemeyer, to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., (mtg $300,000,) July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

NORFOLK ST, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; J. C. Thompson, referee, to Rachel L. Pasinsky, 109 West 118th St, July 28; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St..

.....$31,125

PEARL ST, 294, s e s, 76.9 ft n e of Beekman St, 26.8x85.4x26x84.6; Gilbert Hirsch, 238 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J., to Frederick W. Kahn, Cedarhurst, L. I., 1-3 part, (mtg $15,000 on whole,) July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 900.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x86; St. Cloud Realty Corporation to the Marcy Realty Co., 100 Broadway, July 29, (mtg $125,000;) attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 100 ft north of 186th St, 39.10x100; Alex. D. Duff to S. B. Building Corporation, 503 Fifth Av, (mtg. $10,000;) July 27; attorneys, Morrigon & S., 320 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,384-74 e s, 50 ft north of 178th St, 100x100, (foreclosure, July 27;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Aspinwall Apartments, Inc., 30 East 42d St, (mtg. $150,000;) July 23; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $20,000

8D AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x75; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Rands Realty Corp'n, 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, n w corner 118th St, 26x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, (mtg $35,000.) June 8.....$1

7TH AV, n w corner 111th St, (201 West,) 33.11x100; same to same, (mtg $50,000,) June 8 .....$1

7TH AV, 2,032, n w corner 137th St, 32.4x 100; same to same, (mtg $40,000,) June 8.$1

7TH AV, 2,021, n e corner 121st St, (163 West,) 25.1x32; Edward B. Corey to Emil Goldberg, 300 East 79th St, all liens, July 22; attorney, Emil Goldberg, 300 East 79th St $1

7TH AV, 328-32, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7, (foreclosure July 22;) Horace E. Denning, referee, to Felix M. Warburg, 1,109 5th Av; Paul M. Warburg, 17 East 80th St; Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., and Isaac N. Seligman, 36 West 54th St, trustees Alfred M. Heimsheimer, July 28; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St $120,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25.8x100; Jacob Willey to Mary C. Willey, March 17, 1902; attorney, Thomas McKnight, 167 East 121st St $1

13TH ST, 444 East, s s, 100 ft w of Av A, 24.3x100.3, (foreclosure June 4;) Henry W. Showers, referee, to Frederick L. De Grauw, 872 Carroll St, Brooklyn, exr., &c., Walter L. De Grauw, July 17; attorney, H. M. Hurland, Jr., 277 Broadway $5,000

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.10; 35th St. 516-28 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 175x98.9; 35th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; mtg on this, $13,000; Aaron Naumburg to the A. N. Corporation, 7 Washington Place, ½ part, July 27; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway...$100

SAME PROPERTY, Louise B. Jonas, widow, individually and extrx.; Samuel F. Jacob, exr., &c., Louis A. Jonas, to same (mtg $13,000.) ½ part, all title, July 28; attorneys, same $138,500

38TH ST, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x90; Edmund Coffin to Eliphalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, July 17; attorneys, Goodale, P. & D., 1,133 Broadway $1

51ST ST, n s, 256.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; George P. J. Allen to Mabel K. Allen et al., 325 East 51st St, July 27, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Friend Hoar, 24 Broad St.....$1

60TH ST, 137 West, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Leona Holding Corporation to Theodore J. Ludwig, 1,332 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,500,) July 28; attorney, O. Richter, 302 Broadway...$1

62D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Walter A. Hirsch, referee, to Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, 61 Broadway, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

70TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 166.8x100; Aldus Construction Co. to Rande Realty Corp'n, 30 East 42d St, all liens, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

70TH ST, 305-311 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 80x100.5; same to same, all liens, July 29; attorney, same.....$1

85TH ST, 20 West, s s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Bettie Hoffstadt to Josephine H. Wehn, Hotel Endicott, 81st St and Columbus Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 26; attorney, Max Goldberg, 302 Broadway.$1

107TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Sallie Schuster to Fred Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) all liens, July 20.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fred Goldberg to Harris Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J., all liens, July 28.....$1

108TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Fannie Hirsch, (Killian,) Huntington, L. I., to Zachary and Samuel Hirsch, 108 East 112th St, s t. b. and s., July 28; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.....$1,950

110TH ST, 170 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Sananes to Loretta M. Higgins, 1,148 Bergen St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

115TH ST, n s, 242.8 ft east of Park Av, 43.7x100.11; Wenare Holding Co. to Volunteer Holding Corporation, 320 Broadway; all liens, July 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 525 East, n s, 334.6 ft east of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11, (foreclosure July 9;) Chas. A. Towne, referee, to Annie E. Brady, at Oceanic, N. J., July 27; attorneys, Ellison & E., 165 Broadway.....$4,250

118TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Liebling to Herman Schneittacher, 105 East 123d St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

132D ST, s s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11; the Class Realty Co. to Henriette Bachrach, Long Branch, N. J., July 20.....$100

Bronx.

ARNOW AV, s w corner of Eastern Boulevard, 101.1x91.9x201x15.9; Samuel Cohen to Bernd Cohen, 306 West 98th St, July 19, (mtg $2,300;) attorney, Warranty Realty Co., 1,451 Broadway $100

CEDAR AV, w s, 442.7 ft s of 177th St, 18.9x 82.4x18.9x82.4; F. Hamilton Reeve to William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av, July 28; attorney, William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av $1

CROTONA PARKWAY, 1,880, 110.9x95.3x 100x44.5; S. B. Building Corporation to James L. Van Sant, 2 Valley Road, White Plains, N. Y., July 28, (mtg $65,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust So., 160 Broadway $100

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 139 ft n of 177th St, 49x55.1x49x56.9; Pasquale Pigninoto to William I. Seaman, 42 Douglas Road, Borough of Richmond, New York, June 12, (mtg $12,450;) attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St.....$1

GLEASON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 25x 106.8; Edward F. Moran, referee, to Mary Brennermann, Central Valley, N. Y., July 28; attorneys, Coudert Bros., 2 Rector St, ...$5,500

GLEASON AV, s s, 25 ft w of 172d St, 25x 106.8; same to same, July 28; attorneys, same .....$300 to $336

HEATH AV, s w corner of Albany Crescent, 130.7x89x133.5x75.7; Columbia Trust Co. to Phelan Bros. Construction Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, July 28, (mtg $75,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 156.2 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x97.5; Henry Seebeck to Rose de Laurentis, 319 East 12th St, July 27 (mtg $2,590;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOLLAND AV, s w corner of Bartholdi St, 100x90; Wappinger Savings Bank to Genaro Milanese, 229 East 63d St, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 86, Block 2,845, tax map; George E. Weller, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, July 27; attorney, Harold Swain, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 77, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Cesare Solano, 3,327 Delaville Av, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOT 22, supplemental map of Bronxwood Park; Aldus Construction Co., Inc., to Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I., July 21; attorney, Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I. $1

LOTS 128 and 129, map Broadway City Line Property; George Stevenson to Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St, July 28, (mtg $1,150;) attorney, Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St .....

LYON AV, s e s, at n w s Zerega Av, 100x25; Norbert Robillard to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Gass to Theodore C. Lindner, 1,214 Boynton Av, June 22, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, same.....$100

MANIDA AV, 1,848, 25x100; Manida Realty Co. to Emma C. Weick, 719 West 180th St, July 29, (mtg $7,500;) attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $100

MARION AV, n e corner of Dorothea Place, 50x98; Cornelius B. Fish to Charles I. Marvin, Lawrence Park West, Yonkers, N. Y., July 27; attorney, C. H. Marvin, 327 5th Av $1

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 46.2x 94; Edw. E. Miers to Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, July 27, (mtg $43,600;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

MORRIS AV, e s, 310 ft n of 165th St, 20x 95; Hattie Kasberg to Katie Reichwein, 1,065 Park Av, July 16, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, E. D. C. Sperry, 233 Broadway..$1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 187th St, 100x 100; Charles Maurer to Angela Carretta, 663 Crescent Av, July 24, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SWINTON ST, 1,112, e s, 25x100; Charles Dammeyer to Peter W. Gleckner, 804 Vyse Av, May 14, (mtg $2,750;) attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,347 Boston Road.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Peter W. Gleckner to E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,321 Boston Road, July 28, (mtg $2,750;) attorneys, E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,321 Boston Road $1

6TH AV, n e corner White Plains Road, 105x 50; Lulu Koch et al., by guardian to Marie M. Koch, 3,826 White Plains Road, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $450

SAME PROPERTY; Marie M. Koch to John O'Brien, 3,700 Olinville Av, and another, July 26, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 64th St, 100.5x100; Benjamin M. Menke to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, July 29, demand, 6 p. c. $21,614

BROOME ST, n w corner Elizabeth St, 23.2x 97.3; Francis D. Bailey to Michael J. Adrian Corporation, 137 East 34th St, July 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Steiner & P., 299 Broadway $3,000

MADISON ST, n s, 179.11 ft w of Rutgers St, 47.8x100; Cath. T. Duffy to Hy. Stemme, 45 West 96th St, July 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$11,000

MADISON AV, w s, 43.11 ft s of 110th St, 38x100; Marcus Rosenthal to Excelsior Savings Bank of New York, 79 West 23d St, due as per bond, June 26; attorney, J. C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St.....$35,000

NORFOLK ST, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Rachel L. Pasinsky to Evelyn A. Mossman, 2,350 Broadway, July 28, 5 years; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St, ...$27,000

1ST AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x78; Jacob Brucker to Myron Straus, 78 West 116th St, July 28, due May 18, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $250

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 36th St, 24.5x 125; Isaac H. Feller to Emma M. Levy, 57 West 75th St, July 28, due April 8, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

83TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 225x98.9; The A. N. Corporation to Louise B. Jones and another, executors, 2 West 89th St, July 28, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100,000

51ST ST, s s, 360 ft e of 10th Av, 40x100.5; Annie Rafferty to Nellie J. Rafferty, 622 West 57th St, due as per bond, Jan. 26; attorney, James J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.$1,700

55TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 17.8x 100.5; Honore M. Berger to Hy. Young, 125 West 115th St, July 28, prior mtg $48,000, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway $1,200

60TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Theodore J. Ludwig to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, prior mtg $19,500, due as per bond, July 28; attorney, J. Dieser, 63 Park Row.....$1,500

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 41x—; Hyman Cohn and another to Bernard Galewski, 26 West 120th St, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway $1,500

114TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of Broadway, 15x 100.11; Josephine D. Morgan to John Fred Gaskell, 260 West 47th St, July 24, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond, July 29; attorney, J. T. Mulhall, 206 Broadway....$3,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,082, e s, 25.4x93.6; John Kelly to Frederic C. Leubuscher, guardian, 5 West 124th St, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, 241.3 ft n of 174th St, 43.8x114.8; Dorothea Hohl to Max Baron, 5,001 5th Av, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $38,750,) July 22, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel T. Baron, 32 Nassau St.....$1,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e corner of 176th St, 110.9x95.3x100x44.5; James L. Van Sant to William F. Patten, 235 West 75th St, (prior mtg $65,000,) July 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

HEATH AV, s w corner of Albany Crescent, 65.4x81.5; Phelan Bros. Construction Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, July 28; due Jan. 30, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Mernel R. & T., 160 Broadway $4,000

HEATH AV, w s, 65.4 ft south of Albany Crescent, 73x89; same to same; July 28; due January 30, 1917; 6 per cent.; same attorneys $45,000

HOPEMAN ST, 2,441, w s, 16.8x97.5; Rose De Laurentis to Henry Seebeck, 3,219 Parkside Place, (prior mtg. $2,250;) July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$833

SAME PROPERTY; same to Katie Scala, 2,431 Hoffman St, (prior mtg. $3,133;) July 28, due as per bond; same attorney.....$320

HOLLAND PL, s w corner of Bartholdi St, 100x50; Genaro Milanese to Wappinger Savings Bank, Wappinger Falls, N. Y., July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 32, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate; Leopold Oesternel to Mathias Haffen, 2,979 Marion Av, July 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Press & McE., 3,029 3d Av $6,460

LOTS 689 to 692, map Van Cortlandt Estate; Katherine K. Henszey to Augustus M. Van Cortlandt, Sharon, Conn., (prior mtg. $7,462.50;) July 5; due as per bond; attorneys, Beekman M. & G., 52 William St.....$762

MANIDA ST, 848, n e s, 25x100; Emma C. Weick to German Savings Bank, 157 Fourth Av; July 29, 5 years, 5 per cent.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$3,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 187th St, 100x 100; Angela Carretta to Charles Maurer, 2,327 Prospect Av, July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of 6th Av, (Wakefield,) 50x100; Allen John O'Brien et al. to Marie M. Koch, 340 East 124th St, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

139TH ST, 409 East, n s, 16.8x100; also 140th St, s s, 423.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; also 140th St, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8 x100; Frank L. Lescault to Catherine R. Meincke, 475 East 140th St, July 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $2,100

187TH ST, s s, being Lot 53, map of S. Cambreling et al., 71x167.10x88.4; also Lot 54, same map, 25x88.4x20.6x100; Angela Carretta to Charles Maurer, 2,071

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 29.—General pressure distribution has undergone no perceptible change in the last twenty-four hours, readings being lowall over interior districts and high elsewhere. These conditions have caused moderately warm weather over southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains and normal temperatures in other places.

There have been scattered showers and thunderstorms within the same period in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, Florida, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast with probably local showers Friday and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the Ohio Valley, and Florida. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River generally fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperatures will not change materially over the east half of the country during Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, thunder showers south, portion Friday; Saturday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pensylvania—Partly cloudy, probably showers, Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, showers in Maine; Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M....	61	80	4 P. M....	68	84
6 A. M....	60	80	6 P. M....	65	83
9 A. M....	67	73	9 P. M....	63	77
12 M.....	68	81	11 P. M....	61	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; that for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:20—628 5 St.; Harry Gunther.....Slight
4:55—3,338 B'way; Claremont Restaurant .....Slight
5:50—7. W. 124 St.; C. Weisbecker.....Slight
6:50—117 E. 129 St.; Andrew Kolos..Slight
6:50—340 W. 85 St.; Marie Seaborn..Slight
9:50—573 Columbus Av.; A. Kuhn.....Slight
10:50—84 Clinton St.; Minnie Glober..Slight
11:48—1,020 Av. St. John; Morris Harrisburg .....Slight
P. M.
2:10—536 E. 83 St.; Martha Belish....Slight
2:50—150 E. 93 St.; Pat'k O'Beirne..Slight
3:40—116 Cypress Av.; Lawrence Blake.Slight
7:00—4,014 Park Av.; Rogen Bros.....Slight
7:25—103 4 Av.; Charles Fasone.....Slight
8:10—561-563 B'way; H. W. Newmark.$5,000
9:15—1 Arden St.; S. Willard.....Slight
9:30—33 W. 138 St.; not given.....Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BREWSTER, MARY E., of Chicago, Ill., (April 6, 1910;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks, $1,578; net $978. Relatives beneficiaries.

COCKLE, HENRY, (Jan. 11, 1906;) total estate, $6,862; no deductions; minor daughter beneficiary. Assets: Interest in realty at King's Highway, Brooklyn, $700; insurance, $5,000; retail dry goods business, $3,162.

COTTEK, Mrs. MARY, (Oct. 10, 1913;) net estate, $848; eighteen beneficiaries; bulk of estate passed to relatives. Assets: Half interest, $293, in 58 East 115th St., appraised at $19,000; deposits, $2,006; personalty, $608.

DARBY, Mrs. REBECCA, of Adcobb, Essland, (March 24, 1909;) real estate valued at £40,581. Assets, taxable in New York: Stocks, $11,200; net, $10,898. Relatives received bulk of estate.

DILLON, SARAH P., (Oct. 31, 1891;) supplemental report.

SUSSWEIN, Mrs. ROSA HORRMAN, wife of Henry M. Susswein, (Jan. 16, 1914,) net estate, $505,651. Henry M. Susswein, husband of decedent, was given $104,788; Oscar Herrmann, son, received $400,863. Assets: Equity $9,536, equity in 250 E. 15 St., appraised at $29,500; equity, $9,376, in 213 E. 56 St., appraised at $25,000; two-thirds interest, $16,372, in equity in 368-370 Broome St., appraised at $31,000; two-thirds interest, $8,978, in equity in 180 Mott St., appraised at $38,000; two-thirds interest, $22,859, in 184 Mott St., appraised at $90,000; two-thirds interest, $56,089, in 104 Mott St., appraised at $85,000; two-thirds interest, $14,472, in 197-199 Mott St., appraised at $50,000; two-thirds interest, $30,268, equity in 196-204 Mulberry St., appraised at $120,000; two-thirds interest, $19,254 in 24 E. 22 St., appraised at $110,000; two-thirds interest, $2,859, in vacant plot northeast corner Kenmare and Mulberry Sts., appraised at $3,800; deposits, $8,061; rents due, notes, personalty, loans, and amounts due from the City of New York on awards in condemnation proceedings, $205,575; stocks and bonds, $125,383. Largest holding of stock was 1,681 shares H. Horrmann Lumber Co., appraised at $110,959. In 1908 Florence Horrmann commenced an action against the decedent and others to have an accounting by the decedent and that certain property in her possession be decreed to be subject to a certain trust. The claim is noted in the report, but no estimate or appraisal of the value is given.

GREENE, EMILIA J. B., (Jan. 20, 1915;) net estate, $24,910; Merced D. M. Greene, sister, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,935; notes and mortgages, $6,184, and stocks and bonds, $18,585.

PHILLIPS, Mrs. ELLEN FRANCES, (June 20, 1893;) real assets, wearing apparel and jewelry, $1,800; net, $1,800; no deductions. Names of beneficiaries not given.

ROTHSCHILD SAMUEL, (Jan. 27, 1914;) net estate, $6,427. Mrs. Hattie Rothschild, now known as Hattie C. Considine, widow of decedent, received $4,334, and rest of estate passed to Ethel R. Prager, daughter. Assets: Deposits, $6,515; notes and jewelry, $1,372.

RAISBOCK, THOMAS A., of Bloomfield, N. J., (Dec. 14, 1914;) assets taxable in New York, half interest, $11,500, in 263 West 40th St., appraised at $39,000; four lots at Flushing, L. I., $1,400; no deductions; Mrs. Martha L. Raisbock, widow, and Adelaide Raisbock Smith, daughter, beneficiaries.

RAUCH, LOUIS, (Nov. 16, 1907;) net estate, $22,461; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Rauch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Premises 326 E. 71st St., appraised at $17,600; 70 W. 107th St., appraised at $5,500; 9 W. 103d St., $6,000; all subject to deduction of $5,870 for dower; jewelry, $30; deposits, $286; lease of premises 172 E. 4th St., $2,500; lease of premises 53 Avenue A, $9,000.

VAN NOSTRAND, DANIEL, (July 8, 1914;) net estate, $80,226; Mrs. Josephine Van Nostrand, widow, given $29,078; Frank D. Van Nostrand, son, and Josie E. Robinson, daughter, each received $24,078; George E. Van Nostrand, brother, given $5,000. Assets: Deposits, $45,572; notes, personalty, and jewelry, $7,391; stocks, $3,346; poultry and game business conducted by decedent under the name of Knapp & Van Nostrand, 243 Washington St., net value, $66,741; will authorized continuance of business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AKERLY, CHARLOTTE M., (July 6;) personalty, over $5,000; Bessie Taylor Morrow and Josephine Taylor Gilreath, nieces, each gets $10,000; Mary D. and Lucy D. Akerly, each gets $20,000 and one-half residue; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church gets $5,000; Grace Church gets oil paintings of decedent's father, the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D.; Mrs. Anna M. Manigault, niece, and Thomas House Taylor, Arthur Taylor and Francis B. Taylor, nephews, each gets $2,500.

IVINS, WILLIAM M. (Details elsewhere.)

McEVOY, ELLEN M., (June 28;) personalty, about $1,700; Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle gets $500; Society for the Propogation of the Faith, $30; residue to Annie M. Shields.

SCHOONMAKER, JEANIE, (July 8;) personalty, $18,000; all to relatives.

STRIKER, GEORGE W., (July 21;) personalty, $5,000; realty, $19,500; widow, Annie E., receives life estate in entire property; then to sons to three children.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The employment during the current year of two persons as needed, as assistants to the Board of Examiners, has been approved.

Leave of absence, without pay for the restoration of health granted to Mrs. Minnie Krakauer, an attendance officer, has been extended for six months from Sept. 1.

Calvin D. Smith and Edward K. Rick have been reassigned as structural steel draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The following additional teachers have been appointed in the vacation play grounds: Helen A. Brennan, John Weston, Sydney Shapinsky, Francis J. Wahle, Henry Gershenhorn, Robert A. Halpen, Jacob Felgert, Sylvester Maguire, Alfred M. Granich, Benjamin Gross, Samuel Kramer, George M. Donnilief, Israel Geodman, Charles Schupper, James Scully, Andrew J. Torre, Nathan A. Rauch, John O'Grady, Leo Redier, and Joseph Shedrowitz.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the school year shall consist of 200 days will be acted upon at the first meeting of the Board of Education in September.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — Maj. W. I. Westervelt, Ordnance Dept., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., and report on July 28 to Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Art., for duty until Aug. 6. On completion of this duty he will return to his station.

Leaves: Capt. J. H. Bryson, Q. C., one month; Capt. J. Hansen, Q. C., one month; 1st Lt. R. McT. Pennell, 5th F. A., extended to Sept. 5, and Maj. R. G. Paxton, Q. C., four months.

Navy.

Lieuts. A. C. Wilhelm, to the Georgia; T. Withers, Jr., to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., and G. E. Davis, the K-7, to works of Seattle Construction Company, Washington.

Junior Grade Lieuts. C. H. Morrison, the Colorado, to Naval Academy practice squadron; H. D. Bode, the Cheyenne, to the K-7; J. S. Hulings, works of Seattle Construction Co., Washington, to the Cleveland; C. E. Battle, the Kansas, to the Mayflower, and P. M. Bates, commissioned.

Ensign E. G. Small, the New Orleans, to Naval Academy practice squadron.

Asst. Surgeons W. A. Stoops, Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital, to the South Carolina; S. D. Hart, to Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital, and N. M. McClelland, to Marine Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pay Clerk J. G. Stanton, to the Columbia.

Chief Carpenter E. F. Pullen, retired, died at Norfolk, Va., July 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Prometheus, at Unalga; Kanawha, at Norfolk; Glacier, at San Francisco; Washington, at Port au Prince; Nanshan, Fortune, and Nereus, at Honolulu; Cheyenne, H-1, and H-2, at Mare Island; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at San Diego, and the Supply, at Hongkong.

Sailed — Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble, Sitka for Kodiak; Nicholson, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Proteus, Boston for Hampton Roads; Wahneta, Norfolk for Indian Head; Jason, Guantanamo for Port au Prince, and the Hopkins, San Diego for Ensenada, Mexico.

Coast Guard.

Third Lieuts. G. U. Stewart, from the Seneca, July 31, to the Thetis and granted leave en route, and E. G. Rose, the Windom, relieved from duty at headquarters, July 31, to the Seneca.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on Pension: 12 P. M., July 28, Patrolman John Merz, 18th, on his own application, at $700 a year; appointed Sept. 11, 1886.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. W. F. Boettler, commanding 17 In. D., in command 12 In. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, fr. 12:01 A. M., July 30; Lieuts. H. Gardiner 2, 12:01 A. M., July 30; 1 P.M., July 28; L. J. Collins, 142, to Bu. of Teleg., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 31. Sergt. J. J. O'Sullivan, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Info., 8 days, 12 P. M., July 30. Patrol. E. A. Olive, operator motor patrol wagon, 4, to 80 as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29; G. F. Seltenreich, 29, to 50, as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29, temporary assignment to Comm.'s office discont.; W. H. Bushell, 29, to 4, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29; P. Schubert, 39, to Commissioner's office, as chauffeur, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 29; J. M. Culley, 42, and L. H. Grace, Marine Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 30; P. Fasulli, 154, to 17 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 1. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 31: D. E. Reilly, 12; T. W. Cotter, 161; P. McDonough, 27; 75; H. J. Etherington, 143; W. M. Lewis, 165; D. J. Maher, 290.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. T. J. Kelly, 12 I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 30, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieut. G. E. Harrington, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 27. Patrol. J. H. Ferguson, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 31; E. J. Conroy, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 3; R. J. Cleary, 22, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; H. J. McCormack, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 1; C. J. Henry, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 31; R. P. Gray, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 1; C. Kuenemund, 39, 2 days, 4 P. M. July 31; W. C. Lewis, 42, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 31; F. Loeffler, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 1; J. Carney, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 27. Probat. Patrol. F. C. Slocum, T. S., 4 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 5.

Death: E. Burns, 39, at 8:45 A. M. July 28.

Appointed as special patrol, by direction of the Police Comm., with the National City Bank of New York, July 28: J. D. Bennett, A. Callander, D. D. Dillon, B. W. Gormly, M. Kusch, W. Moore, L. Stein.

Fire Department.

Members of the Fire Department placed on Roll of Merit under Classifications 1., II., and III. will be directed to report at the office Chief of Department during office hours week beginning Monday, Aug. 2, for sleeve insignias.

Applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be forwarded on Monday, Aug. 3. All members of this department who will have served for a period of three years or more on Nov. 1, 1915, will be eligible for this examination. Additional applications will be received when the final date of the practical test is set.

Penalties imposed: Fire. (1st gr.) J. Carmody, H. and L. 4, (disrespect to superior officer,) five leaves withheld.

Fire. (1st grade) J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, intoxicated; ten leaves withheld. Fire (2d grade) T. H. Martinus, H. & L. 20, neglect of duty; five leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. (1st grade) C. F. Frotahingbane, Eng. 11, reckless driving; Fire. (4th grade) J. P. Callahan, Eng. 33, neglect of duty; Fire. (3d grade) F. T. Maixner, Eng. 33, same; Fire. (2d grade) C. Weber, Jr., Eng. 33, same; Fire. (1st grade) W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 18, (directed to Lieut. 14,) reckless driving; Fire. (3d grade) T. F. X. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 18, reckless handling of tiller wheel; Lieut. James A. Switzer, H. & L. 20, violation of provisions of Section 60, Rules and Regulations, 1912.

Dismissed: Fire. (2d grade) J. V. Cooney, Eng. 33, conduct prejudicial to the good reputation of the department. S. A. Muldy 35.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. (1st grade) F. J. Kranz, Eng. 72, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 31; Fire. (2d grade) W. J. Costello, H. & L. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for stenotypist, grades 2 and 3, will be received until Aug. 6. Men and women may apply. The age limits are seventeen years of age or over. The salary for the second grade position is from $900 to $1,200 a year; for third grade from $1,200 to $1,800. Candidates who receive a general average of 70 per cent. or more at the examination, will be placed on the eligible list for second grade; those receiving 85 per cent. or more will be placed on the third grade list.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for junior drainage engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $960 to $1,620 a year. The duties will be to assist in making surveys, preparing plans and reports upon drainage projects, collecting technical data, and conducting original investigations. Ordinary traveling and subsistence expenses will be allowed when junior engineers are away from official or temporary headquarters. Competitors will be examined in mathematics and mechanics, pure and applied; surveying, engineering, and drainage; education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course in civil engineering from a school or college of recognized standing, or at least four years' actual civil engineering experience, both technical and practical, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re H H Solmon, Chas A Unseld,
Max Barish, Kobre & Ginsberg,
Edward J May,

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Met Rlty Co (William St.)
Re Zegra,
Re Walter (Block-Mandel Cloak Co.)
Ward⟨Leonard (2.)
Gotschalk⟨S Rity.
Medwin⟨same.
Re E 218th St (Oakly St.)
Re Deisler & Stevenson.
Lanza⟨So Pacific Co.
John Forsythe Co⟨Tribune Assn.
M S Stewart Co⟨same.
De Errazu⟨Selkovitz.
Channeau⟨Maxwell.
Re Grand Chair Mfg Co, &c.
McKnight⟨McKnight.
Konze⟨Ulrich.
Maloney⟨Thompson-Starrett Co.
Eisner⟨Christie.
Foley⟨Thompson-Starratt Co.
Towne⟨Durkin.
Cohen⟨Cohen.
Lane⟨Kopp.
Genzo⟨J Leopold Co.
Kronclich⟨Intl Motor.
Ryan⟨Lakhurst.
Hennings⟨W W 63d St Corp (2.)
King⟨Dudley.
Wood⟨same.
Ventas⟨Zuelch.
Walker⟨O J Gude Co.
Re McClellan (West Av RR.)
Coyne⟨Coyle.
Bernstein⟨Bernstein.
Re Mortoni⟨Guzzetta.
Faden⟨Faden.
Forman⟨Flesh.
Weltzel⟨Weltzel.
Waxman⟨Shapiro.
Kain⟨Weeks.
Ketchum⟨Ketchum.
Levi⟨Hellman.
Comodari⟨I R T.
Deehl⟨same.
Glickman⟨Bussell.
Goldman⟨I R T.
Minehard⟨same.
Nicosia⟨same.
Hochkopf⟨same.
O'Brien⟨same.
Rupert⟨same.
Robertson⟨same.
Strain⟨same.
Tiffany⟨same.
Strain⟨same.
Kelly⟨same.
Bethel⟨same.
Adams⟨Finneran.
Blumberg⟨Corday.
Galloway⟨Galloway.
Atkinson⟨I R T.
Jackson⟨Moore.
Schlief⟨Century Dress Co, Inc.
Butler⟨Butler.
Sobel⟨Sobel.
McKenna⟨Toch.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Frederick Mallander,
Anna Hosey.
Wills for probate:
Henry A Lindgena,
Pauline A Boettcher,

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Bates⟨Simonson.
Fulford⟨Dirigo Mfg. Current Literature Pub⟨Moody.
Burgheimer⟨Goldsmith.
Eisenberg⟨Sperber Printing.
Loewenberger⟨Sachs.
Bright⟨Middleton.
Kramer⟨Shelby.
NY Prod Ex Bank⟨Sirm.
Shoemaker⟨Dow.
Syrkin⟨Kusy.
Jaffa, Hoffman & Co⟨Greenland Fur.
Plaza Motor Renting Co⟨Willard.
Shoemaker⟨Dow.
Singer⟨Felix.
Nalitt⟨Kronenblatt.
Lewis⟨Spector.
Funsliger⟨Garfinkel.
Holdstein⟨Lef Rty Corp.
Seiger⟨Blauner.
Moskowitz⟨Sklamberg.
Borno⟨Powell's.
Cohen⟨Israel.
Katz⟨Friedland.
Gebriella⟨Mandel.
Lifshitz⟨Jarmulowsky.
Aronofsky⟨Shedlinsky.
Goldberg⟨Mayer.
Droutman⟨Hochron.
Goldberg⟨Mayer.
Weiss⟨Isaac.
Block⟨Block.
Sarah⟨Phoenix Con Co
Krusko⟨Saberski.
Epstein⟨Lewis.
Harding⟨Teller.
Davidson⟨Sheehan.
Brown⟨same.
Rose⟨Korn.
NY Eve Post⟨Baldwin
State Bank⟨Weill.
Am Kalamein Wks⟨38 W 59th St Co.
Condon, Jr⟨Rusk.
Keler-Duffy Co⟨Medbury.
Heller⟨Hastings.
Claremont El Sup & H Co⟨Robbin.
Stein & David⟨Asner.
Timolat⟨Hirshfield.
Wanderman Const⟨Elari.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Hyman Auerbach,
Frederick J Stroh.

Will for probate:
Elizabeth Davies.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

The Committee on Character recommends the following applicants for admission to the bar:
Vincent J. Bensl,
Charles William Froessel,
Harold L. Turk,
David M. Wood,
Frederick William Boelsen,
Peter J. Mallon,
Herbert Clinton Gerlach,
Alfred Leigh Pitts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions:
Re Juniper Av.
Horn⟨Wendel.
Dosedla⟨Dosedla.
Sharfink Elec Mfg Co⟨Metal Spec Mfg Co Inc.
Abbott⟨Wilson et al.
Rasmussen⟨Kutsen.
Gatzki⟨Creighton.
Re Anderson.
Molitca⟨Doe.
Neuberger⟨Hilliard.
Humphrey⟨O'Reilly.
Rang⟨Rang.
Pines⟨Healip.
Allocca⟨N Y & H R R Co.
Domingo⟨same.
Snyder⟨Lamb.
Dana⟨Dana.
Mains, Infant⟨Mains.
Empire Trust Co⟨Colemnan.
Small⟨Hasbrouk.
Lombardy⟨N Y Style House Building Co.
Farrelly⟨B Un Gas Co
Campiszzano⟨Clark.
Hoffmann⟨Davis et al
Kasanoff⟨Crown et al
Horn⟨Wandler, (2.)
Macri⟨Macri.
Matteo, Infnt, &c⟨Finkledat et al.
Valentine⟨Point o' Woods Assn.
Gosch⟨United House Wrecking Co.
Beers⟨McDonald et al
Re Motor Repair Co⟨Huntington.
Ungemach⟨Selfert.
Oboatz⟨Berg.
Caulfield⟨Caulfield.
Cassidy⟨Cassidy.
Stevens⟨Stevens.
Canizzaro⟨Clark.
Farrelly⟨B'klyn Union Gas Co.
Powers, Inf⟨Times Co.
Bachmann⟨Rodgers.
Johnson⟨Arbuckle.
Randazza⟨Clerk et al.
Wechsler⟨Conklin.
Smith⟨Cocke et al.
Seacliff Bank⟨Somervill et al.
Small⟨Hasbrouk.
Smith⟨Cooke et al.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

$30,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON real estate and buildings; fine location; security unquestionable. E 226 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER TRANSFER POINT; also new station of subway and "L" extensions; adjoining five-story triple apartment with large corner store; all rented at lowest rents in Bronx; an opportunity not to be overlooked; price $40,000.
E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

A HOME
that cannot be duplicated for $9,500; two-story duplex 2-family brick dwelling; lot 20x100; steam heat; all improvements; Hunts Point section; mortgage $6,000, 5%, 2½ years; price $6,500; don't overlook this opportunity.
E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

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Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

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Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Building Material.

ROOFING, WATERPROOFING, pipe coverings; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing Co., 79 Malden Lane.

City Houses Wanted.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.
Wanted from Oct. 1, on the east side, between Gramercy Park and 70th St., an unfurnished house in first-class condition, four master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; good laundry and pantry; or an apartment with same master accommodations, three maids' rooms included in apartment, and private laundry facilities; splendid opportunity for any one obliged to sublet; will pay $1,600 to $1,800. E 236 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

524 HUDSON ST.
Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $50. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE, TYPEWRITER SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Part of office and loft to let; reliable person. Apply on 7th floor, 710 Broadway.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 114th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R. 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—14 acres splendid development property, Putnam Division N. Y. C., Gray Oaks. Apply in person to Serena L. Truman, 283 Odell Av., Yonkers.

FOR RENT—Small farm with house, large barn, &c.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, lot 80x250.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 3 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!
Magnificent 123-acre farm, mile highway frontage; rolling, fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat, improvements; beautiful bungalow; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SUMMER BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.
Will rent for $150, balance of season, at trial offer; may apply rent to purchase price; 7 rooms, improvements; large plot; bathhouses; splendid location. L. B. Gildersleeve, East Northport, L. I.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

$25 cash, balance $3 per month, buys my 2 lots; full price $375; adjoining property sold for $950; located at Floral Park; 30 minutes out; this is a bargain of the year. Henry, 172 Times Downtown.

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Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.)
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramsey, N. J., overlooking N. Y. Suburban on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. T. Holmes, 901 West 56th St., New York. Telephone 4640 Columbus.

Furnished, 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; directly on beach; entrance to Fisher's Island Sound. Address, Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young couple desire furnished apartment; short lease; neighborhood Washington Square or Staten Island; highest references. W. F., care of Allen, 116 West 32d.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Very attractive new apartment, sublet $60 to $75, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th. Apt. 62.

19 East 48th St.—Two room and bath furnished apartment. Apply Phippa.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDENS.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. "—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8070.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. | 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

159th and Broadway.—Four unusual rooms; all overlook river; piazza, library; to Oct. 1; or unfurnished. Supt., 5800 Audubon.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

WEST END AV., 889.—Seven-room apartment to responsible party until Sept. 15 for $110; immediate possession. Wolf.

118th, 536 West, (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 2,062, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

81st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

19th, 254 East.—

NEW STRIKE THREAT IN GARMENT TRADES

Unions to Vote on Action to be Taken if Manufacturers Delay Agreement.

COMPLAIN TO THE MAYOR

Declare Workers and Council of Conciliation Have Been Ignored by Employers.

Officials of the garment workers' unions wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday charging bad faith on the part of the manufacturers through what they called deliberate delay in accepting settlement of the trade controversy recommended by the Mayor's Council of Conciliation.

It was also announced that a vote would be taken immediately by the 60,000 members of the unions on the question of a strike on Aug. 3 if the agreement should not be accepted by the manufacturers by that time. In part, the letter to the Mayor, which was signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, read:

We deem it our duty to inform you of the present situation of the negotiations between the parties. In addressing the members of the council appointed by you you said, among other things: "I am informed that quick action is required in order to adjust this matter, if possible, at once." The council announced their conclusions on July 23, and from the report made to you, you have no doubt been convinced that their findings are on the whole just and fair to both sides.

The union announced acceptance of the proposed agreement at once. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have not committed themselves on the subject in any way. Yesterday, five days after the announcement of the council's findings, they announced they had reached a decision and had communicated it to the members of the council. They have not seen fit to give any intimation of their decision to us, nor, so far as we know, have they thought it proper to place their conclusions before you, who have been primarily responsible for bringing the parties together in an effort to conciliate their differences.

In view of the fact that the busy season in the industry is fast approaching and the most important Hebrew holidays are coming on within a few weeks, the organized cloakmakers cannot but feel that the manufacturers are deliberately trying to prolong negotiations until such time as the situation will become most unfavorable for any decisive action on the part of the workers. Under the circumstances the officers of the union feel that they would not be justified in protracting the negotiations any longer on their own responsibility, and that the course of action of the union must be determined by the membership. They have, therefore, submitted to the organized cloak workers of this city the question of the further policy and conduct of the union. We feel that the cloak workers have exhausted every honorable means to bring about an amicable understanding with their employers and by peaceful methods, and if effort should fail at the last moment the responsibility rests wholly with the employers.

The General Executive Board of the union met yesterday afternoon at 32 Union Square and adopted a statement of the situation for distribution among the members, with the request that a vote be taken on the question of a strike or further negotiations. Arrangements were made for taking the vote in ten places here and in New Jersey tomorrow, Sunday, and Monday. The votes are to be counted Monday night.

Should the vote be in favor of a strike it would effect these workers in the garment trade: Operators, 12,000; finishers, 14,000; skirtmakers, 10,000; pressers, 8,000; sample makers and piece makers, 8,000; cutters, 4,000; reefer makers, 4,000, and buttonhole makers, 1,000.

Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, said last night that he was not permitted to announce the decision of the manufacturers pending the action of the council.

NEW PAPER MILL COMPACT.

Agreement Reached with Employes Other Than Machinists.

From the offices of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, it was announced yesterday that John Lindragan, Industrial Superintendent of the company, had negotiated a new working agreement with the papermakers and pulpmakers, which embrace 95 per cent. of the 6,500 employes in the thirty-one mills operated by the International. This agreement supersedes the old agreement, which was considered a model of its kind, providing for arbitration of all disputes between the company and the employes.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists said the new agreement would have no effect on their demands for an eight-hour day. The men with whom the agreement was made yesterday and who are engaged strictly in the making of paper now have the eight-hour day. The machinists and allied trades have about 700 men in the thirty-one mills whose duties are other than making paper. The eight-hour day has been demanded by these with the alternative of a strike.

Mr. Lindragan yesterday repeated the statement he made to the machinists Wednesday that the financial condition of the company would not allow any additional operation expenses at this time. He estimated that it would cost $85,000 a year to give the machinists the eight-hour day.

BLISS MEN DELAY ACTION.

Machinists' Demands Await the Return of a Union Official.

The International Association of Machinists failed yesterday to present to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, demands for a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day and an increase in wages, with the alternative of a strike.

At the offices of the Bliss Company it was said late yesterday that the company had received no communication from the machinists, and did not expect a strike.

At the offices of the Machinists' Union, 116 Nassau Street, it was said the reason for the delay was that J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the Machinists' Union, had been suddenly called to Bridgeport. Business Agent Deering could not say when the demands would be presented to the Bliss Company.

7,000 GET WAGE INCREASE.

Smith Carpet Workers in Yonkers Raised 10 Per Cent.

The 7,000 employes in the mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company in Yonkers were surprised when they received their pay envelopes yesterday to find slips announcing a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The increase aggregates approximately $8,000 a week, and brings the company's weekly payroll up to about $80,000. The mills have been running only four days a week for some time, but it is expected that full time operation will soon be resumed.

The increase is said to have been ordered by Alexander Smith Cochran, the yachtsman, who is the controlling factor of the concern. He has been participating more actively in the affairs of the company lately. The increase restores a wage scale that existed up to two years ago, when it was announced that general business conditions necessitated a cut.

Part time operation of the mills has been due to inability to get enough dyestuffs after the foreign supply was shut off by the war. This situation has now been remedied largely.

President's Annoyer Sent to Asylum

Rudolf Malik, the Austrian, who was arrested for sending a threatening letter to President Wilson, was discharged yesterday by Judge Howe of the Federal Court. It was found that at the time he sent the letter he was not in his right mind. Malik was committed to Bellevue by a Magistrate, and later will be sent to the asylum at Central Islip, L. I.

FEAR STRAIN ON BRIDGE.

Property Owners Air Their Grievances Before Thompson Committee.

The Thompson Legislative Committee at its session in the Bar Association Building yesterday listened to Brooklyn men who are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded Fulton Street by the dual subway plans. The first was Robert Alfred Shaw of 843 Carlton Avenue, Chairman of a Committee of One Hundred. He said:

"We Brooklynites have been constantly told that, as Manhattan is paying for some of our improvements, we cannot expect to get Manhattan treatment. When you get a structure like that elevated structure in our main street it is easier to enlarge it than to tear it down."

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Shaw, "that the Public Service Commission showed an extreme inefficiency. When this third-tracking system is completed, the officials of New York will be guilty of gross dereliction of their duties, and my opinion is that the officials of New York consider Brooklyn of so little consequence that they can give it a black eye. The third-tracking was a detriment and incumbrance, and the traffic by the third-tracking system will greatly exceed the capacity of Brooklyn Bridge, which cannot be increased."

Mr. Shaw suggested a subway under Livingston Street and Ashland Place, which, he said, could connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway and also with the Manhattan Bridge, which has two subway tracks. He said a two-track subway could be built at Montague Street under the river to relieve traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge, which, he said, cannot stand the strain of the increased traffic from the Fulton Street third track. He said the Sea Beach line takes the burden from Fulton Street in the way of traffic. He said the opinion of Brooklyn is decidedly against the third-tracking.

"What would Manhattan do if an ugly elevated structure were put up on Fifth Avenue?" he asked.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "Manhattan has no B. R. T."

Herbert L. Carpenter of the Fulton Street Taxpayers' Association said Brooklynites were not sufficiently notified when the contracts were being drawn. Only one man from Brooklyn, he said, was present, and this man was a stanch friend of the railroad company.

Edward W. Haviland, a Brooklyn real estate man, said the franchise calls for two tracks only. He said the new system envisages heavier girders and brings the structure closer to the buildings, and that there would have been ample room on the tracks without spreading the structure.

He severely criticised George McAneny, then President of the Borough of Manhattan, for the plans which he presented to the Board of Estimate. He said there seemed to be a shifting of responsibility between the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and that he had come to the conclusion that the only recourse was in the courts.

Following a recess for luncheon, the committee heard the Rev. Father John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Classon and Madison Avenues, Brooklyn. He did not approve of the elevated structure. Asked if he thought New York would be better under a full measure of home rule, Father Belford laughed outright and said conditions could not be any worse than they are.

The hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

ARTHUR McCLAVE ARRESTED

Rich Young Man Charged with Reckless Driving on Bridge Plaza.

Arthur McClave, 19 years old, Scranton, Penn., son of a wealthy resident of that place and a grandson of William McClave, head of the big stove foundry concern of McClave & Brooks, in Scranton, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Leach in Long Island City yesterday, on a charge of recklessly driving an automobile. He was arrested on Queensboro Bridge plaza by Patrolman Israel Neuman, who thought the big automobile answered the description of one that disappeared from the garage of William McClave in Scranton, last Thursday.

It is said that young McClave also left Scranton about the time the car was missed.

When arraigned, McClave telephoned to New York, and his brother, Robert McClave, and his sister and brother-in-law, Harvey T. Warren, Assistant Secretary to the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, hurried over and gave bail.

CHARGES FRAUD ON COUNTY.

Rockland Jury Indicts Official's Son for Excessive Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, July 29.—The Rockland County Grand Jury today handed down an indictment accusing Augustus Gross, son of the Superintendent of the Poor, A. J. Gross, of having presented fraudulent bills to the county for payment. Gross, it is alleged, presented bills calling for nearly twice the value of goods furnished the county.

An indictment was found against Peter Stauffacher, a Republican Assessor of the town of Orangetown, who has a saloon at Piermont. The indictment in Stauffacher's case accuses him of conducting a disorderly house.

Murder Charge for Death by Fire.

Following a hearing on the report of two alienists that Walter Stone, arrested for arson, was sane, Judge Hylan, in the County Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that Stone must stand trial on a charge of murder for the death of Herbert Gensen, which occurred on June 21 in a fire at Fourth and Atlantic Avenues. The parents of young Gensen were rescued, but Herbert, who was 14 years old, was suffocated under a bed, where he had crawled.

IN NEW JERSEY.

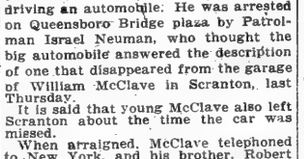
NEWTON.—Borough Assessor William E. Wilson caused citations to be issued yesterday for Councilman Olin A. McPeek and School Commissioner Stephen H. Mars, ordering them to appear in court to make returns on their taxable personal property.

MORRISTOWN.—Theodore S. Emmons hanged himself yesterday in his barn near Hackleberry. He had been ill for two years and was despondent.

BAYONNE.—Edward Murray, 11 years old, of 42 Avenue B, was stung by a "darning needle" yesterday and fainted, later being revived at the City Hospital.

TRENTON.—The Economy and Efficiency Commission replied yesterday to Governor Fielder, who requested that the commission consider whether the State should pay the expenses of boards and commissions local to various municipalities. The commission reported that testimony had been taken at two meetings.

TRENTON.—Commissioner of Education Enright dismissed the appeal of C. W. Blue of Cliffside Park from the refusal of the Board of Education of Cliffside to pay the transportation expenses of his son, Robert R. Blue, who is a student of the Englewood High School.



ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

WOMAN IS KILLED BY A POLICE MOTOR

Sons of Mrs. Kayser Charge Policemen Suppressed Facts Regarding the Accident.

FOUND HER IN BELLEVUE

Family Say Department Concealed Report Favoring Suit Against City.

A brief announcement was made yesterday to the Coroner's Office that Mrs. Carrie Kayser of 80 East 116th Street, had died in Bellevue Hospital as the result of a fractured skull. Mrs. Kayser was knocked down and run over by a police patrol auto wagon on Tuesday morning on Fourth Avenue, in front of the Park Avenue Hotel, and her relatives charge that a deliberate attempt was made by the police to suppress facts regarding the accident. They say Mrs. Kayser was rushed to the hospital in a taxicab, where it was reported her injuries were slight and that her relatives were not notified.

The relatives of Mrs. Kayser heard of the affair through the efforts of a reporter who witnessed the accident, and they allege that a Police Headquarters information was refused because the accident was one in which the city was involved. Arthur Kayser made the charge after he learned of his mother's death.

"A reporter called up our house and told us mother had been hurt," said Charles Kayser. "This was the first information we had received. We went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and were told there by the policeman behind the desk that no information could be given out there."

Mr. Kayser said the police would not admit that there had been an accident. He was referred to Police Headquarters, but he says when he got there he was sent to the office of the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

"The man in the outer office said the record of the accident had been lost and he had to telegraph to the West Thirtieth Street police station for a duplicate," said Mr. Kayser. "No information was given to us and when I wanted an order to the hospital I was refused and was told that in any future suit brought against the city such an order might be construed as an acknowledgment of the city's fault. I was assured that my mother was receiving the best of treatment."

Mrs. Kayser, who was 50 years old, suffered her injuries in Fourth Avenue, just where the Fourth Avenue surface cars enter the Park Avenue tunnel. The police patrol auto, full of prisoners, was going north, driven by Patrolman John L. Wood. The bell was clanging, witnesses say, and when Mrs. Kayser saw the auto coming she started back to the sidewalk, but becoming confused, she stepped in front of it. She was knocked down and run over. Wood stopped his auto, and Mrs. Kayser was picked up and put in the patrol wagon, the intention being to take her to Bellevue Hospital. Policeman Manchine, who was at the thirty-second street crossing, came up and Wood told him he could not take the injured woman to Bellevue. "I am too nervous to make speed," he said.

The injured woman was taken out of the patrol wagon and a taxi chauffeur volunteered to take her to the hospital. The policeman from the crossing went with him.

The accident attracted much attention, but apparently no report of it was made public by the police at the time. There is now no concealment of the accident and last night after an inquiry had been received from the Coroners' office, the "slip" on the accident was available. It stated that "at 9:50 A. M., (Tuesday,) Carrie Kayser of 80 East 116th Street, 60 years old, German, a housewife, while crossing the street in front of 480 Fourth Avenue, was struck and knocked down by auto patrol No. 10, driven by Patrolman John Wood, of the Sixty-third Precinct, the Bronx."

"From the time the accident happened," said Arthur Kayser, "until mother died there seemed to be a conspiracy among police officials to suppress all information, so far as we were concerned, for fear we would sue the city. Just think of it! Information withheld from a citizen because of a chance that the city might lose through the possible carelessness of one of its employes. We did not talk suit; we simply wanted to be in possession of the facts, so that we could do all possible for our mother. We feel that the hospital authorities were not given the facts, so that they might determine the nature of mother's onjuries, and so know just what to do for her."

Coroner Feinberg said last evening that up to the time he left the office there had been no report of Mrs. Kayser's death. He added that he would look into the matter today. With the report of death that came to the office later, it was apparent that it contained little information. The clerk said over the telephone that "for further particulars" one would have to go to the police.

Father's Blood Fails to Save Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Transfusion of blood from father to daughter failed to save the life of Miss Diana Helen Tweddle, 15 years old, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Tweddle, of Norway Avenue, Summit. Miss Tweddle died last night in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, after an illness of about a month. Twice in the last week the transfusion of blood from her father was resorted to in an effort to save the young girl's life.

Special—
Pure Silk
Hose
35c

3 pairs for $1.00.

Friday and Saturday Only.

Pure thread silk hose, full-fashioned double sole, extra high spliced heel and re-enforced toe—in black, tan, navy, white, Palm Beach and gray.

Exceptional values at our regular price of 50c. Friday and Saturday only 35c.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
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246-248 West 125th St.
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Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WOMAN KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Thrown Through Door as Horses Hit Barrier Near Calvary Cemetery.

Plunging out of the gates of Calvary Cemetery yesterday a runaway team attached to a funeral coach containing one man and three women dashed into the closed gates which guard the Penny Bridge crossing of the Long Island Railroad in Laurel Hill, and in the crash Mrs. Katharine Savarez, 37 years old, of 135 West 128th Street, Manhattan, was thrown head first through the open door of the coach and killed instantly.

The party in the coach was made up of Mrs. Savarez and her husband, Sylvester J. Savarez; Mrs. Millie Wilkinson, 35 years old, of 986 Hudson Street; Mrs. Svivio Moretti, 44 years old, of 290 Hudson Street, Manhattan, and Abraham Gans of 988 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, the driver. They were returning from the burial of Mrs. Savarez's father, Anthony Fountana, 75 years old, who had lived with the Savarez family.

As they neared the exit of what is known as the Penny Bridge gate the driver stopped to give his team a drink at the watering trough. One of the horses got his bridle caught in the pipe that feeds the fountain, and before Gans could release it the animal had torn the bridle loose from its head. The team became unmanageable and started on a run. Savarez opened one of the side doors of the coach to go to Gans's assistance, when he was tossed out into the roadway by the sudden lurching of the coach. Next Gans was thrown from the box and was dragged along the roadway clinging to the reins.

The cemetery gates are near the railroad crossing, and the watchman, seeing the driverless team dashing toward the crossing, lowered the railroad gates, which brought the horses to a stop. They struck the barrier and fell. As they went down Mrs. Savarez was thrown out through the open door through which her husband had plunged. She was dead when she was picked up.

Gans was arrested, charged with homicide, and was held in $500 bail for examination.

FIRE ON SHIP IN HOBOKEN.

Lieutenant Sinclair Rescued from Hold with Broken Bones.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the forehold of the British freighter Parima, belonging to the Canadian Steamship Line's West Indian Service, which was undergoing repairs at the Fletcher Iron Works in Hoboken. The blaze started in a rubbish heap from a spark off the forge late Wednesday night, and by the time the alarm was turned in at 4:30 A. M., several of the plates in the ship's side were red hot.

After the first engine arrived at the shipyard another alarm was sent in, and the entire fire force in Hoboken turned out, because it was thought the blaze might spread to the Clyde Line steamer Huron and other vessels in the dry dock.

The rubbish was damp and emitted a stifling smoke, which made it difficult for the firemen to get at the fire. While leading his men through the smoke in the hold Lieutenant James Sinclair of number 2 engine company, fell down an open hatchway to the lower hold. His men heard him hit the deck but did not know who it was until they had called the roll of their company. Frederick Lewis, a fireman, was lowered by a rope and found the Lieutenant lying with a fractured arm and collar bone. He was hoisted to the upper deck and sent in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

When the fire was got under control and the plates had cooled down sufficiently for examination it was found the Parima would have to have several of her plates renewed before sailing.

JAILED FOR CHASING RABBIT.

Linden Residents Criticise Recorder Who Sentenced Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Residents of Linden are indignant over the punishment imposed on Alexander Fraglich, 19 years old, by Recorder James Over this morning. When Fraglich refused to pay a fine of $2 he was taken to the county jail this afternoon to serve a sentence of five days for chasing a rabbit across the Linden Cemetery. Fraglich's parents, relatives, and neighbors are so deeply incensed at the ruling of the Recorder that they declare they will take the case to Governor Fielder.

Fraglich, who was working near the cemetery, says that when he tried to capture the rabbit alive the chase led him across three of the graves. A patrolman, who was watching, started after Fraglich, who was also charged with resisting an officer.

Held for Robbing Jersey Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—Sylvester Williams, who says he lives in Trenton, is in the jail here charged with robbing campers along the Delaware River. Williams was arrested yesterday by Edward Dugan of Phillipsburg and turned over to the authorities, as it was alleged he was looting a camp near Buttonwood Grove on the Delaware.

Big Saving Days in
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits

Your dollar spent here now will bring double value.

Included in this clearance are all blue, black and fancy suits—excepting dress clothes, Palm Beach, Mohair and silk suits.

A good time now—while the selections are big—to add another summer suit.

Our very finest suits, regularly priced at $50, $45, $40 and $35, are exceptional values at the clearance price of..... 28.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx tailored these $40, $35 and $32.50 summer suits—the biggest reason why you should buy one now at..... 23.50

At $32.50, $30, $28 and $25, these summer suits were unusually good values—at this sale price the values are unequalled..... 18.50

Only in clearance time can you get such suits as these—regularly $25, $22.50 and $20—at such an extraordinary price..... 15.00

No charge for alterations.

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Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
Open Evenings

BURTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants Presidential Nomination—Says Reunited Republicans Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator from Ohio, while in Chicago today admitted being a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He says the Republicans will absorb the Progressives and have a walk-over.

Mr. Burton said the people should back President Wilson in his foreign policy "so far as possible." He foresees for the United States world leadership, economically and diplomatically. He does not believe in peace at any price, nor does he believe in "carrying a bludgeon"; he believes in taking the middle course, going as far toward preserving peace as honorably can be done.

New Son to John A. Kingsbury.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury telephoned yesterday to his private secretary, Stanley Howe, that a new arrival in the Kingsbury household held him captive at his home, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. The new arrival was a boy weighing ten pounds, the Commissioner explained. The Commissioner informed the secretary that his new son had a splendid pair of lungs, and that Mrs. Kingsbury was doing well.

ADAMSON TAKES UP REPORT ON ERASMUS

Confers with Hammitt on Swartwout's Findings on Wooden School Buildings.

PURPOSES TO GO CAREFULLY

Fire Commissioner Refuses to Make Any Public Comment Until He Is Ready for Action.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday said he had nothing to say as to what action would be recommended by the department to the Board of Education in connection with the old frame buildings which form part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School. Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who visited the school on Tuesday, in order to form an opinion as to whether the improvements made at various times in the past year in the old buildings would be sufficient to guarantee their safety, handed in his report, and Commissioner Adamson had a conference with J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, but a definite announcement of action was not made, as it was said that the Commissioner wished to make himself entirely familiar with all points in the report before taking any steps or making any comment.

An official of the American Society for Fire Prevention said yesterday:

"Fire Commissioner Adamson in his personal report on dangerous conditions in the public schools following an investigation of the charges made by the American Society for Fire Prevention, which was more than a vindication of the society's position in the matter, showed that the old buildings of the Erasmus Hall High School were a grave menace to the lives of the pupils who were accommodated in them.

"The experts of the society, who in addition to Charles G. Armstrong, its President, include James P. Whiskeman, expert of the State Factory Commission, and other distinguished engineers, and also architects, agreed with Fire Chief Kenlon that these dangerous wooden structures should be pulled down, and they expressed the utmost astonishment on reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES that it appeared to be the intention to continue their use for classroom purposes.

"The American Society for Fire Prevention has done all that it could do in the matter of calling attention to this and other fire perils in our schools through its official magazine, Fire Prevention News, under the personal authority of its President, a distinguished technical expert. The press of New York City seconded the efforts of the society by giving wide publicity to Mr. Armstrong's warning. It is now up to the city authorities, and notably the Mayor, to do something, especially in view of the report of their own Fire Commissioner."

A taxpayer who has a son in the Erasmus Hall High School said yesterday that, while the fact that the old wooden buildings were still in use and the belief that they were unsafe was current in Flatbush, most parents probably gave little thought to the condition of the buildings and did not pay much attention to the sort of accommodations their children had.

ANOTHER OIL STRIKER DIES.

Fourth Fatality Resulting from Rioting in Bayonne.

John Surgen, aged 43, of Bayonne, a Standard Oil striker who was shot in the battle between strikers and guards in the Tide Water Company yards on July 20, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital. Surgen was shot through the stomach. His death is the fourth resulting from the rioting.

The plants of the Standard and Tide Water Companies were working full yesterday.

Four big vessels were loading at the Standard docks yesterday. One was the Italian ship Lampo and another the Japanese Kinkora Maru, which were towed to Tompkinsville last Saturday for fear they might be fired by strikers.

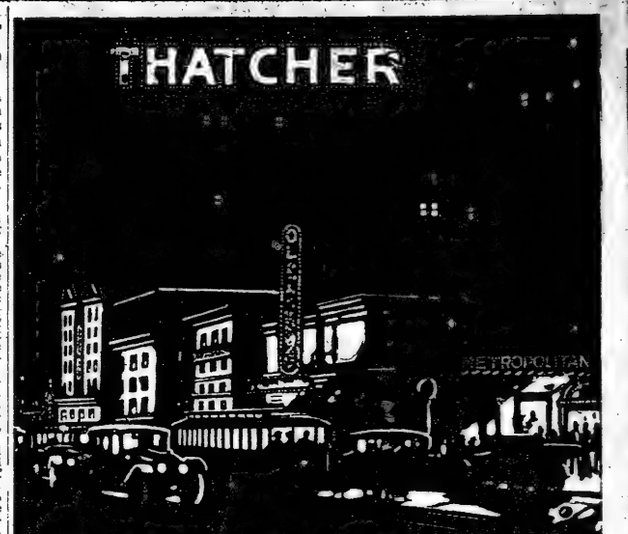
Superintendent George B. Hennessy of the Standard plant said yesterday that he expected the company to announce tomorrow its decision regarding the demands of the men.

Emphatic denial that he was responsible for the killing of John Sterancsak, a boy who was shot in one of the riots, was made yesterday by Police Inspector Daniel Cady of Bayonne, who was accused by some of the strikers.

The thirty guards who were arrested after the Bayonne riots were arraigned before Recorder William H. Cain of Bayonne in Jersey City yesterday. After hearing evidence that there was shooting by the guards and that one man was shot the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Bail was fixed at $1,000 in each case.

Bets $100 on President Wilson.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 29.—John Bondrean, proprietor of the Old Stone Hotel here, is so confident that President Wilson will be re-elected if nominated next year, that he is backing him against the field, no matter what the field may be. Yesterday he put up $100 to $500 and asserted he had more money to bet on the same terms that Wilson would be the choice of the people.



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MENU:
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AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
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NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show. Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" Strand Orc. & Soloists
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, not so warm today; Sunday probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,007. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER UNNERVED GOES TO CHAIR; HIS BONDS SLIP

But First Application of Electric Current Makes the Doomed Man Senseless.

DENIES GUILT TO THE LAST

Forgives All His Enemies, He Tells Priest After Taking His Last Communion.

BREATHES A PRAYER AT END

Had No Sleep After Wife Left Him—Pinned Her Picture Over His Heart.

DYING MESSAGE LAUDS HER

Body Brought to Fordham Home—Church Funeral to be Held Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 30.—Charles Becker, the former New York Police Lieutenant, paid the penalty for first degree murder in the electric chair at 5:49 o'clock this morning. His last breath was a prayer.

The iron nerve of the man convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, broke a few moments before the end of his long and harrowing ordeal was reached. His body was trembling and his voice shaking at the moment when 1,850 volts of electricity were suddenly shot through him and cut short the last word of a response he was making in one of the Aspirations. Becker's response at this moment was, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commit my spirit."

As he uttered the word "spirit" the crunching sound of the executioner's swinging lever was heard by the witnesses in the rear of the room, and the big body in the electric chair tautened and surged up against the thick leather straps. Then consciousness left Becker.

But notwithstanding what was generally considered an extremely narrow escape from a collapse at the last moment, Charles Becker maintained to the end that he was innocent. In statements, oral and written, issued in the last hours of his life, the condemned man asserted this, and until a few minutes before he went to the chair he expected to deliver a little address repeating it.

Last Message Praises Wife.

The officials prohibited this, and Becker wrote out the message which he had intended to utter orally to those assembled in the room. This document was turned over to Warden Osborne. It read:

Gentlemen: My dying declaration:

I stand before you in my full senses, knowing that no power on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive me. In the face of that, in the teeth of those who condemn me, and in the presence of my God and your God, I proclaim my absolute innocence of the foul crime for which I must die. You are now about to witness my destruction by the State, which is organized to protect the lives of the innocent.

May Almighty God pardon every one who has contributed in any degree to my untimely death. And now, on the brink of my grave, I declare to the world that I am proud to have been the husband of the purest, the noblest woman that ever lived—Helen Becker. This acknowledgment is the only legacy I can leave her.

I bid you all good-by. Father, I am ready to go. Amen.

CHARLES BECKER.

Instead of entering the long, white execution room with the self-possession that would have been required to make such a declaration orally, the Becker that entered that little room from the narrow, battered door that led from the death house was in such condition that the two Catholic priests who accompanied him feared he would fall in a faint at any moment.

The priests, Father William E. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, and Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, garbed in black cassock, and Father Cashin wearing the embroidered stole over his shoulders, strode solemnly behind the pitiful looking person that came into the room.

Not Like the Old Becker.

This was at just 5:43 o'clock. As the door was opened the witnesses in the death room heard the intonations of the priests and the condemned man's responses as they marched. To those who had known him in his days of prosperity the sight of Becker was a shock. Instead of the powerfully big man he had been, he appeared to have shrunken. His shoulders sagged, and there were deep creases in his face, while his eyes peered out almost furtively over deep black circles.

The black death suit of thin cloth hung about him loosely. The trouser leg had been slit. In his right hand he held a silver crucifix.

At first, both priests were reading the Litany of the Holy Name, and Becker, listening to them and apparently trying to think of nothing else, was uttering the response, "Lord, have mercy on us," the moment they paused. As he caught sight of the chair of death, only a few feet away and directly in front of him as he entered the door, his voice began to shake. The priests spoke more rapidly to detract his attention. The man in black kissed his silver crucifix as he uttered the responses.

Five prison guards in blue uniforms quickly pushed Becker back into the chair, feverishly tossing broad, heavy straps over his knees, ankles, wrists, elbows and chest, and buckling them. Father Curry's voice broke, and he could take no more oral part in the ceremony. Father Cashin hurried to a position almost in front of the man in the chair and fixing an intent gaze on Becker's face, seemed literally to

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS SEIZE AMERICAN STEAMER

Take the Freighter Portland into Swinemunde — May Have Carried Contraband.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—The Cologne Gazette reports that the American steamer Portland has been brought into Swinemunde, Prussia.

The Portland, which is owned by the Globe Grain and Milling Company of Los Angeles, was seized by the British authorities in June while she was bound from San Francisco to Stockholm, Sweden, with a cargo of barley, beans, and dried fruit, and eventually the dried fruit was sent to a prize court. The Portland proceeded with part of her cargo, and the latest marine records state that she arrived at Stockholm on July 8. It is possible that the Portland took on a cargo at the Swedish port and, having left Stockholm, has been held up by the German authorities for investigation regarding the nature of the cargo.

GERMANS TORPEDO NORWEGIAN STEAMER

The Trondhjemsfjord Sunk and a Belgian Vessel Blown Up by a Mine.

LONDON, July 30.—The Norwegian steamship Trondhjemsfjord was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine.

The Belgian steamer Prince Albert also was sunk by striking a mine.

The crews of both vessels were saved.

The Trondhjemsfjord left New York on July 13, bound for Bergen, Christiansand, and other Scandinavian ports. She was a vessel of 2,730 tons net.

The Belgian steamer Prince Albert was of 1,816 tons gross, and was built at Newcastle in 1904. She was 280 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 18 feet deep.

LEELANAW CLAIM TO BE FILED TODAY

Gerard to Submit Representations Over Destruction of American Steamer.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—The American representations regarding the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sent to the bottom by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands last Sunday, will probably be presented to the German Government by Ambassador James W. Gerard on Saturday morning.

KAISER WILL TELL OF HOPES FOR FUTURE

Statement to the German People to Mark End of Year of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—German newspapers indicate that the completion of the first year of the war will be marked not only by a declaration from the German Government, but by a comprehensive utterance by the Kaiser, who is expected to issue a statement to the German people with regard to the past year and the prospects of the future.

TWO PUT TO DEATH AS SPIES IN LONDON

Tried by Court-Martial and Found Guilty—Their Names Kept Secret.

LONDON, July 30.—The following official statement was made public tonight:

It is officially announced that two prisoners who were charged with espionage were tried by general court-martial on the 16th and 17th. They were found guilty and sentenced to death, and the sentences, having been duly confirmed, were carried out this morning.

J. P. MORGAN HOME FULLY RECOVERED

Returns From a Cruise on the Corsair With Bullet Wounds All Healed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan returned to his East Island estate near here today after a cruise on his yacht Corsair. Mr. Morgan, about a week following the attempt to assassinate him by Professor Muenter, left on the Corsair for a cruise up and down the Atlantic Coast. It was said at the Morgan estate tonight that he had fully recovered from his wounds. He will probably go to his New York office early next week.

He has planned to go to New London on the Corsair on Aug. 9 to join the New York Yacht Club fleet on its three weeks' cruise.

SUNK BY A TORPEDO BOAT.

Danish Steamer Sent to Bottom by German Vessel of New Type.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Morning Post, says:

"The crew of the steamer Nogill testified before the Maritime Court that the steamer was sunk by a German torpedo boat and not by a submarine. The torpedo boat was one of a flotilla of eight ships of a new type, 227 feet long and mounting four 8.5 centimeter guns.

"The Nogill's sailors said they were told by the German crew that they were returning from a ten days' cruise in the North Sea, and that they had no fear of an enemy fleet because of their speed and unusually heavy armament."

The Danish steamer Nogill, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne, laden with railway ties, was reported July 27 to have been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. The crew of the steamer were landed at Wilhelmshaven.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

HAITIANS KILL TWO OF OUR MEN; REGIMENT GOING

Snipers Attack Port au Prince and Shoot American Sailors—No Wounded.

NATIVES ARE REPULSED

Battleship Connecticut to Sail Early This Morning with Over 500 Marines.

CAPERTON WAS WARNED

Disposed of Force Accordingly—One of the Sailors Killed a Nephew of Samuel Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Two American bluejackets have been killed in Haiti, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight issued orders to the battleship Connecticut to proceed without delay to Port au Prince, the Haitian capital, with a marine expeditionary regiment for service in Haiti. The Connecticut will sail from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, early tomorrow morning, with two battalions of the Second Regiment of the Marine Corps, consisting of 528 officers and men. She is under orders to make the run to Haiti in three days.

The dispatch of these reinforcements followed the receipt of a report from Rear Admiral Wiliam B. Caperton of the armored cruiser Washington at Port au Prince, stating that two American bluejackets had been killed by Haitian snipers in an attack upon Port au Prince last night. The attack was repulsed. The loss of the attacking party was not reported.

Admiral Caperton informed the Navy Department that there was "no cause for alarm," but in the same message he requested that a regiment of marines be rushed to Port au Prince for service in handling the situation, restoring order, and protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners.

The American sailors killed in the clash at Port au Prince were William Gompers, seaman, whose next of kin is Mrs. Sophie Gompers, 107 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, and Cason S. Whitehurst, ordinary seaman; next of kin, Cason M Whitehurst, 608 Clay Avenue, Norfolk.

These sailors were members of the party of 400 marines and bluejackets who were landed on Wednesday night from the Washington on its arrival at Port au Prince, soon after a Haitian mob had invaded the French Legation to drag General Guillaume, the President of Haiti, into the streets, where he was shot. Admiral Caperton reported on Wednesday night that he had the situation in hand. In dispatches received this morning he reported everything quiet in Port au Prince, saying he had 400 men ashore and had no difficulty in maintaining order, but found it difficult to patrol so large an area with such a small force. Admiral Caperton reported that he was disarming the populace and that leading men of the place were co-operating with him in the maintenance of order.

Official Washington was shocked when in later dispatches this afternoon Admiral Caperton reported that two of his sailors had been killed and said that in his judgment the situation demanded the immediate dispatch of reinforcements.

Admiral Expected Attack.

According to Admiral Caperton's report, he learned late yesterday afternoon that Port au Prince would be attacked in the course of the night. He prepared to meet the attack and made disposition of his force for the defense of the city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 8 o'clock last night the landing force was attacked from the south. There was sniping from the brush in the outskirts of Port au Prince. The snipers killed two American seamen. No Americans were wounded. The attack was successfully repulsed by Admiral Caperton's force, which was commanded by Captain E. L. Beach, U. S. N., commanding officer of the armored cruiser Washington, who is a native of Ohio. After the attack the American forces maintained order in the city throughout the night.

The following summary of Admiral Caperton's terse report was given out tonight at the Navy Department:

Admiral Caperton reports from Port au Prince that owing to a report that the town would likely be attacked during the night he made disposition of his forces for defense at 5 P. M. Attack from the south about 8 P. M. Sniping from brush in outskirts of town. Two killed in the seamen [illegible] none wounded. Successfully repulsed attack. Maintained quiet and order in interior of city throughout night.

The request from Admiral Caperton for a regiment of marines to reinforce his position and the promptness with which orders were given for the formation of the second regiment of marines for Haitian service means that the United States has adopted a vigorous policy in its endeavor to solve the Haitian problem. Officials were reticent and would not discuss the plans of the Administration, but there were sufficient disclosures to make it plain that the marines are going to Haiti to remain until order has been restored, elections held, and a stable government established.

Navy Department Announcement.

Tonight the Navy Department issued this statement:

At the request of Rear Admiral Caperton, now in command of the forces exercising military control of Port au Prince, Haiti, for the protection of lives and property in that city, the following reinforcements have been sent him:

The U. S. S. Connecticut, Captain E. H. Durell commanding, has been directed to proceed to Port au Prince without delay. A regiment of marines, about 500 in number, will be embarked on the Connecticut and will be under the command of Colonel E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C.

Upon the arrival of the Connecticut at Port au Prince the marines will be

Continued on Page 2.

One Year of the Great War

By Count Apponyi, ex-Premier of Hungary.
By an American Military Expert.
By a former officer of the German Army.

These are only a few of the features dealing with the war and other subjects

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW.

THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

WILSON PEACE PLAN READY FOR MEXICO

President Will Recognize Some Member of Madero Cabinet Approved by Factions.

WON'T WAIT ON CARRANZA

But Give Support to Other Parties If First Chief Holds Off—Paul Fuller at Work with Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—From responsible sources definite information was obtained tonight concerning the plan now receiving the support and sanction of the United States Government in President Wilson's effort to assist in the solution of the Mexican situation. Its main features are:

First—The recognition of that member of the Madero Cabinet who is entitled under the law of Presidential succession to the office of President of Mexico.

Second—The installation of this man as provisional President with the support of all the leading factions of Mexico.

Third—The recognition of the new provisional President's government by the A B C nations of South America.

Fourth—The United States Government to give its open and active moral support to the new provisional President.

Fifth—The factional leaders and the military generals in the field to promise to support the provisional Government thus proposed to be established for the purpose of restoring the constitutional order in Mexico, pending elections and the installation of a permanent President.

Sixth—Villa, Zapata, and Carranza to waive all personal claims to executive power in Mexico, agree to an armistice, and stand aside in favor of the return to constitutional order.

Seventh—Villa and his supporters having already given assurances that they will support that member of Madero's Cabinet who is regarded as entitled under the law of Presidential succession to the office, Villa, in the event of Carranza's refusal to accept such a peace plan, is to proclaim Vasquez Tagle, or some other member of Madero's Cabinet, as provisional President.

Eighth—The United States Government, in such a contingency, to lay an embargo against the shipment of arms to the Carranzistas or to any other faction that may oppose the new provisional President by force, while permitting the free shipment of arms to the forces supporting the new provisional President.

Ninth—American financiers to furnish the financial means for the support of the provisional Government of the new President.

The inception of this plan dates back to more than a month ago, when representatives of General Villa came to Washington and gave assurances to the United States Government that General Villa was willing to stop fighting and meet his opponents half way in the establishment of a provisional Government along constitutional lines to handle Mexican affairs until peace could be permanently established by the constitutional election of a regular President.

Fuller Seeing Leaders.

It is understood that Paul Fuller, who was sent to Mexico some time ago by President Wilson to investigate conditions independently and ascertain the underlying motives of the warring factions in the field, is now quietly consulting leaders of various Mexican factions in an effort to ascertain to what extent they would lend their support to such a plan as that outlined. Mr. Fuller conferred with Secretary Lansing early this week, but no information could be obtained at that time as to the purpose of his conference except that it related to Mexican affairs. The statement is now made that Mr. Fuller is the personal representative of the United States Government in endeavoring to pave the way for such an engagement, or something approximating it, as some slight modification may be necessary to obtain the support of certain elements.

During Mr. Fuller's canvass of the Mexican situation he was informed by the various revolutionary leaders that they were fighting mainly for the restoration of constitutional order in Mexico. Mr. Fuller reported to the President upon his return from Mexico that the three leading factions in the field appeared to be aiming at one end—restoring the legitimate authority, so that it might perform its proper functions. The present plan had its real genesis in the confidential report that Mr. Fuller delivered to President Wilson. On June 2 the President issued his warning to the factions to get together "within a very short time," pointing out that they appeared to be fighting for the same end, but had failed of success by falling out among themselves.

There has been little prospect of the Carranza Government's entering upon peace negotiations with the Villistas, and there is now little hope that General Carranza will agree to the plan which the representatives of the United States Government have been pressing upon the attention of the various Mexican factional leaders. It is on account of Carranza's stubborn attitude, it was stated tonight, that there was practically no chance of the United States recognizing the Carranza Government. As a matter of fact, it was asserted in a reliable quarter tonight, the continued refusal of Carranza to join with the Villistas and other Mexican leaders in such a plan would be followed by a determined effort by the United States to eliminate Carranza, from the situation by an embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Carranzistas, while permitting the free shipment of war munitions to the Provisional Government, provided the plan for such a Provisional Government materializes and has the support of a sufficient number of Mexican leaders outside of Carranza.

Possible Presidents.

Members of the Madero Cabinet were Pedro Lascurain, Rafael Hernandez, Ernesto Madero, Manuel Bonilla, Vasquez Tagle, Garcia Pena, and Señor Gorostieta. These men are all living. The names of Lascurain, Hernandez, Bonilla, and Tagle have been most freely mentioned in the conferences and overtures held in connection with the effort to evolve the proposed peace plan. The name of Tagle has been most frequently brought forward on the theory that he is the one member of the Madero Cabinet next in line for succession who never resigned. There are others who outranked Tagle, but they resigned or retired under duress. The names of Manuel Calero,

Continued on Page 5.

OSBORNE IN A FIGHT WITH RILEY'S AGENT

Warden Quarrels with McDonald, Sent on a Mission from Whitman.

TOOK DEATH HOUSE ORDER

Governor to Bring Osborne and Riley Face to Face to Fight Out Prison Differences.

A row on the railway station platform at Ossining yesterday morning between Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, and Patrick H. McDonald, a confidential agent of John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, seems likely to bring the overstrained prison situation to a crisis and to result in the disappearance of both Osborne and Riley from prison affairs.

Governor Whitman, according to a telegram from Albany, utterly disapproves of many features of Mr. Osborne's management of Sing Sing, while Mr. Riley has been too ill for many weeks to give his department attention it needs urgently.

Governor Whitman is said to be particularly aggrieved over yesterday's affair, because McDonald was at Sing Sing on a mission for the Governor, though Osborne did not know it, and McDonald had received his instructions from his immediate superiors in the Prison Department.

Osborne hastened to Albany yesterday afternoon to see the Governor, and Riley telephoned from Plattsburg that he would be in Albany on Monday. It is understood that Governor Whitman will have Osborne and Riley before him together on that day, and will dig to the bottom of the differences that have kept the Prison Department in turmoil for weeks.

Osborne's Version of the Row.

McDonald came to Sing Sing with the Becker execution witnesses on Thursday, and gave no hint of any other mission till after the Warden had gone to bed early yesterday morning, according to Osborne's story. Then he had the Warden awakened to give him a pass "to go through the prison and interview some prisoners."

While Osborne was at breakfast a trusty appeared and handed him this letter:

New York State Prison Department.
Albany, July 29.

Hon. T. M. Osborne, Warden and Agent:

Dear Sir: I understand that assignments of convicts are generally made upon your written orders and that such orders are on file in the office of the principal keeper. I directed my confidential agent to take possession of the orders on file so that they may be placed on file in this department.

Yours truly,
J. B. RILEY, Superintendent.

To quote Mr. Osborne, these assignments are merely changes from one shop to another, usually made on the convict's request, and he wondered why they should be wanted and why McDonald had not presented the letter instead of sending it by a convict.

Gone with the Records.

"While I was still puzzling over this letter," said the Warden later, "there came a 'distress call' from a convict to see the Warden at once. When he came in I saw that he was one of the two who had been working among the prison files. He was white as a sheet and was hardly able to stammer: 'I gave a bundle of the records to Mr. McDonald, the Superintendent's confidential agent, Sir, who has just gone.'"

A moment later the Warden was in his automobile, whirling to the station with two friends, Timothy and John J. O'Connor. On the platform was McDonald waiting for the 10:12 train to Albany.

"'I want those papers which you took from my office,' said Mr. Osborne.

"'You can't have them,' replied McDonald. Then, according to the Warden and several witnesses, McDonald added that he would give the Warden a good licking were it not for his friends.

Mr. Osborne ripped open McDonald's yellow satchel and siezed the papers. At this, says Mr. Osborne, Mr. McDonald leaped upon him and struck him and tore his clothes.

Mr. Osborne's friends then restrained McDonald until the Warden could call a policeman and have his assailant arrested.

McDonald was arraigned before Police-Judge Irving N. Valentine, who adjourned the case until next Friday. Warden Osborne offered to go on McDonald's bond, but the agent was freed on his own recognizance.

Warden Osborne said he had no objection to Mr. Riley examining the records in the correct way, but that the originals should remain in his possession as the legally appointed guardian of them. Besides, he objected to them being taken with the connivance of convicts.

Will Give Up Papers, Says Whitman.

Warden Osborne went to the Capitol in the afternoon in a great hurry to put his side of the affair before the Governor. He was accompanied by E. Stagg Whitin, a lawyer interested in prison reform.

"I guess Warden Osborne will send those papers over which the trouble started to Superintendent Riley without much delay," said Governor Whitman after half an hour's talk with the Warden. "Mr. Riley is clearly entitled to have them. The Warden says the papers are now in a safe deposit vault."

When asked for Warden Osborne's version of the "assault," the Governor smiled. "I understand very little damage was done," he said. "Mr. Osborne seemed intact, and I guess it was only a technical assault." Governor Whitman believes Mr. Osborne will withdraw his charge when the matter comes up in court.

"And now," the Governor added, wearily, "I imagine we shall have peace for a couple of days at least."

Warden Osborne said, after he had talked with Governor Whitman, that he had not been asked to resign, and had no intention of doing so. "I told the Governor I was a Quaker—ready to turn the other cheek."

This is how McDonald came to go to Sing Sing on a mission for Governor Whitman. When Joseph Murphy, the convict on whose affidavit the Becker proceedings before Justice Ford were instituted, appeared before the Governor last Saturday, Mr. Whitman drew from him the confession that he had been admitted to the death house and had talked to Becker. It was clear to the Governor that Murphy was in the death

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GERMANS BREAK RUSSIAN WARSAW LINES AND SEEK TO CUT OFF RETREAT OF ARMY; RUSSIANS DEMOLISHING DESERTED CITY

Germans With Fire Drive British Back; Capture 500 Yards of Trenches; Battle Still On

LONDON, July 31.—The following official statement was given out by the British War Office Friday night:

This (Friday) morning the enemy began a bombardment of our trenches north and south of Hooge (east of Ypres) and followed this by an attack with flame projectors, delivered chiefly against the trenches recently captured by us at Hooge. By this means the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first-line trenches on a front of about 300 yards. The fighting is still in progress.

POPE SENDS OUT APPEAL FOR PEACE

Germans and Austrians Believed to Have Inspired Letter to Belligerent Peoples.

AN OFFER OF MEDIATION

View of Effort Taken by Pontiff's Entourage—Some Hope of Success Entertained.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Rome correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company quotes portions of a letter appealing for peace addressed by Pope Benedict to the heads of the belligerent countries. In this letter the Pope says:

"It is our firm determination to devote every activity to a reconciliation of the peoples engaged in this fratricidal struggle. Today, on the sad anniversary of the outbreak of this tremendous conflict, there issues from our heart an earnest prayer for a cessation of the war. It must not be said that this conflict cannot be settled without armed violence. Put away mutual desire for destruction, and reflect that nations do not die. If humiliated and oppressed they prepare to retaliate by transmitting from generation to generation hatred and a desire for revenge.

"Why should not a direct or an indirect exchange of views be initiated in an endeavor if possible to arrange aspirations so that all should be contented? This is our cry for peace, and we invite all friends of peace to unite with us in our desire to terminate this war and establish an empire of right, resolving henceforth to solve differences, not by the sword, but by equity and justice.

"We impart our apostolic benediction also to those not yet belonging to the Roman Church."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 30, (dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See, publishes a letter from the Pope, addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers. It is dated July 28, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

After alluding to the horrors of the war and his efforts to lessen them, the Pope warmly appeals for peace. He exhorts the belligerents to end "the horrible slaughter which is dishonoring Europe."

Although the appeal is eloquent, it does not contain any practical proposal to hasten peace. The prevailing impression in the Pope's entourage is that the appeal practically amounts to an offer of mediation, and an attempt at arbitration is possibly solicited by the Austro-Germans, since the Pope openly suggests an exchange of views.

His Holiness, it is understood, is willing to assume the initiative if aided by lovers of peace throughout the world.

I am informed that the Pope decided to make an effort after realizing that an offer of arbitration from President Wilson is now impossible. Before the European war may spread to America he feels in duty bound to attempt to bring about peace.

Evidently the Pope has some reason to hope that his appeal will not fall on deaf ears, for it is thought to be inconceivable that his Holiness would appeal if he knew his efforts were doomed to failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 30.—Although only twenty-four hours have passed since the publication in Europe of the address by Pope Benedict to the belligerent countries, a large number of messages have been received at the Vatican indorsing the views expressed by the pontiff, praising his initiative, manifesting the hope that he will be successful, and offering all assistance to him in his effort. The Pope is greatly pleased.

The demonstration of sympathy with the pontifical exhortation acquires special significance not only because of the number but also because of the varied nationality of those who have sent messages. These include non-Catholics, especially in Germany, and even in England.

Some of those who show the greatest admiration for the papal campaign, giving to it their complete support, are Frenchmen who confess to have fought against the interference of the church in State affairs. People in neutral countries are equally appreciative, showing the same anxiety to end the war.

In Italy, however, the Pope's appeal has fallen on stony ground. The whole press gives to the Pope credit for his

Continued on Page 2.

EDGEMERE NIGHT AUCTION SALE
—400 lots and 7 new houses—
CONCLUDES ON THE GROUNDS TO-NIGHT.
Biggest real estate opportunity ever offered.
If you have $100 saved, make it work.
Only 10% cash—balance 2½% monthly.—Advt.

WARSAW EMPTIED OF POPULATION

Churches Stripped, Factories Blown Up, Every Scrap of Metal Removed.

STANDING CROPS DESTROYED

Great Exodus from Capital and Other Towns Began Two Weeks Ago—American Consul Sticks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Daily News prints the following from Bassett Digby, its correspondent with the Russian Army:

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—After obtaining at the fighting front authentic news of the military plan now being carried out in and around Warsaw, I have hurried to Stockholm, as permission to cable the news was denied by the censor in Warsaw and Petrograd.

For some days the Russians have been fighting a tenacious rear guard action about Warsaw while the evacuation of that city was in progress. The General Staff is persuaded that the Warsaw triangle is no longer tenable, although the Germans are battling with a great deal less determination than they did during the long advance from Lemberg.

This relative relaxation in the fierceness of the German attack still leads me to believe it was not wholly impossible that the Germans after all might have found their undertaking just beyond their ebbing powers. This undoubtly would have been the case but for the insupportable demand for munitions in vast quantities entailed upon the Russians by the long line they have been holding.

The people accept the situation with absolute calm, mainly because Russia's strategy from the first has contemplated the evacuation of the Polish salient in the event that the empire should find itself at grips with the overwhelming Austro-German forces.

Grand Duke Nicholas's armies will save themselves, whatever happens, just as the French and British intended, if necessary, to retire beyond Paris. Personally, I can see nothing but ultimate disaster for the Germans in their colossal operations against the ever-yielding but ever-pressing hosts of the Czar.

American Consul to Stay.

Warsaw is isolated from all but military communication. A week ago today a train arrived in Moscow carrying the British, French, Belgian, and Serbian Consuls and Consular archives. The American Consul, Hernando de Soto, remained in Warsaw, having laid in a big stock of provisions, with the intention of sticking to his post. On the train were also the British Anglican chaplain and the last remnant of the British colony, some riding on cattle trucks. The refugees included most of the high officials of the law courts, with their archives and 30,000,000 rubles ($15,000,000) of court funds.

The journey from Warsaw to Moscow occupied three days, as it was around by way of Bialystok and Vilna, because the direct route via Brest-Litovsk was choked with troop trains.

Toward the end of June one of the periodical waves of fright possessed Warsaw, and a number of Russians sent their families eastward. It was almost impossible to induce many of the shops to accept paper money, on account of the hoarding of silver. During the first two weeks in July there came a lull, which did not deceive the Consuls representing the allied countries. These officials remembered the three hours' evacuation notice given them last December, and they even told those with the embassies, all preparing to leave. Conditions were outwardly calm on Tuesday of last week, when the British Consul was asked by the Russian authorities how many tickets would be needed by the British colony. Then suddenly the "bluff" was swept away.

Thursday evening, July 15, the Russian authorities announced in the newspapers that the city's official evacuation would begin on the following Sunday. As a matter of fact, it began immediately. The police visited every house and told the "stoosh," or porter, to try to induce the inhabitants in his building to leave at once for Russia (as distinguished from Poland).

Free transport on the railway to any destination in Russia and grants of money were promised when needed. Unlike the partial evacuation of last December, every effort was put forth to induce citizens to leave Warsaw, the police showing a kindness and sympathy which greatly touched them.

Thousands of Freight Cars Used.

Rolling stock, consisting mainly of empty freight cars, was quietly accumulated on the sidings for a week until thousands of cars were available. During Friday, Saturday, and Sunday trains of refugees were dispatched eastward, the cars being occupied by fleeing men, women, and children as closely packed as possible.

While 350,000 citizens, including nearly half of Warsaw's ghetto, thus departed eastward, nearly another 350,000 of peasants came trooping into the the Polish metropolis from the neighboring districts. Practically the entire population of the country from the north, south, and west came in ceaseless procession day and night, the tired dust-

Continued on Page 2.

TO RESTORE VITALITY, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—especially valuable in relieving that exhausted feeling during Spring and Summer.—Advt.

LUBLIN RAILROAD CAPTURED

Mackensen's Success Blocks One Way Out for Defending Forces.

PETROGRAD ADMITS BREAK

Vienna Announces Crossing of the Vistula and Retreat of Ivangorod Army.

COUNTRY MADE DESOLATE

Czar's Hosts Delivering Heavy Blows and Winning Local Successes as They Retire.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—While Austro-German assaults have been repulsed at several places along the battle line, admission is made in an official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff, that the Russian front has been pierced at important points. One is at Radomka, on the Vistula, where pontoons were used in crossing. A passage of the Vieprz also was forced at Trawniki. German outposts, advancing from the southwest, are nearing the fortress of Kovno, in the province of Kovno.

The text of the communication follows:

On the Niemen and the Dvina Thursday there were outpost engagements. On the left bank of the Moussa, in the trans-Niemen region, the enemy renewed his attacks Thursday night northwest of Suwalki. In the Kovno region enemy outposts, advancing from the southwest, approached the outposts of the fortress.

On the Narew fighting consisted chiefly of an artillery duel. At Kamienka, on the Narew, and on the railway the Germans were repelled, while on the right bank of the Narew, north of Serock, several enemy attacks were repulsed.

At Radomka the enemy crossed on ponteons to the right bank of the Vistula and attempted to bridge the river. The Russians are attacking three enemy detachments which crossed. Heavy artillery destroyed the enemy's bridge at Kozienice.

On the Vistula and the Bug Thursday large enemy forces attacked, and also on both banks of the Vieprz. At Chmiel and Piaski the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, but along the left bank of the Vieprz, after a stubborn fight, he succeeded in advancing in this district one division, which captured Travniki and subsequently got beyond Trawnski crossing to the right bank of the Vieprz.

On the Bug, in the Sokal region, the enemy was repulsed from two lines of trenches. We captured 1,000 prisoners and four Maxims.

At Kamionka an Austrian attack was repulsed.

In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats shelled batteries near Shile, thirty-four miles northeast of Constantinople, and also sunk a large collier, as well as forty-seven sailing ships.

Berlin Reports Lublin Victory.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Russians now are facing the problem of evacuating Warsaw and the surrounding country without losing their armies, while the Austro-German forces are making a supreme effort to get across their line of retreat. The Teutons are said to have met with partial success in this attempt. A Berlin official report last evening stating that Field Marshal von Mackensen, resuming the offensive, had reached the Chelm-Lublin Railway, about midway between those two cities; and that southeast of this, as far as the Bug River, the Russian front had been "shaken."

The success of General von Mackensen in getting across this railway, after having been virtually stopped by the Russian counter-attack, denies at least one line of retreat to the Russians who might still be between him and Warsaw, and also places the Germans in a position to move against the Bug River front should this be decided upon.

British military critics, however, refuse to believe that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, has not provided for all contingencies or that he was not pretty sure of the safety of his troops before indicating to the world that he had decided to take up a new line.

Vistula Below Warsaw Crossed.

Indeed, the news contained in the Berlin official statement that the Germans have crossed the Vistula River southeast of Warsaw, between the Pilica River and Kozienice, leads the military writers to the belief that the Russians already have fallen back in this region, and that perhaps even the fortress of Ivangorod has been left to its fate.

There is no news of the situation on the Narew River or of General von Bülow's wider outflanking movement in Kovno Province. However, the opinion is expressed here that as the German plans contemplate a series of attacks rather than a simultaneous one, it is likely that they are waiting for Field Marshal von Mackensen to reach some previously arranged position before they resume their attacks.

According to dispatches received here, the country around Warsaw which the Russians are leaving to the invaders has been put to the torch, while the city itself has been denuded of everything that

ught be of use to the Germans when it falls into their hands.

It may even be some days before the Teutons occupy the Polish capital, for the Russians are fighting more than a rearguard action. In fact, they are still delivering very heavy blows at their opponents and are gaining some local successes, particularly on the Narew and southeast of Chelm, where they are opposing the efforts of the Austrians to get across the Bug River.

However, military critics say that these local successes will not affect the Russian plan of falling back to a shorter and stronger front.

As soon as the present operations against Russia are concluded, whether or not they succeed in destroying any large part of the Russian Army, it is expected that the Germans will turn to the west, a movement which, however, will take a couple of months at least. It will, therefore, be a race between the Teutonic forces and the British and French as to which side will take the offensive in France.

Adopting Old Campaign Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russia is only now, after a whole year of war has passed, doing precisely what her deliberate and considered plan of campaign for war on the western front had long ago laid down as her first move after the declaration of war.

I called particular attention some days ago to the movement developing between the Niemen and the Drina as being a much more threatening manœuvre than either the Galician or Narew flanking movement. It is this new development, apparently, which has decided Russia, in consultation with her Allies, to adopt a form of defense which was employed against the great Napoleon.

It is now quite accepted by the public that the Vistula, with all on it, should be abandoned entirely. Indeed I have heard of a good deal of destructive work already accomplished by the Russians in the neighborhood of Warsaw, apparently in preparation for this move. Even the fortifications on this line are expected to be evacuated and destroyed.

The progress of the fighting is such as to demonstrate that the Russians have full command of their movements and are executing orders deliberately and thoroughly.

Official Report of Teuton Advance.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged. In the southeastern war theatre troops of the army of General von Woyrsch early in the morning of July 28 forced a crossing of the Vistula River at several points between the confluence of the Pilica and Kozienice, (15 miles northwest of Sandomierz.) Fighting on the east bank is proceeding. Up to the present 800 prisoners and five machine guns have been captured in these operations.

Yesterday the Austro-German troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen again resumed the offensive. West of the Wieprz German troops broke through the Russian positions. In the evening we reached the line of Piaski, Biskupice, and the railway running east from those points. We took many thousand prisoners and captured three cannon. This success in the advance of the Austro-German troops to the east of the Vistula and the advance of the Prussian Guard to the north and east of Krasnostav, and of other German troops to the district of Wojslawice, has shaken the Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug.

This morning the Russians evacuated their positions along the entire line, and now are only resisting to the north of Grubechow.

Vienna Reports Pursuit.

VIENNA, July 30.—The War Office has issued the following official communication:

"Russian Theatre—The Allies along the entire front from the Vistula to the Bug again have opened an offensive after several days' interval of inaction. West of the Wieprz to the district of Chmiel the enemy's line was broken through on a front of over 25 kilometers, about 15½ miles.) An Austro-Hungarian corps, after storming five lines, captured the Russian positions north of Chmiel. German troops conquered the line of Piaski-Biskupice and the railway east from it.

"Near Kowala and Belzyce and northeast of Krasnostav and Wojslawice the allied armies penetrated hostile lines.

"Early this morning the Russians began to retreat along the entire line, devastating all farms, even grain fields. Our pursuit is proceeding.

"Northwest of Ivangorod on both sides of the mouth of the Radomka River early Wednesday our troops, under heavy fighting, forced a crossing of the Vistula at several places. The German and Austro-Hungarian Pioneers, despite most difficult conditions, found opportunity to give proofs of splendid ability and a devoted sense of duty.

"On the upper Bug the defenders of the bridgehead at Sokal withdrew their south front several hundred metres before any attack of superior forces and repulsed further enemy attacks. Otherwise the East Galician situation is unchanged."

Says Russians Still Inflict Damage.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Both von Hindenburg and Mackensen have attempted to force the Russians to accept pitched battle. This resulted yesterday in very heavy German losses, the heaviest they have sustained around Pultusk and Serotzk on the Narew. Here the Germans brought up fresh troops for an attempt on a forced march to the rear of Warsaw.

It is now evident that all the recent operations of von Hindenburg in the north and Mackensen in the south have been intended to culminate in a great battle in front of Warsaw.

The Russians are prepared to stand against any German-Austrian combination for an indefinite period. The Russian army remains intact and the spirit of the men is excellent. They thoroughly understand the meaning of the shortened and changed front.

The enemy tried on Wednesday to force the Vistula between Ivangorod and Warsaw, but were repulsed with shocking carnage.

In the Warsaw district the authorities are enrolling civilian militiamen to maintain order in the region around the Polish capital in place of the Russian police.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO GERMANS.

Papers Praise Their Strategy and Laud Russian Heroism.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31. — The London morning papers generally devote their leading editorial space to the Warsaw crisis, expressing British sympathy for the Russian people and the hope that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, will be able to extricate his armies successfully.

At the same time there is a general inclination on the part of the papers to ask what the effect of the German achievement in the east will be on the western line. Many of the papers call attention to a Petrograd dispatch, which quotes Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, as follows:

"For the English and French a critical juncture is approaching, when the Germans, hurling themselves with freshly assembled masses on France, will force a decisive battle which will settle the issue of the campaign on the French front and at the same time probably the issue of the whole war."

A characteristic editorial is that in The Daily Telegraph, which says, in part:

"The whole heart of this nation goes out in sympathy and gratitude to Russia, whose armies have withstood for three months the most gigantic efforts of an enemy overwhelmingly superior in numbers and equipment. German strategy achieves a striking success as the result of plans conceived on a gigantic scale and carried out with supreme determination at the price of incalculable losses. It remains uncertain to what extent the latest developments of the German plan, especially in the north, may have interfered with the Russian dispositions, but in a few days we shall know the worst and the best."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times's military correspondent, discussing the Warsaw battle, says:

"This great operation against Russia, which was planned by von Falkenhayn and has been in course of execution during the past three months, is the most aspiring and in some ways the most brilliant piece of strategy that this war has yet produced.

"Von Falkenhayn obviously prepared his plan by the light of the signal failures of other German plans last Autumn and Winter, but his merit is not less because he recognized previous errors and sought to avoid them in his calculations. When, in the early days of May, he set going his columns from Cracow and the Carpathians for the reconquest of Galicia, his ultimate aim was to place the German armies in the south in such a favorable position in Poland that an enveloping attack upon the Russian central and northern armies could ultimately take place under conditions which promised success.

"The German efforts to retain East Prussia had succeeded, and from Masurenland, with its fine backing of railways, there was always the possibility of breaking out. The German centre in Western Poland south of the Vistula was little more than a thick screen, and what was needed was to secure flank positions to the north and south, so that the enveloping attack might proceed without the necessity of frontal attacks along river lines, such as previously had brought von Hindenburg's plans to naught.

"The mechanism of this operation was modeled very closely upon the Japanese Mukden model. There was not a general and simultaneous attack on all fronts, but rather a succession of attacks, of which the last was launched a fortnight after the opening of the first. In this manner it is probable that the resources left over to the Grand Duke for opposing the offensive north of the Niemen were not great."

Discussing the German operations to the north, the correspondent says the approach of the German Army in a decisive direction and in strength obviously great, but as yet uncertain, is an anxiety. He adds:

"It has been cleverly and up to the last unobtrusively assembled. It comes when the Russian reserves must be to a large extent used up, and it is free to swing with a great mass of cavalry on its left. If not promptly checked it will clear the passage of the Niemen for the German Tenth Army march on Vilna, and seek to throw itself across the lines of the Russian armies already closely engaged with other enemies further south.

"It is the most dangerous move that has been made against Russia since the war began. It is indispensable that it should be countered, and at once."

HOPE TO CAPTURE ARMIES.

German Papers See Scant Chance for Them to Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Daily Mail says:

"The German press believe that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the Russian armies to take up unimpaired a new line.

"Major Moraht says in the Berliner Tageblatt that, while the head of the Russian Army is 'being battered into insensibility by the strokes of encircling armies, the neck is already in the noose.' He attaches great importance to the advance of part of von Bülow's army toward Dvinsk, from which on Sunday last it was only seventy-five miles distant. Against this attack Russia has very little to oppose, for von Bülow's left wing is keeping the Russian troops in Riga tied fast." He continues:

"We are rapidly approaching the moment when the railway junction 340 miles northeast of Warsaw will fall into our hands. This controls the railway to Petrograd. The Russians have only one way of retirement from their central position between the Bug and Vistula—that is the railway line from Warsaw via Brest-Litovsk, Minsk, and Moscow. But Mackensen's army is not so very far from Brest-Litovsk, to wit, only three days' march. There is likely to be no lack of dramatic events."

TAKE GERMAN CONTINGENT.

Ferry Ships Carry Large Drafts to Baltic Provinces.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—All German ferries between Sassnitz, on the East Coast of the Island of Rugen, and Trelleborg, the southernmost town of Sweden, have been withdrawn.

The ships are being used to convey large drafts of troops to the Russian Baltic provinces, according to the Stockholm correspondent of The Morning Post.

GERMANS PRAY FOR VICTORY

Special Services to be Held in the Churches Tomorrow.

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Cardinal von Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne, has published an order addressed to all the churches of his diocese directing them to hold special services and prayers next Sunday thanking the Almighty for the powerful blessing accorded German arms in their many victorious battles in the east and west, and praying for His assistance in helping to bring about an early and lasting victorious peace.

The services will be brought to a close with a special prayer prescribed by Pope Benedict.

WARSAW EMPTIED OF POPULATION

Continued from Page 1.

whitened peasant families with their cattle and portable goods thronging the roads converging on Warsaw. In the city itself literally tens of thousands of homes were broken up instantly. I know of four cases of men worth more than $1,000,000 last month who are now nearly penniless.

Simultaneously with the evacuation all property likely to be useful to the enemy, especially metal and machinery, was removed or destroyed. Factories were feverishly stripped, and free transportation eastward was granted to the owners of the plants for what they could save. Day and night one heard the periodical roar of a dynamited factory plant that was imbedded in concrete or was too cumbersome to dismantle and transport. Every fragment of this dynamited metal was taken eastward on the railway.

The newspapers in Warsaw made their last appearance with the issues announcing the evacuation. Then the linotype machines were rooted up from the floors and carted away. Police and soldiers visited every printing establishment and every newspaper office, taking the fonts of type and dismantling the presses. Hardly a ton of copper fittings was left in the city. All stocks of copper in pipe factories and plumbing shops, copper used for household ware—copper of every kind wherever found—were removed. So were the stocks of ironmongers, hospital supplies, and officers' kits.

Warsaw knew no stoppage of work in that week-end. The huge Post Office, the banks, the telegraph offices, the law courts, and the various municipal departments were busy dismantling their furnishings and packing their archives and portable equipment for immediate transport to Russia proper.

Endless Columns of Vehicles.

Through the streets endless columns of laden carts and lorries converged on the Praga and Alexandroveski bridges across the Vistula, only a group of soldiers with their legs dangling over the side distinguishing from the wagon containing peasants with a few sacks of potatoes that containing the banks' millions of rubles in paper money or the irreplaceable records of the law courts.

Day and night gangs of soldiers were briskly stripping league after league of copper telegraph wires from the poles. The church doors were flung open and the edifices were crowded with weeping and praying Poles and Russians, among whom passed the ministering priests in their gorgeous robes, while aloft in the towers the huge bronze bells were insuing lest they become food for the Krupp cannon later on. All the church bells, archives, treasures, gem-studded ritualistic implements, screens, vestments and icons are now being carried over the Vistula and away to Russia. It is reported that the vault of the Church of the Holy Cross in Krakowski Street was opened by chopping and that the sacred heart preserved there was removed to Moscow.

The telephone exchange was dismantled. The dynamos supplying power to the street cars were removed, as were all wheels and detachable fittings of the cars, to be taken to Russia. All the crops around aWrsaw were destroyed when no troops could be spared to garner them. Villages are being razed to the ground and the city's suburbs are being surrounded with trenches. Suburban residents have been ordered to retire into the city to avoid injury in the pending rearguard action which is planned while the last dynamitings are carried out. The three Vistula bridges, including the new Praga Bridge, more than a mile long and costing $6,000,000, are lined with sandbags and wires are set in readiness to explode land mines at the last moment before the Germans enter Warsaw.

Evacuation of Other Towns Begun.

Warsaw is now without postal service, and only two or three military field telephone and telegraph wires connect it with Russia. Only by means of a permit, which is difficult to obtain, can one approach the doomed city. Beyond Brest-Litovsk no civilian is allowed to journey. The evacuation of the towns between Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk is beginning, and hardly 200,000 persons remain. Food costs ten times more than it did last month. There is no public water supply, the machinery operating the pumps having been transported to Russia, and a typhoid epidemic is expected. More than 5,000 wounded soldiers remain in the hospitals.

Since Wednesday, July 21, every wheeled vehicle has been taken across the Vistula with nearly all the horses. Two thousand hackney carriages are being driven by their owners across Russia for a distance of nearly 1,000 miles to Moscow. A number of the city's British fire engines were also sent away. Thousands of poor people are being ferried across the Vistula daily, all streaming eastward, and unable to buy bread in Warsaw. Paper money is almost without value in the city, and most of the shops are shut. Jewelers are burying their stocks, and all the necessary trade is being done by barter.

Police About to Leave Also.

The police are about to leave Warsaw, having rapidly trained a large body of civilian Poles to perform their duties. They placed in each station house thirty revolvers for foot patrolmen and thirty rifles for mounted patrolmen. Mails bound for Warsaw are being opened in Petrograd and returned to the senders. Pro-German Poles are said to have prepared a list of pro-Russian Poles to give to the Germans when the latter enter the city, the German military authorities, according to the story generally circulated, having signified their intention of hanging leading anti-German Poles.

The result is that well-to-do Russian Poles have fled from the city. The police have shot five pro-Germans who were found brandishing a loose rope and jeering outside the house of a Russian sympathizer. This summary action was taken because the Courts of Justice no longer exist in the city.

Miss Kennedy, the only British subject left in Warsaw, is in a hospital there suffering from pleurisy.

46 FRENCH AIRMEN RAID PETROL WORKS

Big Squadron Drops Bombs North of Strassburg—Many Other Positions Attacked.

GERMAN BOMBS ON NANCY

Two British Airmen Captured in Sea—French Continue Battle for Muenster.

LONDON, July 30.—On the western front the feature of today's reports is the great activity of the French airmen. The campaign which has been carried on against important German positions has been greatly extended, and tonight the official communication from Paris announces a raid carried out by forty-five aviators on a large petrol works at Pechelbronn, north of Strassburg, in Alsace, as well as an air attack on a factory for the manufacture of asphyxiating gas at Dornach near Mülhausen. Bombs were dropped also at Phalsbourg (Pfalzburg) and Detwiller, (Dettweiler,) west of Strassburg, the former an aviators' camp. Another French air squadron bombarded the station at Freiburg, while ten airmen from Paris attacked the station at Chauny, Department of the Aisne. A number of other German positions have also been subjected to bombs from the air, on the railway between Ypres and Roulers to Lorraine.

In Alsace the French continue their attacks on the positions protecting Münster. There has been sharp fighting here, the French advance converging on Münster from the north and from Metzeral to the southeast of Münster Valley, in which the town stands on the open road to Colmar.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office this evening:

No infantry action was reported during the day on our front. The artillery engagements were rather violent in Belgium, around St. George and Steenstraete, on the Quennevières plateau, in the Champagne, and in the region of Auberive-en-Suippe.

In the western Argonne the fighting with bombs was accompanied on each side by a violent cannonade, especially toward St. Hubert.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the artillery fire was centred on the region of the Montmare Wood and the Forest of Le Prêtre.

On the 29th inst. our aeroplanes bombarded the Ypres-Roulers Railroad near Passchendaele, the camps of the Germans in the region of Longueval, to the west of Combres; the German lines on the Belmont Hill, near Rheims; the military station at Chatel, in the Argonne, and the station of Burthecourt, in Lorraine.

During the night of the 29th-30th one of our aviators bombarded at Dornach (Alsace) a factory producing asphyxiating gas. Today an aerial squadron bombarded the station at Conflans. Another squadron, including ten aeroplanes from the Paris intrenched camp, dropped forty-four bombs on the station at Chauny, (Department of Aisne.)

Great Raid on Petrol Works.

A squadron of forty-five aeroplanes set out this morning, having as its objective the petrol works of Pechelbronn, between Hagenau and Wissembourg, (Alsace.) A cloudy sky and many mist banks permitted only part of the squadron to reach the goal. One hundred and three bombs were dropped on the Pechelbronn works. In addition, six bombs were dropped on the station at Detwiller, near Phalsbourg, and six on the aviation sheds at Phalsbourg. Every aeroplane came back safely.

The French War Office this afternoon gave out this statement:

In the Artois district, near Souchez, and at "The Labyrinth," there was all last night fighting from trench to trench with hand-grenades and bombs. Between the Oise and the Aisne, on the plateau of Quennevières, there was continued activity yesterday with artillery and bomb-throwers. Between Boureuilles and Vauquois, and in the forest of Malancourt, the explosion of mines by the enemy did no damage.

In the forest of Le Prêtre a German movement of attack at La Croix-des-Carmes was easily repulsed.

A German aviator yesterday threw down on the town of Nancy a total of four bombs, but no casualties or damage resulted.

In the Vosges, at Barrenkopf, the fighting continued until midnight with great fury. A fresh German counter attack was repulsed. A curtain of fire maintained by our troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The German Statement.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today issued the following official statement:

Near Perthes, in the Champagne region, both sides exploded mines. Ours destroyed a French flanking trench northwest of Perthes.

In the forest of Le Prêtre a French attack collapsed before our infantry and artillery fire when in front of our trenches.

In the Vosges yesterday afternoon the enemy again attacked our lines of Linekopf and Barrenkopf. Hand-to-hand fighting for possession of this position has not yet come to a conclusion.

Two English airmen were obliged to descend on the water near the coast and were captured.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says it is officially stated in Berlin that three allied airmen appeared early Friday over Fribourg and dropped several bombs. One civilian was killed and six civilians were wounded. The material damage done is declared to have been unimportant.

NEW FRENCH AEROPLANE OUT.

Said to Give Superiority Over Germans in the Air.

PARIS, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The armed aeroplanes officially reported to have bombarded a train and obliged a German flying machine to alight, are supposed to be the new fliers that have been the subject of much mysterious private talk, but of which nothing has been known officially. Just what they are no one has any right to tell further than that they are more powerful than any of the preceding French machines, and are armed with a new cannon especially made for them, supposed to fire an inch-and-a-half shell.

From many allusions to this new arm it appears that it is expected to accentuate the superiority the French claim to have gained over German aviation. The German machines were better prepared for warfare at the beginning, had more powerful motors, and could distance French macnines in an air chase. The French brought out more and more powerful motors, protected some of their machines with steel plates, and armed them with special guns. These machines, in the hands of civilian aviators, who volunteered for the war, and who have specialized themselves in the chase of German aircraft, put an end to the aeroplane raids upon Paris.

Besides, a document published by the general staff of one of the German armies recognizes the superiority of the French warships in criticisms on the inefficiency of the German fliers, particularly in directing fire of the artillery.

Recently the Germans announced the appearance of a new machine, supposed to surpass everything yet produced, with four propellers, two motors to each propeller. A letter from a French aviator says regarding an engagement with one of these machines:

"Each time he passed me the machine gun man fired a whole band of cartridges. It was a hail of bullets. Then the machine swung round and came back above me. Four times he repeated the manoeuvre, and it seemed each time I could see the bullets. My passenger and I fired all our ammunition, but the machine was too fast for us. Then we turned to draw the enemy toward our lines. At 1,200 meters he scented the ruse and turned tail."

As fast and efficient as these new machines may be, the French claim that their new air engines will further revolutionize this kind of warfare.

ATTACK ON CABINET FALLS FLAT IN PARIS

Deputies Try to Inject Politics Into Military Affairs—Rebuked by Ribot.

PARIS, July 30.—"Words cannot diminish the confidence of the country," said Alexandre F. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, replying today to another violent attack made by Deputy Léon Accambray in the Chamber of Deputies. Calling the Deputy's philippic "lecturing of the Chamber," the aged Finance Minister replied to the charge that the present Government had emasculated the country by saying:

"Never has the country been more virile! The Government does its duty as the Chamber also can! The country will judge us! At this hour should alone be reiterated the steadfast purpose of the nation to do its whole duty to obtain victory!"

An attempted effort made by Deputies Accambray and Emmanuel Brousse to stampede the Chamber and give them an opportunity to inject politics into the military affairs of the country fell flat. The Direct Taxation bill which was under discussion was put to a vote following Finance Minister Ribot's riposte to Deputy Accambray's attack and the measure was passed by 490 to 1.

In an earlier attack upon the Government made June 24, Deputy Accambray affirmed that the sanitary service of the army was responsible for the deaths of many soldiers; he expressed regret that the national resources were being extravagantly dispersed, and he deplored what he termed a lack of foresight displayed in preparing for adequate supplies and munitions.

1,500,000 GERMANS IN WEST.

Number Has Been Overestimated, Says British Observer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From information which reaches me, I have good reason to believe that the number of German soldiers now on the western front is greatly inferior to what the Germans have tried to make us believe by such pretenses as the closing several times of the frontiers in Belgium and Switzerland as if important arrivals of reinforcements were expected. At this moment probably no more than 1,500,000 German soldiers are defending the western front.

We are now at the end of twelve months of war. Whatever the results in and around the Polish fortress triangle may be, Germany can only come out diminished considerably in man-power and consequently in offensive, and certainly there will come a day when even with superiority in munitions she will miss the soldiers who have fallen in the first year of the war.

As to the value of the men who are still at home or in German barracks and who are getting military instruction we have obtained lately very interesting details. For some time interior services have been performed by men om the Landsturm whom we should class as physically unfit, capable of but little active service.

In the little villages of Germany the whole population is quiet and without animation. Preparations for a Winter campaign have caused real consternation through all the German people. Their last hope is in a possible outbreak improbable as they regard it, of civil discord in France and England.

ADOLPHE MESSIMY WOUNDED.

Former French War Minister Hit by Shell Splinter.

PARIS, July 30.—Adolphe Messimy, former Minister of War, was severely wounded in the thigh by a shell splinter while on the Vosges front, where he was in command of a battalion of light infantry.

Germany Tightens Restrictions.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (via London.) —According to the Telegraaf, German officials have issued an order prohibiting travelers to and from Germany from carrying printed or written matter with them.

NEW BRITISH NOTE READY FOR DELIVERY

Ambassador Page Cables from London That He Will Have It Within a Day or Two.

COVERS ENTIRE SITUATION

Probably Will Be the Longest Document in the Entire Series of Diplomatic Exchanges.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The supplemental British note regarding the rights of neutrals at sea and within blockade lines will be delivered to the Embassy at London within a day or two, Ambassador Page advised the State Department today. It probably will be released for publication early next week.

Whether the original note received here last Monday and withheld from the press at the request of the British Foreign Office will be allowed to stand in its present form and also be made public has not been disclosed. It is thought possible that the entire British argument will be covered in the new note and that the previous communication will be withdrawn.

The new note, it is understood, is the most formidable in point of length and scope of the entire series of communications exchanged by the two Governments on this subject. It is to be filled with citations and deals at length with intricate questions of international law. The British position on at least two points not treated in the original note—the detention of the American steamer Neches en route from Rotterdam to New York with cargo and the American caveat of July 17 declaring the Orders in Council would not be recognized by this Government as a substitute for international law—will be fully argued.

Meanwhile a vast amount of data has been gathered by the State Department upon which to base a rejoinder which probably will be ready for President Wilson's consideration before he returns to Washington next week. The accuracy of the figures produced in previous British notes covering the volume of American exportations to Germany and Austria via neutral ports, is being scrutinized. The British contention is that these figures show large quantities of American cotton and even military supplies have reached Germany and Austria via Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, practically breaking the Allies' blockade.

All of these neutral countries now have embargoes against re-exportation of such goods. Efforts of the State Department to ascertain to what extent these embargoes have been violated have failed. Naturally there are no records of illicit traffic. The lack of these statistics may prevent the department's challenging successfully the British figures which are based upon the normal consumption of American goods by the neutral countries involved, as disclosed by antebellum statistics and American export figures showing the value of the war-time trade with those countries.

BEET SEED TO PASS BLOCKADE.

British Will Allow Americans to Get It from Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Assurances were received today from Great Britain that importation of German sugar beet seed to plant next year's American crop would be permitted as a result of informal negotiations by the State Department. Each shipment will be considered by British officials on its merits, and will not be molested if the conditions imposed by Great Britain are met.

It must be shown that the seed is available for purchase only in Germany; shipments must be made from neutral ports only, and there can be no exchange of American commodities with the German exporter. Shipments that do not fill all of these conditions will be stopped under the Order in Council.

The agreement probably will give American sugar beet farmers an adequate supply of the seed, which is produced only in Germany. Negotiations with Germany, which were completed some time ago, effected the release of a sufficient amount to supply the American demand.

RUSSIAN HERE FOR COTTON.

Wealthy Manufacturer from Windau Will Tour Southern States.

Samuel Glushanck, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Windau, Russia, arrived in New York yesterday aboard the steamer Kurks to confer with members of the New York Cotton Exchange as to the means for shipping cotton to Russia direct. He will tour the Southern States before returning to Russia, he said.

On the same vessel came Neville Ussher, the 14-year-old son of an American missionary who has been living at Van, in Southern Turkey. He said that when the Armenians in the district refused to enlist in the Turkish Army they were treated very cruelly by the soldiers acting under the orders of Djevded Bey, the Governor, who is a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha. Neville Ussher said that before the Russians came 15,000 Armenian men, women, and children were killed by the Turks in and around Van. The last thing the soldiers did before leaving was to fire on the foreign quarter of the city from the castle and kill several old men and women. Five thousand Turkish women and children were left behind and the Armenians wanted to wreak vengeance on them, but the Russian General ordered them to be protected. The boy added that there was no time to be scared in Europe now because persons were being killed everywhere every day, and people took no notice of it.

BRITISH AID FOR THE SOUTH.

London Spectator Advises Help for Cotton Planters.

LONDON, July 30.—Whatever action the British Government takes with regard to cotton—whether it merely be kept out of Germany or declared contraband—the Spectator, in an editorial article today, expresses the opinion that the Southern cotton growers of the United States should be recompensed.

"The pressure," this newspaper goes on to say, "which the enormous cotton industry of the Democratic South can bring to bear on a Democratic President is indeed the crux of the situation. It may be the British Government will find that a scheme which it is said to be considering, of compensating American cotton growers by buying a portion of their crop over and above the British normal purchases, is feasible. If this were thought possible and right it would, we need hardly say, be an enormous satisfaction to Englishmen to feel that the scruples of the American government for a precedent and the grievances of the Southern cotton planters had been satisfied."

BRITAIN'S STORE OF GOLD.

Statist Thinks Bank of England Ought to Get $750,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Statist, after expressing satisfaction that steps are being taken to mobilize Great Britain's gold reserves, estimates that £60,000,000 ($300,000,000) gold is in circulation, beyond which there is a large amount in the vaults of the banks.

"If," says the Statist, "a large part of the gold in the country were to be sent into the Bank of England, it is believed that the amount of gold in that institution would be increased to nearly £150,000,000, a sum which would enable the country to meet any drain on our gold resources for a long time to come."

REVIEWS A YEAR OF WAR.

Vienna Presse Thinks Teutons Have Proved That They Will Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Chronicle, after remarking that a few days hence England will be taking a retrospect of twelve months of war, the anniversary occurring on Aug. 4, says: "Austria-Hungary has already had her war anniversary. Diplomatic relations with Serbia ceased at 6 P. M. on July 25, 1914, and three days later Vienna declared war. The fatal anniversary has been celebrated in the press with a mixture of placid complacency and rosy optimism. Whether by chance or design, the Austro-Hungarian victories in Poland have been well timed.

"In its retrospect of the year the Neue Freie Presse throws all the blame on Russia. It admits the strength of the ultimatum to Serbia, but says it was necessary 'to put a finish to the continual efforts to disturb our internal peace by flagrant violation of the rights of nations; the conspiracies originating in Belgrade and the agitation supported by Russia.' The British suggestion of a four-power conference is dismissed as an insult and a mockery.

"It is interesting to note that in the great Vienna paper's excuse for the war it makes everything hinge on the memorable Saturday of July 25, 1914. It says: 'In the forenoon the correspondents of the newspapers of all Europe who happened to be in Belgrade received an official intimation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there that Serbia had decided to accept the Austrian note without modification. The news that peace had been attained was received with great rejoicing; but between the forenoon and afternoon Russia brought the whole weight of her influence to bear upon Serbia, and at 6 o'clock that night the fatal news of the Austrian Ambassador's departure from Belgrade was known in the streets of Vienna.'"

"The Neue Freie Presse ends its story here. The full week of anxious negotiation between July 25 and Aug. 1 it does not refer to, even indirectly. In its view the die was cast at the end of the third week in July. Nothing that happened afterward is of any account. As a revelation of the Austrian point of view this insistence on the importance of July 25 is significant. It shows that Austria fully realized that her action toward Serbia meant a European war and that she accepted that consequence and held to it, although she had a full week in which to reconsider her attitude.

"The Neue Freie Presse goes on to say that public opinion in Vienna at the moment of the rupture with Serbia was fully aware of what would happen. 'Every one,' it asserts, 'knew that a hard time of perils, of desperate fighting, of privations and of sorrows, was ushered in, and, nevertheless, with a unanimity of opinion there was no help for it. In this conviction all classes were united; it was impressed upon the public consciousness, and it had remained up to this very hour, and still today after the Serbian war has extended into a full year of the world war, recognition of this necessity is as firmly held as it was in the first hours of the beginning of this great visitation.'

"As for the future, the great Vienna newspaper no doubt, as the legend that the monarchy would fall asunder at the slightest blow from outside,' it says, 'has proved an illusion, and that on the contrary since the first days in August right through the year there has been an unanimity which will carry on the war to a victorious end. We have,' it continues, 'every ground at the ending of this year of war to be gratified. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and their allied Ottoman partner have demonstrated in this one year that not only militarily are they able to stand up against a whole world, but politically, too. They are better organized than their foes, and their policy, despite the misrepresentations and calumnies of Entente, will far more certainly prevail throughout the whole world.'"

ENVOY DEFENDS BOY-ED.

Providence Journal Story Untrue, Says Bernstorff.

M. B. Claussen of the German Information Service handed out this statement yesterday:

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in an interview said:

"The Providence Journal, the same newspaper that invented the Albert Meyer-Meyer Gerhard masquerade farce and humbugged the American people with it for a period of three days, until it was shown to be without any foundation in fact, has now published an alleged interview with Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, concerning the present political relations.

"It is only to be said that the alleged interview is a fabrication from the first word to the last.

"It is deplorable that malicious influences should thus persist in attempts to counteract the earnest endeavors of both Governments in the interest of good will."

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIENCE, R. I., July 30.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The statement made by the German Ambassador yesterday with reference to The Providence Journal is unfair to the point of dishonesty and willfully false.

"In the first place, as every reader of The Journal knows, and as we have emphasized more than once since the stories were printed, The Journal never made any claim that Meyer-Gerhard and Alfred Meyer were one and the same man. It had full knowledge that they were two separate individuals. Over a month ago, on June 24, The Journal made the following statement:

As The Journal has stated from the beginning, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard and Dr. Alfred Meyer are not one and the same person, but two entirely different men who left this country on the steamer. There has been nothing illegal or improper in these activities as far as we know. There never was any misrepresentation to the State Department with regard to Dr. Alfred Meyer. The passports and safe conduct secured from the State Department for Dr. Meyer-Gerhard were used, as Ambassador von Bernstorff has declared, for the purpose for which they were intended.

"The Ambassador's statement with regard to Captain Boy-Ed is equally far from the facts. Captain Boy-Ed's declaration was an interview, and The Journal never made any suggestion that it was an interview. Furthermore, Ambassador von Bernstorff was not one of the three men present in New York last Monday night when Captain Boy-Ed delivered his harangue, and his denial of its accuracy can rest only on what Captain Boy-Ed told him.

"Finally, the Ambassador's reference to 'malicious influences' and his suggestion that he is working in the interest of good-will between his country and the United States since The Journal to present, as it will do during the coming week, the facts with regard to the activities of Count von Bernstorff—facts which will prove to the American people that his embassy, since the beginning of the war, has been a spider's web of intrigue, the centre of every plot that has been hatched against our safety, and the heart of an espionage system which is willing to use any kind of weapon to accomplish its purposes."

WOULD FIGHT THE KAISER.

Lord Northbourne Challenges German Ruler to Mortal Combat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Northbourne, who is in his seventieth year, today challenged the German Emperor to mortal combat. Speaking at prize proceedings at Dover College, he said:

"It would give me great pleasure to meet the Kaiser in single combat. Pistols for two and coffee for one is, I believe, the formula, and I do not doubt that I should have the coffee."

Cheers greeted this remark. Lord Northbourne is still a full private in the Kent Volunteer Fencibles. He achieved some notoriety in 1913 by announcing that he would celebrate the date that Mr. Lloyd George quit the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer by roasting an ox whole at his home, Betteshanger, near Dover, amid public manifestations of joy. The ceremony would include fireworks, with a pyrotechnic portrait of Mr. Lloyd George as an agricultural laborer "eating the rare and refreshing fruit of the Insurance act."

In his Carnarvon speech Mr. Lloyd George referred to "his Lordship's bovine humor."

MUNITIONS OUTPUT GROWS FOURFOLD

Federal and Private Plants Now Able to Make 5,000,000 Cartridges a Day.

965,000 RIFLES ON HAND

But the United States Still Would Be Far Behind In Supplies In Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Unofficial inquiries made by the War Department and the Navy Department have shown that through the extension of private munition plants and the construction of others, the munitions production of the United States since the beginning of the war has been increased about fourfold. In small-arms ammunition the increase has been from 1,000,000 rounds a day, this being the amount that the Government was able to turn out for its own use, to 5,000,000 rounds a day. But, as compared with the amounts of munitions that would be required should the United States become involved in war, the augmented production has been infinitesimal.

How small is the proportionate ability of Government and private munitions plants in this country to turn out supplies may be understood by the appropriate figures of German preparedness. At the outbreak of the war a year ago, the German Army had on hand five rifles for every soldier, reguiar and reservist, with 2,000 rounds of ammunition for each rifle. That is to say, the German Army before a hostile shot was fired, had 25,000,000 rifles and fifty billion rounds of ammunition. Since the war began the German arms and ammunition factories have been working night and day to keep up a proportionate supply of such munitions. This Government has something more than 600,000 modern Springfield rifles of the present army pattern, and in the neighborhood of 365,000 rifles of the Krag pattern, which, are not now used by the regular army, but could be distributed to troops in the field in case of an emergency. Thus the reserve supply of rifles of the United States is about 1,000,000, as compared to 25,000,000 for the German Army.

Encouraged by Increase.

The Government is greatly encouraged over the increased ability of the country to turn out arms and ammunition through the extension of present private plants and the construction of new plants. But with these additions the producing capacity is far behind the demand that would exist if the United States should go to war. The capacity of 1,000,000 rounds for the Government plants and 5,000,000 rounds for private plants is based on a working schedule of 24 hours a day. This means that if the Government should put a million men in the field, each man would have an ammunition supply of only 5 cartridges a day. At the rate of ammunition expenditure in the European war, the supply of cartridges would leave the American forces engaged in hostilities in a very dangerous position for either offensive or defensive work.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, who has just returned to his headquarters at Governor's Island, from an inspection tour, gathered much valuable information concerning the arms and ammunition output of private factories in the country. What he learned has been supplemented by figures obtained by other officers of the army and by officers of the navy and the Navy Department itself.

It is learned that although European countries have placed orders in the United States for small arms, no small arms have been shipped to Europe. It has also been ascertained that the supply of artillery ammunition that has gone abroad has been so small as to make no appreciable showing. Information of this character bears out the statement of the French Government through its embassy in Washington that the French army has not been using any ammunition sent from the United States.

Big Shipments Ahead.

There has been a marked increase in the shipments of other forms of ammunition and explosives, however. This is shown by the figures of trade and commerce collected from official sources by the Department of Commerce. But even with this marked increase, the amount of war munitions sent to Europe has not amounted to a drop in the bucket as compared to the expenditure of ammunition by the hostile European arm

SPIES USE CAMERA TO FORGE PASSPORTS

State Department Quickly Finds Original from Which Germans Copied Document.

OWNER SURRENDERS IT

Paper Seized in London Was a Reproduction of One Issued to Reginald Roland, an American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A special cable dispatch from London in THE NEW YORK TIMES today told of the arrest in England of an alleged German spy, who carried what appeared to be an American passport and who confessed that he had received it in Antwerp from Captain Schnitzer of the German Secret Service. The State Department understood this dispatch to refer to a forged passport about which there had been previous inquiry.

The name given in the passport was Reginald Roland. His address was on file in the Citizenship Bureau of the State Department, and an inquiry was sent there for Roland's address. Mr. Roland himself responded and surprised officials by the statement that he had his passport in his possession. At the request of the State Department, he surrendered the genuine passport, and it was forwarded to the American Embassy in London in order that it might be compared with the passport taken from the German arrested in England.

The comparison disclosed that the German's passport was a forgery. It was apparent that a photographic copy of the Roland passport had been made with Roland's photograph and certain descriptive data omitted. The name Reginald Roland was retained, as were the original number of the genuine passport and certain marks of record. The photograph of the German, in whose possession the forged passport was found had been substituted for that of Roland and a false seal of the State Department had been used to stamp the document.

Since the beginning of the war this Government has required that a photograph of the person to whom the passport is issued shall be affixed to the passport and that the seal shall cover part of the photograph and part of the paper to which the protograph is pasted. This requirement had been complied with in the forged document. As the description of Roland apparently did not fit that of the German, the Roland description had been omitted and a description of the German's physical characteristics had been substuted in ink.

So recently had the forgery been committed that the fraudulent passport contained what purported to be the signature of Secretary Lansing, who has been at the head of the State Department only since June 9, the date of his designation as Secretary of State ad interim to succeed W. J. Bryan.

The evidence seems to be conclusive that the fraudulent document was issued by a German agent who had all the paraphernalia necessary for the work. The evidence may be used in supporting the complaint of the United States to the German Government over the use of fraudulent passports by German spies. The forged passport will be used in the trial of the German in whose possession it was found.

BAN ON LUXURY APPEALS TO ENGLAND

Plan to Be Pushed Vigorously—Hope Also of Stifling Extravagance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The suggestion made by the Parliamentary War Savings Committee that the people should sign a pledge to abstain from luxuries has been actively taken up, and an influential body of ladies have promised their support. This announcement was made today by H. E. Morgan, who is assisting the committee. The pledge, he said, was especially addressed to women, but there was no reason why the men should not sign it as well.

Mr. Morgan advocates pledges to suit different phases of society. One excellent pledge, he said, would be for domestic servants to refrain from the practice of extravagance in the kitchen.

The pledge would be of the most stringent character. For instance, it would be a definite promise to give up the use of motor cars for private purposes or the use of restaurants for any purpose whatever. Mr. Morgan laid stress on the necessity of ignoring new fashions and wearing clothing until it was worn out.

"Half the income of the nation today," said Mr. Morgan, "is held by 2,000,000 people and the other half by 43,000,000. We want the first 2,000,000, but I hope the scheme may lead to the adoption of pledges in all grades of life. We attack the motor cars first, because they are the greatest factors in advertising wealth and comfort that we have. Motor cars show luxury. This is not the time for any ostentation. This scheme has the most influential support possible. We have wanted a lead and now we are going to have it. The whole scheme will be launched during the coming week, and we expect it will fasten the attention as no other offspring of the war at home has done for a long time."

CUTS RECRUIT STANDARD.

Canada Will Take Men with Minor Physical Defects.

OTTAWA, July 29.—A new policy respecting recruits it was announced today, has been adopted by the Canadian militia authorities. Hereafter men with poor teeth and other minor physical defects will not be rejected, but will be accepted and sent to dental and surgical depots for repairs, after which they will be trained and sent to Europe. Two inches have been taken off the size standard, and they below size in chest measurement will be taken if the surgeons are of the opinion that training will give them the proper chest size.

It is estimated that 15,000 more men than have been enrolled would have gone from Canada if these regulations had been in force a year ago.

WILSON PEACE PLAN READY FOR MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, who resigned from the Madero Cabinet before the Huerta coup, and of Flores Magon, who was Minister of the Interior before Rafael Hernandez was promoted to that post, have also been mentioned for the Provisional Presidency under the proposed plan, but as they were not in the Cabinet at the time of the coup, their legitimacy might be questioned. However, they were members of the Madero Cabinet before the coup and while the constitutional order prevailed.

It is not understood that the negotiations that have been in progress for the past month have yet reached the point where the various elements can be persuaded to agree upon the man to be recognized out of the Madero Cabinet. In a responsible quarter the belief was expressed tonight that this would probably prove the greatest obstacle to be overcome, it being more difficult to persuade numerous leaders to support the same man than to obtain their adherence to the principle.

In the conferences held it has been suggested that if Tagle or some other member of the Madero Cabinet was not entirely satisfactory to the leaders of the contending factions of the revolution and to other Mexican leaders who have been consulted in this country, Tagle or some one of the other Madero Cabinet members might be named as constitutional successor to Madero in order that he might appoint as Minister of Foreign Relations some one acceptable to all concerned, and then retire, in this way providing constitutional continuity.

Secretary Lansing said today that the representations sent to Generals Carranza, Villa, and Zapata last night, urging that routes to Mexico City be opened to provision trains, were forceful. The message to Carranza, who controls the railroad from Vera Cruz, was particularly emphatic. While no incident as a "demand" that the railroad to Mexico City be opened and kept open, its purport was to that effect.

No answer from any of the Mexican Generals had been received tonight. It was believed, however, that provision trains would be moving to Mexico City within a few days under guard of Carranza troops.

PRESIDENT STUDIES SITUATION

His First Interest to Relieve Suffering in Mexico.

CORNISH, N. H., July 30.—President Wilson devoted much of his time today to a study of the Mexican situation. He received from Secretary Lansing word of the note sent last night to Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata, making urgent representations that the railroad line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City be kept open in order that food might be sent to starving people in the capital.

The President is particularly anxious that the Red Cross receive every facility for conveying food to Mexican sufferers and is understood to feel that firm measures must be taken to carry out this object. He would give no indication here, however, that the note sent last night was to be followed immediately by any further steps.

The President believes that the first thing to be accomplished by the United States in Mexico is the humanitarian work of relieving famine among Mexicans who are suffering as a result of the long series of revolutions which have prevented the growing of crops. The report made to him last week by the Red Cross to the effect that military leaders were keeping food from being sent to civilians is known to have impressed him deeply.

Appeals were made today to President Wilson in behalf of Paul Hudson, the publisher of The Mexican Herald, placed under arrest in Mexico City by General Zapata. Friends and relatives of Hudson asked that the President obtain his release.

As a result of messages forwarded to the President, the case was taken up by the State Department and steps taken toward making representations in behalf of Mr. Hudson. The President directed that everything possible be done in Mr.

HAITIANS KILL TWO OF OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1.

disembarked and the Connecticut will return for necessary manoeuvres with the Atlantic Fleet.

Secretary Daniels said tonight he felt no great apprehension about the situation. The extra force was sent primarily, he said, to permit short hours of guard duty.

"Admiral Caperton has advised us," said Mr. Daniels, "that it is very hot at Port au Prince, and that he did not deem it advisable to keep marines on shore duty constantly. He said he wanted a sufficient force so that he might operate the shore guard in relays and have a sufficient guard to assure adequate protection at all times."

Disarmament of the town yesterday was directed after a conference between a committee of safety organized among the citizens of Port au Prince, American navy officers, and the American Chargé d'Affaires. This committee of safety is the de facto government. Any negotiations by the State Department will be addressed to this committee, inasmuch as there appears to be no other form of government at the present time.

Will Have Over 2,000 Men.

The force being sent to Haiti is much larger than is necessary for the mere protection of foreign interests. The 400 sailors and marines in the naval landing party from the Washington have been reinforced by 100 marines who were rushed from Guantanamo. These arrived at Fort au Prince yesterday. The expeditionary force to be sent on the battleship Connecticut will furnish Admiral Caperton a total of 764 marines and about 1,300 bluejackets from the Washington and Connecticut.

The expeditionary force is equipped for long service. The Connecticut will take twenty-four automatic machine rifles of the Benet-Mercie type for use by the marines. There will be an unusually large supply of machine guns assigned to the regiment. Each company will be provided with four of these. This large supply of machine guns is a result of one of the lessons of the European war. The regiment dispatched from Philadelphia to Port au Prince is the second, or mobile defense regiment of the First Marine Brigade. This is considered significant also, as the mobility of the regiment will enable it to traverse any section of Haiti.

There was great activity around the Navy Department and Marine Headquarters today in conection with the dispatch of the regiment. Colonel Ell K. Cole, in command of the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, was ordered to Philadelphia to take command of the regiment. He will be ranking Marine Officer ashore in Haiti under Rear Admiral Caperton. Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses, in command of the Marine Barracks at the New York Navy Yard, was ordered to accompany the expedition as second in command. Lieut. Col. William O. Dawson was ordered from New York to serve as the regimental paymaster; Captain Edward W. Banker, the regimental quartermaster; Captain Eli T. Fryer, the regimental adjutant, and Paymaster's Clerk Horace W. Mitchell will go from Philadelphia with the regiment as staff officers. Twenty-five marine recruits from the New York Navy Yard were sent to Philadelphia tonight to fill up gaps in the regiment. One hundred and twenty-five marines from the Norfolk Navy Yard will be sent to sea tomorrow, to be transferred to the Connecticut when it passes the Virginia Capes.

The organization of the Marine Expeditionary Regiment will be as follows:

First Battalion—Major Harry Lee, commanding; First Lieutenant G. H. Osterhout, Jr., Adjutant.

Sixteenth Company—First Lieutenant Franklin B. Garrett, Second Lieutenant R. E. Brumbaugh, Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Howard.

Fifteenth Company—Captain William P. Upshur, First Lieutenant A. B. Miller, Second Lieutenant Allen H. Turnage.

Seventeenth Company—Captain E. A. Greene, First Lieutenant J. Q. Adams, Second Lieutenant D. H. Miller.

Second Battalion—Major Louis M. Gulick, commanding; First Lieutenant William F. Bevan, Adjutant.

Seventh Company—Captain John C. Beaumont, First Lieutenant E. W. Sturdevant, Second Lieutenant A. de Carre.

Twentieth Company—Captain F. P. Robards, First Lieutenant S. P. Budd, Second Lieutenant R. P. Peirce.

The Twelfth Company of Marines, landed from the Jason, will be attached to the Second Battalion when the regiment arrives at Port au Prince. It is commanded by Captain Giles Bishop.

New Treaty Likely to Result.

Developments today indicated that the armed forces of the United States would remain on Haitian soil pending the negotiation of an arrangement whereby the United States Government would assume control of Haiti's financial affairs and perhaps include a provision giving the United States the right to intervene for the purpose of restoring order in the Black Republic in the event of internal disturbance or foreign invasion.

Similar authority to restore order is given to the United States by the Cuban Constitution in the language of what is known as the Platt Amendment, which was adopted by the Congress of the United States in its original form at the instance of the late Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut. A provision that gave the United States Government the right to protect Nicaragua from disorder or outside attack and to guarantee its integrity was incorporated in a treaty negotiated by Secretary Bryan with the Nicaraguan Government, but it failed of confirmation in the United States Senate. Provisions of this character are understood to embody the policy of the Wilson Administration in its dealings with Latin-American countries that have been the scenes of disturbances likely to cause foreign complications that might involve danger to the Monroe Doctrine. The Government is extremely anxious to adjust Haiti's troubles with her European creditors before the conclusion of the war in Europe.

DISAPPROVE OUR ACTION.

Haitians Dislike Landing of Marines —Presidency Discussed.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 30.—The majority of the Haitian people express disapproval of the landing of American marines, who were sent ashore from the cruiser Washington after the revolutionary outbreak.

The Haitian Chamber and Senate convened today and were declared to be in continuous session. The two houses sent instructions to all the military chiefs, calling upon them to maintain order.

The Senate offered the candidacy for the Presidency made vacant by the assassination of President Vilbrun Guillaume, to M. Guilbaud, ex-Minister of Justice. M. Guilbaud declined. G. Dartiguenave, President of the Senate, will probably accept the candidacy, it is stated.

NEPHEW OF SAMUEL GOMPERS.

William C. Gompers Was the Only Support of His Widowed Mother.

Mrs. Sophia Gompers, a widow, living at 107 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, received the following telegram from Washington last night:

Commander of cruiser squadron reports that William Gompers, seaman, was killed in action at Port au Prince, Haiti, on the night of July 29. You have the sincere sympathy of the Bureau in the loss of your son. Telegraph Bureau of Medicine and Surgery disposition of remains.

VICTOR BLUE.

William C. Gompers was the son of Mrs. Sophia Gompers and a nephew of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. He was 23 years old. He enlisted in the navy at the age of 17 and re-enlisted at the expiration of his first term of service. He served on board the cruiser Washington off Vera Cruz last year and was landed from the Washington at Port au Prince. His mother last Monday received a letter from him containing his pay check. He had been her sole support. Besides his mother he leaves two married brothers and two married sisters.

BECKER WITNESS ARRESTED IN RAID

Policemen with Ax Cut Their Way Into Jacob Luban's "Social Club."

REVOLVERS SCARE PATRONS

Lieut. Costigan Charges Prisoner Had Boasted That He Had Protection.

More than fifty men gathered about the tables of an alleged gambling house at 174 Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon were suddenly thrown into a panic when Lieutenant Costigan and a squad of plain clothes men burst into the room after crashing the door with an ax. Many rushed to the rear of the building, where several scrambled up the ladder to the skylight, but on reaching the roof they encountered detectives with drawn revolvers.

The excitement subsided when Lieutenant Costigan announced that he intended to place only three men under arrest. They were Jacob Luban, 35 years old, of 131 East 116th Street; Louis Dienstag, 37 years old, of 101 West 115th Street, and Barney Freedman of 205 Seventh Avenue. Luban's arrest followed close upon his complaint to the District Attorney's office that he was being persecuted by the police because of his connection with the trial of Lieutenant Becker, against whom he appeared as a witness for the State.

Luban is reported to have boasted on many occasions that a policeman would never dare put his foot into the Sixth Avenue premises, because he had the protection of the District Attorney's office. These reports angered Lieutenant Costigan and he determined to raid the place as soon as he had sufficient evidence. Detectives had been watching the house for four days. The alleged gambling room was on the second floor over a restaurant. The front windows bore the inscription "S. B. C., Inc.," which is supposed to stand for the "Social Benefit Club." The place is said to have been operated by Luban in cooperation with "Dollar" John Langan.

Promptly at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a detective put a ladder against the front of the building. Other policemen, headed by Lieutenant Costigan, all in plain clothes, and apparently members of the club, walked into the hallway and up the stairs to the second floor. Some more plain clothes men entered the adjoining house, and with Sergeant Valentine in the lead made their way to the roof and thence over to the skylight of 174 Sixth Avenue, where they stationed themselves with drawn revolvers.

In the meanwhile the man on the ladder, Detective Dingate, was attracting a crowd of excited spectators. He clung to the windowsill with his ear pressed closely against the pane. The green shade was drawn so that he could not be observed by the men inside. They received their first intimation of danger when the window suddenly flew open and Dingate jumped into the room and ordered them to remain in their places.

Tables and chairs were upset. Cards, chips, and racing charts were scattered in all directions. A number of them rushed to the door, but they stopped when Lieutenant Costigan burst it open with an ax. Costigan immediately saw Luban in the crowd and ordered him to step out.

"I understand you've been boasting you had police protection to run a gambling house!" exclaimed Costigan.

"It's a lie," answered Luban, completely subdued. "It's a lie. I never had protection."

"Will you swear to that?"

"I will."

A squad of policemen had to clear a path for the prisoners as they were led into patrol wagon which had been backed against the curb. After depositing Luban, Dienstag, and Freedman in the wagon the plain clothes men released the others, but not before they had been forced to give their names and addresses. The three prisoners were taken to the Detective Bureau of Police Headquarters.

CONDEMNED WRITE TO BECKER

Wife Gets Letter of Sympathy from Deathhouse Inmates.

A special messenger brought to Mrs. Becker at her home, 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, after 11 o'clock last night a letter addressed to Charles Becker, Ossining, N. Y. It was sent by the inmates of the deathhouse, and was written on the stationery of the correspondence department of Sing Sing Prison. The letter follows:

"Please accept these few lines of farewell from the companions in misery whom you leave behind, and who sooner or later will follow you. Your manly behavior during the trying days was a source of inspiration and edification to us all.

"It is in situations like this that a man shows his true mettle.

"We, who have lived with you through those days in the human stockyards of Sing Sing, extend to you our heartfelt sympathy. Surely some day your case will be cited by historians of human progress as one of the best arguments against antiquated legal conceptions. Chambers of horrors, deathhouses, condemned cells, &c., conducted by the State of New York, are a remnant of ages gone by.

"We all, who know you from your actions whilst we were living with you in this human slaughterhouse of the Empire State, feel sure that in the course of time further developments will prove to all that the State has killed you as an innocent victim of circumstances.

"The State claims that the sacredness of human life must be impressed upon its people, whilst at the same time the State itself gives the worst example, forcing its employes, for a paltry sum, to help and assist in taking lives with cool deliberation and premeditation at Sing Sing. Thereby the State itself more than any other agency lowers the standard of public morals. It has a brutalizing effect upon the public mind, cultivating and strengthening the lower instincts in man—the spirit of vengeance and bloodthirst.

"Dear Mr. Becker, we who offer you these lines of farewell are unfortunate ourselves. We are at a loss to offer you any consolation except the example of One who also was executed as a criminal and Whose last words were:

"'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

The letter bore no signatures.

The letter, it was explained, was handed to Becker yesterday morning and by him handed back to his companions in the death house, who expressed the wish that it go to Mrs. Becker.

VERIFIES BECKER'S STORY.

Newark Relative of His First Wife Says She Died of Consumption.

Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's story, given out before his death, that his first wife died of hasty consumption was verified yesterday by Mrs. John H. Taylor of 339 North Seventh Street, in the Roseville district of Newark. In his statement Becker said that his first wife's father, Jeremiah Mahoney, "now lives in Roseville, Newark, N. J.," and he called upon him to "disarm this hideous imputation."

Mrs. Taylor said that Jeremiah Mahoney, the first Mrs. Becker's father, was her grandfather, and that he died on June 14 last at the home of another married daughter, Mrs. Thomas Cross, 271 North Seventh Street. Mrs. Taylor was only a child when Mrs. Becker died, but she says she remembers that the cause of her death was hasty consumption.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross are spending their vacation at Middletown, N. Y.

CONVICTS MAINTAIN SILENCE.

Usual Execution Day Rioting Has Been Stopped, Warden Says.

According to Sheriff Grifenhagen who was in Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning, although he did not witness the execution of Becker, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne expressed satisfaction regarding the conduct of the prisoners at the time of the execution.

The warden explained that during former executions the prison was turned into a bedlam. The convicts in the dormitories pounded on the bars, cursing, shouting, shrieking, groaning, and howling denunciations at the warden, guards, and keepers. This had all changed the warden said, and the behavior of the prisoners yesterday was excellent, silence prevailed in the entire institution. Warden Osborne gave credit for the change to the humane treatment brought about by the Welfare League.

PLEA FOR BECKER TOO LATE.

Anti-Capital Punishment Society Urged Whitman to be Clement.

The Anti-Capital Punishment Society of America, whose headquarters are at 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, sent this letter to Governor Whitman urging clemency for Charles Becker:

Chicago, July 29, 1915.

Governor Whitman of New York.
New York, N. Y.

Honorable Sir: We, the undersigned members of the National Executive Board of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society of America, representing its voice in session, respectfully pray your Excellency's clemency in behalf of Lieutenant Becker, being opposed to the application of capital punishment in every instance because it is not in keeping with the best dictates of our conscience and common humanity, and because we have reason to believe it to be highly impractical.

Many a man has been put to death for the crime of others. On the other hand, a law that does not tend to prevent or diminish crimes should not be applied. Our plea for Lieutenant Becker's life is not based on maudlin sentiment. We represent a body of humane and practical men, who are fully concerned for the safety and welfare of society.

However, we have found that the death penalty does not relieve society from the danger of murder, therefore, we humbly request your Excellency to commute Becker's sentence to life imprisonment.

May your hand be guided by the power of God, whose will is, "Thou shalt not kill."

Respectfully yours,

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.
By Executive Board:
NORMAN A. SORROWE, Chairman National Executive Board.
MAURICE B. KOVNAT, National Secretary.

The letter was not received by Governor Whitman until after Becker had been put to death.

BECKER UNNERVED GOES TO CHAIR

Continued from Page 1.

force the man to look at him and respond to the readings. Father Cashin read with rapidity.

Voice Broke Toward the End.

Becker started violently when the leather cap was clapped down on his head by two guards, who began to screw up the electrodes on either side over his temples. A strap was fastened across his forehead and eyes, and he was no longer able to see the intent face of the priest. Father Cashin rapidly recited a litany in which Becker was to repeat what he said, and time and again he made him give the response:

"Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul."

Becker's voice was breaking rapidly, and his responses were interrupted by nervous clearings of his throat. Suddenly it became apparent that a blunder had been made. A guard in blue jumped to Becker's side and hastily unstrapped the chest girdle. These guards knew Becker well and were fond of him, and in their haste to end the necessary process of strapping him in, one had put the chest girdle under instead of over his arms. The guard now readjusted it with nervous haste.

The guards stepped back from the chair. Father Cashin still remained near the doomed man, standing on a rubber mat. Dr. Charles W. Farr, the prison physician, dropped his right hand, which he had been holding in the air, and a little smooth-shaven man in gray, behind Becker and to his right, pulled the fatal switch.

Second Blunder of Guards.

The first shock lasted one minute. As Becker's body was thrust out from the chair with the sudden contraction of muscles his head strained forward and the muscles of his neck swelled. The broad band that had covered his chin and the lower part of his face slipped, and the band above it, reaching only to the upper lip, held tight in place. His lower lip and the lower part of the face were seen.

The chest strap, which had been fastened under the arms accidentally at first, and at the last minute had been undone and placed over the arms, had not been buckled the second time. This second blunder, however, while it made the scene unnecessarily horrible, caused Becker himself no extra pain. He was knocked into senseless flesh the moment the current struck him.

Dr. Farr ripped open the unconscious man's loose coat, tore his shirt front open, and applied his stethoscope to the heart. There was still a strong throb. The guards quickly adjusted straps and face belts, concealing all but a little strip of flesh under the right eye, and the second shock was applied.

This shock lasted for ten seconds—five seconds longer than is required for the average man on the second application—and again the doctors went to the chair. The headpiece was removed this time and a thorough examination made. A heartbeat, though faint, was still to be heard through the stethoscope, and the headpiece was readjusted.

Execution Occupied Eight Minutes.

A third shock—and again the heaving up of the big body. The bands had slipped slightly, and the lips were visible. The switch was swung back, the body again fell limp, the doctors' examination was made again, and Dr. Farr announced:

"I pronounce this man dead."

It seemed an hour to the witnesses; it had consumed only eight minutes.

Father Curry wiped his eyes with a handkerchief and looked away. Deputy Warden Johnson, who had been placed in charge of the execution by Warden Osborne, had stood at the wall of the room with his hand to his chin, seldom looking in the direction of the chair. Johnson had come to be Becker's closest lay friend in Sing Sing, and he believed that Becker was innocent.

The physicians who performed the autopsy reported that Becker had been in perfect health. Pinned to his undershirt on the left side, over his heart, the physicians found the small photograph of Becker's wife which had been in his cell. The face was turned toward the body. On the back was a penciled request that the photograph be buried with him.

New witnesses came into the execution room, and the condemned mulatto, Samuel Haynes, who killed his employer's wife, walked in with a Bible in his hand, and beside him his spiritual adviser, John Lowry. In a voice that was calm the mulatto said:

"Friends, I die strong in Jesus Christ."

After that there was silence in the execution room until the prison physician pronounced Haynes dead.

Becker Had No Sleep.

Becker did not lie down on his cot after his wife left him this morning. His fellow-prisoners in the death cells sought to comfort him with an impromptu religious service, and one read from a Prayer Book. The others then sang, softly, several of his favorite hymns.

At 2:30 o'clock Warden Osborne tiptoed down to Becker's cell to see if he had succeeded in getting any sleep, and found him sitting on the end of his cot, with his chin sunk in his hands. Becker said he could not sleep, and asked the Warden to remain with him a while. At 4 o'clock Fathers Cashin and Curry arrived and found the Warden still there trying to cheer Becker, who was very nervous. The priests calmed him temporarily and communion was administered by Father Curry. Extreme unction was not administered. After communion Becker said in a monotone:

"God, in permitting me to die, must have some wise design. I must be dying for some purpose of God; I don't know what that purpose is, but it is sufficient for me that the Almighty knows. No doubt my death is for the good of humanity."

The priests commenced reciting prayers with Becker then, one of them sitting on either side of him on his cot. He was garbed only in shirt and trousers.

"I think the most beautiful prayer in the Catholic faith is the one beginning 'Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness, our hope!'" Becker said. He asked the priests to offer the prayer with him, and the three took it up where he had left off—"to thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this Valley of Tears. Turn, then, Most Gracious Advocate, thine eyes of mercy on us."

He asked them to recite with him that prayer which, by grant of Pope Pius X. is said to procure indulgence in the hour of death.

"My Lord and my God, even now I most willingly and cheerfully accept whatever form of death Thou wilt be pleased to send me," the three recited, "with all its anguish, sorrow and pain."

Forgives Every One.

It was 5:15 o'clock. O'Toole, a deathhouse guard, entered the cell and hastily slit the right leg of his trousers from cuff to knee. This was that the electrode of the chair might be fastened in close contact with the bare flesh. Becker made several efforts to speak, and finally controlled his voice. He thanked O'Toole for the favors he had shown Mrs. Becker and himself. O'Toole stood up, gripped Becker's hand and gulped. He was speechless.

John Lowry entered the death house to talk with Haynes, and in passing Becker's cell he stopped and said:

"Charley, I have prayed for you two and a half years. Don't be downcast. You know you have your spiritual life ahead of you."

"I know it, Mr. Lowry—thank you," Becker said.

To Father Cashin Becker then said:

"Father, please bear this message to my friends and to the world. I am not guilty by deed or conspiracy, or in any other way, of the death of Herman Rosenthal. I am sacrificed for my friends."

"Charley," said the priest, "do you go out of this world bearing malice toward any one?"

"I forgive every one, Father," Becker responded. "Of those whom I may have wronged I beg forgiveness."

The Acting Principal Keeper, Frederick Bernar, came to his door at 5:40 o'clock and beckoned. The time had arrived. No word was spoken, but Becker got up promptly, followed by the priests, and started for the door. He had to be reminded by Father Cashin that he had now donned his coat. As the three walked slowly down the corridor, between walls of white curtain that had been stretched in front of the other cells, and as the priests commenced to chant and Becker to respond, mumbled "good-byes" were heard from some of the cells as they passed. The first of these was occupied by Hans Schmidt, the former Catholic priest who was convicted of murdering a girl.

"Becker Died Game," Daniel Says.

The official list of persons who witnessed Becker's execution, in accordance with the law requiring twelve witnesses, follows: Joseph A. Miller, Milton Schnair, J. H. Lyons, J. P. Dunn, Richard Curl Daniel, Leon J. Quick, Daniel O'Connell, Warren C. Fielding, Dr. Joseph C. Stammers, Dr. E. H. Codding, J. M. Goring, M. A. Stillman.

Mr. Daniel, who is an attorney connected with the law department of Sheriff Grifenhagen's office, afterward commented that "Becker died game," and said that one of the doctors who witnessed the execution remarked he was the strongest man who had ever been strapped in the chair.

The official record showed that Becker entered the death chamber at 5:42, was strapped in the chair at 5:43, received the first shock from 5:44 to 5:45; the second, of ten seconds, at 5:47; and the third, of five seconds, at 5:49. He was pronounced dead at 5:53 o'clock. A bad burn was found over his left temple, where the hair was singed, but the points touched by the other two electrodes were unmarked.

New electrical apparatus, and a new power plant were used in the execution of Becker. He was the first condemned man to die in the newly finished execution room. The old electric chair, in which it is reported that Becker whimsically had himself strapped thirteen years ago, was used, but the accompanying equipment was new. The executioner signaled to the power house by a bell system to call for increased or decreased current, and made the circuit that passed through Becker's body by pulling a lever.

Osborne Walked in Yard.

The new death room is comparatively light, having white concrete walls and a white ceiling. Sitting in the chair, the prisoner faces three small, chased glass windows at the end of the room and has his back to the partition separating the autopsy room. Additional cells for the condemned are being constructed in the old execution room.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, who is so strongly opposed to capital punishment that he has left Ossining for the day every time before this when a man was to be executed, remained here today. He waited last night for Mrs. Becker, and intended to go to New York when she left. But her unexpected delay caused him to miss the train he had intended taking, and he decided to stay. He left the execution in the hands of his Deputy, Charles H. Johnson, however, and walked about the grounds while it was in progress.

BODY IS BROUGHT HERE FOR FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held on Monday in Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine.

MRS. BECKER'S STATEMENT

Says She Will Devote Her Life to Exposing Methods Used to Convict Her Husband.

Clothed in a silver-gray shroud, the body of Charles Becker lay last night in a room on the fourth floor of 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, where Mrs. Becker has lived with her brother, John Lynch, since she gave up her home after her husband's arrest.

It is in Mrs. Becker's own room that the body reposes, and there it will stay until Monday morning, when members of the family and close friends will follow it to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, at Andrews Avenue and Fordham Road. At 10 o'clock solemn requiem high mass will be said by Father Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of the church, who was a personal friend of Becker. The burial will be in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, where a grave will be made beside that of the baby born just after Becker's first conviction.

This death notice appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning:

BECKER.—July 30, 1915, Charles Becker, dearly beloved husband of Helen Lynch. Funeral from 2,291 University Av., thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Monday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.

Early yesterday morning, while Mrs. Becker was almost in a state of collapse, an automobile hearse was on its way to the prison to bring down Becker's body. It should have been back in New York early in the afternoon, but at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, something went wrong with the motor, and the undertaker did not reach Sing Sing until after 1 o'clock. There the body was prepared for burial.

Two Hundred Persons at House.

The hearse reached New York shortly before 4 o'clock with a plain black lacquered coffin containing the body. It was taken to the rooms of William F. Struwe, undertaker, at 2 West Fordham Road, and from there directly to Mrs. Becker's home. There were nearly two hundred persons in front of the house when the hearse drove up.

Mrs. Becker met the undertaker at the door. Her brothers, John and George Lynch, and her sister, Susannah Lynch, were with her. Mrs. Becker was crying. Somewhere in the house a piano was playing, but it stopped suddenly when the player heard the noise occasioned by bearing the coffin upstairs.

A large gray rug was spread upon a couch, and the body was placed on it, with candles at the head. Mrs. Becker's brothers and sisters lingered near the door, while she bent down and kissed the face of her dead husband.

"He is innocent," she sobbed.

Becker's head was covered with a black cap, and, except for a slight burn on the right side of the face, the features were lifelike.

Many Flowers Received.

Early in the day Police Captain Reith called and asked Mrs. Becker if she thought it desirable to have a patrolman stationed at the door to keep away the curious. It was not found necessary to have one there, however, for the persons who came near the house stood away from the entrance, talking in low tones as they gazed up at the windows and the door, on which hung two palm leaves with bunches of purple asters. During the whole day flowers, some in bunches, some in set designs, came to the house.

Among the early callers were Becker's brother, John, and Captain Lynch of the Harlem Court Squad, who is a brother of Mrs. Becker. They found her in a sleep of exhaustion, into which she had sunk upon her return from the prison Thursday night, after saying the last farewells to her husband. Several times during the day Mrs. Becker broke down.

"Sister is the bravest little woman I have ever seen," John Lynch said yesterday morning.

After Mrs. Becker left the prison she gave this statement in her own handwriting to Deputy Warden Charles Johnson:

I shall never rest until I have exposed the methods used to convict my husband. Whether he was guilty or innocent, there never was justification for the means employed to convict him. In all the ten years of our married life I never had occasion to regret that I was his wife.

I would rather lose all the other members of my family, dear as they are to me, than to lose Charlie. He was not an angel, he never made a pretense of being one. He was just an ordinary human being and that is why I loved him so.

HELEN BECKER.

When Martin T. Manton, Mrs. Becker's lawyer, was asked yesterday afternoon about Mrs. Becker's plans for "exposing the methods used to convict my husband," he said that he could not say anything definite about them.

"That has always been Mrs. Becker's frame of mind," he explained. "I can't tell you, however, just what she intends to do."

WANTS GRAFTERS NAMED.

Manton Challenges Statement Laid to the Governor.

Martin T. Manton, Becker's counsel, challenged Governor Whitman yesterday to give out the names of any persons whom Becker had implicated in graft charges. Early in the day he sent a telegram to the Governor demanding that he either acknowledge that he authorized the statement that Becker had made such disclosures or that he repudiate the assertions attributed to him.

Mr. Manton prepared a statement in answer to the Governor, for release when the Governor should reply to his message. No answer had been received up to 6 o'clock last evening when Mr. Manton left his office.

Both Mr. Manton and W. Bourke Cockran were indignant when they saw copies of the morning newspapers with a story, emanating from Albany, to the effect that Mr. Manton had offered to name to Governor Whitman five men active in grafting in this city. Two of the men were said to be dead.

Mr. Manton sent Governor Whitman this telegram:

The World, in a dispatch from Albany, reports you saying: "To Becker's denial that he had agreed to make revelations of grafting the Governor said Martin T. Manton had given him a statement containing the names of five men, two dead and three living, who were implicated in the grafting." Did you make this statement or authorize it? Answer prepaid.

"I am not going to engage in a controversy with any man who traduces the dead," Mr. Cockran said, when he was asked about Governor Whitman's alleged statement. "If Governor Whitman has the names of five men why doesn't he make them known?

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Cockran continued, "the Governor asked Mr. Manton if Becker would implicate a man who today holds a public office. Mr. Manton said he didn't know whether Becker knew anything about that man and that he, Manton, only went to the Governor with the offer from Becker that he would go on the witness stand and tell the whole truth. Manton said he was not in a position to answer such a question.

"Isn't it a terrible thing that Becker was sent to his death without the chance of having the judgment of the last court reviewed by an impartial authority? What a pity that the Governor did not submit the record to the review of such minds as those of Elihu Root and of Chief Justice Cullen?"

Mr. Manton when he left his office yesterday afternoon said he would not return until Monday, but that, if the Governor answered his telegram, the statement which he had prepared would be released.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Governor Whitman said tonight that he had not received Martin T. Manton's telegram, but that it might be with a pile of mail and telegrams concerning the Becker case, which he had not had time to consider. He added that, although Mr. Manton had never left with him a formal statement containing the names of men said to have been implicated by Becker in his stories of graft, the attorney had named several.

"I do not remember whether he mentioned four or five or six," said the Governor, "but he gave me several names on one of his visits here in Becker's behalf. I never mentioned the matter until I read in the papers that Manton had given me some names and that he had been quoted as saying I was at liberty to make them public if I cared to. To the newspapermen the next day I said I would not make the names public, but that Manton had my permission to give them out if he so desired. That's all there is to the situation so far as I am concerned."

Governor Whitman would make no comment on the execution of Becker.

"That chapter is closed for ever," said the Governor with a note of solemnity in his voice.

PRIESTS' LIPS SEALED.

Fathers Curry and Cashin Won't Discuss Becker's Innocence.

Father William E. Cashin, the Catholic Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, and Father Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, were quoted yesterday afternoon as saying they felt sure Becker "died innocent."

"What we were asked," Father Cashin told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter tonight, "was whether Becker protested absolute innocence even to the end, and we replied that he did. We then said that we must as churchmen, of course, accept a declaration of innocence given at so solemn a time. It must not be understood, however, that we ventured to express anw personal opinion as to his guilt or innocence. There was no other declaration on his part to accept, needless to say, our remarks had no reference whatever to Becker's statements in his confession as a Catholic to his priest."

EGOISM OF BECKER LED HIM TO MURDER

Gave His Life as the Price He Had Put Upon Place and Power Among His Fellows.

NEVER CONCEIVED DEFEAT

Confidence, Bred of Iron Nerve, Balanced Him Always on Pinnacle of Self-Satisfaction.

When Charles Becker died in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning he paid the penalty demanded by the State for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. He paid also the price

NO FORECLOSURE TROUBLES

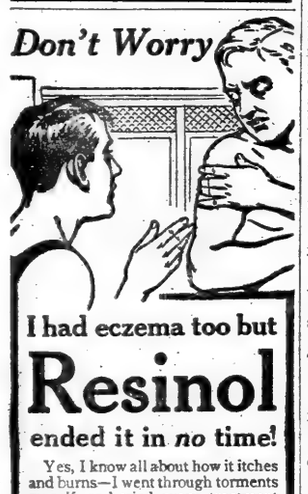
Circumstances may make it necessary for you to foreclose what were considered good mortgages. Even if you know that you cannot lose ultimately, foreclosure suits cause annoyance and an interruption of income.

All this is eliminated if you purchase only Guaranteed Mortgages.

The interest you will receive regularly until the principal is paid and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company will take the consequences of the foreclosure, purchasing the property if necessary.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.



I had eczema too but

Resinol

ended it in *no* time!

Yes, I know all about how it itches and burns—I went through torments myself, and tried every treatment I heard of, just as you are doing. But at last an old doctor told me to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap—then it was "Good' night, eczema!" Take it from me, old man, your troubles will be over when you get Resinol on the job.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing harsh or injurious and can be used freely for all sorts of skin-troubles even on the tenderest or most irritated surface. Every druggist sells them. For trial free, write to Dept. 13-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Quiet Truth

HAVE you noticed the spirit of *conservativeness* in our advertisements even when we talk of self-evident bargains? That is one of our sincere convictions—*the simple, quiet truth in every advertisement.*

¶ The new booklet of our August Furniture Sale well shows this conservativeness. Shall we send it?

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

THE HONEY BEE

By SAMUEL MERWIN
is for sale everywhere
$1.35 net
The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The Honey Bee.
A corking name, isn't it? And it just fits this story of a crisis in the life of an American business woman. —*Life*



MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 TOMORROW —Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
TOMORROW
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

SWELTERING HEAT CAUSES 6 DEATHS

E. P. Nolan, Subway Guard, Ends Suffering by Asphyxiation and Is Found by Wife.

WOMAN KILLED SEEKING AIR

W. B. Broude, Exhausted by Work Over Books, Drops in the Street —No Relief in Sight.

Six persons died and, according to police reports, fifteen were overcome or seriously injured yesterday as a result of the heat wave which swept the city.

One of the dead, a subway guard, was crazed by the heat after a day of hard work, and committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. A woman fell from a tenement window while endeavoring to get a breath of cool air. A boy of fifteen years was drowned in the Harlem River. Of those injured Earl Tierce of Newark, N. J., was thrown against a post by a great wave while bathing at Coney Island. He probably will die.

The Dead.

BARNETT, WILLIAM, 19, 816 Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, N. J., drowned in Newark Bay.

BROUDE, WILLIAM B., 45, bookkeeper, 1,361 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, died in Hudson Hospital of heart failure, superinduced by the heat.

NOLAN, EDWARD P., 45 years old, subway guard, 163 West 145th Street; crazed by heat and committed suicide.

RANDALL, Mrs. SARAH, negro, 55, fell from tenement window when seeking relief.

SAMPSON, JACK, 15, 3,336 Third Avenue; drowned in Harlem River at 151st Street; taken to Morgue.

TWYFORD, MARTIN A., 73, 553 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; died in tobacco store at 5,712 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Prostrated or Injured.

BURNS, Mrs. JENNIE, 50 years old, 357 West Forty-fourth Street, prisoner at Jefferson Market Court; Bellevue Hospital.

CLARK, WILLIAM, 37, 1,529 Broadway, Brooklyn; overcome at Broadway and Greene Avenue and attended by Dr. Fiske of Bushwick Hospital.

CONLIN, MICHAEL J., 6, 182 India Street, Brooklyn; Eastern District Hospital.

HALL, JOHN, 29, fireman on tugboat Hollenbeck at Pier 6, East River; Volunteer Hospital.

HEN, OTTO, 34, engineer, 341 East 123d Street; taken from Seventy-sixth Street and Second Avenue to Reception Hospital.

KUHN, CHARLES, 48, driver, 541 West Forty-seventh Street; overcome in front of 649 First Avenue; home.

KYPKE, HARRY, 37, baker, 2,375 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 1,954 Coney Island Avenue; Coney Island Hospital.

LORETTA, CHARLES, 11, 384 East 158th Street; taken to Washington Heights Hospital suffering from submersion.

McMURRAY, ANDREW, 85; fell unconscious in front of 101 Amsterdam Avenue; Knickerbocker Hospital.

REITER, NORA, 50, 73 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Bowery and Kenmare Street, Manhattan; home.

SCHEITEL, ANNIE, 19, operator, 90 Lenox Avenue; overcome at 13 East Twenty-second Street; home.

SHIRE, NATHAN, 16, laborer, 816 East Ninth Street; overcome in front of 187 East Broadway; Gouverneur Hospital.

TIERCE, EARL, 22, chauffeur, 63 Norfolk Street, Newark, N. J.; skull fractured when bathing at Coney Island.

ULNI, DORA, 18, operator, 520 East Twelfth Street; overcome at 19 West Houston Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

WILKES, ROSE, 19, 1,420 Seventh Avenue; overcome in Intervale Avenue subway station; removed to home.

Mercury Rises to 88.

The Weather Bureau promises little relief for the next two or three days unless showers come. The forecast issued last night contained the hopeful intimation that conditions might be a bit cooler today, but those in charge of the local bureau in the Whitehall Building, late in the afternoon, had little encouragement to give. Moderate winds were predicted.

The thermometer reached the high point, 88 degrees, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but at 8 o'clock at night the mercury had dropped only six points. The low mark for the day was 73 at 6 o'clock in the morning. The humidity started at 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and had dropped to 76 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The suffering was most pronounced in the factory and tenement house districts, and the police said there were undoubtedly many cases not reported which might well have been called to the attention of the hospitals. In many ways it was one of the most uncomfortable days the city had experienced this Summer, although the mercury on two or three occasions reached a slightly higher point.

Mrs. Minnie Nolan, wife of Edward P. Nolan, the Subway guard, told the police that his suffering from the heat had caused him to end his life. Her husband, she said, had worked throughout the day, returning late in the afternoon. He complained of pains in the head and said the heat had been most oppressive.

Nolan Found by Wife.

Mrs. Nolan went out after supper to do some shopping and returned at 8 o'clock. She smelled gas, and running into the kitchen found her husband lying on the floor, unconscious. He had closed the door and windows and turned on the gas. Patrolman Feins, of the West 135th Street Station, got Dr. McGreen with a pulmotor from the Consolidated Gas Company's offices, but after working over Nolan for half an hour the physician said that hope of reviving him was gone.

Mrs. Randall, who lived on the third floor of 157 West 131st Street, had complained several times during the day. She was leaning far out of the window when she lost her balance and tumbled to the yard in the court, suffering a fracture of the skull. Dr. De Palme was called from Harlem Hospital and pronounced her dead.

The boy, Jack Sampson, was drowned at noon while bathing in the Harlem River at the foot of 151st Street. His body was recovered last night by Patrolman Smith of Harbor A Station, and was removed to the morgue.

William B. Broude fell to the sidewalk unconscious at Broadway and Duane Street last evening a few minutes after leaving his office, where he had worked late over his books. He had complained of feeling exhausted because of the heat. He was employed as a bookkeeper by Powell & Campbell of 124 Duane Street. He was removed to Hudson Hospital, where he died a few minutes later.

Reports Friend Drowned.

William Barnett, 19 years old, of 816 Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, and a friend whose identity is unknown, went rowing in a boat from the foot of Winfield Avenue, on Newark Bay, yesterday afternoon and went in swimming. About 6 o'clock Barnett's friend arrived at the place they had started from with the boat containing Barnett's clothes. He said Barnett had dived from the boat and failed to come to the surface. He looked wod Barnett, but said he was nowhere in sight. The young man then disappeared. The police were notified, and will endeavor to find him. It is believed he lives in West Hoboken.

Charles Loretta is in the Washington Heights Hospital, and while he probably will recover, his condition is serious. He went swimming at the foot of West 190th Street with several other boys and was carried out 100 feet from shore by a strong current. James Fenster, 15 years old, of 503 West 176th Street, went to his aid and managed to get him to the shore. He was unconscious, but was revived by Patrolman Joseph Haack of the West 177th Street Police Station, who rolled him on a barrel. Dr. Gordon tok the boy to the hospital.

Earl Tierce had a narrow escape from death, and his condition late last night was so serious that the physicians at the Coney Island hospital feel he had but a poor chance of recovery. He had gone bathing at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, and was standing near a post when a huge wave struck him, throwing him against the post violently. Life guards dragged him from the surf, and he was hurried to the Coney Island Hospital by Dr. O'Reilly. His body was a mass of bruises and his skull was fractured.

FRUIT OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Treasurer and Cashier Quit United Company—Look Into Books.

BOSTON, July 30.—Attorneys for the United Fruit Company announced tonight that the company's books were in the hands of expert accountants for examination, but stated that no serious loss had been sustained by the corporation. Certain office changes were made known, and earlier in the day it was announced that the resignation of Charles A. Hubbard, Treasurer of the company since its organization, had been accepted.

In tonight's statement it was asserted that the resignation of Mr. Hubbard was in no way connected with other changes, chief of which was the severance of relations with the corporation by George S. Inman, for several years the cashier.

The statement given out by the attorneys follows:

The cashier of the United Fruit Company, Mr. George S. Inman, is no longer connected with the company.

The books of the company are now being examined by experts. It is known, however, that the company has not sustained any serious loss. There is no more to be said at present except that the company is protected by the bond of the National Surety Company.

The resignation of Mr. Charles A. Hubbard as Treasurer of the company, although only accepted by the Board of Directors Wednesday, was tendered some time ago and was in no way connected with the severing of Mr. Inman's relations with the company.

NEWS FROM PRIVATE SOURCE

Should Be Recognized Legally as Privileged, E. H. Brink Says.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., July 30.—"Progress demands the recognition of privileged communications as between newspapers and their sources of information. 'Mossback' precedent, at present the only barrier to legal recognition of this doctrine, must, and will, give way to popular demand."

E. H. Brink, President of the Commercial Law League of America and one of Cincinnati's most prominent lawyers, thus expressed his views today on the question of whether or not editors and reporters should be compelled to reveal confidential matter intrusted to them. Brink was a visitor in Denver this morning with 150 members of the organization he heads, who are en route to Pasadena, Cal., where the annual convention, which more than 600 members will attend, is to be held next week.

"The law recognizes confidential matter between the lawyer and his client, the doctor and patient and the priest and penitent," continued Mr. Brink; "why, in this supposedly enlightened age, should restrictions be thrown about a newspaper when it attempts to perform just as great a function? If anything, the law should protect newspapers in their efforts to enlighten the public. There is a remedy at law if the newspapers abuse their privileges."

OSBORNE IN A FIGHT WITH RILEY'S AGENT

Continued from Page 1.

house not only in violation of prison rules, but in violation of the law which prescribes what persons shall be admitted.

Governor Whitman then called Warden Osborne by telephone, and asked an explanation. Mr. Osborne told the Governor that Murphy had been in the death house contrary to the rules and that he would suspend the guards who admitted him. This was done and the guards, who are civil service men with long years of service to their credit, have informed the Prison Department that in admitting Murphy and other members of the Welfare League to the Sunday evening entertainments in the death house, they had acted on a written order from Warden Osborne. McDonald was sent to Sing Sing to get the originals of all the orders issued by the Warden regarding admission to the death house.

McDonald was at his desk when Osborne got to Albany. He would not discuss the matter, but this version of his experiences was received from an authoritative source:

McDonald's Version of Trouble.

Mr. McDonald stated his errand to Warden Osborne this morning after the execution of Becker, and was told curtly by the Warden that he had not time to attend to him. McDonald then went to the principal keeper and received the papers he was after, leaving a receipt for them.

He had reached the railroad station when Warden Osborne drove up in his car with Joseph O'Connor, a football star and one of Osborne's college protégés, and a lawyer. While O'Connor and the lawyer held the agent, Mr. Osborne got the papers. He then turned to a policeman and demanded that McDonald be arrested on a charge of assault. McDonald told the policeman that it was he who had been assaulted, not the Warden. Mr. Osborne held up a button, which he said McDonald had torn from his shirt, as evidence that there had been an assault. The policeman refused to act on such evidence unless Mr. Osborne got a warrant.

Warden Osborne got a warrant and all went to court. The Warden charged McDonald with assault in the third degree. Mr. Osborne asked that the defendant be held on bail and offered to furnish the bail himself. The judge, however, let Mr. McDonald go on his own recognizance and set the case down for a hearing on Aug. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities
259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

THE TOME SCHOOL
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
20 buildings, 9-hole golf course, 5 athletic fields, gymnasium, batting cage, tennis courts, quarter-mile track.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D., Port Deposit, Md.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School. "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Thorough courses, able teachers, excellent discipline and healthful situation. Preparation for college or business. Write for catalogue.
THE PRINCIPAL,
Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n. 1,013 Times Bldg. Bryant 6168.

HONORARY OFFICIAL HELD AS PICKPOCKET

L. S. Rosenblum, Special Deputy Sheriff, Charged with Stealing $1 on Surface Car.

SAYS ACCUSER IS MISTAKEN

Well-to-Do Advertising Agent Bailed Out by Brother of County Judge Gibbs.

Louis S. Rosenblum, Special Deputy Sheriff of Bronx County, was arrested at 8 o'clock last night in Columbus Circle on a charge of picking the pocket of James F. Foy of 239 East Fifty-eighth Street of $1.

Foy jumped from a northbound Eighth Avenue surface car just behind Rosenblum and asked Policeman John H. Main of Traffic Squad C to arrest Rosenblum. Rosenblum threw back his coat and showed his Deputy Sheriff's badge, saying:

"I guess you have the wrong man. I'm a Deputy Sheriff."

Criss-crossing Columbus Circle were many persons on their way to theatres. A dense crowd quickly gathered about Foy and the Deputy Sheriff. Foy said that he had been jostled on a crosstown Thirty-fourth Street surface car and a dollar bill taken from his right side coat pocket. He said he had followed Rosenblum as one of the men who jostled him.

Rosenblum went with the policeman to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where he told Lieutenant Dempsey that he had not been on the Thirty-fourth Street car, but had taken the northbound Eighth Avenue car after he had gone to the Pennsylvania Station to see a friend off. He ridiculed the idea of his taking $1 out of Foy's pocket.

"I never saw this man until he got off the car behind me and ordered my arrest," said Rosenblum.

When Foy persisted that Rosenblum was the man who jostled him, Lieutenant Dempsey ordered the deputy searched and locked up on a charge of larceny from the person. The police say a revolver and a blackjack were found in his pocket.

Two hours later Edward C. Gibbs of 164th Street and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, brother of County Judge Louis D. Gibbs of the Bronx, put up $1,000 bail for Rosenblum, who was released for a hearing this morning.

Rosenblum, who is in the advertising business at 1,416 Broadway, lives at 1,305 Madison Avenue, maintaining a legal residence in the Bronx. He is well-to-do. He is said to be a personal friend of Judge Gibbs and was named to the honorary deputyship by Sheriff James F. O'Brien of Bronx County, on the recommendation of Judge Gibbs. He is 35 years old and well known among advertising men.

"I was never more surprised in my life," he said, "than when this man Foy demanded my arrest in Columbus Circle. I can prove absolutely that I could not have been on the crosstown Thirty-fourth Street car where Foy says he lost his dollar. I was with my friend in the Pennsylvania Station until I went out to catch the northbound Eighth Avenue car. I was not near Foy on this car and did not see him until we got off. I do not understand why he has tried to fix this thing on me. I wish some one would tell me why in the name of common sense I should try to take a dollar out of Foy's or any one else's pocket. I hope Foy will show up in the morning to press his charge."

Rosenblum said there was nothing out of the way about his carrying concealed weapons, as he was an officer of the law.

H. T. COOK GOLF VICTOR.

Trentonian Defeats H. B. Richmond in Final of Carpet Trade Tourney.

A new title was won by Horace T. Cook of Trenton yesterday when he captured the championship of the Carpet Trade Golf Association by defeating H. B. Richmond of Boston, thrice the titleholder, 2 up and 1 to play in the final on the links of the Arcola Country Club.

It was Cook's first appearance in this tournament, and his first opponent yesterday was the last year's title holder, Gerome A. Paul. Cook won by 5 and 4. Richmond opposed E. E. Cruickshank and won 4 and 3.

Cook played rather irregular golf against Richmond, showing flashes of his real game. On the first hole, for instance, he ran down a good putt for a three, one under par, and sank another for a two at the short ninth. Richmond, however, is a fighter, and held his man to a one-hole margin at the turn. Thereafter it was a case of slow but sure work, and Cook finally won on the seventeenth green.

The President of the association, Myron W. Robinson, of Hackensack, was defeated by J. L. Perkins in the first consolation division, and Perkins, in turn, was eliminated by Major B. H. Tobey, the Nassau veteran, by 3 and 2.

Coincident with the final matches a four-ball competition was run off. Victor G. Beutell and Gerome A. Paul were returned the winners for their score of 80, 1—81. W. H. Foster and J. W. Fitz Gerald were second with 95, 0—95, and H. P. Plimpton and R. O. Schell third with 103, 7—96. The summary:

Championship Division, Semi-final Round.—H. B. Richmond beat E. E. Cruickshank, 4 and 3; Horace T. Cook beat Gerome A. Paul, 5 and 4.
Final Round—Cook beat Richmond, 2 and 1.
Consolation Championship Division, Semi-final Round—J. L. Perkins beat Myron W. Robinson, 6 and 5; Major B. H. Tobey beat Victor G. Beutell, 3 and 2.
Final Round—Tobey beat Perkins, 3 and 2.
Second Eight, Semi-final Round—M. H. Fetteroif beat W. H. Foster, 8 and 6; C. A. Hanley beat B. D. Judson, 1 up.
Final Round—Fetteroif beat Hanley, 6 and 5.
Consolation, Second Eight, Semi-final Round—J. Y. Shoaff beat J. W. Fitz Gerald, 6 and 5; J. R. Shoaff beat D. W. Hewitt by default.
Final Round—J. Y. Shoaff beat J. R. Shoaff, 2 and 1.
Third Eight, Semi-final Round—F. J. Bersbach beat C. B. Cochrane, 1 up; J. B. Hubbard beat John Sloane, 3 and 2.
Final Round—Bersbach beat Hubbard, 3 and 2.
Consolation, Third Eight, Semi-final Round—A. Aird beat A. H. Simons, 5 and 4; G. H. Heath beat W. Edsall, 2 and 1.
Final Round—Aird beat Heath by default.
Fourth Eight.—Semi-final Round—H. G. Fetteroif beat W. T. Rosenthal, 3 and 1; Harry Payton beat H. P. Plimpton, 1 up.
Final Round—Fetteroif beat Payton, 4 and 3.
Consolation, Fourth Eight.—Semi-final Round—C. L. Roser beat J. F. Wehn, 1 up; G. K. Van Nostrand beat R. O. Schell, 5 and 4.
Final Round—Roser beat Van Nostrand, 2 and 1.
Fifth Eight.—Semi-final Round—W. R. Greer beat M. J. Crotty, 5 and 3; W. N. Stevenson beat J. L. Hubbard, 4 and 2.
Final Round—Greer beat Stevenson, 1 up, (19 holes).
Consolation, Fifth Eight.—Semi-final Round—C. R. Horton beat T. F. Bennett, 3 and 1; C. R. Alman beat M. Veuve, 5 and 4.
Final Round—Horton beat Alman, 1 up.
Sixth Eight.—Semi-final Round—H. G. Moore beat A. J. Moore, 2 up; A. A. Stephens beat R. G. Paul, 1 up.
Final Round—Stephens beat H. G. Moore, 1 up.
Consolation, Sixth Eight.—Semi-final Round—A. J. Murphy beat H. D. Poole, 1 up, (19 holes); J. H. Little beat J. M. Cooley by default.
Final Round—Murphy beat Little, 6 and 4.

Allis Makes New Record for Links.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—Ned Allis, Milwaukee, set a new course record for the Blue Mound Country Club today while playing in the semi-finals of the State golf tournament. He made the eighteen holes in 64, six lower than the previous amateur record and two strokes under the best professional mark. Today's play was sensational, the course record being broken twice. In the morning Richard Cavanagh of Waukesha shot 67, three below the former amateur record. Cavanagh and Allis will play in the finals tomorrow.

HORSE SHOW AT LONG BRANCH

NEW YORKERS LOSE AT NET.

Williams and Washburn Defeat Hackett and Pell After 5 Hard Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national singles champion, and his teammate, Watson M. Washburn, playing the fastest tennis yet seen in the Eastern doubles title tournament, came through in two hard-fought matches today at Longwood and are now ready for the finals, in which tomorrow they will oppose Irving Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, who also took two matches during the day. Four of the finest doubles teams met today in the top of the fourth round and in the semi-finals, three of the matches going for five sets, and bringing out some truly clever tennis. Williams and Washburn, who were shaky in the earlier rounds, found themselves today. They beat Niles and Gardner in the morning and later disposed of Hackett and Pell, who previously were regarded as having the best chance for winning. Wright and Johnson have had a fairly easy time coming down through the semi-finals, but their steadiness and accuracy and Wright's ability as a player are likely to make the finals very interesting.

Washburn, who has not been heretofore and especially brilliant doubles player, made a fine impression. Williams also showed more than he ever has shown at the doubles game, and it really meant something for the pair to defeat a double combination of players, one a thrice national winner and the three others all having important titles.

Williams and Washburn won the first two sets from Niles and Gardner 6 to 3, lost the next two 6 to 4, and then took the fifth 6 to 3 again, while in beating Hackett and Pell the winners dropped the first two sets and then gathered up speed and played a whirlwind game, winning the last three sets 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. It was a brilliant finish, and one which wore the veterans down completely. In the last three sets Williams earned 34 points.

In the other semi-final the chop strokers, Wright and Johnson, were both brilliant and steady against Bundy and Caner, whom they outclassed completely. The vanquished pair failed in overhead work, both missing countless kills. The match went to Wright and Johnson in straight sets, the losers winning only five games.

There will be only two matches in singles tomorrow, the other two contests in the fifth round being put over until Monday because the contestants are in the doubles. This means that it probably will not be until Wednesday afternoon that the Longwood Challenge Bowl will be retained or lost by McLoughlin.

Showers today prevented several of the invitation matches. McLoughlin, however, was out for work and showed every sign of taking this, his third win for the Longwood silver trophy, very seriously. The summary:

Eastern Doubles. — Fourth Round — H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, beat Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and H. M. Johnson, Boston, 8—6, 6—2, 1—6, 2—6, 6—2; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, beat N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3; I. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, beat R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bundy, Boston, beat T. Porter and C. Collester, Boston, by default.
Semi-final Round—R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; I. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bundy, Boston, 6—2, 6—0, 8—3.

FAST TENNIS AT EDGEMERE.

Five Players Reach Third Round in the Invitation Tournament.

A record was almost established in the Edgemere Club invitation lawn tennis tournament at Edgemere, L. I., yesterday, when only one default was recorded in a draw of thirty-two players. The only match defaulted was between S. Howard Voshell, champion of Long Island, and J. S. O'Neale, Columbia University pitcher. In the other matches played some excellent tennis was witnessed, and five of the contestants advanced to the third round.

While no real reversals of form were recorded, the result of several of the matches created mild surprise. The Marathon match, which was started on Monday between G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, and Charles Chambers of the Kings County Club, was finished, the first named obtaining the verdict by the score of 1—6, 6—3, 7—5. In the deciding set both players adopted their customary back-court game, although this was occasionally varied with a visit to the net. These visits invariably resulted in the loss of a point for the player leaving the base line. With great regularity the ball passed over the net until the score was carried to 5 all, when Dionne broke through Chambers's service and also won his own for the match.

Wylie C. Grant, former national indoor champion, won from Witherbee Black in straight sets, although the latter forced the first set to extra games. Grant played a slashing game and overwhelmed his opponent with hard smashes. Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment star, had a hard time winning from Cedric A. Major. Lovibond refused to be enticed from the back court and played the ball over the net with accuracy. Major was more brilliant, but less effective, with his shots. He made a number of clever gets, but the steadiness of his opponent proved too much in the end, although Major succeeded in capturing the second set.

Walter Merrill Hall was the only double winner of the day. He was opposed by Ralph H. Baggs in the first round and scored a straight set victory at 6—3, 6—0. He followed up this victory by eliminating F. C. Strobel at 6—0, 6—1. Hall was in splendid form, and very deadly with his placement shots. His second victim had previously played a hard three-set match with Franklin Hardcastle and was not at his best.

Two interesting victories in the lower section of the draw may decide the winner of the tournament. Dr. William Rosenbaum and Vanderbilt B. Ward came through with little effort and will face each other today. Dr. Rosenbaum won from Eugene Ashley at 6—2, 6—3, and Ward was successful in his contest with R. Clifford Black. The smashing tactics of the Central States champion forced Black to the defensive and enabled Ward to reach the third round.

The draw for the doubles was held last night at the Edgemere Club. The players in the singles have teamed up, and the draw shows an even distribution of the cracks. The summary:

Edgemere Club Invitation Men's Singles, First Round.—Wylie C. Grant defeated Witherbee Black, 7—5, 6—0; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Arthur S. Cragin, 6—1, 6—3; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Cedric A. Major, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Ralph H. Baggs, 6—3, 6—0; F. C. Strobel defeated Franklin Hardcastle, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; J. S. O'Neale defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Charles Chambers, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5; L. M. Burt defeated Seton Porter, 6—4, 6—4; Eugene Ashley defeated Leonard Beekman by default.
Second Round.—Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated E. J. Fixman, 7—5, 7—5; Walter Merrill Hall defeated F. C. Strobel, 6—0, 6—1; Hugh Tallant defeated J. S. O'Neale by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Eugene Ashley, 6—2, 6—3; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated R. Clifford Black, 6—2, 6—3.

Church Defeats Mathey in Singles.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—George M. Church of Princeton University today won the right to play J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul for the Northwestern tennis title in the challenge round tomorrow. He defeated Dean Mathey, his doubles partner, in the singles finals today, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3. Church and Mathey won the doubles when they defeated Armstrong and John Adams of Minneapolis in the final round, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. By winning the doubles championship the Princeton team became eligible for the sectional doubles play at Chicago.

Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Loew Victors

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The finals in the ladies' tennis doubles at the Casino were played this morning, when Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard, 6—3, 6—2.

M'LEAN WINNER AT LONG BRANCH SHOW

Bay Gelding Nala Takes Challenge Cup—Felix M. Warburg Entries Get Five Blue Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 30.—An attractive program, which included thirteen classes, brought out a large gathering at the Monmouth County Horse Show today at Hollywood Park. It was an ideal day and after the rain of Thursday evening the roads within a radius of several miles were well suited to the motorists, who attended today in large numbers. Society of the North Jersey section was well represented and the many colored Summer frocks of the women and the linen suits of the men were much in evidence.

Felix M. Warburg of White Plains and Charles E. Coxe of Malvern, Penn., were the big winners today, each winning five blue ribbons with their entries. Walter H. Hanley of Providence won four blues and so did James C. Brady of Gladstone, N. Y., and A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville, N. J. The Samuel Schaefer Cup for harness horses went to Mr. Atkinson's Supreme Polonius, with Edward B. McLean's bay gelding Nala second, and Emil Seelig's Surprise third.

The Patten Line Challenge Cup for the best horse suited for a gig, judged for manners, all-around action, conformation, and speed, was captured by Mr. McLean's Nala. Under the conditions of the contest the trophy must be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner. Since 1911 it has not been won by the same owner twice. Mr. McLean was greatly pleased at winning the cup today from F. M. Warburg's Woodland Countess, which took the red rosette.

There was a great deal of interest this afternoon in the events for children. Katherine Garner West, a 13-year-old girl won Class 30 for ponies in harness. She drove the Willisbrook Farms entry, Shinfield Antelope. Second place went to Thomas L. Watt's Mel Valley Cinder, with Miss Laura Harding's Humming Bird third, and Miss Audrey Lewisohn's Grasshopper fourth.

One of the most representative numbers of the afternoon's session was Class 48, for saddle horses, which brought out a field of fourteen candidates. Only horses exceeding 15.2 hands were eligible, and they were judged on their conformation, quality, and manners. The judges awarded first honors to W. H. Rhodes's chestnut gelding Radiant, John A. Hartford's Gossip won second place. The yellow ribbon was won by Harry Balfe's Maximum.

No event proved more pleasing than Class 43 for ponies exhibited under saddle. The conditions called for mare or gelding 13.2, and not exceeding 14.2 hands, to be well mannered and shown at a walk, trot and canter. The special prize was a silver cup offered by Myron H. Oppenheim, and it was won by Hamilton Farms' Pohogonut Girl.

Willisbrook Farm won a second blue ribbon with Tissington Amity and Belle Melbourne in Class 24 for harness tandems not exceeding 15.1 hands. Their victors carried, in addition to the honorary ribbon, the Reginald C. Vanderbilt cup.

Tissington Amity and Belle Melbourne repeated in Class 29 for pairs of ponies and, incidentally, annexed a third blue ribbon for the Willisbrook Farm. Hamilton Farm's Sequel and Sequence won second honors.

A lively field of heavyweight polo ponies made a bid for special recognition in Class 55. There were eleven entrants. Miss Vira Cornell's Sterling, easily the best all round pony in the group, got the decision. Frederick Lewisohn's Kitty was second, Sidney Erlanger's Frosty third and Joseph E. Meyer's Americus fourth.

Horse show frequenters were disposed to term Class 9 as the classic of the afternoon's program. This event in the harness class division was open to mares or geldings of any size shown to phaeton, ladies to drive. Much interest centred in the event, though there were only three contestants. The first and second awards went to Monmouth County Summer residents. Howard S. Borden's Dufce received the blue, and F. M. Warburg's Woodland's Empress the red. Miss Belle Beach drove the winner. Miss Edith Webb drove Mr. Warburg's entry. In Class 26 for the four-in-hands F. M. Warburg's Empress, Emperor, Countess and Marquis triumphed over Emil Seelig's team.

Miss M. L. Thompson won a double distinction by riding the winner and second in Class 46 for ladies' qualified hunters shown over four fences and a stone wall. For the most part it was a good field, and, while considerable time was devoted to its judging, it managed to hold interest. Glen Riddle Farm's Willow King won the blue and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn's Elmhurst the red. Third place was captured by James C. Brady's Foxy Foot and P. A. Clark's Flying Machine, both being piloted by Mrs. Von Klein. Felix M. Warburg was donor of the prize.

Two accidents occurred while the last two classes were being judged, but neither was serious. Al Davis, who had the mount on J. Ernest Stern's bay gelding, Blocker, was thrown at the double jump in the class for hunters. This event attracted a field of fifteen and was won by Miss Vira Cornell's Rock Crest. The three succeeding awards went to Glen Riddle Farm's Willow King, Hamilton Farm's Charley, and Foxy Foot, owned by the same stable.

Memories of old Monmouth Park were recalled while the four youngsters were misbehaving at the post before the word from the starter in the last event of the day, a half-mile running race for a purse of $100. When the flag fell the quartet was off like a flash. In rounding the first turn of the third-of-a-mile track there was some crowding, and Master David Bispham, who rode Fob fell. The horse dragged him 40 feet before the boy could release his foot. Fob was caught by attendants, and Bispham scampered off the track unhurt. Terrence Preece, riding his Galloway Dash, won the race handily, with William Ziegler, Jr.'s, Doodle Bug second and Mrs. Karl Whittendale's Molly Gibson third.

Harry Content, President of the Horse Show Association, gave a complimentary dinner at the West End Shore Club tonight. His guests were Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., P. J. Casey, J. Schuyler Casey, Alfred B. McClay, George Ehret, Jr., Udo M. Fleischman, S. R. Guggenheim, Alfred Nathan, Frank B. Hurd, Thomas J. Regan, Harry L. Joyce, James J. Fox, Paul Block, C. S. Burr, Jr., C. A. Baudoine, H. K. Bloodgood, John McE. Bowman, George B. Hulme, H. Stuart Hollis, Henry L. Bell, Dr. E. Lester Jones, Frederick Lewisohn, Frank T. Clarke, Charles W. Smith, the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, A. M. Wittenburg, George B. Hurd, Colonel H. O'Donohue, Harold A. Content, William B. Creighton, Harry O'Donohue, L. A. Dalrymple Percival, F. E. Henderson, S. D. Riddle, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, J. G. Leiper, and A. H. Stoddard.

Mrs. Bundy 'Comes Back' in Tennis

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who as May Sutton was American and British woman's tennis champion, "came back" today after three years of retirement from the courts, and defeated, in the Southern California championship tournament, Mrs. R. L. Williams of Chicago, who, with her sister, Miss Mary K. Browne of this city, holds the woman's national doubles title. The score was 6—1, 6—0. Tomorrow Mrs. Bundy will play Miss Browne, who is the national singles champion.

Grunan Outpoints Burns.

Ralph Grunan of San Francisco defeated Kid Burns of this city

GIANTS DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER WITH CUBS—YANKEES VANQUISHED—TURF

GIANTS GET EVEN BREAK WITH CHICAGO

Doyle's Home Run Chief Factor in New York Victory—Cubs Score a Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Gilt-edged curving saved the Cubs from a rough journey into sixth place today. Beaten in the opener, 3 to 2, by a combination of timely hits, an error, and a wild pitch, Bresnahan's crippled forces rallied in the second game, and, with Bert Humphries hurling steadily, earned an even break in the bargain tilt which marked the return of the West Siders to their stamping ground by blanking the Giants 4 to 0.

Barring the first round, when a single by Robertson and Doyle's round-trip shot against the right field fence wall produced two runs, Bridegroom Jim Lavender was a good pitcher. During the ensuing six innings he did not allow another blow and looked fit to go the route until a bobble by Fisher gave Fletcher his life to start the seventh.

A sacrifice by Merkle linked with Lobert's infield out put the Giant shortstop on third, and he rushed home a moment later when Lavender released a wild pitch.

The run thus accounted for really proved to be the winning marker, for Ralph Stroud was a man of mystery to the Cub wallopers save in the third and seventh rounds, when they hung up their two tallies.

Inability to connect with the visiting pitcher's curves really crimped the West Siders, who had eight runners stranded along the line of march.

More hard luck beset Bresnahan's organization in the opener and caused the removal of Vic Saier for another siege of surgical attention. The first sacker, who was forced off watch by an injury to his leg during the recent Eastern expedition, started pluckily when the combat got under way at 1:30 o'clock, but immediately after accepting a pass in the second inning sprained one of the ailing tendons in the vicinity of the injury and limped to the club house. Knisely took up the second-sacking duties and McLarry moved over from that station to sub for Saier on first base.

Even with this patched-up fighting front the West Siders gave the Giants a bristling argument all the way. The second was a romp for Roger's crew once Humphries felt their toe a two-run margin in the fourth, when they put Poll Perritt on the hummock. McGraw then trotted out a couple of second-string flingers in the persons of Rube Schauer and Ferdinand Schupp, and by pressing the attack on Jim Reuben the home aggregation scrambled two more unnecessary scores.

Despite the poor showing of the Cubs on their recent swing around the circuit, a crowd of 9,000 fans turned out to give them a few lusty cheers for the rooting was hardly audible after the opener, which proved to be the eighth straight trimming administered to the locals. Visions of another berth somewhere in the region of the basement flitted before the West Side constituency as they sat between bales. However, by staging the proverbial even break Roger's minions retained their perch on the fifth rung, just a few points ahead of the men from Manhattan.

Stroud's pals put him on a fast track in the beginning when, with one gone in the opener, Robertson beat out a bunt and loped around the towpath ahead of Doyle's homer. Lavender then settled and was airtight until the seventh, when Fisher's bobble paved the way for Doyle's winning run.

The Cubs battled grimly, but without results, until their third inning, when McLarry beat out a popper to Doyle and scored on Good's infield tap, a pass to Fisher, and Meyer's wild heave to center. Schulte, up with one gone and two mates on the route, fanned, after which Zimmerman rolled out to Doyle.

Lavender pried open the fifth inning with a double and took third on Good's bounder to Doyle. Fisher hit to Fletcher. Schulte singled, and the rally faded with Fletcher making a great running catch of Zimmerman's fly. Fisher bungled a roller from Fletcher in the seventh. Merkle sacrificed, Lavender to Knisely, then Lavender sprung a wild pitch, Fletcher scoring. Singles by Murray, who batted for Lavender in the home half, and Schulte, linked with a passed ball, produced the second Cub tally.

Eight batters gathered from Humphries's delivery in the second game, but he always managed to duck the danger zone. With two down in the fourth inning Schulte walked and stole, crossing the plate ahead of Zimmerman's triple to left. Knisely's double put Heine across the plate. Williams rolled out to Merkle.

Schauer held the West Siders safe in the fifth, but was knocked out in the sixth. In this attack Fisher singled to Fletcher and scored on Schulte's drive, which was fumbled by Snodgrass. Knisely also hit one safely and "Wild Fire" tallied. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Good, rf	2	1	0	1	0
R'ton, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Fisher, ss	3	0	1	3	3
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	3	4	Sch'te, lf	4	1	0	2	3
Fisher, ss	4	1	0	4	7	Z'man, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
M'kle, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	Saier, 1b	0	0	0	5	0
Lob't, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Kn'sely, 2b	3	0	0	2	6
S'des, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Wms, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	6	1	Archer, c	4	0	0	6	1
Stroud, p	3	0	0	0	3	McL'y, 2b	2	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	4	27	15	Lav'r, p	2	0	1	0	3
						*Murray	1	1	1	0	0
						Pierce, p	0	0	0	0	2
						†Vaughn	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	2	8	27	15

*Batted for Lavender in seventh inning.
†Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Meyers, Fisher.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two base hit—Lavender. Home run—Doyle. Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Double play—Fisher to McLarry. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 2. Bases on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Stroud, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in seven innings; off Pierce, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 5; by Lavender, 1; by Pierce, 1. Wild pitch—Lavender. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Burns, lf	5	0	1	3	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	3	4	R'tson, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Sch'te, lf	3	2	1	2	0	Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Z'rman, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	Fisher, ss	4	0	2	0	4
Kn'sely, 2b	4	0	2	1	4	M'kle, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Wms, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Archer, c	3	0	1	4	1	S'des, cf	3	0	1	2	0
McL'y, 1b	2	0	0	10	1	B'gton, cf	2	0	0	2	0
H'ph's, p	2	0	0	0	1	Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Doolin, c	3	0	0	6	0
						Perr't, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Grant	1	0	1	0	0
						Schauer, p	0	0	0	0	1
						†Brained	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	12	Total	35	0	8	24	11

*Batted for Perritt in fifth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Errors—Robertson, Snodgrass, Fisher, McLarry.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	.	.	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Knisely, Brainerd. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Doyle, Fletcher, Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hit—Humphries. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 10. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 2; off Perritt, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 2 in four innings; off Schauer, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Humphries, 3; by Perritt, 3; by Schauer, 1; by Schupp, 2. Wild pitches—Schauer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Braves' Pitchers Ineffective.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—Cincinnati won from Boston today by hammering three pitchers at opportune times. The score was 6 to 3, the visitors rallying in the final inning by coupling two hits with three bases on balls and thus escaping a shut-out. Schneider pitched good ball with the exception of the ninth inning. Killifer carried off the batting honors with three two-base hits. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	Moran, rf	3	1	1	0	1
H'zog, ss	3	2	1	1	4	Evers, 2b	1	0	0	1	4
Wag'r, 2b	3	1	1	4	3	F'b'ch, 2b	1	0	1	0	1
K'fer, cf	4	1	3	1	0	Con'ly, lf	4	0	1	3	0
G'fith, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Mags, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Wingo, c	3	0	0	6	2	S'hild, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
W'ma, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Smith, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
M'witz, 1b	3	0	0	8	1	M'ville, ss	4	0	0	3	6
Sch'der, p	3	1	1	0	1	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	2	0
						Cames, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Cathers	1	0	0	0	0
						†Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	14	Total	32	3	7	24	11

*Batted for Hughes in seventh inning.
†Batted for Barnes in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	—6		

Two-base hits—Killifer (3.) Magee, Groh, Smith. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Egan. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off James, 5 in 5 innings, none out in sixth; off Hughes, 1 in 1 inning; off Barnes, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By James, 1; by Barnes, 1; by Schneider, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Yankees Buy New Catcher.

The Yankees got rid of two of their recruits yesterday. Kingman and Kelly, both first basemen, were sent to the Gueiph, Ont., club. A new catcher named Alexander has been purchased by the Yankees from Kansas City and he will report for duty next Monday.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Detroit, 7; Boston, 6.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; New York, 0.
Philadelphia at St. Louis—Rain
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Newark at St. Louis—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester, 1; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Richmond, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	32	.645
Chicago	58	34	.630
Detroit	57	35	.620
Washington	47	45	.611
New York	43	47	.478
St. Louis	36	56	.391
Cleveland	36	56	.391
Philadelphia	31	61	.337

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	50	38	.568
Brooklyn	49	41	.544
Boston	47	45	.511
Pittsburgh	45	45	.500
Chicago	44	44	.500
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	44	49	.473
Cincinnati	37	52	.416

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	54	39	.581
Kansas City	51	41	.554
Pittsburgh	51	41	.549
St. Louis	49	43	.533
Newark	48	43	.527
Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Buffalo	42	53	.442
Baltimore	34	59	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	28	.650
Buffalo	47	32	.595
Harrisburg	44	38	.536
Montreal	44	39	.536
Rochester	38	45	.458
Richmond	38	48	.442
Toronto	37	48	.435
Jersey City	31	54	.365

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Two games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence at Rochester—2 games.
Richmond at Buffalo—2 games.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Harrisburg at Toronto.

WEAVER'S HOME RUN UPSETS THE YANKEES

Shortstop Drives in Two Runners and Clinches Victory for White Sox.

The Chicago White Sox, guided by Clarence Rowland, used the Yankees as a means of creeping within one game of the Boston Red Sox yesterday. Up at the Polo Grounds the Comiskey lads beat the Yankees, 6 to 4. Manager Bill Donovan kept in the shadow of the bench, because he wanted to try the experiment of permitting his team to play without his fatherly advice. The Yankees showed that they can lose just as well without "Wild Bill" as with him.

Buck Weaver cut into the game in the seventh inning with a tremendous home run, which dispelled any lingering hope the Yankees may have been saving up. In this inning Mayer, the Sox backstop, hit a double between left and centre fields, and he went to third on Blackburne's out at first. Eddie Cicotte rolled an innocent grounder to Bob Shawkey, and Mayer was out at the plate.

Eddie Murphy, the latest player to escape from the Athletics, laid down a single to right, and it was Buck Weaver's turn to do something. Buck jumped the opportunity with much glee. He sent the ball to the fence between centre and right fields, and propelled Cicotte and Murphy home ahead of him. Eddie Collins, according to the ruling of Umpire Thomas Connolly, got a pass, but this state of affairs did not appeal to Shawkey. Bob threw his glove on the lawn in disgust and informed Connolly that there was something the matter with his eyesight. That's an old story with Tommy, and he didn't mind it a bit.

The Yanks yesterday were without the services of Fritz Maisel and Peckinpaugh. Peck had a lame back and Maisel has a fever, which is causing Trainer Jimmy Duggan much worry. Maisel's services were missed, as it is a generally acknowledged fact that Fritz is about the rarest piece of baseball bric-à-brac in the Yankee collection.

The immaculately hosed people became alert in the third inning. After Blackburne had skied to Barney, Cicotte got a pass. He went to third when Eddie Murphy poled a double to left. Weaver was safe on Boone's fumble, Cicotte scoring on the miscue. Shortly afterward Murphy raced home when Sweeney permitted the ball to go by him without as much as a word of recognition.

Weaver was out stealing second. Eddie Collins got a pass, and he also was thrown out in attempting to push his way to the front. In the fifth the Sox got another. Blackburne flied to High and Cicotte got an infield single. He went to second on Boone's rabid toss to first, and scored when Murphy belted a double to left.

The Yanks corraled a couple in the fifth, when Pipp doubled, and scored on Doc Cook's triple. Barney's single sent Cook home.

Then came the seventh, when Mayer doubled, and went to third on Blackburne's out. Cicotte's roller put Mayer out at the plate, and Murphy got a single. Buck Weaver's homer cleaned the bases and gave the Sox a healthy lead.

The Yankees rallied temporarily in the eighth, when Carroll Brown was on the coaching lines, giving them large chunks of encouragement. When High was out, Boone got a pass and Hartzell singled. Pipp smashed a long hit to right centre, scoring Boone and Hartzell, but Wallie tried to stretch a three-bagger into a home run, and was out at the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	2	3	3	1	High, lf	5	0	0	3	0
W'ver, ss	5	1	3	2	4	Boone, ss	2	1	0	2	3
E. C's, p	2	0	0	0	0	H'tz'l, 3b	4	1	2	2	2
F'nier, 1b	3	0	1	12	0	Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
J. C's, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Cook, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Felsch, cf	3	0	0	1	0	B'ney, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mayer, c	4	0	1	7	0	B'man, 2b	3	1	2	2	5
Bl'b'e, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	Sw'y, c	3	0	1	5	4
Cicotte, p	2	3	1	1	2	Sh'key, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Liebold	1	0	0	0	0	†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	0	0	Piercy, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Mullen	1	0	0	0	0
						§Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	14	Total	32	4	9	27	18

*Batted for Cicotte in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shawkey in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.
§Batted for Pieh in ninth inning.
Errors—Boone, (2,) Hartzell. Cook. Bauman.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	—6	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Murphy, (2.) Pipp, Mayer. Three-base hits—Cook. Pipp. Home run—Weaver. Stolen base—J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Bauman, Blackburne, E. Cicotte. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 6 in seven innings; off Pieh, 2 in two innings; off Cicotte, 8 in eight innings; off Scott, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Shawkey (Fournier, Felsch.) Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Pieh, 2; by Cicotte, 4; by Scott, 1. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Indians Victorious in Tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Cleveland won a ten-inning game from Philadelphia today, 5 to 3. The winning runs were scored on Kirke's double, Smith's single, O'Neill's sacrifice fly, and an error by Malone. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, rf	6	1	1	1	1	H'ley, 3b	5	0	1	1	1
T'ner, 3b	5	0	1	2	0	Walsh, rf	5	0	1	1	0
T'man, ss	4	0	1	3	2	Oldr'g, lf	5	0	2	3	1
J'son, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Schang, c	5	1	1	5	0
Kirke, 1b	4	2	2	18	1	Lajoie, 1b	4	1	0	12	1
Smith, cf	5	1	2	2	0	Malone, 2b	4	1	1	6	3
W'g'r, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	Lapp, c	3	0	1	3	0
O'Neill, c	3	0	2	10	0	Kopf, ss	3	0	1	2	7
Morton, p	5	0	0	0	4	Kn'son, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	38	5	11	30	12	Total	38	3	6	30	17

Errors—Turner, Chapman, (2,) Smith, Lajoie, Malone, (2.)

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Southworth, Kirke. Three-base hit—Malone. Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Turner. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Kirke. Sacrifice flies—Chapman, O'Neill, Lapp. Double play—Southworth and O'Neill. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Struck out—By Morton, 6; by Knowlson, 1. Passed ball—Lapp. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Senators Bunch Hits; Beat Browns.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — Washington bunched three hits and a sacrifice with an error in the second inning today, and won the first game of the series with St. Louis, 3 to 0. Ayres, for the locals, pitched brilliantly with men on the bases. Moeller's triple, with two on bases, featured. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Sh'ton, lf	5	0	2	2	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	3	1	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	0	4
Milan, cf	4	0	1	0	0	Sisler, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Shanks, 3b	4	0	1	3	2	Fratt, 2b	4	0	0	5	1
G'dil, 1b	4	1	2	6	1	W'ker, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Acosta, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Howell, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Henry, c	3	1	2	6	0	Lavan, ss	3	0	2	2	2
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	4	0	Agnew, c	4	0	0	1	1
Ayres, p	4	1	0	0	2	*Walsh	0	0	0	0	0
						W'man, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	9	27	6	†Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	0	6	24	12

*Ran for Agnew in ninth inning.
†Batted for Wellman in ninth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Foster, McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hits—Howard, Moeller. Stolen bases—Milan. Earned run—Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Acosta, McBride. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Washington, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Ayres, 2. Struck out—By Ayres, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Red Sox Routed by Tigers.

BOSTON, July 30.—Detroit turned a nothing-to-6 score of five innings into a 7-to-6 victory over the Red Sox today, aided largely by Boston errors. Leonard allowed only one hit in the first five sessions, but in the sixth and seventh his wildness, Detroit's hits, and a wild throw by Lewis gave the Tigers five runs. The visitors scored the tieing and winning tallies off Wood's pitching and misplay in the ninth. Boston scored all its runs off Dauss, three pitchers who succeeded him holding the Red Sox hitless. Ty Cobb struck out twice before the shoots of Leonard, once for the third out, with the bases filled. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	2	0	3	1	H'per, rf	4	1	1	4	0
Bush, ss	4	2	2	2	6	Farry, 2b	5	1	2	0	2
Cobb, cf	4	0	0	1	1	Sp'ker, cf	5	1	1	7	0
C'ford, rf	5	0	0	0	0	H'ltt'l, 1b	3	1	1	4	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	3	0	Gainer, 1b	1	0	0	0	1
Burns, 1b	3	1	2	12	0	Lewis, lf	3	0	1	5	0
Young, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	Gard'r, 3b	4	1	3	2	0
Kav'n, 2b	1	0	0	1	1	Scott, ss	3	0	1	0	1
St'ge, c	2	1	1	1	2	Thomas, c	4	0	1	4	1
McKee, c	1	0	0	2	0	Leon'd, p	2	1	1	0	0
Dauss, p	1	0	0	0	3	Wood, p	1	0	0	0	0
Steen, p	1	0	0	0	2						
*Dubuc	1	0	1	0	0	Total	35	6	11	27	5
†Jacobson	0	0	0	0	0						
C'leskie, p	0	0	0	0	2						
‡Baker	1	0	0	0	0						
Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	7	7	27	19						

*Batted for Steen in seventh inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Coveleski in ninth inning.
Errors—Cobb, Lewis, Gardner, Wood.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	—7
Boston	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Stanage, Dubuc. Sacrifice flies—Cobb, Stanage. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double play—Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Coveleski, 1; off Leonard, 2; off Wood, 1. Hits—Off Dauss, 11 in 4 1-3 innings; off Steen, none in 1 2-3 innings; off Coveleski, none in 2 innings; off Boland, none in 1 inning; off Leonard, 6 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wood, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Burns, Kavanagh;) by Coveleski, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Boland, 1; by Leonard, 3. Wild pitches—Leonard, Wood. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

RESTRAINS FEDERAL LEAGUE

Kansas City Association Club Accuses "Outlaws" of Tampering.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—A temporary injunction against President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League and owners of Federal League clubs, restraining them from tampering with players under contract to the Kansas City American Association team, was granted in the Circuit Court here today. Arguments on a petition for a permanent injunction will be heard in the Circuit Court tomorrow. The application asked that the injunction be effective against Fielder Jones, Phil Ball, the Ward brothers, owner of the Brooklyn team; Hap Myers, C. C. Madison, Edward Hanlon, Lee Magee, and James A. Gilmore.

The petition declares that the Federal League is disorganizing the local association team, that the players are becoming dissatisfied and "listening to the call." It is pointed out that the season is well along and that it would be impossible to replace the present players if the team were disrupted.

The petition recites that, although the association players are under contract, that fact is ignored in "secret persuasion." The application names fifteen players on the local association team which it alleges are now being persuaded to jump.

C. C. Madison, named as a defendant, is attorney here for Ball and the Wards. He declared today the injunction, even if granted, would not be of serious consequence.

Chifeds Best in Pitchers' Battle.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago won from Buffalo in a battle of pitchers today, 2 to 1. Bedient yielded a run in each of the first two innings, two bases on balls helping the locals to score the winning tally in the second. Three hits and a base on balls gave Buffalo its runs in the sixth. With the bases full in that inning, Prendergast made a lucky catch of a terrific drive by Blair and retired the side. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	8	2
Chicago	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—2	7	1

Batteries—Bedient, Anderson and Blair; Prendergast and Wilson.

Chicago College Nine Going to Japan

CHICAGO, July 30.—The University of Chicago baseball team will leave here Wednesday, Aug. 4, for Japan where they are scheduled to play a series of games with the clubs of Tokio and Waseda and Mita Universities. Games also have been scheduled with nines in the Philippines, China and the Hawaiian Islands.

Decatur Club Surrenders Franchise.

DECATUR, Ill., July 30.—The Decatur baseball management today surrendered its franchise in the Three "I" League to President Tearney. Rainy weather, which prevented games, and the wrecking of the ball park grandstand by a recent tornado caused the failure. Efforts will be made to place the team at Rock Island or Galesburg. Pitcher Ollie Kirmayer, formerly of the New York Giants, and catcher George O'Brien were today sold to the St. Louis Americans for $2,500.

Cameron, Baseball Promoter, Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—George M. Cameron, prominent in baseball in this State for years, and owner of the New Haven franchise in the old Connecticut League and in its successor, the Eastern Baseball Association, died at his home in New Haven late today after a long illness.

Stovall's Suspension Lifted.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—The suspension of George Stovall, Manager of the local Federal League Club, was today lifted by President Gilmore of the league so that Stovall could play in tomorrow's game here, which will be "Stovall Day." Stovall was suspended as the result of a fistic encounter with Umpire Corcoran in a recent game here.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Indianapolis — Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
At Cleveland—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 0.
At Louisville—Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 3.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Albany 5.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Elmira, 4.
At Scranton—Scranton, 12; Binghamton, 4.
Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Troy, 1.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Portland, 2; Lawrence, 1, (Seventeen innings.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Manchester, 3.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 15; Lowell, 10.
At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Lewiston, 2.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 4; Pawtucket, 2.
At Brockton—Brockton, 8; Springfield, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 3; New Bedford, 0.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 6; Atlanta, 3.
At Nashville—Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 2.
At Memphis—Mobile, 4; Memphis, 3. (Ten innings.)
At Chattanooga—Birmingham, 10; Chattanooga, 1.

'HI' MYERS SAVES GAME FOR DODGERS

Centre Fielder's Fast Fielding Prevents Pittsburgh from Getting More Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 30.—The Brooklyns today defeated the Pittsburghs in the second game of the series by a score of 3 to 2. They had to extend themselves right along, but played championship ball. Nap Rucker's appearance on

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

AS RUSSIA RETIRES.

Two days before the world knew that Russia would abandon Warsaw, Premier ASQUITH, in moving the adjournment of the British Parliament, reviewed the war situation and said:

"We should be ungrateful and insensitive, indeed, if we did not recognize at his moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and to retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions."

Did he know that the Russians even then were making the tragic resolve to "barter space for time," that is, to break their stand against the Germans at the Vistula River and surrender the greater part if not all of their ill-fated Polish possessions? It may be supposed that he did, and that he wished to speak handsomely of them beforehand. It is possible that he did not, in which case no doubt he would wish rather to emphasize than to retract the compliment, for Russia in this defeat deserves especially the sympathy of the British. Her failure to retain the integrity of her own possessions is owing mainly to a lack of guns and ammunition, to the inability of Great Britain, with all her industrial potentiality, to supply them, and to the heroic efforts she made against the odds of great efficiency to engage the strength of the enemy in the East. Since the beginning of the war, ill-armed and unsupported, she has been holding in active combat perhaps never less than one-third and at intervals possibly more than one-half the entire Teutonic military power, on a battle line 700 to 1,000 miles long. To the very last she did it so gallantly that the news of her intention to retire upon herself, to give space and gain time for greater preparedness, was probably more surprising to the Germans surrounding Warsaw than to the world outside. For they had been at Warsaw once before, and learned something worth remembering.

Russians do not fight efficiently as that word is understood. They fight terribly, romantically, glamourously, with a kind of unexpected instinct for the precious opportunity. Only an indestructible people in this modern day could afford to make war on that plan. It has momentous disadvantages, and yet it must be very baffling at times to an enemy that knows only how to make war scientifically. Things that ought not to happen by any rule of military science yet do by some rule of their own, and things that ought to happen do in the same impossible manner fail to bring themselves to pass.

Now Warsaw is about to fall. It cannot escape the fate reserved for it since many years in the plans of German strategists. The event will be, as man thinks, another triumph of efficiency. The most unmilitary person understands it. Two great armies, working on a hinge, like the jaws of a crusher, closed in upon the Polish capital. One descended slowly from the north, the other uprose slowly from the south. The Russian line, caught by the points of these jaws, did not break. It was forced to bend, in the shape of a U, with Warsaw in the bottom. This was perfect strategy. No student of military science, observing its remorseless development, has expected it to fail since the jaws began to close.

The strange fact remains that by all odds of efficiency Warsaw ought to have fallen nine and a half months ago. It seemed then inevitable. The Germans were near enough to drop shells into the suburbs of the city. Their devastating advance from the German frontier across Poland to the Vistula had filled the world with gazing astonishment. At the Vistula they halted to make sure. They deeply intrenched themselves, connected their trenches with telephones, and laid concrete foundations for the guns that were to smash the defenses of Warsaw. German officers were said to have sent for their families. Poland was conquered. So confident were they of success in the final assault that they never dreamed of providing for the destruction of the bridges across the Vistula River in the event of failure. They thought only of using them for their own advance, not of the Russians using them for an attack.

The difference between that first campaign, which failed, and the one now culminating, was the difference between smashing directly at a given point with three converging armies and flaring two armies out like jaws and closing them on the goal. In October the German forces lay up and down the Vistula, with their greatest strength just west of Warsaw, and pressing directly against it, intending to cross the river. Away to the north was another German army on the Prussian frontier, but it did not co-ordinate with the main German force west of Warsaw. There was a great gap between the most northerly disposed of the German forces and those approaching Warsaw from the west.

That was the situation on or about Oct. 15 last. Suddenly the Russians took the offensive. It was wholly unexpected. It was rash, contrary to scientific rules and irresistible. It ought not to have happened, and for that reason took efficiency unaware. Russia had called the children of her strength out of the vastness of her space, and they had come. Among them were lovely demons in strange fantastic garb, who could march forty miles in a day and then lead a bayonet charge. Moving swiftly through Poland to save Warsaw, this rhythmic mass from the north was as surprising to the natives as it was going to be to the Germans. Over the bridges it flowed, the bridges the Germans had spared, and fell like a mediæval calamity upon the invader. The reports were at first discredited. Nothing like that could be. The correspondents at Petrograd were howled at, especially as the official statements at first were non-committal and seemed not to bear them out.

The Germans were totally routed. Their retreat was an achievement in military efficiency incomparably greater than their advance. It was miraculous that they got out of Poland intact. In eighteen days they were forced back 134 miles, into their own country. The path of their retreat was littered with horses that had been driven to death. Great quantities of supplies, provided against a Winter's occupation of the Polish capital, were abandoned. Having expelled the Germans from Poland by one great effort, the Russians, reacting from their own momentum, flowed back again, and the Germans followed, only now more cautiously. They were nine and a half months reaching the Vistula, west of Warsaw, a second time, not only because the Russians resisted but because other things had happened.

It was foregone that Russia in this war, as by a force of gravity, would descend into Galicia and attack Austria, the German ally, her ancient enemy. Her ambition lies that way. There was no reason of her own why she should invade Germany really; there were many reasons why she should invade Galicia, pursuing again her baffled dream of Slavic dominion and access to the Mediterranean. The result, so far as engaging the German strength, was perhaps the same as if she had invaded Germany, for the Germans were forced to send a tremendous force to rescue the Austrians.

It is of no avail to minimize the importance of Russia's retirement from Poland. She is defeated there for lack of guns and ammunition and not, so far as one can see, for any other reason. She has made the most of her means, that is, with the inadequate supply of munitions she had to start with and such meagre additions as could be made to them from outside. Her allies have no excuse to complain of her. And they may have occasion soon to appraise even more highly than they have the service she rendered in keeping the Teutonic force so long divided. She herself is indestructible, unconquerable. She can be defeated. She cannot be crushed. All of Poland is less than 1 per cent. of her area.

THE WISDOM OF JOHN HAY.

Into the slang of the day there has come a phrase unusually happy—"he said a whole mouthful." It is a phrase of praise, and the praise should be kept precious by spare use. There are not many men who deserve it. JOHN HAY was one who did. He seldom spoke without saying a whole mouthful.

In the last chapter of his letters and diaries, edited by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER and published in Harper's Magazine, there is a diary extract recording a conversation between HAY and the Russian Ambassador, Count CASSINI. It is dated March 1, 1906, while the Manchurian war was going on. CASSINI, a brusque and untactful diplomat, always impatient and contemptuous of the Americans and always complaining of their obvious partiality for Japan in the war, spent two hours with him. "He talked for "an hour about American unfriendli-"ness. I told him that the Japs were "cleverer—they talked of our friend-"liness."

CASSINI was not the man to take such a hint, and today he has a nation of successors, but it is not his own nation. The wise and humorous hint that JOHN HAY gave him should have been given to the Germans at the beginning of the present war; not, of course, that hints would have done any good. The German propaganda, designed to convince us and win our sympathy, has been conducted on the plan of "Confound you, I'll make you love me!" The Allies, though they never heard HAY's advice, acted on it; they established no propaganda at all. The French, in particular, have assumed our good opinion from the start as a matter of course, as if it would be paying us a poor compliment to try to convince us of what was obvious, as if it never entered their heads that between humane and honorable nations there could be a difference of view concerning Germany's course.

But the Germans have vociferated at us. They have explained from a height that we did not understand culture, that we were in ignorance of what was going on, that our friendship for the Allies was founded on that ignorance, and when this reasoning failed to convince us they won our love by alleging that we were Anglomaniacs, that we had a secret treaty with Great Britain, that our Government's neutrality was a sham. Lately, this gentle argumentation still failing, they have proceeded to hard words. And in spite of all they are not yet sure that they have made us love them.

PATIENCE ALMOST EXHAUSTED.

The outrageous treatment of Mr. ALLAN MALLORY, who was carrying messages from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City to the United States Consul at Puebla, to be forwarded to Washington, cannot be considered a case to which international law is applicable. The messages were official, as the Brazilian Minister acts as our diplomatic agent in Mexico, but there is no real Government in Mexico, and the Zapatistas, who arrested Mr. MALLORY, stole his papers, and destroyed the American flag on his motor car, are responsible to no law. Nevertheless, the incident further complicates our relations with Mexico. So does the reported arrest and imprisonment in the capital of Mr. HUDSON, owner of The Mexican Herald, and his family. Washington must take account of the ill-treatment of American citizens, if it does not, in this case, notice the insult to the American flag. For that matter, the flag has been insulted in the streets of New York by anarchists who are not more contemptible or less worthy of notice than the abominable outlaw of Morelos.

The latest demand made by our Government upon all the warring factions in Mexico is that railway communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City shall be unimpeded, so that food may be sent to the starving inhabitants of the capital. It is said that even the American residents lack food. CARRANZA will probably blame ZAPATA for blocking the railway and ZAPATA may lay the blame upon CARRANZA. There is little hope that either will do anything. VILLA is powerless. His field of operations is in the north. Secretary LANSING has gone so far as to say that he will hold each of the revolutionary leaders responsible for non-compliance with the demand. The inference is that sterner measures will be adopted without much further delay. We continue to get glowing reports of Carranza triumphs in various parts of Mexico, but they all come through the efficient press bureau of the Constitutionalists at Washington. Probably there is no material change in the situation. Neither party is strong enough to overcome the other, but they will continue to kill while they have arms and ammunition. It is within our power to stop their supplies, to render them helpless to do much more mischief. But it seems hopeless to expect them to listen to reason.

A STRANGE SUGGESTION.

Former Governor FORT of New Jersey, head of the commission sent to Haiti by President WILSON in February, is much upset by the disturbances in that amiable "republic." He wants the United States to end the revolutions there, end the anarchy, intervene "to the extent, at least, of "setting up and supporting an hon-"est Government." This "would not be an act of war"—though it is to be accomplished by 500 marines and two machine guns—"but of righteousness." It must be done under the Monroe Doctrine or some other nation will step in.

Mr. FORT need not worry about violations of the Monroe Doctrine until the European war is over, and before the United States undertakes any more protectorates, interventions, guarantees, or customs administrations in the Caribbean it will have to be rid of exterior troubles it has already. There is the German controversy, not without interior dangers. There is the Mexican question, the Mexican anarchy, the long imminent possibility, or probability, of unavoidable intervention in a country where American interests are infinitely more important than in the squalid island of Obeah and Voodoo.

The United States must always have a strong interest in Haiti as commanding the Windward Passage, the route to the Isthmus, and it is natural to treat the island as a whole. The United States Government, which has administered the customs of the Dominican Republic since 1905, should, in the opinion of some of Mr. WILSON'S advisers, make a similar arrangement with Haiti, presumably when there is Mr. FORT'S machine-gun stable government to treat with.

As to this sort of thing, this blithe extension of American responsibilities and bonds to Fate, "Go slow" is judicious advice at any time. At this time of all times Mr. FORT'S proposal is almost irritatingly superfluous. Let the sonorous Dr. BOBO and his three rivals for the Presidency, if he has no more this morning, fight it out with the aid of such ragged heroes as on days of review in the Champ de Mars in front of the National Palace in Port au Prince drive away the goats and pickaninnies.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

Out of the mournful Eastland disaster in Chicago's murky river comes at least one remarkable photograph, and that was taken by an amateur, who doubtless little dreamed that he was facing that morning an opportunity of a lifetime to take one of the most striking pictures ever recorded on a film.

He had gone down to the Eastland dock for the purpose of enjoying a day's outing on the ill-fated steamer, carrying his Kodak that he might snapshot any little thing of interest to be seen. On his arrival at the gangway he found the vessel listing dangerously, and in the moment of his indecision whether to board her or not she rolled over like a log, throwing scores of people into the water, besides the hundreds caught between her decks with never a chance of escape. With much presence of mind he began to work the shutters at top speed, and out of the four or five exposures alone succeeded in obtaining this tragic but wonderful record, the opportunity for which was almost instantly gone.

In composition from a technical viewpoint this photograph contains almost everything that could be desired. Dozens of persons, men, women, and children, are seen struggling in the water, while men in boats are working desperately to reach them. Some of those in the water have on life preservers, some are seen in the act of adjusting them, or aiding others to do so. Acts of heroism and unselfishness are shown with a sincerity not to be expressed in words. One woman is seen striving to hold up a girl on the end of an overturned lifeboat. Both appear to be falling into the water. On the upper side of the steamer, the refuge for most of those who were saved, men and women are seen rushing about in efforts to lend assistance to those in the water, forgetful of their own peril or of means of escape. For action, for contrasts of light and shadow, for importance of the subject, intense human interest, and all the elements which go to make up a picture of touching appeal, this amateur's snapshot of the Eastland disaster can hardly be excelled.

With other interesting photographs of the Eastland disaster, and many additional events of broad interest and artistic value, it is reproduced in the Picture Section of tomorrow's SUNDAY TIMES, and no one who wishes to obtain the most striking conception of that terrible accident should fail to see it.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE.

It is not unlikely that the war and the measures which some of the belligerent Governments have had to take in self-defense for the restriction or suppression of the use of alcohol, especially in its more potent forms, have impressed upon more people the value, the virtue, or the necessity of total abstinence than all the rhetoric and all the too often romantic statistics of the prohibitionists, from NEAL DOW to the Anti-Saloon League and the robustious Captain HOBSON. Whatever backslidings a long peace may bring to the Russian mujik, suddenly cut off from his one wretched and false "consolation," the great increase in Russian savings bank deposits in a year of hard times is a most persuasive argument for total abstinence. It is not moral. It is addressed to the pocket, a more sensitive organ in a good many of us than the conscience.

It is true that millions of persons in the United States drink in moderation, confining themselves to beer or light wines, and many persons can afford to drink, though they are seldom the ones who spend the most in devotion to Thirst. It is true, too, we think, that both in this country and Canada the quickening of prohibition activity and the enlargement of Dry territory, however naturally inspired by the European inhibitions, are a misinterpretation of the essential question. A reaction against alcohol is going on. It is partly social, partly scientific, partly moral, partly and most powerfully economic. Young men, many of them protected by their athletics from excess, see great railroad and other corporations banishing drinking men from employment. They see that no man is trusted or can long keep his post who has a passion, or even a sporadic weakness, for alcohol. They see the working world, in this age of machinery, high pressure, and ferocious competition, compelling sobriety. Not to be always sober, clear of head, steady of nerve, is to be dropped. It is the unforgivable business sin.

Then there is the waste, the loss, the unnecessary expenditure when the necessary cost of living is so exorbitant. A prudent man says: "I may "never be in any danger, but I won't "take the chance of injuring my pros-"pects. I'll save my money. I'll "avoid one obstacle to success."

No high philosophy, but a sound one, understandable of every man who has his bread and butter to make. We are glad to see that a society has been founded which will deal solely with the economic side of drinking, try to show the diminution of efficiency and the economic waste caused by drink. Volunteer total abstinence resting on "enlightened self-interest." This society ought to do fruitful work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Don't Reformers Harmonize?

Except for the seemingly bitter antagonism to Warden OSBORNE and all his works that has developed in the mind of Supt. RILEY, the latter, when he wanted some information in regard to the lodging of the convicts in Sing Sing, would presumably have been content to ask the Warden for it and presumably it would have been promptly supplied. Instead, the Superintendent sent to the prison an underling of his, one MCDONALD, to get it, and the messenger set about his business in a highly significant way.

He did not present his letter of authorization to the Warden, as he obviously should have done, but went directly to two convict clerks, from them obtained the statistics desired, and hastened away with them. Overtaken at the railway station by Mr. OSBORNE and ordered to give up the papers thus improperly secured, MCDONALD refused, and, when they were taken from him, was violent in action and grossly abusive in speech. Arrested and charged with assault, he was held for trial, after vainly trying to get a counter-charge entertained, and after a discussion over bail, which the Warden himself offered to give, was allowed to go on his own recognizance until Aug. 6, when the case will come up again.

It is a lamentable episode, not because Mr. OSBORNE had to use his fists in maintaining his rights and dignity—that may have been a rather good thing, as demonstrating that he is not the mere rose-water sentimentalist that some of his critics like to picture—but because it reveals the feeling against him that exists in the office of the Superintendent of Prisons. For it is a safe assumption that MCDONALD viewed the Warden as an enemy to be foiled and resisted, and he would hardly have been of that opinion if he had not been working in an atmosphere of it.

The particular pity of the situation is that Supt. RILEY is himself a believer in the "new penology," and has a record for giving it practical application in the management of convicts. Why he and Warden OSBORNE fell out—why the two cannot work together in abolishing what they both call the bad old way of running prisons—that is something which the public has not yet been allowed to know. In the public interest the quarrel between the two men should stop. Every competent and fair observer credits Mr. OSBORNE with having done and with doing magnificent work in Sing Sing, and he should be helped, not hindered, in his efforts.

Mme. Mendes Wants the Names!

As if JANE ADDAMS had not been sufficiently scolded for her recent highly inexpert remarks about the conduct of war, she is now attacked with vehement eloquence by Mme. JANE CATULLE MENDES, who reveals in doing it that she can write prose as well as verse, and that she can make her prose poetical without making it weak. And, while sufficiently indignant that Miss ADDAMS should have said that what the soldiers in the field are exhibiting is not pure heroism, but what used to be called "Dutch courage"—the courage that comes out of a bottle—Mme. MENDES is more seriously grieved and angered by the other statement, that there are in France and England certain persons who are yearning for immediate peace and would demand it if the censors would let them.

The daughter of France does not exactly deny that there are such persons in her own country, but she thinks that what every Frenchman and Frenchwoman worthy of the name—all except, possibly, a minority so small and base as to be negligible—wants is not peace. Their aspiration is for victory. For it they are willing to pay any price, even life itself. Therefore Mme. MENDES calls upon Miss ADDAMS definitely to name those who gave her the impression that there is in France a weariness of the war that is likely to lead to disgraceful compromises and a mere truce, dangerous and intolerable.

The question is, of course, of the sort called rhetorical, in that an answer to it can hardly be expected, but there is more than excuse for presenting it, and the anger of Mme. MENDES is not unreasonable. None of us over here suspects Miss ADDAMS of reporting as heard what she didn't hear. Many of us do suspect, however, and her Gallic critic need charge no more, that Miss ADDAMS was misled by her own feelings into ascribing far more than due importance to the peace talk and talkers she heard in Europe. For the people over there who count, the fight, either of necessity or determination, is to a finish.

Giving the War a Credit Mark.

Most of the press comments on HENRY JAMES'S change of allegiance that have been made in this country carefully hide under suave and kindly phrases the characteristic American feeling of resentful wonder all of us have, deep down in our hearts, when anybody who is a citizen of the United States voluntarily ceases to be one. The Portland (Me.) Argus, however, is not suave; it is not even polite, but speaks right out and says:

> The war has done one good thing in moving HENRY JAMES to become a naturalized citizen of Great Britain. If the other voluntary American expatriates in "Lunnon" should also quit the farce of still being citizens of the United States it would be one thing to their credit.

Talk like that is rather out of date, nowadays, but the antagonism here to "expatriates" is still widespead and deep, and this fact is the more curious because so many of our own residents come in that category, and because we lend more or less strongly to disapprove of anybody who lives long in the enjoyment of American opportunities and privileges without getting naturalized.

We think it all right for foreigners to like this country better than their own, but when an American shows a similar preference for some part of Europe, we do not often refrain from saying that there is something distinctly and seriously wrong with him—that his desertion is a good riddance.

Shabby Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today, when the Stars and Stripes are nearer and dearer to us than at any time in the history of our beloved nation, it is almost a sin to display a tattered and soiled flag on any building—for a tattered and soiled flag is symbolic of lack of attention, care and devotion. You see frayed and soiled flags everywhere. I am sorry to say I have noticed them on public buildings.

This should not be, especially at a time like this, when our country is passing through an important international crisis.

J. H. NEWMARK.

Kokomo, Ind., July 28, 1915.

PEACE HATH TWO SIDES.

The Difficulty of Treating Germany as if Already Defeated.

New York, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 22, "A Pertinent Question," has so far not received due attention and discussion, probably in consequence of its being coincident with an undecided battle. Yet the article is too important to be left aside, as it expresses the views of the most advanced of Germany's military opponents.

As a citizen of a neutral nation, with my permanent residence in Germany, I have been in close contact with German conditions and views before and during the war. No doubt there is a war party in Germany and always has been. Its origin and stronghold in monarchical countries cannot be discussed here. But both the Socialists and the monarch himself always have been great advocates of peace.

The Allies have lately been inclined to pronounce that it is Germany that should put an end to hostilities. The reason why peace agitations fell has been stated plainly in a semi-official article in the Frankfort Gazette, viz., because the Allies would construe the situation as though Germany were defeated. Favorable negotiations could be arranged at almost any time if undertaken with mutual recognition and a spirit of compromise.

The incitement for this new battle in Poland, it seems to me, was Emperor Nicholas's recent proclamation to fight to the extermination of Germany. Proclamations of this character do not help to relieve the situation.

A striking feature to any one visiting Germany as a foreigner is the fact that there is no hatred or even ill-feeling against France, nor any intention to harm France ultimately. France and Germany were brought into conflict by France's heroic decision to be faithful to allied Russia, or, as a Frenchman of very high standing termed it: "We so much regret this conflict between France and Germany, but we are not like the Italians." The Germans have never during all this year's war failed to see the tragic entanglement in the present Franco-German war. All statements to the contrary are wrong.

But as long as France is Russia's ally, and behaves (as she still does) as Germany's deadliest enemy, Germany must seek for certain guarantees for the future. But the German feeling of esteem, and even admiration, for France would make it more than improbable that such guarantees could be of any deleterious or even offensive character.

A. W. W.

Sarcasm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted a line to thank Harry N. Stark for the enlightening definition which he gives, in his letter of July 13, of the term "practical"—that is, the power to see further than one's nose? I have evidently lived in error in believing the definition of this word to be "pertaining to or governed by actual use and experience, as contrasted with ideals and speculations," (Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary, 1913.) Heretofore, having believed this definition to be the correct one, I considered those men seeking increased armament for preparedness to be practical men, for I saw that they based their arguments on the experience of the futility of attempting to defend a country of the size of the United States with an army of 30,000 mobile men, when an attacking power would have at its command ten or twenty times this number of trained soldiers. I also believed that the men who had learned from experience that no navy is invincible were practical men, and that they, realizing the possibility of a defeat for our navy, had learned from experience that an adequate army is as necessary for the defense of a country as an adequate navy.

But now I realize that these men are dreamers, and that, in order to be practical, they must not, like Cyrano de Bergerac, be blessed with a nose the end of which comes within their range of vision.

ALBERT M. C. MCMASTER.

New York, July 19, 1915.

A Victim of Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial "Employers and Militiamen," I was a member of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., from August, 1891, until October, 1904. During May, 1898, I was employed by one of the biggest manufacturers of war munitions in the United States. I resigned to become First Sergeant of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers. I was mustered out Nov. 23, 1898. Upon applying for re-employment I was told that any young man who had a good position and resigned to volunteer his services to the United States was foolish, and should take the consequences. I did not get my position back.

JOHN F. HEARNE,
Formerly First Sergeant, Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

New York, July 27, 1915.

The Rejected Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer, signing himself "R. G.," writes to THE TIMES deploring the lavish expenditure by the suffragists of their husbands', fathers', and fathers'-in-law money for the suffrage cause when the world's need is so great. In this connection it is worth remembering that, at the beginning of the war, the President of the National Anti-Suffrage Association urged that a truce be arranged between the suffragists and the anti-suffragists in order that the women of both factions might devote their time and money to alleviating the poverty and suffering of the world. The suffragists refused even to consider the suggestion. They continued to spend thousands of dollars for their silly "hopperies," travelling lunch wagons and the dissemination of their literature.

J. W.

Boston, July 25, 1915.

Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many more disasters, such as that which occurred on Saturday, will be necessary before precautions are adopted whenever large crowds have to be handled? The Hoboken ferryboat on which I traveled this morning left Hoboken seven minutes late, due to the fog, but, instead of closing the gates when a reasonable number of persons were aboard, the gates were left open until the boat was ready to leave. I cannot bear to think what would have happened to those in the cabins should any accident have befallen the boat. There are exits at the ends of the boat only, and the undue crowding undoubtedly would have caused a panic.

Lyndhurst, N. J., July 26, 1915. E. W. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading about the Eastland disaster I am reminded that I have observed at times certain ferryboats, particularly those crossing the East River from Astoria to Ninety-second Street, tipping as far to one side that it looked as if the boat might be capsized easily in spite of its shape.

M. H. EDDY.

New York, July 27, 1915.

THE LONG ROAD.

We are women together—my mother and me,
With our eyes on the dull gray past,
And the pain she knows is the pain I see,
For our ways are one at last.

Oh, the roads were rough and the sharp winds tore
As she battled fiercely ahead;
And my brain grew sick and my heart grew sore,
But I followed her whither she led.

For a mother's cry is a daughter's cry
And the load is the same hard load,
And the mothers lag and the daughters fly
Till they meet on the flint-strewn road!

It was sweet to rush to her yielding breast,
But it's better to clutch her hand,
And we know our love is the love that's best—
For both of us understand.

JANE BURR.

MEXICO'S NINE HEADS IN TWO YEARS.

A Review of What Has Happened Since Carranza Raised His Banner of Revolt—Evils of Social Maladjustment.

By R. V. PESQUEIRA,
Personal Representative of Carranza in the United States.

New York, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than two years have now elapsed from the day that Governor Carranza raised in Coahuila, his native State, the banner of revolt against the rule of General Huerta.

During that time the most extraordinary events have taken place in Mexico. Besides two Presidents at the fall of the Diaz régime, Mexico has counted not less than nine executive heads, who under various names and titles have attempted to exert their authority over the whole country, from the very palace where Madero was deposed and murdered by Huerta at the time of the February uprising. During that time also Mexico has been shaken down to the very roots by one of the most tremendous convulsions in its history; the most serious complications, both interior and international, have arisen; its problems have puzzled writers and statesmen, and finally, when peace seemed not far off, the country was plunged again into a formidable civil strife among the very ones whom Carranza's cry of rebellion had rallied about his banner.

The movement headed by Carranza in March, 1913, was first started mainly to restore constitutional order in Mexico, their leaders believing that if order was restored the reforms that Madero had preached and partially carried into effect would promptly follow. Constitutional order as a means and not as an end, was its underlying motive.

The name "Constitutionalist," applied to the improvised army at the head of which Carranza started this rebellion, was a proper one. Constitutionalist it was called, not legalist, because its purpose was to establish a constitutional order, not merely to restore in power the only person who might have been entitled to succeed Madero, namely Mr. Lascurain, who as Secretary of Foreign Relations was, under the Constitution, Madero's only legal successor.

Lascurain did succeed Madero, as it is well known, but he only ruled over Mexico for fifty-six minutes—the shortest period ever recorded in history. He then resigned, either voluntarily or under duress of Huerta's bayonets, and Congress having accepted his resignation, his brief Presidential career came to an end.

At the present time a few of the leaders of the reactionary factions have raised again the question of the legality of Madero's succession, but, curiously enough, they do not speak now in favor of Lascurain but in favor of one of the most inconspicuous of Madero's Secretaries. Theories and arguments have been advanced in defense of this so-called legality from time to time, but they are apt to appeal more to sentiment than to reason. Such theories, it must be noted, were first advocated by the Villistas in this country the day after the battles of Celaya and Leon, where General Obregon smashed Villa to pieces. Before Villa's defeat it had never dawned on them that what Mexico was fighting for was to exalt one of Madero's Secretaries to power.

Vasquez Tagle is the man in whom the Villistas pretend to have found Presidential timber. He was Secretary of Justice in Madero's cabinet at the time of his overthrow by Huerta. The resignation of the President and Vice President having been accepted by Congress, Lascurain became ipso facto President of Mexico. During the very short time he held office he appointed Huerta as Secretary of "Gobernacion," leaving the other portfolios in the cabinet unfilled. Thereupon he resigned, retiring to private life. The other Secretaries in Madero's cabinet, including of course Vasquez Tagle, had ceased in their functions the minute Madero resigned, and had become, ipso facto, also merely private citizens.

How, then, could it be possible, even by the subtlest reasoning, to find the slightest grounds for the theory of Vasquez Tagle's legality? You cannot get out of this dilemma: Lascurain's resignation is legal or it is not. If legal, how avoid the conclusion that Huerta's titles to the Presidency are also legal? If illegal, then it is Lascurain, and no one else, who is the only legal successor to Madero. The absurdity of the Villistas theory is readily seen.

It would be futile, anyhow, to pretend to see nothing but a question of legality in Mexico's problem—a question which would be better contested in courts than on the battlefields. Mexico's problem is very different from that, and the question of legality has nothing to do with it. Mexico's problem is one of social accommodation, very similar to those great phenomena of geological accommodation which mark the cataclysms of the earth. As long as the social strata in Mexico, so deeply disturbed by Madero in 1910, do not accommodate themselves again in accordance to the well-defined laws which rule this kind of phenomena it would be futile to attempt to restore the lost equilibrium by meaningless forms of legality and political theories.

These phenomena of social accommodation which have been taking place ever since the time that Mexico severed her political ties with Spain have been the chief causes of that almost continuous state of civil strife which has torn the country. But at the bottom of all our civil wars, however different from each other they may appear, one finds always the same initial causes, the same unsolved problems. It is the everlasting struggle between the masses and the classes; between the common people and the lords; between those who till the fields and those who gather the fruits; between those who labor with little or no profit to themselves, and those who make others labor in their own profit; the struggle between that 85 per cent. of "submerged" ones to which President Wilson has referred, who are dying to come out in the open and breathe the air, and the 15 per cent. of "exalted" ones who think they have the monopoly of the whole atmosphere.

It is a curious fact, however, that every time the battle has been fought victory has crowned the efforts of the 85 against the 15 per cent., but that only in a passing, fictitious fashion, for at the time of gathering the fruits it is always the others who have gathered them. And so the people are fooled every time. What can be the reason for that? Simply that the battle is not fought to a finish. There is always some compromise to mar it.

When Iturbide, the Spanish commander, brought about the independence of Mexico by means of a compromise with the leader of the insurgent forces, the political freedom of Mexico was indeed accomplished. But can it be said that the social independence had also been realized? Our political ties with Spain had been, indeed, severed forever, but we still had Spain's castes, Spain's privileged classes, Spain's aristocracy, Spain's clergy, and Spain's army to contend with, because such elements had been assimilated, instead of eliminated by the Government which was set up as the result of that compromise. And the same thing has happened every time, with the exception, perhaps, of the reform war, under Juárez, when victory for the people was so overwhelming that it took thirty years of leniency, concessions, and underground politics under the autocratic rule of Diaz for the reactionaries to become strong once more.

And strong, indeed, they were at the time of the Madero revolution—so strong, in fact, that the revolution practically committed suicide when it was compelled to accept a half-way victory, sharing its laurels with the old cientificos, who had managed to have de la Barra appointed as ad interim President. To intrust de la Barra with the interests of the revolution was almost as bad as delivering the Church into the hands of Luther. What wonder, then, that when Madero was elected President the whole structure of the Government was already undermined? That structure was bound to collapse—and it did collapse. Huerta was only the "gunman" hired to stab the victim, but the men who plotted the murder and laid the snare were de la Barra and his associates. Only in this case the "gunman" proved to be stronger and cleverer than his employers, and being doubly traitor he betrayed both the murderers and their victim.

After such painful experience is it to be wondered at that the present revolution has been so cruel and so obstinately intolerant? In the vocabulary of the Mexican revolutions, "compromise" is synonymous with "defeat." That was the reason why Carranza was deaf to the conciliatory insinuations of the "A B C" and to the pacifying efforts in Washington, and that is why, more recently, he has been determined to keep up his fight with the Villista faction, so as not to jeopardize a victory which has been accomplished at the expense of tremendous sacrifices in lives and energy. With victory at his grasp, he has thought it better to eliminate than to assimilate elements which are entirely opposed to the cause of liberty and rights in Mexico.

The old Diaz partisans who later became the allies of Huerta and Felix Diaz, and who now belong to the so-called Peace Party, are all reactionaries, and their activities spell disaster. That is a well-known fact and that is the reason why the people in Mexico do not want them. All the efforts of the Administration to neutralize their activities, as shown in the recent arrest of Huerta, have received their heartiest approval. Encouraged by the sympathy shown to Villa, the enemies of the revolution have organized everywhere—in New York, in San Antonio, in California, and all along the border. They all seem to work independent of each other, but they are in reality under the leadership of General Angeles. Their work, fostered by a few men in this country who had profitable concessions in Mexico, is to misrepresent the facts and to attack the reputation of the revolutionary leaders. They have attempted to make Carranza appear hostile to this country. Their activities can be clearly seen everywhere—in the press, in the offices of the big business men, and in the lobbies of high officials of the Government.

The reports in the press often exhibit a misunderstanding in dealing with Carranza and his party. As an instance of that the recent protests and comments which appeared in the newspapers against the occupation by forces of General Calles of the town of Naco could be mentioned. General Calles has been charged with having violated a pact which long before had been broken by the Villista faction. But at that time not a word of protest was raised against Villa.

Recent reports in the press say that President Wilson is preparing to take a new step in his policy toward Mexico. Knowing, as we do, the spirit of fairness and righteousness which has always inspired the acts of the President, we feel sure that he will be consistent with his former policy and the principles he stands for and that the new step he is about to take will be beneficial to Mexico.

What is going on in Mexico at present is very sad, indeed, but President Wilson himself has said that the freedom of a nation can only be attained at the expense of costly sacrifices.

R. V. PESQUEIRA.

PORTO RICO'S MISERY.

Poverty, Lack of Work, and an Unprotected Market for Products.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lately come from the States to stay home for the Summer. I have had occasion to visit all kinds of people and have seen for myself how pitiful is the condition through which Porto Rico is passing today, economically and politically.

Heartrending stories have come to the States about the poor condition of the people of Belgium, Poland, and Mexico, and disinterested Americans have come to their rescue. Yet Porto Rico is in need, too, and Americans have not been told how these neighbors fare. I am sure that if the American people were told what is going on here in Porto Rico they would not rest until certain evils were remedied, because the people of the United States are, above all, lovers of justice and are ready to do all they can to see their neighbors happy.

It is impossible to enumerate all the evils threatening this beautiful island. Poverty, lack of work, and the absence of a protective market for Porto Rican products are the things most felt. Besides, the political status of the island needs solution, and the sooner it is done the better. Sixteen years of American regime is enough to study the political needs of a people and do them justice. And we should not be at all surprised if we notice a certain uneasiness and distrust among the natives, as they have been

DANCE IN TENT AT MEADOW CLUB

Costume Ball for the Southampton Hospital Draws a Social Throng.

BLUE AND YELLOW LIGHTS

Russian Balalaika Orchestra Plays —Pavlowa Gavotte Given—Supper on Clubhouse Porches.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30.—The annual costume ball for the benefit of the Southampton Hospital was held tonight in a large marquee on the grounds of the Meadow Club. It was by far the largest and most successful social event of the season, and a handsome sum was netted for the hospital.

Around the dancing platform in the centre of the tent were forty-five boxes seating six persons each, and all of which were sold at $50 each. The color scheme in the decorations throughout was blue and yellow. The railings of the boxes were painted blue, and overhead each box were yellow Japanese electrically lighted lanterns, and suspended form the centre of the tent were two huge chandeliers with hundreds of blue and yellow lights. Hanging from the chandeliers were streamers of yellow and blue. A passageway covered with oak leaves connected the dancing pavilion with the clubhouse. The women in charge of the decorations were Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., and Miss Beatrice Claflin.

Those who were to occupy boxes for the ball began to arrive about 10:30, and at 11 o'clock an exhibition of the Pavlowa gavotte, under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Ware Cady, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Humphreys, Mrs. Stewart Davis, Miss Beatrice Claflin, Richard Babcock, and T. Gaillard Thomas, 2d.

The music was by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra of fifteen pieces.

At 12 o'closek a supper for about 300 was served on the porches of the clubhouse.

A Bazaar for Southampton Church.

The bazaar in aid of St. John's Episcopal Church at Southampton, which began yesterday, will be continued today in the tent on Lake Agawam. The proceeds are to be used in reducing a mortgage of $4,000 on the church. Among those interested in the bazaar are Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Charles H. Keep, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Otis Gates of Dorner House, Locust Valley, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ellinor Gates, to George R. Elder, Jr., of Easton, Penn. Miss Gates's father was the late Professor Charles Otis Gates, whose large estate, Peacock Point, near Glen Cove, was purchased five years ago by H. P. Davison. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson of 375 Park Avenue will go to Newport next week on a visit to Mrs. Thompson's father, James J. Van Alen, at Wakehurst.

It became known yesterday that a son was born about three weeks ago to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey W. Whitney at their home at Milton, Mass. Mrs. Whitney was formerly the Countess of Yarmouth, and is a daughter of Mrs. William Thaw. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were married in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod of 936 Fifth Avenue are staying at the Hotel Griswold at Eastern Point, Conn., while their yacht Katoura, is undergoing repairs.

Mrs. William Bayard Cutting and Miss Olivia Cutting, who have been at Oakdale, L. I., have gone to Northeast Harbor, Me., to remain until Autumn.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Charlotte Winslow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winslow of Boston, and Lieutenant Robert T. Lowe Cutler, U. S. N., whose engagement was recently announced. Miss Winslow is a niece of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N. Lieutenant Lowell is stationed on the battleship New York.

Bridal Pair to Go to China.

Miss Alice J. Messner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Messner of 124 West Eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J., was married at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon to John P. Sartz of Bayonne. The ceremony was performed by Justice Lauer. The bride had no attendants. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Mansfred Sartz. The couple, after visiting Washington and San Francisco, will sail for China on Aug. 7, where Mr. Sartz will engage in business for the Standard Oil Company.

ADLER—ZIPSER.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Adler of 126 West 123d Street announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Selma Adler, to Samuel Zipser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Zipser of this city. Miss Adler is with her parents at Schroon Lake, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

CRUISER TENNESSEE HERE.

Relief Warship Returns with $169,000 in Gold.

The United States cruiser Tennessee returned yesterday afternoon from a several months' cruise in the Mediterranean, where she had been engaged in carrying refugees from Beirut and Jaffa to Marseilles and Piraeus and supplying needy Americans with money loaned by the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Commander sent a wireless message to the Collector of the Port announcing that he had $169,000 in gold belonging to the Government on board that was to be delivered to the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. The Collector sent down the cutter Hudson with two Acting Deputy Collectors on board, who received the gold, which was in a sealed keg containing $100,000 and three canvas bags. It was landed at the Battery under the protection of an armed assistant master at arms and convoyed to the Sub-Treasury in an express wagon.

Justice Giegerich Misquoted.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, when the suffragists telephoned to him on Thursday, said he was opposed to votes for women, but he did not say he did not know why, as the women reported to the newspapers.

"Just as I was about to go upon the bench I was told that a Mrs. Adamson wished to speak to me on the telephone," said Justice Giegerich yesterday. "I did say that I was opposed to woman suffrage, but did not say that I did not know why I was opposed to it. I was requested to state my reasons, but owing to the limited time at my disposal I stated that I could not discuss the matter over the telephone.

"I have good and sufficient reasons why I am opposed to woman suffrage, and when I was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1894 I voted against the amendment to give the right of suffrage to woman."

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. Adams, Miss M. Arthur, Mrs. R. K. Braham, S. E. Byrne, E. Carnegie, M. S. Clark, Dr. C. Crooke, Miss L. Curtis, W. S. Elliot, Ernest Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Foster, R. F. Gooding, Miss Hattie Green, Vincent Harris, J. J. Hill, Miss Margaret Horner, H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Laurie, C. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Byron E. Potter, L. J. Proctor, H. L. Roper, Mrs. May Thompson, Miss S. Verner, Miss Constance West, J. H. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman Young, and Miss Young.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—A. Bouchet, J. D. Oddo, Dr. A. L. Soresi, Captain Locatelli, Mrs. J. Zito, P. Fiore, B. Pierretti, Mrs. Maria Spiva, and Miss Alma Silno.

WEEK-ENDS VEX THOMPSON.

Senator Says City Officials, Meaning McCall, Pass the Buck.

"If we have week-ends up the State we do not talk about them," said Senator George F. Thompson of Middleport, chairman of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the Public Service Commissions at the session yesterday in the Bar Association. He was alluding to the absence of Chairman Edward E. McCall, who had been invited to attend and answer the complaints of Brooklyn taxpayers about the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated line.

"I said yesterday," continued Senator Thompson, "that I found that the city officials down here have what they call a 'buck' that they are passing around down here, and I find today that there are week-ends that all the officials of New York observe with great care, and that week-ends begin just as quickly as they can get away, and they leave the city and stay as long as they can before they return.

"I find that all the Public Service Commissioners, except Commissioner Hayward"—who was present—"are now in pursuit of that thing, and all of them started some time ago. Judge McCall did not start until this morning, and only made up his mind last night. He told me he had to get away at 10 o'clock this morning. I saw him again this morning, and he said he had to go at 11 o'clock."

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, counsel for the committee, began the attack on Chairman McCall.

"Certain statements have been made to members of this committee by people interested in property relative to the reconstruction of the Fulton Street elevated road," said Mr. Lewis. "The character of these statements is such that, when it had been spread upon the records of this committee, it seemed to me only fair and proper that the Public Service Commission, having the power to arrange and enter into the contracts under which the work was being done, and which has executed the contracts providing for the work, should have an opportunity of being present at the meetings of this committee, and it seemed to me that they would welcome an opportunity to be present and make such reply to the statements as they might think proper in the way of explanation and justification, if justification is required.

"It is my information that the Chairman of the Public Service Commission was advised yesterday of the fact that such an opportunity would be afforded him this morning at 11 o'clock, and it is my understanding that the Chairman of the commission has seen fit to disregard that invitation and that he has absented himself from the city for purposes of his own. As I understand it, he is not out of town on public business, and I do not know that this committee owes any further courtesy to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. It is a matter for the committee to determine—I feel this very strongly—that no further action should be taken by the committee with the matters of record in relation to the Fulton Street elevated until such time as the Chairman shall have appeared here and made such explanation as he may choose to offer, unless he shall definitely advise the committee that he does not wish an opportunity to appear for that purpose."

Senator Lawson of Brooklyn said Travis P. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, was present. Mr. Whitney said:

"I think I may say, on behalf of the Public Service Commissioners, that, unlike many other municipal officers, we are holding meetings throughout the Summer and have had three formal hearings during the past week and have three more hearings on for the coming week."

The Thompson committee then went into executive session on week-ends and other matters and decided to meet again next Monday morning at the office of the Public Service Commission. The only witnesses heard yesterday were Delos McCurdy Wilcox, Deputy Water Commissioner, and Bridge Commissioner Kracke.

SPORTS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Emylyn Randolph First, Miss Chase Second in Swimming Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30.—On the fields of the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon many of the cottagers found diversion in playing golf, tennis, and the new sport of brevet, which is daily becoming more popular at this Pier. Entries for the mixed foursome golf tournament which opens tomorrow at the Point Judith Country Club include Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Rush Sturges, N. G. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, and Philip M. Prescott, Jr.

On the golf links today were Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. A.; Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. John C. Poor, Miss Bessie Munnikhuysen, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., Mrs. Henry Lippitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Woodcock, Philip M. Prescott, Earle Alexander, John Wylde, Jr., and A. E. Hughes.

The tennis players were F. C. Inman, who is here for the tournament; Bernard Law, Rowland Hazard, Kenneth M. Murchison, Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Miss Pauline Disston, John G. Thomas, and Archibald G. Thomson. Those who are taking up brevet include Miss Therese Kohn, Miss Hannah Randolph, Mrs. Merwin White, Philip Randolph, Jr., Miss Katherine Smith, Miss R. D. Huger, and Mrs. Stanley Henshaw.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new dance was interpolated in the "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. It is Oriental in atmosphere, and is danced by Mlle Murray, Lucille Cavanaugh, and Carl Randell to a pot-pourri of classical melodies. Vivid color and spirited action combine to make the number an effective one.

Lew Hearn has been added to the principals who will take part in Ned Wayburn's revue, "Town Topics." Mr. Wayburn has taken over a contract the comedian had with George Edwardes. Arthur Evans will be the stage director of the production, and Hilding Anderson the musical director.

Alma Tell and Stanley Groome are the latest additions to the cast of "Search Me," the new Augustin MacHugh farce that will be presented in the Gaiety Theatre Wednesday night, Aug. 11. The company is now complete and is rehearsing nightly.

The date for the opening performance of the farce, "Some Baby," has been set for Aug. 9 in the Fulton Theatre.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Will you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount, and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away. Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

JAPANESE CABINET OFFERS TO RESIGN

Action Due to the Bribery Charges Against Viscount Oura and Others.

ELDER STATESMEN CALLED

Emperor Summons Them—It Is Believed They Will Advise That Okuma Be Retained as Premier.

TOKIO, July 30.—The Japanese Cabinet, headed by Count Okuma as Premier, has tendered its resignation to Emperor Yoshihito. This action followed the resignation yesterday of Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of the Interior, following an investigation by the Ministry of Justice into bribery charges resulting from the Parliamentary elections last March. Viscount Oura's resignation was sanctioned by the Emperor after a report on the situation had been made to him by Count Okuma.

Premier Okuma, believing he should hold himself responsible for the acts of the members of his Cabinet, was the first to tender his resignation. The other Ministers immediately decided to follow the example of their chief.

After receiving Count Okuma, the Emperor summoned the Elder Statesmen for a conference. A Cabinet change at this time is unpopular with the public, because of the war.

Two cases have been mentioned as responsible for the crisis. The first was the charge that 10,000 yen ($5,000) had been offered to Viscount Oura by a candidate for the House as the price for keeping a rival candidate out of the field. The Minister of the Interior denied having accepted this bribe, but K. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the lower house, who was arrested on Wednesday, has been quoted as admitting that he received the money and distributed it for campaign purposes.

The second case involves two representatives charged with accepting bribes to desert the Sei-Yu-Kai, or Conservative Party, and support the Government in its campaign for an increase in the army.

The Elder Statesmen will meet tomorrow, and it is considered probable that they will advise that Count Okuma be invited to retain the office of Premier and reconstruct the Cabinet. The name of Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, Governor General of Korea, also has been suggested, however, for the post of Premier.

TOKIO, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Japan early this month just escaped a Ministerial crisis, which grew out of the boycott of Japanese in China. The Elder Statesmen assembled at Tokio and considered the advisability of certain changes in the Cabinet, including the post of Foreign Minister, believing that the retirement of Baron Kato, the occupant, might ease the situation in China and pacify those who blamed Baron Kato for the unfavorable situation in that country.

The fact that ex-Premier Marquis Saionji came out of his retirement and was in frequent consultation caused a great stir and created the belief that he was returning to power.

The Elder Statesmen, however, evidently did not desire to shoulder the responsibility of conducting Japan's future foreign policies, and the danger of a crisis was temporarily averted by framing a series of measures for appeasing the Chinese, who resorted to a boycott as an answer to what they termed Japan's aggressive political policy in their country.

Premier Okuma made a speech to encourage the business men of Japan, some of whom are losing heavily by the Chinese boycott. He declared that the present war really offered Japan a rare opportunity to strengthen her economic situation. The end of the war, which he considered still very distant, would find the European belligerents exhausted. Japan's foreign trade would benefit even if Germany should be successful, which, he said, was not probable.

The Premier said he was not fearful of the assertion Germany could not send troops to the Far East, and, he added, "it would not be impossible to make some arrangement with Germany to place the peace of the Orient on a lasting footing."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The American Embassy at Tokio has made no extended report on the Japanese Cabinet crisis, because, it is understood, it involves purely internal questions and nothing in relation to Japan's attitude toward other powers.

Several members and former members of the Imperial Japanese Diet are involved in the bribery investigation. K. Hayshayda, who had been Chief Secretary of the lower house for twenty years, was arrested last Wednesday in connection with the charge against Viscount Oura, who was alleged to have received a gift of $5,000 from a candidate for membership in the House.

WOODEN PONIES NOT FOR HIM

Would-Be Jockey from Ottawa Is Anxious to Get Back Home.

George Purdon, 14 years old, who ran away from his home in Ottawa, Canada, several days ago, is going back today, much disgusted with New York.

He fell into the hands of the Children's Society, after trying to get a job as a jockey at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. He gave up completely when he found that they were racing toy wooden horses at Steeplechase Park, where he had been directed to apply for a place as a jockey.

After the police had turned him over to the Children's Society he wrote to a boy friend at Ottawa as follows:

Dear Connor: Did you save my place on the team? If I am home inside of three days I will be in time for our big game with the J Club. I tried to see the Giants play the Reds, but they wouldn't play, because they would have got wet. What do you think of a place where they have only got wooden horses to race with? All I am worrying about is how soon I can get home. GEORGE.

The boy explained that he had made $15 by piloting a horse on the track at Fort Erie and came to New York to carve out a career, but could not find anyone who could direct him to any park where real horse racing was going on.

LIEUT. CECIL DIVORCED.

Grandson of Famous Lord Salisbury Once Appeared Here as Actor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Second Lieutenant Randle William Gascoyne Cecil, eldest son of the Rev. Lord William Cecil, and grandson of the celebrated Marquis of Salisbury, who married Miss Dorothy Tennant, was granted a divorce yesterday. Eric Vigers was cited as co-respondent.

Lieutenant Cecil, who is 24 years old, was sent down from University College, Oxford, for breach of discipline in November, 1906, his offense consisting in throwing stones at a Balliol window. This happened soon after a protest by his father in a letter to the press against clumsy, lower class policemen being employed to keep high-spirited gentlemen in order, instead of cultured and refined Oxford dons.

Young Cecil afterward appeared in small parts in Gaiety plays and accompanied George Grossmith on his American tour.

Van Cortland Heirlooms Stolen.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 30.—While making his rounds today of the home of Robert C. Van Cortland of this place, the Superintendent of the estate, Edmund Butler, noticed that the room in which many of the heirlooms of the Van Cortlands were kept had been entered and was in disorder. Many of the heirlooms were stolen, including a pair of shoe buckles 150 years old. The house has been closed for some time, as Mr. Van Cortland is in San Francisco.

SORRY FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Leader of Opposition Thinks Telephone Day Was Losing Move.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday she thought the suffragists had gone too far in their Telephone Day efforts. She said she was sorry for them, for they were not gaining votes, but were losing the esteem of their friends.

"The women of our association would never have dreamed of intruding on the men of the city on a day like yesterday when, to say nothing of the heat, the strain of national affairs was bearing so heavily upon them," said Mrs. Dodge. "Nothing but publicity was gained by it. As far as I can see they did not gain a single voter. The names seemed to be those of men who had long ago come out for suffrage. It looks to me as though they had made out their telephone lists from the names of the men suffragists.

"As to the deductions drawn that there is a large majority in favor of woman suffrage, I am sure that it is not possible for anyone to give an approximate idea of what the results will be on Nov. 2. I long ago stated my opinion that there would be from 150,000 to 200,000 against the suffragists, and I have had no reason to change my mind.

"The anti-suffragists will do nothing at all of a sensational nature. We are going on quietly with all the work we can do. It is increasing constantly, and we really need larger office space. We are working in the big cities all through the State, and we find that three-fourths of the men are with us. We get the votes and the suffragists get the publicity."

PRESIDENT FEELING BETTER.

Recovers His Spirits and Answers Letters Praising Note to Germany.

CORNISH, N. H., July 30.—Unable to play golf because of the absence from Cornish of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician and golf partner, President Wilson took a long automobile ride today through sections of Vermont and New Hampshire with Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, his daughter, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.

The President received invitations to visit towns in this vicinity, but was unable to accept any of them. One of the invitations was to a clambake held at Claremont, N. H.

The time of the President's return to Washington is still indefinite. He has recovered from the slightly depressed condition resulting from the arduous work he performed in writing the last note to Germany.

Messages received several days ago from persons in different parts of the country commending the last note to Germany were gone over by the President personally today, and he sent replies thanking some of the senders.

TO SELL U. S. METAL PLANT.

Capitalists May Purchase It to Manufacture Ammunition.

The plant of the United States Metal Products Company at College Point, L. I., which is to be sold at public auction on Monday, and which is valued at approximately $1,000,000, may be purchased by capitalists, who contemplate the manufacture of war ammunition. The plant extends from Fifth to Tenth Streets and from Third to Fourth Avenues, College Point, and for a year has been in the hands of a receiver.

Situated on the waterfront, it would be easy to ship from the port war munitions for export. The machinery of the plant is especially fitted for the manufacture of projectiles.

Charles Van Martar.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 30.—Charles Van Martar, keeper of the keys of Princeton Chapel for more than twenty-five years and for nearly fifty an employe of the university, died here yesterday, in his seventy-first year.

He was known as "St. Peter" to Princeton graduates and undergraduates of several generations, and it will be difficult to find his successor in the life of the university. His duties were many; he was janitors, keeper of the official part in all the university exercises, and often acted as messenger for the Curator.

Princeton men will remember him best at the entrance to the chapel, of which he was sexton, and there it was his duty to close the doors at the proper moment. It is related that he was seldom hard-hearted. Many a delinquent student to whom a chapel "cut" would have been a most serious disaster has him to thank for holding open the doors a brief moment, that the sinner might slip in and save being marked absent. It is even related that he would spy a laggard at the far end of the campus and wave to him to hurry. Entreaty might win entrance sometimes, when the laggard arrived too late, but it is said that "St. Peter" could and would refuse the confirmed laggard.

His chief function ended when the Board of Trustees abrogated the compulsory chapel regulation this year, and he was not able to long survive the new order of things.

Miss Clara Foster Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30.—Miss Clara Foster Ogden of New York died last night at the Arlington Hotel, in her eighty-third year. She was accompanied at the Pier by her sister, Mrs. William H. Pendleton, and by her niece, Mrs. William H. Pendleton of Cedarhurst, L. I. Miss Ogden was a member of the Ogden family of New York and New Jersey, and was a descendant of John Ogden, who came to this country and settled in Stamford, Conn., in 1641. He founded the City of Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Ogden was a daughter of the late David and Mrs. Ann Foster Ogden. Her funeral will take place at Grace Church chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street, at 10:30 Monday morning.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. CORTLAND K. HAND, who was the youngest physician ever graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died yesterday at his home in South Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his twenty-third year.

DOUGLAS B. STEWART, a member of the law firm of Gregory, Stewart & Wrenn, 115 Broadway, died yesterday at Brattleboro, Vt., in his thirty-ninth year.

GEORGE H. HULIN, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at his Summer home in Shoreham, L. I., aged 63 years.

RUDOLPH CHRISTENSEN, a wholesale hardware merchant, with offices at 54 Warren Street, died yesterday at his home, 303 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

EDWARD G. SHELDON, an agent and Public Administrator, died yesterday at his home, 429 East Fifty-first Street.

WALTER E. INGE, 43 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 175 Van Siclen Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a son.

DANIEL HIGGINS, employed in the State Hospital at Central Islip, L. I., died at the home of his sister, 123 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. CATHERINE C. BROWN, widow of John J. Brown, and an active member of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, died at her home, 11 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHAEFER MAYER, 79 years old, of Rotterdam, Holland, and for the last six years an inmate of the German Evangelical Home for the Aged, in Moffat Street, Brooklyn, died in that institution on Thursday. She was the widow of Peter Mayer, and was one of the oldest members of the German Reformed Church of St. Petri.

JOSEPH MOELLER, who died at his home, 60 Menahan Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was a retired clothing salesman and a member of Raffeiner Council, No. 173, C. B. U.; Union Guard, St. Joseph's Society, and the St. Pius Society of the Holy Trinity Church. He was in his 70th year, and left three sons and two daughters.

JACOB J. WEISENSTEIN, 53 years old, a retired hotel keeper, is dead at his home, 2,624 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES KNOWLES, a retired machinist, died on Thursday at his home, 54 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, from injuries which he received in an automobile accident a week ago. Mr. Knowles was in his 80th year, and was a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M., and Our Council, No. 252, Royal Arcanum.

DAVID V. SHAFER, owner of a bakery and formerly an official of Cushman & Co., bakers, died on Thursday at a hospital in this city. He was born here and lived at 67 West 104th Street.

Mrs. AMELIA BARZILAY, wife of David J. Barzilay, Vice President of the United Sponging Company, died on Thursday at the Alston Sanitarium, in her forty-third year.

Mrs. WILLIAM PRESTON GRIFFIN, one of the members of the Sanitary Commission during the civil war and a sister-in-law of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under the Grant Administration, died on Thursday at her home, 208 East Fifteenth Street, in her eighty-ninth year. She was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and had lived in her late home for more than fifty years.

ROOT LEADS FIGHT FOR SHORTER BALLOT

Says State Government Is About as Representative as That of Venezuela

AND REFORM MUST COME

Calls for Defeat of Bosses and a Remedy Which Will Replace Nostrums.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, will surrender the gavel and from the floor lead the fight for the proposed simplified plan of State government under which power commensurate with his responsibility will be centred in the Governor. This became known today after Mr. Root had a conference with the members of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers.

The plan of reorganization, including the "shorter" ballot in distinction from the "short" ballot, has aroused the opposition of the political bosses who have their spokesmen in the convention and of State officers who with the bosses will lose much valuable patronage if the plan finally is adopted. Mr. Root made a speech of progressive trend to the members of the committee today. He told the committee that the bosses and the patronage of greedy officeholders must be defeated for the good of the State. The committee members sat in silent surprise for twenty minutes while Mr. Root spoke.

Mr. Root told the committee he was an advocate of the short ballot, pure and simple, under which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor only would be elected. Other State officers, now elective, would be appointed by the Governor. The temper or the convention, however, was such that Mr. Root thought the "shorter" ballot under which the Controller and Attorney General in addition to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor would be elected, was a rational compromise on which to meet the opposition.

"The rest of the plan must be put through," said Mr. Root very earnestly. "If you have any differences over minor details of the plan here in the committee you should forget them, for changes can be made when the plan comes before the convention, and get together on essentials. If we could discard the microscope and take up the telescope instead all would be well.

"This new plan should be our answer to the justifiable demand of the people for governmental reforms. It involves a remedy that will endure and stand the test of experience where direct primaries, the initiative, referendum and recall, the clamor for which have grown to unreasonable and laudable discontent on the part of the people with the imperfections and the vices of the present system, are nostrums.

Reform Demand Justified.

"Let us bear in mind that there has been abundant cause for complaint. I have been in public life for forty years, and during all that time the government of the State of New York has been about as representative and responsible as the government of Venezuela. Now the time has come when invisible government should give way to government that is accountable and responsive. And you have it within your power to aid in ushering in that sort of a government in this State."

A final draft of the article outlining the proposed new governmental plan is now being considered by the Committee on Governor. It was presented at the meeting today by a sub-committee, of which Frederick C. Tanner, Henry L. Stimson, and William N. Dykman are members.

The article will contain twenty-odd sections. In the first section will be enumerated the departments which are to constitute the new Government of the State of New York. These will be about ten in number. The heads of these departments will constitute the Governor's Cabinet. The plan will be safeguarded so that it will be impossible for the Legislature to abolish any essential department, and a provision in the article is aimed to make the plan so flexible that the needs of the future may be met.

The Public Service Commissioners, the Department of Education, and the Conservation Commission, each of which will exercise functions both administrative, legislative, and judicial, differing in that respect from the purely administrative departments, will be considered in other sections of the new article.

It was said today that the members of the committee have been almost unanimous in the votes which have been taken on sections of the new article. The fight is expected when the plan comes before the Convention a week after next.

Speed Up, says Root.

Mr. Root today made a speech from the rostrum, in which he said that the time had come to "speed up." He urged the delegates to arrange their home affairs so that it would be possible for them to remain at the Capitol until the work of the Convention had been completed.

If Mr. Root has his way the lazy policy adopted by the Legislature with work crowded into three days every week and virtually no work done on Friday and Saturday will give way to the policy followed in Congress, where every week-day is a working day. As a start, two sessions will be held on five days next week, with a night session on Monday. In the following week it is likely that there will be three sessions a day if Mr. Root has his way.

"The convention," Mr. Root said today, "is several weeks behind the stage of progress that was reached by the last convention in the same period of time in its existence. If we are to have that full and free discussion and expression of views which is so important in reaching sound and just conclusions, it is necessary that we should address ourselves without any avoidable delay to the serious discussion and final action upon the various proposals before the convention."

AGREE ON COURT CHANGES.

Convention Committee Proposes New Part of Appellate Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—There will be a readjustment of the court system in New York City under a plan tentatively agreed upon by the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention. One of the chief changes will be the addition of Part II. to the Appellate Division in the First Judicial Department, which includes the Counties of New York and Bronx. This step is made necessary, it is held, by the increase in the number of cases which are appealed. There will be a further increase of appeals in all probability by a probable limitation in the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals which will make the Appellate Division the court of final resort to many litigants.

The county courts in Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, under the present plan, will be merged in the Court of General Sessions, which in its proposed new form will exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the city, and in the present City Court, whose scope will be extended and which, in its new form, will be an intermediate court of civil jurisdiction for the entire city.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, it is understood, is sponsor for the plan, which follows the lines along which the City Court of Chicago is organized.

There is no intention of interfering with the courts of inferior civil and criminal jurisdiction, such as the Special Sessions Court, the Municipal Courts and the Magistrates' Courts, except possibly to establish an independent tribunal for domestic relations and juvenile delinquency cases.

The Judiciary Committee has nearly completed its work and will make its final report to the convention next week. There will be no modification of the present jury system, the various proposals providing for verdicts by a majority vote having been discarded by the committee. The Surrogates' Courts will remain independent tribunals, although many delegates have urged that these be merged into the Supreme Court.

STATE TO OUST COLLIER.

Calls Him and Mann Trespassers on State Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—A vigorous campaign is to be made to clear State forest lands of squatters and other trespassers. This is the edict of George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, and Marshall P. McLean, a Deputy Attorney General, who has been assigned to attend to the legal part of the work. There are in the Adirondacks, particularly about Raquette Lake, flagrant trespassers with a full knowledge of their unlawful occupancy, Mr. McLean says. Some of these persons are natives of the region, others wealthy campers, who will endeavor to retain their holdings under doubtful titles.

An investigation of these titles, which has been in progress for three months, promises to reveal trespassers who are known by name throughout the State. While the investigation is still in progress suits are to be brought, including an action against Robert J. Collier of Collier's Weekly, who has long occupied a camp site on Raquette Lake, and another against Colonel William Mann, editor of Town Topics, who for many years has had a Summer home on an island in Lake George, which belongs to the State. Mr. Collier received notice on July 14 that he must vacate in thirty days or action for ejectment would be instituted, and papers have been prepared for service upon Colonel Mann.

"With such offenders as these," said Mr. McLean, commenting on the actions proposed by the Conservation Commissioner has no sympathy whatever, and does not believe that either the Constitutional Convention or the Conservation Department should longer tolerate them. But there is another kind of case—it is where the occupants entered with greater show of right."

Mr. McLean referred to 400 permanent residents at Raquette Lake and to a settlement at Indian Lake.

CUTS TRUST SENTENCES.

Whitman Commutes Terms of Members of Poultry Organization.

ALBANY, July 30.—Sentences of three months' imprisonment and fines of $500 each, imposed upon eleven members of the so-called "Poultry Trust," for acts in restraint of trade, were commuted to two months and eighteen days' imprisonment today by Governor Whitman. Allowance will be made for the eighteen days the convicted men served in the Tombs, and when they have completed two months of their sentences at Blackwell's Island on Aug. 9 they will be released.

A statement issued at the Executive Chamber said that Judge Rosalsky had recommended the commutation.

The prisoners are Erving V. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westerberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewel, James N. Norris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Clement Bishop, Samuel Werner and Charles Werner.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BUDA.—On July 30, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Buda of 1,800 Lexington Av., a daughter.

Engaged.

SCHEINMAN—LAMPORT.—Mr. Nathan Lamport announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mildred Lamport, to Mr. Lou Scheinman.

Married

HARRIS—HEROY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, July 29, 1915, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ward Heroy, to Isaac F. Harris.

McDOWELL—BONFIGLIO.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 30, 1915, Margaret Renfrew Bonfiglio, daughter of the late Andrew Renfrew of Glasgow, Scotland, to Roy I. McDowell, both late of New York City.

SARTZ—MESSNER.—On Thursday, July 29, by his Honor, Judge Edgar J. Lauer, Alice Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Messner, to Jack P. Sartz.

VAN TROTSENBURG—HOUGHTON.—July 28, Ida Houghton to Herman Van Trotsenburg.

CHARITIES.

OUR MISSION

To realize fully, how delicate is the mechanism of a little baby, because we stand in the gap—so to speak—between them and their future.

When some specially out of order specimen reaches us, we wonder why the mother couldn't have just used a little common sense—a rare article indeed among some of those poor ignorant souls, who want to do right—oh! so much, but just don't know how.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Av.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

THERE'S STILL TIME
TO MAKE BIG PROFITS
at the
FINAL SESSION
of the
Edgemere AUCTION
TO-NIGHT
LAST CALL
Take train from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn—6:35, 6:52, 7:13, 7:47, 8:14. Time, 30 to 40 minutes.
From Penn. Station, 7th Ave. & 33d St., Manhattan—6:41, 7:10, 8:24. Time by express train, 35 minutes.
See Announcement Page 9.
Representative on Ground All Day.
FITZ-JAMES E. BROWNE
Will Sell for
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS beg leave to announce that they will remove to their new building at MADISON AVENUE & FORTY-FOURTH STREET on the *second day of August*

Married.

Brooklyn.

HARLEM—TEPPER.—July 25, Anna Tepper to Max Harlem.

SEARLE—MATTHEWS.—July 28, Ethel D. Matthews to Alexander H. Searle.

STEELE—WIRTH.—July 29, Mary F. Wirth to John Steele.

Died.

BECKER.—July 30, 1915, Charles Becker, dearly beloved husband of Helen Lynch. Funeral from his residence, 2,291 University Av. Thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Monday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—July 29, at 23 3d St., Weehawken, Mrs. Rebecca Brown. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 1, 2:30 P. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—Bertha Hull, beloved wife of George Augustus Chapman, at her home in Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, July 28, 1915. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M. at Minneapolis.

CHRISTENSEN.—On Friday, July 30, Rudolph Christensen, beloved husband of Matilda H. Christensen. Funeral services Sunday, A

REDFIELD DEFENDS HIS OWN INQUIRY

Seeks the Facts in the Eastland Disaster and Reserves His Judgment.

LABOR LEADERS PROTEST

Fear Whitewash for Federal Steamboat Inspectors and Appeal to the President to Interfere.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The investigation to determine whether any one was criminally responsible for the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River on Saturday last with the loss of about one thousand lives, was confined today to a Federal Grand Jury and to the steamboat inspection service under Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.

The vessel, still lying on its side at the wharf, was taken over by a Federal Marshal on orders from Judge Landis of the United States District Court. The County Grand Jury, it was decided by Maclay Hoyne, State's Attorney, probably did not have sufficient jurisdiction to accomplish anything, and it ceased its inquiry for the present.

Secretary Redfield's examination of steamboat inspectors continued today, but developed few new facts. Charges that the steamboat inspection service would not be stringent with its own members elicited from Secretary Redfield the statement that the inquiry was according to law, and that judgment should not be passed until it was ended.

Before Mr. Redfield resumed his hearing labor leaders issued statements charging that the Department of Commerce inquiry would be a whitewash for the Federal inspectors. These labor leaders telegraphed a protest to President Wilson, but received no reply. After yesterday's testimony before Secretary Redfield, Mayor Thompson and others said that the examination of witnesses seemed to be unsatisfactory, while Assistant State's Attorney Sullivan thought the questions put by Secretary Redfield were too leading.

The questioning of witnesses today was turned over to A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, although any one in the room was permitted to put queries. Secretary Redfield said that the determination of guilt, if any, lay with the Federal Trial Court, as his investigation was simply to determine whether the steamboat inspectors had acted conscientiously according to legal requirements.

The hearing before Secretary Redfield and members of the Steamboat Inspection Service will continue tomorrow, as will the taking of testimony by the Federal Grand Jury. Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, whose jury accused six persons in connection with the disaster, today arranged a conference with Mayor Thompson about more stringent regulations for steamers, "if the Federal inquiry avails nothing."

Little apparent headway was made today in the work of righting the Eastland. Only one body was recovered, making the total known dead 835. The missing list kept by the Western Electric Company, whose employes arranged for the excursion on the Eastland, fell to 161 tonight, indicating that the total number of dead would probably be under 1,000, as the dead and missing now total 996.

COPNISH, N. H., July 30.—President Wilson today received from friends of persons drowned on the Eastland protests against having men connected with the Steamboat Inspection Service make an investigation of the disaster for the Federal Government.

The President was told that it would be fairer to have men not in the Federal service, who could in no way be held responsible for the disaster, conduct the inquiry. Several of the protests were from organizations to which victims of the disaster belonged.

The President has intrusted the Federal investigation to Secretary Redfield and has urged that it be made as thorough as possible. The protests probably will be referred to Secretary Redfield.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Eligibles for High and Elementary School Positions.

There has been placed, as of June 16, 1914, upon the eligible list of holders of license as assistant teacher of commercial branches in high schools the name of Eulalia M. Connelly, with a rating of 74.875.

There has been placed, as of July 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as assistant to principal in elementary schools the name of Mrs. Marion L. Keator, with a rating of 72.333.

There has been replaced, as of July 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the name of Isabel TurnRett, with a rating of 85.75.

There have been placed, as of July 28, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following:

G. M. Couch	91.25	Sarah Bussel	81.75
B. C. Ferdon	84.25	M. Brine	81.50
J. F. Eldredge	87.08	D. Greenidge	81.42
Rose Lewitt	86.87	Esther Steel	81.37
P. E. Hayden	86.75	Kathryn Beatty	80.87
Rebecca Salsbury	86.75	G. E. McInerny	80.48
Frieda Duppler	86.62	Deborah S. Wolf	80.37
A. C. Reimers	86.12	M. S. Rooney	80.20
A. E. Edwards	85.62	Ida L. Ginther	80.12
M. C. Grunwald	85.12	Rose M. Groccia	80.05
Ora M. Cockroft	85.10	Sylvia Carmin	79.62
Anna Forssell	84.87	Viola Schimpf	79.45
Helen E. Dignam	84.75	Pauline Wilkes	79.37
Augusta Brown	84.50	M. E Timberlake	79.12
S. H. M. Moore	84.25	Margaret Unger	79.05
H. S. Nostrand	84.25	A. H. Sherline	78.00
Ethel M. Lane	83.87	H. Krukowski	78.37
M. F. Lewis	83.87	Ruth W. Carter	78.05
Sarah Rubinstein	83.62	A. M. Schnellein	78.00
G. A. Weiss	83.62	F. L. Ganner	77.95
D. E. Taylor	83.00	Jeanette Brown	77.87
M. R. Fordham	83.40	V. A. FitzGerald	77.75
Emma J. Ebeling	83.15	Helen Woodman	77.50
M. E. S. Wilde	83.15	Florence Goetz	76.50
Sadie Wishny	83.12	Agnes S. Arnold	76.17
A. A. Lankenau	82.67	Anna G. Gillen	75.90
D. B. Case	82.37	Lulu Rank	74.70
Rose Goldberg	82.37	Helen Moon	73.50
H. G. Masson	82.37	Helene Fischer	73.25
M. Bernheim	82.25	K. Norden	73.25
Edythe M. Hale	82.25	Violet G. Powell	72.37
Frances Mayer	82.25	F. Riesberg	72.30
L. M. Lindberg	82.15	Helen O. Sand	71.62
D. S. Lax	82.12	Clara D. Smith	71.20
India Huston	81.50	Ethel Coughlin	71.00

There has been replaced, as of July 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the name of Mollie S. Kelly, with a rating of 81.

There has been placed, as of July 29, 1914, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the name of Therese M. Farrell, with a rating of 70.75.

There have been placed, as of July 29, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the names of the following:

Helen Carter	82.75	M. C. Raleigh	75.38
M. K. Lenney	82.75	F. A. Turnbull	75.25
Margaret Sweet	81.15	E. C. Burchan	74.15
A. Macri Payne	80.70	F. D. Buchanan	73.70
Cornelia French	80.00	E. Hemberger	73.50
E. J. Crocker	79.10	Emma Y. Hyatt	73.10
Lanetta Rooke	78.75	E. G. Malone	72.80
M. A. McKenzie	78.65	V. F. Young	72.75
Ada F. Malone	78.30	Carrie Gerstle	72.00
Julia L. Gannon	77.90	M. F. Coleman	71.75
M. J. McKeown	77.35	Elsie M. Allen	71.35
Mary A. Faber	77.20	Josephine Anglin	71.25
E. C. Walker	77.25	Mary T. Carr	70.90
M. McCabe	77.00	Julia R. Biggart	70.70
F. F. Malone	77.00	Isabelle M. Hull	70.33
J. C. Barrett	76.95	Ruth A. Young	70.30
Minnie H. Jones	76.70	E. M. Moorhead	70.25
Esther W. Payne	76.50	H. W. Freeman	69.75
Agnes C. Murray	75.50	Bertha T. Nelson	69.75
M. A. Armstrong	75.35	Leslie Wagstaff	69.75
F. Flannery	75.25	B. A. Mogan	68.00

There has been placed, as of June 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the name of Clayton F. Sherman, with a rating of 75.041.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 329 business failures in the United States during the week, against 327 for the previous week and 286, 248, 224, and 208 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 78, New England 32, Southern 90, Western 62, North-western 20, and Far Western 47. Canada had 38, against 79 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

DEFENDS NEW 'AMERICA' AIR.

Not Written in Spirit of Antagonism, Says Brooklyn Educator.

James J. McCabe, Superintendent of School Districts 31 and 34 in Brooklyn, who has composed a new tune for "America," which was urged for adoption in the Passaic schools by Alfred Ehrhardt, the only German-American on the Board of Education in that city, has written to THE TIMES protesting against the statement that the new tune is being advertised widely in the German newspapers.

"The statement," he says, "has become the basis of more or less unfavorable comment in newspapers in other parts of the country. As a matter of fact the only German-American press notice of which I have knowledge was written by the musical critic of the Staats-Zeitung, and printed in the music column of that paper; but if the critics of other German papers have treated my work as kindly from the musical standpoint, I certainly appreciate their consideration.

"It is, of course, needless to say that in the composition of the new music to 'America,' there is no more spirit of antagonism than there was in the soul of the patriot who wrote the words, which are so remarkably free from that spirit. It is just one more attempt by an American musician to provide our beautiful anthem with a melody all its own, and now that it has in a short time made more progress than any previous effort of the kind, it seems unfortunate that any suggestion of prejudice should be connected with it."

Mr. McCabe says there is no commercial aspect to his work, as the copies are not sold, but given away on request.

"CANNED" PARK MUSIC.

Concert by Charles Edison and Guido Bruno in Washington Square

Persons on the benches in Washington Square were surprised yesterday afternoon when they heard the strains of the overture to "Galatea," played apparently by a full orchestra, rolling out from amid the shrubbery of the park.

Upon investigation those of the park denizens who were musically inclined discovered that the sounds came from a phonograph in the little pavilion near the northwest corner of the park, and when a record from "Pagliacci" was put on the Italians of the neighborhood gathered around the pavilion in crowds.

The concert yesterday was a sort of reconnoissance in force by Charles Edison, son of Thomas Edison, and Guido Bruno, who are planning a series of park concerts by phonographs to be given twice a week in Washington Square. They experimented with several locations yesterday, and finally decided that the best place for the phonograph would be in front of the bust of Alexander Holley, which rests on a pedestal with wings that act as a sort of sounding board.

If the consent of the Park Department is obtained, Mr. Bruno and Mr. Edison expect to furnish the public around the square with not only free concerts, but free dance music.

PORT HEAD WOULD DRILL.

Collector Malone Plans to Attend Training Camp at Plattsburg.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone notified Major Gen. Wood at Governors Island yesterday that he was anxious to attend the military training camp at Plattsburg next month. Mr. Malone had military training in his school days, and also served for a time in the National Guard.

"It is the duty of every American citizen," said the Collector yesterday, "to prepare himself individually to serve his country in time of war as well as in time of peace. As a consequence, I believe it is a deep obligation laid upon every citizen at this time to so educate himself in the complex art of modern warfare that he can aid the defense of his country in any emergency.

"The American people do not want war and there is no prospect of war, but I hope that every man who can possibly spare the time will be willing to sacrifice his vacation period to make the camp at Plattsburg a pronounced success."

FIGHTS 2-CENT FARE LAW.

Missouri Pacific Attacks Nebraska Statute in United States Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company today filed suit in the Federal Court to have the Nebraska 2-cent fare statute declared void and asking that the members of the State Railway Commission be enjoined from exacting a penalty for a violation of the statute.

The Missouri Pacific bases its suit on an alleged discrimination between freight and passenger rates in the State.

DANGER LONG KNOWN AT ERASMUS SCHOOL

Commissioner Condemned Old Buildings in Report to Mayor Nearly a Year Ago.

FIRE ESCAPES OF WOOD

Repairs Now Under Way Indicating Intention to Put Wings Into Use Again.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson is expected to announce today his findings on the situation at Erasmus Hall High School, in Flatbush, the wooden parts of which were inspected early in the week by William H. Swartout, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

What action the Commissioner is likely to suggest has not been indicated, but in any event the President of the Board of Education, Thomas W. Churchill, has declared the readiness of the board to tear down any building which the Fire Commissioner may consider unfit.

What the Fire Commissioner thought of this building last year is indicated by his report to Mayor Mitchel under date of Dec. 31, 1914, upon an inspection of the public school buildings for fire risks which had been ordered as a result of an attack on many school buildings as fire traps, made by Charles G. Armstrong, President of the American Society for Fire Prevention. He said:

> Except in one case, the conditions which required immediate attention were due to carelessness of either janitors or school Principals, and were promptly remedied without structural alteration or expense. The exception was the Erasmus Hall High School, in Brooklyn, where the group of old wooden buildings presented the most serious situation found in any school. The new high school building is a fine example of the modern fireproof structure, but its two wings extending backward from the front are built very close to the old wooden buildings.

The Danger Still There.

After detailing various conditions, which have since been remedied, the Commissioner goes on:

> The most dangerous conditions referred to above were removed or mitigated. Our understanding was that room would be found for the classes elsewhere when the Fall season (referring, of course, to the Fall of 1914) opened.
>
> After the Fall season opened the classes were continued. I visited the school with Chief Kenlon and Deputy Commissioner Laimbeer. Chief Kenlon recommended that the northeast wing of the wooden building be removed at once, which would abolish the inside court and remove that part of the old structure in most dangerous proximity to the new structure. This order was later modified, upon a second recommendation by Chief Kenlon and Chief Hammitt, to provide for the removal of about half of this northeast wing, which has been done, the remaining portion to be removed as soon as the classes can be accommodated elsewhere.
>
> Dr. Gunnison, the head of the school, represented to me that it was impossible on short notice to find places in the new building for the pupils, but that he would make room for them elsewhere as soon as it was possible to do so. He has promised to make this change as quickly as practicable.
>
> These wooden buildings are not desirable for school purposes, and I believe that their use should not be continued any longer than is necessary to find room for the classes either in the existing new building or elsewhere.
>
> The new building is very large, and perhaps by rearrangement of the classes room can be found for them without building any further addition to the new building. If the classes were arranged as they are, for example, in Washington Irving High School, I am advised they could all be accommodated in the present structure. The new building, by the way, is not completed, as the original plan called for a much larger building by extending the wings. It is definitely understood that the remaining portion of the northeast wing will be taken down as soon as Dr. Gunnison can rearrange his classes.
>
> Chief Kenlon believes that the removal of that portion of this wing, which has already been attended to, removes the main source of danger to the pupils, although the continued existence of the wooden buildings so near the new building would be dangerous to that structure in case of fire in the wooden buildings.

Repairing Old Buildings.

This was on Dec. 31. The wooden buildings are still there; they are being repaired as usual, and while the authorities of the Board of Education will not admit that they intend to use them next year, there has been no suggestion that any step has been taken to make other arrangements for the 1,200 children who were accommodated there last year.

It has been objected that there is no certainty as yet that there will be need of these buildings; but there were 1,200 children in them last year, and so far from supposing that there will be a decrease of 1,200 in the enrollment next year, persons closely in touch with the school have intimated that it is expected that the enrollment will be if anything larger than last year.

Dr. Gunnison, the principal, who is at Great Barrington, Mass., has informed THE TIMES that he cannot express any opinion at present on the fitness of the wooden buildings for further occupancy or the possibility of finding substitutes for them.

Wooden Fire Escapes.

A resident of Flatbush who has children in the school said yesterday that though many parents, as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday, failed to pay sufficient attention to the circumstances surrounding their children at school, there were many others who were well aware that hundreds of children were housed in wooden buildings equipped only with wooden fire escapes.

"We are told," he said, "that the buildings can be emptied in a minute and a half, but the fact remains that they are of wood and that none of the stairways are fireproof. We have known this for a long time, but we are at a loss to know where to turn for relief. The Fire Department's previous findings have done much to remove the most obvious sources of danger, but we are wondering when the school authorities will find the other accommodations for the children which the Fire Department recommended eight months ago."

FIREMEN ARE PROMOTED.

Senaca Larke and Harry Schoener Among Fourteen Advanced.

Two fire heroes were among the fourteen members of the department promoted to higher rank yesterday by Commissioner Robert Adamson. At the same time nineteen probationary firemen were appointed for a period of three months.

Engineer Senaca Larke, Jr., hero of the Equitable Building fire, was made a Lieutenant, and Lieutenants Harry Schoener, hero of the oil fire at Rutgers, Water, and South Streets, was advanced to a Captaincy.

Commissioner Adamson said that both had been allowed special examinations, owing to injuries which made it impossible for them to take the regular civil service promotion examinations.

"The one thing I want to impress upon you men is to obey the commands of your superior officers, whether you believe they are proper or not," said the Commissioner. "As an example of one who has always obeyed orders I point to your Chief, John Kenlon."

The Lieutenants promoted to Captains are Harry Schoener, Engine Company 15; Matthew P. Fitzpatrick, Hook and Ladder Company 123; William F. Purdy, Engine Company 24; and John P. Callahan, Engine Company 243. The new Lieutenants are Senaca Larke, Jr., Walter R. Twyman, William F. Kempf, Patrick J. Sullivan, Valentine E. Renschler, and Henry E. Eichler.

Boy of 12 Swims Nearly 3 Miles.

Franklin Robertson, 12 years old, son of A. Robertson, Secretary of the Keith theatres, swam from Fort Schuyler dock to Whitestone Landing yesterday afternoon, two and three-quarter miles, in an hour and fifteen minutes. Many of the Summer colony at Beechhurst watched the boy's performance, and he got a hearty reception on the Long Island shore when he finished.

Sharks Seen Off Fort Totten.

Bathers who frequent the beach off Fort Totten, the Government reservation on the sound, have been warned by the officers of the post to lookout for sharks while swimming on the Little Neck Bay shore of the fort. Two of the engineers say they had a thrilling experience with a shark on Wednesday, but it managed to escape.

URGES THE KILLING OF BACHELOR SEALS

Government Commission Recommends That It Be Done on Land at Pribilof Islands.

294,000 ANIMALS BY CENSUS

Asserted That Thousands of Furs Can Be Taken from Males Without Injury to the Herd.

Amendment of the law of 1912 to permit the killing of fur seals on the land of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, for commercial purposes, under governmental regulation, is recommended in a report of the commission of the Bureau of Fisheries appointed to make an exhaustive study of the subject. The report contains 172 pages of reading matter, with numerous maps and photographs, and treats the general subject of seals and many others related to it in great detail. Its conclusions are considered an indorsement of the recommendations made by the commission of 1897 headed by David Starr Jordan, which gave rise to a heated discussion on the conservation of the Alaskan seals.

The latest report is indorsed as "scientific," "unprejudiced," and "dispassionate" by the Bureau of Fisheries and the Department of Commerce. The members of the commission who wrote it are Wilfred H. Osgood, Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker, who were nominated for their positions respectively by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the National Academy of Sciences.

While the report urges the killing of seals for commercial purposes, it specializes on an indorsement of land killing, and strongly condemns the indiscriminate slaughter of the animals in the water, known as pelagic sealing. It was the unrestricted pelagic sealing, in the opinion of the committee, which produced the conditions that made the stringent provisions of the law of 1912 seem advisable. This law prohibits all killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands for a period of five years from its passage, except the number of seals needed as food for the natives.

Census of the Seals.

Because of their regularity of breeding in time and place, the seals on the Pribilof Islands may be counted with approximate accuracy. The commission took a census of the animals in 1914, with the following results:

Pups, (actual count)	93,250
Bearing cows, (inferred from number of pups, including dead)	93,250
Yearlings of both sexes, (based on known birth rate in 1913)	46,135
Two-year-olds of both sexes, based on known birth rate in 1912)	34,844
Three-year-old males, (based on assumed birth rate in 1911)	13,880
Four-year-old males, (based on estimated birth rate in 1910)	9,939
Five-year-old males, (based on known reserve of 1912)	1,658
Idle bulls, (actual count)	174
Harem bulls, (actual count)	1,539
Total	294,637
Total, exclusive of pups	201,439

Commenting on these figures, the report says:

> Whatever past conditions may have been, the census of 1914 shows the fur seal herd to contain upward of 294,000 animals, by no means a small number. The relative proportions of the different classes of seals, while not yet wholly ideal, are such as to indicate clearly that they can be made so in another year. Furthermore, they are such as to forecast a rapid expansion of the herd in the near future. Thus all apprehension as to insufficiency of male life will cease in 1915.
>
> The hauling grounds in 1914 are teeming with bachelor seals of 4 years of age and under. There are nearly 10,000 four-year-old bachelors and upward of 13,000 three-year-olds, so male life for the future is more than assured. The 9,000 to 10,000 four-year-olds living in 1914 will, if wholly spared, undoubtedly create an overstock of males, and this constitutes the principal undesirable feature of the herd as found in 1914.

Herd Should be Thinned.

> The welfare of the herd demands that some of them should be killed in 1915. By so doing, and by killing a sufficient number of the four-year-olds and three-year-olds at the same time, the relative proportions of the different classes of seals would be adjusted to a basis as nearly ideal as our knowledge permits. No matter what course is pursued, the important question will always be what proportion of young males may be killed with safety. The proportion is the same now that it always will be, and nothing is gained by delay. Whether the proportion be small or large, it is obviously safe to take it now as well as in future years.

The report then argues, from statistics, that the land killing prohibited by the law of 1912 was never as destructive of seal life as has been imagined. It was the stopping of pelagic sealing by international treaty in 1911, according to the report, that served to conserve the seals.

> "In the six years from 1890 to 1895," the report says, "the number of seals killed on land was 80,482; during the same period pelagic sealers took 235,965, and caused the death of at least several times more."

Summarizing the nature and extent of the seal property under discussion as an argument to permit regulated land killing, the Commissioners write:

> At the present, we know that we have a herd of nearly 300,000 seals under practically complete control on both land and sea. This herd includes not less than 95,000 breeding females producing one young annually; half the young being males and half females, and at most only one male to thirty-five females being required for breeding. A large supply of males from 2 to 5 years of age is already present and a large revenue from the taking of the surplus is assured. Without attempting an exact calculation, it is evident that the productive capacity of the seal herd is equal to that of an enterprise representing an invested capital of at least $10,000,000. As such it is worthy of the highest effort for efficient administration.

Loss May Be $2,700,000.

How the law of 1912 has prohibited a return from the valuable property, the report attempts to show, concluding with the statement that the money loss alone during the period affected by the law "promises to be very large, not less than $2,700,000 by most conservative estimates."

Coming to a consideration of the desired amendment to the law of 1912 and governmental regulation of land killing on the islands, the Commissioners say:

> The herd is now beyond the danger point, and with full governmental control protection of the seals and conservative management would be assured without special restrictions. . . . The number of male seals which should be killed or reserved cannot, in the nature of the case, be absolute. It is not and never can be a fixed number, and the only possible way in which it can be stated in advance is in relative terms. That is, the number to be killed or to be reserved in any given season depends upon the number that are present in that season and upon the relation which the number of males of certain ages bears to the number of females. With pelagic sealing abolished, these numbers and proportions can be determined with all reasonable accuracy. Whether the herd be large or small, diminishing or progressing, good management demands discretionary power in the hands of responsible officers in order that action may be governed by circumstances.

Incidentally the Commissioners argue that the blue fox industry of the islands might be revived by the killing of seals. Formerly 1,000 fox skins were taken annually on St. George Island alone, which would be worth $40,000 to $50,000 at recent prices. The industry declined because of the scarcity of food for the foxes when the killing of seals was forbidden.

To Commemorate Grant's Burial.

In commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the burial of General U. S. Grant, members of the various military organizations throughout Greater New York will take part in exercises at Grant's Tomb at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Aug. 8. The Rev. Dr. E. B. M. Browne, sole surviving pall bearer at the funeral of Grant, will come from Georgia to take part in the ceremony. The arrangements are in charge of Miss Anita C. Brooks, First Honorary Vice President of the National Veterans' Relief Corps. Captain Charles O. S. B. Gonsalles, Commander of the National Veterans' Relief Corps, will officiate.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. D. McCarthy, 10, to 81, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; W. F. Shea, 18, to Tr. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; D. Glenn, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; A. E. Stanley, Jr., 37, to 89, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2. To Tr. S, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2—Motor Cycle Sergts. C. J. Saich, 80; J. Murphy, 81; F. E. Walker, 89; Motor Cycle Patrol. R. T. Irwin, Jr., 90; C. G. Woehrle, 99; F. H. J. Hahn, 99; F. E. Ruggles, 99; F. X. Werner, 278; W. J. Farrell, 278; H. Powell, 278.

Patrol. H. Lipski and D. F. Sullivan, 13, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 29; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; J. Rhodes, 26, and R. H. Holmes, 35, to 9 I. D., 5 days, noon, July 31; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; M. A. Miraglia, 29, and F. May, 31, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; G. C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; G. Lioss, Jr., 36; W. J. McGowan, 45, and P. W. Voelbel, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to 90, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; J. F. Maloney, 61, to D. B., duty in Dist. Attorney's office, Bronx Co., 2 days, noon, July 28; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; C. N. P. Pehrsson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; A. M. Mullen, 63, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; H. J. Etherington, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; A. Rosener, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, B. Gulager and P. E. Burns, Subdiv. C, to 278, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

To Bur. of Tel. from precincts indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2: F. J. Hedden, 1; J. J. O'Brien, 37; F. J. Brickley, 167; J. M. Sheehan, 169; C. E. Pearce, 274; G. F. Ring, 278. To 15 I. D. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., July 30: W. T. Major, 169; J. J. Wilson, 169; T. J. Craddock, 169; G. W. Cook, 279.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. Crowley, 31, 7:40 A. M., July 13, to noon, July 25; F. W. Claus, 39, 11:10 A. M., July 17, to noon, July 29; A. Grundig, 68, 3 P. M., July 24, to 12 P. M., July 27; J. P. Kavanagh, 74, 10:10 P. M., July 6, during disability.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, to $1,250 grade, M. J. Matthews, 61, Aug. 15; to $1,150 grade, J. Sullivan, 21, Aug. 9; E. Dupuy, 28, Aug. 12; to $1,150 grade, Aug. 7, 1915, F. J. Reichert, 1; C. Miller, 22; P. O'Connell, 31; W. G. Decker, 35; P. Sabatino, 38; G. B. Welsey, 42; D. W. Hay, 77; F. H. J. Hahn, 99; L. Sobel, 132; J. Parmet, 138; J. O. Becker, 156; W. J. Frohnhoefe, 277; J. J. Kircher, 17; D. T. Merkle, 23; E. Kronenblitter, 31; W. A. Jacobs, 86; T. J. Horgan, 89; M. J. Ryan, 148; F. J. Rauchort, 150; F. Deery, 153; L. B. Pastorini, 159; W. Dowling, 170; H. McDonough, 170; G. R. McGill, B. B. H.

Fire Department.

Retired on pensions: Capt. A. McDonald, Eng. 157, Richmond, (on his own application,) $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. W. F. Windhorst, Eng. 216, Brooklyn, (on his own application,) $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. Bridges, H. & L. 113, Brooklyn, (physically disabled.) $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. Daniel F. Burke, H. & L. 107, $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Lieut. C. W. Travis, H. & L. 143, Queens, (on his own application,) $1,050 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Fire. 1st gr. G. Trusdell, Eng. 244, Brooklyn, (on his own application,) $700 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Fire. 1st gr. L. Eriksen, Eng. 223, Brooklyn, (on his own application,) $700 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain, at $2,500 a year, at 8 A. M., Aug. 1: H. Schoener, Eng. 15; W. F. Purdy, Eng. 24; M. P. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 123; J. J. Callahan, Eng. 243.

The following engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, at the rate of $2,100 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Engrs. of Steamer S. Larke, Jr., Eng. 294; W. F. Kempf, Eng. 92; W. R. Twyman, Eng. 23; P. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 38; Firem. 1st Gr. V. T. Renschler, Eng. 36; H. E. Eichler, H. & L. 112.

The following firemen, first grade, are promoted to the position of engineer of steamer, at $1,600 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: R. F. Johnson, Eng. 74; B. Levy, Eng. 13; J. T. Hughes, Eng. 273; J. G. Gatzert, Eng. 231.

Assignments: 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Capts, H. Schoener, Eng. 157; W. F. Purdy, H. & L. 15; M. P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9; J. J. Callahan, Eng. 216. Lieuts. S. Larke, Jr., Eng. 6; W. F. Kempf, Eng. 76; V. T. Renschler, H. & L. 18; W. R. Twyman, H. & L. 12; P. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 24; H. E. Eichler, H. & L. 123. Engrs. of Steamer R. F. Johnson, Eng. 26; B. Levy, Eng. 13; J. T. Hughes, Eng. 53; J. G. Gatzert, Eng. 231.

The following are appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months, at $1,000 a year. Assignments, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: A. H. Walker, Eng. 6; C. L. Walter, Eng. 15; D. Paff, Eng. 17; W. C. Butts, Eng. 33; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 36; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. L. Dawson, Eng. 55; F. W. Koster, Eng. 76; R. J. Daum, Eng. 202; F. F. Vought, Eng. 224; F. C. Schneider, Eng. 89; T. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9; F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; L. R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; C. L. Walsh, H. & L. 20; J. De Boe, Jr., H. & L. 28; W. F. Rave, H. & L. 43. 8 A. M., Aug. 3: M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91.

Transfers, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: W. Jones, No. 2, H. & L. 38, to H. & L. 4; M. J. O'Donohue, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 10; A. B. Sweet, H. & L. 10, to Eng. 249. Lieuts. C. Rieth, Eng. 94, to H. & L. 43; J. F. Norton, Eng. 76, to H. & L. 43. W. J. Reed, H. & L. 12, to Eng. 236; C. J. Duane, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 17; A. F. Geis, Eng. 203, to H. & L. 135. Engin'rs of Steamer D. J. Larkin, Eng. 279, to Eng. 243; E. J. Metzger, Eng. 231, to Eng. 277; W. H. Stevens, Eng. 53, to Eng. 38; G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13, to Eng. 92. Fire. 1st Gr. E. Gehle, Eng. 45, to Eng. 88; C. Connolly, H. & L. 30, to H. & L. 38; J. Powers, H. & L. 9, to Eng. 52; J. H. A. Quinn, Eng. 25, to H. & L. 18; J. Dwyer, Eng. 243, to Eng. 43; A. Keller, Eng. 16, to Eng. 93; E. A. Carr, H. & L. 26, to Eng. 62; J. P. Russell, Eng. 47, to H. & L. 46; J. F. Donohue, Eng. 80, to Eng. 43; J. Laveroni, Eng. 33, to Eng. 45; M. Kelly, H. & L. 37, to Eng. 52; T. Hall, Eng. 85, to Eng. 47; E. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 19, to Eng. 49; C. J. Blummert, H. & L. 14, to H. & L. 19; J. J. Flanagan, No. 2, Eng. 80, to Eng. 67; C. Fenster, Eng. 91, to Eng. 60. Fire. 2d Gr. T. F. Costello, Eng. 30, to Eng. 25; J. J. Snyder, Eng. 15, to Eng. 81; G. H. Evans, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 44; W. A. Walsh, Eng. 230, to Eng. 151; E. Jenkins, Eng. 59, to H. & L. 37; P. V. Buckman, H. & L. 25, to H. & L. 39; F. F. Warttinger, Eng. 36, to Eng. 94. Fire. 3d Gr. J. F. Fitzgerald, No. 5, Eng. 33, to Eng. 16; F. J. Murray, Eng. 60, to Eng. 46; G. C. Lantelme, Eng. 10, to Eng. 16.

Mutual transfers: Firem. 1st gr., C. Juna, H. & L. 29, to H. & L. 23; firem., 2d gr., H. H. Kolbenheyer, H. & L. 23, to H. & L. 29; firem., 1st gr., A. M. Forster, Eng. 294, to Eng. 217; firem., 1st gr., M. M. Janesky, Eng. 217, to Eng. 294; Firem. 4th gr., O. Bradley, Eng. 1, to Eng. 23; Firem. 3d gr., J. P. J. O'Reilly, Eng. 23, to Eng. 1; Eng. of Str. H. F. Mohrmann, Eng. 227, to Eng. 271; Eng. of Str. A. F. Mathes, Eng. 271, to Eng. 227.

Penalties imposed: Firem., 1st gr., F. J. Brennan, H. & L. 137 (neglect of duty,) reprimanded; firem., 1st gr., J. J. Duggan, Eng. 268, (neglect of duty,) reprimanded; Firem., 1st gr., J. J. Reilly, No. 1, Hose Co. 8, (absence without leave,) one leave withheld.

Charges dismissed: Firem., 1st gr., A. J. Connell, Eng. 262, (reckless driving;) firem., 1st gr., J. F. Dunn, Eng. 295, (reckless driving;) Firem., 2d gr., G. F. McCormick, Eng. 224, (same.)

Revocation of designation, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. P. J. Moran, H. & L. 4, as Acting Chief of the 9th Battalion.

Special leaves, without pay: Firem., 1st gr., G. E. Walker, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; firem., 2d gr., L. A. D. Soracco, Eng. 30, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; firem., 3d gr., J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; firem., 1st gr., W. F. Benesch, Eng. 39, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; Eng. of Str. D. V. Warner, Eng. 223, 12 hours, 6 P. M., Aug 1; Firem., 1st gr., W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25, 12 hours, 6 P. M., July 30.


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Going or returning on your Exposition Trip arrange to travel via St. Louis—the natural Gateway of the West.
The most picturesque route between the Mississippi River and the Rockies—the scenic line of the world across the Rockies—the famous Feather River Canon route through the Sierras—are included in the trip on
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESS CORDUROYS wanted for immediate delivery. Standard Mail Order Co., 439 West 55th St. Apply Mr. L. Rubin.

L. SILVERMAN & SON, 1,161 BROADWAY, open for ladies' suits.

WE ARE LOOKING AT BOX-BACK FUR-trimmed suits. 11th floor. 164 West 25th.

M. L. SIMON of 1,133 Broadway wants jobs of Cotton Dresses.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SUITS, 9 to 12 A. M., third floor, 40-46 West 25th St. Ask for Mr. Bykowsky.

JOBBER placing order on Novelty, Sport and Fox Trot Coats; also Crepe de Meteor and Crepe de Chine Dresses. Call from 9 to 11 at 467 Broadway, Room 215.

CONTRACTOR WANTED ON SILK AND serge dresses from $3 to $5; must furnish own style; will look this week and all next week.

Fifth Floor, 484 6th Av.

SEVENTY-FIVE pieces cotton whipcord, 36 inches wide, assorted colors, close out. Simon Tuch, Room 1,416, 1,133 Broadway.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; ALSO BOX COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday 3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Tailors Forced to Pay Advances.

The tailors to the trade, who operate after the clothiers have placed their orders in the piece-goods market, have a rather difficult situation to face this season. The market is admitted to be a very strong one at the present time, and if the mills do a brisk business with the clothiers the tailors will have prices "run up" on them. For this reason it is believed that the tailors will have to make some considerable revisions in their cost schedules. Another factor that is working against the book houses is the difficulty of getting in imported fabrics. It is in this branch of the business that the tailors are supposed to excel.

Large Army Contract.

The contract just let by Belgium for uniform cloth is for an indefinite quantity said to be between 500,000 and 1,000,000 yards. The price is the same as that which was paid on the former Belgian contract, $1.55 for the tunic material and $1.40 for the suiting. The contract was divided between the American Woolen Company and the S. H. & O. B. Newhouse organization. It is generally believed by those interested in the foreign government work that more orders will be forthcoming now that it is fairly well determined that the war will last through next Winter.

Jewelers Favor New Movement.

The movement recently got under way in the jewelry trade to educate the consumer in the wearing of necessary and decorative jewelry in keeping with various occasions and forms of dress, seems to be gaining favor rapidly. There is now little doubt but that it will be one of the leading topics at the convention of jewelry retailers which is to be held here late next month. As for business, there is not much of it at the moment, and no really heavy buying by the retailers is expected here until these merchants come in for the convention. Houses that now have men out on the road are doing a fair business, but much of the present activities of certain houses consists of resetting gems or of repairing broken pieces.

About Italian Blanket Orders.

A merchant who, by virtue of selling the goods himself, is in a position to know what he is talking about, says that reports of orders being placed by the Italian Government for army blankets should not be taken too seriously just now. There have been inquiries made here for these blankets by Italian agents, he said yesterday, and the prospect of good business on them at fair prices will be bright if the blanket manufacturers and the buyers can get together on the matter of specifications. It was said that the original specifications for these blankets called for merchandise different from anything heretofore made here. The last report, it was said, was that these specifications had been returned to Rome for revision, the idea being to get them to call for, as nearly as possible, the kind of blankets sold to other European belligerents last Fall.

Using Different Mark-Ups.

The question has been broached in clothing circles whether it would be wise to use a varying mark-up for different classes of goods. Each retailer, it is pointed out, finds, according to the kind of trade he caters to, that a certain priced clothing sells better with him than goods either higher or lower in cost. It is customary, however, to use the same mark-up regardless of the price at which the clothing is to sell. With the standard price for a suit put at $25, however, and a store doing most of its business on suits to sell at this figure, it has been suggested that the mark-up on this class of goods should be lowered and the mark-ups on the lower priced and higher priced goods be raised. The retailer, it is explained, would be justified in asking larger profits on everything but the class of goods that sold best with him for the reason that the turn-overs on his other stock would be less frequent.

American "Petit Pois."

According to a letter recently received by the National Canners' Association from C. L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, canners of small peas in this country may label their wares as "petit pois" providing this terms is qualified by the word "American." It is further provided that the size of the peas upon which such a label is used should conform to the "petit pois" as recognized in the European trade. It is believed, according to Dr. Alsberg's letter, that the size of these peas should not be larger than 9-32 of an inch in diameter, and that the most satisfactory form of label would be one which indicates that the peas have been passed through a screen of the size indicated. This opinion, Dr. Alsberg points out, may have to be reconsidered later in order to conform to rules concerning the proper labeling of canned peas with regard to grade, which are now being studied out.

Dress Goods Doing Pretty Well.

Jobbers have bought pretty well of such corporation dress goods as have been opened for the Spring, 1916, season, it being said yesterday that, if anything, the commitments were slightly larger than at this time a year ago. Duplicating on Fall goods by the jobbers has been fair. While retail buyers have not yet taken hold of Fall dress goods in the way they doubtless will later on, reports from jobbing circles indicated yesterday that a quite good business has already been done on poplins, gabardines, broadcloths, vigoreaux, and serges. There is still some call for coverts, and shepherd checks are said to be holding their own pretty well. Plain goods are taking precedence over fancies, and the darker colorings are leading the demand. Black, brown, navy, and Belgian blue, plum, and myrtle and olive green are all in favor. The increasing call for brown is said to be one of the immediate features of the business.

Cotton Goods Exports Improve.

Better business seems to be developing here among cotton goods houses which go in for the export trade, particularly among handlers of cotton duck. About the only good business in this fabric is coming from the West Indies and countries along the west coast of South America. Good orders for duck are coming from the Argentine and Uruguay, and a good war business is being done on it by the allied nations. Reports are current that Japan is in the market for duck, both for herself and Russia, but not much of this business seems actually to have been done. Australia is taking duck well, it is said, and some business is coming forward from China. Some sheeting business also is reported from China, as well as orders to ship some goods that have been held here pending a favorable opportunity. Australia and the Red Sea district are also taking sheetings. The Indian market is apparently dead for the time being. A quite good business from the Philippines is reported.

Gray Goods Quiet Again.

Quiet was restored in the gray goods market yesterday after the little flurry of Thursday, and business went back into the rut from which, for a moment, it threatened to get out. As a result some of the leading brokers and commission house men left early in order to get plenty of week-end rest. Some business was done, of course, sales of printcloths in the 38½-inch range having been made for delivery into October at list prices. Here and there an order was placed on 39-inch 68-72s, but on the whole business was almost as limited on the wide, high-count constructions as it was on sheetings and drills. Even buyers of fancy goods took an opportunity of resting up some yesterday. Staple printcloth prices, which were more or less nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	37-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	3¼c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMARILLO, Texas—J. Levy; general mdse.; Grand.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Beliah, cloaks, suits, furs; 353 4th Ave.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz, & Co.; C. Katz, mfrs. umbrellas, parasols; 1,370 Broadway, Strand.
BALTIMORE—Grotjan-Lobe Co.; H. W. Straus, general buyer; 121 Prince.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Sake Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 200 5th Ave.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. P. Joseph, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Mrs. M. Smith, dry goods, &c.; 1,133 Broadway.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meidrum Co.; W. P. Cooke, representing; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—The Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Landaw, millinery; 621 Gay Way.
CHICAGO—Good Luck Furnishing Goods Co.; L. Keller, furn. goods; Broztell.
CHICAGO—H. Ostrowsky Co.; I. Eisenberg, stationery; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Standard Cloak & Millinery Co.; M. Weiss, ready-to-wear, millinery, Wallick.
CLEVELAND—S. Klein & Bros.; S. Klein, mfrs. pants, overalls, working shirts; Longacre.
CORTLANDT—Miller Corset Co.; E. H. Miller, mfrs. corsets; 225 5th Ave.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Pushin Bros.; H. Pushin, B. Pushin, dry goods and general mdse.; Collingwood.
DULUTH—Kris & Pass Co.; N. Kris, dry goods, cloaks, suits, millinery, general merchandise; Latham.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; E. C. Osborne, Mrs. E. C. Osborne, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
EVANSTON—Blyth & Sargo Co.; Mr. Barnes, coats, suits, dresses; 31 W. 34th.
FORT WORTH—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Wandry, linens, white goods, ready-to-wear, infants' wear, corsets; Albert.
FREMONT—The Skirt Store; S. Block, ready-to-wear garments; Martinique.
FRESNO—Wonder Cloak & Suit House; Mrs. Lund, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Bonham, Munger & Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; F. Vickers, mdse. manager; 225 E. 26th.
LANCASTER—W. F. Beyer & Co.; W. F. Beyer, dry goods, furn. goods; Breslin.
LYNCHBURG—Watts Bros. D. G. Co.; hosiery, knit goods, shirts; 256 Church.
LYNCHBURG—W. W. Couch, Co.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 8 Washington Place.
LYNN—Goddard Bros.; C. H. Nute, domestics, flannels, blankets; Latham.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; T. A. Jacobs, men's clothing; 1,133 B'way.
MARSHALL—Missouri Valley Merc. Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 West 27th.
McPHERSON, Kan.—McPherson Merc. Co.; V. E. Atkinson, general mdse.; Great Northern.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Merc. Co.; Miss K. Doherty, millinery and ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
NEW BEDFORD—B. Lumnasky, dry goods, clothing; Broadway Central.
NEW CHELSEA—Cohn Bros. Co.; E. E. Schwartz, dress goods, hosiery, fancy goods; 553 4th Ave.
NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; J. L. Well, white goods and laces; Collingwood.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott-Halliburton Co.; Miss L. Hayden, millinery; 18 E. 22d.
OAKLAND—H. C. Copwell Co.; Miss Goods, coats, suits, dresses; Miss T. Ferris, art goods, fancy goods; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Co.; M. Kraftsow, ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Adler & Co.; L. Adler, children's, boys' clothing; Wentworth.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. C. Lauer, stationery, toys, and perfumery; F. Wunderlich, esq.; 25 E. 26th; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. M. Winters, waists, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—S. Kunst & Co.; S. Kunst, tailors' trimmings; Grand.
PORT HURON—P. Higer & Son; P. Higer, ladies' ready to wear; Wellington.
QUINCY—W. T. Duker Co.; A. C. Heilhake, domestics, dress goods, silks and linens; Gramercy.
ROANOKE—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; Miss A. R. Moore, corsets; 200 5th Ave.; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. L. Adler, mfrs. clothing; 200 5 Av.
ROCKPORT, Ill.—C. V. Wiese & Co.; C. V. Wiese, dry goods, notions, and ladies' ready to wear; 1,133 B'way; 1,133 Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. A. Kaufman, jewelry, clocks and silverware; 470 4th Av.; Broztell.
SAN FRANCISCO — The Emporium; M. Malkan, gloves, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; B. Davidson, mdse. manager; 1,261 B'way.
SIOUX FALLS—Miss L. H. Kuh, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spears, ready to wear; 230 5 Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Nell Murphy Store; Miss N. Murphy, waists; Gotham.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. Thornton, waists, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak & Suit Co.; H. D. Harfield, ladies' ready-to-wear; 684 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. Eisman, children's dresses; 2 W. 33d; Waldorf.
SYRACUSE—A. Fredman, hosiery, underwear, women's, men's furn. goods, jobs men's, boys' clothing; Latham.
TEXARKANA—B. Smith D. G. Co.; Miss B. High, ladies' ready-to-wear; Latham.
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—The Paris; W. H. Tamke, ready to wear; 116 W. 32.
WATERBURY—Musler & Liebeskind D. G. Co.; H. Musler, Fall suits, coats; 1,161 B'way.
YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hyderman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Gregorian.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; W. E. Warner, clothing, furn. goods, hosiery, und wear, gloves, shoes; 320 Church.
YOUNGSTOWN—C. Livingston & Sons; C. Livingston, Fall coats, dresses, petticoats; Room 1,717, 303 5 Av.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE EMPORIUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Emporium, dealer in waists and women's apparel, at 987 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, by G. S. Powers, $1,419; A. Cohen, $126, and Kerner Freedman Manufacturing Company, $55. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

M. RAMBOW & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. Rambow & Co., (corporation,) tiles, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Mosaic Tile Company, 1932, United States Encaustic Tile Works, $980, and Matawan Tile Company, $612.

CHARLES A. RICKER, public school teacher, 20 West 129th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,440 and no assets.

KEVIN SHERIDAN HAYES, 115 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,786 and assets of $1,838 in debts due him.

WALTER T. L. TEN BROECK, milk, Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,064 and assets of $5,092.

MORRIS UNGAR, salesman, 55 East 129th Street, formerly a dealer in millinery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,205 and assets of $918 in accounts.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN, drawing material, 124 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,060.-672 and assets of $587,216.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER, jewelry, 167 Canal Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,013.11 and assets of $15,888.

BLUMING BROTHERS, hardware, 2,008 Second Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,445 and assets of $1,898.

KIMLESS & MARCUS, dry goods, 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,906 and assets of $1,680.

DELTA LUNCH., INC., restaurant, 16 West Twenty-third Street, has assigned to W. Barnard Vause. W. E. Pigueron is President.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 30.—Voluntary petition filed in Sherman, Texas, by J. W. Hendricks, furniture and carpets. Denison, Texas. Liabilities, $18,679.78; assets, $22,641.40; exempt, $5,325.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—Delong Engine Co., Webster; liabilities, $14,165; assets, $1,062.45.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aspinwald, Robert—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co. of New York.....$152.51
Bailes, Samuel E.—F. Livingston.....419.41
Barnes, Thornton E.—E. Hoekman.....103.46
Babcock, John W.—J. H. Storer.....223.56
Cohen, Israel—D. E. Hanlon.....139.16
Coffey, Thomas J., administrator—M. L. Whitfield et al.....2,358.15
Colonial Ostrich Feather Co.—S. N. Levy.....118.65
Cavanaugh, Emily T.—Atlantic Dock Co.....31,329.98
Cascie, Edmund W.—M. C. Plass, costs.....128.35
Daub Storage Warehouse and Van Co.—Meyer Denker Sinram Co.....207.07
Embsol, John—M. Mayer.....125.64
Frank, Hattie E.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....2,409.12
Fischer, Ferdinand P.—W. Clark, Jr., Inc.....478.43
Parrison, Albert—Indian Territory Illuminating Co. et al., costs.....137.89
Goodsell, F. Hamilton—R. Pisek.....139.95
Helburn, Richard—S. E. Herrigan.....381.05
Hartigan, Joseph—Hallanan Dry Goods Co., Inc.....1,395.04
J. S. Sieve Millinery Co.—J. Sanes et al.294.81
John W. Cooney Co.—E. F. Keating Co.374.08
Johnson, Charles A.—W. F. Coffee.....251.61
Joyce, John W.—Eastern Holding Co.....333.59
Kelly, John—E. L. Graef et al.....167.41
Kahn, Benjamin S.—S. August.....312.17
Liebman, Israel, guardian—W. F. Hockman et al.....109.00
Levy, Sidney—J. Kaplan.....106.04
Levin, Isaac—Kappler Fox Foundry Co.107.33
Lehman, Herman—W. E. Baker Co.....105.32
Mackintire, William D.—White Rats Actors' Union of America.....120.66
Mutual Furniture Co.—Rockford Standard Furniture Co.....382.72
New Hebrew School and Cohen & Grau.....
Interstate Lumber Co.—Hoffman.....157.11
Powell, Eugene M.—S. August.....267.52
Powell, Eugene M., and Cora A.—S. August.....266.16
Price, Richard—E. De C. Chisholm et al.234.81
Pinckney, Orient C.—N. Y. Talking Machine Co.....132.86
Paull, Jesse—Western Electric Co.....581.28
Ritzheimer, Henry C.—H. Livingston.....117.69
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School—Interstate Lumber Co.....168.34
Rosenberg, Max, Irving, and Lena—S. Branz.....563.90
Stern, Carl, and Solomon Biegar—People, &c.....2,000.00
Seltzer, Morris—Harris Paper Co., Inc..114.93
Sheler, Henry—B. Cohen.....144.64
Superman, Albert N.—Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc.....145.65
Seidman, Joseph—B. Seidenstein.....237.56
Stallo, Edmund K.—National Surety Co., et al.....1,741.22
Simpson, Cheridah—T. J. Burke.....241.70
Sherower, Albert—Nineteen Hundred and Twelve Co.....474.11
Van Nostrand, Chas.—J. McNeill.....220.17
Van Unrush, Victor—F. J. G. Hardy.....377.23
West, Benjamin C.—Hubmark Rubber Co.....183.41
Wertheimer, Philip—M. J. McVunn.....138.35
Westheimer, Josef—City of N. Y., costs.134.00

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—W. B. Vause.....$56.75
Brady, Winthrop W.—Reliance Ball-Bearing Door Hanging Co.....113.59
Claremont Coal and Sand Co.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corporation.424.27
Cavanaugh, Emily T.—Atlantic Dock Co.....31,328.98
Garfein, Osias—M. Tesler.....54.13
J. Block Co., Inc.; Joe Block, and Leize Flig—A. Stein et al.....266.27
Park Engineering Co.—T. W. Kiley et al.....1,066.18
Rudomin, Fanny—Hendrik Hudson Co.14,027.84
Van Casteel, Gerald—J. S. McDonogh.... 27.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Ehrich, Jules S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....$1,124.58
Fields, Lew M.—E. F. Rush, April 8, 1915.....425.68
Fradus, Jacob—Lees Lighters Co., May 26, 1914.....170.51
Rochberg, Louis—A. J. Spiegelberg et al., April 28, 1915.....303.88
Tausky, D. Anthony—The Chelsea, Oct. 7, 1913.....514.80
Wallace, Gustavus S.—C. F. Weitzel, June 17, 1907.....341.10
Same—A. Barple, Oct. 17, 1908.....104.41
Hoemssen, Amand—E. Beer, May 7, 1912.....194.41
James, Morgan T.—L. Felsenfeld, Aug. 25, 1914.....171.11
Aztec Asphalt Co., Inc.—P. Friel, March 31, 1915.....12,641.95
Blank, David—J. Milman, Aug. 16, 1910.....325.53
Denton, Alfred, Adelaide C., and John H., adm.—Corn Exchange Bank, April 18, 1915.....4,705.40
Travelers Ins. Co.—E. L. Sasse, Jan. 25, 1915, (reversed).....8,311.70
Well, Edwin A.—W. B. Lindsay, Aug. 20, 1914, (canceled).....122.94
Loftus, Edward M.—Bellas, Hess & Co., July 2, 1913, (canceled).....576.97
Meyer, Julius C.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....518.79
Rubens, I. Richard—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,124.58
Rodman, Theodore, Walter C. Rubli, and Robert C. Barnes—C. W. Momberger, Oct. 11, 1911.....270.54

In Bronx County.

173d Street Improvement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., May 11, 1915, (vacated).....262.00

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Smyth < Pye—Algernon S. Norton.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—N. Y. Trust Co. < Fagan—Walter E. Kelly. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk. < Meakin—Roy M. Robinson. Famos Picture Co. < Fritzsche—Matthew P. Breen, Jr. Bowers < Mando—Andrew Byrne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Albert Hahn < Samuel Kadin—Alfred Katz. Harriet E. Kingsland < Lamont Realty Co.—Percival Wilds. Jessie N. Silliman < Homer R. Gillies—Nathan N. Sameth. Union Trust Co. < Louis Truz—Theodora K. McCarthy. William H. Nelson < Felix Kuntsler—Daniel N. Sullivan. City R. E. Co. < Walter S. Cassidy—John V. Coggey. Sidney Wallach < Bessie Frank—Lester Lazarus. Lincoln Trust Co. < Max Weber—Robert J. Hare Powel.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Thomas J. Hare Powell < Anna C. Larney—Henry M. Stevenson. Mary G. Waters < Adelaide A. Yeandle—Archibald E. Baxter. Elizabeth M. Courter < same—Archibald E. Baxter. Fannie F. Welch < same—Archibald E. Baxter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Re Natale—Matthew P. Breen, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Maria L. Ausbuettel < William Guggols—James J. Donovan. Marian C. M. Powel < William J. Diamond—Otto Lockman.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Harry B. Rosen < Olga Bolavan—Mark Goldberg.

AUCTION SALES. REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALES. REAL ESTATE.



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Take train from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn. 6.35, 6.52, 7.13, 7.47, 8.14. Time, 30 to 40 minutes.

From Penn. Station, 7th Ave. & 33rd St., Manhattan. 6.41, 7.10, 8.24. Time by express train, 35 minutes.

See special representative on property all day and get posted — there's still time.

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U. S. Patent December 15, 1914. "FILTROLA"—made of Fireproof Crystal Glass—INSURES SANITATION + ECONOMY AND SPEED. Indorsed by experts everywhere. Illustrated circular, containing testimonials and directions for use, furnished on request.
HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS — DEPT. STORES, CROCKERY SHOPS, &c.—are finding "FILTROLA" a MONEY-MAKER, SELLING ITSELF. Write for TRADE DETAILS and EXCLUSIVE AGENCY PLAN to Crystal Percolator Co., Inc., 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

UMBRELLAS

American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
1 share Associated Merchants 1st prefd.
5 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 1st prefd.
1 share Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Fidelity Bank.
5 shs. Franklin Safe Deposit Co.
1 share Franklin Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
4 shs. C. G. Gunthers Sons 1st prefd.
3 shs. C. G. Gunthers Sons common.
3 shs. Hocking Valley Rwy. common.
5 shs. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.
6 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. National Fuel Gas Co.
3 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western Rwy.
1 share N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit & Storage Co.
1 share Realty Associates.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Washington Water Power Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. prefd.
3,808 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common.
5,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.
$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1917.
$10,000 Bingham Central Rwy. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, due April 1, 1948.
700 shs. United Copper Co. prefd.
$20,000 Consolidated Indiana Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1935. June, 1915, coupon on.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:55|Sun sets..7:18|Moon rises..2:47

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:19	11:32	5:08	5:33
Governors Island	12:02	12:00	5:50	6:16
Hell Gate	1:32	7:59	7:36	7:59

Arrived—Friday, July 30.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Ultonia, St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Kursk, Archangel, July 18.
SS Bantu, Barbados, July 22.
SS Mexico, Cuba, July 23.
SS Silver Wing, Shields, July 9.
SS Europa, Naples, July 17.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, July 15.
SS Rio de Janeiro, Barbados, July 23.
SS St. Cecelle, London, July 21.
SS Wells City, Bristol, July 13.
SS Cambrian, London, July 17.
SS El Cid, Galveston, July 24.
SS El Rio, New Orleans, July 24.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Retroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Merik	Victoria	June 28
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Bayoune	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
La Coa	Bilbao	July 16
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Caserta	Genoa	July 15
Djibouti	Barcelona	July 20
Netherlee	Havre	July 19
Polymnia	London	July 17
Morro Castle	Havana	July 23
El Sol	Galveston	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 21

DUE MONDAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	July 23
Cameronian	Glasgow	July 24
Ardgryfe	London	July 21
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Policastria	Liverpool	July 19
Benguelis	Hull	July 18
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 31
Mississippi	London	July 23
Metapan	Colon	July 26
Guiana	Demerara	July 27
Brazos	San Juan	July 29
Bayamon	San Juan	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 31
Alamo	Mobile	July 27
Antilles	New Orleans	July 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Baiboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nova, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.
Dem of Airlie, London	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaskan, San Francisco		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyndford, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 7; Kobe, July 13, and Yokohama, July 14—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 2.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Saxonia.....Thurs., Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.

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ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston

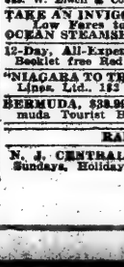
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1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia...July 31 | St. Louis...Aug. 7

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Aug. 4 | Lapland.....Aug. 11
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 14, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE

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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading and Price Movements More Subdued—Western Railroad Results for Fiscal Year.

Wall Street was relieved yesterday at the check which was put upon the trading in the war stocks which had contributed the most spectacular incidents of the previous day's market. It was made plain that the dealings in some of these issues had reached a point which made Wall Street itself suspicious of the market in them. The Street had begun to think of them as good things to leave alone. Proof of the correctness of this estimate of the market position of these stocks came more quickly than had been anticipated, but that did not prevent the upset exerting good influence. Traders were content yesterday to move more slowly. Although profit taking was conducted without any great difficulty, showing a still broad demand for stocks, it came to be recognized that a little caution is a good thing to mingle with market enthusiasm, even at a time when market sentiment is almost universally optimistic.

It has been a matter of comment in Stock Exchange circles that the heavy trading in the war stocks had been in the hands of a relatively small number of houses, and there is banking testimony to the effect that the war issues are not figuring in bank loans to anything like the proportion in which they are figuring in the stock market. This suggests several things—among others that more of these stocks than had generally been supposed had been bought by those able to pay for them outright. It suggests, too, however, that the dealings in them have been out of proportion to the amount of stock available in the market, which in turn helps to explain the ease with which prices have been put up. It is recognized at the same time that any serious mishap to this group of stocks might, and probably would, affect the entire list, including securities of companies only remotely, if at all, concerned with war orders. That was the real reason for Wall Street's satisfaction yesterday over the slowing down of the market, particularly in the more effervescent war stocks. Even such fall in prices as occurred was welcomed as a necessary incident of the market's settling back to a less feverish state.

The price results of the day were irregular, but there was less weakness than there would likely have been had the gambling in the war stocks been more widely distributed and more thinly margined. There were many net gains for the day, but more net losses. The chief explanation of the course prices took lay in the fact that it was a natural sequel to what had gone before, but further reason for the irregularity was found in the news of the reduction in the St. Paul dividend. This, however, was counteracted to some extent by the favorable showing made by some of the other Western roads, and by denials of the likelihood of a reduction in the Southern Pacific dividend. If this denial lacked authority it seemed to possess at least as much if not more probability than the earlier rumors that a reduction was likely. The publication in the interval of the road's statement for the full fiscal year supplied figures which bore out yesterday's favorable suggestion more than they did the previous adverse rumor. The Atchison June statement has now come to hand and goes to show, as the earlier statement of the Southern Pacific did, that the experience of the St. Paul was more unfavorable in the matter of net earnings than that of the other leading Western lines.

Trade news continues to emphasize the large part which foreign business and more particularly war business is playing in industrial expansion, but in domestic trade the signs point the right direction even though thus far it has not equaled the activity of trade originating abroad. Trade news is beginning to include a good many increases in wages by companies engaged in the filling of war orders. Here is seen the proverbial effect of war upon wages.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	6	6
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@3	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	3 @3¼	6 mos.	3½
4 mos.	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3⅝

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3⅝
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.76¾
Paris	5.70½	5.70
Berlin	81⅛	81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	.33	33.12
Switzerland	5.38	5.37
Scandinavia	25.85	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅞
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.00	..
Italy	6.41	6.40
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.30	41.50
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $317,758,134; balance, $15,504,016. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,076,399.

The local banks lost $1,858,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c. premium; Montreal, 5.62½.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 7-16d., up ⅛d. New York, 47⅛c., up ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 29.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$654,376	$13,481,633	$13,481,633
Int. rev., ord.	1,188,522	26,873,705	26,873,705
Corp. and income tax	39,822	3,209,130	3,209,130
Misc.	177,209	4,387,906	4,387,906
Total rec'ts	$2,059,930	$52,902,575	$52,902,575
Expenditures	2,012,439	71,196,435	71,196,435
Surplus	47,490		
Deficit		18,293,860	18,293,860

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	834,786
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	76,889,526
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.72 — .22
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅞	33	3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	34	34	32⅝	32⅞	—1½
31½	31¾	55,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	32½	30	31¾	+3¼
68½	69	6,050	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66½	72	66½	69	+ ⅝
54⅝	54⅞	2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	53	55	53	54½	+2½
56	56¼	7,300	Am. Beet Sugar	56½	57⅝	55¾	56	..
58	58⅜	29,135	Am. Can	60	60¼	57⅝	58¼	—1½
105½	106⅛	400	Am. Can pf	106½	106⅞	106	106	— ⅛
56⅝	57½	2,150	Am. Car & Fdry	58⅝	58½	56¾	57	— ½
147	149	4,500	Am. Coal Products	148	154⅞	148	149	+8
48	48¾	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49½	48¾	48¾	..
7⅛	7⅞	600	Am. H. & Leather	7¾	7¾	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
34⅜	35	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35	35¾	35	35	..
23	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	..
12⅛	12⅜	1,700	Am. Linseed	13	13	12⅛	12¼	..
29	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ¾
54	54¼	8,900	Am. Locomotive	57	57	53½	54	—1½
9⅜	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96	96	96	96	+1½
78¼	78¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅛	79½	78½	78½	— ⅞
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅞
41⅛	43	2,600	Am. Steel F'dries	45	45	43	43	—1¾
108	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	108	108	— ⅜
121½	121⅞	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122	122½	121⅞	121⅞	— ⅛
81	84	200	Am. Woolen pf	83½	83½	83	83	— ⅞
69¼	69½	5,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	68¾	69¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅝
100½	100⅞	2,800	Atch., T. & S. F. x d	100¼	101	100½	100¾	+ ⅞
97½	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅞
100	102	500	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ ⅞
79¾	80¼	16,900	Baldwin Loco	81½	82½	79¼	79¾	— ¾
103	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
79¼	79⅝	6,800	Balt. & Ohio x d	79⅝	80⅝	79⅛	79⅜	— ⅞
70	71	700	Balt. & O. pf. x d	70	70¾	70	70¼	— ¼
259	260½	7,950	Bethlehem Steel	263	269	255	257	—6
130	132	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	133	130	131½	—2½
84¾	85	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	85⅝	84½	85	+ ⅛
126	129	100	Bklyn Union Gas	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ⅝
126	120	50	do., odd lot	126½	126½	126½	126⅞	..
66¼	67½	3,300	Butte & Superior	68	68	66⅞	68½	—2¾
10¼	10⅝	1,100	California Petrol	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
144¾	145	8,600	Canadian Pacific	144	146	143½	145	+ ⅞
41⅝	42	5,700	Central Leather Co	42¾	43	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅛
103½	104½	200	Central Leather pf	104	104	103½	103½	— ½
40½	41	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	40½	41¼	40½	40¾	— ⅛
11⅝	12	500	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
29	29½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29	29	29	29	— ½
81	81½	8,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79¾	82	79¾	81¼	—1¾
123½	124	300	Chi. & Northwest	123	123⅝	123	123⅞	+ ⅝
13⅜	13⅞	20,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12¼	14¼	12¼	13⅞	+2¼
45¼	45½	3,000	Chino Copper	47⅜	46⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅝
39	39¼	13,450	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	42	39	39¼	—1⅝
8	9	500	Comstock Tunnel	9	9	9	9	..
127	128	1,500	Consolidated Gas	126	128½	126	128½	+2¼
74	76¼	1,400	Continental Can	76½	77	75	76¾	— ¾
100	101	15	Continental Can pf	101	101	101	101	..
15⅝	15⅝	10,575	Corn Products Ref	15¾	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	..
79½	81	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
69⅝	69⅞	61,510	Crucible Steel	74	76½	68⅞	69¾	—1½
103½	104½	520	Crucible Steel pf	103	106	105	105½	+ ½
112	114	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113½	113⅝	113½	113¾	—2
145	146	100	Delaware & Hud	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	— ½
7½	8	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅞	— ⅛
26½	26¾	2,400	Distillers' Secur	26⅝	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ¾
22⅜	22½	4,900	Dome Mines	23¼	23½	21⅝	22¼	—1
26⅞	26¾	5,900	Erie	26¼	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ½
41	41¼	4,100	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	41½	40½	41	+ ½
32¾	33¼	800	Erie 2d pf	33½	33½	33	33	+1
28	29	200	Federal Min. & S	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—5½
285	290	50	General Chemical	290	290	285	285	..
172	173¼	4,500	General Electric	175	175	171½	173	— ¾
180	178½	1,000	General Motors	180	180	178	180	—1
50¾	51¼	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅛	52⅝	50½	50¾	— ⅛
117½	118	800	Great Northern pf	117	118	117	117⅝	— ⅛
40	40¼	34,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	42½	43	40	40¾	—1⅛
61½	62	700	Guggenheim Explor	62⅜	63⅜	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅜
81	..	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	82	82	82	82	+1
23⅞	24	23,900	Inspiration Consol	30½	32⅜	30½	32	+1½
21	21¼	8,100	Inter.-Met.	20¼	21⅝	20¼	21	+ ⅝
75	76	900	Inter.-Met. pf	75⅜	76½	75	75	+2
21	21¼	1,900	Interboro Consol	21	21⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
73½	74½	3,500	Interboro Consol pf	73	75	73½	74	+ ½
60	64¾	200	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	—2
9½	10	300	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
38	38½	400	Int. Paper pf	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	900	Kansas City South	23¾	24½	23½	24	+ ⅛
55	55⅜	200	Kan. City South. pf	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	—1⅛
50	50½	800	Lackawanna Steel	51	51	50¼	50¼	..
143⅜	144	1,000	Lehigh Valley	143¼	144	143¼	143⅞	+1⅞
17	18	40	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	..
74	79	100	Mackay Cos	76	76	76	76	—3⅜
32¼	33½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	34	34½	32½	32⅝	— ½
52	53	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	52	53	52	52½	— ⅝
29¾	30	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	30	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
33	38	100	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	..
73¼	73½	2,700	Mexican Petrol	74½	74¾	73	73	—2
27¼	27⅜	650	Miami Copper	27	27⅝	27	27⅜	+ ¼
32	38	50	Minn. & St. L. pf	34	34	34	34	+1
6⅝	6¾	925	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5½	6¼	5½	6¼	+1
15½	16	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	16	16	16	16	+ ½
2	2¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific	2	2½	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
46½	49½	100	Montana Power	47	47	47	47	..
102	102¾	100	Montana Power pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
119	121¼	100	do., 20 p. c. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
104	106½	232	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	121	120	121	+1
103	104½	20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	105½	106½	105½	105½	..
23½	23⅝	4,600	Nat. Enam. & S	25⅜	26½	25	25½	..
62½	65½	300	Nat. Lead Co	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	— ¼
14⅞	14¼	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..
106	106½	18,300	N. Y. Air Brake	102	106	102	106	+4
88	88¼	6,364	N. Y. Central	88½	89	88	88	+ ⅛
60	61¼	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	62½	60	61½	+ ⅝
27½	28	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	28	26¾	28	+ ⅝
105	105¾	100	Norfolk & Western	105⅛	105½	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅞
72	73	200	North American	72	72	72	72	—1
106¼	106½	2,000	Northern Pacific	106⅝	107⅜	106¼	106¼	..
..	..	100	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	—1¾
107⅜	108¼	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R	108¼	108½	108	108	..
75½	76½	200	Philadelphia Co	75½	75½	75½	75½	—1½
24¾	25	5,000	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26¼	25	25	— ¾
93½	94½	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95	95	93¾	94	— ⅞
51	51¼	4,800	Pressed Steel Car	51⅜	52½	51⅛	51¼	+ ⅛
99½	100¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	..
2	2⅜	300	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
3¾	4¼	300	Quicksilver pf	4⅝	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
35	35½	1,400	R'way Steel Spring	35⅞	36	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
22⅞	23⅛	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅝	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
147	149¼	31,800	Reading	147	149¼	146¼	148⅝	+1⅝
82½	82⅝	100	Reading 1st pf	82½	82⅝	82½	82½	—2⅜
45	45¾	32,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	45	45¾	42½	42½	— ⅞
96¼	96⅝	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	96¼	96⅝	95¾	95⅝	— ⅞
3½	3¾	700	Rumely (M.) Co	3½	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	St. Louis & S. F	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
13	13	650	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	12	12	—1
33	33	300	Seaboard Air L. pf	33	33	32	32	— ⅝
146½	146¾	100	Sears, Roebuck x d	146½	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
44½	44½	2,700	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	44½	44½	42½	42½	— ⅞
87¼	87¾	3,900	Southern Pacific	87¼	87¾	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	1,300	Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	50	do., odd lot	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
45	45	500	South. Railway pf	45	45	45	45	..
83¼	85	8,725	Studebaker Co	83¼	85	83⅛	83⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	38¼	1,900	Tennessee Copper	37¾	38¼	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
10¼	10½	500	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
51	51½	500	Third Avenue	51	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
90¼	90½	200	Twin City Rap. Tr	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
90	90	50	do., odd lot	90	90	90	90	..
6⅛	6⅜	200	Union Bag & Paper	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
129¼	129⅝	13,900	Union Pacific	129¼	129⅝	127⅞	128⅝	— ⅛
80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ⅜
44½	44½	200	United Cigar Mfrs	44½	44½	44½	44½	—3⅜
17½	17⅝	100	United Rys. Invest	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—1
35	35	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	35	34½	34½	—1
16	16	100	U. S. Cast Iron P	16	16	16	16	+1
57	58	1,550	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	59	57½	57½	+ ½
46	46	500	U. S. Rubber	46	46	45¾	45¾	..
102½	102¾	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ½
67½	67⅝	91,100	U. S. Steel	67½	67⅝	66½	66⅞	— ⅛
112¾	112⅞	1,150	U. S. Steel pf	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112⅜	+ ⅜
66	66½	4,000	Utah Copper	67	67⅜	66	66⅜	— ⅛
34½	34¼	11,200	Va.-Carolina Chem	34½	35⅞	34¼	34¼	+1
98	100	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	97	99	97	99	+2
98	100	85	do., odd lot	98	100	98	100	..
24	25	200	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
69	69	1,200	Western Union Tel	69	69	68⅞	69	— ¾
111¼	111⅜	131,100	Wes'house E. & M	110	113¾	110	111⅞	+1
127	135	200	West'house 1st pf	130	130	130	130	..
134	136	650	Willys-Overland	137	137½	134¾	134¾	—1½
104	105	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅝

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING NARROW.

Exchange Dealings Restricted—Steady Tone at Close.

LONDON, July 30.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally restricted owing to the holidays tomorrow and Monday. The next war loan declined to 97⅜ on selling by people who had overbought in anticipation of the price reaching par. Recent favorites, like Marconis, Brazilian tractions, and Canadian Car were flat on realizing.

Business in the American section was confined principally to United States Steel. The market eased off early, but later reacted and closed steady.

Prices Steady on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 30.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash, exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	97	99	97	99
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	173	165	173
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	101	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120½	118½	120½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.24	69.21	69.77	— .07
Industrials	79.65	77.19	77.68	— .36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 23	71.19	70.22	70.72	+ .09
July 24	71.23	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 26	71.56	70.68	71.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.32	+ .62
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32
July 30	74.94	73.20	73.72	— .22

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, *1915	75.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.72
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.90 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 1	79.75 July 12	81.80
Year, *1915	75.34 July 29	58.99 Feb. 24	73.72
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

*To date.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	130	135	128	134
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	215	225	202	214
Bliss (E. W.)	300	350	300	335
Bliss (E. W.) pf	129	135	129	140
Canadian Car & Fdy	85	95	92	98
Canadian Explosives	300	320	300	330
Can. Explosives pf	101	110	101	110
Colt's Arms	450	460	445	455
Du Pont Powder	650	670	640	665
Du Pont Powder pf	96	99	97	101
Electric Boat	350	375	360	380
Electric Boat pf	350	375	330	350
Hercules Powder	375	395	340	370
Niles-Bement-Pond	115	118	115	118
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winches'r R. Arms	1,675	1,735	1,675	1,725

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rail Stocks Await Turn.

Many persons who have dealings on the Stock Exchange cannot understand why the railroad stocks when they started moving upward a few days ago did not continue in their rise. "What is the matter with the rails?" is a question asked in every brokerage office. The brokers give the shopworn answer that the right day for the railroad stocks has not yet made its appearance. When it does come, they say, they will make money. "My firm is stacked with orders to buy rails when they start moving," said one broker yesterday. "My customers talk about the big harvest and they insist that the present prices on rail stocks are incommensurate with the fine condition in the West. Our brokers are on the line, ready for the gun."

***

St. Paul Steady.

The announcement of a cut of one-half of 1 per cent. in the dividend on St. Paul common had its effect at the beginning of the day, the stock opening 8¼ points off. The good showing made by the road in June and the optimistic report of A. J. Earling, President of the road, for the immediate months to follow came in good stead, however, and the stock recovered 2 points quickly. St. Paul closed at 81¼, with a net loss of only 1⅜ points.

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Effect of a Receivership.

The morning newspapers yesterday printed the account of the receivership of the Rock Island Company, the second of the holding companies in the Reid-Moore pyramid. The natural response came from the parent of this burd

BULLISH CROP NEWS IN COTTON MARKET

High Temperatures Throughout the Belt, with a Maximum of 102 Degrees.

SCANT INTEREST IN TRADING

Total Production Apparently About 300,000 Bales in Excess of That of Last Year.

There was a rather quiet tone to the cotton market yesterday, notwithstanding the circulation of considerable bullish news regarding the crop outlook. Temperatures are still high throughout the belt, with maximum readings of 100 to 102 degrees in the Central and Eastern belt, while Oklahoma reported 100 to 102 degrees at nine weather stations. In Texas fifteen stations reported 100 to 109 degrees. Sixty-eight stations out of 222 throughout the cotton belt reported temperatures of 100 degrees.

Several private reports were issued, all of which showed deterioration. The report of Miss Giles gave a condition of 78.7, compared with 79.5 one month ago. Miss Giles said in her report:

"The principal reasons for the decline have been cool nights and rains in Eastern sections, which retarted growth; dry weather conditions in Texas, attended by high temperature and damage to squares and young bolls by boll weevil in Alabama and Louisiana."

A. Norden & Co. placed the condition of the crop at 77.9, compared with a condition of 81 last month.

The private reports thus far issued are a fair bullish argument in suggesting the Government report, showing deterioration of about three points for the month.

Weekly statistics were as follows: Intosight, 88,816, as compared with 23,-096 last year; total for the season, 15,-147,000 bales, against 14,854,000 last year. These figures represent the movement for practically the entire season, as only one more day remains to be added. The total crop, therefore, appears to be about 300,000 bales in excess of the crop of last season.

The market was quiet, with very little interest in trading. Liverpool was surprisingly good and prices worked up to a maximum advance over Thursday of about ten points, but lost this gain on a tendency to even up prior to the issuance of the Government condition report, which will be made public at 12 o'clock on Monday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to twelve points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet with a five point decline for middling upland at 9.90. The market closed steady. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.46	9.26	9.30@ 9.31	9.38@ 9.34
Dec.	9.75	9.56	9.60	9.62@ 9.63
Jan.	9.84	9.66	9.70@ 9.71	9.72@ 9.73
March	10.08	9.92	9.95@ 9.96	9.96@ 9.97
May	10.22	10.14	10.16@10.18	10.18@10.19

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,053	1,474	1,121
New Orleans	202	693	875
Mobile	458	29	111
Savannah	311	439	1,134
Charleston	3	19	
Wilmington	87	11	
Norfolk	174	283	792

Total port receipts, 3,850 bales, against 10,000 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	75	21	21
Memphis	40	655	176
St. Louis		357	33
Houston	348	2,389	255

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	6,483	133
New Orleans	3,000 to 4,200	533	

Total exports yesterday, 8,334,551 bales so far this season, against 9,036,026 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,875	New Orleans. 8.69	153,106	51,694
....	Mobile 8.18	15,123	1,815
253	Savannah 8.4	63,736	13,393
310	Galveston 8.75	112,954	37,508
....	Wilmington		9,017
314	Norfolk 8.50	48,054	17,288
921	Augusta 8.50	62,288	10,945
350	Memphis 8.56	79,536	16,708
180	St. Louis 8⅝	17,844	15,125
1,013	Houston 8.80	52,907	25,800

The Liverpool market closed steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance, at 5.34d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, all American.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.09
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.45
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.73
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1919	98⅝	98⅞	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅞	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.81
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	98⅛	98⅜	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅜	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	99⅝	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.50
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.65
Balt. & Ohio	4½	Dec., 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	4.85
B'klyn R. T. S	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99½	4.95
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Can. Pacific	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅞	91⅜	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1915	94½	95¼	9.55
Con. Gas, Chi.	6	May 1, '16	98	99	6.00
C. R. I. & P.	6	May, 1918	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	6.20
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.51
Mar. El. Ry.	5	Jan., 1919	94	94½	7.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Lack Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	6.70
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	6.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	5	June, 1918	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	14.80
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94¼	95	8.25
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	98½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
N. Y. Central	5	Oct. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅛	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	2.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Sac. Alr L.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98¾	5.60
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99	6.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
West. Pow.	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept.,	1915		100⅛	100⅜
6s Sept.,	1916	102¼	102⅜	102⅞
6s Sept.,	1917	103½	103⅝	103½
4½s June,	1965	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s March,	1963-65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s Nov.,	1957	101⅞	102	102
4½s May,	1957	101⅞	101⅞	102
4½s Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101	100⅞
4½s May,	1917	100⅜	100⅝	100⅞
4½s March,	1964	98	98⅛	98⅛
4½s March,	1962	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞
4½s Sept.,	1960	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞
4½s March,	1960-65	98	98⅛	98⅛
4s May,	1959	94¼	94⅜	94¼
4s Nov.,	1958	94¼	94⅜	94¼
4s May,	1957	94¼	94⅜	94¼
4s Nov.,	1956	94¼	94⅜	94¼
4s Nov.,	1955	93¾	94	93¾
4s Nov.,	1936	94½	94½	
4s May,	1917	99¼	99¼	
4s May,	1918	99	99	
4s May,	1919	98⅜	98⅝	
3½s Nov.,	1955	84½	85¼	84½
3½s Nov.,	1954	84½	85½	84½
3½s May,	1954	84½	85½	84½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Canton Co.	136	136	136	136
100	Com'l Credit	37	37	37	37
200	Com. Credit pf.	27	27	27	27
20	Fidel'y & Dep.	134	134½	134	134½
100	North. Central.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
5	U. S. Fidelity	192	192	192	192

BONDS.

$3,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Caro. Cent. 4s.	85	85	85	85
3,000	Charleston W. Car 5s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 6s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93⅝
2,000	Firm't Coal 5s	96	96	96	96
11,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	37	38½	37	38
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,520	Alaska	34	34	32⅝	32⅝
3,985	Am. Zinc	55⅜	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜
25	Anaconda	68⅜	69½	68¾	69½
105	Ariz. Com'cial.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Butte & Bal.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
3,654	Butte & Sup.	65½	66	65¾	66⅛
240	Cal. & Ariz.	63½	64	63½	63⅝
3	Cal. & Hecla.	570	571	570	571
140	Chino	45⅝	46	45⅝	46
705	Copper Range.	56	56	55	55
50	Daly-West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
215	East Butte	13	13⅛	13	13
240	Granby	83½	84	83½	84
815	Greene-Can.	40½	40¼	40	40¼
20	Hancock	17	17	17	17
10	Inspiration	32	32	32	32
20	Island Creek	47⅜	47½	47	47
35	Isle Royale	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
805	Mass Gas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
250	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
210	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
200	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
60	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
200	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
10	Nevada Cons.	14	14	14	14
575	New Arcadian.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	New Idria	6	6	6	6
280	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
268	North Butte.	30½	30½	30	30
50	Old Colony	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
110	Pond Creek	16½	16½	16¼	16½
5	Ray Consol	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
500	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
20	St. Mary's	55½	55½	55½	55½
60	Sup. & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
35	Sup. Copper	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
732	Tamarack	46	46	44	44½
100	Tuolumne	50c	50c	50c	50c
155	U. S. Smelting.	41	41⅜	41	41
525	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
110	Utah Consol.	13	13	13	13
135	Utah Copper	67	67	66½	66½
16,432	Ventura	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13
10	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	Wolverine	61	61	61	61
110	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

46	Boston Elev	76½	77	76	76⅜
167	Boston & Me.	21½	22	21	21
75	Bos. & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
40	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
20	Northern N. H.	94	94	94	94
131	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	60	62½	60	62¾
25	Union Pacific	128	128	128	128
25	W. End St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

175	Am. Agr. Chem.	54	53	53½	55
10	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	Am. Sugar	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
180	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122	122½	121	122½
12	Am. Woolen pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
3,203	A., G. & W. I.	11	12⅞	11	12⅜
1,166	A., G. & W. I. pf.	25⅜	28	25⅜	28
50	E. Boston Land	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	235	235	235	235
10	Gen. Electric	175	175	175	175
656	Mass. Gas	91	91½	91	91½
40	N.E.C. Yarn pf.	25	25	25	25
100	N.E. Telephone	131	131	131	131
10	Reece But'hole	16	16	16	16
10	Swift & Co.	114	114½	114	114
9	Torrington	32	32½	32	32
20	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
190	United Fruit	133½	133½	133⅝	133½
174	U. Shoe Mach.	50½	50½	50	50¼
45	U. Shoe M. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28½
952	U. S. Steel	67½	67½	66½	66⅝
75	Western Union.	69½	69½	69	69

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	69½	70¾	69½	70
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
4,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	.90	Iron Blos.	.70	.74
Bay S G.	.10	.12	La Rose	.45	.50
Bingham	8⅝	9	McK-Dar.	.18	.22
Begole	.75	1.00	M of Am.	2¾	2½
Butte Coal	.20	.30	Majestic	.70	.71
Bost Ely	.20	.40	Mex Met.	.20	.24
Chief Con.	.95	1.00	New Doug.	.70	.74
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	New Balt.	3¼	3½
Crown Res	.40	.45	New Corn.	7	7¼
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	.21	.24
Cons Ariz.	.85	.95	Old Dom r.	7½	8
Cortez	.30	.40	Oneco	1	1⅛
Champ Cl.	6	8	Rlker-H.	6	6¼
Calif Corb	4	6	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Davis-D	1¼	1⅝	S W Miami	1	1⅜
Bisbee	1⅜	1⅛	Stew't M.	1¼	1⅜
Bingham	1⅜	1⅛	Tonop. Ml.	5	5⅛
1st Nat C.	2½	2¾	Utah Met.	4¼	4½
G'field C.	1¼	1½	U V Ext.	6⅛	6½
Houghton.	3	4	Yukon G.	2¼	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
85	Am. Shipbldg.	34½	35½	34⅛	35½
4,604	Chgo. Pn. Tool	72	82½	72	79
150	Chgo. Railways, Series 2	20	20	20	20
50	Com. Edison	134½	134½	134½	134½
10	Illinois Brick	64	64	64	64
129	Mont'g'y W. pf.	111	111	111	111
10	Nat. Biscuit	120	120	120	120
1	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
60	Sears - Roeb'k	148	148	146½	146½
65	Stewart Warn.	62½	62¾	62½	62¾
61	Swift & Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½
43	Union Carbide	152	152	152	152
53	Un. Car. rts.	5	5¼	5	5⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Com. Ed'n 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	Peoples' Gas ref. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Allis-Chal.	30½	32	30½	32
315	Baldwin Loco.	82	82¼	81	81
15	Bald. Loco. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
185	Buf. & Sus. pf.	36	36	36	36
600	*Camb. Steel.	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51¼
100	Camb. Stl., cash	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
50	Elec. Storage.	52½	52½	52½	52½
100	Gen. Asphalt.	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝
10	Insp. Copper.	32½	32½	32½	32½
905	Lake Superior.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10
115	Leh. Nav., cash	74½	74½	74	74
85	Lehigh Nav.	73	73	73	73
23	L. V. Trans. pf.	30	30½	30	30¼
210	Penn. R. R.	54¼	54½	54½	54½
51	Penn. Salt Mfg.	88½	88½	88½	88½
216	Penn. Steel pf.	83	85	83	85
50	Phila. Co.	38	38	38	38
5	Phila. Co. cpf.	40	40	40	40
56	Phila. Electric.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	Phila. R. T. st'k	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Phila. Rapid Trans.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
10	Ry. Steel Sp.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
210	Reading	73½	74½	73½	74½
205	Tonopah. Bel.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
120	Tonopah Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
195	Un. Gas Imp.	83¼	83⅜	83	83
4	Un. Cos., N. J.	222½	222½	222½	222½

BONDS.

$,955	U. S. Steel	67½	67⅝	66⅝	67
10	*U. Steel pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
785	W. Cramp & S.	70	72	68	71½
20	Westing. Elec.	55⅞	55⅞	53⅜	55⅜

BONDS.

$500	Am. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
500	City 4s, 1989, reg'd	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
100	City 4s, 1942, reg'd	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
33,000	Penn. R. R. 3½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Reading gen. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	65½	65½	65½	65½

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. W. Glass Mach. pf.	80	80	80	80
1,105	Col. Gas & E.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
145	Crue. Steel pf.	103	103	103½	103½
10	Elec. Co. Gas.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
50	Harb.-Walk. pf.	99	99	99	99
50	Indep. Brew'g.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Ind. Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	La Belle Iron.	35	35	35	35
65	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Nat. Fireproof.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Nat. Firep. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
175	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
25	Pitts. Brew'g.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
385	Pitts. Brew. pf.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Pitts. Coal	26	28	25⅝	25⅝
230	Pitts. Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
150	Un. Sw. & Sig.	104½	104½	104½	104½
377	West'se A. H.	135½	136	135	136
138	West'house El.	65½	66½	65¾	65¾
3,206	West'se. El. rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	50	50	49¼	49¼

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.75	35.25	35.50	36.00
Lead	.....	5.40	.....	5.50
Iron, No. 2 fdy.	14.75	15.25	14.50	15.00
Spelter	.....	.....	*18.25	.....
Antimony	34.75	35.25	34.75	35.25
Quicksilver	*$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19½c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	5	0	71	5	0
Copper, futures	72	10	0	72	10	0
Tin, spot	156	15	0	158	15	0
Tin, futures	155	15	0	158	15	0
Lead	23	10	0	23	17	6
Spelter	92	10	0	92	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 230,935 shares of stock and $5,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 89,367; railroads, 50; oils, 1,568, and mining, 139,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alliance Flm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
650	Am. Zinc	55⅞	56	55	55
1,000	*Canada Steel	23	26	23½	23½
500	*Can. Car & F.	90	95	85	93
200	*Can. C & F pf.	107½	112	107½	112
21,440	*Car. Lt. & P.	9	10¾	8⅜	9⅝
200	*Cent. Fdry.	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
3,845	*Cramp Shipb.	70	73⅜	70	71
2,200	*Electric Boat.	330	380	330	358
1,400	*Elec. B't pf.	330	380	330	355
20,000	*Elec. B't, new, w. i.	36	39⅜	36	38½
200	Emerson Phon.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
32	Hall Signal	14½	14½	14	14
350	*Hendee Mfg.	35	36½	35	35½
300	*Int. Mer. Mar.	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,200	*Int. M. M. pf.	6⅛	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
1,100	*Inter. Motors.	16	16	14	15
8,500	*Int. Steam P.	14½	16½	14	14
2,000	*Int. S. P. pf.	20½	22	20	21
75	Kelly S. Tire.	161	162	161	162
10	Kelly S. Tire, new, 1st pf.	85	85	85	85
9,900	Marc. of Am.	4½	4⅝	4	4½
1,000	*Nat. Steel Car of Canada.	44	47	43	44
465	*PyreneMfg. Co.	13½	13½	13½	13½
600	Corp. R. & H.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
9,000	*Stand. Motors	14	14¼	13¼	13⅜
1,000	Sterling Gum	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	*St. Joseph L'd	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
200	Savoy Oil	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
1,000	U. C. S., new.	10	10	9⅞	10
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
2,200	*Ventura C. Oil	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜
400	*World Film.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1	Atl. Refining.	547	547	547	+ 1
10	Cres. Pipe L.	40	40	40	+ 1
875	Inter. Pet.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
45	Ohio Oil.	136¼	136	136	+ 1
200	Prairie O. & G.	342	316	341	+28
62	Prairie P. Line.	161	156	160	+ 2½
8	South. P. L.	212	212	212	..
43	South. Penn.	270	270	270	+ ½
56	Stan. Oil of C.	298	287	295	+12
20	Stan. Oil of I.	410	400	402	+ 7
8	S. O. of N. J.	405	402	403	+ 2½
225	S. O. of N. Y.	189	184	184	- 1
15	Vacuum Oil	208	208	208	+ 7

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	*Wabash, w i.	12	12	12	12
25	*Wabash, pf.	45	45	45	45

MINING.

5,500	*†Ariz. Dus.	27	29	27	28
1,000	*Alas. Juneau

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, ABIGAIL, (May 10, 1910;) net estate, $28,241; Mary W. Carden, niece, given $8,230; Eva May Lent, grandniece, $8,211; Ella Louis Lent, grandniece, $8,210; Caroline Haight, niece, $1,000; rest passed to other nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $15,663; mortgages and personalty, $13,973.

BROWN, JAMES A., (July 14, 1905;) inheritance from estate of Thomas H. Brown, deceased, $4,975; debts and deductions, $4,992, leaving deficit.

CONWAY, JAMES L., (Dec. 31, 1908;) total assets, $2,701; debts and deductions, $12,-626, leaving deficit.

COOK, EMILY, (Feb. 22, 1915;) net estate, $42,174; Mary Kruse, sister, given $5,000; Kate Krug, niece, $2,000; rest of estate passed to Amelia Loercher, Peter Cook, Emma Schall, Hattie Zwinge, Anna L. Beller, and Edward E. Cook, six children, each receiving $5,862. Assets: Deposits, $14,175; mortgages, $30,503; personalty, $622.

FERNANDEZ, PETER A., (Sept. 3, 1914;) net estate, $44,495; Mrs. Margaretha Fernandez, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 784 Second Av., appraised at $15,750; 546 E. 43 St., appraised at $8,000; property on Fresh Kill Road, S. I., $10,000; realty subject to deduction, of $4,364, for dower; deposits, $16,-425; personalty, $125.

FISCHER, ISI, (April 12, 1913;) net estate, $58,604; Tillie Fischer, sister, given $8,184; Rachel Wolff, Julia Ehrlich, Charles Fischer, Louis M. Fischer, Jacob Fischer, brothers and sisters, given $7,184 each; Emanuel Fischer, brother, $2,500; Benjamin Fischer, brother, $2,500; rest of estate passed to nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $7,-742; insurance, $10,000; notes, $500; stocks and bonds, $49,710.

GOEPEL, PAUL, (June 17, 1913;) assets, $11,823; debts and other deductions, $12,489, leaving deficit. Decedent was a patent lawyer and had offices at 291 Broadway.

GREENWALD, Mrs. LILLIE K., (May 24, 1914;) net estate, $21,878; Sigmund Greenwald, husband, given $19,054; Martin D. Greenwald, son, $2,022. Assets: Half interest, $15,000, in 24 E. 93 St., appraised at $30,000; deposits, $3,957; jewelry and personalty, $2,050; bond, $770.

HOWLAND, Dr. SAMUEL, dentist, (March 3, 1913;) net estate, $71,226; Mary J. Perkins, not related, given $50,000; Conway (Mass.) High School, $5,000; Congregational Church, Conway, Mass., $5,000; Wilson Memorial School, West Nyack, N. Y., and Missionary Alliance Institute, West Nyack, N. Y., each received $943; Tompkinsville Church, New York, $421; Society of Descendants of the Pilgrim John Howland, $2,000; rest passed to relatives and friends. Assets: Farm at Mount Kisco, N. Y., sold for $75,000; deposits, $13,-stocks, $580; personalty, library, and dental equipment, $1,433.

MAGNER, FRANK, (March 25, 1914;) net estate, $1,982; Francis J. Magner, son, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $2,400; insurance, $193.

MAY, DINA, (July 20, 1908;) net estate, $6,274; brother and sister and four nieces, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $6,878; notes and mortgages, $3,410; stock of stationery, furniture and fixtures in store 14 Avenue A and good will appraised at $1,500; jewelry, $543.

McNEAR, MAGGIE HARRISON, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., (April 30, 1911;) assets taxable in New York, deposits, $1,377; net New York estate, $1,318; Samuel McNear, husband, beneficiary.

MOORE, Mrs. ANNA, widow of James Amory Moore, (July 17, 1913,) net estate, $463,588. Henry E. Fallon, brother, given life estate in $50,000; John J. Amory, not related, life estate in $100,000; Bayard Foulke, not related, $1,500; Amelia R. Foulke, not related, $30,000; Maitland Belknap, not related, $5,000; Elizabeth Belknap, not related, $5,000; W. W. Fisher, not related, $10,000; Rutgers College, $5,000; William B. Lloyd, not related, $240,216. Of the amount passing to William B. Lloyd, who was also executor of the estate, the sum of $162,917, which under the will is to be set aside for the purpose of establishing and endowing a home for convalescents, to be located in the State of New Jersey, known as the James Amory Moore Memorial Home, is taxed as a legacy to said Lloyd, as at the time of the appraisal the home had not been established. Assets: Residence, 38 East 36th Street, appraised at $97,000; deposits, $2,580; notes, $1,500; stocks and bonds, $926,-185; household furniture, books, jewelry and personalty, $35,842. Larger holdings of stocks and bonds: Bonds Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $135,200; bonds Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $135,720; 600 shares Morris & Essex Ry., $46,-500; 600 shares U. S. Steel, common, and 700 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Western, pref., $13,737; 600 shares Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., common, $31,950; 400 shares Southern Pacific, common, $36,600; bonds Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $89,440; 1,000 shares U. S. Steel, pref., $105,375; 800 shares Pennsylvania R. R., $44,700; 600 shares N. Y. Central R. R., $38,650; 400 shares Delaware & Hudson R. R., $136,800. Decedent owed firm of Lloyd & Co., 74 Broadway, brokers, $460,012 and interest, and many of the securities owned by decedent were in hands of the firm as collateral. The sum of $105,000 was itemized among deductions for settlement with parties contesting the will of decedent and approved by order of the Surrogates' Court entered June 19, 1914, but it was not allowed as a deduction by the appraiser. Among the items of jewelry were: Diamond dog collar, $1,400; diamond hair ornament, $2,000; pair Oriental black pearl earrings, $1,500; ruby and diamond ring, $1,000; a diamond tiara, $600.

MORISON, DAVID R., (Oct. 29, 1914;) net estate, $9,746; St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, given $1,000; Hahnemann Hospital, $1,000; Margaret P. Hanford, niece, $2,083; Maude Chase, niece, $2,383; rest passed to other relatives. Assets: Equity, $7,751 in 318 Greenwich St., appraised at $21,000; cash and deposits, $3,880; personalty and jewelry, $165.

OLIVA, LOUIS, (Aug. 15, 1914;) net estate, $52,301; Giuseppe Oliva, uncle, given $19,150; Carlo Oliva, uncle, $19,159; Maria Oliva Fiasse, cousin, $6,991; Carlo Oliva, cousin, $6,991. Assets: Equity, $7,982 in 220 Elizabeth St., appraised at $18,000; equity, $19,981 in 6 Baxter St., appraised at $30,000; deposits, $9,349; mortgages and notes, $18,254.

PIERCE, JOHN H., Kewanee, Ill., (July 23, 1908.) Assets table in New York: Stocks, $12,500; net New York estate, $9,736. Mrs. Sarah L. Pierce, widow, and three children, beneficiaries.

SABINE, the Rev. WILLIAM T., Bishop of the Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church of New York and Philadelphia, (Aug. 11, 1913;) net estate, $118,707; Edith S. S. Lewis, William T. Sabine, Jr., Elizabeth H. Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Mary T. S. Sabine, Philip S. Sabine, G. Arthur Sabine, and Samuel S. Sabine, five daughters and four sons, beneficiaries. Assets: Third interest, $18,500, in 909 Madison Av., appraised at $65,000; third interest, $21,-000, in 618 Sixth Av.; deposits, $1,564; notes, $11,741; personalty and library, $1,798; stocks and bonds, $67,185; accrued income from trust fund created under will of Mrs. Louisa Dean, decreased $2,400.

SPENCER, CHARLES D., (June 1, 1914,) for many years with firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.; net estate, $184,615. Mrs. Agnes M. Spencer, widow, receives life estate in $47,-115; Charles H. Spencer, son, and Agnes Louise Spencer, daughter, each received $65,-250; American Baptist Home Society, $1,000; American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, $2,000; three grandchildren of decedent, each given $1,000. Assets: Deposits, $2,680; mortgages and personalty, $15,717; stocks and bonds, $187,403; largest holding of stock was 290 shares Preferred Accident Insurance Co., appraised at $130,500.

VAN SANTVOORD, Miss SARAH M., daughter of late Abraham Van Santvoord, (April 14, 1914;) net estate, $159,722; Susan Yarick Knox, Anna Bonwyn Knox, Evelyn Van Santvoord Knox, Elizabeth Knox Atkinson, Richard Van Santvoord, and Cornelius Van Santvoord Knox, cousins, each received $24,953; Anna Maria Van Santvoord Knox, cousin, given $10,000. Assets: Deposits $8,473; personalty and jewelry, $835, including a collection of autographs appraised at $31; stocks and bonds, $157,067.

WALLER, ROBERT, retired banker, (Feb. 21, 1915;) net estate, $687,047; Mrs. Emily Stewart Waller, widow, given life estate in entire estate and remainder after her life estate passes to Stewart Waller, son. Assets: Deposits, $5,511; personalty and jewelry, $1,994; stocks and bonds, $718,812. Most valuable bond holdings: Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., appraised at $35,000; Kansas City Southern Ry., $45,000; Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $47,500; Southern Ry., $49,475; St. Louis Southwestern Ry., $28,000; Southern Pacific Co., $48,000; Armour & Co., real estate $45,-625; Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $35,125; Central Leather Co., $49,250; Interborough-Metropolitan Co., $37,062; Colorado & Southern Ry., $41,500; U. S. Steel Corporation, $50,250; and St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., $22,000; larger holdings of stocks: 500 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. pf., $49,250; 500 shares Colorado & Southern Ry. 1st pf., $23,-750; 250 shares International Harvester Corporation pf., $24,218; 250 shares International Harvester Co. of N. J., pf., $28,250.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of REPUBLIC MICA CO., INC.—The assets herein, consisting of sheet and cut mica, fixtures, machinery, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Saturday, July 31st, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 46 West Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

MAX GREENBAUM, Assignee.
J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. — No. 21,821.—In the matter of JACOB LISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Liss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 30th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 82 Beaver St., New York City.
Dated New York, July 30th, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys New Bronx Apartment on University Avenue—Vincent Astor Takes Title to Bronx Corner Just Purchased—Harlem Residence Sold—Belle Harbor Auction Today.

Warm weather conditions, with a corresponding lack of activity, prevailed in the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx a new apartment house nearing completion was purchased by an investor from the Avoca Realty Company, Stephen Boll, President. The structure is a five-story building on a plot 58 by 115 on the west side of University Avenue, 225 feet south of Boscobel Place. It is one of three similar apartments being erected by the sellers.

Vincent Astor Takes Title to Areco Building.

Vincent Astor took title yesterday to the Areco Building, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and 149th Street, 80 by 175, which he recently purchased from the American Real Estate Company. Title was recorded subject to $400,000 mortgage. At the same time Mr. Astor transferred to the American Real Estate Company the Jerome Avenue and adjacent property which was given in part payment. It includes a plot on the east side of Jerome Avenue 100 feet south of 171st Street, the southeast corner of Walton Avenue and 171st Street, the northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 171st Street, and the northeast corner of Townsend Avenue and 171st Street. On this property Mr. Astor took back a mortgage of $100,000.

Harlem Residence Sold

The three-story brick and stone residence at 312 West 138th Street, on plot 16 by 100, has been sold by Shaw & Co. for Henry Presser to a client for occupancy.

Bronx Sales.

Thomas Ford has sold to a client the premises formerly known as St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in the Sisters of Charity tract at Throgg's Neck, Bronx. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Clarence Street and 100 feet on Barkley Street.

B. H. Weisker has sold a plot 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue, about 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a client for improvement; also for Henry D. Patton the three three-story and basemer private dwellings, 1,961 to 1,965 Cedar venue, 124 feet north of 179th Street, to an investor.

Dr. Henry Switzer has purchased for occupancy from the Kay Realty Company the three-story residence at 1115 East 140th Street, on plot 17.9 by 100. W. A. Debaun was the broker in the sale.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Hephta Realty Company, Inc., to the Kane Construction Company the northeast corner of Bassford Avenue and 184th Street, a five-story new law apartment, on a lot 55 by 94, and also the two-family house at 1,112 Swainton Street, on a lot 25 by 100 for a client.

Shano & Co. have sold the two-family house at 1,731 Barnes Avenue, for cash, to Mrs. William Becker.

A Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

John Massimino and Charles M. Villone sold for Richard Goodwin a plot of 100 by 100 on Garden Street, between Crotona and Prospect Avenues, Bronx, to the Cosenzo Building Company., Saverio Scalzo, President.

The corner of Seventieth Street and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, 60 by 120, with a private house, was given as part payment. The plot will be improved with high-class apartments at once. About $40,000 was involved in the trade.

Brooklyn.

A. B. See of the A. B. See Elevator Company has purchased for occupancy the Jay F. Carlisle residence at 373 Clinton Avenue, on a plot 43 by 180, running through to Vanderbilt Avenue. John F. James & Sons negotiated the sale.

I. Salzberg sold for the Connelly Building Company to Maurice Rappaport a two-family, fifteen-room stucco cottage, on a plot of 30 by 100; situated forty feet from the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, and known as 4,518 Fifteenth Avenue.

Long Island.

Samuel Mann has taken title to fifty city lots, free and clear, valued at $30,000, at Whitestone, L. I., located on the main streets, being one block from the Long Island Railroad station. Mrs. Lillian G. Johnson was the broker in the deal.

Leander B. Faber has sold to Edward A. Allen of Manhattan, a plot at the southeast corner of Bodine Street and the Boulevard, in Long Island City, and four lots in the Hamilton addition at Corona, for $9,300.

William H. O'Hare, referee, has sold to George F. Mosbach a plot at the northwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Sherwood Street, 62 by 100 feet, for $2,350.

$45,000 Long Island City Loan.

George E. Clay has placed a loan of $45,000 on the new six-story re-enforced concrete factory building of Touroff & Karp on Sunswick Street, near Paynter Avenue, Long Island City, for a client.

Sales at Mountain Lakes.

Recent sales of residences at Mountain Lakes Park, N. J., have been made to James M. Keane, Eugene F. Lohr, Charles Meads, E. B. Bave, L. L. Powell, John George Dilgerard and Emil De Clyne. Building plots have been sold to George W. Panning and Roger L. Barstow, Jr.

Suburban.

Atwell & Guess sold the new stucco dwelling of Bernard Malone, on Bedford Avenue near Fourth Street, Vernon Heights, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Mrs. Anna Mendorf of Brooklyn, for a home.

Commercial Leases

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground and second floors of 137 Park Row for the Crex Realty Company to Myrans & Natanson for a term of years.

Thomas Ford has leased for the Rolston estate to David Levy the store and basement on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-first Street for a term of years.

The Saxon Realty Company has rented the store at 99 Nassau Street to S. Schoenfeld for the Jacobs Hat Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased space at 148-156 West Twenty-third Street to the T. H. Roberts Chemical Company and the fifth loft, containing 11,000 square feet, at 16-18 West Twenty-second Street, to Hulse Brothers & Daniel, manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols.

Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a large apartment of twelve rooms and four baths in the new building under construction at 400 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to George E. Dadmun. This leaves but one apartment to be rented, although the building will not be ready until Oct. 1.

Pease & Elliman have rented an apartment in the Wellesbourne, at 144 East Fifty-sixth Street, to Mrs. E. F. Underhill of Pennsylvania.

Belle Harbor Sale Today.

The largest offering of ocean and bay front property lots ever made in the Rockaway coast district will begin today at 2 o'clock at Belle Harbor, L. I., under the direction of Joseph P. Day, auctioneer. The sale will be continued this evening for the benefit of those who cannot attend the afternoon session and will be resumed under the same tent on the premises on Monday afternoon, continuing until each and every one of the 679 lots, including 234 ocean front sites, with riparian rights, a large boarding house and stable, has been sold, regardless of the price paid.

Many of the lots at Belle Harbor are so reasonably restricted as to be available for hotels, boarding houses, and apartments, which forecast the establishment here in the early future of a much larger population than that which it is possible for the more closely restricted areas of the peninsula to attract.

According to Mr. Day, the owners of the lots to be sold at Belle Harbor are determined to let their remaining holdings go under pressure of public bidding for whatever they will bring, with no expectation of being able, under existing market and world-wide conditions, to obtain anything like their full value.

$100,000 Brooklyn Apartments.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for two four-story and cellar brick apartment buildings to cost $100,000, to be erected by the Louisville Realty Company, on a plot 114 by 146 feet, at the northwest corner of Foster Avenue and East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

New Brighton Beach Hotel.

N. Serracino has been commissioned by Felix Miserocchi, owner of the Hotel Roversi of New York City and Sea Gate, to prepare plans and specifications for his new hotel and restaurant to be built at the southeast corner of Ocean Parkway and Neptune Avenue, Brighton Beach. The structure will be in Italian style.

Alter Arnold Constable Building.

Plans have been filed for extensive alterations, costing $40,000, to the Arnold Constable store, on the south side of Nineteenth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, with an extension through to Eighteenth Street. The elevators will be changed, new entrances made with other interior changes. Cady & Gregory are the architects.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

Riverside Drive, 524, e s, 609.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x86, six-story apartment house; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

47th St, 255 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; adjourned to Aug. 30.

By Joseph P. Day.

Audubon Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100, vacant; withdrawn.

Cooper St, n s, 200 ft w of 207th St, 100x100, vacant; Tillie Young, executrix, against Utopia Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Walsh, W., B. & E., attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $2,355.21; taxes, &c., $340.90; to Joseph J. Silver for $2,900.

7th Av, 2,533-2,535, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; Central Trust Co. against Fleischman Realty Co. et al.; Action 1, Joline, L. & R., attorneys; F. C. Leubuscher, referee; due, $89,158.86; taxes, &c., $2,490.70; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

7th Av, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $39,102.43; taxes, &c., $2,400.70; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

207th St, s s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, for a one-story store, 100x100; Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation, 180 Broadway, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $15,000.

Park Av, 569 to 572, and 63d St, 50 to 54 East, for a twelve-story apartment house, 76x108x irregular x78.3; Akron Building Co., 130 West 40th St, owner; E. R. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Clinton Av, s e corner of Jefferson Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 52x80.9 and 50.2x57.11; Camden Realty Co., Inc., (Samuel Hauben, 119 Nassau St., President), owner; Goldner & Goldieng, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $95,000.

Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, for a six-story brick tenement; 74.11x64.5; Wick Realty Co.,(P. E. Ittman, 132 Nassau St, Treasurer,) owner; Lucian Pisiotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $55,000.

Undercliff Av, e s, 486.57 ft n of 176th St, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21x36; Itteloc Realty Co., (Emil Coletti, 95 William St. President,) owner; H. H. Avolin, Babylon, L. I., architect; cost, $4,000.

Undercliff Av, e s, 486.57 ft n of 176th St, for a one-story stone garage, 18.6x24; Itteloc Realty Co., (Emil Coletti, 95 William St. President,) owner; H. H. Avolin, architect; cost, $950.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 48th St, to a five-story store and loft; Silk Realty Co., 428 4th Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $6,000.

19th St, s s, Broadway to 5th Av, running through to 18th St, to a five-story mercantile house; estate of H. Constable, owner; Cady & Gregory, 172 3d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST s s, 25 ft e of Thompson St, 50x125; Herman Rosenbaum to Mutual Profit Realty Co., 141 West 36th St, June 30, (mtg $90,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS Av, s w corner of 69th St, 100.5x25; Charles A. O'Reilly to Helen, his wife, 127 East 94th St, ½ part, subject to ½ of 3 mtgs aggregating $23,000,) July 29; attorney, W. H. Keogh, 111 Broadway. Gift

KING ST, 39, n s, 248.7 ft e of Varick St, 25.9x100; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wichelaus, 36 3d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) July 30; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway....$1

PEARL ST, 100, e s, at n w corner of 16 Pearl St, runs s e 77.4 to point 40.3 ft s w of Pine St x n e 42.1 to Pine St x n w 30.4x s w 20.8x n w 47.3 to Pearl St x s w 20.7 to beginning; Elizabeth S. Sterry to William De Witt Sterry, Roselle, N. J., quitclaim July 29; attorneys, Mann & M., 56 Wall St.$1

2D AV, 2,487, w s, 25.8 ft s of 127th St, 24.4x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louisa Santoli, 319 East 152d St, (mtg $12,500,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 1,875, e s, 75.7 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x110; Alfred Weil et al. to Mary Kahn, 104 East 97th St, (mtg $22,000,) July 29; attorneys, Weil, La G. & Espen, 50 Broad St.....$100

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81; Arthur Otten et al to Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, quitclaim and confirmation deed, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, 2,837, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81, (foreclosure July 7;) Charles M. Russell, referee, to Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

157TH ST, 405 East, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x103.3; William A. Lincoln, Springfield, Mass., to 160 Broadway Holding Corporation, 206 Broadway, (mtg $185,000,) July 29; attorney, H. L. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.$100

220 CP, 407 West, n s, 50 ft w of 9th Av, 18.8x98.9; Julia R. Donnelly to Evelyn T. Bridgman, 60 Townsend Av, Stapleton, S. I., July 23; attorney, Cornelius Doremus, Bellevue, Ohio, May 21, due as per bond; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.$8,500

FORT WASHINGTON Av, n e cor of 171st St, 98.3x106.7; Tillman Construction Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 29, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, $125,000

8TH Av, n s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81; Ehrhardt Realty Corpn, to Hy. Brune, 1,352 Franklin Av, July 29, 5 years; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$10,000

157TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x103.3; 160 Broadway Holding Co. to Abel King and ano, 148 East 65th St, July 28, prior mtg $185,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Lesser & C., 35 Nassau St.....$15,000

34TH ST, n s, 225.3 ft e of Madison Av, 18.8x98.9; Henry C. Sturges to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 34 Nassau St, June 30, due as per bond.....$20,000

40TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Harold F. Patterson to Edith McK. Miller, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 22; prior mtg, $13,000, 5 years; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$19,500

55TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Henry E. Smith to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, July 30, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

62D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Margaret S. Mitchell to Robert W. Modiman, 317 West 99th St, July 31, prior mtg, $12,000, 2 years, 6%; attorneys, Phillips M. & W., 31 Chambers St.....$1,150

96TH ST, n s, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 31.7x101.5; Jaswald Realty Corporation to William B. Thorn, 174 West 72d St, July 30, prior mtg $19,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$31,000

125TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 50x200.11; Justus L. Cooke to Carol S. Houghton, Norfolk, Conn, July 22, 1 year 6%; attorneys, Benjamin S. H. & T., 111 Broadway..$1,200

141ST ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Broadway, 125x99.11; Loretta M. Higgins to Emily M. Hoemer, 494 Greene Av, Brooklyn, July 29; prior mtg, $492,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

153D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 50.10x99.11; Richard F. Carman to Catharine Marrone, 121 St. Nicholas Av, July 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$9,000

153D ST, s s, 400.5 ft w of Broadway, 124.7x99.11; same to same, July 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$21,000

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 83.4x110.6; Atlantic Realty Co to George L. Slawson, Greenwich, Conn, July 29; prior mtg, $102,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Jones B. & T., 49 Wall St.....$9,300

Bronx.

AVENUE D, n e corner 2d St, 28x100; North Borough Realty Co. to Percy W. Roland, 3,178 Park Av, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

BARNES Av, w s, 64 ft n of 226th St, 25x105; Marla Lo Monte to John F. Boyle, 4,007 Barnes Av, July 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

BECK ST, 582, s s, 100x125; Benaben Realty Corporation to Ekin Holding Co., 15 Wall St, prior mtg $90,000, July 29, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

JEROME Av, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, to 170th St x— to Townsend Av x—x200; also Townsend Av, s e corner 171st St, to 170th St x— to Walton Av x—x—; also Walton Av, s e corner 171st St x— to 170th St approach to Concourse x—x—; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n w s 171st St to 172d St x— to centre line of Wythe Place x— to 171st St x—; also Townsend Av, n e corner 171st St, runs e— to centre line of block between Townsend and Walton Avs x n — to division line of lands of William V. Astor and to Widow Woolf x s w x s —; also Townsend Av, n e corner 171st St, runs n — to div. line of land of William V. Astor and land of Widow Woolf x s w x s —; also Townsend Av, n w corner of 171st St, runs n — to div. line of land of William V. Astor and land of Widow Woolf x s w — to 171st St x e — to beginning; William V. Astor to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAND lying n and n w of Randall Av, indeed from David Lydig and another, executors, to Philip M. Lydig, in Liber 2, Page 248; City Real Estate Co. to Thos. J. Mullin, 328 East 90th St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Thos. J. Mullin to Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., 152d St and Harlem River, July 27; same attorney.....$100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,406, n s corner of 187th St; Arthur Avenue Realty & Construction Co. to Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, (mtg $39,600,) July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 7, map Downing estate, 25.7x84.8; John O. Mitchell and another to Margaret Mitchell, 527 5th Av, Long Island City, July 28; attorney, H. E. Perrine, 206 1st Av...$1

LOT 157, map Undercliff Terrace; same to same, July 28; same attorney.....$1

LOT 301, map of Bronx View Park; Geo. Laurmann to Ferdinand Schroeder, 420 East 149th St, (mtg $2,500,) July 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av.....$100

LOTS 284 and 285, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Denis M. Cregan to Mary M. Cregan, 237 East 46th St, (mtg $2,100,) Sept. 3, 1912; attorney, W. J. Canary, 2 Rector St.....$100

LOTS 10 and 11, Block 40, Map of Morris Park; Joseph Epstein et al to Marcus Rosenbaum, 847 Livonia Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,225,) July 27; attorney, Samuel Rabinowitz, 302 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 24 and 25, 305, 306, 420, 429, 525, 530, 473, 361, 369, 218, 102 and 103, 168, 152, 124, 125, 138 and 139, 70, 471, 228, 104 and 105, 309, 310, 563, 564, 208, 462, 121, 478, 323, 324, 493, 494, 447, 226, 227, 256, 353, 570, 571, 182, 420, 151, 64 and 65, 236, 239, 92 and 93, 449, 450, 201, 448, 225, 578, 579, 501, 377 to 379, 234, 235, 386 and 387, 301, 302, 169, 170, 200, 327, 328, 436, 202, 311, 325 and 326, 339, 440, 366, 561, 80 and 81, 157, 390, and 155, map of the Estate of Bradish Johnson; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Neshan Boyajian, 100 West 138th St, et al., July 27, ($3 deed;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$19,620

MELROSE Av, n w corner of 149th St, 80x175; American Real Estate Co. to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., (mtg $400,000,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OLINVILLE Av, w s, 75.3 ft s of Magenta St, 25x100; Semira Mascia to Frederick Reiss, Jr., 3,363 Olinville Av, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT begins at s s, Lot 5, Map John Mapes, 65x88; Josephine Bernard et al. to George Hauser, 1,379 Taylor St, 4-5 part, July 12; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av.....$300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 116.9 ft s of 180th St, 37.6x irregular; Robert J. Moorehead to Ellen E. Blaser, 105 East 28th St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 450 ft s w of Avenue St. John, 50x115; Charles L. Reis to 539 Southern Boulevard Co., Inc., 3,302 Jamaica Av, Queens, July 22; attorney, S. S. Levine, 116 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; 539 Southern Boulevard Co. to Sidney D. Levine, 836 Manida St, (mtg $40,225,) July 29; attorney, same.....$1

STEBBINS Av, n e corner of Freeman St, 87.5x irregular; Freeman-Stebbins Co., Inc., to Sadie Silverman, 213 Alexander Av, (mtg $70,500,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TREMONT Av, s s, 25 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x99.9; also Tremont Av, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x99.9; Ellen E. Blaser to East 180th St Bldg. Corp., 435 East 149th St, (mtg $10,000,) July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALTON Av, 1,068, e s, 20x100; Thomas A. Briggs to Florence Metzger, Far Rockaway, N. Y., (mtg $8,000,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

153D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Jos. C. Brady, referee, to Benj. Einbigler, 316 West 113th St, (mtg $8,000,) July 29; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 120 Bway..$550

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV A, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 24x100; Adolph Weiss to Barbara Vollmer and ano, prior mtg $3,000, July 29, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,600

WILLIS Av, 339 and 341, w s, 45x100; John J. Treanor to Mary Platte, 645 Courtlandt Av, July 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

WILLOW LANE, s s, 50 ft w of Gainsboro Av, 25x94.4; Albert Paul to Gregor Muller, 1,753 Unionport Road, July 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$500

176TH ST, n e s, 545.5 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, 26x150; Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to Emma E. Conenhoven, 15 Lincoln Circle, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., July 18, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, S. Wray, 1,995 Boston Road.....$2,500

176TH ST, n e s, 7 ft n w from n e s of Lot 62, map of Fairmount, 25x150; same to Alice E. Peabody, Lakeville, Conn., July 16, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; same attorney.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GRAND ST, 227, n s, Elmer T. Butler to Alfred N. Gilbert, 527 Grand St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914.....$1,200

NASSAU ST, 120, ali; George Ehret to Peter J. Meehan, 2,160 Bathgate Av, 10-12 years from Feb. 1, 1913; address 120 Nassau St..$6,750

1ST AV, 2,417, store and basement; Annette Tisch, executrix, to John Schatz, 2,417 1st Av, 3 years from April 1, 1916.....$780

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,600, all; Gustavus Gick to William Annis, 1,804 Bathgate Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, J. L. Evans, 3,219 3d Av.....$925 to $1,000

138TH ST, 498 East, west store; Fred Schmitt to Louis Grodsky, 522 East 138th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. Brooks, 510 East 138th St.....$384 to $420

138TH ST, 540 East, store; Ferdinand Schnidele to James Broo

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Pressure continues relatively high off the coasts and low in the interior districts except the Northern Plains States. This distribution has been attended by continued warm weather in the Southern and Middle States east of the Rockey Mountains and cool weather in the Northwest.

Scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the Plains States, and the Northwest, there were heavy local falls of rain in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in the region east of the Mississippi River, although widely scattered showers are probable in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and along the Gulf Coast.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable, mostly south and southwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	59	74	4 P. M.	66	88
6 A. M.	60	73	6 P. M.	64	85
9 A. M.	64	77	9 P. M.	60	83
12 M.	66	81	Midnight.	59	81

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 82. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:45	328 8 Av.; George Raddino	Slight
4:05	219 E. Houston St.; Paris Ice Cream Co.	Slight
8:45	503 Canal St.; James Gought	Slight
8:55	67 E. 114 St.; Barnet Yucht	$200
P. M.		
12:45	72 E. 113 St.; J. Rosenbloom	Slight
3:55	73 E. 119 St.; Frederick Hoofer	Slight
4:10	143 St. & Jackson Av.; Christian Bros	Slight
6:45	317 E. 15 St.; Tony Benalli	$20
7:10	70A E. 119 St.; — Rogatnich	Slight
7:35	Front 985 2 Av.; (auto truck.) S. Satfield	Not given
8:17	307 St. Ann's Av.; Sam Cohn	Slight
8:25	104 Greene St.; Philip Freedman	Slight
8:40	147 W. 37th St., (auto); A. H. Matthews	Slight
8:45	892 Union Av.; Isadore Rubinstein	Slight
9:00	116 Ludlow St.; Louis Berkowitz	Slight
10:00	94 Sheriff St.; Hyman Steinberg	Slight
11:35	830 Caldwell Av.; Ebling Brewing Co	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Capt. R. S. Granger, 2d F. A., detailed in Q. M. C., Aug. 2, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Maj. P. Willis, C. A. C., detailed in Q. M. C., Aug. 15, will proceed to Galveston, Tex., after leave of absence, for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster at that place.

Maj. T. N. Horn, 24 F. A., transferred to 1st F. A., Sept. 15, and will proceed then to Honolulu.

1st Lt. W. E. Gillmore, 13th Infy., from that regiment, and will join the 24th Infy. and proceed with it to the U. S.

Orders of July 8, relating to Capts. C. F. Andrews, 13th, and A. J. Dougherty, 8th Infy., and 1st Lt. J. E. Barzynski, 8th Infy., revoked. They are transferred to the 24th Infy., Sept. 1, and will sail with it about Sept. 15.

2d Lt. B. M. Atkinson, 15th Infy., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, on Sept. 1.

Following infantry officers serving in the Hawaiian Dept., transferred to 24th Infy., Sept. 1, and will join it and sail for Manila about Sept. 15: 1st Lts.: J. L. Topham, and J. M. True, 1st; H. N. Preston, 2d, and G. Hatle, 25th; 2d Lts., M. C. Mitchell, H. Shekerjian, J. A. Ladd, E. W. Faies, C. S. Little and W. M. Robertson, all of the 1st; and 2d Lts.: W. A. Reed, S. H. Foster, E. L. Hoffman, J. E. Eggerly, and L. McD. Silvester, all of the 2d.

1st Lt. E. Gunner, Infy., is assigned to 10th Infy., Sept. 5. He will be assigned to a company and will join it after present leave of absence.

1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 28th Infy., is transferred to the 5th Infy.

1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf., (transferred to the 27th Inf., Sept. 1,) is relieved from duty in this city, Oct. 6.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Sept. 1.

Orders of April 24, relating to 2d Lt. A. M. Burdett, 17th Inf., revoked. He is transferred to the 27th Inf. and will join that regiment.

Following officers are relieved from regiment indicated, Oct. 1: Cavalry—Col. G. H. Sands, Chaplain S. M. Lutz, and 2d Lt. Mack Sapp, all of the 4th; Captains—C. M. Apple, P. D. Glassford, 1st; U. Birnie, Jr., and T. W. Hollyday, 2d; 1st Lts.—W. C. Potter, C. W. Neal, and H. S. Naylor, all of 1st; J. R. Branson, R. H. Lewis, C. P. Parker, E. E. Pritchett, and J. W. Riley, all of the 2d; 2d Lts.—F. W. Bowley and W. F. Winton, 1st; J. F. Barnes, E. J. Dawley, J. A. Gillespie V. Beyer, M. Proctor, E. F. Riggs, and J. Magruder, all of 2d, and Veterinarian A. Mitchell, 2d.

Those stationed in the Philippine Dept. will proceed to San Francisco from Manila about Oct. 15 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept. Those stationed in the Hawaiian Dept. will proceed to San Francisco after Oct. 1 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: Col. W. H. Allaire, 8th; Majors C. C. Clarke and P. E. Price and Chaplain E. W. Wood, 15th. They will proceed at proper time to the United States and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are transferred to the 24th Inf., Sept. 1: Majors W. Newman, 13th, and J. H. Parker, 5th; Capts. J. S. Battle, G. M. Holley, F. W. Lewis, and C. A. Trott, 8th; D. G. Berry, L. Halsted, and G. J. Holden, 13th, and G. Morgan, 15th, 1st Lts. G. T. Everett, H. S. Grier, A. J. Hanlon, M. C. Wise, R. J. Herman, and E. J. Moran, 8th; A. W. Chilton and H. H. Pritchett, 13th; 2d Lts. M. F. Schillerstrom, 8th and X. F. Blauvelt, 13th. Each named, unless subject to previous orders, will join the 24th Inf. in time to sail with it from Manila about Sept. 15. Company officers will be assigned to companies by the regimental commander.

Following infantry officers are transferred or assigned to the 27th Infy., Sept. 1. Each officer who is not subject to orders previously issued will join that regiment about Aug. 20, in time to proceed with it to San Francisco: Lt. Col. W. H. Gordon, 3d. Majors: W. T. Wilder, 22d; F. H. Sargent, 11th, and J. D. Leitch, 28th. Chaplain J. M. Webb, 12th. Captains: H. A. Eaton, 23d; E. D. Warfield, 16th; E. L. Haskell, Infy.; J. B. Sanford, 22d; J. M. Little, 28th; W. P. Coleman, 4th; J. P. Brady, 7th; A. C. Wright, 12th; E. R. Wilson, P. Powers, 11th; G. H. Williams, 28th, and W. E. Gunster, 18th. First Lts.: R. W. Case, 18th; B. W. Feild, 22d; P. H. Clark, 23d; G. R. Byrd and E. C. Buck, 17th; J. G. Taylor, 22d; S. L. James, Jr., 24th; C. C. Oakes, 4th; S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th; T. J. Johnson, 30th, and H. J. Weeks, 23d. Second Lts.: W. E. Hobson, 9th; G. R. de Cook, 18th Infy., and W. G. Weaver, 20th.

Following officers of the 24th Infy. are transferred to regiment indicated, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join regiment to which transferred: To the 8th Infy.—Major S. A. Cloman; Captains J. A. Lynch, H. M. Dichmann, C. F. Humphrey, Jr., I. W. Leonard, and W. E. Bennett, Jr.; 1st Lts. B. F. Hatle, J. O. Mahoney, T. W. Hammond, G. W. Maddox, J. P. Adams, R. H. Jacob, and O. R. Meredith; and 2d Lt. C. C. Stokely. To the 13th Infy.—Captains E. B. Mitchell, C. H. Errington, Jr., R. H. Rose, R. E. Johnson, and C. Abel; 1st Lts. R. P. Lemly, G. F. N. Dailey, and E. L. Pell; and 2d Lt. W. A. Beach. To the 15th Infy.—Maj. J. E. Woodward, Capt. T. E. A. Frye, and 2d Lts. M. F. Shortland, F. C. Mahin. To the 27th Infy., (they will be assigned by the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., to temporary duty until arrival of that regiment in Philippine Islands)—1st Lt. J. H. Hester, and 2d Lts. W. R. White, G. P. Strelinger, M. W. Sullivan, M. F. Harmon, Jr., J. D. Burt, F. B. Mallon, J. H. Harrison, R. F. Walsh, H. C. Davidson, and D. R. McMillen. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

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Following infantry officers are transferred as indicated, Sept. 1, will sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7, for Honolulu and on arrival there join regiment to which transferred: Majors L. S. Sorley, 12th, and G. McD. Weeks, 9th; Capts. H. D. Wise, 3d; E. G. Ovenshine, 28th; P. H. McCook, 26th; J. Hayes, 17th, and G. E. Kumpe, 17th; 1st Lts. E. Hunt, 28th; T. H. Lowe, 28th; C. C. Bankhead, 28th; B. Sneed, 3d; C. H. Bonesteel, 30th; C. H. Rice and J. W. Simons, Jr., 6th, and W. S. Grescan, 12th; 2d Lts. J. N. Smith, Jr., 3d; E. C. Rose, 26th; R. T. Snow, G. J. Gonser, F. V. Schneider, and F. J. Riley of 21st. To the Second Infy.: Col. W. H. Chatfield, attached 27th; Capts. C. L. McKain, 20th; E. S. Hartshorn, 3d; R. H. Peck, 23d, and J. Randolph, 6th; 1st Lts. A. T. Datton, 20th, C. R. Bennett, 17th; R. M. Lyon, 11th, and B. F. McClellan, 28th; 2d Lts. R. C. Holliday, 22d; T. W. Martin, 14th; E. F. Witsell, 6th; C. L. Cohen, 11th, and A. L. Rockwood, 12th. To the 25th Infy.: Major F. H. Albright, 14, and 1st Lt. E. Robinson, 16th. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Following infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 1, and will join it and sail for Manila about Sept. 15: 1st Lts.: J. L. Topham, and J. M. True, 1st; H. N. Preston, 2d, and G. Hatle, 25th; 2d Lts., M. C. Mitchell, H. Shekerjian, J. A. Ladd, E. W. Faies, C. S. Little and W. M. Robertson, all of the 1st; and 2d Lts.: W. A. Reed, S. H. Foster, E. L. Hoffman, J. E. Eggerly, and L. McD. Silvester, all of the 2d.

1st Lt. E. Gunner, Infy., is assigned to 10th Infy., Sept. 5. He will be assigned to a company and will join it after present leave of absence.

1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 28th Infy., is transferred to the 5th Infy.

1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf., (transferred to the 27th Inf., Sept. 1,) is relieved from duty in this city, Oct. 6.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Sept. 1.

Orders of April 24, relating to 2d Lt. A. M. Burdett, 17th Inf., revoked. He is transferred to the 27th Inf. and will join that regiment.

Following officers are relieved from regiment indicated, Oct. 1: Cavalry—Col. G. H. Sands, Chaplain S. M. Lutz, and 2d Lt. Mack Sapp, all of the 4th; Captains—C. M. Apple, P. D. Glassford, 1st; U. Birnie, Jr., and T. W. Hollyday, 2d; 1st Lts.—W. C. Potter, C. W. Neal, and H. S. Naylor, all of 1st; J. R. Branson, R. H. Lewis, C. P. Parker, E. E. Pritchett, and J. W. Riley, all of the 2d; 2d Lts.—F. W. Bowley and W. F. Winton, 1st; J. F. Barnes, E. J. Dawley, J. A. Gillespie V. Beyer, M. Proctor, E. F. Riggs, and J. Magruder, all of 2d, and Veterinarian A. Mitchell, 2d.

Those stationed in the Philippine Dept. will proceed to San Francisco from Manila about Oct. 15 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept. Those stationed in the Hawaiian Dept. will proceed to San Francisco after Oct. 1 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: Col. W. H. Allaire, 8th; Majors C. C. Clarke and P. E. Price and Chaplain E. W. Wood, 15th. They will proceed at proper time to the United States and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are transferred to the 24th Inf., Sept. 1: Majors W. Newman, 13th, and J. H. Parker, 5th; Capts. J. S. Battle, G. M. Holley, F. W. Lewis, and C. A. Trott, 8th; D. G. Berry, L. Halsted, and G. J. Holden, 13th, and G. Morgan, 15th, 1st Lts. G. T. Everett, H. S. Grier, A. J. Hanlon, M. C. Wise, R. J. Herman, and E. J. Moran, 8th; A. W. Chilton and H. H. Pritchett, 13th; 2d Lts. M. F. Schillerstrom, 8th and X. F. Blauvelt, 13th. Each named, unless subject to previous orders, will join the 24th Inf. in time to sail with it from Manila about Sept. 15. Company officers will be assigned to companies by the regimental commander.

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Following infantry officers serving in the Hawaiian Dept., transferred to 24th Infy., Sept. 1, and will join it and sail for Manila about Sept. 15: 1st Lts.: J. L. Topham, and J. M. True, 1st; H. N. Preston, 2d, and G. Hatle, 25th; 2d Lts., M. C. Mitchell, H. Shekerjian, J. A. Ladd, E. W. Faies, C. S. Little and W. M. Robertson, all of the 1st; and 2d Lts.: W. A. Reed, S. H. Foster, E. L. Hoffman, J. E. Eggerly, and L. McD. Silvester, all of the 2d.

1st Lt. E. Gunner, Infy., is assigned to 10th Infy., Sept. 5. He will be assigned to a company and will join it after present leave of absence.

1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 28th Infy., is transferred to the 5th Infy.

1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf., (transferred to the 27th Inf., Sept. 1,) is relieved from duty in this city, Oct. 6.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Sept. 1.

Orders of April 24, relating to 2d Lt. A. M. Burdett, 17th Inf., revoked. He is transferred to the 27th Inf. and will join that regiment.

Following officers are relieved from regiment indicated, Oct. 1: Cavalry—Col. G. H. Sands, Chaplain S. M. Lutz, and 2d Lt. Mack Sapp, all of the 4th; Captains—C. M. Apple, P. D. Glassford, 1st; U. Birnie, Jr., and T. W. Hollyday, 2d; 1st Lts.—W. C. Potter, C. W. Neal, and H. S. Naylor, all of 1st; J. R. Branson, R. H. Lewis, C. P. Parker, E. E. Pritchett, and J. W. Riley, all of the 2d; 2d Lts.—F. W. Bowley and W. F. Winton, 1st; J. F. Barnes, E. J. Dawley, J. A. Gillespie V. Beyer, M. Proctor, E. F. Riggs, and J. Magruder, all of 2d, and Veterinarian A. Mitchell, 2d.

Those stationed in the Philippine Dept. will proceed to San Francisco from Manila about Oct. 15 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept. Those stationed in the Hawaiian Dept. will proceed to San Francisco after Oct. 1 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: Col. W. H. Allaire, 8th; Majors C. C. Clarke and P. E. Price and Chaplain E. W. Wood, 15th. They will proceed at proper time to the United States and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are transferred to the 24th Inf., Sept. 1: Majors W. Newman, 13th, and J. H. Parker, 5th; Capts. J. S. Battle, G. M. Holley, F. W. Lewis, and C. A. Trott, 8th; D. G. Berry, L. Halsted, and G. J. Holden, 13th, and G. Morgan, 15th, 1st Lts. G. T. Everett, H. S. Grier, A. J. Hanlon, M. C. Wise, R. J. Herman, and E. J. Moran, 8th; A. W. Chilton and H. H. Pritchett, 13th; 2d Lts. M. F. Schillerstrom, 8th and X. F. Blauvelt, 13th. Each named, unless subject to previous orders, will join the 24th Inf. in time to sail with it from Manila about Sept. 15. Company officers will be assigned to companies by the regimental commander.

Following infantry officers are transferred or assigned to the 27th Infy., Sept. 1. Each officer who is not subject to orders previously issued will join that regiment about Aug. 20, in time to proceed with it to San Francisco: Lt. Col. W. H. Gordon, 3d. Majors: W. T. Wilder, 22d; F. H. Sargent, 11th, and J. D. Leitch, 28th. Chaplain J. M. Webb, 12th. Captains: H. A. Eaton, 23d; E. D. Warfield, 16th; E. L. Haskell, Infy.; J. B. Sanford, 22d; J. M. Little, 28th; W. P. Coleman, 4th; J. P. Brady, 7th; A. C. Wright, 12th; E. R. Wilson, P. Powers, 11th; G. H. Williams, 28th, and W. E. Gunster, 18th. First Lts.: R. W. Case, 18th; B. W. Feild, 22d; P. H. Clark, 23d; G. R. Byrd and E. C. Buck, 17th; J. G. Taylor, 22d; S. L. James, Jr., 24th; C. C. Oakes, 4th; S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th; T. J. Johnson, 30th, and H. J. Weeks, 23d. Second Lts.: W. E. Hobson, 9th; G. R. de Cook, 18th Infy., and W. G. Weaver, 20th.

Following officers of the 24th Infy. are transferred to regiment indicated, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join regiment to which transferred: To the 8th Infy.—Major S. A. Cloman; Captains J. A. Lynch, H. M. Dichmann, C. F. Humphrey, Jr., I. W. Leonard, and W. E. Bennett, Jr.; 1st Lts. B. F. Hatle, J. O. Mahoney, T. W. Hammond, G. W. Maddox, J. P. Adams, R. H. Jacob, and O. R. Meredith; and 2d Lt. C. C. Stokely. To the 13th Infy.—Captains E. B. Mitchell, C. H. Errington, Jr., R. H. Rose, R. E. Johnson, and C. Abel; 1st Lts. R. P. Lemly, G. F. N. Dailey, and E. L. Pell; and 2d Lt. W. A. Beach. To the 15th Infy.—Maj. J. E. Woodward, Capt. T. E. A. Frye, and 2d Lts. M. F. Shortland, F. C. Mahin. To the 27th Infy., (they will be assigned by the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., to temporary duty until arrival of that regiment in Philippine Islands)—1st Lt. J. H. Hester, and 2d Lts. W. R. White, G. P. Strelinger, M. W. Sullivan, M. F. Harmon, Jr., J. D. Burt, F. B. Mallon, J. H. Harrison, R. F. Walsh, H. C. Davidson, and D. R. McMillen. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

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Following infantry officers are transferred as indicated, Sept. 7, for Honolulu and on arrival there join regiment to which transferred: Majors L. S. Sorley, 12th, and G. McD. Weeks, 9th; Capts. H. D. Wise, 3d; E. G. Ovenshine, 28th; P. H. McCook, 26th; J. Hayes, 17th, and G. E. Kumpe, 17th; 1st Lts. E. Hunt, 28th; T. H. Lowe, 28th; C. C. Bankhead, 28th; B. Sneed, 3d; C. H. Bonesteel, 30th; C. H. Rice and J. W. Simons, Jr., 6th, and W. S. Grescan, 12th; 2d Lts. J. N. Smith, Jr., 3d; E. C. Rose, 26th; R. T. Snow, G. J. Gonser, F. V. Schneider, and F. J. Riley of 21st. To the Second Infy.: Col. W. H. Chatfield, attached 27th; Capts. C. L. McKain, 20th; E. S. Hartshorn, 3d; R. H. Peck, 23d, and J. Randolph, 6th; 1st Lts. A. T. Datton, 20th, C. R. Bennett, 17th; R. M. Lyon, 11th, and B. F. McClellan, 28th; 2d Lts. R. C. Holliday, 22d; T. W. Martin, 14th; E. F. Witsell, 6th; C. L. Cohen, 11th, and A. L. Rockwood, 12th. To the 25th Infy.: Major F. H. Albright, 14, and 1st Lt. E. Robinson, 16th. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

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Following officers of the 24th Infy. are transferred to regiment indicated, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join regiment to which transferred: To the 8th Infy.—Major S. A. Cloman; Captains J. A. Lynch, H. M. Dichmann, C. F. Humphrey, Jr., I. W. Leonard, and W. E. Bennett, Jr.; 1st Lts. B. F. Hatle, J. O. Mahoney, T. W. Hammond, G. W. Maddox, J. P. Adams, R. H. Jacob, and O. R. Meredith; and 2d Lt. C. C. Stokely. To the 13th Infy.—Captains E. B. Mitchell, C. H. Errington, Jr., R. H. Rose, R. E. Johnson, and C. Abel; 1st Lts. R. P. Lemly, G. F. N. Dailey, and E. L. Pell; and 2d Lt. W. A. Beach. To the 15th Infy.—Maj. J. E. Woodward, Capt. T. E. A. Frye, and 2d Lts. M. F. Shortland, F. C. Mahin. To the 27th Infy., (they will be assigned by the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., to temporary duty until arrival of that regiment in Philippine Islands)—1st Lt. J. H. Hester, and 2d Lts. W. R. White, G. P. Strelinger, M. W. Sullivan, M. F. Harmon, Jr., J. D. Burt, F. B. Mallon, J. H. Harrison, R. F. Walsh, H. C. Davidson, and D. R. McMillen. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Following officers of the 27th Infy. are transferred to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: 1st Lt. Col. H. C. Muir, to 26th; Majors W. C. Carnahan and E. A. Helmick, to 28th; Chaplain G. D. Rice, to 12th; Capts. W. C. Rogers, 28th; F. L. Knulsen, 23d; F. J. Morrow, 18th; R. W. F. Creary, 16th; J. Robertson, 18th; B. Enochs and B. J. Tillman, 11th; F. B. Hawkins, 12th; E. Van D. Murphy, 4th, and J. M. Craig, 22d; 1st Lts. T. W. Brown, to 17th; J. M. Holmes and F. T. Hunt, 22d; B. Davis, 22d; J. McD. Pruyn, 17th; C. B. Moore, 4th; M. Lanza, 18th; G. F. Waugh, 22d, and F. M. Miller, 4th; 2d Lts. G. A. Mattle, to 28th; C. E. Coales, 7th; E. W. Smith, 18th; F. R. Carrithers, 20th; J. A. Davies, 9th; J. A. Stevens, 17th; C. F. McKinney, 6th; E. A. Stadden, 12th; J. N. Peale, 11th; W. R. Schmidt, 22d, and L. L. Lampert, 23d. Each officer, unless subject to previous orders, will proceed on the departure of the 27th Infy. from Texas City, Texas, to join regiment to which transferred. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Following infantry officers are transferred as indicated, Sept. 7, for Honolulu and on arrival there join regiment to which transferred: Majors L. S. Sorley, 12th, and G. McD. Weeks, 9th; Capts. H. D. Wise, 3d; E. G. Ovenshine, 28th; P. H. McCook, 26th; J. Hayes, 17th, and G. E. Kumpe, 17th; 1st Lts. E. Hunt, 28th; T. H. Lowe, 28th; C. C. Bankhead, 28th; B. Sneed, 3d; C. H. Bonesteel, 30th; C. H. Rice and J. W. Simons, Jr., 6th, and W. S. Grescan, 12th; 2d Lts. J. N. Smith, Jr., 3d; E. C. Rose, 26th; R. T. Snow, G. J. Gonser, F. V. Schneider, and F. J. Riley of 21st. To the Second Infy.: Col. W. H. Chatfield, attached 27th; Capts. C. L. McKain, 20th; E. S. Hartshorn, 3d; R. H. Peck, 23d, and J. Randolph, 6th; 1st Lts. A. T. Datton, 20th, C. R. Bennett, 17th; R. M. Lyon, 11th, and B. F. McClellan, 28th; 2d Lts. R. C. Holliday, 22d; T. W. Martin, 14th; E. F. Witsell, 6th; C. L. Cohen, 11th, and A. L. Rockwood, 12th. To the 25th Infy.: Major F. H. Albright, 14, and 1st Lt. E. Robinson, 16th. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Colorado, at Ensenada, Mex.; Albany, at San Francisco; Vixen, at Delaware Breakwater; Wyoming, at Newport; Jason, at Port au Prince; Nero, at Tiburon; Louisiana and New Hampshire, at President Roads, and the Hannibal, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Annapolis, Balboa and Corinto; Reid, Key West, for Mobile; Baltimore, Iona Island, N. Y., for Newport; Kearsarge and Kentucky, Baltimore, for Tangier Sound, and the Whipple, Hampton Roads, for Sitka.

The Winslow has been ordered placed in commission at Phila. as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The Dubuque has been ordered placed in full commission at Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard as soon as practicable.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Mental tests will be held as follows:

Actuarial clerk, Aug. 2, four candidates.

School farm attendant, Aug. 5, 103 candidates.

Orthopedic surgeon, Aug. 6, eight candidates.

Efficiency accountant, Grade 5, Aug. 10, thirty candidates.

Instructor of mathematics, Aug. 11.

Foreman of mechanics, Grade 3, Aug. 9.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 17 an examination for senior drainage engineer and drainage engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $2,220 to $3,000 and from $1,800 to $2,100 a year. The duties will consist of making surveys, preparing plans and reports upon drainage projects, collecting technical data, and conducting original investigations. Ordinarily traveling and subsistence expenses will be allowed when engineers are away from official or temporary headquarters. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience in drainage engineering, experience in other lines of engineering, experience in delivering lectures and addressing meetings, and publications or reports. For the position of senior drainage engineer applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. For the position of drainage engineer applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HALLINAN, MARIE, (July 19;) personalty, $6,000; realty, $9,000; approximately $4,500 to collateral kin, Frederick W., Edward P. and Ida M. Diehl.

MIGUEL, FERNANDO, (April 10.) personalty, $500; all to sister, Carmen.

POWELL, ELIZ

PLAN A JUDICIARY FREE FROM POLITICS

Six Justices May Be Named to be Indorsed by Both Big Parties.

MANY ASPIRANTS IN FIELD

E. R. Finch, I. Wasservogel, and S. S. Koenig Seek Republican Nominations.

With six places on the Supreme Court bench in the First Judicial District, which comprises New York and Bronx Counties, to be filled at the Fall elections, politicians of both party organizations are busily concerning themselves with a choice of candidates. There are a host of aspirants for the $17,500 jobs, most of whom wish to make the race on the organization tickets. It is rumored that there was a plan on foot, fostered by some leaders of both parties, to have each party name three of the candidates for a slate that could be indorsed by both parties, thereby insuring its election. There is a strong opposition to such a course.

Among the Republicans who have announced themselves as candidates for the nomination for Justice are Edward Ridley Finch, an attorney of 32 Nassau Street; Isidor Wasservogel, an Assistant District Attorney, and Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Justice John Proctor Clarke's friends say that his record entitles him to a renomination by the Republicans.

One of the Democratic nominees may be Justice Clarence J. Shearn, who was appointed to fill an unexpired term. Justice Samuel Greenbaum was to be a Tammany nominee for re-election, although it is hinted he may be turned down by the organization. Some of his friends have said that if he fails to get the regular nomination they will present him as an independent candidate. It was said yesterday that a committee of 100 lawyers was being formed to manage his candidacy. Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader in the State Senate, may also be on the Tammany slate, if Tammany finds some one to replace him at Albany.

Mr. Finch, who seeks the nomination to succeed the late Justice John J. Delany, was a member of the Assembly for the terms of 1901, 1902, and 1903. He is the author of the signature and elections law, which goes into effect for primary elections this Fall. He was born in New York in 1873, is a graduate of Yale and of the Columbia Law School. He is a Trustee of the City Club and the West Side Savings Bank and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Honest Ballot Association. He was twice Secretary of the Republican Club. His law practice covers a period of seventeen years. Mr. Finch is a member of the City, County, State, and National Bar Associations, University, Riding, and Church Clubs, Union League, Sons of the American Revolution, and St. Nicholas Society. He lives at 21 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Mr. Wasservogel was acting District Attorney during the absence of Mr. Whitman in the campaign last Fall. He was a candidate for the judiciary at the last election. During his six years in the District Attorney's office he handled many important cases, recently being in charge of the investigation of east side private bankers. Mr. Wasservogel is 40 years old and a graduate of the New York Law School. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Republican Party oganization, and of twenty or more civic and charitable societies.

Leon Sanders, a former Municipal Court Justice, who is said to have been refused the nomination by Tammany Hall, will be a candidate on an independent ticket.

The Progressives have not put forward any candidates for the Supreme Court. The Judiciary Committee will meet next Thursday to decide whether the Progressives shall fuse with the Republicans on the judiciary ticket or go it alone.

The six places to be filled this Fall are those held by Justices James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Francis B. Delehanty, Clarence J. Shearn, and the late Justice Delany.

INSURANCE FOR B. R. T. MEN.

Company to Pay Part of Premium Under Group Plan.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday an arrangement which it has made with the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., whereby that company will insure the lives of the employes of the transit system who wish to take advantage of the opportunity under the "group" plan.

The company will pay one-half the annual premiums on insurance up to $1,000, and in certain cases will pay the entire premium. Any employe, if he chooses, may insure up to $5,000.

Assuming that all employes who are eligible join the group and take the minimum amount, $1,000, the total will be more than $8,000,000.

For the employes it will mean that those under 32 years may insure for $1,000 upon the payment of about 5 cents a week; employes over 52 and less than 40, about 8 cents a week, and so on, gradually increasing as the age increases.

COURT WARNS CONTRACTORS

11 Summoned for Failing to Record Dynamite Purchases Discharged.

Eleven contractors were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Chief Magistrate McAdoo charged with violating Section 168 of the regulations of the Municipal Explosive Commission in that they did not properly record the purchase and disposition of dynamite. The regulation was one that came into effect March 30th last, and provides for a fine of $500 and imprisonment.

The contractors pleaded that they had not been fully informed of the provisions of the law, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo, after explaining it to them, discharged them with the warning that any future violations would be severely dealt with.

Detectives George D. Barnitz and James Coy of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad obtained the evidence against the contractors. Magistrate McAdoo ordered that the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department prepare at once a proper record form for distribution for use among the contractors. Assistant Inspector Henry J. Hille of the bureau has the matter in hand.

Shoots at Dog, Bullet Hits Man.

A bullet fired by Samuel Ratcliffe, an S. P. C. A. policeman, at a dog which had been run over by a trolley car in Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday, ricochetted from the pavement and entered the thigh of Robert Miller, 30 years old, of 327 Warren Street, who was twenty feet away. Patrolman John Monahan stopped the hemorrhage by tying a rope around the leg. Miller was taken to the City Hospital.

Eight Killed in Coal Mine.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 30.—Eight men were killed and twelve injured at the Patterson mine of the United Coal Company, near Elizabeth, Penn., fifteen miles from here, this afternoon, when a cable hauling twelve cars up a steep incline broke. Among the killed was Samuel M. Dougherty, the coal company's Superintendent.

150 Foreign Ships Registered.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—One hundred and fifty foreign-built vessels of 528,408 gross tons had been admitted to American registry under the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1914, up to July 24, according to a statement today by the Department of Commerce.

RAILROAD ASKS PROTECTION

Passengers Endangered by Wagon Trains Crossing Long Island Tracks.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, has written a letter to the Public Service Commission of the Second District asking protection for the railroad at grade crossings.

"Conditions have become so bad at grade crossings," said Mr. McCrea yesterday, "that we have actually had to appeal to the Public Service Commission for protection for the railroad and its passengers. Steam tractors that pull strings of large dump carts are being used on the roads of Long Island by some contractors, and their drivers are taking chances just as automobile drivers do, driving over crossings ahead of incoming trains.

"About 8:00 A. M. on July 21, train No. 3, the fast train from Amagansett and the Hamptons, running between 60 and 70 miles an hour, struck a wagon being drawn by a steam tractor, at a grade crossing near Yaphank. The tractor was drawing two cars, each of which held as much as six ordinary wagonloads. They belonged to Contractors Frank Arrigoni & Brother, of Middletown, Conn., who were hauling gravel for road-building purposes. The track at this point is downhill and straight for about two miles. This road is little used, but is protected by a crossing alarm bell, which was ringing at the time this accident occurred. The steam tractor was in charge of a negro named Brewster, who is not even a licensed engineer, accompanied by an Italian laborer. They took a chance and started over the crossing ahead of an incoming train. The locomotive hit the rear end of the last wagon, crumpling up its rear wheels. Had the railroad train struck this outfit twenty seconds earlier, it is difficult to tell what would have happened to the 250 passengers on this train.

"In reply to the complaint concerning this accident which we filed with the Public Service Commission we have received this letter:

The commission is in receipt of your communication of July 23 asking that the Long Island Railroad be protected against the operation by a contractor named Frank Arrigoni, who uses traction engines to tow trailing wagons for transporting gravel and sand over a grade crossing. The commission fully realizes the danger incident to such operation, but is of the opinion that under existing statutes it has no authority to regulate highway travel, even over railroad crossings.

"What is the public going to do about it? They should call on the local authorities who have the power to regulate travel on the highways, to protect people on trains as well as those on the public highways."

AMERICAN SURGERY AMAZES.

French Doctors Greatly Impressed by Bloodless Operations.

Dr. Edwin M. Marquis of Oldtown, Me., who is of French extraction, returned here yesterday on the Chicago of the French line, after serving three months with the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, which is now taking care of 580 wounded soldiers.

He said the American surgeons had gained the respect of the French surgeons by their bloodless surgery. The work of Dr. Blake, Dr. Cushing, and other American surgeons operating at Neuilly, he said, was a revelation to the students and nurses, who gathered in large numbers to watch the operations. Experienced Swiss nurses told him they had never realized what bloodless surgery meant until they saw Dr. Blake and Dr. Cushing operating.

"The fact is that the American surgeons take more pains with the tissues than the French surgeons do," Dr. Marquis said.

Mrs. Rose Planet of New York said she had been to France to find her son Paul, 23 years old, who had joined the Paris artillery at the beginning of the war. She was riding in a train near Arras on June 23, when she saw some artillerymen unloading a freight car. Thinking it possible that her son might be among them, Mrs. Planet left the train at the next station and drove back ten miles in an automobile. The first man she met by the freight car was her son.

BUTTER TAX FRAUD CHARGED

Frank and James Lestrade, Adulterators, Are Indicted.

Frank and James Lestrade, who are in business under the trade name of the Ladled Butter Factory at 195 Duane Street, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of being engaged in a scheme to defraud the Government out of internal revenue taxes. The evidence was presented by Assistant United States District Attorney Yasselli, and was to the effect that the accused had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of adulterated butter without paying the necessary tax.

The Government tax on adulterated and artificially made butter is 10 cents a pound, and it was charged that since Dec. 31, 1913, the defendants and others connected with them had made for local consumption between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds of adulterated butter a month. The indictment charges that on June 8 the defendants sold to C. Pfitzer & Sons as pure butter twenty pounds of the adulterated article.

The Lestrades will appear before Judge Howe of the Federal Court next Tuesday and plead to the indictment.

THINK GERMANS WANT US IN.

Courting War with America as a Peace Excuse, French Believe.

Emil Pathé, head of the French firm of Pathé Freres, who arrived in New York yesterday on the French steamer Chicago, said the general opinion in France was that Germany was purposely irritating the United States, hoping that this country would go to war with her. Then, he added, Germany would make peace overtures on the ground that she could not fight the whole world.

"England does not want America to enter the war," he said. "While England may not have done much of the fighting in France she has bottled up the German Navy, helped France financially, and sent Russia large shipments of ammunition."

HOLD JAIL DEPUTIES.

Conspired to Aid Woman's Escape, Grand Jury Charges.

UTICA, July 30.—Frank Ireland, John O'Neil, and Charles Mitchell were arraigned before Justice de Angelis today to answer to indictments found by the Grand Jury which yesterday closed its investigation of the Oneida County Jail scandal. The indicted men are Deputy Sheriffs under Sheriff Harris Moss. They pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at $1,000 each.

The deputies are accused of having conspired to effect the escape from the county jail, about March 16 last, of Madge Smythe Lewis, when it was known that she was wanted by the Utica police. Mrs. Lewis is held as a material witness, on $2,500 bail.

Hussey Back on Force.

By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, former Police Inspector James E. Hussey, who was dismissed from the department in October, 1914, is reinstated. The action brought by Hussey was directed against Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and a majority of the Appellate Court concurred in the opinion of Justice Thomas, which favored Hussey. Justice Mills, one of the five Justices who heard the argument on the appeal, wrote a dissenting opinion.

New Fire Alarm Needs Eleven Men.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday wrote to Mayor Mitchel requesting the appointment of eleven more men in the department at an added cost of $18,650 yearly, to operate the fire alarm telegraph system soon to be completed at a cost of $875,000. The Commissioner wants an assistant electrical engineer at $4,000 yearly; two Division Superintendents at $2,000 each, five Inspectors at $1,500 each, and three mechanical electrical draughtsmen at $1,050 each.

TEN GUARDS HELD FOR BAYONNE RIOTS

Standard and Tide Water Oil Men Identified, Are Held, but 119 Are Released.

COMPANIES RAISE WAGES

Sheriff Kinkead's Promise to Workers Redeemed—Commissioners to Investigate Him.

Ten of the 129 guards of the Standard and Tide Water Oil Companies in recent strike in Bayonne, N. J., who were arrested by order of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead were held for the Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday by Recorder William F. Cain, sitting in Jersey City. Each was charged with inciting to riot, but it is probable that the Grand Jury will consider other charges against them. Four men have died of wounds inflicted in strike riots, and many are suffering injuries.

The ten men held were those whom witnesses identified as among the guards seen firing on strikers or showing themselves in menacing manner, contrary to the orders of the Sheriff. No witness was able to identify any of the other 119 guards, so all of them were released on their own recognizances.

The 129 men were marched from the county jail to the Court House in the charge of constables. They were unshaven, poorly dressed, and glum in appearance. The ten who were held said they were:

John Allars, 301 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan; John Stone, 117 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan; Peter Blakelee, 956½ Elbert Place, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Reute, 474 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; Arthur Brown, 5 East Eighth Street, Manhattan; Nelson London, 95 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan; James Nolan, 45 Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.; John Victor, 509 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; George Schneider, 141 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, and Walter Wild, 503 East Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Blakelee was held in $2,500 bail and Nolan in $500 bail. Each of the others was held in $1,000 bail. Up to a late hour last night none of them had obtained his release by furnishing a bond. Allars and Stone were Captains of the guards, and the others were said to have been under their command.

It will be announced this morning at the plant of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne that the wages of employes who now receive $2.50 a day or less will be increased 10 per cent., and that the wages of those who receive more than $2.50 a day will be raised 25 cents a day.

The decision to increase the wages of their employes was reached in the afternoon at a meeting of the Directors of the company. The rise will benefit 5,000 men at Bayonne, 1,200 at Bayway, and several hundred employes of the Eagle Company at Jersey City.

Sheriff Kinkead, commenting on the Directors' action, said:

"A week ago the two most misunderstood men in Hudson County were George B. Hennessy, General Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, and myself. I think this increase granted today places us both in a different light. As far as Mr. Hennessy is concerned, the workers of the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne have no better friend than their General Superintendent."

The guarantee given the Bayonne strikers by Sheriff Kinkead that their pay would be raised if they returned to work was further fulfilled yesterday, when the employes of the Tide Water Company were notified that those receiving $2 or less a day would get a raise of 15 per cent., those receiving between $2 and $3 10 per cent., and those receiving more than $3 5 per cent. Samuel H. Edwards, superintendent of the plant, who made the announcement, explained that the higher scale of wages was adopted voluntarily by the company, as the employes had not struck, having been forced to quit their work by the Standard Oil strikers.

That the City Commissioners of Bayonne are chafing under the sharp criticism of Sheriff Kinkead was indicated yesterday when they delegated one of their number, Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety, to make an investigation of the Sheriff's actions in settling the strike. The Commissioners also criticised the arrest by the Sheriff of one of their number, Hugh H. Mara, Director of Streets and Public Improvements.

Commissioner Wilson yesterday withdrew his ban on the exhibition in Bayonne of motion pictures taken during the strike.

GUARD ABOUT STEEL PLANT.

Chippers at Crucible Works Strike After Getting More Wages.

HARRISON, N. J., July 30.—A police guard was established today about the plant of the Crucible Steel Company, where 180 employes of the chipping department are on strike. The employes quit late yesterday afternoon, although they received an increase in wages last Tuesday to 19½ cents an hour. They now want 22 cents and a shorter day.

Joseph Budemis, a striker, was arrested today for loitering near the plant.

The Crucible Company, it is reported, has orders for war munitions, and work on a large addition to the plant is under way. The strike has not affected work seriously.

GOMPERS EXPLAINS CHARGE.

Says Foreign Interests Have Tried to Foment Strike Here.

WASHINGTON, July 03.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today reiterated his charge that foreign influences had been working to make strikes in the United States and called upon the workingmen to discountenance any such attempts. Mr. Gompers made public his correspondence with the Central Federated Union of New York, which made an inquiry regarding a statement attributed to Mr. Gompers that "officers of international unions had received money to pull off strikes in Bridgeport and elsewhere in ammunition factories."

"I never mentioned international unions," wrote Mr. Gompers, "nor did I use the word 'German,' nor did I mention Bridgeport, nor did I refer to ammunition factories. What I did say was that authentic information had come to me that efforts had been made to corrupt men for the purpose of having strikes inaugurated among seamen and longshoremen engaged in handling American products and manning ships for European ports; that the corrupting influence was being conducted by agents of a foreign Government, and that I had no doubt the same agencies and influences were at work elsewhere with the same purpose in view.

"We should all enter a sympathetic protest and frown down upon any foreign interference, no matter by what motive actuated, particularly when that motive is ulterior and to the detriment of the good name, growth, and permanence of our great cause.

"That the effort has been made to corrupt some of our men for such a purpose is true, but the the strikes have been inaugurated is untrue; and it is untrue because the men who have given time and service to the workers of our country have interposed in time."

IN COURT FOR 3 DEATHS.

Scenic Railway Manager Held to Await Result of Inquest.

Thomas Ward, Manager of the Rough Rider Scenic Railway on Jones Walk, Coney Island, where three persons were killed last Tuesday night, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of homicide before Magistrate Nash in the Coney Island Court.

Assistant District Attorney Wilson, who appeared to press the charge, informed the court that a Coroner's inquest would be held next Tuesday.

Unless some new evidence was developed by the Coroner's investigation, Assistant District Attorney Wilson declared the charge against Ward would be dropped. So far, he said, no facts were uncovered to indicate that Ward had been guilty of criminal negligence. Ward's bail was continued pending the result of the inquest.

HOLDS HEAD OF MAN HER AUTO RAN DOWN

Severely Injured Street Laborer Rushed to Hospital by Mrs. Eugene C. Clark.

After her automobile had struck down and probably mortally injured a laborer in Yonkers yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Eugene C. Clark, wife of the President of the Alexander Smith Carpet Works, held the head of the man in her lap while the auto was speeding to St. John's Hospital. Injured man is Dennis Pisciotto, 50 years of age, of 332 East 107th Street. He has a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Mrs. Clark started in the afternoon in her automobile for the city to do some shopping. The car was driven by Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, and he had on the front seat with him John Morgan, who is a steward at the Clark home. At 256th Street and Broadway, near the New York City line the roadway is being repaired with wooden blocks. As the machine came down the street Pisciotto crossed the road with an armful of blocks. Fitzpatrick blew the horn on the machine and shouted to Pisciotto, but before the machine could be stopped it struck and knocked him down and ran over him.

Fitzpatrick and Morgan picked Pisciotto up and placed him in the tonneau where Mrs. Clark was sitting. On the way a physician in a passing trolley car examined Pisciotto and declared he could not recover.

After seeing that the injured man was properly cared for, Mrs. Clark ordered Fitzpatrick to report the accident to the New York and Yonkers police.

Fitzpatrick says he believes Pisciotto is deaf, as he did all in his power to avoid striking the man. No arrests were made.

GIRL JILTED AT THE ALTAR.

William Killgalen Is Accused of Stabbing Her Brother.

After William Killgalen of Corona, L. I., spoiled his own wedding by not appearing, there followed a fight, in which a brother of his fiancée was stabbed. Killgalen was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Breen in the West Farms Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault.

According to the testimony, Killgalen, who is a chauffeur, courted Miss Theresa Dunnigan of 2,128 Watson Avenue, the Bronx. When she received a legacy of $800, an apartment was furnished for the couple with $500 and the wedding set for last Wednesday. Invitations were sent out, and the guests, with the prospective bride and her family, gathered in the Holy Family Church, Castle Hill and Watson Avenue. They waited in vain for Killgalen.

The next day, the young woman testified, Killgalen called her on the telephone, and she met him by appointment, when, she said, he pulled out a dirk and made a threat against a relative of the girl.

When she returned home she told her brothers, George and John Dunnigan. They went out to look for Killgalen, and when they found him a fight ensued, in which George Dunigan was stabbed twice in the shoulder. Killgalen was arrested and charged with the stabbing. Killgalen said in court that he still loved Miss Dunnigan.

MOVIE MAN FOUND KILLED.

Daughters Think He Was Robbed and Placed on Railroad Tracks.

The mangled body of Richard Moynam of 2,128 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was found on the railroad tracks near Hastings-on-the-Hudson yesterday morning. Coroner Dunn found in the pockets 55 cents and a reading glass.

Moynam was a moving-picture promoter and had two daughters, Fannie, 20 years old, and Nellie, 22 years old, a telegrapher. Nellie was returning to her home yesterday afternoon when she saw in an evening paper an account of her father's death. She fainted, and it was several minutes before she was restored.

The daughters said last night that their father had left home on Wednesday for an up-State tour, and that he had taken a large sum of money with him. They said that it was very strange that only 55 cents was found on his body, and they believed he had been robbed after his death or that he might have been killed and thrown on the tracks in order that traces of the crime might be concealed.

TO REGISTER 12 SHIPS.

Transatlantic Finally Obtains the Government's Approval.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Admission to American registry of twelve foreign built steamers purchased for the American Transatlantic Company was assured today when Secretary Lansing transmitted to the Department of Commerce a written memorandum holding that neither international law nor policy stood in the way of the transfer. Registration is expected to be granted without delay.

Despite the information of the Bureau of Navigation that the transactions were financed by Hugo Stinnes, a capitalist of Essen, Germany, the State Department took the position that neither this Government nor the prize courts of belligerent nations could go behind the bona fide ownership of the vessels by an American company, and that a mortgage held by a citizen of a belligerent country on a ship would not justify its seizure if the ownership was neutral.

GERMAN EDITOR'S NEW POST

Dr. Benedix Quits New Yorker Herold for Detroiter Abend-Post.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—Dr. Victor Benedix, of the New Yorker Herold, will become managing editor of the Detroiter Abend-Post on Monday. He succeeds Dr. Maximilian Markus, who will hereafter be connected with the Koering Cyaniding Process Company.

President August Marxhausen of the Abend-Post and Dr. Markus, the retiring editor, made a visit to New York to see Dr. Benedix. Mr. Marxhausen made the announcement on their return from the metropolis.

Dr. Benedix has done work that has attracted attention on the St. Paul Volkszeitung and also on the Columbus Express-und-Westbote. He enjoys the acquaintance of a large number of public men.

BLACK HAND FOR DELMAS.

Warning on Windows of Thaw Lawyer and Wealthy Friends.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., July 30.—Representations of black hands, cut from black paper and pasted upon the windows of the residences of Delphin M. Delmas, formerly attorney for Harry Thaw; Robert Farquhar, an architect and a son-in-law of the late Senator Jones of Nevada, and a prominent banker, whose name was withheld, started the police here today to search for men believed to be engaged in a plot against the three.

The black hands were found on the windows this morning. Little attention was paid to them until it was learned that the banker, a friend of the other two men, had received threatening letters.

WILSON DRIFT SEEN AMONG BULL MOOSE

Bainbridge Colby's Statement Attacking Republicans Sets Politicians Guessing.

THREE FACTIONS IN PARTY

Idealistic Group Said to be in Favor of Supporting the President Next Year.

A statement given out at his office in 32 Nassau Street yesterday by Bainbridge Colby, who was the Progressive candidate for United States Senator last year, was taken in political circles to indicate an intention on the part of some Progressives to support Woodrow Wilson to succeed himself in the Presidential campaign of 1916.

The statement was prompted by a request that Mr. Colby express his views upon the status of the Progressive Party in the light of the reported announcement by Theodore Douglas Robinson, former State Chairman, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, once candidate for Lieutenant Governor, that they intended to return to the Republican Party and make the fight there for progressive principles.

The statement says, in part:

"I do not regard the efforts of Mr. Hamlin and Theodore Douglas Robinson to feel their way back into the Republican Party as of any particular significance. If that's where they feel they belong, I say let them go, and I say it without any disposition to resent their action or to criticise it. They are both good fellows and mean well.

"At this time the public mind is preoccupied with our international situation, with the great problems of national defense and security, and it is idle to actively agitate for administrative or constitutional reforms. Amid arms, laws are silent.

"As a matter of fact, I think that the conscientious voter in the approaching Presidential election is not going to be influenced by so-called party considerations. It will be a question of what men and measures, irrespective of party, we, as good Americans, should support.

"The Republican Party seems to me to utterly misread the temper of the people in supposing that this pre-occupation indicates reaction, and yet in some of the States, where the Republican Party was returned to power in 1914, notably in Massachusetts, and pre-eminently in New York, its leaders seem to feel that they can trot out the extreme reactionary proposals of the past, no matter how emphatically these practices may have been rebuked and rejected in the past, and find popular favor and acceptance for them.

"For a Progressive who knows why he is a Progressive, and why he became one, to select this moment for returning to the Republican Party is to me the height, or rather the depth, of unreason."

It was stated yesterday by several members of the Progressive Party who were present at the Bryant Hall meeting on Thursday evening, when the County Committee passed a resolution virtually asking Hamlin and Robinson to resign from the State Committee, that the Progressives were divided into three factions. One group is for returning to the Republican Party; another is for remaining within the party an dfighting for Progressive principles as a matter of sincere convictions; while another group, it is said, is in favor of keeping the party machinery intact for the purpose of political trading.

It is that group which favors remaining with the party from pure conviction and principle, that is in favor of supporting Woodrow Wilson, according to the statements of several members yesterday.

BUYS PLANT IN ELIZABETH.

Enamel Company to Use Colwell Lead Concern's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—Announcement was made today that the American Enamel Manufacturing Corporation of New York had purchased the old plant of the Colwell Lead Company in this city for a factory, to be opened in the early Fall. The property consists of twelve and one-half acres, and plans for more than a dozen buildings have been filed. The company plans to employ about 800 men and will manufacture cast-iron pipe and fittings, enamel bathtubs, sinks, and lavatories.

John A. Lefferts, Superintendent of the Colwell plant, has been engaged as local manager by the American Lead Company. The main office of the company is given as 171 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and William S. Kupfer of New York is named as President and Secretary. The plant of the Colwell Lead Company has been idle since it closed down two months after the war began.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit Now Reduced

excepting Dress clothes, Palm Beach, Mohair and Silk Suits.

$50, $45, $40 and $35 Suits Now $28.50

$40, $35 and $32.50 Suits, Now $23.50

$32.50, $30, $28 and $25 Suits, now..... $18.50

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits, Now $15.00

Broadway Stores open till 6
Harlem Stores open till 11

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

FRIENDS SAVE TOUCHARD.

Win Suspended Sentence for the Former Tennis Champion.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., former indoor tennis champion, who pleaded guilty Wednesday to stealing forty-eight dozen golf balls from his employers, Abercrombie & Fitch, got a suspended sentence yesterday from Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. His attorney, George Gordon Battle, said that friends had formed a committee to look out for his future and they had obtained for him a place of trust.

"This young man is 27 years old and comes from a most eminent and respectable family," Mr. Battle said. "His wife's long illness resulted in his contracting large bills. Three lawsuits were brought against him, and he became apprehensive of losing his position, and the mental strain caused him to fall into temptation. This is the first false step he has ever taken, and complete restitution has been made."

Judge Rosalsky received many letters in Touchard's behalf, including some from A. G. Spalding & Bros., his former employers; Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and Collector Malone. He placed Touchard on probation for five years, and told the tennis player to report to him every month.

Girl Wiremakers Join Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The twenty-five girls employed by the Waclark Wire Company this afternoon joined the 500 men who went on strike Tuesday morning. Like the men, they demand an increase of wages and a nine-hour day. At a general meeting of the strikers tonight fifteen strikers were chosen to guard the property of the company and prevent disorder.

QUICKWOOD



A soft collar for summer wear

AN E&W RED-MAN MADRAS 2 FOR 25 CENTS

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

NORTH BEACH

Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry

SURF BATHING in Large Dance Pavilion. World's Largest Pool. Airship Ascension Daily.

Those Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2.10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY at 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
Leaps from Laugh to Laugh

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 8.15 & 8.15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinees TODAY & Wed at 2:20
TWIN BEDS

COOL OFF
Come to Edgemere, L. I., to-night. Make your Summer expenses by buying at the Wonderful Night Auction Sale which concludes to-night on the grounds. See FITZ-JAMES E. BROWNE sell.
Details on Page 9.


Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show. Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly; Beaumont & Arnold.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half a Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8.15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED. 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Kiva Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" 10c to 50c. Strand Orc. & Soloists Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "My Last One"—"The Goddess." Beg'g Sunday....."Hearts Ablaze."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT Burlesque Matinee Today BEHMAN SHOW

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Shanley's is not a spectacular restaurant—our cabaret aims to divert pleasantly, our food and service to gratify.

A cabaret of twenty attractions—evenings seven to one.

Rest and recreation and a delightful seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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NEW YORK.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road. 50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel. New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $3 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

Hotel Ferncliff
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Large rooms; excellent table board; private beach, tennis court; at Bay View Villa; easy access from city; reasonable. Apply Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5185.

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Folder & infor. at 1100 B'way. N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Mgr.
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

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75 Lenox Avenue,
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Is admirably situated and beautifully furnished; has private bathrooms, long, cool verandas and white service. As to table, we invite comparisons after a "week-end" with us. Only 45 minutes will cover Hudson Tunnels, Lackawanna R. R. and a short walk.
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Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding
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MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
American Plan Thes Dansants
Rates $4 per day and up.
Booklet and full particul